
REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

—RE—

CALLING OUT MILITIA AT STEVESTON.

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VICTORIA, August 27th, 1900.

MR. SPEAKER :

Your Select Committee appointed to investigate circumstances in connection with the calling out of the Militia at Steveston beg to report as follows:—

Your Committee held sittings on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 27th days of August, and examined the following witnesses :

M. B. Wilkinson, Reeve of Richmond ; Edward Hunt, J. P. ; Robert Whiteside, J. P. ; Lieut.-Colonel Worsnop ; Capt. Henderson ; W. A. Munro, cannery manager ; C. S. Windsor, cannery owner ; G. W. Shay, Chief of Police, Richmond ; Richard Lister, Chief Provincial Constable, Westminster District ; Colin S. Campbell, Provincial Constable ; Herbert Brooke, Assistant Collector of Taxes ; Frank R. Murray, Provincial Police ; Musqueam Jim, Indian fisherman ; Oki, Japanese fisherman ; Hugh Campbell, Union fisherman ; Frank A. Rogers, Secretary, Fishermen's Union.

The evidence of these witnesses has been taken down in shorthand, but not yet typewritten. Your Committee recommend that this evidence be printed and included in Sessional Papers.

That in addition to the bonâ fide fishermen in Steveston, there was a rough element from across the border, which, aided by certain agitators, caused a state of excitement and unrest. That an organized effort was made to prevent any persons from fishing until such time as the Union fishermen should succeed in arriving at a price for fish satisfactory to them. That the Justices of the Peace were of opinion that, had the Militia not been called out, there would have been serious disturbances of the peace in the event of the Japanese commencing to fish, with which disturbances, had they occurred, the Provincial Police admit they would have been unable to cope. On the other hand there is a conflict of evidence, some witnesses swearing that there was no reason to apprehend danger, while others swore that they believed there would be trouble in the event of the Japanese commencing to fish.

There is no evidence to show that the Provincial Government were in any way connected with the calling out of the Militia.

R. G. TATLOW,
Chairman.

EVIDENCE.

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M. B. WILKINSON, Reeve, Richmond Municipality, J. P. :—

Mr. Brown: Do you know what date you called the Militia out? A.—It was the Monday evening before the Militia came; they were there on the Tuesday morning. Monday was the 23rd.

Q.—Did you call them out of your own motion, or were you the leading man in doing it? A.—No; the other two magistrates had signed at Steveston and sent it along to me.

Q.—Were any representations made to you by any person of the necessity of calling them out? A.—No; only, of course, it being a matter that was being spoken of, and we were having trouble ourselves on the North Arm.

Q.—Then I understand the other magistrates signed the requisition calling out the Militia and sent it to you, and then you added your signature, just from your general knowledge of the situation? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you had an impression it was necessary to call the Militia out? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you consult anyone about it? A.—No.

Q.—You took it that it was necessary, just from your general knowledge? A.—Just from my own knowledge.

The Chairman: You were in a position to have some knowledge of the situation. A.—Yes.

Mr. Brown: But you didn't have any consultation with Mr. Lister, the Chief Constable? A.—No; we had three constables at our own place.

Q.—Are you aware that on that date—Monday, the 23rd—Mr. Lister wired the Attorney-General here that all was quiet? A.—No.

Q.—Do you think that was correct? A.—No.

Q.—Is there anything you can mention, any special circumstances, in the way of disorder or intimidation or that sort of thing? A.—Yes; I know of two special occasions myself. One man went out to fish and got outside the river, and he was ordered to take up his net or they would take his net from him, or dump him out of the boat. Another circumstance I saw myself; thirty men in one boat and ten in another, and they got around a man and would not allow him to put his net out; he said he would; they got in front of him and wouldn't allow him to drift. This man put out his net and took up his rifle, and he threatened to shoot any one of them that tried to stop him from fishing.

Q.—You got this from hearsay? A.—No; I saw it.

Q.—The Militia got there the next morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the general state of affairs when the Militia got there? Was there anything approaching any threat of the Militia, or anything of that sort? A.—I wasn't over there, Mr. Brown; I went over there on the following Sunday.

Q.—Where were you? A.—I was on the North Arm.

Q.—These affairs that you have spoken of on the North Arm? A.—Yes.

Q.—The calling out of the Militia did not affect that? A.—No; but the feeling was so intense on the North Arm, and there are only a few canners there, and the population is at Steveston. The feeling on the North Arm was that it would be much harder at Steveston.

Q.—You mean, I suppose, that the feeling was so intense at the North Arm that it would be much more so at Steveston, where the bulk of the population was? A.—Yes.

Q.—How could the presence of the Militia at Steveston prevent any disturbance at the North Arm, which is about seven miles off? A.—It had this effect, the Militia being at Steveston.

Q.—But you were not aware of any actual acts of violence at Steveston? A.—No; I saw nothing myself; it was practically hearsay all the time.

Q.—You were not at Steveston, as a matter of fact, while the Militia were there? A.—No; only the Sunday previous.

Q.—And everything then seemed to be quiet?

Mr. Smith: You saw some exhibitions of intimidations in your district? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know the men? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were they members of the Fishermen's Union? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who are they? A.—A man in the stern of the boat was named Wilson.

Q.—But you say there was thirty of them; do you think they were all members of the Fishermen's Union? A.—I don't know that, but I would think so.

Q.—But you were sure that the leader was a member? A.—Yes.

Mr. Kidd: Do you know any of the others? A.—Another man was named Curtis.

Q.—Do you know whom these men were fishing for? A.—I think it was for the Provincial.

Mr. Smith: You have a business at Steveston? A.—No; I have a business on the North Arm, the business of cannery and farming. The Dinsmore Cannery is mine.

Q.—When were you appointed a J. P.? A.—Two years ago. It was just by virtue of my office as Reeve.

Mr. Kidd: When you signed for calling out the Militia, did you see any written evidence or affidavits on which the J. P.'s who signed this requisition with you based their action upon? A.—No; although Mr. Webster read a statement from them.

Q.—That was after the Militia were called out? A.—Yes.

Q.—It was principally though on what you saw on the North Arm that led you to believe it was necessary to call out the Militia? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Had you not seen yourself some acts of what you call intimidation on the North Arm, yet from what you had heard of the South Arm would you still have thought it was necessary to call out the Militia? A.—Yes, when I saw that document signed by the J. P.'s.

Q.—Do you know the names of any other fishermen who helped, in your opinion, to intimidate other fishermen? A.—No.

Q.—Just this Wilson and Curtis? A.—Those two men I know. I saw them in the boat.

Q.—Do you know any others? A.—J. Keymour was one.

Q.—Do you know the Christian name of Wilson? A.—I think it was Edward, but he is commonly known as the boatswain.

Q.—You don't know Curtis' initials? A.—W. Curtis.

Q.—Do you know the name of the fisherman that was in the boat? A.—Louis Constantine.

Q.—He was fishing for you? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you think that is the names of all those that you know who were in this boat that came for the purpose, as you thought, of intimidation? A.—All that I would know.

Mr. Oliver: Did you take any steps to have these men arrested? A.—The special police were on the wharf and saw the circumstance themselves.

Q.—Do you know the names of these special constables? A.—Julian and File.

Q.—Do you know if any proceedings were taken against these men? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Kidd: Do you, of your own knowledge, know of any other act of intimidation? A.—Well, I think this man Constantine was troubled all the while. There were eight boats fishing, and all the fishermen that were out just simply had to pull up their nets and run into the cannery.

Mr. Smith: And the special police were around there all the time? A.—Yes.

Q.—And there never were any of these intimidators arrested? A.—No.

Mr. Kidd: Speaking from your own knowledge, was there a continuous effort made by these parties committing these acts of intimidation? A.—It was by a number of them altogether.

Q.—Were there more than one man in the boat? A.—There was ten men in the boat.

Mr. Smith: Who was it had the rifle? A.—This man Constantine.

Q.—Did the special police take any action at that particular time? A.—The police boat came along, and they stayed with his boat quite a while drifting with him.

Q.—Would the special policemen be aware of the fact that this man had to protect himself with his rifle? A.—They were there, but whether they actually saw it I could not say.

Mr. Kidd: Were they in a position to see it, do you think? A.—I don't know whether they were or not; they were around the cannery. I saw it myself, but whether they actually saw it I do not know.

Mr. Oliver: You didn't give any instructions, as a Magistrate, to have these men arrested? A.—No.

Mr. Smith: Didn't you consider that necessary when the man had to protect himself with a rifle? A.—Well, had they interfered with his property at all I would have considered it necessary.

Q.—You didn't consider it necessary to take any action to arrest these men, and yet you considered that the condition of things on the North Arm was sufficient to sign a requisition to call out the Militia at Steveston? A.—Yes, and I still consider it.

Q.—But you didn't consider it necessary to arrest the men who interfered with this man? A.—Well, I would have if the man had laid any complaint; but I saw the man hold up his rifle himself.

Mr. Kidd: Do you think the presence of the special constables was sufficient, supposing they did their work to protect these individuals, without your acting specially as a J. P. to order these men arrested? A.—Well, we have special constables around there sometimes, and sometimes we haven't; we were telephoning for them all the time; perhaps there would be none there, and we would have to get some from another cannery if a disturbance came around.

Q.—Had they not been there, would you have taken any steps to have the men arrested? A.—Not unless the man had made a complaint to me.

Mr. Eberts: How long have these men been patrolling, intimidating fishermen? A.—I should think more than a fortnight.

Q.—How many of them? A.—Three or four boats I saw.

Q.—And these four boats had how many men in each? A.—Ten to a dozen.

Q.—Patrolling up and down the North Arm? A.—Yes.

Q.—Doing any fishing themselves? A.—No.

Q.—And ordering other fishermen in? A.—Yes.

Q.—You didn't hear them order them in? A.—Not exactly in words, but I heard the loud speaking across the river.

Q.—Yelling going on? A.—Yes.

Q.—To what effect? A.—That they were white men and not Chinamen, and that they had no right to fish.

Q.—Would your men go out from the cannery? A.—No; take the Sunday, for instance, when the three boats were out at one time, there were ten boats right there together.

Q.—That was the Sunday before the Militia came out? A.—Yes, they were ready to go out.

Q.—Why didn't they go out? A.—They held back on account of these three boats with ten men in each.

Q.—Were they patrolling in front of your cannery? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were these fishermen afraid to go out? A.—Yes.

Mr. Smith: Were they armed in any way in case of probable violence? A.—I didn't see any firearms at all. I don't know whether they carried any or not.

Mr. Eberts: During that two weeks you saw four boats up and down the river containing from ten to twelve men each? A.—Yes.

Q.—During that time you say some of your boats did go out? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did they do their average fishing? A.—They fished during the day.

Q.—They never went out at night? A.—Only this white man.

Q.—Why? A.—Afraid. I have seen them all in at 11 o'clock at night.

Q.—What did they say? A.—That they had been sent in.

Q.—By whom? A.—The patrol men.

Q.—Whom you have mentioned? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did they say any threats had been made against them? A.—Yes.

Mr. Smith: Did they mention by whom? A.—No, they didn't know.

Mr. Eberts: How far would these patrol men go out? A.—They didn't stay in front of the cannery all the time; they went up and down the North Arm.

Q.—How far is it from your place out to the Gulf? A.—About two miles.

Q.—Was there a very strong feeling of unrest in your portion of the country? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that feeling, of course, extended to the whole of Lulu Island? A.—Yes.

Q.—It was common report? A.—Yes.

Q.—Unrest on account of what? The general strike? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the occasions of these intimidations? A.—Yes.

Mr. Brown: By unrest, do you mean a general apprehension of violence, or a general feeling of annoyance? A.—Yes, we had a number of fishermen around the cannery all ready to go out, but they were afraid.

Mr. Smith: You couldn't say whether these men were members of the Union or not, that is, these men who wanted to go out but were afraid? A.—I don't know; sometimes they would tell you they were members, and sometimes they would say they were not.

Mr. Brown: Has fishing been resumed in a normal way? A.—Yes.

Q.—There is no trouble now? A.—No.

Q.—When do you say the trouble was over? A.—When the white Union men agreed on a price; when the settlement was made.

Q.—That was about a week after the Militia was called out? A.—A few days after they left, or the day after they left.

Q.—Then the restoration of quiet was due to the settlement between the fishermen and the canneries rather than to the presence of the Militia, as far as the resumption of fishing was concerned? A.—The settlement was not made until after the Militiamen had left, or the day they did leave.

Q.—Would you say that the resumption of fishing was due to the presence of the Militia or to the settlement? A.—Due to both.

Q.—Was there any appreciable change immediately after the Militia came there? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the difference? A.—I don't think the patrol boats were doing the same duty.

Q.—When did they stop? A.—I could not say positively. I don't just remember the date they stopped.

Q.—Then there is no effect which the presence of the Militia had which was so striking as to impress itself on your mind? A.—Things went very much easier after the Militia went there.

Mr. Kidd: Did some of your fishermen go out fishing when they knew the Militia had been called out? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did more of your fishermen go out? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many more, that is, in a general way? A.—I suppose probably twenty-five.

Q.—And there had been only a few fishing before that time, and none of them at night? A.—Only one at night.

Q.—Did they commence fishing at night after the Militia had been called out, and before the settlement was made? A.—Yes.

Q.—How soon? A.—I think about two days after, or the following day, Wednesday.

Q.—Do you think that was because they felt safer? A.—Yes.

Mr. Brown: From your knowledge of matters, would you say the real point in this dispute between the fishermen and the canners was the rate of wages or recognition of the Union? A.—Both, I would say.

Q.—Which was the more important? A.—I should say the price, the rate of wages; but of course I don't know.

Q.—But the price of fish would cut more figure with the ordinary fisherman than the Union? A.—Yes.

Examination closed.

EDWARD HUNT, J.P. :—

Q.—You were one of the magistrates who signed the requisition calling out the Militia; were you the first to sign it? A.—Yes; my name is the first on the list.

Mr. Brown: Who drew up the paper? A.—The paper, I believe, was drawn up in Vancouver.

Q.—Was it a typewritten document? A.—No; I think not.

Q.—On what representations did you sign it? A.—Well, of course, I suppose you know the history of this thing pretty well.

Mr. Eberts: Were you on the spot? A.—Yes; I have lived there for nine years.

Mr. Brown: How did this requisition come to your hands in the first place? A.—It was brought over from Vancouver by a man named Donahue.

Q.—One of the canners? No; he is not a canner. At any rate, the paper was sent over by him to Steveston.

Q.—And you signed that for the calling out of the Militia? On what representations did you sign it—were any affidavits or anything of that sort presented to you? A.—We had a meeting in Malcolm & Windsor's cannery on the Monday night. It was a meeting mostly of cannerymen; there was quite a number of people there; Mr. Whiteside and myself, too; Mr. Lister was also there, and Mr. Murray, of the police department. Mr. Malcolm was asked to be chairman of the meeting. He explained that the meeting was called to discuss the advisability of calling out the Militia, and said the meeting would like to hear from Mr. Lister. Mr. Lister stated that he had a number of men under his orders, but that there was a large territory to cover; but some of these men were green men, and, while he was prepared to do all he could, he didn't know whether they were all to be depended upon in an emergency. He was asked, then, if he considered it advisable to call out the Militia. He was asked this question: "Do you think you are able to cope with the situation? To-morrow morning there will be the Japs ready to go out; there is a big crowd of them." He said, "I think not." We said, "Do you think it advisable to call out the Militia?" He said, "I think it is." It was the same day that the Japs came out and had their big meeting, and they said they were determined to go out next morning whether or no.

Q.—That was before you signed the requisition? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the requisition brought up at the meeting? A.—Yes; that is the meeting I am speaking of.

Q.—Did you sign it there? A.—Yes; right there.

Q.—You said just now it was brought to you by Mr. Donahue? A.—It was brought down to the office by Mr. Donahue.

Mr. Smith: Who is this man? A.—I think I have heard that he was a Pinkerton detective.

Q.—Is he connected with the canneries? A.—I think not; I think he was doing detective work. After Mr. Lister had spoken, Mr. Murray was asked to give an opinion. He said, after hearing Mr. Lister's report, he said he thought it was advisable.

Q.—Then you signed the requisition? A.—Yes; and then Mr. Whiteside signed it. We called Mr. Wilkinson up on the telephone—he was up on the North Arm—and we told him about this meeting and what we were doing, and he said he was quite in sympathy with it, and said if the requisition was sent to him he would sign it, and he did so.

Mr. Smith: The real ground for signing the requisition was the fact that you considered that it was necessary? A.—Yes; I had my own opinion about the matter. I was there through the whole business, and, personally, I was very much afraid there would be a clash in the morning when the Japanese went out. This question of the Militia had been talked about before we went to the meeting, and I was prepared to sign the requisition on my own account. After the Japanese met, the white men held a meeting the same Monday afternoon, and I could not help but hear a good deal of their talk, and they were very bitter. They were talking that way, and saying there would be a picnic next day. I said to one of them myself, "This thing seems to be settled; the Japs are going out to fish, and there are enough Japs to get all the fish in the river." He said, "You will see; there will be a picnic to-morrow."

Q.—Was this man a member of the Union? A.—No; this man was not a member of the Union.

Q.—Who was he? A.—Well, I suppose it is hardly worth while mentioning their names now the thing is over; but, in signing this requisition, the object was to prevent a clash between the different parties. I thought if we had a strong force there it would prevent an outbreak.

Mr. Brown: What time was the canners' meeting held? A.—I should judge between eight and nine o'clock.

Q.—Mr. Lister was there? A.—Mr. Lister and Mr. Murray.

Q.—Did Mr. Lister tell you he had just telegraphed to the Attorney-General that all was quiet? A.—I don't know that he mentioned that.

Q.—Was all quiet there? A.—It was quite quiet at that time; this was the evening, and the men had dispersed. I don't think the white men should have any grievance over this Militia question, because if it had come to a row they would really have had the worst of it.

Q.—What your apprehension was was that there would be a clash between the Japanese and the white men? A.—Yes; and I wanted that to be prevented.

Q.—You didn't consider these threatenings of lawless acts were sufficient of themselves to justify the calling out of the Militia? A.—No; because you can allow men quite a lot of latitude. You know, as long as they only talked, there was no harm done. I was really afraid there would be trouble between the two classes of people.

Q.—You saw no acts of violence? A.—No.

Q.—After the Militia came, how were things then? A.—Quite quiet.

Q.—There was no actual attempt to molest the Militia? A.—I think not.

Q.—Things went along in a quiet sort of a way? A.—There was nothing worth speaking of.

Mr. Smith: And you really saw no indications of violence—nothing more than talk? Did you consider that sufficient reason for calling out the Militia? A.—Yes; to prevent—

Q.—Yes, but you saw no indications? A.—Well, I tell you, Mr. Smith, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Mr. Brown: Your idea in calling out the Militia was that, without their presence, there was danger of a collision between white fishermen and the Japanese, and you didn't call the Militia there to protect the cannery or the cannery property against the strikers in the first place—it was not because you thought that the strikers were going to destroy property of their own motion, but because you thought there was going to be a collision between the Japanese and the white men? A.—Yes; that is the true reason. I thought the matter over very carefully. We knew that the strikers had been in the habit of going in bodies to the Japanese houses and telling them to stick up for the price. I thought, really, that if the Japanese started out in the morning, the strikers might go to the Jap houses and start a fire there, for one thing, and if there was a fire started there it would burn us all up.

Q.—Very strong reports have been received here on this question, and I should like to know what was the real point of difference. Was the point of difference the price to be paid for fish or the recognition of the Union? Which of these was the more material, in your opinion? Suppose the cannery had said: "We will recognize your Union, and we will deal with it, but we won't give you more than twenty cents a fish"; or, "We won't recognize the Union, and we will give you twenty-five cents." A.—I had a talk with McClain himself there. He was the chief pusher in this thing; he did more to get the strike and to prevent men from working than anyone else that I could see. I said: "I suppose the sore point with you is that the cannery won't recognize the Union?" He said: "The cannery have recognized the Union by receiving a delegation." I said: "That is not the sore point, then; then it must be the price of fish."

Q.—You say that at this meeting of cannery you discussed the question of calling out the Militia, and then, to confirm it, a document was produced which had been written in Vancouver? A.—That is right.

Q.—So that some person or persons in Vancouver had made up their minds that the Militia was to be called out, and your meeting was only to confirm that? A.—I would not say as much; but this requisition was prepared and sent out from Vancouver, so that it was ready in case the Justices considered it was necessary.

Q.—Do you know from whom it emanated in Vancouver? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Kidd: Do you know, of your own knowledge, of any acts of any intimidation against the fishermen—that is, did you see any on the river? A.—No; I can't say that I did. That is only talk, you know.

Q.—You didn't see any white fishermen or any other fishermen driven off the river? A.—No.

Q.—But you had a general knowledge from general information? You had a feeling that there was danger if a number of non-union men went out? A.—Yes.

Q.—And it was that feeling, and the evidence of Mr. Lister at that meeting, which were your principal reasons for signing that requisition? A.—Yes.

Mr. Smith: Did you ever hear McClain use any language likely to cause trouble? A.—I heard McClain talk; they held their meeting right behind my place.

Q.—You didn't hear him say anything likely to lead to any excitement? A.—Well, Mr. Brimmer was there one day and he talked very sensibly to the men. I thought he made a good impression on the men. He said that the best thing under the circumstances was to get the men to go to work for the twenty cents, and in the meantime the members should organize

and get stronger for another year. Afterwards, McClain stood up and said no; hang out for a few days longer and you will get the twenty-five cents and burst the cannery combine; if they didn't do this, they would be given away by the canners. Of course, that is the way he talked all the time.

Q.—Was there any particular thing then said that pointed to these intimidations? A.—Well, I couldn't just put it into words what I heard.

Q.—It has been said that McClain made the statement that if there was blood to be shed he was prepared to take a prominent part. Did you ever hear anything of that sort? A.—No, I didn't hear him say anything of that. My opinion of the matter was it was better to be on the safe side.

Mr. Oliver: Did you ever hear any threats of violence, or to destroy property? A.—Yes, I did hear some threats, but I could not mention who the parties were; but that was in connection with this next morning, when the Japs were to go out.

Mr. Eberts: What threats? A.—That they would prevent the Japs anyway.

Q.—Who would? A.—The strikers; and the Indians were talking also.

Q.—From your general view of the whole situation, and everything, you were firmly of the belief that there was going to be trouble the next day? A.—I signed that in perfectly good faith.

Q.—And you think it had a salutary effect, do you? A.—I think it had the desired effect.

Q.—And you did not think the local police there would have been enough? A.—Mr. Lister himself said he could not handle it; if there was an outbreak he was not prepared to cope with it. Of course, there is quite a number of good steady men among the fishermen, but it seemed to me there was a rough element there that were dangerous.

Mr. Oliver: Do you think that there was any considerable proportion of Americans among those fishermen? A.—Yes; quite a number. We are going to get into trouble with these rascals around there. Some of them are a class of men that I am very pleased to see stay away from there.

Mr. Eberts: Were they taking a great interest in these things? A.—Of course they were.

Mr. Brown: Had they licences? A.—Some of them had licences and some hadn't; some were just stiff, as they are called.

Q.—But isn't it a fact that a lot of American citizens come over there and get licences by some means and go to fish, and go away as soon as the fishing is over? A.—I believe that is the fact.

Examination closed.

ROBERT WHITESIDE, J.P., Cannery Foreman, P. C. Packing Co.:

Mr. Brown: You were the second to sign the requisition? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you sign it—at the same time as Mr. Hunt? A.—Immediately after, at the same table.

Q.—Of course you signed it because, in your judgment, as a magistrate, you considered it was a necessary thing to do? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Did you come to that conclusion on your own information and observation, or were any affidavits presented to you? A.—There were no affidavits presented to me.

Q.—You did it of your own feeling that it was necessary? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you signed that requisition it was at a meeting, I believe? A.—At a meeting.

Q.—Before you came to that meeting did you give any consideration to the matter of calling out the Militia? A.—I did, certainly.

Q.—How long had you been thinking about it? A.—I don't just know how many days or hours.

Q.—You had been turning the matter over in your mind? A.—I had.

Q.—I want to find out if you can tell us as a matter of fact how long you had been thinking of this? A.—From the 20th, the Friday night previous to that.

Q.—I want to know whether you had been thinking about it; whether it was a proper measure under the circumstances, or whether it was suggested to you? A.—It was not suggested to me.

Q.—The idea arose in your own mind? A.—It did.

Q.—Can you give us an idea of some of the special occurrences or actions on the part of other people which induced you to believe it would be advisable to call out the Militia? A.—Well, on the Friday night, I saw the patrol boats from the Fishermen's Union take possession of one or two boats sent out from the Phoenix Cannery. I believe there were six of the Provincial police on board one of the Cannery boats and the Provincial police could not do anything at all; did not do anything.

Q.—Were they overpowered, or did they give it up for a bad job? A.—They were overpowered in this way: the strikers were very much in the majority, and it would not have been advisable for the Provincial police, unless they wished to kill somebody, to interfere.

Q.—Whereabouts did this occur? A.—On the Fraser River, a little above Steveston, just about opposite the Phoenix Cannery.

Q.—How long had these strikers been out? A.—Practically since the 1st July; they were prepared to patrol at any moment.

Q.—Had they surrounded these boats and stopped them from fishing? A.—Yes.

Q.—You didn't see that? A.—I saw it; I was there on the wharf by the P. C. Cannery.

Q.—Did they use any violence? A.—They used one man very roughly, very roughly indeed.

Q.—Did they do him any harm? A.—Yes, they did. I don't know that they did in the boat so much as when they got on shore.

Mr. Smith: Who was this man? A.—Brown.

Q.—Do you know the men who injured this man? A.—No, I don't; they were all strangers to me.

Q.—Do you think they were members of the Fishermen's Union? A.—Well, I think so, for this reason, that the Fishermen's Union have patrol boats out for that purpose.

Q.—Were there any special policemen around there at that time? A.—There were, I believe; that is, aboard the steamer right alongside of the fishing boat.

Q.—Did they not interfere with the protection of this man? A.—I don't think they did, there were so many of the strikers present in those boats. There were four boats with, I believe, from eight to ten men in each.

Q.—Did you hear any noise? A.—Yes; they were shouting and could be heard some distance away.

Q.—Didn't you feel it your duty to take action in a case of that kind? A.—The police were there to look after these things.

Q.—Don't you think it strange that that man Brown should be interfered with in that way and neither the Magistrate nor the police take his part? A.—I could not think of acting without some information.

Q.—Did Brown complain to you? A.—Not personally to me.

Q.—Did you ever speak to the policemen about the necessity of protecting this man? A.—I don't know that I did about the necessity of protecting Mr. Brown in particular. Mr. Lister said he was there to look after these things, and would endeavour to look after them.

Q.—But he did not do so in the case of Mr. Brown? A.—Well, I would not say that he did or did not; it was found that he had not a force sufficient.

Mr. Oliver: You gave no instructions to have these men arrested? A.—No; I thought when we had the constables there and they did not seem able to cope with the situation a warrant for the arrest of a man would not do a bit of good.

Mr. Oliver: Had these men been placed under arrest would it not have deterred others from using violence? A.—It is hard to tell.

Q.—It amounts to this, that neither the Magistrates nor the police took any active steps to prevent violence until the Militia were called out? A.—I don't suppose the Provincial police down there were altogether inactive.

Q.—What did they do? A.—Mr. Lister is outside, and I don't want to give any reports for him.

Q.—Did you do anything to prevent intimidation, in your duty as a Magistrate, by instructing parties doing any violence to be placed under arrest? A.—Mr. Lister was there, and he ought to know who should be placed under arrest.

Q.—Isn't it your duty as a Magistrate, when you see the peace being broken, to take steps to preserve the peace? A.—Yes, I believe it is.

Q.—Did you take any such steps? A.—Now, here, I thought Mr. Lister was over there; he was under the instructions of the Attorney-General; what his instructions were I don't know, but the matter had been practically taken out of the hands of the Magistrates.

Mr. Brown: Did you have any consultation with Mr. Lister about it, or any of the special police? A.—I certainly did not have any consultation with any of the special police any more than ordinary conversation.

Q.—Had you any consultations with them as to the steps to be taken to preserve order?

A.—With Mr. Lister I had.

Q.—Now, in the case of this man Brown? A.—The following morning I believe this man, Mr. Brown, and one of the Provincial police took the first opportunity of going to Vancouver. There was an information laid against the leaders of this trouble; it was afterwards brought up before Mr. Anderson in Vancouver, but what action was taken I don't know.

Q.—You signed that requisition to call out the Militia because you believed it necessary. For what purpose was it—to protect the cannery property and the fishermen's property generally against the striking fishermen, or was it because you thought there might be a breaking of the peace? (No answer.)

Q.—Did you think the property of the canners was in danger? A.—I did.

Q.—From the white fishermen? A.—Well, the Union was not entirely made up by white fishermen.

Q.—You thought that a Japanese fisherman—? A.—Well, whoever the Union was composed of.

Q.—Was there any special circumstance noticeable about the time the Militia were called out which seemed to make it specially necessary to you to take such a step—was there anything you were apprehensive of? A.—There was. The Japanese notified the white men that they were going fishing on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock, and those men on the wharf that night that handled Brown so roughly, I heard one of them say: "If these Japanese go fishing to-morrow morning they will never come back."

Mr. Smith: Do you know this man? A.—No.

Mr. Oliver: You could have pointed him out to the constable at the time? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Was it a white man that said that? A.—Yes.

Mr. Kidd: That was on the Friday morning, wasn't it? A.—Yes. It was a general organization, it appeared to me, for the destruction of property, and some of them, I believe, made threats.

Mr. Smith: Did you see any of these particular things? A.—I know one thing—the calling out of the Militia seemed to smooth over things.

Q.—Were you at any meeting there or demonstration made to the Militia? A.—There was quite a large crowd calling them "cowards," "tin-horned soldiers," and that sort of thing.

Q.—Did you hear any speeches by Mr. McClain? A.—Yes; he was talking and he says about the soldiers: "There are two hundred and fifty of these men that have answered the call; where are the other seven hundred and fifty? A few of them are before me, and the balance of them are across the line."

Q.—You didn't hear him say anything about the shedding of blood? A.—Mr. McClain said he had been over to Nanaimo, and they had had a meeting at the Extension Mine and also in Nanaimo. He said he was talking to these two meetings of about two thousand men, and one of the members of the Union had pledged to him that he would put a resolution that all the miners of the Union should assess themselves fifty cents to a dollar for the furtherance of the interest of the men on the Fraser River. He said: "If you men will only hold out for a day or two longer, we will have barrels of money and shiploads of provisions; and not only that, but the miners have pledged themselves to give you their moral support, by coming over here in a body two thousand strong."

Q.—Did you hear him say that? A.—I did.

Mr. Kidd: Then, from the intimidation that you saw with your own eyes, and from the statements made by Mr. Lister, who was in charge of the special constables, there at that meeting at which this requisition was signed, you felt it was necessary to call out the Militia? A.—That and other things.

Q.—That and the general feeling that you gained from the situation? A.—Yes.

Q.—That is, you were firmly convinced that the special constables there were not able to cope with the situation? A.—Mr. Lister told us so himself.

Q.—Do you think special constables made any effort to arrest these men—that is, were the special constables in sufficient numbers? A.—That is a great part of the reason why the Militia were called out; there was not a sufficient number of experienced men, and it is very difficult to pick up good experienced men at that time of the year.

Mr. Smith: Did you notice any drinking among the special policemen, Mr. Whiteside?
A.—No.

Q.—It has been represented to me that some of the special policemen were seen drunk?
A.—I don't believe anything of the kind.

Q.—You say you didn't see any? A.—I did not see any of it.

Mr. Kidd: Do you know if any of those in the patrol boats were connected with the Fishermen's Union? A.—No; I do not.

Q.—Was this Mr. Brown fishing for your company? A.—He was fishing for the Phoenix Cannery.

Mr. Smith: You are interested in a cannery company? A.—I am not interested in a cannery company; I am foreman of a cannery.

Q.—Do you know of any other act that you would consider intimidation, that you can point to specially? A.—Well, there were reports.

Q.—I am not speaking of what you heard; I am speaking now of your own knowledge. Was there any other act that you saw? A.—No; there was a great many others that occurred outside on the gulf. I know that the Japs came into the Pacific Coast Cannery very much frightened over what was said to them on the outside. I know that they had fish in their boats that they dare not bring into the cannery doors, but brought them through the window in sacks.

Q.—Do you know how many men were employed or had agreed to fish for your cannery who are non-union men? A.—I don't believe there are more than four union men at the Pacific Coast Cannery.

Q.—Most of your men happened to be non-union men; do you know that? A.—I do; because they stayed by the cannery when these meetings were going on at Steveston and behaved themselves.

Q.—Before the Militia were called out did any of these men go fishing? A.—Some of the Japanese went fishing about the second week in July; they only fished for one night and came home; they said they had been sent home.

Q.—Were there any white men went fishing? A.—I think three boats. They reported they had been sent home.

Q.—Did they attempt to fish in the night at all? A.—No.

Q.—What was the condition of affairs after the Militia had been called out? A.—Well, the Japanese went out the morning the Militia came there.

Q.—Did any white men go out? A.—There was no white men went out in our cannery.

Q.—How long was it before your white men did go out fishing? Did any of them go out until that agreement was reached? A.—I don't think they did.

Mr. Smith: So that really your white fishermen, although not members of the Union, acted with the Union? A.—Acted in sympathy with them, to some extent.

Q.—Do the people of your cannery object to working with the Union fishermen?
A.—I don't believe they were members of the Union.

Q.—No; I mean the owners of your cannery; have they ever expressed any disposition against the Union, or in any way refused to recognise these men, that you know of?
A.—Well, they acted in consort with the Canners' Association, I believe, and the Association would not recognise the Union.

Mr. Kidd: As a matter of fact, you were not a member of the Association; you are acting under Mr. Bain? A.—Yes.

Mr. Brown: What was the dispute between the canners and the fishermen? A.—I am not a canner.

Q.—Before you three magistrates called out the Militia, was there any discussion as to who was going to pay the cost? A.—Who was to pay the cost is distinctly provided for in the Dominion Statutes.

Q.—Was there any discussion on the subject? A.—A kind of informal consideration between Hunt, Wilkinson, and myself.

Q.—As a matter of fact, the Municipality of Steveston had to pay that? A.—The Municipality of Richmond.

Q.—They have to pay? A.—That is an open question, apparently.

Q.—I should think when they brought two hundred Militia there, which was going to cost a good deal of money, that some consideration should have been given to the question of

what it was going to cost? A.—I don't think it would have done much good if they had been called there after half a dozen canneries had been burned down.

Q.—That would have been a very legitimate argument when you were discussing that? A.—Certainly.

Mr. Kidd: You are a ratepayer of the municipality? A.—I am, and Mr. Hunt is also.

Q.—Mr. Hunt is a Councillor? A.—Yes, and Mr. Wilkinson is a ratepayer.

Mr. Brown: Do you know whether anything was said by the magistrates or the municipal authorities as to any guarantee to recoup the municipality for any expenses of that sort? A.—Not in my hearing.

Mr. Smith: Do you know Mr. Rogers? A.—I know him when I see him.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. Rogers make any inflammatory speeches? A.—I never heard him make any inflammatory speeches.

Examination closed.

COLONEL WORSNOP, SWORN:

Note.—Colonel Worsnop submits at the outset that he is responsible only to the Dominion Government for his acts in this matter.

Produces requisition handed to him calling out the Militia, and also notice stating when their services were deemed no longer necessary.

Mr. Brown: When did you receive that requisition? A.—About half past one on the morning of the 24th.

Q.—Is that the first requisition of the sort you have ever received? A.—Yes, that is, as a commanding officer; I have been out in aid of the civil power before, but not in command.

Q.—Did you take any steps to verify that? A.—No, sir; I did not take any steps whatever in the matter; I simply saw that it was in the form of the statute; saw it was in the proper form. Concentration was effected at Steveston between 6 and 6:30 in the morning. I had had previous notice about 9 o'clock in the evening that our services were likely to be required, so I notified the staff officers that as soon as they were notified by me that we were wanted they were to call out the men. We turned out all told 189 men.

Q.—Did any number of the men refuse to turn out, or rather neglect to turn out? A.—That, of course, is a question I am not at liberty to answer. A number of men, of course, were not notified, but I am glad to say that as far as I can ascertain, with very few exceptions, the men that were notified all turned out.

Q.—Do you know whether any steps in the nature of punishment would be taken with regard to the men that did not turn out? A.—That I decline to answer.

Q.—On your arrival at Steveston were you called upon by the civil power to make any demonstration of force, or was anything further than your presence required? A.—Immediately on our arrival there, I took steps to ascertain the whereabouts of the Justices who had called us out; I reported myself to Mr. Hunt and Mr. Whiteside, and told them that I held myself subject to their orders.

Q.—Was any instance reported to you of insults or threats or abuse to your men, I do not mean talk, anything of an overt nature at all? A.—Well, it depends upon how broad you make the word overt. The men were kept under very strict discipline, were not allowed to leave their quarters, and were marched to their meals in charge of an officer, with their arms, as a body.

Q.—So that, as a matter of fact, the moral influence of your presence was all that was necessary? A.—Our active interference was not called for.

Q.—Did the Japanese fishermen go out fishing immediately after your arrival? A.—I was so informed; but I was very busy attending to the quartering of the men.

Mr. Oliver: You were not requested by the magistrates to take any part while you were there? A.—No.

Mr. Kidd: Did you place any guards except upon your own quarters? A.—No, sir; the men were concentrated, so that there would be no possibility of any trouble at all.

Q.—You were not asked to place any guards except upon your own men? A.—Not by the Justices of the Peace.

Q.—Were you asked to place a guard by anyone else? A.—Yes; by some cannery owners who wished to have guards placed in each one of them.

Q.—You did not respond to that? A.—I considered I was the best judge of that from a military point of view. My own impression was that the force should be kept together as quietly as possible, without annoying or giving provocation to any men or body of men.

Q.—Where were your men camped? A.—On the road allowance.
Examination closed.

CAPTAIN HENDERSON :

Mr. Brown : You went down to Steveston in command of some soldiers from New Westminster ; what time did you get notice? A.—About half past eleven the evening before going down, that would be the Monday evening. I got notice by telephone message from Colonel Worsnop telling me to take the Westminster contingent and make all arrangements in the way of transportation, and arrive at Steveston at the earliest possible moment. I may say that earlier that evening, probably about seven o'clock, I had a telephone message from Colonel Worsnop telling me it was possible that we would be called out. That was not official, it was a sort of warning that we might be needed. On that, of course, I did nothing except to tell the officers to be in readiness. I went down town and told the officers it was just possible that we would be called out and if any alarm was given to turn out.

Q.—What did you do when you got notice? A.—I went as quickly as possible to the drill shed, having previously telephoned Mr. Grant, one of the officers, to meet the boat coming from Langley, which had some of our men on. Then I went on to the drill shed and got a bugler to sound the assembly throughout the town. We got the men on parade in about a couple of hours. I went down to Mr. Briggs about three o'clock in the morning and got authority from him to the Captain of the "Rithet" to start earlier. That is, the regular time for starting was seven, but they started a good deal earlier on our account.

Q.—What time did you get off? A.—We got off, I think, about half past four. We took down fifty-three men all told, and met the Vancouver men coming into Steveston before they disembarked.

Q.—Was any opposition or insult offered to you do you remember? A.—No ; no opposition at all ; in fact I heard very little remark. The only remark I heard was when we left the steamer and were marching down to meet the Vancouver contingent, I heard the remark : "Are these the men that are coming down to look after us?"

Mr. Kidd : Were there many men around at that time? A.—No, not very many, twenty or thirty. The Westminster companies were ordered to go to the Scottish Canadian Cannery and we were quartered there that day.

Q.—What did you do there? A.—Practically did nothing ; held ourselves in readiness. Next day we went out to Malcolm and Windsor's cannery. Our services were not called upon, and I never saw any trouble with the fishermen at all. There was a large procession there by the fishermen that I saw, about eight hundred to a thousand white men and Indians.

Q.—Did you see any Japs? A.—No, I didn't see any Japs.

Q.—Was this what you would call a threatening demonstration? A.—No, I would not call it that.

Mr. Smith : Did they hold a meeting? A.—Yes, they held a meeting and made speeches, but I don't think that any of the Militia were there.

Q.—Did you see any flags? A.—They headed the procession with the British flag, a small jack, and they sang the "Soldiers of the Queen."

Q.—How did they seem to sing it? A.—I couldn't say anything at all of the spirit in which it was sung.

Q.—Was there any procession of Japs? A.—I didn't see any.

Q.—I received a note saying that the militiamen led the Japs on the ground ; is there any evidence of that? A.—No, I saw nothing of that ; in fact I am sure, at least I am informed, that the procession by the Japs occurred before we got there ; if it occurred the day we got there, it must have been the day we were at the cannery.

Mr. Brown : Would you regard this procession of white fishermen just as a demonstration or threatening anyone, or was there anything threatening about it? A.—Well, I took it as a demonstration showing the numbers they had.

Q.—Just showing that they were a united body? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you hear of it being regarded as a threat? A.—No, but I believe the same day of the procession there was a number of men who gathered about the camp and made some remarks about the soldiers.

Q.—It has been reported that some effort was made or representation made to the magistrates that on account of this procession they should read the Riot Act? A.—I heard there was something of that sort, but I can't say that I know anything of my own knowledge about it.

Mr. Kidd: Did you have a guard the night you stopped at the Scottish Canadian Cannery? A.—Yes, we had sentries on.

Mr. Brown: Then your services were not actually called for while you were there? A.—I could not say they were.

Examination closed.

W. A. MUNRO, Manager Phoenix and Britannia Canneries:—

Mr. Brown: You are aware of the circumstances connected with the calling out of the Militia; in fact, there was a meeting to consider the matter? A.—I was at the meeting at the Windsor Cannery, and I understood that the Provincial police were to be there to hear what they had to say about the situation.

Q.—How many persons were there at the meeting? A.—Probably a dozen men; I don't just remember exactly.

Q.—Any citizens of Steveston not connected with the cannery? A.—Mr. Hunt and Mr. Whiteside.

Q.—Who was there as a magistrate? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it an informal meeting, or did they have a chairman and all that? A.—Mr. Malcolm was appointed chairman of the meeting.

Q.—It was constituted in a regular way as a meeting? A.—I don't know as it was; I went down there not in a regular way; I understood there was something going on, and went down to see what it was on my own responsibility.

Q.—It was not called by any constituted body or anything of that sort? A.—No; not as far as I know.

Q.—Did the meeting request the magistrates to call out the Militia? A.—No; I don't think that was the feeling of it. They asked the Provincial police if they were able to handle the situation as it stood.

Q.—Who was it asked that? A.—The chairman of the meeting. Mr. Murray and Mr. Lister were there, and Lister said that they found they were entirely unable to cope with the situation.

Mr. Smith: And the requisition was signed at that meeting? A.—Mr. Lister spoke first and Mr. Murray coincided; he would follow his advice in calling out the Militia. They both thought it was time the Militia was called out, because they were unable to cope with the situation.

Q.—What did you think of the situation? A.—I thought it was rather serious; in fact, if they had been there earlier we would have been farther ahead than to-day.

Q.—Have you any evidence of intimidation? A.—Quite a bit; I heard the fishermen talking matters over.

Q.—Individually or in meetings? A.—All around the dyke, along the water front. One boat came along to the Phoenix Cannery and wanted to tie up at the cannery and go down to Steveston. I said, "No; you can't tie up here unless you want to act decently while you are around." In the first place, they had been around there stopping men from delivering fish, so I would not let them tie up; and they said they would go down to Steveston and form a resolution to burn that place down.

Q.—Can you give the names of those men? A.—Yes; I could get them.

Q.—Have you any reason to believe that they were Union men? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could you get these men? A.—I didn't see them myself; the foreman told me this, and there was half a dozen men around there at the time.

Q.—Did you see any acts of violence at any time? A.—I did. One evening, I saw a boat out fishing off the Phoenix Cannery wharf, and a number of boats put out from Steveston towards this boat. I went out from the cannery in the steamer. Before I got out there, four men had jumped out of a large, round-bottom boat and taken possession of this boat, took the net out of the man's hands and made the boat-puller take his oars in. At the time I got out there I asked what was wrong. The fisherman said, "These men have taken possession of the boat." I saw it was a case of four men to two. I asked them if they wanted any assistance. They said yes. There were some Provincial police scattered along the dyke, and three of them

around the boat at the time. I told them they had better go out there. There were probably eight or ten boats, with some of them as high as eight or ten men in a boat. The police, I was of impression, were afraid to act. These men that took possession of the boat said they had certain rights, and that they would protect them with their lives; they brandished their oars and all that sort of thing. The Provincial police seemed to be afraid to make a move to protect these men who had been taken out of their boats. There must have been fully a hundred and fifty men around the steamer and the boat that had been taken possession of. I asked them what rights they had. They said these men were fishing, and they would not allow anyone to fish unless at their price. I asked them if the men who had been deprived of their boats and net had no rights.

Q.—Those men must not have been members of the Fishermen's Union? A.—No; the two men in the boat were not members of the Union.

Q.—What were the names of the men? A.—George Brown was the net-man and Arthur Kips was the boat-puller.

Q.—Do you know any of the men who made these threats? A.—No; not personally; it was at dusk. They took this boat down to Steveston wharf and tied it up there; then they forcibly took these men out of the boat—that is, they told me so. When they took the boat to the wharf it was black with people, and they had to take these men forcibly from the boat to get them on to the wharf. Brown said they put him on the box on the wharf among this large crowd of people, and they called him a scab. Then the crowd called for this man Rogers. He got on the box and said, "This man is a scab—the lowest thing in the human race; what do you want to do with him?" Some said "Dump him over." Rogers gave him a push and a kick off the box, and, to use an expression, it was like throwing a lump of beef in a bear pit, and they simply kicked him and ill-treated him until he got out of the crowd.

Mr. Smith: Was McClain there that night? A.—I don't think McClain was in the crowd. He was not in the crowd that night.

Q.—Were there any special police there that time on the wharf? A.—I could not say.

Q.—There were no policemen took any interest in the matter? A.—As far as I know, no one showed himself as a Provincial policeman or a local policeman or anything else; no one was arrested. I felt as though I was responsible for this man to a certain extent, because he was a fisherman who went out from our place.

Mr. Kidd: You didn't follow them down to the Steveston wharf? A.—Yes; followed the boat until they tied it up. I was on the steamer.

Q.—This was George Brown that they ill-treated? A.—George Brown.

Q.—Did you see them ill-treat him? A.—No; but I saw him after they were through with him.

Q.—From the time he was taken off the wharf you didn't see him? A.—No.

Q.—Did he tell you what had taken place? A.—No; but he was bleeding on the face, and I had to give him some liniment that night to rub in because he was so sore. I saw him afterwards. Practically, to use his own expression, he had been played football with—anyway, he got it all around as he got through the crowd.

Q.—That was on the Friday night previous to the Militia being called out? A.—Yes; the Militia arrived there on Tuesday, the 23rd, and about two hours, probably, after the Militia arrived there was all the ways from a thousand to fifteen hundred boats out; that is, they were all Japs, with a small sprinkling of Indians, but very few whites.

Mr. Eberts: Had there been no fishing before? A.—Only with the exception of those who were intimidated and sent in.

Mr. Kidd: Were there any of your white men went out between the time of the Militia arriving there and the time the settlement was made? A.—No; I had very few white men fishing for me, and some of those who were fishing for me, and who said they were not Union men, I know now to have been Union men, although they denied it at the time. Some of our whites were men who did not take any part in the strike at all. They had their own gear, and did not care to take part for fear they might be marked afterwards; in fact, all our boats were marked by the non-Union men, and our men came and told me that they were all marked. They asked to be allowed to paint out our marks off the boats. I asked them the reason of that, and they told me. They said, "In fact, you are a marked man yourself, for the part you have taken in the matter, and your boats will be interfered with and your gear cut, and any man who hires a boat from you with the crescent mark on it is marked." I asked who were these men, and they said they didn't know, but they told me that if I would paint

out the mark, or let them paint out the mark, the boats would not be interfered with. I refused and said I would take chances. They demurred to go out on that account; that is, some of the whites who would have gone out before the Militia left.

Q.—Did you see any other acts of intimidation? A.—Well, I saw the fishermen come along in what you would call a procession, usually after night, and go round the Jap houses. In fact, I was among them one night, and when they found out who I was they ill-treated me for interfering with their business. I asked them what their business was. They said their business was to keep anyone from going to fish. They wanted to know what I was interfering with their business for, and all sorts of threats were made against me that night, but they didn't carry any of them into effect.

Q.—Do you know any of these men? A.—No. The majority of the men that came round and did the intimidation act came from different parts of the river. Those who came from the main river went to the North Pass or Canoe Pass, and those from those places went out to the main river. They would change boats with each other, so that they could not be traced. I saw one man and told him that I had seen his boat. He told me that they had taken it and used it, but that he was not there. The man who owns the boat stays away, so that there will be no way of identifying who is in the boat.

Mr. Kidd: Then, beyond the personal threats to yourself, you cannot just now think of any special acts of intimidation? A.—Nothing further than the threat to burn down the Britannia Cannery that I am located at. That was reported to me by the foreman, who went out to stop the boat from landing, and I have no reason to doubt his word.

Q.—How did you get your boat back from Steveston—the boat that was taken possession of? A.—I sent down for it. I had to do it, because the Provincial police did not get it. I asked the man who went for it if he was interfered with, and he said no; they had jeered and joshed him, but did not interfere with him bodily.

Q.—Did you try to find out the names of any of those parties who helped to take this boat from the fishermen? (No answer.)

Q.—Did you hear anyone speaking at the meeting at Steveston? A.—I heard that McClain gave quite a speech at Steveston, and gave an illustration of the Irishman with a litter of pups in the barn; that he had to batter their brains out before he could bring them to their senses. He didn't tell the meeting that it was necessary to do that in this place.

Q.—He left them to draw their own inference? A.—There was only one inference to be drawn.

Q.—Did you hear Rogers speak at all? A.—No.

Q.—Did McClain use what you would call inflammatory language? A.—From all the reports, you would naturally imagine it was so.

Q.—But you didn't hear him yourself? A.—No.

Examination closed.

CHARLES SAMUEL WINDSOR, Cannery owner, Steveston, sworn:

Q. You were at Steveston during the recent strike? A.—Yes.

Mr. Kidd: How many boats have you engaged at your cannery, Mr. Windsor? A.—About 350.

Q.—Before the Militia were called out, how many boats had you in actual operation, that is, fishing? A.—They were nearly all out I think.

Q.—From the beginning of the fishing season until the Militia were called out how many of your boats were actually fishing? A.—No boats at all fishing.

Q.—Was there any attempt made by any of your fishermen to go out? A.—Nearly all of my white fishermen expressed a wish to go out, but were afraid to go.

Q.—You speak of your white fishermen; you also have Japanese fishermen? A.—Yes; I have quite a few.

Q.—Were there many of these fishermen wanted to go out? A.—They were all out fishing in the first instance; then when the strike commenced they went off, and then I think they tried to make some arrangement with the Union, with the white fishermen, and after that they decided to accept the terms of the cannerymen, and they went out, but prior to that I had no one at all. I am referring now to the time of the Japs accepting the offer of going to fish on the basis of 15 and 20 cents.

Q.—What date was that? A.—At some time in the latter end of July, about the 23rd; I would not be certain as to the date, though.

Q.—Was that before or after the Militia were called out? A.—Before.

Q.—And they went to fish before the Militia were called out, on those terms? A.—They made arrangements to go out, and they went out the morning the Militia came there.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that none of your fishermen went out to fish before the Militia were called out? A.—Oh no; not before. The Jap fishermen were going to go out under this arrangement, but the Militia arrived at Steveston just at the time they were going out.

Q.—Were there none of your fishermen tried to go out before that arrangement? A.—Most of them were afraid to go out.

Q.—Of your own knowledge do you know why they were afraid? A.—Well, they were intimidated by the men that came over; not altogether by the regular fishermen, but a lot of fellows that came from the other side.

Q.—Did you see yourself any overt acts of intimidation? A.—I saw the boats patrolling up and down the river; I was on the shore at the time, right in front of our cannery.

Q.—Beyond seeing these patrol boats out, believed to be filled with Union fishermen keeping other men off the river, did you see any actual intimidation? A.—No; I don't know of any violence, any more than ordering the men to get ashore, and if you don't there will be trouble.

Mr. Smith: Did you hear that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know any of those men? A.—No; I don't know who was in charge of those boats.

Mr. Kidd: Were you at any meeting held some time before the Militia were called out? A.—Yes; I attended a meeting at Steveston.

Q.—In a general way, who was present there? A.—There were quite a number of cannerymen present there, and Mr. Hunt and Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Lister and Mr. Murray.

Q.—Was that meeting called formally by anybody? A.—It was called by the cannerymen over there to talk over the situation. We had the Provincial police down and discussed the situation with them, and they expressed themselves as being unable to cope with the situation.

Q.—That question was asked them by parties in this meeting? A.—Yes, that was put to them, and Mr. Lister said that he had been there for three weeks and he had never considered the thing as so serious a stage as at this particular day that I am referring to. He said it had got beyond his control.

Q.—Was there any request made to Mr. Hunt and Mr. Whiteside at that meeting to sign a requisition calling out the Militia? A.—They were asked to do it, and there was a motion made and it was passed. In fact, Mr. Hunt is one of the strongest merchants there and had business in which he came in contact with these men, and he heard lots of these things himself.

Q.—Did you see any acts of violence in the town between what you would call Union fishermen and non-Union men? A.—No; I can't say that I did.

Q.—Did you hear any threats made? A.—I have heard, but not directly.

Mr. Smith: You consider it was reasonable for these men to bring out the Militia, and yet you say that you never heard any threats made or saw any intimidation? A.—Not directly myself.

Q.—What were the particular circumstances at that time that made you think it necessary to bring out the Militia? A.—Because I heard that there had been threats made that they would destroy the property of the Japs; in fact, the secretary of the Union, Mr. Rogers, told me that it was one of the most fortunate things done there to bring out the Militia; that there would have been bloodshed there.

Q.—He said that to you personally? A.—Yes, sir; to me personally, in my office.

Q.—Was there anyone present? A.—No; in my private office. That can be corroborated by other evidence that Mr. Munro had. He had the evidence of a man who had a conversation with Rogers, in fact before I had. The first idea was that if the Indians were worked up. I said that I didn't think the Indians would take part in it, and he said they would be led by the whites.

Mr. Smith: Were you ever present at any of the demonstrations? A.—No.

Q.—You didn't hear any of them make public speeches? A.—No; it is not a very nice place for a cannery man to be; he had better be a little piece away; you could not be near them without they would blackguard you and insult you everywhere you went.

Q.—Did they do that to you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know who they are? A.—No; half of them I don't know that I ever saw in my life before.

Q.—Did Mr. Rogers ever insult you? A.—Oh, no; he and I got along very nicely together; he is a man that's got a good deal of sense.

Mr. Smith: One of the witnesses here said that he treated Brown very badly; struck him and pushed him off the box? A.—I believe that is correct; but you take Mr. Rogers on the whole I think you will find him a pretty sensible fellow; the great difficulty of that whole business was that the genuine fishermen did not want to be in the trouble; it was kept up principally by fellows from the Sound; most of the genuine fishermen wanted to go to fish, but these beggars would not let them; that was the trouble.

Q.—You have been working in association with the Canners' Union? A.—I am not a member of the Canners' Committee.

Q.—So that you really had no negotiations directly with the Union? A.—No.

Q.—What I wanted to get at was the disposition of the Canners' Association towards the Union? A.—You will find in connection with the Canners' Association—there is quite a number of us in that Association, forty-seven about—and you can't get forty-seven men to be all of the same opinion on anything. Personally I am in favour of recognising the Union, and am very glad to treat with them all the time, but I am only one of a number. I think it is only a question of time when we will have to recognise the Union, provided that Union is in the hands of genuine, *bona fide* fishermen. But you don't want men like McClain there talking a lot of nonsense and inflaming the men by saying they should stick out and they would get 45 cents for salmon, and all that rot.

Mr. Brown: What was the point at issue between the cannery and the fishermen—the recognition of the Union or the price of fish? A.—The price of fish was the main thing in the first place, but then it came down to the recognition of the Union. But you could not expect the cannery to recognise men that would call you a thief and all kinds of names in public. In the sight of these men you were the biggest scoundrels in the country. You certainly would not treat with men like that yourself.

Q.—Do you know any of these fellows? A.—No.

Q.—Were any of the special police around your cannery? A.—No; our cannery is right in Steveston, and they were around the hotel and around the town generally, not specially in our way.

Q.—After the acts of violence that occurred on the wharves, is it not naturally to be supposed that the police would be there to take cognizance of it? A.—They certainly were not.

Q.—Were the police there? A.—Yes; Mr. Lister was standing there present at the time that man was booted about and did nothing.

Q.—Do you know if he took any steps to protect this man Brown? A.—I only know what he told me himself about that. Of course Mr. Lister is here and he can tell you all about it.

Q.—Do you know if there were any other police there at the time? A.—There were several police there. I don't know that they were at that trouble or not; they were in the town, though.

Mr. Eberts: Did you see this patrolling all the time? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many boats, probably? A.—About three or four, with ten or fifteen men in a boat.

Q.—What were they doing? A.—Just ordering the men ashore.

Q.—Preventing them from carrying on their fishing operations? A.—Yes; I believe they allowed a certain number to fish for their food, if they flew the Union flag, but not to sell the fish they caught.

Q.—How long was that going on before the Militia came up there? A.—Right along.

Q.—Was that going on at night too? A.—Night and day.

Mr. Kidd: From the beginning of the season until the Militia were called out, these patrol boats were on the river? A.—I would not like to say the first part of the season, but the last two weeks of the strike these boats were on the river night and day, one lot at night and one lot at day; in fact, they had charge of the river.

Mr. Eberts: And this patrolling extended down to the Gulf? A.—The whole of the Gulf?

Q.—I suppose you were not there when Brown was hurt? A.—I was in Steveston, but not at the place.

Q.—Was there much excitement in Steveston that evening—a large number of men there? A.—Yes; very large; several thousand.

Q.—The excitement at a great pitch? A.—Red hot.

Q.—And the general course of conversation to what effect? A.—That they were going to run things their own way. Nearly all the fishermen round there talked that way, the element that called themselves fishermen.

Q.—And you were impressed with the idea that a great many of these men were skally-wags from the other side? A.—Yes; I was.

Q.—Do you know if these men had licences? A.—Some of them.

Q.—How do you think they got the licences—by making false statements? A.—They make anything; those fellows never stop at anything. I know of one fellow that came in and took a boat right from under the nose of the police and Militia and cut the ropes and went off.

Q.—What did you do with him? A.—It cost us quite a lot of money to try to find him; but, then, to stop those fellows, you would want to have a policeman standing at every net and boat with a shot-gun.

Mr. Smith: It seems to me that nets could be cut and boats taken, in spite of the Militia and everything else? A.—Yes; and it has been done.

Mr. Eberts: Do you know of any net-cutting? A.—There was a great deal of it. After they started to go out there was quite a lot of net-cutting, and in the fore part of the season there was a good deal of net-cutting. And I think that is why these men came over from Point Roberts; they came over and got their supplies in that way.

Mr. Brown: Has there been any complaint of net-cutting since the Militia went away? A.—Odd cases, now and again, but there is very little net-cutting done to-day.

Q.—It is stated that a number of people come over from the other side every year, manage to get licences, and go back after the fishing is over? A.—Some of these men you can't trust for a dollar. We fit out numbers of men and they never give us a salmon. I know one man that made about \$600 out of a boat and net of ours. He was good enough to return the boat, which is more than the general run of them are.

Mr. Smith: You haven't repeated that? A.—We have repeated it some time, and that is the reason why we have to employ the Japs; they are a better class of fishermen and good citizens; they will pay their debts.

Q.—They are very much cheaper? A.—Not a bit.

Q.—You admit they made a settlement before the white men, and for better terms with the canners? A.—No; we gave better terms to the Japs; the Japs got better terms than the white men.

Q.—How was it that the Japs were prepared to go to work? A.—They settled first.

Q.—But they settled for a less rate? A.—Yes; they settled for a less rate than the Union were fighting for; but the Union took nineteen and the Japs took twenty cents.

Mr. Brown: You apprehended trouble amongst the white men; that is comparatively the few; the majority of them would be all right? A.—Yes; that is right. I don't mean to say that they are all bad; I mean the crowd that comes in there and don't want to work.

Mr. Kidd: You spoke of being insulted yourself. Did they treat other cannery owners in the same way? A.—I don't think it; I think most of them have been civilly treated. It is only that rough element that does that.

Examination closed.

G. W. SHAY, Chief of Police, Steveston:—

Q.—You were at Steveston during the strike and the calling out of the Militia? A.—Yes.

Mr. Kidd: When did the special Provincial police come there? A.—Somewhere about the 12th or 15th of July.

Q.—Before that time were there any acts or threats made by any parties there that would lead to the belief that there was any danger of the public safety being interfered with, or disturbance in any way? A.—Well, there were things that took place there that might lead a person to believe that there would be trouble. The strikers would visit the houses of the Japanese fishermen and would warn them not to go out fishing, or would ask them in other words not to go out, and that if they held out they would certainly get the price asked for.

Q.—You know all this of your own personal knowledge? A.—I have followed them and heard what they would say to the Japs for my own information.

Q.—As chief of the local police there you took particular pains to find out what was going on? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you present at the meetings of what you would call these strikers? A.—I was present at two of the meetings.

Q.—Do you know the parties that addressed these meetings? A.—One man was named McClain and the other was Rogers; several other speakers I heard but don't know their names.

Q.—What was the general tenor of the remarks of these men to the fishermen? A.—On the whole the price of fish and what you might call the "stick-to-it-iveness" of the thing. They told them if they would stick to it they would get the price asked for.

Q.—Have you any idea what time it was that these meetings were held in relation to the time the Militia were called out? A.—More than a week before the Militia were called out.

Q.—Were these particular meetings that you were at during the week that the Militia were called out? A.—Yes, I was at the first meeting and at the meeting the Saturday before the Militia were called out.

Q.—Were there any threats made by the strikers as to what they would do? A.—Not that I considered threats; there was rather expressive language used, but I could not consider it threats. If I did I would have interfered myself.

Q.—You would not consider then that the language used by these leaders was inflammatory language? A.—No, I don't know that I would.

Q.—That is, it was not language that was directed to these fishermen with a view to getting them up to a point of acts of violence? A.—No, I don't think so.

Q.—Were you present at the time when it is reported that a Mr. Brown got ill-treated at Steveston? A.—No, I was not.

Q.—Did you hear of that occurrence? It is reported that a fisherman who was fishing for Mr. Munro, had his boat taken possession of by the strikers, and that he was brought down to Steveston and taken up on the wharf and ill-treated there? A.—I heard that.

Q.—Do you know of any acts of intimidation on the river to drive men from the river that were attempting to fish? A.—I don't know of any personally.

Q.—Did you act in concert with the Provincial constables? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you make any arrests during the time of what is called the strike, that is, between the time of the beginning of the season and the calling out of the Militia? A.—There was not one white man arrested in Steveston to my knowledge; I had a few Japs and Indians arrested for drunkenness.

Q.—In the conversations that you heard between the white men and the Japs, warning them not to go out, did you hear anything in the nature of a threat? A.—I can't say that I heard anything like a threat from what you would call the strikers; a few overgrown boys said things to the Japs, from which you would be led to believe that it was intimated that they would receive bodily harm.

Q.—Do you know any of these boys? A.—I knew them at the time, but I don't just remember now; but I heard nothing of the kind from any of the leaders of the strike at all.

Mr. Eberts: Whom do you mean by the leaders of the strike? A.—I mean the people taking active part in it—McClain and Rogers.

Q.—Yes, but there were more than McClain and Rogers in the strike? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Yes, but they were not there all the time? A.—Rogers was there all the time, only the time that he was arrested.

Q.—You did not act in concert with the Provincial constables; that is, speaking generally, you did not act with them? A.—I did not; I understood they were sent there to look after the canners, and the interests of the canners, and I paid no attention to them at all.

Q.—You were simply looking after your own ordinary duties? A.—Yes.

Mr. Brown: At these meetings, or anywhere else at the time the Militia were called out, did you hear any special expressions amongst the fishermen that there was a crisis at hand? A.—Yes. I believe that there were things said; I heard remarks that if the Japs did go out there would be trouble. I heard that from individuals.

Mr. Oliver: These individual expressions that you heard, I take it that this was casual talk, not from individuals who favoured trouble? A.—Well, really, I don't know of any one who favoured trouble in the whole thing, except the agitators. I didn't see any one looking for trouble; they were looking for the price of fish.

Mr. Brown: Was there anything else they were fighting for besides the advance in price of fish? A.—I think that if they had got the advance in price they would have got all they

looked for. The recognition of the Union was one of the features, but I think they considered that if they got the increase in price the Union would have been recognised.

Mr. Eberts:—Do you make that deduction from your own knowledge, or what? A.—Simply because the demand was made by the Union leaders.

Examination closed.

R. B. LISTER, Chief Constable, New Westminster:

Mr. Kidd: What time did you go to Steveston on this special work? A.—I first went there on 7th July.

Q.—From whom did you get orders to go there? A.—I didn't get any orders at that time; I received a telephone message that there was likely to be some trouble down there, and I went down there on the 7th to see how the situation was.

Q.—Of course you considered it part of your duty? A.—Yes.

Q.—How did you find things there? A.—Found them quiet.

Q.—You went there alone at first? A.—Yes.

Q.—You got help there; whom did you get there first, were they men belonging to the Provincial force, or did you get specials? A.—On the 11th I took three men from Westminster.

Q.—Were they men got specially for this, or were they from the Provincial police force? A.—No, they were specials.

Q.—Why did you get these specials? A.—I thought they would be needed.

Q.—What reason had you to believe that you would need additional force there? A.—It had been reported to the Attorney-General's Department, and I received a telegram from the Department.

Q.—What was the feeling in Steveston, what would you gather from the expressions of the people; was there a feeling that something or somebody was in danger? A.—Well, that was the general feeling there.

Q.—What expressions did you hear in the general way? A.—Well, there was quite a number of expressions; the first expression I heard was that the Fishermen's Union was composed chiefly of an element from the other side of the line, and it was a bad element; and the general expression was that this crowd, if they got heated up, might do some lawlessness.

Q.—What was your own impression about the general situation; did you see anything that would lead you to believe that you would require a force of men there? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Was that the reason why you got these three specials? A.—Well, I got some five or six from Vancouver that Constable Campbell picked up on the same day, on the 11th.

Q.—How long was it after the 11th of July before you got more help there? A.—We kept getting them right along until the force amounted to forty-two. I got instructions from the Attorney-General to employ more force if necessary, and the highest force was forty-two.

Q.—Did you keep increasing the force of your own motion up to forty-two under the general directions of the Attorney-General? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you increase the force to that number? A.—It was necessary to send constables over to the North Arm and all around. I had three at Terra Nova, two at Dinsmore, two at Hicketts, and two at Ewen, and up to pretty near the close of the strike I kept most of the rest at Steveston.

Q.—It would appear, then, that you increased your number because there were requisitions made to you from different quarters to send specials. That is partly the reason? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did these people making these requisitions make any specific statement to you? A.—They said there had been a certain amount of intimidation; that is, the strikers going out and compelling them to take in their nets.

Q.—Had you any reason to believe that you would require that number of specials at Steveston? A.—Well, yes; after I had been there about a week I sized up the situation; I attended most of these strikers' meetings, and had several side conversations and conversations heard by a certain number of the specials. Of course all these specials were green men, but after I got them together ten or a dozen proved fairly good men, and then five or six of them that would come and report to me every morning; they told me that they had heard threats and all that sort of thing. After hearing these threats made by the fishermen there was nothing left but that I would have to increase the force.

Q.—You had every reason to believe that the men under you were reporting truthfully? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see yourself any acts of intimidation on the river or around Steveston?
A.—Only one instance.

Q.—What was that? A.—Two boats were sent out from the Phoenix Cannery about eight o'clock one evening. I believe it was done for a test. Three tugs went out with three specials on each. Very quickly two of these fisherman's patrols came out; they found they were not sufficient and they went in again, and some six or eight boats went out, and with these they managed to get one of these boats and take it down to Steveston. When I got to Steveston the wharf was completely crowded with strikers. The only means of getting on to this wharf was a single plank. I endeavoured to get on there with another man but we could not. They brought one of these men, named Brown, that was in one of the boats, and they were going to run him off, but this man, Murchison, and I rushed ahead and took this man away from them. I hadn't seen them abuse him, but they did so on the wharf I was told. We took this man away from them, for, of course, when they saw us rush through the crowd they made no more trouble.

Q.—There were only yourself and Mr. Murchison there? A.—That was all.

Q.—Was this on Mackie's wharf? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where were you when these two boats went out from the Phoenix Cannery? A.—At Steveston. It was just about the time that I used to go round there to direct the specials and send them out.

Q.—Do you remember who the specials were on these tug boats? A.—I don't remember all of them, but there was Pendray, Ashton and Tholbert on the Lottie. They asked the Captain to go in and help the men, but he would not. He said they were Nova Scotians, and that they were fighting for their rights. If the captain of the Lottie had gone in they could have taken the strikers and captured the boat and towed them right away, but he would stay about four or five hundred yards away from the trouble and would not go in.

Q.—How many of these strikers' boats were there about these fishermen's boats? A.—Eight, with from ten to twelve men in each boat.

Q.—Is that the only place that you know of where the strikers really committed any act of intimidation? A.—No; I had several other cases reported to me from different places, but it was usually done at night, and there was not a case that I could get sufficient evidence upon to take action.

Q.—Had you no evidence placed before you as to the leaders in these patrol boats that took this boat and fishermen down to Steveston? A.—Yes; I brought a charge against Rogers, and I had sufficient evidence to make a case. But there was a man named Munro, a constable at Steveston, and he said he saw the whole thing; that he was on the wharf. This he told one of the specials. When I went to him he said he was not there at all; that he tried to get on the wharf but couldn't. Brown said that Munro had saved him from a number of blows on the wharf. No doubt Brown was afraid to give evidence, but the man who had the fishing licence in that boat told me distinctly that he could identify Rogers, and that Rogers was the first to jump into the boat. Afterwards when the case came up he would not swear that he could identify Rogers. They were afraid to give evidence, and that is the reason the case fell through.

Q.—Then the evidence that you based the case upon did not turn out as you expected?
A.—No.

Q.—You say you don't know of any other acts of intimidation other than the capture of the boat with Brown? A.—Not that I know of myself, but I had several reports while I was down there.

Q.—Do you know that these patrol boats were on the river at other times? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was your impression as to the number of these patrol boats? A.—Some days there would probably be half a dozen, other days probably twenty, and they would come out from all quarters, even down as far as the Scottish Canadian Cannery, and go to the upper canneries.

Q.—What were they doing on the river? A.—I never saw them doing anything on the river. They would go all over the river sailing around, and if they saw a man fishing they would order him to take his net in.

Q.—Were there any of these men who complained to you that they had been ordered to take in their nets? A.—Not to me directly.

Q.—Did you see any of these men leave the river because of their being threatened as you believed? A.—No; I did not.

Q.—Did you see any men out on the river fishing at all when these patrol boats were on the river? A.—Yes; I did.

Q.—Did you see them fish unmolested? A.—Yes. The Union men carried the red and white flag, and all the boats that were out fishing had to carry this flag; but I was told that some of the other fishermen—non-Union fishermen—had this flag too.

Q.—Your impression was that if men went out with the Union flag they would be unmolested? A.—Yes; they were supposed to be fishing for food.

Q.—Was there any complaint laid to the men under you that men were prevented from fishing? A. Not that was reported to me.

Q.—You say that you were present at some of the meetings held by the fishermen? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the general tenor of the language used by the speakers? A.—The tenor was to hold out. Once or twice it was reported to me by some of the specials that one of the leaders, McClain, made some remarks respecting the special police; I didn't hear them myself.

Q.—Do you know anything of the actions of the fishermen in coming in contact with the Japs in any way in order to persuade or intimidate the Japs in any direction? A.—Yes, I heard that it was threatened to burn down their buildings several times.

Q.—I am asking you as to what you had seen or heard yourself? A.—No, I never heard it myself.

Q.—Did you see or hear anything that would lead you to believe that they were persuading the Japs in any way? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Was any of this reported to you by the men under you? A.—No, I can't say that it was.

Q.—Were you present at a meeting that was held in Steveston some time previous to the Militia being called out, in one of the cannery stores? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know anything about the calling of that meeting? A.—It was a meeting of the canners, I could not say who called it.

Q.—Were you asked to be there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who asked you? A.—I think it was Mr. Burnett or Mr. Welsh, I am not sure; the two were together.

Q.—Who was with you? A.—Mr. Murray.

Q.—When did he join you? A.—I think about the 18th July.

Q.—Was he asked to go to this meeting by you or by somebody else? A.—We were both invited to go.

Q.—What was the object of that meeting? A.—We had heard that there was a proposition to call out the Militia. It seemed to be the general impression that it was a thoroughly understood thing that the Militia should be called out; that was the impression I had before I had been in there very long.

Q.—Were you asked for an opinion at that meeting? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was your opinion? A.—I understood from the remarks of the different canners that they expected a thousand Japs to go the next day. When I was asked for my opinion I said that if there was a thousand or more Japanese fishermen went out, and that if twenty or thirty of these patrol boats went out, as no doubt they would have gone, into the Gulf, I could not begin to cope with them with the men that I had.

Q.—Did Mr. Murray agree in that opinion of yours? A.—I think he said that he agreed with my statement.

Q.—And you had every reason to believe from what you had seen that these patrol boats would go out in sufficient numbers and would make an attempt to stop the Japanese from fishing? A.—Yes, I had every reason to believe it.

Q.—You saw certain processions there in Steveston, what were they? Were they processions composed of Japanese and white men or separately? A.—Separately, there was one large procession of the Japanese, and then all the others were mixed with Indians and whites.

Q.—How many do you suppose were in the Japanese procession? A.—It must have been three thousand.

Q.—Did the white men have any flags in their procession? Yes they had the Union flag.

Q.—Did they have any other flag? A.—I didn't see any.

Q.—How many white men do you suppose would be in that procession? A.—May be seven or eight hundred.

Q.—And of that how many Indians? A.—About twenty-five per cent. would be Indians.

Q.—Did you hear any expressions as to why they held these processions? A.—No.

Q.—Any expression among them that it was with a view of showing their strength?

A.—I don't think so myself.

Mr. Smith: Don't you think it was a sort of demonstration of strength to show up after the Japanese had marched with a Japanese flag in a British country? A.—I should think it was, I think the Japs were showing their strength, but I don't think that was the object of the whites.

Q.—The Cannery Association sent a telegram to the Attorney-General on July 24th that you were unable to cope with the situation. Now that telegram would imply that you had complained to the Cannery Association that you were unable to do that. Your explanation is that they had made arrangements with the Japanese to go out in such large numbers that you would not be able to cope with the situation if any trouble arose, is that the case? A.—Yes.

Mr. Brown: Did you hear anything of any person attempting to make that procession for a preparation for disorder or hostile demonstration, was there anything about reading the Riot Act and dispersing the procession? A.—No, nothing at all.

Mr. Smith: In connection with Mr. Brown, you were there when Mr. Brown was taken out of the boat? A.—I tried to get on the wharf, but I could not; it was an utter impossibility.

Q.—I understand you to say that you did afterwards save Mr. Brown? A.—When the crowd came off the wharf they rushed after him, but Murchison and I tore through the crowd and stayed with him, and when the crowd saw that we meant business they let him alone.

Q.—Did you see any blood on him? A.—No, it was dark.

Q.—Any indication that he had been kicked around? A.—No indication at that time.

Q.—You didn't see anything about Brown that necessitated surgical treatment? A.—Not at that time; I saw him afterwards. When they saw that we were determined to take action they let him go.

Q.—A witness here has said that Brown was pulled up on the box, then knocked off the box, and kicked around like a football, and he himself (the witness) had to go out of his way to fix him up. Now, you were there with the special policemen, you had him in hand, and you didn't see anything of that? A.—I could not get on the wharf.

Q.—But you had hold of him afterwards? A.—I was close behind.

Q.—But you took charge of him? A.—No; Murchison and I went through the crowd, got to where they had this man, and as soon as the strikers saw that we were there and determined to take action, some of them said "Don't hurt him; don't hurt him," and they let him go; but I didn't notice anything wrong with Brown.

Mr. Brown: Was that expression "don't hurt him" pretty general? A.—Pretty general.

Q.—This was after you succeeded in getting into the crowd. What became of Mr. Brown after that; was there any more violence offered to him? A.—No.

Q.—You were quite close to him; you must have seen his face? A.—No; I didn't see his face; I was right behind him.

Q.—Did he say anything to you? A.—No.

Q.—You saw no marks of violence about him; didn't look like a man that had been kicked around like a football? A.—It was getting close to dark at that time, close to nine o'clock.

Q.—Were his clothes torn? A.—I couldn't say they were; I hadn't much time to make a close examination; there was a big crowd of three or four hundred people there rushing around, and I didn't know what would take place.

Mr. Smith: You saw this circumstance which is given as an illustration of ill-treatment by the Union men? A.—This was after they brought the man on the wharf.

Q.—Here is a witness here who says that Mr. Lister was standing on the wharf when Brown was put on the box, and never attempted to help him? A.—That is a mistake.

Q.—The witness says it? A.—He is not speaking the truth.

Mr. Brown: From the way in which that crowd gave this man up when you succeeded in getting through there, would you say that that was a very vindictive murderous sort of crowd, or rather a good-natured, horse-play sort of business? A.—Some of the fishermen were heard to say that if it had not been for Murchison and myself, that man Brown would have been roughly handled; they were surprised the way we got through that crowd.

Q.—From the expressions that you heard, did that crowd seem vindictively bent on injuring this man, or did they give him up with comparative ease? A.—The men that were in front of the crowd, I heard several of them say “don’t hurt him,” because they knew we were there to protect him.

Mr. Smith: The only ground that the canners had for informing the Government that you were unable to cope with the strikers was the fact that the canners had arranged to send out a large body of Japanese, and there was a probability of trouble? A.—That’s all. My words distinctly were—what I did—I was not going to take the responsibility of advising the calling out of the Militia.

Mr. Oliver: Did you advise the magistrates to call out the Militia? A.—No; I did not.

Q.—It has been stated here that you did? A.—It is not true, and to prove it I would like to have Mr. Murray called. I said to the committee exactly the words I said—that if one thousand Japs or more were going out, the possibilities were that twenty or thirty of these patrol boats would go out; and if they did, I could not begin to cope with them with the force that I had. I was very careful not to put the responsibility on myself of the Militia being called out.

Q.—After the Militia had arrived at Steveston, and these Japanese boats had gone out to fish, and had these patrol boats followed them, would you, with the Militia, have been able to cope with them? You had no means of coping with them out on the Gulf, even with the Militia there? A.—Nothing more than the tug-boats.

The Chairman: What was the inference to be drawn from that, that you could not cope with the situation? What did you mean to imply by that? A.—I just stated the facts.

Mr. Oliver: I want to know whether, with the assistance of the Militia, you would have been able to cope with the situation on the water had the Japs gone out and the patrol boats? A.—After the Militia came there, I saw that there were no patrol boats went out at all.

Q.—Were you in any better position to protect the boats fishing when the Militia were there than before? A.—I could not protect all of them.

Q.—Were you in a better position? A.—Yes.

Q.—In what respect? A.—They were there, I supposed, to assist us.

Mr. Eberts: Do you mean to say as a moral effect? A.—Yes. I don’t mean to say that they would have been able to do anything particularly, because, in the first place, steamers can’t get around amongst these nets.

Mr. Oliver: The Militia could have been of no active assistance? A.—I don’t say that they could.

Q.—Do you think that they could? A.—No; I don’t think that they could.

Mr. Kidd: Then you don’t know that there was any definite plan laid out as to what would be the action in case there was a disturbance? A.—No.

Q.—Were the steamboats retained there that took the Militia down? A.—No.

Q.—What steamboat was it that took the Militia from Vancouver? A.—The Comox.

Q.—Was there anything to make you believe that it was the intention, in case of disturbance on the river, to send the Militia out? A.—No; there was no cause.

Mr. Oliver: I understood you to say that when the fishing boats went from the Phoenix Cannery there were also three tug-boats with three special constables in them. Don’t you think that these tug-boats with the special constables, acting in consort with the special constables, could have prevented the Union boats taking the boats? A.—These patrols had eight or ten men in each of them, and when the steamer came near them they would take their oars and push themselves off, and you could not expect the constables to jump ten or twelve feet off the steamer into the boats.

Q.—Were these constables armed? A.—A few of them were; each man had a club.

Q.—Had they any fire-arms? A.—I could not give green men fire-arms.

Mr. Smith: Did you see any of the specials drunk that night? A.—Only one, and I had him up.

Q.—It has been stated that they were around town drinking that night? A.—There is no truth in it, Mr. Smith. There was one man, named Devlin, that I found drunk, and I let him out.

Mr. Kidd: You are not aware of any other act of intimidation, except that which took place against this man Brown? A.—No.

Q.—And that the fishermen, as a general rule, were law-abiding? A.—As a general rule, everything was perfectly quiet around the town.

Mr. Oliver: Seeing that the Japanese were there in such numbers, had the white men started a row they would have got the worst of it? A.—I should think they would.

Mr. Eberts: You said you saw Brown afterwards? A.—Yes; I saw him at the Phoenix Cannery, and I could see then that he had been roughly handled. I saw him in the cannery office, and saw his face was bruised and scratched.

Q.—Did he say his body had been hurt? A.—Yes; he said he had been bruised all over, but at the particular moment when he got from the crowd I did not notice anything.

Mr. Kidd: I suppose everything was excitement, and you didn't stop to examine him specially? A.—No; there was a crowd of four or five rushing around, and I did not know what was going to take place.

Examination closed.

COLIN S. CAMPBELL, Provincial Constable, Vancouver, sworn:—

Mr. Brown: When were you summoned to Steveston? A.—I went there on the 3rd July with Mr. R. A. Anderson, S.M.

Q.—Was there any disturbance there then? A.—Not at that time.

Q.—When did you go next time? A.—About the 21st.

Q.—Did you see any disturbance then? A.—No; I was not there through any of the meetings.

Q.—You did not hear or see any disturbance? A.—No.

Q.—Or any indications of trouble? A.—Yes; you could see the strikers or non-Union men congregating together.

Q.—Did you see any indications of violence? A.—No; no violence when I was there. I was only there during the day time.

Mr. Kidd: Did you hear any threats while you were there? A.—No.

Q.—You were not at any of the general meetings? A.—Not at Steveston.

Q.—Anywhere else? A.—The only meeting I was at was an outside meeting in Vancouver on Saturday night—the fishermen's meeting. There were several speakers spoke from the steps of the Court House.

Q.—Was there any inflammatory language? A.—The only one I heard was Chief Kelly, the Indian chief. He said that if the Japs went out—well, we know what we will do with them; and afterwards he said, in a jocular way, that he had the strength of five or six men.

Q.—You were not at Steveston regularly? A.—No; I was at the North Arm on the 23rd, the day before the Militia were called out.

Q.—What canneries did you visit there? A.—I was stationed mostly at the Terra Nova. I went to most of the canneries on the North Arm and placed the men; Mr. Lister told me to take charge of that.

Q.—Did you see any patrol boats outside the North Arm? A.—No.

Q.—Did any fishermen complain to you that they had been interfered with? A.—Not after I was down there. Jefferson, who was stationed at Terra Nova, brought in one man that the Japs accused of taking fish from them. He was picked out by the Japs from among twenty-five men.

Mr. Eberts: Was anything done to him? A.—No; the case was brought up and remanded, and afterwards the information was withdrawn; it was remanded over several times. I don't know whether it could have been proved or not.

Examination closed.

HERBERT BROOKE, sworn:—

Q.—Were you at Steveston during the strike? A.—Yes; during the best portion of it.

Mr. Oliver: Do you know of any case of violence committed? A.—No; I don't—that is, any deliberate act of violence.

Q.—Any intimidation? A.—No; I don't know that it was direct intimidation.

Q.—Did you hear any threats made? A.—They might be construed that way.

Q.—But, construed literally, what were they? A.—Well, when you see a man talking to a lot of Indians and asking them why they don't wipe the Japs off the dyke into the river—

Mr. Smith: Do you know that man? A.—No; he was a stranger to me.

Q.—Do you know of anything else of the same nature? A.—No.

Q.—That is just one instance that you heard? A.—Yes.

Q.—You saw no force used to prevent the men from fishing? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see any processions? A.—I was in at the tail-end of one—the white procession.

Q.—Did you attend any of the meetings? A.—No.

Q.—You didn't hear any of the speeches that were made? A.—I heard no deliberate speeches made.

Mr. Kidd: As a man, being there amongst it, what do you think was the general public feeling, taking it as a whole? A.—That, if the Militia had not been called out, there would have been a good deal of trouble.

Q.—Were you there before the Militia were called out? A.—I was only there the night before.

Q.—You didn't know the Militia were going to be called out? A.—No; I had no idea of it.

Q.—Were you there long enough to size up the feelings of the people there? A.—Yes; in my own way. I should say that a certain number of fishermen felt very sore against the Japs. I think, though, that a great number of them were willing to come to an amicable basis and settle by arbitration.

Q.—Were there any of the citizens expressed a fear of danger in any way? A.—Yes; you take it generally among the citizens. They seemed to think that if the Japs went out to fish, and the Japs themselves seemed to fear, that they would be interfered with—that the whites would try to crowd them out.

Q.—You don't know of any special cases? A.—Yes; there was one man I know that went out from one of the canneries to fish for himself, and he told me he was pretty roughly handled.

Q.—What was his name? A.—George Lochie Brown. I was not there personally; I did not see it.

Q.—Is he a young man? A.—A man of 27 or 28.

Q.—Do you know him personally? A.—I have known him for a number of years.

Q.—Is he one of the Browns of Surrey? A.—A son of old Mr. J. L. B. Brown, of Surrey.

Q.—Do you know if he belonged to the Union? A.—No; I don't think that he did. He did not state that he did not, but I should judge not, although I don't know.

Q.—All you know in this case is what he told you? A.—And what other men told me. Examination closed.

FRANK R. MURRAY, Provincial Police Department, Victoria, sworn:—

Q.—You were at Steveston during the recent strike? A.—During the fore part and the latter part; the last time I arrived at Steveston was on the 23rd of July; I stayed there for about a week after that, until about the Friday.

Q.—You were there when the Militia arrived? A.—Yes.

Mr. Smith: What time did you go to Steveston? A.—I arrived there about ten o'clock on Monday the 23rd; the Militia arrived the next morning.

Q.—Was there any kind of disturbance? A.—Not that I saw.

Q.—Nor at the time that you were there? A.—No, sir; not at any time.

Q.—Were there any meetings held? A.—There were meetings held, yes.

Q.—Were you there? On one or two occasions; I would just look in and walk away.

Q.—Did you hear any inflammatory speeches? A.—Not while I was there; I didn't stay all through the meetings.

Mr. Kidd: Were you there a certain evening when there was a meeting held in Malcolm and Windsor's office? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the nature of that meeting? Were you asked to be there? A.—Yes; I was told in Vancouver that some one wanted to see me in Malcolm and Windsor's office when I arrived at Steveston.

Q.—Was Mr. Lister at that meeting? A.—He was there. When I got to Steveston I asked him to come down to Malcolm and Windsor's and see what they wanted.

Q.—What took place at that meeting? A.—When I got down there I understood there was going to be a meeting of the cannerymen to go into the matter of the necessity of having the Militia called down, as a number of the Japanese were going to fish the next morning.

Q.—What was the expression of opinion there at that meeting? A.—The expression of opinion was that there were about 1,500 Japs going out fishing the next morning, and they anticipated trouble, might be bloodshed, and they thought it necessary to have the Militia there to prevent bloodshed or any overt acts in any other way, and to protect property, &c. Mr. Malcolm expressed that opinion.

Q.—Did he appear to be expressing the sentiments of the meeting? A.—Evidently the others who got up voiced his sentiments; others were called on for an opinion among the cannerymen, and all were agreed that it was absolutely necessary for the Militia to come out to protect the Japanese who were going fishing in the morning.

Q.—That seemed to be about the unanimous opinion of the meeting? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do remember Mr. Lister being asked for an opinion in regard to that question? A.—I do.

Q.—Can you tell now about the impression of what he conveyed, or what he said? A.—After the representations were made by the cannerymen to the Justices of the Peace, Mr. Lister was called on to give his views of the situation. He said he understood there were about 1,500 or 2,000 Japanese going out fishing next morning, and if it was going to be as the cannerymen represented, that the white fishermen were going to cause trouble, he didn't think he would have enough officers to cope with the crowd.

The Chairman: What were the white element composed of in Steveston at that time? A.—They were a pretty hard combination; quite a number of them I knew both here and in the States, and I know they were not bona fide fishermen. There were a considerable number there that were not fishermen. I know people that were there and were among the strikers, but whether they were on the roll of the Union I could not say.

Q.—Was there enough there to lead you to believe that this trouble was in any way fostered by people from the other side? A.—Well, I know there were people among that combination called strikers that would be willing to go into any kind of trouble.

Q.—Were they there for the purpose of fostering this agitation, do you think? A.—I couldn't say what purpose they were there for; I am just talking from the general character and what I know of it.

Mr. Kidd: At the time you were there previous to the 23rd did you see anything taking place around Steveston or on the river that would lead you to believe that there was any intimidation being used? A.—No, sir; not to my knowledge. Of course, I heard of a case or two, and it was investigated and it amounted to nothing.

Q.—Do you know anything of the report of the strikers patrolling the river in boats to prevent others from fishing? A.—I have heard that, and also seen the strikers in the patrol boats, but never saw any intimidation or heard of any.

Q.—Were you at any other place on the river than Steveston? A.—Yes; I was at Ladner's Landing and several places down there.

Q.—Did you hear any expression of opinion of the citizens there? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you hear any expression of opinion on this question at any other point on the river than at Steveston, in regard to the strike and what would be the probable outcome of the strike? A.—Well, I heard a good deal of different opinions with regard to that; every one had his opinion of it.

Q.—What we want to try to get at is the general feeling of the people in regard to the situation and the outcome of it? A.—Some had an idea there might be trouble, and others had an idea that it would all go through quietly and be settled; that was the general opinion.

Q.—Did you form any opinion as to the outcome yourself if the Japanese did go fishing as they intended? A.—Well, yes; to a certain extent I had formed the opinion that there were two thousand Japs, and if they went fishing I did not believe myself that the white strikers would interfere with them, in this way: there were only about five hundred or six hundred white men, and I imagine that if the Japs went fishing they would only be harrassed in a quiet way—that is, their nets cut or boats taken away from them here and there, but no open act take place. The Japs were there in numbers enough to take care of themselves.

Mr. Brown: From such information as you have gained by your visit there, and from what you have seen, would you regard that whole crowd at Steveston as, generally speaking, a quiet and law abiding crowd? A.—There were quite a number that I knew there personally that are quiet and law-abiding.

Q.—Taking the average of the whole crowd, I mean? A.—That is a pretty hard matter for me to judge.

Mr. Smith: Did you see any processions while you were there? A.—Yes; they had a procession the day, I think, the soldiers came, or the following day.

Q.—Did you see any Japs in that procession? A.—No; I wasn't there at the time; I was in Vancouver.

Mr. Kidd: Did you see any Jap fishermen out on the river fishing? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see them going out? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see any of them with fire-arms? A.—No, sir; I didn't see any weapons; I heard a report of that kind and took particular notice of every boat that I could get near.

Q.—Did you see any of the whites with fire-arms? A.—No, sir.

Q.—So that if they had any fire-arms amongst them they must have kept them pretty well concealed? A.—Yes; there was no display of any fire-arms.

Examination closed.

MUS QUEAM (Indian):—

Mr. Kidd:—What cannery have you been fishing for? A.—The Greenwood.

Q.—Did you find anyone on the river that wanted you to quit fishing? A.—Yes; one time Mr. Barton told me to go to fish for myself for grub. I go to fish about 11 o'clock at night, me and my wife, and somebody come about seven in a boat and says, "Take up your net." I don't know what's the matter. I asked him "What's the matter?" and he says, "If you don't take up your net I cut it."

Q.—Who was that? A.—I don't know; I can't see his face; it was dark.

Q.—Did you go out at any time to fish after you were told to go? A.—My wife tell me "You had better take up your net; may be they cause trouble these folks, because nobody around and maybe they murder us." So I haul in my net and never go fishing again.

Q.—Was there any more of your men go out fishing? A.—Yes; all my friends go fish; that is, the Chief tell them "You must not sell to cannery; go fish for grub."

Q.—Were there any others of your friends sent off the river? A.—Because these fellows, the Richmond Cannery white fellows, because the Union close to our place, and if my friends go to fish they stop it.

Q.—Do you know these men? A.—No; I didn't hear them, because he was going the other way.

Q.—Were you fishing that night outside of your own place, near the mouth of the river? A.—Inside, close to our place.

Examination closed.

OKI, Japanese, sworn (through interpreter):

Mr. Kidd: You were at Steveston during the strike? A.—Yes; at the first of the season and from that time until they were allowed to go fishing. On the 10th July I was outside fishing, and eight white men came in a boat and said that I must not go fishing any more, and I had to go back. I didn't go fishing outside any more. I had thirty-five fish in the boat, and they took them out and left two. The Militia come and I start fishing again. The cannerymen sent to me to go fishing, but I was afraid to go before the soldiers came. I got twenty cents for the fish. The soldiers come and I go out fishing. I don't know the date the soldiers came. When told the soldiers come, I afraid no more. There are 3,000 or 4,000 Japs at Steveston. I have lived there seven years. The day before the soldiers come the cannerymen told me the soldiers come in the morning. Fishing now every day; have got about 800 fish altogether; has licence. All Japs were afraid to go out fishing; afraid from the strikers. Never heard the white strikers trouble the Jap boats, but one day a white man strike a Japanese. He never joined the white strikers.

Examination closed.

HUGH CAMPBELL, fisherman:—

Mr. Brown: How long have you been at Steveston this year? A.—About the last of June I went over there.

Q.—Did you do any fishing when you went there first? A.—Not until after the strike was over.

Q.—When did the strike begin? A.—About the first July.

Q.—You belong to the Union; how was the strike conveyed to the Cannery Association? A.—The Union simply made a resolution that they would not go to fish unless they were paid twenty-five cents, then after that they waited to hear from the canneries.

Q.—How was it conveyed to the canneries? We just passed the resolution. I presume the canners were there themselves. Of course it was a public meeting on the corner of the street, and we assumed that they knew all about it.

Mr. Smith: Did the Union officially convey this resolution to the Canners' Association?
A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did not send any notice or anything? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Brown: Did they get any communication from the canners? A.—Some time afterwards, about a week or so; that was a communication for a delegation from the Union to meet them in Vancouver, and there was a delegate appointed. Mr. Lumley was the man.

Q.—What was the report of the deputation to the Union? A.—They reported that the canners were willing to pay eighteen cents for 600 fish in one week, and anything over 600 would be paid for at the rate of fifteen cents a fish. The Union rejected that.

Q.—Was the Union demand of twenty-five cents per fish for an unlimited number of fish?
A.—Well, the demand was for twenty-five cents per fish. Of course, we as a body were willing to accept probably a cent or two under that, but when they came out with the eighteen and fifteen cents, it was too low for our consideration. This report was received about the 20th July.

Q.—The Militia came there on the morning of the 23rd? A.—This was a week or so before the militia came there.

Q.—Did you send another deputation? A.—No; we still further waited for another call from the cannerymen, as we did in the first instance. That state of affairs remained the same when the Militia arrived.

Q.—Do you know of any individuals who went out fishing after the Militia came?
A.—I don't know of any personally who went out.

Mr. Eberts: No white men went out at all? A.—I didn't hear of any white men.

Mr. Brown: They abstained from fishing? A.—There was no one wanted to go to fish, so far as my knowledge was concerned.

Q.—The strike was over and the men went out to fish about a week after the Militia came? A.—About the last of the month.

Q.—What led up to that? A.—It was another deputation from the canners to the Union, who tried to make some negotiations about the price of fish. That's the way I understood it; and the Union sent a deputation and both parties met and agreed on the price.

Q.—Were you present at the Fishermen's Union when that agreement was communicated to the fishermen? A.—I was not there.

Q.—And the price agreed on was? A.—Nineteen cents for the season.

Q.—Without any limitation? A.—Without any limitation at all.

Q.—And that price is paid now? A.—Yes; that was the price we were getting when we were fishing.

Q.—There is some evidence before the Committee as to the ill-treatment of a man named Brown at the Phœnix Cannery? A.—I was on the public wharf at Steveston, I believe.

Q.—How far away is that? A.—Well, it was not quite a quarter of a mile, a little distance down the wharf.

Q.—You saw what took place? A.—I could not see, it was just about dusk at the time, but I was on the wharf when they came on to the wharf again. I saw the Chief of the special police; he was on the wharf.

Mr. Smith: Did you say that Lister was on the wharf? A.—At the time there were some words going on between some tug boats below the wharf.

Q.—Did you see Lister on the wharf? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Kidd: That is the same part of the wharf where Mr. Brown was put on the box?
A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You could not see if he interfered? A.—No; he never interfered.

Q.—There was a little excitement? A.—Yes, there was; about fifty people on the wharf at the time.

Q.—Would the wharf hold fifty people; would fifty crowd the wharf? A.—About three or four hundred.

Q.—You are a member of the Fisherman's Union, Mr. Campbell? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you at all the meetings in connection with this strike? A.—Very nearly all.

Q.—Was there any resolution passed at any of these meetings to prevent people from fishing? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Are you aware of any Union men preventing non-Union men from fishing? A.—No; only one boat.

Q.—And no resolution passed to intimidate any man from fishing? A.—No; none whatever.

Q.—Did you see the boat come down that Brown was in? A.—Well, the boat that Brown was supposed to be in, I saw it come to the wharf, and the tug boat.

Q.—Do you know Brown personally? A.—No.

Q.—Did the tug boat come down alongside that boat? A.—Yes; right down to the wharf, within six feet of it; there were three or four of them together.

Q.—Did you know any of the men in those boats? A.—I could not give their name; I know quite a number of them on the outside.

Q.—And you were on the wharf all the time? A.—I was on the wharf from the time the Union men's boats left the wharf until they came back.

Q.—Did you see a man taken out from the boat and put on a box on Mackie's wharf? A.—Yes; I seen a man on a box on Mackie's wharf, in fact two men.

Q.—Did you know these two men? A.—I knew Mr. Rogers, but not the other party; he was supposed to be Brown. I heard his name mentioned afterwards.

Q.—What were Mr. Rogers' remarks to the crowd? A.—Well, he just shouted that this man was a scab, and Mr. Rogers asked what was to be done with such an individual as that. He just told him to get down off the box. Then he got off the box and got into the crowd, and one man got on a high place and said: "Boys, if you do anything, don't do anything to violate the law; it will be pretty bad for us and hurt our cause." He spoke pretty loud at the time, and this Mr. Brown disappeared and I saw him no more.

Q.—Did you see any one hit him? A.—No; of course it was dark at the time and quite a crowd on the wharf.

Q.—When the boats left the wharf to go to the cannery you say there were about fifty men on the wharf? A.—Yes.

Q.—And when the boats came back the crowd had increased? A.—Yes.

Mr. Eberts: Quite a large crowd? A.—Quite a number.

Mr. Kidd: Nearly as many as the wharf would hold? A.—Oh, no; no one would have any trouble getting on the wharf; the crowd was going towards the wharf.

Q.—What time did you see Mr. Lister come on the wharf? Was it at the time the boats had left? A.—It was during the time the boats had left and come back; I saw him there then.

Q.—When did you see him again? A.—I didn't see him there any more that night.

Q.—Did you not see him at all after Mr. Brown had been put on the box? A.—I did not see him.

Q.—Do you think if he had been on the wharf at the time Brown was on the box you could have seen him? A.—I could not say that I would.

Q.—Was he on the wharf at the time the boats left to go to the Phenix Cannery? Do you know if he had any specials with him? A.—There were some parties that I supposed were specials at the time.

Q.—Then you did not see Mr. Lister at or about the time that Brown and Rogers were on that box? A.—No, I did not see him.

Q.—Did the crowd follow this Brown off the wharf? A.—Not that I know of; there was only one man following him, calling him a scab, an old man in Rubinet's store; he is a foreigner; he followed him down to the second cannery below the dyke.

Q.—What did the men do after Brown left? Did any others go out on the river? A.—Not any more to my knowledge.

Q.—What did the Union men do, in a general way, to forward their cause? A.—Well, when we seen that the Japanese in a body marching that afternoon Mr. Rogers was arrested, and it was practically left over for a few days. Those that were left in Steveston called a meeting, and they came to the conclusion that if the Japs were going to take charge of the river and to drive the white men off we had better go and attend to something else.

Q.—Had the Japanese taken possession? A.—Yes, there was said to be four or five thousand of them. They held a meeting, and an interpreter from that meeting said that they were going to fish the next morning, and if they would not get protection they would protect themselves. Of course we felt that we were defeated right there, and it was no use doing anything further.

Q.—Didn't the white men have a procession too? A.—That was after the Militia came.

Mr. Smith: The Japanese were the first to have a procession? A.—No, the white men had a number of processions.

Q.—Do you know any of the men fishing on the North Arm? A.—I know a few.

Q.—Was there anything decided in the Fishermen's Union in favour of arbitration?

A.—It was spoken of at different times if there was any way of getting at it, but the way I understood it there was no way of getting at arbitration; if there was, I am satisfied the feeling of the men was to have it.

Q.—Did not Mr. Brimmer and the secretary of the Union offer terms of arbitration to the cannery? A.—I believe so.

Q.—Was it reported to the Fishermen's Union that they refused arbitration? A.—Not that I know of. Of course, we were always led to believe that we could not get any arbitration from the cannery.

Q.—The great thing is, did they propose it; I understand it was proposed? (No answer.)

Mr. Brown: Were you in that white men's procession? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there a band leading it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Had they any flag? A.—I carried the Union Jack myself.

Q.—Were there any songs? A.—Soldiers of the Queen, and something similar; I can't remember what there was, but there was nothing detrimental sung to hurt the feelings of anybody.

Q.—Nothing in the shape of threat or damage? A.—Nothing whatever. The meeting was advertised at eight o'clock the evening before the Militia came, and at this meeting notice of the procession was given.

Q.—Did you hear anything of any threat to read the Riot Act on account of that procession? A.—No; I did not hear anything of that. There was no occasion for that.

Q.—The Japs went out to fish on the Tuesday morning. Suppose they had gone out to fish all the same, and the Militia hadn't come there, do you think there would have been any serious trouble? A.—I am fully convinced that there would not have been any. The only conclusion we had come to on the evening of that meeting was that, if the Japs went out fishing, we would go home, quit fishing, and give the position over to the Japs altogether.

Q.—Was that the feeling of the Union? A.—That was the feeling of the Union.

Q.—To quietly acknowledge themselves beaten, and quit? A.—And quit.

Q.—Where did you come from before that? A.—Vancouver Island.

Q.—It is supposed that there are a number of people who came there from the other side of the line, some with licences and some without, and fished at Steveston and went right back to the United States after that? A.—Well, there is quite a number of people comes across and goes right back again after the season is over. Of course, our demand for twenty-five cents was because we heard that they were paying twenty-eight cents to a man from the other side, and if they were paying that to a man from the other side they ought to pay twenty-five cents to the people belonging to themselves.

Q.—Have you any good means for believing this to be true? A.—Well, I heard about it, and made it my business to go over and see the man that was supposed to be the contractor. His name is Mr. White. I have seen Mr. White, and he told me that he had a contract with cannery on the Fraser River that they would buy all the surplus fish according to his contract at twenty-five cents—what he was paying them. When I was over there, he had paid twenty-eight cents on this fish, and on that day the tug "Native" came alongside, and he transferred four thousand five hundred fish from their scow into the scow that was with the tug. That was about the 10th or 15th of August, and this was a contract that was in force all the season through.

Q.—What cannery was that boat running for? A.—I could not say which cannery, but he gave me to understand it was the cannery that were in the combine.

Q.—Do you know what cannery this fish were taken to? A.—No.

Q.—Have you any reason to believe that there were twenty-eight cents paid for fish? A.—Yes; quite a number of white men told me that they had received twenty-eight cents themselves. That was the reason I went over myself. Mr. Pike told me that he had an overplus of salmon, a few thousand, and he sold them to Mr. White, and Mr. White sold them to the cannery on the Fraser River.

Q.—Was there any statement made to the fishermen on the Fraser River that they could get twenty-eight cents for their fish by taking them over to the other side? A.—Mr. White

was very anxious to come over on the Fraser River that day to see if there was any possible way of doing it by paying twenty-eight cents to the fishermen on the Fraser River. He asked me if I knew of any canners, not in the combine, that he could come over to see.

Q.—Was there any movement made among the Union to fish in the Fraser River and take them over to the other side? A.—No; none whatever.

Q.—Don't you think it very strange that they should refuse to fish, standing out for twenty-five cents, when they could fish and get twenty-eight cents by taking them over to the other side? A.—We always tried to keep within bounds. I don't want to see our people going over to the American side and selling our fish over there.

Q.—There was no such move suggested as far as you know? A.—Never even suggested by any member of the Union.

Mr. Eberts: You didn't fish at all? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—When the strike was over.

Q.—But before did you fish? A.—No.

Q.—No white men fished? A.—None that I knew.

Q.—And the only ones that did try to fish the strikers stopped? A.—They were stopped by the patrol boats.

Q.—Those who tried to fish were stopped by the strikers? A.—Not that I know.

Q.—Wasn't Mr. Brown brought in? A.—I couldn't say whether he was stopped or not.

Q.—Were you there when he went out that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see him go out? A.—No.

Q.—Where were you when he went out? A.—I was out on the wharf, on the same wharf that he went from.

Q.—And you didn't see the other boats that went out with him? A.—Yes; I saw him go.

Q.—And you have heard that Brown was in one of these boats? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now you saw the strikers follow that out? A.—Yes.

Q.—That was an arranged thing? A.—That's the idea.

Q.—Prior to that no one had fished—no white man? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—And the first white man that did start out to fish he was stopped by the strikers? A.—I didn't see this man go out at all, not the fishing boats.

Q.—Did you see the fishing boats go out? A.—I seen the patrol boats coming back, but I would not say who was there.

Q.—And they had Brown among them? A.—It was reported so.

Q.—You knew it was, because they had a man there that they called Brown, and they took him out on the wharf? A.—He came up himself, and they asked him to go on the box.

Q.—Mr. Rogers called the attention of the crowd to this man as a scab? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you hear any row at all? A.—There was no row that I heard, only just going out and bringing this boat into the wharf.

Q.—There was a tugboat out there? A.—Yes.

Q.—And in face of that and the policemen that were in the tugboat, they took this man away and brought him ashore? A.—He came in of his own accord so far as I could see.

Q.—And they stood him up on a box among this crowd of strikers? A.—Yes.

Q.—And Mr. Rogers called attention to him as being a scab, and asked the crowd what they would do to him? A.—Or some words to that effect.

Q.—He might have been struck there and you not know it? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—There is evidence here of his having blood on his face and of his being bruised all over? A.—I don't know.

Q.—That might have been done without your seeing it. A.—It might have been done before he came on the wharf or after he left the wharf.

Q.—It might have been done and you not see it? A.—It was not done in my presence.

Q.—There was nothing done to him on the wharf? A.—Nothing.

Q.—And the evidence of the other witnesses here who say they saw blood on his face, and that he was bruised all over, and that he had been kicked around like a football, is not true? A.—Not as far as I was concerned; I didn't see anything, and I was right there.

Q.—How many boats of the strikers were there? A.—Four or five.

Q.—And they must have made quite a little row? A.—All the row was to take charge of this boat.

Q.—There must have been a row and a pretty good one? A.—It was dark then.

Q.—There must have been a row? A.—All that would be some time before they took up their nets and got ashore.

Q.—That is what it was intended for. The Union men were to go up there and make them come ashore? A.—I couldn't say anything about their intention; I wasn't there.

Q.—Did you see the Union men go out there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know what they were going for? A.—They were going to get this man to come ashore.

Q.—Did you hear any row out there in the river? A.—No; only that they took charge of the boat and brought them into Mackie's wharf.

Q.—They captured the boats? A.—Yes.

Q.—And they brought away one of the men? A.—Two.

Q.—Who was the other man besides Brown? A.—His partner. The other man was not molested in the least. I spoke to the other man in Vancouver some time afterwards, and he told me he was not molested.

Q.—Well, of course what you consider not molesting might be considered very serious molesting by other people. The strikers went out there and stopped the men from fishing, captured their boats, and brought the boats and the men into the wharf, and then put one of the men up on a box and held him out to the crowd as a scab; and it is in evidence here that he was struck and was bleeding and bruised. Don't you call that molesting? A.—Well—

Q.—And these patrol boats were out night and day—for what?—to keep men from fishing? A.—Yes; and to explain the point that there was a strike. There was lots of men that didn't know that there was a strike.

Q.—And these patrol boats were patrolling the river night and day for two or three weeks, simply to tell men that there was a strike on? A.—That is, people that were fishing; they would tell them that didn't know that there was a strike to take up their nets and go ashore.

Q.—What were they out at night for?—just to tell people that there was a strike? A.—You fish night and day.

Q.—Now, don't you know very well that it was common knowledge that there was a strike on; everyone knew it? A.—No; I am positive that for a week or more after the strike there was people coming from Vancouver Island and other islands that didn't know of the strike.

Q.—Did they fish? A.—They started to fish.

Q.—I think you said that no one had been fishing before this at all? A.—I said, to my knowledge, there was none.

Q.—All you know about the patrol boats is just what you heard? A.—Yes; just what I heard. They were always advised not to do anything that was wrong.

Q.—Now, you say that one of the reasons for the strike was that the fishermen wanted twenty-five cents, and that there were twenty-eight cents being paid on the other side? A.—That was one of the reasons.

Q.—When did you find that reason out? A.—Before the strike was declared, in the first part of July.

Q.—Whom did you know it from? A.—It was in a conversation with quite a number of people; I was given to understand that.

Q.—But you never saw any person come up to the Union who had any contract of that kind? A.—No.

Q.—The matter was never brought up at the Union at all? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there any evidence produced to the Union to that effect? A.—Only the men's words; that's all. It was stated positively that such was the case.

Q.—When the delegates were sent from the Union, was that one of the arguments? A.—I don't know; I was not one of the delegation.

Q.—But you got your positive knowledge of it about the 10th of August? A.—Yes.

Q.—And there was one man told you it was so? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he show you his contract? A.—No; but I had a witness to him telling me.

Q.—He said he was getting twenty-eight cents? A.—He said he was paying twenty-five cents to the fishermen.

Q.—There are a good many Americans come over to fish on the Canadian side? A.—There was a few; I don't believe there was three—

Q.—Probably three; and they continued there during the strike? A.—Yes.

Q.—And all this time they were giving twenty-eight cents for fish on the American side?
A.—Yes.

Q.—They could not have been actuated by the same motives as you were. You were after an increased price, whereas they left their flag and were willing to fish here for three cents less. Is that argument right? A.—There might be reasons for it.

Q.—Reasons which you do not know? A.—Yes.

Mr. Kidd: You discussed all the questions of duty and so on with Mr. White? A.—Yes; discussed all these questions with him.

Mr. Brown: You were not in the patrol boats? A.—No.

Q.—Were any of the fishermen in the habit of going out for amusement, a sail, and that sort of thing, just cruising around? A.—Yes; a number of them would go back and forth among the canneries, doing nothing else but sailing around.

Q.—Could a person on the wharf mistake these boats for patrol boats? A.—Yes; sometimes ten or fifteen, or as high as twenty, would be going across the river.

Q.—So that a man seeing a lot of these boats on the river could easily imagine they were patrol boats, when they were simply going around visiting? A.—Quite easily.

Examination closed.

F. A. ROGERS, Secretary, Fishermen's Union, sworn:

Mr. Kidd: What time did you go to Steveston? A.—About the 18th of June.

Q.—You have been on the river fishing how many years? A.—No, I haven't fished on the Fraser; I was Secretary of the Union, and they did not wish me to go fishing this year.

Q.—Where have you been fishing before? A.—I have never fished in any of the waters in British Columbia; I am a seafaring man.

Mr. Eberts: You are not a fisherman at all? A.—I have never done any salmon fishing.

Mr. Kidd: What were you doing before you went to the Fraser? A.—Longshoreman in Vancouver.

Q.—Did you go to Steveston with the intention of fishing? A.—I did.

Q.—Had you made arrangements to fish? A.—No. I was sent out more by the Fishermen's Union from Vancouver to organize the fishermen, and I did that work.

Q.—Then you are in a position to tell the Committee a good deal about the action of the Union, and its actions after you went to Steveston. Have you copies of any motions that were passed at the meetings? A.—I have no motions with me; our books are in Steveston.

Q.—What was the object of the Union, as expressed by any meetings that were held? A.—We held strictly Union meetings; there was no motion of any character that would carry much weight with it; I should say that we passed motions that we wished twenty-five cents for the sockeye salmon for this year.

Mr. Smith: Did you convey that motion to the Cannery Association? A.—It was conveyed to them in Vancouver by a delegate.

Q.—Did they acknowledge receipt of the resolution? A.—No, they never sent any reply.

Mr. Kidd: Was the Union at Steveston a Provincial Union of fishermen? A.—We was organized under the Dominion Trades Congress Act, and was affiliated with that body, and was more of a Dominion than a Provincial body?

Q.—You were not affiliated with any other Fishermen's Union particularly? A.—No.

Q.—So that the Union at Steveston was, strictly speaking, a Fishermen's Union. A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there any other Fishermen's Union in any other part of the Province as far as you know? A.—No.

Q.—I understood there was a delegation went from New Westminster to the Cannery Union; was that a delegation appointed by the Union at Steveston? A.—No. They were appointed by the lodge at Westminster.

Q.—Was that affiliated with your lodge? A.—Yes.

Q.—What action was taken by the Union in connection with the question of the price of fish? A.—I was sent about the 24th of June to see Mr. Duncan, Secretary of the Cannery Association. I had a conversation with him on the subject, and he showed me a resolution of his Association, saying that that Association would fix the price of fish as they see fit; and he told me under no consideration would they accept our price. That was all; we came to no understanding.

Q.—Did you see anybody else to find out what price the canners would pay? A.—I called on Mr. Brymner when I found that the canners didn't care about meeting the fishermen. Mr. Brymner assured the Union that the price had gone up, and that the canners could not possibly pay our figure. I waited on Mr. Windsor, and he showed me some of the books, but I could not get actual proof that the canners could not pay twenty-five cents. We asked them if they would let the Union, or some disinterested party, to see their books and prove to us that they could not pay twenty-five cents, but they told us distinctly they would not, and as we could not get any information out of them we did not go to work.

Q.—Why did the Union fix on that price? A.—Because on the Columbia River they were getting seven cents a pound for fish, and last year the average was twenty-one and twenty-two cents; and we also heard that the price of salmon was advancing, and that justified us in demanding twenty-five cents.

Q.—What evidence was placed before you that they were paying seven cents a pound for salmon on the Columbia River? A.—There was several men belonging to our Union that was on the Columbia River, fishermen, in the Association there, and they told us distinctly, and showed us letters, that this was what they were paying.

Q.—Well, the Canners' Union did receive a deputation from the Fishermen's Union; about what date was that? A.—Near the 8th or 10th of July.

Q.—What was the result of that? A.—We appointed Mr. Lumley and Mr. Cooper, and this deputation reported to the whole lodge that the canners did not see their way clear to make any concessions to the fishermen; and the fishermen did not see their way clear either, and there was a dead-lock.

Q.—Later on, an offer was made by the Canners' Union? A.—They had an offer, but it was not sent to our Union. It was practically a written agreement of their own, in which they claimed they would pay twenty cents up to the number of six hundred for the week, and for anything over that fifteen cents.

Q.—Did you understand that offer was that if they got more than the six hundred in the week, they would only get fifteen cents for the lot? A.—Yes.

Q.—What date was this? A.—It was nearly the 15th or 20th July.

Q.—Was there any understanding between the Fishermen's Union and the Japanese in regard to holding out for this twenty-five cents? A.—Yes; we sent a delegation to the Japanese, and there was an agreement duly drawn up with them and signed that they would hold out for twenty-five cents.

Q.—Did the Japs, as a Union, give you notice that they were not going to hold out for this price? A.—No. We had several conferences together, yet they told us they would stand firm with the Union until the canners proved to the whole of us that they could not afford to pay twenty-five cents; and then, probably, we would come to some other agreement.

Q.—Did the Japs notify you in any way that they had ceased to hold out for the twenty-five cents? A.—No.

Q.—What action did the Union take to induce the men to hold out for this twenty-five cents—that is, to prevent any individual from fishing for less? A.—We held meetings there, and simply asked the men not to go fishing; went round and visited the Japanese houses, and asked the bosses in an intelligent manner not to go out fishing. They said they would not. We made several visits to them. There was no other force brought to bear, only to ask the Japanese to stand by their agreement, and that when we had the matter settled we would all go fishing together.

Q.—Was there any attempt made by the Japs to go fishing? A.—Not until after the Militia were called. Probably a few single individuals went out, but the majority of them did not.

Q.—Are you aware of the Japs that went out to fish being molested in any way? A.—We had an agreement that the Japs assisted in carrying out in this way: that they were to send boats to warn their men not to fish; and the same way with the white men—they were to send boats, too. We also arranged that we would take one Japanese in our boat, so that when we came across a Jap fishing we would be able to tell him.

Q.—Was there an understanding between you and the Indians and the Japs in this way? A.—Yes; but the Indians did not send out any boats to patrol.

Q.—Did they appear to be quite agreeable to hold by the resolution of the white fishermen? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you aware of any Indians attempting to go fishing before the Militia were called out? A.—Yes; there were several Indians came to us and said they were short of food. We

realised the position that they would have to get something to eat, and some of these men went out with the understanding that they could fish for food, and, if it was necessary, they could sell some fish to buy provisions.

Q.—How were the boats that were out under this arrangement distinguished? A.—The white men carried a red and white flag, and the Indians a white flag, and the Japs a red flag.

Q.—Do you know of the patrol boats coming in conflict in any way with the Indian fishermen? A.—No.

Q.—Had the patrol boats any trouble in persuading the men to leave? A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember Monday, the 23rd of July, the day before the Militia came to Steveston? Were there any patrol boats out that evening? A.—I was arrested about eleven or twelve o'clock and taken to Vancouver the day before the Militia came, if that is the day.

[NOTE.—After discussion, it would seem that witness is confused in the dates of his arrest and the calling out of the Militia. He was arrested on the 13th; the Militia came on the morning of the 24th.]

Q.—Do you remember an occurrence on Mackie's wharf? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many patrol boats were out on the river that night? A.—About nine or ten. Word was brought to me that one of the cannery men intended to send out some men fishing, and see if the strikers' patrol boats would induce these men to take up their nets and not go fishing, and that they would have a couple of tugboats there with special police on them, but the police were only to make a showing and not to arrest anyone, and if they got this thing up they would have an opportunity of calling out the Militia. The scheme seemed to be hatched up by this man Munro. Anyway, the men went out fishing. I wanted to test if these people had the power to call out the Militia on such a trifling question as that. I went out in one of the boats, and we asked this man to take up his net and not fish, and not betray himself as a traitor to the white men and sell himself for a few paltry dollars. The man simply folded his arms, and says: "All right." In the meantime, the tugboat "Winnifred" came alongside with this man Munro in it, and he says to the man Kipp: "Are you in danger?" Kipp says: "No; I am not in any danger." Munro says: "Do you want any help?" Kipp says: "No. There's some of these men in my boat, but I am not in any real danger." Munro says to the special policemen: "Arrest these men and protect this man." The special police did not seem to make any effort to board the boat. I spoke to Munro, and says: "If you think there is any harm being done these men, come aboard yourself and protect them; all we want the men to do is not to go fishing during the strike." In the meantime, some of the strikers' patrol boats got hold of the boat and towed him down to Mackie's wharf, where they got him on the wharf and we put him up on a box. I asked the man if he did not think he was doing a very foolish thing, and asked him if he did not think himself very low to sell himself for a few dollars. He gave us no answer, and the men called him a scab. We told him we didn't want him to go fishing any more, and I gave him a little shove off the box, and when he got down somebody did strike him; but even a case like that didn't call for the Militia, and there was a special constable on the wharf at the time if he wished to make any arrests. That was the case of intimidation brought against me. I wanted to see if they had the power to call out the Militia; and, of course, they did call them out, whether they had the power or not.

Q.—Do you know the name of the man that was on the box with you? A.—Kipp was the name of the man.

Q.—We have evidence that the name of the man was Brown; you are not positive it was Kipp? A.—I was told it was Kipp.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Lister on the wharf? A.—I didn't see him when I came back. Of course, this tug was there with the special police in it; they could make arrests if they wanted to.

Q.—Do you know of any fishermen on the river who did fish during this strike? A.—There was a few. I don't know of any personally.

Q.—Do you know of any case of a Jap's net being taken out of the water and his fish taken from him? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know of any case where they took fish and threw them into the water? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know what time the Union first knew that the Japanese made an arrangement of their own with the cannery men? A.—We were informed that they had made no arrangements.

Q.—Was the advisability of calling out the Militia discussed before that affair on the wharf? A.—Of course, you would hear lots of remarks about what they were going to do, but nothing definite.

Q.—Was it discussed? A.—We thought probably they might come.

Q.—How long before? A.—Probably a week.

Q.—Was any action taken by the Union in consequence of that information?

Q.—The Japanese went out fishing immediately after the Militia came? A.—Yes.

Q.—Suppose they had gone out and the Militia had not come, what, in your opinion, would have been the consequence? A.—As far as my opinion goes, I don't think there would have been any trouble, because the Japanese were there in possession. There would have been no force or anything like that used to stop them, because you might say there is four Japs to one white man on the river.

Q.—Was there any understanding on the part of the fishermen that if the Japs did go out fishing, the white men would have given up the fight and gone home? A.—There was talk that if the Japs went fishing, we would ask the whites and Indians to go home; and that is what we intended to do.

Q.—Did you tell any person connected with the Cannery Union that if the Japs went fishing there would be trouble? A.—When we went around to the Japs to tell them not to go fishing, we told them that we did not want to have any trouble, but we didn't threaten them whatsoever, and there was a great many Japs told us they would not go fishing. About two hundred and fifty Japs remained loyal to the union and didn't go fishing until the white men went fishing, and also tried to induce their own men not to go fishing.

Mr. Smith: Did you discuss the question of arbitration in the Union? A.—Yes.

Q.—In the presence of Mr. Brymner? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the Union propose anything to the cannerymen in the way of arbitration? A.—They might, although I am not aware of the fact.

Q.—You would have consented? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the cannerymen refused? A.—They did.

Q.—Did you see any special policemen drunk? A.—No.

A.—Did you take the precaution all the time to advise the union men not to intimidate men going out to fish. A.—We strictly advised the men not to do anything wrong; and further than that, a committee of safety was appointed to look after this matter and report to the Union, and everything went on smoothly and most of the men took a very intelligent view of the matter. We told the men that they would not accomplish anything by violence—that it would only hurt our cause.

Mr. Eberts: There was no case of taking nets away from men? A.—No.

Q.—It does not follow that men took their nets up in their own boats and were sent ashore? Do you know of any nets taken up by the strikers and put into their own boat? A.—Yes; there were several, but only one came to my knowledge.

Q.—Were you among the men that helped? A.—I was there and saw it done.

Q.—Your idea that night at Steveston was to test the question of whether the Militia could be called out? A.—Whether the cannerymen could call the Militia out.

Q.—What did you want to test that for? A.—Simply because they had made so many brags that we were going to test it.

Q.—And you were just going to make a show of force in order to see if the Militia could be called out? A.—We didn't make any more show of force than they did.

Q.—The strikers were probably under your command? A.—Not altogether.

Q.—I don't wish to force you into any position, but the general impression would be that the Secretary of the Union would be in charge of these men? A.—Probably.

Q.—Anyway, you went out and came across this man that you call Kipp, and you took him out of his boat? A.—Not out of his boat.

Q.—You took his boat? A.—I didn't take it.

Q.—One of the patrol boats took it with some trouble? A.—Very little trouble.

Q.—There was some trouble? A.—Very little trouble. They hitched on to it and towed the boat in.

Q.—Didn't they call out from the tugboats to release that man? A.—There was only one tugboat came out where he was.

Q.—What did you say to the man when you went out there? A.—We asked him not to fish.

Q.—And you took this man out on the wharf and put him on a box? A.—We did.

Q.—Did he care about that sort of treatment? A.—He didn't say.

Q.—He just had to take it anyway? A.—Well, he was helped up on the box.

Q.—And he was helped up on the wharf too? A.—No.

Q.—And when he was up on the box you said, "Here, boys, is one of those scabs?"
A.—No.

Q.—That is not true what the witness Campbell said here, that you said "Here is one of those scabs?" A.—I said "Here is a man that for a few dollars has sold himself to the cannerymen, and has been a scab and has betrayed us."

Q.—And with that you gave him a clout? A.—I asked him what was the reason he was out fishing, and he gave us no answer. I asked him not to go fishing, and gave him a slight shove off the box.

Q.—And as the story goes, he was used very roughly? A.—Not very rough.

Q.—You don't consider it very rough to take a man from his usual vocation, drag him away to a wharf crowded with people, pull him up on a box before the crowd, call him a scab and clout him and knock him into the crowd? A.—No, I don't think—

Q.—I am very much surprised the police did not do their duty; if I had been in the locality, you can rest assured they would have done their duty.

Examination closed.

VICTORIA, B. C.:

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