

was not a constituency in the Province of Ontario in which the Conservative Government did not owe its success to the liquor people in 1914, and these men are in power to-day and governing the country, not because of the will of the majority of the people of this Province, but because of the vote which was given them by that influence in 1914 and by virtue of which they are still retaining their position in power. We find in 1915 after the Liberal Party had failed to succeed upon the question of the abolition of the bar resolution after resolution was introduced in the House looking to the curtailment of the sale of liquor—resolutions that were calculated to check the liquor evil as it existed as result of the election. In 1915 we were at war just as much as we have been at war in 1916, 1917 and 1918. Division after division was taken and in every case the Conservative majority voted down the resolutions in the interests of temperance and the cause of prohibition. Do you tell me that the men who in 1915 voted as they did against the Liberal resolutions had a sudden change of heart in 1916? Do you tell me that it was because of some principle that a different policy was adopted in 1916? Let us see. In 1916 a petition, purporting to be signed by three-fourths of the people of the Province of Ontario, was submitted to the Government, and the reason why this Conservative Government, that had been elected by the liquor vote in 1914, passed the Temperance Act in 1916, was because Sir William Hearst saw that those who had elected him in 1914 were not in a majority in 1916, and he chose to act with the three-quarters rather than with the one-quarter which had put him into power in 1914."

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to consider the position in S. W. Toronto when I allowed my name to be put in nomination in the by-election of August, 1916.

"We fought the issue in S. W. Toronto on the question of the failure of the Government to control that great and vital resource (nickel) in the interests of the Province and the Empire, and upon that issue the people elected me in 1916. I accepted the Ontario Temperance Act as a war-time measure reserving my opinion when any question might arise. (Applause). What was the position of my opponent? In 1916, my opponent, Mr. Norris, went to the people advocating wine and beer licences, and upon that policy he was accepted by Sir William Hearst as the nominee and candidate of the Conservative Party in S.W. Toronto. Nay, more; three of the Ministers of the Crown, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. McGarry, came into that riding in Norris' support and there was the unworthy appeal which Mr.