

the parliament buildings and surrounded the bucket shops. One hundred and forty-seven young men were taken along with paraphernalia, etc., in this bucket shop. The men in charge were fined the limit of the law, and the bucket shops in Toronto, Fort Erie and Windsor were wiped out. There was no wide-open shop, in defiance of the law. The great constitutional question remained unsettled. (Applause.)

#### CLEAN ELECTIONS NOW

It was of great importance, this law enforcement! Had Mr. Whitney enforced the law? The election frauds, the switching of ballots that occurred in the numerous bye-elections prior to 1905, would not have happened had the law been enforced. Had Mr. Whitney done it? Had he made good his pledge in this particular?

If in doubt, Mr. Hanna wanted to refer the doubtful one to numerous instances where offenders were serving in jail. He invited the audience to look at London, to the trials there, where scores of men, one after the other, swore to having received \$10 after \$10 for their votes to elect a minister of the crown. Four business men of London, who were big in a business way, and socially, men who were honest and honorable in their business—four men who had been educated in that school of politics where there is no law to punish crime if it is in the interest of the reigning political party, were wondering in suspense what would happen to them. Ask any of these four if the Whitney government had kept its pre-election promises!

Had this policy borne fruit? What was the answer? There had been seven or eight bye-elections since, in close constituencies. In Kingston there was a close fight. The result might go either way. The majority was only 22. Yet no newspaper, or public man, of any importance, had charged that there was a single corrupt act in the election. It was a remarkable state of affairs. In all the three and a half years the Conservatives had been in power not a single newspaper of any standing, and no one in authority, had suggested that the government or anyone else had resorted to improper methods to secure any results not otherwise to be obtained. (Cheers.) Had not those present mighty good reason to be proud that they were Conservatives?

As a result of the enforcement of the law in election cases, the election work was now free from the stain put on it through the labor of the Ross government agents. There was proper enforcement. People now did not dare to attempt such tactics again. (Cheers.)

#### THE LIQUOR LAWS

How about the administration of the liquor license law? Mr. Whitney had promised to see that it would be enforced. He had made no false promises. In his famous speech on the referendum he had come out flatly with a statement as to where he stood. If he had kept silent, he might have got the vote of both sides, but he preferred honesty and openness. What then could be said of the enforcement of the liquor license law? Had Mr. Whitney made good? Mr. Whitney was not extreme, one way or the other. He said that there was a great deal to be gained by the liquor license law, if properly administered.

Hon. Mr. Hanna said he would not go into detail, because that was his department. He would leave it to the various church bodies around the country. He would leave it to the resolutions they had passed, to the Methodist conference, expressing its gratification and thankfulness to the government at Toronto for the enforcement of the law. He would leave it to the Baptist associations, to the Presbyterian assemblies, to the Anglicans, to the letters from scores of Catholic priests, all the same in tone. The license holders themselves said that never in the history of the trade had they so appreciated the importance to themselves of a good enforcement of the law. They hoped by observing the law to escape what would otherwise surely overtake them. Hon. Mr. Hanna said that he would leave it to all these, and everyone would have to admit that the liquor license law had been fairly enforced.

#### PRISON LABOR QUESTIONS

Then as to prison labor. That was another question included in his department. For many years there had been objection to prison labor competing in open market with free labor's products. Hon. Mr. Hendrie, in his campaign in 1905, had made a fight on this question, on the proposition that all such prison goods should be marked "prison made." The government