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THURSDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1934

NORTH YORK'S OPPORTUNITY

The electors of North York on September 24th have an opportunity of expressing their disapproval of the policies of the Bennett administration at Ottawa which have held the people of this country in the grip of the most terrible economic depression ever experienced in Canada's history. On Sept. 24th the people of North York in common with the electors of four other Ontario constituencies have the opportunity of passing judgment on the Bennett government which was elected in the promising campaign of 1930. Mr. Bennett was elected in 1930 on his promises, but on September 24th he must stand on his record of performance. His actual performance has been so vastly different from his rash promises made in 1930 that there is little doubt as to the verdict of the electors.

On June 19th the electors of Ontario irrespective of former political affiliation went to the polls and in no uncertain voice voted to put an end to bad government in the province of Ontario. The revelations of maladministration which have come to light since Mr. Hepburn assumed the premiership is convincing evidence that the people made no mistake and that a change was long overdue. The electors rose to the occasion on June 19th and they again will meet the challenge on September 24th, and refuse to place their stamp of approval on the record of the Bennett government. A great deal depends on the outcome of the voting on Sept. 24th. The election of a Bennett candidate would be a mandate for the present government at Ottawa to continue for another year its policies which have strangled trade, ruined business, driven people from their homes and farms. The election of the Liberal candidate would be a demand for a new deal and the introduction of policies which are in the interests of the great masses of the people. Make no mistake on September 24th. **BEAT BENNETT AND HARD TIMES.**

LAWS ARE MADE TO BREAK

Throughout Ontario, on public highways outside of incorporated municipalities jurisdiction, there is a speed limit of 35 miles per hour. In most municipalities 20 miles limit is imposed in the interests of safety to children.

There is no doubt that both these laws are violated hundreds of times every day. There are few, if any, cars on the highway to-day that have not travelled over the 35 mile limit. There is seldom a car passes through Bowmanville that observes the 20 mile limit.

The question then is what is to be done about this matter. Should the law be amended to meet public requirements or should it be enforced as it now stands on the statutes.

It seems quite apparent, that like prohibition, this law is not and cannot be enforced. The remedy seems to be an open law stipulating that cars must be driven at a safe speed, which would be arrived at according to the circumstances. There are times when it is positively dangerous to idle along the highway at 20 miles per hour, and likewise there are times when a speed of 50 or 60 miles per hour cannot be tolerated.

The question boils down to one basic fact. Automobiles are made and advertised to do speeds up to 80 miles per hour. Are manufacturers to be forced to make cars that will not exceed the stipulated rate of speed or are our laws to be made more reasonable.

On a clear highway, a light traffic there is not the slightest danger in travelling along at 45 or 50 miles per hour, providing driver is alert at his task. Traffic officers should be given power to determine when a driver is driving at a speed dangerous to public safety, but no set rule can determine what is dangerous. It is understood that in England and other countries where there is no speed limit there is no great slaughter of humans by granting permission to drive at higher speeds, but within the limits of public safety

FARMERS CAN PREVENT FIRES

This is the season of the year when many barn fires occur and farmers naturally are very much concerned regarding possible losses to property which usually come during threshing operations.

Recently a Grimsby farmer suffered a \$10,000 loss when his large barn was burned following an explosion believed to have been caused by gases forming and igniting straw and accumulated dust in the threshing machine. Mr. J. H. Woods, manager of the North Waterloo Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company and a former successful Woolwich Township farmer, inspected the loss at Grimsby for his Company. He reports that the fire was directly caused by dust and static which ignited when it passed through the thresher. Farmers, he said, had been warned over a period of years and urged not to allow threshing machines to operate on their farms unless equipped with a proper sprayer at the base of the blower and grounding of the metal parts of the machine. If these precautions are taken, declared Mr. Woods, farmers need not fear a fire loss from this source.

At the meeting of the Underwriters' Association held at Toronto this year, Prof. W. C. Blackwood, B.A., B.Sc., of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, touched on the points referred to by Mr. Woods. He said that barn fires can be fully eliminated as far as losses by spontaneous combustion or at threshing is concerned, if farmers would insist on threshing machines being equipped with a suction spray attachment and grounding of metal parts. Hay must also be salted when storing it in their barns.

Whether the cause of fires be spontaneous combustion, smoking, careless use of matches, defective lighting equipment, careless use of modern equipment in hay making and curing, or careless handling of inflammable materials, the farmer and thresher must accept the responsibility for controlling these fire hazards.

—Waterloo Chronicle.

THE NEW VOTERS LIST

Under the new Franchise Act, a voters' list will be prepared during the present summer. In rural and urban districts, the list will be made by enumerators. In urban districts, two enumerators will be appointed for each polling division; and in rural districts, one enumerator will be appointed for each polling sub-division. After this year there will be no more enumeration but the list will be revised annually by the Registrar of Electors, of which there will be one in every constituency. Except as hereinafter specified, the following are qualified to have their names on the list:—

- Every person, man or woman, who is,
 - (a) of the full age of 21 years;
 - (b) a British subject by birth or naturalization;
 - (c) has been living in Canada for at least 12 months and in the electoral district for 3 months immediately preceding the date of his application to be registered.

Every person shall be registered for the polling sub-division in which he is residing at the time of registration. The following are not allowed to be registered:—

- Judges; Esquimaux; Indians, unless they served overseas; prisoners undergoing punishment; persons confined in mental hospitals; inmates of institutions for housing the poor; Dukhobors living in British Columbia; persons who are disqualified by race from voting for a Member of the Legislative Assembly, unless they served overseas; persons disqualified for corrupt or illegal practice.

Notice will be posted up in the various post offices and different parts of each polling sub-division, announcing when, where, and by whom, the lists are to be prepared.

The enumerators, in preparing the list, will not be required to call on every elector personally but shall prepare the list from such information as they may be able to secure by personal inquiry or from any source as may be available and conveniently used.

After the list for a polling sub-division is completed, the enumerator shall post up one copy of it in the sub-division and shall attach to it a notice stating that he will attend at a certain place on certain days to revise the list. At this revision he shall—

- (a) add the name of any person who is qualified as an elector but whose name has been omitted from the list;
- (b) strike out the name of any person who is not qualified or not resident in the polling sub-division.
- (c) correct any inaccurate statement as to the name, address or occupation of any person whose name appears on the list.

At the time when the enumerator is revising this preliminary list, if any qualified person whose name has been omitted from such list for a polling sub-division applies to the enumerator to have his name added to that list and his application is refused, he may make an oath in Form No. 20 and have it vouched for in Form 21 by an elector whose name appears on such list and the enumerator shall then add the name of the applicant to such list and shall have no discretion to refuse to do so.

Revision of Lists
When completed and revised the list will be sent to the Registrar of Electors for the constituency.

These lists are to form the basic lists and will be revised by the Registrar of Electors for the constituency every year between the 15th of May and the 1st of July.

Notices will be sent to all post offices during the month of April that the registrar intends to revise the list. These notices shall indicate:—

- (a) the place or places within the electoral district where and the times when, throughout the period of revising, the registrar may be found and will be available for execution of affairs relating to such revision;
- (b) the days of commencement and termination of the revision;
- (c) the bounds of all polling divisions within the electoral district
- (d) such other information as the Commissioner may direct.

If it is desired to have any name removed from the list during any period of revision, it will be necessary for an elector whose name appears on the list to file a notice in duplicate with the registrar that he wishes such name removed from the list and stating his reasons for so doing. This notice shall be made out on Form 26 which will be supplied by the registrar for the purpose. The registrar shall then notify the person whose name is objected to by regis-

tered mail, a copy of such notice being sent also to the person who has asked to have the name removed. The case shall then be heard by the Registrar of Electors but not until at least 14 days have elapsed from the date of mailing the notice in Form No. 27.

Any elector who wishes to have his name added to the list shall sign an application in Form No. 28, which form will be supplied by the registrar. The registrar shall post up in his office, the name of every such applicant as such and keep it posted for at least 2 weeks and also cause it to be posted up for at least two weeks in the post office within the polling sub-division in which the applicant resides or if there is no post office in such polling sub-division then in the nearest post office thereto. Thereafter, if the registrar has no cause to doubt the bona fide character of the application, he shall add the name of the applicant to the list. If, however, he doubts the bona fide character of the application he shall notify the applicant to appear before a sitting of the Court of Revision where his application will be heard and dealt with.

Getting on the Lists

Any person claiming the right to be registered as an elector in any constituency may apply in person to have his name added to the list of electors at any sitting of the Court of Revision of that constituency and upon his making and signing an application before the registrar and making satisfactory answer to such relevant questions as may seem to the registrar, proper, the registrar shall add his name to the list for the polling sub-division wherein he resides.

In case an elector cannot attend in person to have his name added to the list, he may send his application with another elector of the constituency.

If the registrar entertains any doubt as to whether any application for registration, as in the above paragraph, should be allowed, he shall require the applicant to appear before him in person and if such applicant fails to appear, his application shall be refused.

Persons employed in unemployment relief camps do not lose their residence qualifications in the electoral district in which they are registered, and in which they are alone qualified to vote.

Illiterate persons who are unable to sign their names may appear in person or they may sign by making their mark in the presence of two electors whose names appear on the list which application the two electors shall sign as witnesses.

Provision is made for appeals to a Judge in case any elector feels that he has been wrongfully treated by the revision officer in preparing the list.

After the revision is completed the list is closed and remains closed until the revision of the following year. It will no longer be possible for an elector whose name has been omitted from the list to swear in his vote on election day.

YOU CAN HELP US

Our equipment will only allow us to prepare a certain amount of matter for the paper each week. There are times in the early part of the week when very little copy is available but from Tuesday afternoon up till the time of going to press we nearly always have all we can handle and occasionally something has to be left over. No discrimination is used in what is omitted but as the time for catching mails approaches we must go to press, using only the type which is set up at that time. Correspondents and others contributing to our columns could assist us very much if they would see that reports of any event or happening reaches this office as soon after it occurs as possible.

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