

REMEMBER ROSS AND VOTE FOR PEISE.

READ THIS LIBERAL RECORD.

MAGNIFICENT SHOWING

Last Year The City Of Kingston Received

VERY CLOSE TO \$250,000

FROM THE ROSS GOVERNMENT AT TORONTO.

THE FACTORY LEGISLATION.

What Has Been Done In Thirty Years.

In All Departments of Government Activity There Has Been Wonderful Advancement -- Read the Record and Vote For Its Continuance.

Education.

It has expended \$18,265,000 on education since 1871.

The total grants for all educational purposes in 1901 was \$605,951 (including grants to agricultural and mining schools), or out of every \$4 spent, by the government \$1 goes for educational purposes.

It placed the department of education under the responsible control of a minister of education—a course approved by the late Dr. Byerson, superintendent of council of public instruction.

It made the educational council a consultative committee to confer with the minister on such matters as he may from time to time submit to them.

It reorganized the school laws into a unified consolidation.

It has improved the school system on fifty distinct lines, making it the most complete and effective of any similar system in the world.

It has established a school of practical science, provincial and county model schools, normal college and schools, training institutes, art schools, teachers' associations and mechanics' institutes.

It has assisted technical schools and manual training departments.

Its policy as to text-books in Canada for the Canadians. In 1883, out of 184 books used in the public and high schools, only forty-nine were written by Canadians and 135 by American and British authors. In 1901 every book used in these schools, with two exceptions, was the work of a Canadian author.

It has reduced the text-books from a number in different branches of study to one in each.

Thirteen text-books were used in the public schools in 1901, as against fifty-five in 1875. Twenty-three were used in the high schools in 1901, as compared with eighty in 1875.

It has materially reduced the cost of text-books. The average annual cost to public school pupils is only 21 1/3 cents per pupil.

The reduction in price in text-books from 1883 to 1901 shows a saving of \$72,000.

There are 6,010 public schools and 0,440 teachers.

The number of departmental examinations has been reduced from twenty-seven, held under the council of public instruction, to thirteen.

Agriculture.

It created a department of agriculture, administered in turn by successive farmers.

It expended \$264,000 on agriculture in 1901.

It has expended \$5,142,236 on agriculture since 1872.

It has handed over \$1,932,725 to 419 agricultural and horticultural societies since 1872.

It has assisted the fruit growers, dairymen's, horse, sheep and swine breeders, poultry, beekeepers and entomological associations, and the Ontario experimental union, to the extent of \$512,304 during the same period.

It has carried on the most successful agricultural college in America with an attendance of 500 during the college term, September, 1901, to April, 1902. Seventy per cent. of its graduates, so far as traced, are engaged in agriculture.

On December 31st last, the amount left after deducting liabilities from assets in the Ontario treasury, was \$2,308,494. A commission so reported, and that corresponded as nearly as could be, dollar for dollar, with the statement the government had made as to a surplus.

Smelting Furnaces.

Five years ago there was not a ton of iron ore smelted in Ontario; now there are three smelting furnaces, at Hamilton, Deseronto and Midland, and there would soon be a fourth and a larger one at Sault Ste. Marie, all a direct result of the policy of the government.

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LABOR LEGISLATION.

Traditions of Liberalism Were Well Maintained.

Toronto (Globe).—Ontario ministry has sustained the best traditions of liberalism in its progressive labor legislation. The mechanics' lien act of 1873 was passed soon after the liberal government assumed office, and was designed to protect mechanics, builders, contractors and others in their claims for labor or material furnished in the erection of buildings and machinery. This act has been amended from time to time, and other labor laws have been introduced, as changing conditions have rendered them necessary. An act to facilitate the enforcement of the just rights of wage earners, passed in 1883, provides that "every device by any owner or contractor, which shall be adopted in order to defeat the priority of wage earners for their wages under the several acts relating to mechanics' liens, shall, as respects such wage earners, be void." Another section gives jurisdiction to police magistrates in cities in actions for wages up to claims for thirty days, though the amount or balance exceed the limit of \$40. This has benefited workers of all trades and delays otherwise possible through the inertia of the law. Many a wage bill has been paid in summary order by a police magistrate that could never have been collected through the costly and unwieldy courts. The various amendments to the mechanics' lien law have been made to close all the loopholes through which dishonest contractors and other employers have succeeded in escaping the payment of their workmen's wages.

The safety of employees in various occupations, and the sanitary condition of workshops, factories and other places of employment, have been taken up as demanded by the development of industrial conditions, and the government has been in all cases careful to anticipate the needs of the worker, and to prevent the development of injurious or detrimental conditions. As in other evils of slow development, prevention has been found better, and at the same time easier, than cure. The liability of employers in case of accident has been established. In the factories act of 1884, with amendments down to 1901, and the shops regulation act, the safety and sanitary condition of employees are provided for. Legislation of this nature for various places and lines of employment is carried, when necessary, to the minutest details. The sincerity of this legislation is shown in the fact that the act provides for any employee to bargain away his legal rights. The still more advanced legislation in this respect includes the establishment of technical schools, the provisions for the adjustment of trade disputes, the regulation of benefit societies, and the establishment of a provincial bureau of labor. In all these fields of legislative action the interests of wage workers have been carefully guarded. No device has been omitted, and while many of the statutes seem voluminous, the peculiar and often technical nature of the matters dealt with renders much legislative detail necessary. The liberal government of Ontario has had all the provinces in this respect, and the result is seen in a more satisfactory condition in every line of industry.

A Fine Record.

Since the passing of the government's bill in 1885, placing an export duty on sawlogs, new mills, with a capacity of 212,250,000 feet a year, have been erected, at a cost of \$849,400, and old mills, with a capacity of 117,800,000 feet, have been started to run at a cost of \$181,500. These mills are employing over 2,300 men.

Wherein Is He A Friend?

Electors are asked to help Whitney candidates because the opposition leader is a "friend of the people." Friend of the people, indeed! Is it an evidence of friendship for the people to declare that he will remove from the corporations their fair share of the burdens of taxation and place it upon the poor man's shoulders?

Things The Province Needs.

The pulp wood policy of the Ross administration calls for the erection of mills, the expenditure of money and the employment of men in Ontario, and these are the things the province needs for its development. And in addition the province gets forty cents a cord for all the pulp wood that is used.

Aim Of Ross Government.

"Build up Ontario" is the motto of the Ross government, and its policy is directed to that end. That is what the people are concerned with, not with hypothetical discussions of the private affairs of its members.

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What More Could The People Want?—Frontenac Also Received Generous Grants.

The talk of the Ontario government bleeding the municipalities is idle bluster. Last year the Ross administration handed over to public institutions in Kingston nearly a quarter of a million dollars, made up thus:

Public Schools	\$1,767 00
Separate Schools	471 00
Kindergarten Schools	70 20
Model School	150 00
Widows' Association	25 00
Public School Inspection	260 00
Collegiate Institute	1,223 30
Art School	350 00
Public Library	200 00
Technical School	1,500 00
Rockwood Asylum Salaries	26,015 57
Rockwood Asylum Expenses	49,683 27
Rockwood Asylum Rent	8,091 29
Fair Association	210 00
Horticultural Society	140 00
General Hospital	3,180 39
Hotel Dieu	6,019 59
House of Providence	5,273 73
Baird's Library	330 08
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	363 68
House of Industry	1,056 23
School of Mining Maintenance	16,500 00
School of Mining Book	100,000 00

The county of Frontenac also receives generous aid from the provincial exchequer, though it must be remembered that what Kingston gets for her institutions is shared in by the people of the county to almost as great an extent as by the people of the city, as Kingston prospers so will Frontenac. Here are some of the direct amounts received by Frontenac:

Public Schools	\$2,832 00
Portsmouth Pub. School	49 00
Howe Is. Poor Schools	220 00
Wolfe Is. Poor Schools	115 00
Sydenham Poor School	40 00
Lobrorough Schools	665 00
Teachers' Association	25 00
School Inspection	761 25
Sydenham High School	562 68
Garden Library	200 00
Mississippi Library	107 10
Colonization Roads	3,645 11

In addition there is the large outlay for administration of justice, factory and license inquiries, bond disputes, the regulation of benefit societies, and the establishment of a provincial bureau of labor. In all these fields of legislative action the interests of wage workers have been carefully guarded. No device has been omitted, and while many of the statutes seem voluminous, the peculiar and often technical nature of the matters dealt with renders much legislative detail necessary. The liberal government of Ontario has had all the provinces in this respect, and the result is seen in a more satisfactory condition in every line of industry.

WOULD LOSE HEAVILY.

Mr. Whitney says he would repeal the tax on big corporations, yet from that source in three years Ontario has received nearly three-quarters of a million in cash to build up schools, grants, etc. During the last three years it would have made a difference to Ontario ratepayers of \$683,345.87 if Mr. Whitney were the exact amount collected from these big companies which he and his party opposed in the house, and he declares he would have the law repealed at once if put in power.

GLAD IT'S AN ISSUE.

The tax on corporations is popular; it is pronounced just and scientific by recognized authorities on taxation; it prevails in nearly every state of the Union; it has come to stay in this country. Mr. Whitney has made it an issue. The government could wish for nothing better.

phase of the question, and safeguarding thoroughly the rights and interests of the workers. As the result of agitation on the part of the organized labor bodies in Canada, the dominion government in 1881 organized the working of mills and factories and the labor employed therein. After a thorough and exhaustive investigation, in the course of which they visited and reported upon 463 factories, they found that the existing conditions fully justified all that had been urged in favor of a factory law by the organizations. To show how crying and imperative was the need for reform, a few of the most striking conclusions reached by the commission may be briefly summarized:

They found that "the employment of children and young persons in mills and factories is extensive, and largely on the increase." They had much difficulty in obtaining accurate figures of accuracy of the ages of children employed, and the employers had no record thereof, and in many cases the children having no education whatever, could not tell their ages. Some were found at work at an early age as eight or nine years. These children invariably worked as many hours as the adults, and were often "requested" to work over time. The appearance and condition of the children, especially in the smaller mills, bore plain evidence to the unnatural strain to which their undeveloped frames had been subjected, being "anything but inviting or desirable."

"They have to be at the mill or factory at 6:30 a.m., necessitating their being up at from 5:30 to 6 a.m., for their morning meal, some having to walk a distance of half a mile or more to their work. This is undeniably too heavy a strain upon children of tender years, and is utterly condemned by all except those who are being directly benefited by such labor." Concerning the abuses attendant on the extensive employment of female labor without proper legislative safeguards, the commission reported that "female labor is very extensively employed, not only in mills and factories, but also in private houses and what may be described as workshops, which are very difficult to find, sometimes in the attic of a four story building, at others in low, damp basements, where artificial light has to be used during the entire day."

A GOVERNMENT OF UNITY.

It Should Have No Age Limits To It.

The Ross government, which Mr. Whitney and his supporters would see defeated, is a government of unity in its individual members, a government of experience and a government whose progressive policy has made and is still making Ontario a greater and more prosperous province by facilitating the development of its rich resources. Ontario has to-day reached a degree of prosperity never before attained, and the government which has placed the province in this position should have no age limit if its actions are honest and prudent, as those of the Ross government have been.

CANADA FOR CANADIANS.

This Has Been Policy With School Books.

In 1883, out of 184 books used in the public and high schools, 49 were written by Canadians, and 135 by outside authors; 87 of them were imported. In 1901, every text book used in Ontario public and high schools, save the high school Euclid and Greek, is the work of a Canadian author, and all the books, without any exception, are made in Canada. "Canada for the Canadians" is the motto of the liberal party in this province.

No Development Policy.

Mr. Whitney was obliged to leave his party because he found his party had no development policy. He wanted development, and New Ontario advanced, and he left his party. That is a clear case of desertion because the party was unprogressive.

When you are well off make no change. A change then is a change for the worse.

What The Government Has Done For Workers.

One of the most noteworthy economic changes of the last century was the general substitution of factory labor for the old process hand work in almost every department of industrial activity. The introduction of labor-saving machinery, and the substitution of large establishments, employing hundreds, or thousands of workers, for the small factories and workshops whose production was formerly carried on, like other sweeping and important social changes, was found to have its drawbacks as well as its advantages. The employee was made more dependent upon the employer, and was a good deal more of a "machine" than under the old system. Competition among workers was increased and women and children were often engaged at low wages to do the work of men. Then again the crowding together of large numbers of operatives in buildings where no adequate arrangement had been made for their comfort, health or convenience, and without protection from accident or death in case of contact with the machinery constituting a series of grave and intolerable evils, such as no enlightened or humane administration could long endure.

In Britain, especially, where the question had assumed a more serious aspect than elsewhere on account of industrial leadership, and the strength of the trades union movement, the attention of philanthropists and statesmen was early called to the subject. A large volume of legislation has been enacted, embracing every session after session to pass without taking any steps or showing any disposition to legislate on the question. But the liberal government of Ontario took action.

Considerable uncertainty prevailed at the time as to whether the power to pass factory legislation rested with the dominion or provincial government. Consequently, when in 1884 the Ontario government took action and secured the passage by the legislature of the factories act, it contained a stipulation that it should not come into force until made operative by a proclamation issued by the lieutenant-governor. Efforts were made to induce the dominion government to take measures to put an end to the doubt which existed as to jurisdiction, but nothing could be accomplished in that direction, and finally in October 1886 the proclamation was issued by which the factories act of 1884 became law. The provisions of this measure were directed at the worst of the abuses found to exist by the commission, the more important being as follows:

That the employment in a factory of a child, a young girl or a woman in such a way that their health is likely to be permanently injured shall be an offence punishable by imprisonment or fine.

That no boy under twelve, and no girl under fourteen shall not be employed more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week.

CAN'T MAKE A CASE.

Toronto News. (Cons.) There will be some difficulty in making a case against the government on the school-book arrangement. The publishers who are favored with the business at present may be making a pot of money out of it, and they may be contributing to the campaign funds in return for the concession, but the books are well made, and they are not sold at an extortionate price. There are weaker points in the armour of the Ross government than the school-book monopoly.

THE ACT EXTENDED.

In 1889 a number of important amendments to the act in the direction of greater stringency were made. A detailed list of the industries to which the act applied was given. The scope of the law was extended so as to include all places where more than five persons were employed, places employing not more than 20 having previously been exempt from its operation.

The act conferred upon the inspector the powers requisite for the efficient discharge of his duties, and the machinery needed to enforce its provisions.

The law was further amended in some important particulars in 1895, when more stringent provisions were made for the guarding of places dangerous to life and limb, and the providing of fire-escapes, and penalties were imposed on employers for neglecting to notify the inspectors in cases of accident, fire or explosion.

In 1901 the Ross government procured the passing of several other amendments in the same direction. The owner of a factory who fails to provide the equipment or conveniences required within two months after receiving a note from the inspector to do so is made liable to a fine of \$500. The owner of a factory over two stories in height, or over one storey high, in cases where it is deemed necessary, who fails to provide fire-escapes is liable to the same penalty. Another provision, which will render the enforcement of the law much more easy and systematic in future, renders illegal for the owner of a factory, hereafter established, to begin operations until he shall have received from the factory inspector a certificate that the factory has been inspected and a permit given to operate the same.

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ROSS' ONE AIM.

To Promote Development Of The Province.

The one aim Hon. G. W. Ross has kept before him since he assumed the leadership of the government has been to promote the development of this province in the speediest and most effective manner. In carrying out this idea he has run counter to the traditions of the conservative party, and

WHITNEY'S PROMISE.

"I will, if given power, repeal the bill which provides for the taxation of these corporations." The corporations referred to are: Life and fire insurance companies, banks, trust companies, loan companies, steam railway companies, street railway companies, sleeping and parlor car companies, natural gas companies, and telephone companies, and telegraph companies.

REMEMBER ROSS.

The father of a family remembers Ross—every time he sees a school book. He does this out of gratitude for the cost of books has been greatly reduced in the past twenty-five years.

In the last thirty years, the Ontario liberal government has expended one hundred million dollars, and on that vast amount, all that the opposition has objected to has been three-quarter cents on the dollar. Ontario has a surplus, but Quebec has a debt of \$22,000,000. Quebec has the disadvantage of nearly thirty years of conservative rule, while Ontario has had the advantage of thirty years of liberal rule.

A government ought rather to improve than deteriorate the longer it remains in office. Is a man the worse for increased knowledge and experience?

Think It Out.

Every elector is asked to reflect on the record of the Ontario administration and to decide these questions:

- Is it able?
- Has it done good work?
- Is it honest?
- Between now and election day read and hear about it and we are satisfied how the ballot will be marked on May 29th. Ross will be returned to power.

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