

Some Liberal Proposals Rejected By The Government

Agriculture.
Appointment of a commission to enquire into the condition of agricultural and rural life in the Province, to investigate the rural depopulation, scarcity of farm labor, decrease in the production of food stuffs, the decline in the strength and vitality of the rural school and rural church and other features.—Rejected.

New Ontario.
A motion to the following effect: "That in the opinion of this house, the settlement and development of New Ontario is one of the largest and most important problems confronting the government of this province; that good settlers are the most valuable assets this province can secure, and that it is the duty of the government to devise and carry out a comprehensive settlement and development policy, which, in addition to the road construction now being undertaken, shall include: (1) A more aggressive publicity campaign to make known the character and resources of the newer parts of the province; (2) An intelligent and vigorous immigration policy to secure the right kind of settlers; (3) Adequate transportation and drainage facilities to promote settlement; (4) Improved conditions of settlement."—Rejected.

That a citizen should be allowed to site the T. & N. O. railway, without having to secure a fiat, as a present.—Rejected.

To fix, for municipal purposes, land owned by the T. & N. O. railway, and not required for railway purposes.—Rejected.

Tax reform for Northern Ontario.—Rejected.

Labor.
Creation of a Department of Labor to study and promote legislative and administrative actions for the betterment of the conditions of the workers. To this department should be transferred the Bureau of Labor now under the department of Public Works and the Factory Inspection branch now under the Department of Agriculture, as well as other branches of the government relating to the welfare of the industrial classes including the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act.—Rejected.

Investigation of the problem of unemployment which bears an important relation to other social problems of vital concern to the state, with the view of proposing measures to improve the present position of the workers, reducing unemployment to the narrowest possible limits, assisting those out of work to secure employment and providing systematic relief in case of enforced unemployment of those willing to work.—Rejected.

Appointment of a commission to enquire into the conditions of labor in the province of Ontario including the hours of labor and minimum wage, particularly relating to women, youths and girls and other problems affecting the workers.—Rejected.

A modern factory Act, providing stricter laws against child labor, more sanitary conditions of labor, the appointment of more female inspectors, better guarantees for the adequate education of youths and girl workers, and for their health.—Rejected.

In connection with the Workmen's Compensation Act—to make provision for proper medical attendance in the case of all injured persons commonly known as First Aid, and other important changes which would have benefited both employers and employees.—Rejected.

Liquor Traffic.
"The immediate abolition of the bar, including therein the abolition of all hotel and club licenses and therewith the treating system."
"Such other restrictions upon the residue of the liquor traffic as experience may show to be necessary to limit its operations and effective to remedy its evils. Local option to be maintained as a means of wiping out the residue of the retail sale where the electors so decide."
"The strict enforcement of the law by officials in sympathy with the law enforcement and the elimination of political influence from the administration of the law."
"The regulation and inspection of all houses of public entertainment so as to insure reasonable accommodation for the travelling public."—Rejected.

After the government refused to accept the Abolish the Bar policy the liberals then moved to prohibit the sale of liquor on all public holidays and to close all bars at 9 o'clock in the evening and at 1 o'clock on Saturday. Even these proposals were voted down.

Investigation of the actions of W. K. Snider, Provincial License Inspector, who went to the counties of Wellington, Peel and Huron and represented himself as a representative of the government in opposing the Scott Act.—Rejected.

Investigation of charges of an agreement between the provincial secretary and the organized liquor interests in connection with Snider's action.—Rejected.

Local option should be made county-wide in its scope.—Rejected.

That local option should include the wiping out of club licenses.—Rejected.

Abolition of the three-fifths majority requirement in local option, and substitution of a simple majority.—Rejected.

Tax Reform.
1. The whole province.
To permit municipalities to assess and tax improvements, including business and income, on a lower basis than land.—Rejected.

When this province-wide proposal was rejected by the government, the Liberals proposed:
2. Tax reform for New Ontario.—Rejected.
3. Tax reform for the city of Toronto.—Rejected.

Women's Vote.
To grant the municipal franchise to married women, otherwise qualified.—Rejected.
To extend the legislative franchise to those women qualified to vote in municipal elections.—Rejected.
The appointment of a select committee to consider the whole question of extending the provincial franchise to women, and the municipal franchise to married women.—Rejected.

Cost of Living.
The appointment of a commission to investigate the causes of the increased cost of living and possible measures for improving existing conditions in this regard.—Rejected.
Prosecution of combines violating the criminal code and responsible to a certain extent for the high cost of living.—Rejected.

Finance.
Resolution that the expenditure of all moneys should be under the direct control of the legislature, and not handed over to the cabinet, as in the case of the \$5,000,000 for Northern Ontario, and in other instances.—Rejected.
That the statutory expenditure should be included in the estimates, in order that the public should see the real financial situation, and the real total estimated expenditure, as is shown in the Dominion house, by the Minister of Finance.—Rejected.
That the detailed expenditure for the T. & N. O. railway and the Hydro Electric should be presented to the house in the Public Accounts each year, as is done in other departments, and as is done in the Federal house for the Intercolonial Railway.—Rejected.
To govern the expenditures on government house and statute revision.—Rejected.

General.
Publication of campaign contributions before elections.—Rejected.
Creation of a non-partisan civil service commission—all appointments and promotions in the public service to be by merit after competitive examination except in those cases where the conditions of the public service render this impracticable.—Rejected.
Publicly Owned Telephones.—Resolution moved in the legislature April 2nd, 1914, by J. C. Elliott, Liberal member for West Middlesex.
"This house regrets that the hon-

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE



FAR REACHING POLICY

WHICH HAS BEEN SET FORTH BY N. W. ROWELL.

He is Entitled to the Support of Every Elector Who Wants Ontario Made a Cleaner and Better Place to Live—He Deserves Support on Merit.

"Gough Mercury: Mr. Rowell's platform is far reaching and comprehensive. He is heart and soul in favor of the Compensation Act. The liberals in the house fought for it for seven years. Since Mr. Rowell entered the house he has been persistent, in season and out of season, in urging the government to move in this direction.

On the good roads question he is an enthusiast. In his Toronto address he took occasion to remind Sir James Whitney that (when leader of the opposition) had moved to strike out an appropriation for a good roads commission appointed by the Liberal government.

The leader of the Liberal party is pledged to develop the hydro radial policy with the municipalities of Ontario. Hon. Adam Beck can count on more support from N. W. Rowell than he can from many conservatives very close to the inner circle at Toronto.

Again, the rural life has no warmer champion than N. W. Rowell. At every possible opportunity he has made a study of conditions. He laid his finger on the crux of the situation when he stated in his Massey Hall speech:

"Why is Toronto as good as she is today? Why are all our cities and towns in Ontario as good as they are?" continued Mr. Rowell. "Because life here is recruited year by year from the young, vigorous life of the country. If you destroy your recruiting ground you strike a blow at the very heart and life of the city, and permanently injure the country as a whole."

Mr. Rowell wanted the whole question of rural depopulation inquired into, but Hon. James Ruff would have none of it. In fact the people of Ontario have long since given up hope of expecting to see the present minister of agriculture cope in a serious way with the agricultural needs of this great farming province.

The revising of the system of taxation that levies on improvements and lets vacant land go free was also urged, also the extension of the provincial franchise to women who are already entitled to vote on municipal matters.

It was when Mr. Rowell dealt with his temperance platform that he carried the meeting before him in a wave of staunch enthusiasm. Mr. Rowell can well address the people of Ontario, and throw on them the responsibility they must face when they mark their ballots on June 29th.

From one end of the province to the other he has preached the same temperance platform, viz., the abolition of public drinking places, whether they be in hotels or clubs. The shop licenses will be dealt with by local option. The people of Ontario are coming more and more to see the sanity and reasonableness of Mr. Rowell's policy. The open bar must go. Ontario must clear the way for the young men who are facing one of the most prolific sources of danger in the province. The fathers must vote to protect their boys.

Let no small size issues obscure the great, big question that the electors must answer on June 29th. Mr. Rowell is entitled to the support of every elector who wants Ontario made a cleaner and better place to live. He deserves support on merit.

The resignation of Rev. Dr. Grant was due to a clash with the Presbyterian Finance Board.

Rev. John Coburn, Orange conservative, nominated by temperance liberals at Collingwood, in opposition to Hon. J. S. Duff.

An auto beats wings in enabling money to fly away.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S AMERICA CUP CHALLENGER "SHAMROCK IV" IN HER CRADLE AFTER LAUNCHING.

Sir Thomas Lipton and his challenger, also the United States yacht which will defend the cup in the coming races for the big trophy.

WILL SHIPBUILDING CEASE?

Problem Discussed in English Papers at Present Time.

London, June 9.—The problem which the English newspapers discuss today is: "Has the time come for the abandonment of the continued construction at such enormous expense yearly of marine dreadnoughts?"

There is no doubt that the radicals welcome with delight Sir Percy Scott's declaration that the warfare of the future will be conducted by airships and submarines, because its acceptance by public opinion means the abandonment of the wild naval programmes which have crippled the great maritime nations of the world.

But there is, as always, this doubt: If Great Britain should decide upon a reduction of her shipbuilding programme by constructing more submarines and more aeroplanes, would other countries follow suit?

The radical Daily News, the chief mouthpiece of the advocates for a reduction of armaments, welcome Sir Percy Scott's letter as endorsing its constant contention that the "dreadnought period was the golden age of stupidity."

Despite the fact that the Navy League asserts that Sir Percy Scott is premature, the Daily News declares that there is sufficient basis to move away from the old formula, which in the past have meant the crippling of the empire's finances, the needless entanglement of the empire in foreign alliances, and the imperilling of the safety of the British Isles.

The Daily Chronicle, also an advocate of a moderate naval policy, advises Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, to go easy with his shipbuilding programme, "because there is a sound core for Sir Percy Scott's reasoning, though his deductions may be too sweeping."

The Daily Express, one of the advocates of an advanced naval programme advises strict caution before a studied and studied policy is abandoned, whilst the Daily Mail says that "the weapons of yesterday and of today should not be scrapped by speculative theories."

The incident gives rise to discussion as to the occasion for a complete revision of the naval policy of the empire.

The opinion is growing here that, in view of the difference of opinion between the admiralty and the self-governing dominions, the time is rapidly coming where there should be another imperial conference to discuss how best the outlying section of the empire can do their duty to the Mother Land.

If, as Sir Percy Scott says, dreadnoughts have gone out of date, there may be occasion for discussion as to how else the dominion can give their aid.

FORD PLANT CLOSING NIGHTS

Shut Down on Saturdays for Next Ninety Days.

Detroit, Mich., June 9.—The Ford motor company announced further retrenchment to-day, notifying its employees that for a period of ninety days the shops would be closed at night and on Saturdays. The order affects 10,000 men.

"This does not mean that any more men than have been accustomed to laying off during the summer months will be forced out of work this year," said James Couzens. "We have decided to make the Ford week a five-day one during the slack season and to work the force only during the day."

The Ford officials insist that the move is not due to lack of business, but simply to the fact that in working such a large force day and night for half a year the season's product has been completed earlier than usual.

The five-dollar-a-day jobs are not affected. The rate of pay will remain unchanged, but the total for each week and month will be less.

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What Dyspeptics Should Eat
A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE

"Indigestion" and practically all forms of stomach trouble are nine times out of ten, due to acidity; therefore stomach sufferers should, whenever possible, avoid eating food that is acid in its nature, or which by chemical action in the stomach develops acidity. Unfortunately, such a rule eliminates most foods which are pleasant to the taste as well as those which build up the system. This is the reason why dyspeptics and stomach sufferers are usually so thin, emaciated and lacking in that vital energy which can only come from a well-fed body. For the benefit of those sufferers who have been obliged to exclude from their diet all starchy, sweet or fatty food, and are trying to keep up a miserable existence on gluten products, I would suggest that you should try a meal of any food or foods which you may like, in moderate amount, taking immediately afterwards a teaspoonful of bisphated magnesia in a little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any acid which may be present, or which may be formed, and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and fullness, you will find that your food agrees with you perfectly. Bisphated magnesia is in doubtless the best food corrective and anacidagogue. It has no direct action on the stomach; but by neutralizing the acidity of the food contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation which induces the delicate stomach lining, it does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine. As a physician, I believe in getting rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little bisphated magnesia from your druggist, eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the bisphated magnesia as directed above, and see if I'm not right."

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The trouble with most thin folks who wish to gain weight is that they insist on drugging their stomachs, or stuffing it with greasy foods; rubbing on useless "flesh creams," or following some foolish physician's advice, while the real cause of thinness goes untouched. You cannot get fat until your digestive tract assimilates the food you eat.
Thanks to a remarkable new scientific discovery, it is now possible to combine into simple form the very elements needed by the digestive organs to help them convert food into rich fat-laden blood. This master-stroke of modern chemistry is called Sargol and has been termed the greatest of flesh-builders. Sargol aims through its regenerative, reconstructive powers to coax the stomach and intestines to intelligently soak up the fattening elements of your food and pass them into the blood, where they are carried to every starved, broken-down tissue of your body. You can readily picture the result when this amazing transformation has taken place since you notice how your cheeks fill out, hollows about your neck, shoulders and bust disappear and you take on from 10 to 20 pounds of solid, healthy flesh. Sargol is absolutely harmless, inexpensive, and your druggist has it and will refund your money if you are not satisfied, as per the guarantee found in every package.
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