COULD NOT STOP THE HEADACHES

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives" —Made From Fruit Juices.

112 Coburg St., St. John, N. B.

"I feel I must tell you of the great benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives.'

"I have been a sufferer for many years from Violent Headaches, and could get no permanent relief.

"A friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives,' and I did so with great success; and now I am entirely free of Headaches, thanks to your splendid medicine."

MRS. ALEXANDER SHAW.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, postpaid, by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT.

HENSALL, June 16.—An interesting entertainment took place in the Methodist Church under the auspices of the Epworth League tonight, when war relics and heirlooms were exhibited, and a good program and refreshments provided.

On Sunday, Rev. Mr. Johnston of Varna preached at Carmel Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. McConnell is continuing to improve in health after his long illness.

LEMON JUICE FOR FRECKLES

Girls! Make beauty lotion for a few cents—Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and rosy-white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless and never irritates. ywt

Cause of Stomach Sickness

How To Relieve Stomach Distress In a Few Minutes—Money Back If Treatment Does Not Overcome Any Form of Indigestion.

If you feel as though there was a lump of lead at the pit of the stomach, take a couple of Mi-o-na stomach tablets and in five minutes you should see that all stomach distress has vanished.

If you belch gas, have heartburn or sour stomach, you need Mi-o-na. If your stomach feels up-set the morning after the night before, take two Mi-o-na tablets and see how quickly you get relief.

If you have shortness of breath, pain in the stomach, waterbrash or foul breath, you need Mi-o-na and the sooner you get it, the sooner your stomach should perform its duties properly.

If you use a box of Mi-o-na tablets and feel that it has not overcome your indigestion or stomach trouble, take the empty box to your dealer and he will refund your money. For sale by all leading druggists.

This Leaves the Skin Free From Hairy Growths

(Toilet Talks.)

A simple method for completely removing every trace of hair or fuzz is here given. This is painless and usually a single treatment will banish even stubborn growths. To remove hairs, make a thick paste with some powdered delatone and water, spread on hairy surface and after about 2 minutes rub off, wash the skin and the hairs are gone. This method will not mar the skin, but to avoid disappointment, be certain you get delatone. advt.

CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA

All over baby's face. Came in water blisters and then formed a solid scale. Began to itch and burn so had to bandage his hands as he wanted to scratch. Face was badly disfigured. Trouble lasted 4 months. Began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Used one cake Soap and one box Ointment when he was healed.

From signed statement of Mrs. Albert Ellis, Wettenberg, N. S.

For every purpose of the toilet Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are supreme.

For free sample each of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Why Actresses Never Grow Old

Nothing concerning the profession seems more puzzling to the dear old public than the perpetual youth of our feminine members. How often we hear remarks like, "Why, I saw her as Juliet forty years ago and she doesn't look a year older now!" Of course allowance is made for makeup, but when they see us off the stage at close range, they need another explanation.

How strange women generally haven't learned the secret of keeping the face young! How simple a matter to get an ounce of mercolized wax at the drug store, apply it like cold cream, and in the morning wash it off! We know how this gradually, imperceptibly, absorbs old cuticle, keeping the complexion new and fresh, free from fine lines, sallowness or over-redness. We know, too, that this mercolized wax is the reason actresses don't wear freckles, moth patches, liver spots, pimples and the like. Why don't our sisters on the other side of the footlights learn the reason, and profit by it?—Theatrical World.—Advt.

BEST SECURITY IN DOMINION CAST ON BARGAIN COUNTER FOR BENEFIT OF TAX-DODGER

W. C. Kennedy of North Essex Says Sir Thos. White Has Given Away Millions of Money Belonging To People of This Country by His Financial Prodigality — A Telling Arraignment of Improvident Borrowing Policy.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, June 16.—"There was no justification for issuing these loans income tax free, without restrictions as to the amount of individual holdings, or without any retiring privilege. Long before the seven hundred million dollars issue of 1918 was made, it was pointed out by financial men of this country, by the press of this country, that what has to a marked degree happened, would happen. The bonds would eventually pass into the hands of the millionaires, of the war profiteers, who would not only have made their millions out of the war, but would, by the purchase of these tax-exempt bonds, escape their just share of taxation."

The above is an excerpt from the criticism levelled tonight by W. C. Kennedy of North Essex against the improvident borrowing policy which has marked the Govenment's financing since the war commenced.

A Telling Arraignment.

The speech of the member for North Essex was backed by facts and figures, and was one of the most telling so far delivered on the budget. In the course, he dealt with the debt of the Dominion, three-quarters of which is represented by long-term bonds bearing interest at five and a half per cent and entirely free from the incidence of taxation.

"These bonds," declared Mr. Kennedy, "are now being purchased at a premium by tax dodgers, who find in them, after having made millions out of the war, a fine and attractive investment for the money which should in the first place have been heavily taxed, but which, turned into victory bonds, will escape taxation. In the meantime the man with small means, including the returned soldier, will be compelled to pay the interest charges."

The Government, said Mr. Kennedy, had placed the best securities in the Dominion on the bargain counter, had, in the case of the last loan, handed to bankers, brokers and canvassers nearly five million dollars for raising it, while in the United States six billion dollars were raised at a cost of less than six million dollars.

Essex Sets Example.

In the Border Cities, where Mr. Kennedy had been one of the loan managers, the sum of $13,000 had been saved on approximately seven million dollars worth of bonds because the canvassers had responded to a proper appeal.

"It is not my purpose to analyze in detail the budget speech of the honorable minister of finance, this having been done by the honorable member for Bronce in a manner which not only met with the approval of members upon this side of the House, but I am satisfied with that of the majority of the people of this Dominion," began W. C. Kennedy of North Essex. "There are, however, three or four matters in which I am particularly interested, and it is to these I will refer. In so far as the increased income tax is concerned, I believe it to be a step in the right direction. This was advocated last year in the budget debate by members from this side of the House, and supported also by some from the other side, and if I mistake not, in another year there will be a further increase.

Makes People Realize.

"Income tax is a direct appeal for financial co-operation in the country's affairs, and the sooner the people realize what proportion of the cost of carrying on the affairs of this country they are called upon to bear, the sooner will they take a keen and active interest in the conduct of their representatives in parliament, in the questions of the day, and in the legislation emanating here. It is also a more equitable form of taxation than any other, as the one who can best afford to pay must pay in accordance with his means.

"I am glad the honorable minister has a provision incorporated in this act which will eliminate the possibility of double taxation for residents of Canada. It is reciprocal legislation which is perfectly legitimate and perfectly fair, and will relieve many of our citizens of a hardship imposed on them under the former income tax. The reciprocal tax exemption legislation now in force with the United States has been of real service to hundreds of our citizens, and the honorable gentleman and his staff made this possible by inducing the United States Government to carry out promptly the provisions of the United States revenue act of 1918.

Extravagant Financing.

"The honorable gentleman in submitting his financial statement showed that we had a debt of about two billions of dollars, $1,510,000 of which is for securities outstanding in Canada, and of this our fifth Victory Loan amounted to $695,746,000. All of these securities are income tax free, and means approximately $80,000,000 of income untaxed. I have heard the honorable gentleman defend this feature of the loan, but, notwithstanding his statements, I have no hesitation in saying in my opinion the loans were financed in a most extravagant manner. The terms were unwarranted, and the method of handling expensive to an unnecessary degree. There was no justification for issuing these loans income tax free, without restriction as to the amount of individual holdings, or without any retiring privileges. Long before the $700,000,000 issue was made, it was pointed out by financial men of standing in this country, by the press of the country, what has to a marked degree happened, would happen. The bonds would eventually pass into the hands of the millionaires, of the war profiteers, who would not only have made their millions out of the war, but would, by the purchase of these tax-exempt bonds, escape their just share of taxation.

Not Serious, Surely.

"The honorable gentleman has stated in the House that in this country, taking everything into consideration, a tax-exempt issue gives a better result in an annual budget than a taxable issue, because the amount which would be received by way of income on a taxable bond would not be as great as the annual amount which the government would have to pay in excess interest upon the taxable issue. Surely the honorable gentleman will not seriously say there was any necessity why this government should pay a higher rate for money than 5½ per cent, even though the bonds were not tax-exempt, and he will not tell us any calculation has been made of the amount of revenue a taxable bond would bring; he knows on account of our graded income tax a calculation of each individual case, based upon his holdings and rate of surtax, would be necessary. This is the only way such a calculation could be made, and I am very sure it has never been done. These bonds were sold in so far as the general public is concerned without a thought as to the rate of interest, or whether or not they were tax free.

"I attended meetings for weeks. No one talked rates of interest or tax exemption. The government needed the money. Our boys were overseas. They had to be provisioned, clothed and supplied with the munitions of war. That is what sold the bonds, not the interest rate.

No Limit for Tax-Dodgers.

"It may be, and is undoubtedly, true that with some of the large subscribers it was simply a financial transaction, a money-making venture, but when it was reduced to that, then the honorable minister should have dealt with these tax-dodgers upon a business basis. There should have been a limit to the amount of tax-free bonds an individual could possess, and there should have been two classes of bonds issued —a free and a taxable—and the rate of interest upon the tax-free bonds should have been much lower than upon those liable for taxation. Take the very last loan issued by the United States. They made the loan in 1919 for four years, with the privilege to the government of calling them in three years at par—practically a three-year bonds in so far as the investor was concerned. What did they do with the rate of interest? The rate on an ordinary tax-paying bond is 4¾ per cent, and upon the tax-free bonds 3¾ per cent, or 1 per cent lower. This was the idea of the secretary of the treasury in Washington as to the difference in the rate of interest on three-year bonds, and yet in Canada we issued them tax-free, at a maximum amount of interest, for ten, fifteen and twenty years, with no retiring privileges, and yet we point with pride to our war financing! On several occasions the honorable minister has referred to the fact that our Dominion bonds are selling at a premium, and intimates that it is a matter of congratulation and a reflection of the confidence of the people of the country in Dominion securities.

Premiums for Speculators.

"To my mind it is nothing of the kind. It is simply the outcome of the Dominion Government issuing certificates upon such generous terms that financial men realize as an investment they are worth more than the government received for them, and the premiums that are being paid for these bonds today should rightly be in the treasury of the Dominion Government instead of in the pockets of speculators.

"The government literally threw the best security in this country on the bargain counter. Surely the honorable minister, when he turns to the quotations in the morning paper, and sees 5½ per cent bonds, which we about six months ago paid brokers a commission for selling, banks a commission for handling, newspapers thousands of dollars for advertising, as well as throwing in fifteen days' interest as a bonus, will now yield a man who purchased them 5½ per cent on his money from the date of investment, and an additional 6 points premium, making his investment 17½ per cent instead of a 5½ per cent one. **Surely he must realize he has given away, to say the least, millions of dollars belonging to the people of this country by his financial prodigality.**

"My Speaker, the whole principle of the tax-free bond is wrong. It is undemocratic. As has been truly said, it relieves the rich man, the millionaire profiteer, from paying his just share of taxation, and imposes the burden upon those least able to bear it, the toiler, the wage earner, the small business man. The honorable gentleman must know from the rapid increase in the price of these bonds ever since the budget was announced that these bonds are being purchased by tax-dodgers. It is not a 5½ per cent investment for them. Indeed, if their income and surtax is taken into account, it might well be a 7, 8 or 10 per cent investment, and the taxation they are relieved of must be borne by the rest of the people of this Dominion.

Undemocratic and Unfair.

"As I said before, the principle of the tax exempt bonds is undemocratic, unjust and unfair, and I am sorry the minister does not say, as far as Canada is concerned, there will be no more of them. The honorable gentleman said in answer to an inquiry that he had not yet arrived at a definite conclusion as to the terms of the next proposed issue. Well, sir, let me say to my honorable friend, the people of this country have reached a conclusion, and the honorable gentleman will find it very difficult to make a success of any issue that has not back of it the good-will of the public. As far as I am concerned, I want to say to the honorable minister frankly that I cannot support any issue making no distinction in the rates of interest on bonds that are tax-free and those that are not. In the event of an issue similar to the last as to terms, I shall certainly oppose it in my county, and I will guarantee any resident of Essex County who buys a bond will understand what he is buying, and who he is relieving of taxation. I appreciate it may not matter very much how many bonds the people of Essex County buy. The Big Fellows may be glad to take them all, but I am not so sure they will if they realize a strong and vigorous campaign will be inaugurated to eliminate by retroactive legislation any tax-free privileges granted subsequent to the signing of the armistice.

Rake-off for Some.

"Last year, when the budget was up for discussion, I called the acting minister of finance's attention to the fact that in the United States the banks and the brokers handled the bonds without charge. I suggested we should try and follow, in Canada this very good example, but from the statement I have in my hand I see we are still in this country under the impression, when it comes to dealing in money matters, there is no possibility of obtaining from patriotic motives the services of the people. The statement I have shows the expenditures in connection with the 1918 Victory Loan as follows: Banks, $1,356,000; canvassers and brokers, $2,959,460.18; newspapers, $275,596.88; general, $219,257.23; a total of $4,810,324.29. Or in other words, to sell approximately $700,000,000 worth of bonds, it cost us approximately $5,000,000. The United States placed a loan at about the same time. They realized over six billions, and their cost did not exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent, or less than six million dollars.

"We paid canvassers and brokers in Canada $2,950,000, and among the Toronto brokers are some names that have become very familiar since Union Government was formed. Let me find the Dominion Sureties Corporation of Toronto was paid $48,995, Ames & Co. $47,339, and Wood, Gundy & Co. $51,060. These gentlemen were commandeered—I think that is the word. Let me point out how the Americans are commandeered. I have here a letter from W. J. Martin, secretary Detroit and Wayne County, Michigan. It cost them for a total loan of $80,250,400, $28,315. In other words, it cost the city of Detroit and Wayne County 35 cents per $1,000 to sell bonds, and it cost the Dominion of Canada $7, or, for every dollar Detroit spent, we spent $20.

Border Cities' Experience.

"Let us give the honorable gentleman a concrete example nearer home. In Essex County, we have on the border five municipalities, Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich, Ford and Ojibway, which, in matters of this kind, always act in unison. When the last loan was launched a meeting was called, and a representative of a Toronto brokerage house addressed the meeting, outlining as far as he could the terms, etc., of the proposed loan. He stated commissions would be paid canvassers, and he was promptly told that our men would accept no pay for their services. We were willing to help all we could, but without personal remuneration. I have here a statement of the result in the Border Cities. It appeared under arrangement between the department and the brokers all subscriptions of $10,000 and over were to be called specials, and credited I presume to the Toronto brokers, who in our case at least, had nothing to do with obtaining them beyond having their representatives telephone every night the name and amount of each subscription in from Windsor to Toronto, so our list when completed was made up as follows: Local teams, $3,709,900; specials, $4,000,000.

"Upon the amount credited to local teams a commission of one-half of one per cent was allowed, so our local treasurer was sent a check for $18,549.50. I have his statement here, and it shows that after paying expenses of all kinds, including an advertising account amounting to $1,800, there was still a balance of $13,000 on hand which was divided between the Sportsman's Patriotic Association, and the G. W. V. A.

Could Have Saved a Pile.

"The point I make is this, if a few small municipalities like ours could effect a saving of $13,000 in the handling of approximately $7,000,000 worth of bonds, it is a simple calculation what might have been saved the Dominion under proper Government leadership. The men of the Border Cities are no different from the rest of Canadians. All would have responded voluntarily to a proper appeal, and there was no occasion to waste the people's money subsidizing brokers.

"The banks appear from this statement to have received for their services $1,350,000, and I have no hesitation in saying it is to their everlasting discredit they exacted this sum for their services from the people of Canada. The banks of the United States great and small are rendering exactly similar services gratuitously, but our bankers must have their pound of flesh. When one considers their prosperity today, their increased earnings during all the period of the war, when one realizes that during the past year not less than three of them have issued new stock to shareholders from 40 to 60 points under market quotations, then I believe the Government should have stepped in, and told the bankers plainly what was expected of them.

Banks Not Raising Interest.

"The Government is paying 5½ per cent for money. We are told that money is dear, and will continue dear. Everything has gone up. No, not everything. I have heard of no increase in interest rates allowed by banks to depositors. The same old 3 per cent. Surely the time has come in the interests of this Dominion when this matter should be given consideration. Bankers who insist upon exacting for services the last cent from the people of the country should be made to pay the people a reasonable rate of interest for the use of their money, and it is the duty of the finance department to give this matter immediate consideration.

"I mention these matters to the honorable minister. He is going to make another loan. It is easy enough to pass resolutions through this House arranging for the spending of millions, but he now has to appeal for his money to the final court, the people, and if he wants to make his next loan a success he had better arrange the terms of it in a manner to satisfy the taxpayers of this country, or it will, in my opinion, be a dismal failure.

Another Bank Merger?

"There is another matter I would bring before the attention of the minister, and that is that there is a rumor going around of another bank amalgamation. The honorable gentleman will recall in a recent discussion in this House relating to amalgamations, it was given as the view of many members that such amalgamations were not in the public interest. The honorable member for Queen's-Shelburne, Mr. Fielding, pointed out that in ten years the number of chartered banks had decreased from 30 to 16. Our deposits in the same time had increased from $800,000,000 to $1,500,000,000. It simply means placing the financial control of this country in the hands of a couple of dozen men, whose interests are in the large centres, and in many instances works to the disadvantage of the smaller cities, towns and villages. Desirable as our banking system may be in many respects, it is, in my opinion, far too expensive a luxury for small borrowers and depositors.

"Today in Canada shareholders have invested $230,000,000, including reserves, and depositors have on deposit $1,500,000,000, or in other words for every dollar the shareholder has invested the depositor has seven, and yet they have nothing to say in the management, nothing to say with reference to amalgamations. They get 3 per cent, and the shareholders get the handsome dividends. I believe the Government should encourage smaller banks under direct Government supervision, similar if you will to the system in force in the United States.

Co-operative Banking.

"I have in my hands a copy of the report issued by the state banking commission of the State of Massachusetts. They have in that state alone no less than 196 savings banks, who do a general banking business, with deposits of over $1,250,000,000, very near the full total of the sum in deposit in Canadian banks. The banks have no shareholders. They are operated in the interests of the depositors, the profits being divided semi-annually in accordance with the amount of deposit. I have said that for the depositors the Canadian banks are somewhat of a luxury.

"Let me call your attention to the fact that depositors obtain in this country 3 per cent, and I do not believe I am doing the banks any injustice when I say that the average rate of interest they obtain is 6 per cent, or a spread of 3 per cent. This report shows the average rate of interest charged by the savings banks of Massachusetts as 4.88 per cent, and the average rate of interest allowed depositors is 4.05 per cent, or a spread of less than 1 per cent.

"The Government has a committee investigating the high cost of living. Dear money is one of them. Let the Government investigate and give this matter some consideration.

Expensive Building.

"Then, again, I believe there should be some regulation as to the amount of money banks could tie up in banking premises. When one considers the ornate and expensive buildings put up by our banks from Halifax to Vancouver, it is not too much to say at least one-half their paid-up capital is so invested. So it is in foreign countries. I saw an account recently in a New York paper of a purchase by a Canadian bank of an office building in New York City at a cost of over a million dollars, and yet bankers advise us to buy our necessities at home, so we may keep down the rate of exchange. Let the Government place a limit upon the amount allowed for such investment, and permit the money of the people of this country to be retained to develop and encourage agricultural and industrial activity at home.

"Although late in the day, the Government has appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the causes responsible for the high cost of living. With all due deference to that committee, for whose membership I have the highest regard, I do not anticipate great results. The Government have the remedy in their own hands. It is an old story. Just as long as paper money is being issued by the bale, just so long will the cost of living soar. That is one of the reasons.

Stop the Merry-Go-Round.

"There is another. There is not a wholesaler in Canada, not a retailer, whose shelves are not practically empty, and yet we have the Government issuing bonds to finance foreign countries in the purchase of supplies at war prices, and Canadians are being asked to lend their money to insure profits to manufacturers on one hand, and compelled on the other to purchase their necessities at the prices so established. Is it any wonder the cost of living keeps soaring? Let the honorable gentleman stop the financial merry-go-round. Let trade and commerce seek its natural channel without being artificially supported by Government guarantees, and another cause for the high prices will disappear.

"In my opinion the very best thing for Canadians to do is to look the situation in the face. We are a country of eight million people. We have a debt of two billions. We have a country of wonderful natural resources. We have confidence in ourselves and in our future, and if the Government will give us sane financial legislation, we will work out our salvation."

LAURIER'S FISCAL POLICY APPROVED BY LIBERAL LEADER

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, June 16.—D. D. McKenzie, leader of the Opposition, today made a notable contribution to the budget debate, and in straightforward manner, laid down the principles by which he stood on the matter of fiscal and financial policy.

"I am a Canadian, first, last and altogether," he declared. "I am also a Liberal, and that being so, I adhere to the fiscal policy of the Liberal party which is well-known. I don't want to be considered one of those men who calls himself a Liberal, and then acts in opposition to the principles of Liberalism. The fiscal policy laid down by the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier is on record. And I propose to follow in the footsteps of Sir Wilfrid Laurier." (Loud applause.)

Jumps To the Attack.

The leader of the Opposition dealt with the speech delivered by Cowan of Regina, who had declared his adherence to the budget, had made light of the independents on the cross benches, and had pinned his faith in the promises of tariff revision made by the minister of finance.

Mr. McKenzie noted that a commissmission to revise the tariff had been promised by Sir Robert Borden in November of 1911; it was still but a promise. The west had been promised its natural resources since 1907 by Sir Robert Borden if he were returned to power; the west hadn't yet got them, and there was nothing yet in sight. The member for Regina had declared that the Opposition was opposed to railway extension in the west. That was not true.

"The sun that set on adversity during the last day's rule of the Tories in 1896," declared Mr. McKenzie, "rose on affluence and prosperity under the Liberal regime, until 1911, when we went honorably out of power, fighting the battles of the west, and we left the country in such a condition of prosperity that the prime minister and his friends adopted the cry 'Let well enough alone.'"

Mr. McKenzie recalled that the member for Red Deer (Dr. Clark) had endeavored to "get him into a corner" through reference in his speech to coal and iron. He did not propose to be driven into any corner.

For Best Interests of Canada.

"I am," he said, "for the best interests of the country so far as I see them. I have been fifteen years in this House and I have never been obliged to take anything back I said, or to make any apology to anyone."

Referring to coal and iron he declared that it was incumbent on any nation to develop its natural resources. "When you have coal and iron," he said, "and all that goes to make up steel, I submit that these basic industries must be developed."

"A great deal has been made," he continued, "out of a statement made by me when dealing with the shipbuilding industry. Everybody knows that a bounty was granted in the early days to the works at Sydney and the Soo. I was thinking about that bounty when I made my remarks. I said 'protection,' when I should have said 'bounty,' because no particular protection was granted. I said protection did good. I should have said that the bounties did good.

Must Develop Resources.

"Let me say that if any natural resource in the Dominion need assistance, I am in favor of the Government providing for it whatever assistance or encouragement it may deem necessary. I would consider myself remiss in my duty if I were to permit any natural resource of the Dominion to be developed while the materials come from another country."

"I don't know," he continued, "that anyone says we should not collect duty on goods being imported. That has been established as a policy of this country. If you admit that coal should be subjected to a revenue tariff, I must admit that that tariff is very low. It is about five and three-quarters per cent on bituminous and anthracite is free. I would not say that such a tariff is a protective tariff; if that basis were adopted all round, and the tariff reduced on all commities to that point, I do not think anybody would object.

Stands for Liberalism.

"I do not think it good policy for any country to deprive itself of the development of its natural resources, which are vital to its existence. Will anyone say, for example, that we should not have opened up the great avenues of transportation in order that the wheat industry should be developed? I am entirely in accord with the policy of my party as laid down in certain resolutions moved in this House and elsewhere."

The leader of the Opposition declared that he favored Government control of the elevators at the heads of the lakes, and of cold storage plants. He believed that this might go far toward alleviating the cost of living. So far all the Government had done in the matter of prices was to fix the cost of newsprint as a peace offering to the newspapers, and to write threatening letters to the three cobblers of Chatham who had "combined" to raise the cost of mending shoes.

DELEGATES CHOSEN BY NORTH OXFORD LIBERAL EXECUTIVE

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WOODSTOCK, June 16.—At a closed meeting of the executive of the North Oxford Reform Association, it was decided to send delegates to both the provincial convention to be held in Toronto on June 25 and 26 and the Dominion convention in Ottawa in August.

The decision to send delegates followed a good deal of discussion, the consensous of opinion being, however, that there was nothing inconsistent in the association sending delegates to these conventions in view of the fact that the riding had always been Liberal up to the time of the formation of the Union Government. It was pointed out by the committee that historic North Oxford which had been Liberal for many years should assuredly have a place in the determining of the future policies of both provincial and dominion Liberals.

The meeting was called to determine whether it was necessary to call a general convention of the Liberals of the riding to elect delegates. It was decided by practically a unanimous vote that as the number of delegates to be selected was small, and the season a very busy one for the farmer, and the executive both large and representative, that the committee name the delegates for both conventions.

Previous to the discussion, E. W. Nesbitt, M. P., explained his position, namely that he was elected as a supporter of the Union Government, and offered to retire from the meeting so that the executive could be free to deal with the matter of determining whether they should send delegates to the convention.

It was pointed out that there was no necessity for Mr. Nesbitt to retire as the committee did not deem the fact that they were going to be represented at the Liberal convention at Ottawa was in any way inconsistent with the consent previously given to Mr. Nesbitt to run as a Union candidate in the election. Mr. Nesbitt remained for the meeting.

A. W. Hazelwood and George F. Manon were appointed delegates to the Ontario convention, and Mrs. M. F. Ainsley of Drumbo and Mrs. (Dr.) J. M. Stevens of this city were appointed the women delegates. To the Dominion convention, Francis Patterson, George Law and Dr. D. J. Sinclair, Woodstock, were appointed delegates.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT RATIFIED

Albany, N. Y., June 17.—The New York Legislature, without a dissenting vote, last night ratified the federal woman suffrage amendment. New York is the sixth state to ratify.

WOMEN AT WORK

During the war, millions of women have been at work in vocations into which they have never before been called—in Munition Factories, Chemical Works, Metal Works, Street Railways, and as Ambulance Drivers, Barbers, and Elevator Girls. Undoubtedly thousands of others have longed to serve in this way, but because of female ailments, which had fastened upon them, were not able to do so. Women in this condition should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and find health and strength, as thousands of others have so done.

LIBERALS OF NORTH AND SOUTH HURON DEMAND CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Enthusiastic Gatherings in Wingham and Hensall.

LIBERALISM'S STRENGTH

Prominent Speakers Expose Shortcomings of Borden's Administration.

By Staff Reporter.

WINGHAM, June 16.—W. H. Fraser, M.P.P. for North Huron, disclosed the methods of "big interests" in connection with the provincial highway now under construction and predicted more graft for government financial manipulators in the proposed $25,000,000 loan to promote the housing scheme, when he addressed the North Huron Liberal Association here this afternoon.

That the women's vote will kill liquor in Huron when the prohibition referendum takes place probably this autumn, but that the liquor interests were preparing for the greatest political fight in history which they will win generally, was the speaker's belief.

Delegates elected at the meeting to represent North Huron at the provincial convention in Toronto are Sheldon Bricker, Fordwich; Mrs. S. A. Popplestone, Blyth; Mrs. W. H. Ferguson, Belgrave, and H. B. Elliott, Wingham, with alternate delegates in W. J. Henderson, Morris; Archie Anderson, East Wawanosh; Miss M. McClelland, Blyth; Miss P. Powell, Wingham.

Officers Elected.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Sheldon Bricker; first vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Ferguson; second vice-president, Luxton Hill, Blyth; third vice-president, Morgan Dalton, Goderich.

H. B. Elliott becomes secretary-treasurer upon the retirement from the treasurership of Mrs. J. L. Edgar. Presidents and vice-presidents elected for the nine municipalities in the riding follow: Ashfield, Joseph Dalton and Mrs. Neil McKenzie; West Wawanosh, W. A. Wilson and Miss R. McAllister; East Wawanosh, Wm. Robinson and Mrs. James Menzies; Howick, William Hastie, Jun., and Mrs. Ernie Hands; Turnberry, Peter McDougall and Mrs. Robert; Blackmore, John McArter and Mrs. C. G. Campbell; Blyth, Charles McClelland and Mrs. S. A. Popplestone; Wroxeter, Galvin Davidson and Miss E. Hazelwood; Wingham, Abner Cosens and Miss P. Powell.

Mrs. Fraser alleged that the manager of the concerns forming the Canada Cement Company squeezed out smaller competing firms and boosted the price for products for the construction of the Hanover-Toronto section of the provincial highway, so that the cost of constructing the road, estimated at $1,000,000, now shows a debt to the Government of $1,800,000. He said that Sir John Eaton was alleged unofficially to be the strongest backer of the highways scheme, and anticipated deliveries by motor truck through the country to eliminate the small dealers.

Matter of Tariff.

Big manufacturers are masters of the tariff situation at present and the speaker said that unless there is a great unlooked-for change the farmers and small-town man will continue to contribute for a long time to come to the pleasure of the "controllers." The farmers' movement agitating for lower tariffs is openly laughed at in Toronto.

Although the Ontario temperance act works well in Huron and similar counties, it has disagreeable features in the cities mainly with respect to the prohibitive cost of liquor to the workingman. Mr. Fraser explained that big men who infringe the provisions of the act are seldom punished, whilie the poor man has to pay $200 in fines.

The governor-general of Canada openly shipped carloads of booze in to his own home, he alleged, and is unmolested. This sort of thing was what was going to boost the cause of the liquor party. In making an appeal for the careful choice of a real leader for the Liberal party at the provincial convention, the speaker declared that delegates had the opportunity of curtailing some of the enormous profits being heaped upon them by the big interests who own this present government body and soul.

Democratic Liberalism.

Sheldon Bricker, president of the association, pointed to the democratic nature of Liberalism in Canada, by which every follower of Liberal principles has a direct voice in the choice of his leader. In the provincial party only closer organization throughout the riding is necessary for a general financial contribution to the association was the sentiment of reports from municipalities.

The association will inaugurate a plan for more frequent and closer co-operation between the chairmen of municipalities within the riding and party followers, with a view toward increased membership and increased funds for the coming campaigns. The meeting voted $10 to be paid to each delegates attending the Toronto convention to aid in defraying expenses of the journey.

S. HURON LIBERALS CALL FOR DRASTIC CHANGES BY GOVT.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

HENSALL, June 16.—The franchise act, delays in holding bye-elections, lack of tariff reform, treatment given returned soldiers, press censorship and government extravagance came in for severe criticism at the live enthusiastic Liberal gathering held in the town hall here this afternoon.

South Huron Liberals from every section of the provincial and dominion ridings were on hand in numbers to give voice to the new and vigorous Liberalism that is rapidly sweeping from Atlantic to Pacific.

The meeting held today was representative of the Liberal Association as constituted for both provincial and dominion matters, and the ring of the speeches by W. G. Charlton of Aylmer, secretary-treasurer of the Western Ontario Liberal Association, and of William Proudfoot, M. P. P., of Goderich, was indicative of the new vigor and life which the meeting displayed.

Officers for dominion and provincial associations were elected for the year, and also sub-division chairmen and delegates to go to the Ottawa and Toronto Liberal conventions.

Stiff Resolutions.

Resolutions were passed unanimously demanding:

1. "A just franchise.
2. "Compulsory bye-elections to be held automatically within 60 days after the vacancy occurs.
3. "Such a drastic reduction of the customs tariff as will make free all requirements of agriculture, production, and the industrial life of Canada, and all the necessities of life for the great consuming population of this country. This will include acceptance of full reciprocal trade relations with the United States and all countries giving us like treatment. We also favor a decided increase in the trade preference with the motherland.
4. "A full and just reconsideration of the treatment and pensions of our returned soldiers with a view to doing them full justice.
5. "A free press and a free assembly.
6. "Doing away with the publication of the official records and bureau of information.

John Essery President.

John Essery of Usborne Township was elected president of the Provincial Association. Other officers are: First vice-president, Mrs. F. W. Gladman of Exeter; second vice-president, Robert McKay of Tuckersmith; secretary, T. G. Shillinglaw of Seaforth; treasurer, J. Preeter of Zurich.

Chairmen of sub-divisions are: G. Wise, Goderich Township; J. A. McEwen, Stanley Township; J. Thompson, Bayfield Township; Charles Fritz, Hay Township; John Morgan, Usborne Township; G. Collins and R. Penhale, Stephen Township; William Hay, Tuckersmith Township; Charles Harvey, Exeter; and Dr. Alex. Moir, Hensall.

Delegates to the provincial convention at Toronto are: J. Preeter, J. Essery, J. Kellerman of Dashwood, Mrs. J. Essery and Mrs. T. J. Berry of Hensall. Alternates are: Alex. Mustard of Brucefield, John Morgan and Mrs. C. Fritz of Zurich.

Harry Smith Federal Head.

Harry Smith of Hay Township was chosen head of the Federal Liberal Association. Other officers are: First vice-president, James Watson of Seaforth; second vice-president, Donald Burns of Hensall; third vice-president, Miss Beatrice Urquhart of Hensall; secretary, R. G. Seldon of Exeter; treasurer, Dr. Alex. Moir of Hensall.

The sub-division chairmen are those named by the provincial association with the following added: George McClellan, Clinton; George G. Watt, Hullett Township; John McDowell, McKillop Township; J. B. Hinchley, Seaforth; George Stephenson, Seaforth; and J. Hawkins of Exeter.

Delegates to the Ottawa convention are: Mrs. Harry Smith of Exeter; Robert Pickard, Harry Smith and Thomas McMillan of Hullett Township.

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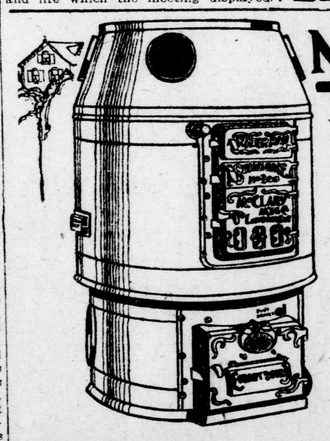

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