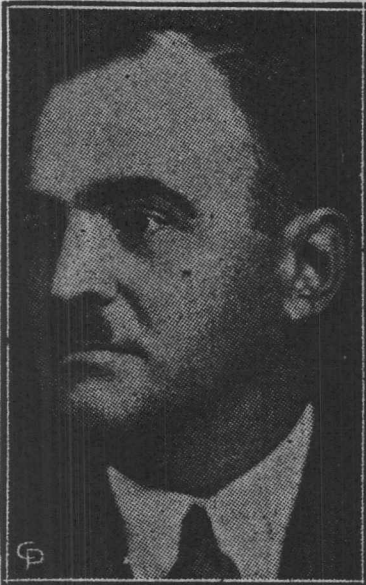


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ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTION

August 4, 1943

10P



HON. HAROLD KIRBY, K.C.

Minister of Health

Under whose business
guidance many outstand-
ing and advanced health
measures have been
made effective.

VOTE FOR
COULTER
LIBERAL

**THE PROGRESSIVE POLICY OF
THE NIXON GOVERNMENT**

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CANADA.
1943

WHY ONTARIO LEADS T'WAY IN PUBLIC HEALTH

ONE of the first postwar steps for social security will be the raising of health standards and protection against illness and accident. National Health is one of the bases of the famous Beveridge plan.

A health insurance act has been introduced by the federal government—one which will involve provincial participation.

Advanced ideas for health education are being formulated as a postwar activity in many lands.

That Ontario will be well in front in this growing movement for improved health standards may be taken for granted because no other province has made greater strides.

Thanks to the Liberal Administration, Ontario is not only in a better position to implement such advanced projects as national health insurance but it also is in the position of having already adopted the most progressive policies.



Preventable Diseases Controlled

To more effectively control preventable diseases, the Government established since 1934 three separate divisions under specialists. Many serious diseases have been almost entirely eliminated. Infant mortality decreased from 55.7 deaths per thousand births in 1935 to 42.7 in 1940.

Working conditions and hazards in every industry are investigated by the Industrial Hygiene Division, which has been largely responsible for the increasing practice of industry to engage full-time physicians and nurses for maintaining health at a high level and preventing occupational diseases.

Ontario Leads in Pasteurization of Milk

Ontario was the first political unit of its size in the world to require the pasteurization of milk—one of most forward of all steps to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, scarlet fever, typhoid, septic sore throat and undulant fever—already there has been a decrease in the incidence of undulant fever of 45% and of typhoid fever 50%.

The work of the provincial laboratories has been greatly extended both for the prevention and control of disease. In 1943, for example, 1,064,693 cultural and bacteriological tests were made as compared with 177,626 in 1934.

Dental Services

There has been a steady extension of dental services into the rural and unorganized sections of the Province. A Dental car, operating in the unorganized districts, provided treatment to 1,200 children, while the scheme for extension of school dental service in rural areas has been a most practical one, involving generous money grants for service and materials.

Tuberculosis Under Control

Besides eliminating through pasteurization new cases of bone and joint tuberculosis and other types traceable to bovine milk origin, modern methods of treatment are saving thousands of lives.

Travelling clinics and mass X-ray surveys of persons in industry, commerce and schools have been commenced for the discovery of unknown cases of tuberculosis and over 200,000 persons annually are expected to benefit from such examination.

Today, any person in Ontario suffering from tuberculosis may receive complete sanatorium and post-sanatorium treatment—free, if unable to pay for it.

Municipalities have been relieved of all statutory responsibility for the maintenance of patients in sanatoria. The cumulative savings to municipalities since July, 1938, exceed seven million dollars. Altogether the Province's appropriation for 1943 for tuberculosis treatment and prevention is \$2,969,490 as compared with \$781,662 in 1934.

Cancer Research

Cancer is still the second greatest cause of death, though since 1934 there has been an encouraging reduction of 18.1% in the death rate. The Ontario Department of Health is subsidizing radio therapy institutions for the prevention and cure of cancer and at the last session of the Legislature the Government provided for the establishment of a Treatment and Research Foundation.

Mental Hospitals

A progressive programme of expansion of Ontario's mental hospitals was undertaken by the Liberal administration. Several new institutions, work on which was interrupted by the war, will be completed soon after the war is over and Ontario will lead the world in the treatment of mental illness.

Aid to Armed Forces

All the facilities of the Department have been placed at the disposal of the armed forces and of war industry. Over 328,000 diagnostic examinations were made for the armed forces in 1942. Sanitation work, engineering advice on control of dust and fumes, and the training of personnel for health work in war industries have been major activities. Not the least important of these services was the making of 50,000 X-ray examinations for tuberculosis and the examination of men in war industry exposed to chemicals.

Postwar Planning

Hon. Harold Kirby has directed the Department of Health with a wise balance between the prevention of illness and the treatment of disease. The result is that Ontario's standard of health is steadily going up.

At the same time, the Liberal Administration has adopted the long view of this important subject, with progressive plans for expansion immediately the war ceases.

Under the Nixon Government, Ontario may be assured that this province will be kept in the world's forefront as a protector of the people's health.

Keep Nixon at the Wheel

686 1113
ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTION

August 4, 1943

Progressive Administration
that Ensures Two of the
"Four Freedoms"

freedom from want
freedom from fear



HON. FARQUHAR OLIVER
Minister of Welfare



SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL

While the Department of Health is already spending five millions more per year than it did ten years ago in the conservation of health and has the most advanced ideas for the prevention and care of illness after the war, the activities of the Department of Public Welfare reveal other ways of bringing freedom from want and care.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES INCREASED

Mothers' Allowances are an example.

In 1943 all allowances were increased by twenty percent.

The Liberal Administration has also extended benefits under this Act to mothers with only one child, and inaugurated for all Mothers' Allowances beneficiaries a medical plan, the first of its kind in Canada. By the Province assuming the entire expenditure of benefits under the Mothers' Allowances Act, the municipalities have been saved upward of 13 million dollars.

OLD AGE PENSIONS INCREASED

The Province also assumed the portion of the Old Age Pensions formerly paid by the municipalities, saving them another seven millions.

This year all Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind were increased by fifteen percent.

Free medical care and drugs are also provided for all persons receiving Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.

Invaluable assistance is being rendered by the Department of Public Welfare, through its rehabilitation program, in locating thousands of persons in suitable employment.

ONTARIO ASSISTS MOTHERS IN WAR INDUSTRIES

Increased activity of women in war industries developed a problem in regard to those who are married and have children. It has been met by an agreement with the Dominion Government whereby day nurseries are being established in the municipalities. The first of these, opened at Toronto, and operated by the Province, is serving as a training centre for personnel.



CHILD CARE

The Government-sponsored program of child welfare in Ontario enjoys an unchallenged position of leadership.

During the current tenure in office of the Liberal Administration, carefully considered improvements were made. The program of child care sponsored through the Children's Aid Branch of the Department of Public Welfare is acknowledged by authorities in that field as being most advanced. More than 35,000 children a year receive benefit and protection through this service.

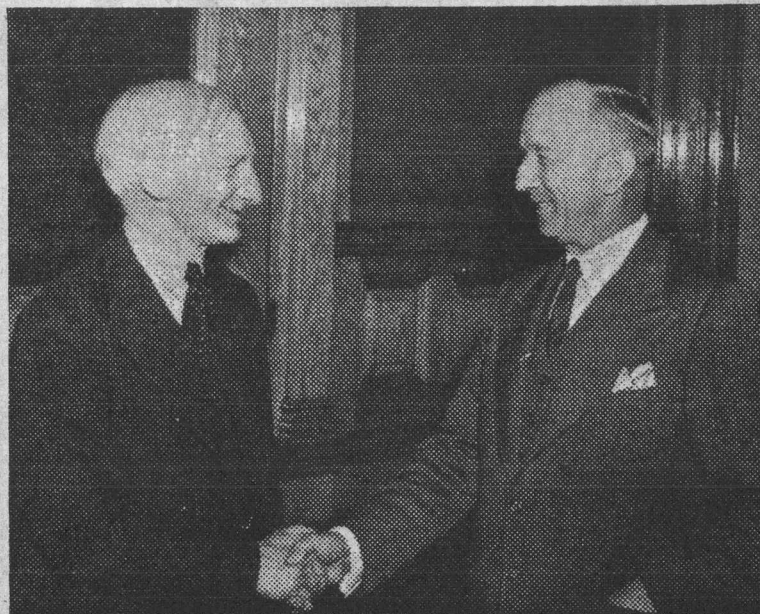
Confidence in this program was evidenced when the Department was asked to take charge of all the children evacuated from the heavily bombed areas of Britain.

Other wartime activities that reflect alertness of the Liberal Administration to the needs of the day, include the extensive use of the facilities of the Department of Public Welfare in the investigation of applications for allowances by dependents of members of the armed forces.

The war will bring many new problems to be dealt with by the Department of Public Welfare and these are being studied in advance of the war's end so that Ontario may bring greater and greater social security.

The policy of the Liberal Administration is to do all that the Province can possibly do to bring freedom from want and fear. That it may be depended upon by the electors to do this efficiently is evident from its history in advancing various types of social legislation.

SOCIAL SECURITY THEIR COMMON AIM



Author of Beveridge Report Greeted in Canada by Ontario's Premier

CANADIANS, like the people of Great Britain, are studying the now-famous Beveridge Report. Many of the social reforms advocated are already in effect here. Ontario, however, will adopt other recommendations of Sir Wm. Beveridge, and also co-operate with the Dominion Government in the implementing of Canada's Marsh Report.

Ontario indeed is fortunate in having in Hon. Harry Nixon a social-minded premier, whose whole public career has been marked by the advocacy of social legislation.

His stand for labour, his interest in agriculture and his support of sound legislation and fair play for all classes, are a guarantee that Ontario will go forward along the path of social security.

Vote LIBERAL - August 4



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ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTION
August 4, 1943

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The Rights of Labour

**Protected
in Ontario**



**VOTE FOR
COULTER
LIBERAL**

HON. PETER HEENAN
Minister of Labour

A staunch champion of the rights of Labour
and an outstanding conciliator between
employers and employees.

1943



Ontario's New Collective Bargaining Act a Model for America

Labour has three alternatives in the present provincial election:—

1. To support the Progressive-Conservative Party, traditionally unsympathetic to the best interests of Labour;
2. To support the C.C.F. Party, whose programme of socialization of industry would sound the death knell of trades unionism and destroy the workers' rights to strike, as has happened in Germany;
3. To sustain the Liberal Party, which has definitely and effectively proven itself the genuine friend of Labour in deeds, not merely words.

Wage earners of Ontario will judge the Nixon Government by what it has already done for Labour. Here are a few of the evidences of its advanced legislation.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

At the 1943 Session of the Legislature, the Liberal Government passed a bill recognizing the legal status of trades unions and providing for collective bargaining by recognized Agencies. A special Committee invited all interests to express their views and before the Act was drafted, the Government had the benefit of Labour's opinions, as well as those opposed to collective bargaining. The Progressive-Conservative Party, led by Col. Drew, declined to act on the Committee, and when the Act was presented to the Legislature while not going on record against the principle of the Bill, did attempt to nullify its objects.

One of the outstanding features of the Collective Bargaining Act was the setting up of a Labour Court to settle disputes. The setting up of this machinery to administer the Act required an amendment to the Judicature Act and this was where Col. Drew and his followers sought to sabotage Collective Bargaining by proposing a "Board" instead of a properly constituted Court.

Everywhere throughout Canada and the United States, Ontario was credited with enacting the finest piece of legislation of its kind on the Continent. Joseph A. Padway, Washington, D.C., General Counsel for the American Federation of Labour (representing over 5,000,000 workers in Canada and the United States) made this comment:

"We have studied this bill and find it to be basically comparable to the National Labour Relations Act of this country. It is dissimilar to the National Labour Relations Act in that no Board is established to administer the Act. It is administered by a labour court established by the Act and empowered to restrain persons from violating the provisions of the Act and to compel compliance with the Act. In this

regard the Act should function far more efficiently than the National Labour Relations Act, for under the Ontario Act the administration and enforcement of the Act is centralized while in the National Labour Relations Act it is necessary for the Board to petition a court for enforcement. The result of this is that often Board orders go unenforced or are set aside by the court.

On the whole the Act is a highly favourable and desirable Act, meriting the support of labour unions".

While making a special appeal to Labour the C.C.F. shows its opposition to the Liberal Government's Collective Bargaining and other advanced Labour legislation by endorsing a candidate against one of Labour's best known friends in all Canada — Honourable Peter Heenan, Ontario's Minister of Labour.

Other evidences that the worker can confidently expect from the Nixon Government the protection of his rights are to be found in the administration of the past nine years. For example:—

EFFECTIVE CONCILIATION SERVICE

The Liberal Government was the first to appoint a Staff of Conciliation Officers and to mediate between employers and employees in labour disputes. Their work has been very effective in clearing up labour difficulties, preventing strikes and in bringing about an amicable settlement of many strikes.

WORKERS' WAGES PROTECTED

By legislation passed in 1936, the Liberal Government protected the wages of the workers from garnishee without notice. Previously, a worker's wages could be garnisheed, and the first he would know about it would be when he went to receive his pay envelope. Under the new Liberal law, no worker's wages can be subjected to garnishee without a prior judgment of the courts.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ESTABLISHED

Under the Industrial Standards Act, passed by the Liberal Government, provision was made for the negotiation of wages and hours of labour. This resulted in increases in wage levels in many of Ontario's most important industries. The Act was declared valid by the Supreme Court of Ontario.

The Industry and Labour Board was established to administer the Industrial Standards Act, the Minimum Wage Act and to protect the interests of the working people of the Province in general.

Labor Interests Safe in Hand of the NIXON Government

COMPENSATION ACT IMPROVED

By the amendments this year to the Workmen's Compensation Act the maximum basis of payment has been increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500, increasing the payment to those earning the maximum from \$25.64 weekly to \$32.52 weekly, or an increase of approximately \$26.00 per month.

Another new principle has been established where a widow with more than one child will receive payments up to the average earnings of the workman, instead of as before 66⅔%. Under the new amendments a widow with one child will receive a minimum of \$55.00 per month regardless of what the man's earnings may be.

The age of children is now increased from 16 to 18 years.

The act has also been changed to eliminate any dispute with regard to a workman's pension.

YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAMME

In co-operation with the Federal Government, the Liberal Government instituted a programme of training youth for industry. In this way, many thousands of young people were qualified for gainful employment, and the Ontario record of placements after training was the highest of all the Provinces of Canada.

WAR EFFORT PROMOTED

Under the combined authority of the Departments of Labour and Education, the Liberal Government has carried on extensive technical and vocational classes for workers in war industry and for members of the armed forces. Over 100,000 have been trained for war industry and about 25,000 for the armed forces. One outstanding project carried on has been the Aircraft Training School at Galt, where over 5,000 young airmen have been given a thorough and sound technical training.

The Minister of Labour, as Chairman of the Regional War Labour Board, has dealt with over 6,500 wages control applications.

Under the Minister of Labour, widespread surveys have been made with a view to instituting projects and works during the period of post-war reconstruction.

The record of the past seven years justifies the belief that Labour's interests are safe in the hands of the Nixon Government.

**A VOTE FOR THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE
IS A VOTE TO ENSURE CONTINUED
PROGRESS IN OUR LABOR LAWS**



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ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTION August 4, 1943

How Ontario Hydro
Met the Challenge
of War

And Saved
Hydro Users
Millions of
Dollars

under

**Liberal
Government**



HON. W. L. HOUCK
Vice-Chairman of Ontario Hydro-Electric
Power Commission and a
Member of the Nixon Cabinet.

1943

Liberal Policies Prevented Chaos Put Hydro on Firm Financial Footing

REVISION OF QUEBEC CONTRACTS

In 1934, when the Liberal Government took office, the stability of Hydro's financial structure was seriously threatened because of the ruinous contracts negotiated with Quebec power companies. These contracts saddled the Hydro Commission with millions of dollars of commitments for power which could not be used, but which had to be paid for. As a result, some of the reserve funds were gradually being wiped out in order to avoid substantial increases in power rates. Had the old Quebec contracts continued, Ontario's Hydro system would have suffered crippling losses and would have faced financial disaster.

This situation has been entirely changed by the Liberal Government. The old contracts were cancelled, and after long negotiations, new contracts, on much more favourable terms, at a lower price by \$2.50 per horsepower, and with undesirable conditions and qualifications removed, were made with the Quebec companies. The Hydro Commission was thereby able to absorb the power as required, and to avoid having excessive amounts of surplus unused power, at the same time ensuring adequate reserves which were invaluable when the war broke out in September, 1939.

As a result of the revision of the Quebec Power Contracts, the Hydro Commission was able to make savings for the power users of Ontario, which, on a cumulative basis, amounted to an aggregate of \$92,712,000.

The reserve funds of Hydro, which up to 1935 were being steadily depleted, have again been built up, as the following comparisons show:

	1935	1942
Sinking Funds	\$ 35,457,019	\$ 77,803,045
Renewals Fund	31,988,858	56,644,653
Contingencies Fund	6,609,312	23,896,506
Stabilizing Fund	Nil	13,537,874
Employers Liability Fund	924,118	1,229,011
Staff Pension Fund	4,184,039	7,833,123
Fire Insurance	59,477	106,688
Miscellaneous Reserves	Nil	1,453,807
TOTAL	\$ 79,222,826	\$182,504,711

WAR DEMANDS MET

Faced by greatly increased demands for power for war production, the Hydro Commission was ready for the emergency, and up to the present, with a war load of 794,000 horsepower, all demands have been met by new developments of power, by plant improvements, by added purchases and by the voluntary savings of power on the part of the people and restrictions on non-essential use, imposed by the Power Controller. Between 1939 and 1943, the peak load on the Southern Ontario system was increased by 387,000 horsepower. New power developments initiated by the Commission brought in 158,500 horsepower, and actual and contractual reserves added 237,000 horsepower more. New diversions on the Niagara River produced 135,000 horsepower of additional electrical energy.

By these means, Hydro met the challenge of war and made possible Ontario's huge wartime industrial expansion.

RURAL POWER EXTENSIONS

Since 1935, the mileage of rural power lines, and the number of consumers served has more than doubled. This was made possible by the reduction of Hydro requirements from 3 customers per mile to 2, and by the payment of bonuses by the government on rural line constructions. Here are the figures:

	MILES OF RURAL LINE	RURAL CONSUMERS
1934	9,435.10	63,840
1943	20,065.86	135,106
INCREASE	10,630.76	71,266

Total paid by Government to bonus rural lines, 1934 to 1942 — \$10,400,000.

Reductions in charges and rates to rural consumers made effective since 1934 total over \$6,150,000, with the annual saving in 1943, as compared to the 1935 rates and charges being \$1,250,000, which will be a continuing saving.

The average rural monthly bill paid in 1943 is \$3.15 per month as compared with \$3.49 in 1934 and there is a further saving to the rural consumers of \$9.40 a year in service charge.

Endorse the NIXON Government to the Continued Business Administration

SAVINGS TO POWER USERS

Urban power users have also made very substantial savings on their power bills since 1934. The average reduction in the cost of power to urban municipalities from 1934 to 1942 has been \$4.31 per horsepower.

Power rate reductions and rebates to customers for industrial power from 1934 to 1942 aggregate \$1,520,007.

Reductions in commercial rates during that period have meant savings to commercial users amounting to \$1,976,972.

Reductions in rates to domestic users have saved them \$2,328,356 in the same period.

All of these reductions have put over \$5,800,000 into the pockets of the urban power users of Ontario since 1934.

OTTAWA RIVER AGREEMENT

By an agreement signed with the Province of Quebec, an amicable and equitable division of the power sites on the boundary waters of the Ottawa River has been made and ratified. This agreement gives each of the two provinces approximately the same amount of power, about 430,000 H.P., and it also provides that Ontario receives the power sites which are closest to the centre of largest demand, while Quebec receives those near her large demand area. The sites reserved to Ontario provide adequate reserves of 60 cycle power for the Eastern Ontario system, and safeguard that section of the Province by assuring it an abundance of low cost power.

ST. LAWRENCE DEVELOPMENT

Looking to the future, the Liberal Government has signed an agreement with the Dominion Government, providing for the development of the international section of the St. Lawrence River, which would give Ontario an additional 1,000,000 horsepower. This development, however, has to be sanctioned by the United States Congress, which is holding it in abeyance as a project for post-war employment. Ontario is ready to go ahead as soon as the United States government has ratified the agreement, and this will ensure ample power supplies for the future development of Ontario, and particularly for the eastern section of the Province.

Keep NIXON at the Wheel
for progress and unity
Vote LIBERAL - August 4



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ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTION
August 4, 1943



**What
Independent
Journalists
Say About It**

1943.



The essential point about any long-distance voting is the fact that the elector cannot be informed of the names of the candidates running in the constituency where he is entitled to vote; time does not permit. He can be allowed to vote for a party, but this may cause trouble if there are two candidates of the same party running, and in any event it prevents him from taking any cognizance of the personal qualities of the candidates. The present Ontario system requires the absent voter to turn over his voting power to a proxy, and it is this which Reliable Exterminators, and the anti-Nixon press describes as depriving him of his vote. As the

voter is entirely free to name his own choice of proxy among all the electors in his constituency, and as most such absentees must have friends or relatives whom they can entirely trust to vote as they would wish, the description does not seem altogether just. Mass proxying is rigidly excluded by the provision that no proxy may act for more than one absent voter except where there is a close family relationship. In a very small number of cases the proxy may be negligent or unable to attend the poll, which is regrettable but probably unavoidable. The system is not perfect, but it is certainly not atrocious.

From "STRATFORD BEACON-HERALD"

June 7, 1943

IF there had been an argument for either a general election or a series of bye-elections, the argument is now overwhelming for a general election, not merely for bye-elections, since the turmoil of a general election would hardly be more than that of a series of bye-

elections. Moreover, the Legislature is moribund, its tenure having been extended beyond its legal age, and further extension is obnoxious to all parties. Premier Nixon is therefore warranted in preparing for a general election at the earliest date practicable.

Keep NIXON at the Wheel

for progress and unity

VOTE LIBERAL

August 4, 1943



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