

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919.

NOTICE

Effective immediately, The Standard office will operate on Daylight time. The business office opens at eight o'clock (Standard time) and closes at five o'clock. Advertisers will please govern themselves accordingly.

THE CURRIER BILL.

If the Legislature closes on Thursday evening according to plan, there will be little time for consideration of the Currier bill, and if the members had plenty of time their decisions as to particular provisions of the bill would only have the value of opinions. The manner and form in which the bill has been brought before the House creates an embarrassing situation for the legislators. One group of men, supposed to be experts in their line, make an investigation and arrive at certain conclusions. Another group, equally supposed to be experts, make another investigation, and arrive at very different conclusions. And the legislators who do not profess to have any special information about the questions involved are expected in an hour or two to arrive at a just verdict on the conclusions of two groups of experts, and draft a bill which shall be fair to the company and protect the citizens. It is not a light task.

Our governmental machinery has not been developed rapidly enough to deal effectively with the increasingly complicated questions which the development of the technique of civilization presents. In Great Britain such questions are involved in the Currier Bill would be dealt with by the Local Government Board, which is a permanent body composed of experts on municipal and public utility matters. The British Parliament would attempt to establish general principles; a committee of expert officials would determine the application of those principles to the specific circumstances involved. Similarly the provincial legislature should only attempt to lay down the general principles involved in the controversy between the Power Company and the City; their application might be very well left to the Public Utilities Commission, which indeed should have been asked to pass on the bill before it was submitted to the Legislature.

Apparently the very important principle is involved as to whether or not the Public Utilities Commission is to have authority over the N. B. Power Company. In effect the Currier bill asks the Legislature to sanction an action which would defeat the purpose for which the Public Utilities Commission was established; if the company is to determine what is legitimate capitalization entitled to profits the commission will become a force with no more control over rates than an automaton.

The appearance of the Currier Bill before the Legislature requires an explanation. When Mr. Mersereau, of Sunbury, introduced it, Premier Foster stated that the Government disclaimed responsibility for it, and that both the city and the power company disowned it. When Mr. Tully asked for an explanation the Premier asked Mr. Mersereau to withdraw the bill, but this the member for Sunbury refused to do, though his interest in forcing it upon the House is not a matter of general knowledge. Since then, representatives of the Power Company have appeared before the Corporations Committee in support of the bill, which suggests that they may not have been entirely innocent of why it was introduced, though they were not prepared to openly father it, in view of its apparent design to overthrow the authority of the Public Utilities Commission.

SENTIMENT OVERSEAS.

It is very difficult for people on this side of the Atlantic to realize the viewpoint of France and Belgium. It is hard to appreciate that our returning soldiers are not as their returning soldiers, or even as those of England. We have been at war, but we have not been in the war. Canada has sent half a million men overseas, has lost fifty thousand by wounds and sickness and has two hundred thousand physically weakened as a result of participation in the conflict. This in itself is a great sacrifice on the part of our men who enlisted through patriotism, through a determination to maintain the liberty of the world, and for other reasons more or less sentimental in their nature. The men and boys of France and Belgium, or in a lesser degree those of England, flock to the colors, not for any of the reasons impelling our Canadians to that course, but for the one deep purpose of defending their own homes against an invader. Their country was overrun by the enemy, and French, Belgian and British fought not to preserve liberty in a continent three thousand miles away, but to protect their parents, wives, children and homes against an unscrupulous foe. We looked upon the service of our

soldiers as a praiseworthy sacrifice. Canadians were crusaders going out to fight for an ideal, but the French with their backs to the wall were struggling for their individual and national life as a matter of pressing duty. Our men are returning to Canada with the sense of duty well done, with gratification in the knowledge that they have helped to protect others and that they have faithfully performed a service to the Empire. Their homes were not immediately threatened. The lives and well-being of their families were not in immediate danger, and the sentiments which they entertain on returning, and which prompted them to make their voluntary sacrifice are not the sentiments which impelled France and Belgium to return to the demoralized French and Belgian soldier returns to his home filled with thankfulness that the awful struggle is over and that his loved ones are safe. The one sentiment in his mind is that of gratitude that success has been achieved and he is ready to take whatever fate may have in store for him without complaint and without feeling that his country owes anything to him. He was fighting for himself, his family and his home. Ideals had no place in his conduct, and now that the war is over and he is beginning to realize the devastation which has been wrought in his country he is naturally prompted by the desire to make the enemy pay to the utmost limit for the damage which has been done. In Canada and in the United States we have had no such experience. The war has not been brought to our homes. The question of reparation by Germany is to us merely one of bookkeeping. We know there is a national debt in Canada of rather vast proportions, and we realize that we must pay from year to year taxes which will provide the interest on this debt. But there has been no bloodshed here, there has been no destruction of property—no short there has been no war—and without actual personal contact we cannot appreciate the sentiments which prompt France and Belgium in their demands for compensation to the utmost limit that Germany is able to pay.

DRUNK, OR DRUGGED.

A man on an outgoing Boston train drank from a bottle a considerable quantity of a familiar medicinal preparation known as Beef, Iron and Wine. Having disposed of the contents of that bottle he, later on, poured down his throat some Jamaica Ginger, which he also produced from his satchel. After passing Fredericton Junction he went to the toilet and mixed with water half the contents of a four-ounce bottle of lemon extract and drank that. The bottles containing the beef, iron and wine and Jamaica ginger were thrown out of the window. On reaching Madam this man was not drunk. He was stupefied through the influence of chemicals and drugs, but he was taken off the train locked up, accused of drunkenness and fined. In his possession was found a partly filled bottle of lemon extract. Lemon extract was blamed for making that man drunk and the Brayley Drug Company, the Barbours Company, or some one or other concerned manufacturing this product, is indirectly condemned through the action of the court in imposing such a fine. In Sackville recently the same thing happened with the exception that the beef, iron and wine was the last dose taken by the individual there involved, and the bottle containing this medicine was the one found in his possession. Evidence went to show that the individual arrested had taken in addition to beef, iron and wine, a quantity of lemon extract, Jamaica ginger, but because he carried a beef, iron and wine bottle and was stupefied through drugs, he was convicted of drunkenness and fined, while Wamphole's, Nyl's or some of the others are condemned for manufacturing and selling medicine of recognized value. As a matter of fact there is not a man who ever breathed the breath of life can actually get drunk on lemon extract, nor can any one get drunk on Jamaica ginger, beef iron and wine, Florida water, red ink or any of these things. It is the mixture of preparations such as these which produces the stupefying results now regarded as intoxication.

THE TRUCK DEAL.

The City Commissioners, rather than submit to the ordeal of listening any longer to Mr. Fisher, have white-washed the dishonorable policy pursued by him in the purchase of a motor truck. His explanation of his unwarranted conduct is merely a mass of halderdash which convinces no one and merely serves to continue the very prevalent impression that there is something in this matter to be concealed. A strange feature of the transaction is that Mr. Fisher himself is the one member of the council who on previous occasions has strenuously opposed action of this nature on the part of others. He has repeatedly gone on record as objecting to purchases made without tender, but apparently has completely changed his mind, and now prefers that method. He was in a great hurry placing that order, evidently realizing that his course would be open to criticism and desiring to take such action as might prevent cancellation of the contract. Mr. Fisher never saw a truck such as he has purchased, no one in St. John has ever used one of these trucks, and whether they have done so or not, prices and other conditions being equal the order should have gone to some one of the St. John dealers. The transaction was in every sense unfair, objectionable and improper according to civic regulation.

WHAT THEY SAY

Hungry Men Responsible.

Detroit News: A wife who listens to a husband whose supper isn't ready gets a pretty fair insight into the cause of a lot of that disturbance in Europe.

What Britain Can Command.

Toronto Star: Mr. Jonauskas, M. P., made a very important remark in the course of a speech in the British Commons the other day. "Years ago we had command of the sea," he said, "because we had the coaling stations of the world. Today we can have the landings of the world."

The Best Method.

Boston Monitor: It is difficult to conceive how any nation could improve upon the Australian system of dealing with the Bolsheviks, as outlined in a recent despatch from Melbourne. Under the Australian system which is simplicity itself, undesirable are not permitted to land in the country. This obviates the necessity of later getting rid of them.

The Deadly Revolver.

Toronto Times: The Criminal Code forbids the sale of pistols to minors under 16, and requires that a record be kept of all sales to others. In spite of this anyone, young or old, can contrive to buy a deadly weapon with dangerous weapons without hindrance. The situation in the United States is similar. Recently the Los Angeles Times recalled the fact that some of the finest and most fearless officers have lost their lives to the cheap revolver in the hands of lawless criminals, most of them young. Is it not time to put a closer watch on the sale of such weapons?

Tag Days Condemned.

Quebec Telegraph: Mayor Church has declared that there will be no more tag days in Quebec with his consent, no matter by what organization.

With this principle we believe that

the public will be very much in accord. Tag days were a justifiable and amusing means of raising money for patriotic purposes during the war, but there is no doubt that public generosity has reached the stage where it does expect to be imposed upon further. The nation should see their days now, and society should revert to the pre-war times of normal existence.

Bound Up Together.

Hamilton Times: The question of uniformity of wages is a matter that the employers would like to see settled, and that can only be done by concerted action. The supposition is that if an amicable working arrangement can be made between the unions and the employers, all this unrest and Bolshevism will be a thing of the past. The class against class will only bring confusion on the country. The interests of all classes are bound up together. The one cannot get along without the other. The workmen might become the autocrats tomorrow but in that case there would still be the under dog, no matter by what name he went under, and the old struggle would begin over again for the rights that had been denied the others.

A BIT OF VERSE

THE FRONT—AT LAST.

Now I am free to do, and give, and pay,
Not standing one for other debts I owe.
My debts were these: To smile with friendly soul
On all who came to me for other play;
To say to all the nothing I could say,
And miss the silence which my friends would know;
To heed the clock that ticked me to and fro
To ill-do tasks, long-drawn, diluting day.

But now I am come to a wide, free space
Of open breath, where my straight road doth lie;
And all my debts are funded in this place
To one debt, the the figures mount the sky.
My debts are one, my foe before my face—
I shall not mind the paying when I die.
Major William Sinkler Manning.

A BIT OF FUN

PUN
Adam had a childish experience with little green apples after reaching manhood.

If two people can live on less than one it is because they have to.

When a man gets into trouble the majority of those who call to sympathize with him are only after the particulars.

Heredit.

"Old Man Slaughter's pretty daughter certainly lives up to the family name."

"How so?"
"Her manners are perfectly killing."—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Hewitt—Reluctance sometimes pays.
Hewitt—Right you are; if the whale had kept his mouth shut it wouldn't have had that trouble with Jonah.

Glass Fashions.
Miss Prior, a charity worker, was visiting a certain woman in a small country town. Four little children in the family all wore glasses.
"What a pity!" exclaimed Miss

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Last night, after supper, I wanted a sent, so I asked pop for it, saying, "Pop, will you give me a sent, please, pop?" Your song may not be as sweet as the nightingale's, but its longer wailed, didn't I just give you a sent before supper? said pop.
Yes sir, but I lost that one, I said.
Lost it? How? said pop.
Gambelling, I said.
The doose you say, said pop, I don't intend to provide any son of mine with money to gamble with, I didn't allow my father to give me money to gamble with, so I don't see why I should start a bad custom in the family.
Well, I went gamble this one, pop, I said.
No, that's true, you can't gamble with what you haven't got, said pop. Meaning he wasn't going to give me any more, and I said, Aw G, pop, and he said, Even that argument can't move me, gamballing is one of the greatest curses the world has ever known, especially to the men that lost, you don't mean to tell me you were playing dice or anything like that?
No, sir, I said, I lost it on a bet, and pop said, Betting is one of the most vicious forms of gamballing, it race horses knew people were betting on them they would properly stop running immediately and sit down in their tracks.
Yes sir, I said, I bet myself a sent I could jump Broad Street in 10 jumps, and I lost by 2 jumps, so I hawt myself a cents worth of jelly beans with the sent.
Well, I'll be blowed, said pop.
Yes sir, I said, can I have the other sent, pop?
I'm absolutely helpless, if you can find one on me you can take it and I won't be able to move a muscle, said pop. And I looked in his vest pocket and found one sent mixed up with dimes and things.

Prior to the mother. "It seems that all you children have trouble with their eyes."
"There ain't nothing the matter with their eyes, ma'am," said the mother.
Then, why do you disfigure them with those glasses?" asked the visitor, wondering.

The woman stared at her caller coldly and angrily. "Way, I think they look lovely," she said. "I like glasses on little children. I think they're real dreezy."

In Their Offices.
"Luxurious tastes Richleigh has. He had a Corot in his office."
"That's nothing. I have a whistler in mine."—Boston Transcript.

Common Delusion.
"All the world loves a lover."
"That's what a man evidently thinks who is in love with himself."

Three Grades Only.
"Instead of going without beef altogether, why don't you accustom yourself to eating the cheaper cuts?"
"There are no cheaper cuts. There are only the expensive, the more expensive and the unobtainable."

At the Zoo.
"I wonder when the big ape got loose how he managed to tear all this stuff apart?"
"I guess he did it with a monkey wrench."—Baltimore American.

She Knew It.
"There's one thing I'm thankful for," said Mrs. Crocotta. "My John is never going to be one of them bolshivers."

"How do you know?"
"Well, of course, I'm not sure how people go about it to bolshiver. But I understand it's largely done by spreading lies, and I don't believe there's a man on earth that hates the idea of gettin' up an' startin' a fire worse than John."—Washington Star.

WILL BE ABLE TO FEED THEMSELVES

Roumania and Jugo Slavs Will Have Sufficient Crops This Year.

Paris, April 14. (By the A. P.)—Roumania and Jugo-Slavia will probably be able to feed themselves from this year's harvest. Hungary, German-Austria and Czechoslovakia will not be able to do so, but will be dependent for another year on imported food supplies.

This is the report on the food situation in the Balkan and other countries brought by Dr. Almonzo E. Taylor, head of the investigation division of the American Relief Association, who has just returned from the Balkan States. Until the next harvest, absolutely dependent upon food distribution from the outside.

Shock Left Her Weak and Nervous COULD NOT SLEEP.

When the system receives a shock of any kind, the heart becomes weakened, the nerves unstrung, the appetite poor, faint and weak feelings come over you, you can't sleep at night, and you wonder if life is worth living.
To all those who suffer from nervous shock we would recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as the best remedy to tone up the entire system and strengthen the weakened organs.
Mrs. J. J. Bunyan, Pilot Butte, Sask., writes: "I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills after having suffered from a terrible shock to my whole system. I was so utterly weak, and nervous I could not sleep at night, and my appetite was very poor. I could not walk across the floor without trembling all over.
I had hot flashes and fainting spells. When I was on the second box of your Heart and Nerve Pills, I began to feel that they were doing me good, so I kept on until I had used six boxes, when I felt like a different person. I am never without them in the house. I highly recommend them to all who suffer with their heart."
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 60c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct at the price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THERE IS DANGER IN TENDER GUMS

To preserve healthy teeth the ordinary tooth-paste is futile. You must first care for the gums, on which tooth health depends.

How many people think of this? Yet four out of five people over forty suffer from gum-decay, or Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease).

At first the gums become tender, though actual gum-shrinkage is imperceptible. But in time receding gums will surely loosen your teeth, and the dentist will have to extract them. The tender, bleeding gums of Pyorrhea also act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—infecting joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments.

Forhan's (For the Gums) prevents Pyorrhea, is used in time and used consistently. This means that it prevents gum-shrinkage, gum-tenderness, gum-bleeding. So, automatically, Forhan's prevents tooth loosening. Brush your teeth with it. It scientifically cleans the teeth—keeps them white and clean.

If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for treatment. 30c and 60c tubes. All Druggists, Forhan's, Ltd., 507 St. James St., Montreal.

Forhan's FOR THE GUMS

Nature's Healing Herbs for Headache

A BLOOD FOOD

PRACTICALLY all headaches, no matter how severe—Biliousness and Nervousness, Bilious headache means upset stomach, and constipation—with severe throbbing pains all over the head. Nervous headaches mean that the nerves are exhausted and need rest and food.

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

Source quick and lasting relief from those headaches. The herbs which combine to tone up the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, purify the blood, and build on the whole system. A reliable spring tonic. Get it today and get rid of your headaches.

At most stores, 35c. a bottle; Family size, five times as large, \$1. The Brayley Drug Company, Limited, St. John, N. B.



Good Styles Good Leathers Good Workmanship

Carried in Black Calf Leathers at \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00 \$12.00

in Brown Calf Leathers at \$9.00, \$12.00, \$14.00

Have us fit you with a pair of these up-to-date good quality shoes.

Foot Fitters McROBBIE 50 King Street ST. JOHN

LANDING SEED OATS

Banners, Sensation, Gartons Abundance.

Government Inspected). We solicit your inquiries.

C. H. PETERS' SONS, LTD.

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Store Open on Saturday Until 10 p.m. During April and May

Eberhard's Lettering Pencils and Artists' Brushes

We have a good assortment of these celebrated brushes, including:

- Red Sable Lettering Pencils
- Red Sable Card Writers
- Red Sable Riggers' or Artists' Brushes
- Red Sable Master Round Stroke Brushes.

Also a full line of Quill Brushes.

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BALATA	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.
Liberal	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.
Extra	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.
Discount	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.

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"Acadia" Marine Engines

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3 Water St. HONOR ROLLS For Societies Artistically Designed.

Canadian Good Roads Congress

Will be Held in Quebec May 20, 21, 22—Lengthy Programme Arranged—Prominent Speakers from the States and Canada.

T. P. Regan, president of the New Brunswick Automobile Association, has received an invitation to be present at the sixth Canadian Good Roads congress and exhibition to be held in the Parliament building, Quebec City, on May 20, 21, 22.

The congress which is under the auspices of the Canadian Good Roads Association, promises to be the largest ever held in the Dominion, and have present prominent men from Canada and the United States.

The congress will be called to order for its first session on Tuesday morning, May 20th, by the President, S. L. Squire, and addresses will be given by Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor, Province of Quebec; Hon. Alfred E. Smith, Governor State of New York, Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Harris F. Graham, Governor State of Vermont, Montpelier, Vt.; Hon. Carl E. Milliken, Governor State of Maine, Augusta, Me.; Hon. C. W. Coolidge, Governor State of Massachusetts; Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister, Province of Quebec; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, Province of Ontario; Hon. J. A. Ties-

sen, Minister of Railways, Canada, and Highways, Dominion Government, Ottawa; Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Treasurer, Province of Quebec; Hon. P. A. Veniot, Minister of Public Works, Province of New Brunswick; Hon. Findlay MacDiarmid, Minister of Highways, Province of Ontario; Hon. J. A. Tes-

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