

PREMIER FERGUSON OPENS HEAVY GUNS ON KING'S "FIVE CENT" REMARKS AT TORONTO

Toronto, June 19—"When the Prime Minister of Canada makes a statement on the floor of parliament declaring discrimination against any province, it is the bounden duty of the Prime Minister of that province to protest by voice and effort to defeat such unfair discrimination against the people whom he represents," said Premier G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario in a statement issued yesterday.

Mr. Ferguson's statement came as the result of a speech made by Premier W. L. Mackenzie King at Peterboro on Tuesday night. The statement quotes Mr. King as saying: "Since when has the premier of a province dared to interject the management of the affairs of his province into a federal campaign? Let Mr. Ferguson look after his province's affairs. I will attend to my business and look after the affairs of the Dominion. I was put into office to try and keep peace and not stir up illwill."

Fact Overlooked
Mr. Ferguson says: "Mr. King appears to forget the fact that the Dominion of Canada was created by the provinces. An agreement to combine into confederation was entered into and the respective rights of the newly created province represents all the people of that province with respect to its rights just as fully at the Prime Minister of Canada represents the Dominion in dealing with its affairs. The attitude of Mr. King apparently is that the Federal Government is supreme in all matters. This is clearly indicated in his five-cent speech, as well as by his statement with respect to the St. Lawrence development. I will deal with the latter matter on another occasion. Mr. King says: 'Let Mr. Ferguson look after his province's affairs.' I answer that that is exactly what I am doing. I am endeavoring to see that provincial rights be respected and that no unfair discrimination be shown against the province I represent."

"Mr. King has endeavored to explain, excuse and deny the charge that he declared a policy of discrimination," the statement continues.

Incident Recalled
"Since the people of Canada will shortly pass judgment on Mr. King and his government, I deem it my duty to recall to the public mind the incident in Parliament, which will undoubtedly have an important bearing on the campaign. It is an issue which Mr. King has deliberately created and which touches the very foundation of our public life and political morality."

"Speaking on the subject of unemployment relief on April 3rd in the House of Commons, Mr. King said, according to the Hansard report:

"So far as giving money from this Federal Treasury to provincial governments concerned, in relation to this question of unemployment as it exists today, I might be prepared to go a certain length, possibly in meeting one or two of the western provinces that have Progressive Premiers at the head of their Governments."

"Some hon. members: Oh!"
"Mr. Mackenzie: But I would not give a single cent to any Tory Government."

"Mr. Bennett: Shame."
"Mr. Stevens: Shame!"
"Mr. Mackenzie King: Do my hon. friends say 'shame!'?"

"Mr. Bennett: 'Yes, Shame!'"
"Mr. Mackenzie King: What is there to be ashamed of?"

"Mr. Stevens: You ought to be ashamed of that."

"Mr. Mackenzie King: My hon. friend is getting very indignant, something evidently has got under his skin. May I repeat what I have said? With respect to giving moneys out of the Federal Treasury to any Tory Government in this country for those alleged unemployment purposes, with these governments situated as they are today, with policies diametrically opposed to those of this Government, I would not give them a five cent piece."

"The above is the official record. It will be observed that Mr. King's statement was challenged the instant it was made with the result that it was reiterated with even greater emphasis."

SOIL TESTS AID ROAD BUILDERS IN SURFACING

Concord, N. H. June 19—The New Hampshire State Highway Department is starting a system of practical application of scientific soil research to the construction of modern, hard-surfaced thoroughfares.

By a series of soil tests, the underlying difficulties, which hitherto have affected the durability of hard-surfaced highways are being eliminated. Experts make borings of three to five feet at intervals of a few feet over the entire section of road under construction. Tests of the sub-soil, thus revealed, destruction to be employed. New Hampshire soils are placed in eight characteristic groups each offering its individual problem in the handling and nature of surface material. The basic composition of the soil is of silt, sand or clay, each offering individual problems in frost expansion and drainage, two conditions which are vital to the durability of highways now being constructed.

The Flow Test

Tests are applied to determine the least amount of water which will cause a given soil to flow. Because of the prevalence of silt, the most highly absorbent of the three soils in New Hampshire the tests are essential to the preparation of foundation material for modern roads. This matter was not of vital moment in the building of old type roads, when the surface was more elastic and yielding the pressure from underneath.

The chief battle of engineers in the construction of New Hampshire highways over subsoils in which silt predominates, is against capillary action. In soils which retain a large amount of moisture without adequate drainage, this tendency creates a pressure which causes upheaval of the surface and eventually, serious damage to that section of the soil is present.

Foundation Uniform

Under the new method, after borings have been completed and accurate tests of the soil have been made, there will be a uniformity of foundation under all new construction. In some areas it may be found necessary to excavate the subsoil to a depth of five feet. In other locations, perhaps within a few yards of the deeper diggings, it will be found unnecessary to do more than level the existing gravel roadbed before applying the specified hard surface.

BACKWARD BABIES

Thrive After Use of Baby's Own Tablets.

Derangements of the digestive organs are responsible for most of the ailments which afflict young children and keep them backward in development. Baby's Own Tablets regulate the stomach and bowels restoring them to normal action and this is all that is necessary to set the little sufferer safely on the road to health and happiness.

Baby's Own Tablets are specially designed to correct indigestion, constipation, colic; break up colds and simple fevers and to allay teething pains. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont.

PEA POD SOUP

2 quarts pea pod soup
1 quart water
1 cup shredded lettuce
1 pint cream stock

Put the pea pods in the water over the fire, adding the lettuce if you have it, although this is not necessary. Boil down to one pint; strain and add to the cream sauce.

Left over cooked peas, pressed through a colander to remove the skins may be added if desired.

The kiosks are also used for theatrical advertising. Paris had no permanent billboards, in our sense, false fronts on buildings under construction or repair offering the only available surfaces for large poster advertising. The kiosks carry the bulk of the street display.

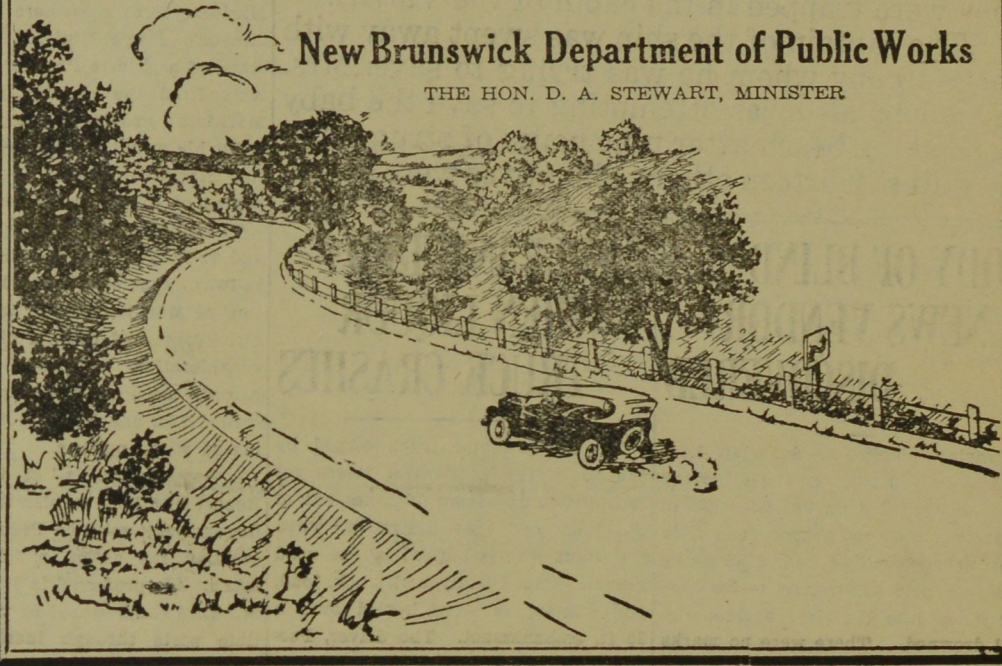
The system permits large numbers of publications to be carried, offers the public abundant service, reduces street noises and adds interest, color and variety to the Paris street scene.

WHAT GOOD ROADS MEAN TO YOU!

HERE has been greater improvement in the highways of New Brunswick during the past few years, than during any similar period in the history of the Province. This will be readily admitted by every one who carefully considers the matter. The advent of the motor car has revolutionized transportation. Distance seems to vanish; we can travel hundreds of miles a day; we can quickly visit interesting places; we can save many profitable hours.

The demand for good roads has been insistent and the Department of Public Works has sought to meet that demand in a way to merit the approval of all the people of New Brunswick. Our citizens realize more and more with each passing day what a tremendously important part New Brunswick Highways play in the life of New Brunswick people. By reason of good roads you can earn more money, you can learn more, see more and get more pleasure and satisfaction out of your life. Good roads attract the stranger to our gates; the tourist industry is fostered. With good roads the town and city are brought closer to the country and the country closer to the town and city.

The progress that has been made in road-building and road-maintenance in New Brunswick is undoubtedly a source of pride and satisfaction to our people who are coming to appreciate the wonderful asset New Brunswick has in its improved highways.



CRY OF THE NEWSPAPER BOY MISSING IN VOICE OF PARIS

Paris June 18—The cry of the newspaper boy is missing in the voice of Paris. There are no boys on corners with piles of newspapers against the building wall, or circulating with bundles under their arms, shrieking at the tops of their lungs enticing fragments of the latest killing, graft case, political development, or other sensation calculated to persuade the public to buy papers.

Of late years, there has been a noticeable trend toward itinerant newsdealers, but they still are few, and none are young. They are all old men and women, who can pick up a few francs selling papers, and can do nothing else. Coty, the perfume king, who now, by way of becoming a newspaper king, is largely responsible for the arrival of the "newsboys."

When he established his "L'Ami du Peuple," a paper that cost 1-10 of a cent, he clashed with the Association of Newspaper Proprietors, that claimed he was marketing the journal below cost. It persuaded Hachette, the distributing monopoly, to refuse to market "L'Ami du Peuple." Coty had to organize his own distribution.

But all the other newspapers, with the exception of "Paris-Midi" which comes out at noon, and two or three evening papers, which sell a few on the street, are marketed exclusively, except for home deliveries, from the kiosks, or sidewalk news stands.

All Paris newspapers, with the exception of the high-class weeklies and some of the professional and class newspapers, cost a penny.

These kiosks are found two or more to the block, on each side of the street, depending upon the density and character of the quarter. Along the grand boulevards they are thick.

At night, they fold back, with the stock of reading matter, into a hexagonal kiosk. The newswoman opens

them up and puts out her stock early in the morning, before the crowds start to move, and to demand their morning papers.

The kiosk belongs to the city and are rented to applicants, widows and veterans getting first choice. Just now, there is some agitation to reduce their size and number, because it is alleged they obstruct traffic, but it is doubtful if they could be disturbed. The public is too accustomed to them. The measures the municipality has already taken to decrease parking and to raise transportation costs have been too unpopular, and the kiosks give too much service, to make it possible for the city to curtail their number or abolish them entirely.

Paris newspapers could not be distributed by newsboys as our papers are at home. There are too many different newspapers. I don't know how many different journals there are in Paris, but I know I take 16 morning papers and five evening, and there are dozens that I don't buy. Imagine a newsboy trying to carry an assortment sufficient to satisfy calls.

The Paris newspapers of course, are not nearly so large as ours. They range from 4 to 12 pages, containing very little advertising.

With the exception of a few papers like Petit Parisien and Le Matin in the morning and L'Intransigeant in the evening, they make no effort to cover all the news. Most of them are specialty papers defending the political policies of a party or class, or printing nothing but one variety of news, such as L'Auto, which is sporting and automobile; Comedie, theatrical; La Journee Industrielle, business and so on.

When one steps up to a kiosk he is confronted with dozens of little papers, to say nothing of magazines, from which he picks the particular publications which suit his fancy.

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