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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 17, 1920.

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THE MILK SUPPLY.

The Kings county milk dealers who without a day's notice deprived city customers of their usual supply of milk have pursued a course they will find it hard to justify. Those citizens who opened their doors this morning to find their milk receptacles empty, and who had either to get a supply at the store or go without, have good ground for serious complaint. The greatest sufferers will be the children. Presumably the hospitals and other institutions will be provided for, but all over the city are young children to whom milk is a necessity, and who should not be deprived of it because there is a dispute between some farmers and the railway about the running of the train. It is because there was a market in St. John for milk that these farmers are today able to enjoy the large degree of prosperity which is theirs. They ought not to forget the fact. They have no right to try to get even with the railway by punishing the little children of St. John about harbor works. Perhaps this view of the case will appeal to them. If the people of St. John choose to adopt daylight time that is surely their privilege, and they have at least the same right to choose the new as the farmers have to retain the old. In the end, if the milk supply continues to be cut off, the heaviest losers will be the milk producers.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.

An Ottawa despatch today says that leaders on both sides of the house expect prorogation by the end of next week. Other members do not look for it before the first of July. In either case, if St. John has anything to say about harbor works it should be said now. There is still no assurance that the government intends to spend a dollar in providing more berth accommodation here for its own steamship lines, despite the congestion, vexations and costly delays of last winter. This is surely an extraordinary state of affairs. Early last spring there was talk of a large delegation to Ottawa, but the matter was allowed to drop. Are we to have next winter a repetition of the delays of the previous one? This matter is vital to St. John as well as to the movement of Canadian trade through Canadian channels. The really big thing for St. John is the trade of the port. The city and province are without representation in the cabinet, but somebody should raise the question in the house and have a full discussion that would put the responsibility squarely up to the government. Especially should St. John's representatives clear away the wrong impression conveyed by recent speeches of Hon. Mr. Lemieux and Hon. Mr. Balfour. Of what use is it to provide increased truckage without more wharf accommodation for the government steamers?

SASKATCHEWAN.

Some very interesting facts about the growth and the resources of the province of Saskatchewan are found in an article in Canadian Finance. To begin a review we quote: "Saskatchewan has an area of 251,700 square miles, of which area 8,820 square miles are covered by water, leaving 242,880 square miles of land. The province is more than double the combined area of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and is larger than any European country, except Russia. Saskatchewan is believed to have 94,000,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes, but less than 20,000,000 acres have as yet been improved. In addition to agricultural land the province has large areas of mineral deposits and forest lands. The water areas contain very valuable fishery resources. As to population we are told that in 1901 there were only 91,279 people in the area Saskatchewan now covers; but in 1916 there were 647,885, and there has since been a material increase. We quote again: "The racial origin of the inhabitants in 1916 was found to be as follows: British, 54.5 per cent; French, 5 per cent; German, 11.9 per cent; Austro-Hungarian, 8.15 per cent; Norwegian, 4 per cent; Russian, 4 per cent; various, 11.45 per cent. Three-fourths of the people live in the rural districts, but it is worthy of note that the agricultural land available is sufficient to support and engage 2,250,000 more people than are at present on the land. In other words, Saskatchewan needs nearly five times as many more people on the land than she now has."

A statement of the growth of farming in the province shows that the production of wheat increased from 26,107,286 bushels in 1905 to 214,794,720 bushels in 1915, and other grains in proportion. By way of comparison we are told that in 1916 Saskatchewan produced more wheat than the combined production of North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota, and in 1917 Saskatchewan's wheat production exceeded the combined wheat yield from Minnesota and North Dakota.

As to distribution of population we are told that Saskatchewan has seven cities, seventy-five towns, 314 villages and over 530 rural municipalities; the population is distributed as follows: Cities, 12.34 per cent; towns, 7.63 per cent; villages, 7.25 per cent; rural districts, 72.78 per cent. The urban centres are growing rapidly, and more and

more attention is being given to manufacturing industries, and Canadian Finance says: "In the old days the raw products, grain, live-stock, lumber, etc., were shipped out of the province to be prepared for actual use in other centres. This is gradually changing. The time is coming when Saskatchewan will prepare its products for the market, when it will not be satisfied to produce raw materials alone, but will go further and transform these products into finished articles and thus build up for herself great industries and factories."

Eastern folk will perhaps be surprised to learn of the forest wealth of Saskatchewan. It claims an area of 45,000 square miles of forest lands having commercial possibilities and yielding in addition to 1,400,000,000 feet of merchantable lumber the following suitable for other purposes:

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Cord. | 121,886,000 |
| Spruce | 18,389,500 |
| Poplar | 96,219,000 |
| Jackpine | 9,137,500 |
| Tamarack | 1,417,500 |
| Birch | 1,084,500 |
| Balsam | 106,000 |

If, as the Dominion water power branch estimates, there is in the province 1,811,191 horse-power in the rivers of the province awaiting development, the assumption that with this wood supply the establishment of pulp and paper mills must soon come would seem to be well founded.

There is a great deal of coal in the province, but it is of low grade. It is said a process of briquetting this coal has been discovered, and important developments are now being made. The coal is a valuable asset, and it is estimated that over \$1,000,000 per year is paid to trappers. Game is also very plentiful. The fish industry is only in its infancy but is believed to be capable of profitable development. The remarkable growth Saskatchewan has enjoyed in the last twenty years is but a beginning. Settlers and capital will pour in, vacant lands will be settled, resources developed, cities and towns enlarged. There is no limit to the possibilities of the future of the province.

HARDING'S ORATORY.
The oratory of Senator Harding, the Republican candidate for the presidency, is of the florid style. An example taken from his speech in 1912 when he presented the name of Mr. Taft to the national convention of that year. He said: "I present to you today a leader who is a composite of the virtues of all those deservedly entitled in our party pantheon—William Howard Taft—as wise and patient as Abraham Lincoln, as modest and dauntless as U. S. Grant, as temperate and loving as Rutherford B. Hayes, as patriotic and intellectual as James A. Garfield, as courtly and generous as Chester A. Arthur, as learned in the law as Benjamin Harrison, as sympathetic and brave as William McKinley, as progressive as his predecessor, and with a moral grandeur, breadth of view and sturdy manhood, all his own."

It will be noted that the speaker did not mention Roosevelt by name, and that Roosevelt party bitterly resented his attitude. In that same campaign a casual mention of Roosevelt's name at a meeting he addressed in Brooklyn gave an opportunity for Mr. Harding to strike back in a manner that aroused even more bitterness. He said: "I am going to square myself with you Bull Moosers, by stating that I have just as heartily applauded Col. Roosevelt as you did. I have stood upon the platform and commended him to my fellow Americans. We owe him much for the awakening of the American conscience. But just the same I applauded Benedict Arnold at Saratoga and did not at Tarrytown some time after."

Rippling Rhymes by Walt Mason

(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

PEACE.

I see around me in my home my smiling aunts and nieces; so I enbalm it in a poem—my humble shack where peace is. No wrangling voices here are heard, no sister roasts her brother, but each one has a kindly word to pass on to the other. Discussion here stirs up no crimes, or causes ire unholly; and so we have most joyous times, and age comes on us slowly. My uncles and my cousins sit, serenely at their spinning; my seven grandmas darn and knit, and chew no useless lines. They say the world is all upturn with grief and tribulations, and many countenances are sad and mourn and ailing reprimands. There is no peace, though war is done, and now is just as busy as when we chased the howling huns and made the Kaiser dizzy. Oh, men are mad—in every dome are bats in numbers ample. And if you all would try our scheme, give it a fair rehearsal, grief soon would be a bygone dream, and peace be universal.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Dominion Happenings of Other Days

DR. WOLFRED NELSON.

On June 17, in Montreal, in 1863 Dr. Wolfred Nelson died. He was born in the same city in 1792 of United Empire Loyalist stock and was educated for the medical profession, serving in the war of 1812 as a doctor with a unit raised in the County of St. Hyacinthe. Public honors were tendered him but he refused all overtures until 1827 when, in the general election, he defeated James Stuart, attorney-general. He became a conspicuous figure in the Assembly, where he became the champion of those who thought they were oppressed by the government of the day. When the uprising of 1837-38 came, his military experience made him a leader of the rebels.

After a brief period in the revolt he fled but was captured on December 12 as he neared the United States frontier. He was a suitable state from exposure and lack of food when he was brought back to Montreal and lodged in the jail, where he would ask no leniency or attempt in any way to palliate his crime. In a letter to Lord Durham, the governor of the day, he said he desired to avoid a trial by pleading guilty; the result was that with several others he was banished to the Island of Bermuda. But the sentence was declared illegal and he returned to Plattsburgh, N. Y., where his family joined him and where he continued to practise medicine until 1842 when he legally returned to the Dominion. He located in Montreal where two years later he was elected to parliament as member for the County of Richelieu. His speech on the rebellion losses bill in 1849 was one of the sessions of the house where he occupied various other positions in the gift of the country until death came in 1862 to end his troubled but romantic career.

JUNE.

And what is so rare as a day in June? Then, then, his speech in 1912 when he presented the name of Mr. Taft to the national convention of that year. He said: "I present to you today a leader who is a composite of the virtues of all those deservedly entitled in our party pantheon—William Howard Taft—as wise and patient as Abraham Lincoln, as modest and dauntless as U. S. Grant, as temperate and loving as Rutherford B. Hayes, as patriotic and intellectual as James A. Garfield, as courtly and generous as Chester A. Arthur, as learned in the law as Benjamin Harrison, as sympathetic and brave as William McKinley, as progressive as his predecessor, and with a moral grandeur, breadth of view and sturdy manhood, all his own."

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Y. W. C. A.

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STEAMERS SOLD.

Ottawa, June 16.—Replying to D. D. MacKenzie in the House today, J. C. A. Sifton said that the government steamers Lady Evelyn and Champlain were sold to the Gulf of St. Lawrence Trading and Shipping Company, Quebec. The sale price of the Lady Evelyn was \$40,000; of the Champlain, \$61,000.

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SUGAR PROFITERS.

(Toronto Globe).
Provincial Attorneys-General throughout Canada are shortly to decide whether they will enter prosecutions against a number of persons and firms alleged to be "sugar profiteers." Authority for action under the Criminal Code is provided under the Combines and Fair Prices Act. The list of the alleged profiteers is to be furnished by the Board of Commerce at an early date. The

AN INCREASE IN THE TRADE OF CANADA

Ottawa, June 16.—The first two months of the fiscal year ending on May 31, show an increase of \$84,998,079 in the grand total of Canadian trade, as compared with the same period a year ago. Canada's trade during the two-month period this year totaled \$248,927,372, while last year it amounted to \$268,289,298. For the two-month period this year goods to the value of \$211,788,594 were imported into the dominion as against \$125,600,045 last year. The total value of domestic goods exported from Canada during April and May this year was \$130,698,664, as compared with \$135,547,846 in the same months of 1919. Duty collected on imports during the two-month period this year totaled \$27,246,202 as compared with \$25,097,289 a year ago.

NOTICE.
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In the garret of an old building in Philadelphia a tremendous find of old stamps has just been made in a great number of boxes and trunks containing the personal and private papers of William M. Meredith, once Secretary of the Treasury, who died 50 years ago. Among

they are many of the stamps known "carriers," including some that collect have never seen.

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