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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 14, 1920.

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THE NEW CABINET.

Premier McEwen has lost little time in organizing his cabinet. By course it was merely a case of selecting three new men, and of these one is from New Brunswick and two from Nova Scotia. The others were members of the Borden government. Of the three new men two are Conservatives, and the Liberal has no portfolio. The new cabinet, while purporting to represent both the old parties, is strongly Conservative.

The ministry of public works goes to Mr. McEwen. This should ensure a little more attention to maritime province needs than has been shown since the retirement of Hon. F. B. Carvell from that office. Hon. F. B. Carvell will not be likely to rest on his oars. Of course he must face a by-election, and as they are taking a very lively interest in politics in Nova Scotia just now there is the possibility of a lively contest. In the provincial elections in that province the Conservatives are making a poor showing, while the farmers and labor are a steadily growing force, making the running in some constituencies very difficult for representatives of both the old parties. Mr. McEwen may therefore have an interesting experience.

Mr. John is interested in the choice of Mr. Wignome as the New Brunswick member of the cabinet. Whether he also will face opposition remains to be seen. His political career has been singularly successful. It was against his personal wishes that he accepted nomination for parliament in the first place, and the present re-organization of the cabinet found him again the desirable man for office. Aside from political considerations, the citizens who in civil as well as federal politics have in the past given him hearty assurances of kindly regard will extend their congratulations. Whether his return will be opposed or not will soon be determined. If he is re-elected, and the government retains power until next year, St. John will look to him and his chief for justice to this national port. Premier McEwen visited St. John and saw the congestion in the port last winter. He pleaded, while here, for a bypass, Canada's first, for a western man to put that spirit into his policy in relation to national trade, and see that Canadian ports are equipped for the traffic of the west, that is, for the traffic of the ports of another country. There was keen disappointment that the late government failed to do its duty to St. John while parliament was in session. If we are now to have a representative in the government, our claims can hardly be disregarded. It may be taken for granted that the new premier will desire to gain as much support as possible, and he knows the feeling of St. John in relation to the development of this national port. He knows, moreover, that no selfish or sectional appeal is made, but one that is in the interests of the trade of Canada, which ought to be carried on through Canadian ports, of which there are but two in the winter season.

The new government is largely but not exactly, the old Borden government. The old leader is gone, and with him Hon. N. W. Russell and Hon. A. K. MacLean. There is a new leader and some new blood, and the leader is a man of action. If he is to make an impression on the country he must shake up the dry bones and by the force of his personality get far more satisfactory results than have been apparent since the close of the war. The day of reckoning is merely postponed by the cabinet shuffle, and it cannot be long before he and his colleagues must go to the country. If they desire to make the people forget the sins and omissions of the late government they must make a record for the new, and the time is limited.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

There could be no more convincing illustration of the love of sport in St. John than was given last evening when thousands of people lined the wharves, or drifted about the harbor in all kinds of craft, waiting patiently to witness boat races which were delayed so long that darkness was falling when the last race finished. These races had to be arranged in a hurry, because of the coming of the warship, and lost a good deal of their interest because they had to be postponed until after the Calcutta had sailed; but an immense crowd gathered and remained for nearly three hours to witness the contests. In future races, there should be no delay. Mr. Frank White gave a great deal of time to the arrangement of last evening's races, working under difficulty. The very keen interest displayed by the citizens should stimulate more young men to take an active part in aquatic sports. There are already some very promising juniors, and if proper encouragement were given their numbers would increase. The west side men who have done so much to revive this sport deserve great credit, as do the young men of Renfrew who made such an excellent showing last evening. The next races, in Courtney Bay, will prove a great attraction, and no doubt the programme will be carried out with the promptness that is gained by experience. St. John is in a fair way to revive the old-time interest in the aquatic sport that brought her fame in years gone by.

To those who know him personally the Rev. W. D. Wilson does not need any man or group of men to bear witness to his integrity. In the heat of the recent controversy, and because the prohibitory law has not been enforced with success, the chief inspector was subjected to bitter and unfounded criticism. Where there were so many people willing to violate the law, and so many others willing to wink at its violation, it was not easy to enforce the law, but it was always easy to denounce the chief inspector. He has retained, however, the absolute confidence of the leaders in the prohibition movement, and the offer of the secretaryship of the Social Service Council of Quebec is a tribute to the regard in which he is held elsewhere.

Woodstock has just enjoyed a summer carnival which attracted a great crowd of visitors to that pretty and enterprising town. Woodstock has special claims to recognition. It was the first of our towns to adopt and successfully carry out the town manager plan of government. It has provided itself with an ideally located racetrack and exhibition plant. It has taken the lead in vocational training, and there is now in session in its fine vocational building a summer school for vocational teachers, the latter including quite a number from St. John. The province may well keep its eye on Woodstock, beautifully located, enterprising and progressive. It is got at all the quiet Woodstock of former years.

The following information regarding the benefits of automobiles to farmers appears in the Toronto Globe:—"There were 46,987 passenger cars and 822 trucks, owned by farmers in Ontario last year, according to official figures given by the Highways Department. Supposing each car saved its owner but one hour's time a week, compared with the old horse and buggy, it would mean 61,822 hours in one week, or 1,000 full days of twenty-four hours. Then, in fifty-two weeks the motor vehicle saved the farmers of Ontario a total of 3,194,704 hours last year in a period of scarce and high-priced farm labor."

The women here failed to secure representation on the hospital board. Possibly if they had been unanimous in their choice of a representative they might have fared better. However, they only had two nominees, while the labor men had six. The council chose Lieut.-Col. McMillan, who will make a very excellent member of the board.

Canadian Finance says that proportional representation, worked well in Winnipeg, and "produced much more equitable and fair representation than it would have been possible to secure under the old system."

On the principle that it is well to have an uncomfortable job done and done with, the city council is asking the citizens to pay their taxes early and avoid the interest charge.

FURTHER PROTECT MIGRATORY BIRDS

New Regulations Restrict Bags and Methods of Shooting.

Ottawa, July 14.—New regulations under the Migratory Birds Convention Act have just been issued by the Department of the Interior, and involve important changes. At present, under Ontario regulations, no person is allowed to kill in one season in excess of 200 ducks. Under the new regulations issued by the Department of the Interior daily bag limits are imposed in various provinces, including Ontario and Quebec, as follows: Ducks, twenty-five in aggregate of all kinds; geese, fifteen; brant, fifteen; mallards, twenty-five; blackbirds, ten; golden plovers and great and lesser yellow legs, sixteen; Wilson snipe, ten; jacksnipe, twenty-five; woodcock, ten; doves, twenty-five. Restrictions for Dominion.

The following shooting restrictions are imposed throughout all Canada: No person shall kill or attempt to kill any migratory game birds during the open season, except with a gun not larger than number ten gauge. No person shall kill or attempt to kill any migratory game birds by the use of any automatic, swivel or machine gun, or by the use of an airplane, power boat, sail boat or sunken boat. No person shall kill or attempt to kill any migratory game bird between the hours of sunset and sunrise. No person shall kill or attempt to kill from any motor vehicle or horse-drawn vehicle any migratory game bird.

There is practically no change in the regulations for selection permits, but important new regulations are passed regarding the propagation of migratory birds, for the purpose of keeping the tab up on and controlling the propagation of migratory birds in captivity, whether to be used for food, ornamental or zoological purposes, etc. Taxidermists have to register in future and secure a license at a fee of \$1. One change has been made in the open season in Ontario. Wilson or jacksnipe open season has been extended and is now the same as Quebec, and the seasons for certain shore birds have been extended. September 1 to December 14, instead of October 15 to November 14, as formerly. Woodcock in Ontario remains at the short season named.

Bag limits for the maritime provinces are: Twenty-five ducks per day, six geese, fifteen geese, fifteen brant, twenty-five mallards, and gallinules, ten woodcock and twenty-five doves. The season's duck limit is 200.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

PARTING GUESTS.

I like to have my friends come in, when evening's growing gray, and talk of autos made of tin, of hens and hogs and hay. Their coming does not make me sore; tis this that makes me grieve: When they would go, their visit o'er, they take so long to leave! They quit the dashing sitting room, at half past ten o'clock, then in the hall's religious gloom they talk and talk and talk. At last they leave my humble door, but on the porch they pause, and for another hour or more they play their useful jaws. The night is waxing old and late when down the walk they go, and then they loiter at the gate to talk an hour or so. How grand is that infrequent guest who says, at nine o'clock, "Times flies apart, you want to rest, so I will take a walk." He takes his walking stick and hat, and when he comes some more, he finds a welcome on the mat that lies before the door. My friends are welcomed to my gate, and harmless suds shall flow; but when it's time to pull their freight, I wish they'd up and go!

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

SIR JAMES CRAIG.

Few of the governors of Canada of the pioneer days had a more difficult lot than that of Sir James Craig who came to the new world as military governor on October 21, 1807. He had been appointed to the position because there was a growing friction between the United States and Great Britain. He was about fifty-eight years of age and had had an honored military career previous to entering upon his new task but his soldiering he had broken his health so that he was a sick man when he stepped ashore at Quebec on that October day.

His first duty on assuming his position was to consider the security of the colonies in the event of war with the Americans. He ordered the militia to be strengthened and enjoined it to watch strangers coming into the land against whom there was any suspicion. Then he summoned his first parliament which met in January, 1808. Almost at once he clashed with some of the leaders. He had some burning political issues at hand. A Jew had been elected to the provincial parliament; did a member of that race have the right to sit? There was friction between the English and the French speaking members of the legislature. There was more trouble, too, concerning the political activities of judges of the colony. So Sir James—a man of little tact at the best—had a difficult time of it.

Then came the case of John Henry, who complicated the situation more by his alleged relations with the Americans and his offer to sell the information he claimed to have obtained. So strenuous were the times that the health of Craig collapsed entirely under the strain and on June 19, 1811, he went on board the frigate "Albatross" at Quebec to return to London. His preparedness policy had made him a friend of all the soldiers and as when he appeared ready to drive to the ship to leave, they took the horses from the carriage and drew the carriage to the wharf. Military hands played lively airs as he went away so that the farewell of the head of the government led not to enthusiasm, even if he had clashed with most of the civil powers in his term of office.

CANADA TO ENGLAND.

(By Arthur J. Stringer.)

Sang one of our boys in his home; "Her veins are million, but her heart is one." And looked from out his ware-bound and land life To us who dwell beyond its western sun.

And we among the northland plains and lakes, We youthful dwellers on a younger land, Turn eastward to the wide Atlantic waste, And feel the clasp of England's outstretched hand.

For we are they who wandered far from home, Who journeyed seaward on an exile long, When fortune's twilight to our island came.

But every keel that cleaves the mid-ocean wastes, A silent thread our sea-craft strands, Till ocean dwindle and the sea-waste, And England mingles with a hundred lands.

And waving silently all far-off shores, A thousand singing wire, stretch round the earth, Or sleep still vocal in their ocean depths, Till all lands die to make one glorious birth.

So we remote continents reply, And feel the world-task only half begun; "We are the girder of the spring earth, Whose veins are million, but whose heart is one."

LIGHTER VEIN.

On The Job. Topham's was the smartest emporium for miles around. Keen business men filled every part. One afternoon an unfortunate customer fell down the first floor stairs.

"Help!" he roared. "I believe I've broken my leg." A shopwalker immediately flew to his side. "Break your leg, sir?" he inquired sympathetically. And then in sharp, clear tones: "Cork legs! Third counter on the right, sir!" Forward, Miss Davis—"London Tit-Bits."

Doubtful Regrets. Servant—A gentleman has been here who was very angry with you, sir. He said he would warm your ears. Master—What did you tell him? Servant—I told him I was sorry you were not at home—Klod Hans, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Too Expensive. "Throw any old shoes at the bride?" "Not much. If I had any old shoes to throw away I'd get 'em fixed up and wear 'em."

FAST AMOUNT OF CHAMPAGNE PLACED ON SALE

(Associated Press.)

Paris, July 13.—Eight million bottles of champagne will be among the items on the lists of commodities to be placed on sale January 28, when the sequestered property of Baron Walter De Munim will be auctioned off. This property was seized in 1919 subsequent to the baron's resumption of German citizenship when the war began.

The number of bottles in the baron's cellar in the vicinity of Rheims, where the sale will take place, was greatly diminished during the war. When General Ludendorff was making his furious drives toward Rheims and Epervan, the wine cellars were used as shelters for the troops, and the men were given almost priceless wine with their meals.

These funds are practically exhausted and as the Imperial War Graves Commission has no authority to expend public money in the taking of the photos, no indication from relatives beyond those already being dealt with can be entertained.

The number and location of graves as well as the nearest railway stations from which they may be reached can be ascertained on application to the directorate of graves registration, Winchester House, St. James Square, S. W.

THE HUGHES ATTACK ON GEN. CURRIE. (Toronto Star.)

General Sir Arthur Currie has been bitterly attacked in parliament two or three times by Sir Sam Hughes, and as yet General Currie has not deemed it necessary to make any reply. In ignorance of these attacks upon him it is probable that General Currie makes the most effective of all answers. Before the Canadian people the commander of the Canadian forces in the war does not need to defend himself against the wild accusations of Sir Sam in those intemperate moments which come upon him at times.

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LIPTON'S LITTLE JOKE.

Sir Thomas Lipton is very fond of making puns. One of his favorites, which he repeatedly falls back on, is the retort that he gave to an interviewing reporter during his last visit to the United States. The interviewer had asked him how it was that he had remained single throughout his entire career.

Sir Thomas smiled and explained at length: "You perhaps have noticed the predominance of a long-haired singlet among my servants. There are those among my acquaintance who would as soon that question of yours by saying that I am too fond of my single case." And he never fails to break into a delighted grin upon the completion of this story.

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