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Wall Paper

A New Stock of Wall Papers just arriving
15c to 35c a roll

A lot of odd lines of Wall Paper at
2½c to 10c a roll

Jas. E. Eager

WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU

PRATT'S BABY CHICK FOOD

Is not a scratch food, but in meal form, to be mixed into a smooth paste with water. It is fed only for the first week or 10 days of infant chick life, and is highly recommended by experienced poultrymen as the best food to start young chicks with for insuring a healthy, sturdy growth.

2 lbs. for 25c

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The Rexall Stores
CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES

DOG LOVED MURDERER

FISK WAS THE WITNESS OF TWO CRIMES.

Adopted by Mounted Police Following the Death of His First Master—Canine Still Survives and Is the Property of a Red-coated Officer, Corpl. Watts, Late of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

FISK witnessed two murders and one attempted murder, but he could not testify. Not that he was an unwilling witness, or because he evaded the authorities and could not be produced on the stand, but simply because Fisk was not made to speak; he is a dog.

With the passing of "E" Division of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police from Calgary, Fisk, the faithful canine, who was owned by John Fisk, the murderer who slew Tucker Peach in cold blood at his farm house in southern Alberta several years ago, is aged and worn now and he has left Calgary and all its bewildering surroundings for the dog. He was at the Peach home with his first master, John Fisk, on the early morning of the crime and had been produced as a witness on the stand against his master, the evidence would have been more convincing than that on which the slayer was sent to the gallows.

Long after the crime, when his master was suspected and arrested at a livery stable in Carbon, Fisk came on to Calgary with the police and while his master lay in the cells with the charge of murder hanging over his head, Fisk stayed with the mounties. He was outside the courthouse while his master stood trial in that famous hearing when the late Paddy Nolan fought through the volumes of law in a desperate attempt to save his client from the grip of evidence which gradually closed about him and eventually strangled the life from the prisoner on the gallows in the R.N.W.M.P. grounds.

Fisk found a new home, however, and was happy with the mounties. The redcoats learned to love the faithful canine and he came to recognize Constable Davis as his master. This officer took a great fancy to Fisk and it was not long before a great friendship grew between the dumb animal and his new guardian. On their many hunts throughout the land, Fisk accompanied different detachments of the mounties whenever Davis was along. He tracked along behind the dashing steeds that bore the redcoats over the plains for miles and life again seemed to him worth while, even though his former master died a dishonorable death by hanging.

But that cloud of gloom was destined to cast its shadow over poor old Fisk again. Constable Davis, accompanied as usual by his faithful canine, visited an Indian settlement to apprehend one Running Wolf, an Indian wanted by the police for an infraction of the law. Running Wolf shot Davis dead and Fisk was alone again. His second master fell victim to the bullet and he died an honorable death in the performance of his duty.

The mounties were the old consolation for the poor old dog. Two owners had cherished him as a friend and they had passed on, but still Fisk sought the companionship of a faithful master and he was next taken by Corpl. A. F. C. Watts of the mounties. Though it took Fisk a long time to make up with his new master, he eventually came to care for him with that same faithful spirit as had marked his friendship for the other two who had since left him behind. Strangely enough Fisk seemed a hoodoo for his owners. Corpl. Watts while in the man hunt after the murderers at Exshaw, narrowly escaped death at the hands of one of the desperadoes in the dense woods at the foot of the Rockies many years ago. Fisk followed his master on this hunt, for he became attached to Watts just the same as the other two and here again he might have been a witness, had he the tongue, intelligent enough to speak in court. The murderers were afterwards caught and Watts was avenged.

In his last days in Calgary Fisk limped around with a drooping head. His coat had become thick and matted. He was old, but still beloved by the mounties. The redcoats had long since come to recognize Fisk as a member of the force. Before the redcoats took their final departure, Fisk held his silent inspection. As the mounties trooped by, Fisk watched with sadness in his dim, bleary eyes the faithful officers of the law, who have made a home for him for many years. They passed, but in their passing this dog had taken his last long look, fastening in his un-

spoken mind a picture of the redcoats, which will long remain with him, and doubtless be carried to the day when the lids of his age-worn eyes close forever over the eyes that had witnessed but could not tell.

Fisk is spending his last days with Corpl. Watts in Vancouver, far from the scenes where dastardly crimes were committed and he was the star with sal—hod and Gun in Canada.

FEW MURDER MYSTERIES.

Eight Unexplained Crimes in Toronto Since 1887.

Is Hamilton in danger of losing first place to Toronto in the matter of unsolved police mysteries?

Many anxious citizens of Toronto are alarmed at the fact that there are on the police books two recent murders in that city, one unsolved shooting, and the disappearance of a prominent millionaire citizen.

That there is no cause for alarm and little room for criticism of the city and county police in all these mysteries is the claim of prominent city police officials and lawyers. A complete list of unexplained and unpaid murder mysteries in Toronto since the year 1887, shows eight. In every one of them, that element of chance which always enters into the relation of crime versus police, was extraordinary. Against eight mysteries in thirty-three years in a city the size of Toronto, there is to be credited the solution of hundreds of murder cases and crimes of violence.

In two of the murder cases, the names of the suspected murderers are known. The fact that both victims and both suspects are foreigners adds to the problem, for a foreigner has advantages of escape and security owing to the clandestine and secrecy of foreign races. On November 19 last, Joe Camandi was killed by a man who struck him on the head with a shovel in a study works. Gio Merloni is wanted for this. On September 24 last, Joe Berelidjo was shot, and Frank Lombardo, a well-known Toronto Italian, is wanted in this case. The next mystery is about the only real mystery of recent years. On September 25, 1918, the year before, Dio de la Salandra was shot in the railroad shops at the foot of Spadina avenue. No trace of the murderer has ever been found.

The two chauffeur murder mysteries are real mysteries, and both occurred in the county on the outskirts of the city, and therefore come under county police. But both victims were Toronto men who drove out to the outskirts, as it were, to be murdered. The Toronto police assumed some of the burden in both cases.

On November 5 last, John G. Rowland, a chauffeur, was found murdered in his car out at Leaside. On July 26, 1917, two years before, Carmen Lapello or Ross, another chauffeur, was found murdered and wrapped in a blanket beside his car out at Swansea.

These both occurred out in lonely suburbs. The police, either of county or city, could not be expected to do more than search every available source for motives, which they did. These are the type of cases where the police have to deal with unknown or unknowable quantities. The recent addition of several fast motor cars to the city police equipment gives the police a greater show in dealing with these undefined, detached crimes.

Among other old unsolved mysteries in and around Toronto are those concerning Hugh Hassan, found murdered on the Humber in August, 1913; Frank Malatto, murdered, November, 1917; John W. Dick, who was punched by an unknown man on King street in October, 1911, after the Argonaut-Tiger rugby match, who died; and away back, Frank Westwood, shot, 1894; Rachel Ferguson, murdered at the entrance to the Don Jail in 1894; Joseph Priestman, murdered at the Exhibition grounds in 1887, and Jane Speers, the old charwoman, found murdered apparently from motives of robbery, in 1887.

Indians First Used Radium.

Radium ore was first used by the Indians of Utah, having been first employed by them to paint their bodies a bright canary yellow. The first coat worn by man is said to have been a coat of paint. The early American Indian painted the lower half of his face red and the upper green. But he didn't stop at that. He painted weird pictures on rocks and the faces of cliffs, and his wooden house or his steps were designed with symbolic and descriptive figures. He painted his bow and arrow, his monstrous mask worn at ceremonials and his pottery.

Paint was the most precious of all things to the Indians, a deposit of mineral pigment being a mine of wealth to them. The Indian women, as well as the men, used pigments for cosmetic purposes. They painted their faces with quaint conventional designs, in obedience to the demands of aboriginal fashion.

Canadian Trade

Ten Commandments That Should Be Remembered.

The Canadian Reconstruction Association urges observance of the following "Ten Commandments for Canadian Trade" as a means towards a safer trade situation and the development of Canadian resources:

1. Buy Canadian products. In doing so, you develop the home market, encourage factory expansion, provide employment for new populations, and create bigger and better markets for all kinds of farm produce.
2. Import only necessities, and then only if similar Canadian articles or substitutes are not available.
3. Produce to the limit in field and factory. Increased production means new wealth, and is essential to the success of any effort to reduce imports and promote export trade.
4. Co-operate, conserve, specialize, standardize. These are the means to maximum production of high quality goods at minimum cost.
5. Develop export markets. Foreign business gives stability to trade. It reduces unit costs, benefits domestic consumers, affords employment to factories and workers in times of depression, and corrects adverse exchange by improving the trade balance.
6. Utilize Canadian services. Ship by Canadian carriers through Canadian ports. Patronize Canadian railways, Canadian steamships, and Canadian banks. Place insurance in Canadian companies. Employ Canadian architects, engineers, scientists, and other experts. Spend vacations in Canada.
7. Manufacture raw materials to final stages in Canada. Hundreds of millions of dollars are lost annually to the Dominion, and especially to Canadian wage-earners, by the exportation of raw materials and semi-manufactured products.
8. Use science for the determination and development of natural resources. Industrial research will reveal new wealth, improve industrial processes, and help to relieve our economic dependence upon outside sources for fuel, iron and other essentials.
9. Make quality the hall-mark of Canadian products. In return for public support of the home market, Canadian manufacturers should provide products that compare favorably with imported goods, and Canadian workers should recognize good workmanship and maximum production as their standards.
10. Be fair to capital. Canadian money should be encouraged to invest at home, and foreign capital attracted to promote Canadian industrial expansion.

Ontario's Minerals.

A drop of \$25,000,000 in Ontario's metallic mineral production during 1919 is the feature of a preliminary report for the year issued by the Bureau of Mines. The value of metals produced during the twelve months amounted to \$41,510,000, compared with \$66,178,059 for the preceding twelve months. A scrutiny of the details of the statement, however, shows that the reduction is accounted for almost entirely by the small production of silver, nickel and copper matte, and the reduction in the market value of the latter metals. The falling off in the output of silver was compensated for to some extent by the high prices, but even at that, the value of the mines' output was, roughly, \$4,500,000 below that of 1918.

Metallic nickel was produced to a much greater extent and provided an increase of nearly two million dollars in value.

While silver production in Ontario continues to decrease, even with the treating of low-grade ores made possible by high prices, the gold mining industry continues to grow. The 1919 output of 505,963 ounces, worth \$10,451,688, was the largest to date. Ontario is rapidly becoming a great gold producing province, the output last year being greater than that of any other province or any state of the American Union, with the exception of California.

Brought Up On a Bottle.

While sea fishing with a friend a doctor lost his sinker. Rather than cut the day's fishing short, he hit upon the happy idea of utilizing his flask. The bottle was filled with water, carefully corked and sent down on its mission. A few minutes later the doctor was lucky enough to pull up a pair of whiting, one on each hook.

"Hi, doctor!" exclaimed the companion, "twins this time!"
"Yes," replied the doctor, with a smile, "and brought up on the bottle, too."

In the English language there are more surmises beginning with "W" than any other letter.