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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (delivered) in advance, \$3.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada and \$4.50 to U. S. A.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1922

WATER COMMISSIONERS

The cards of Messrs John McKenna, James MacDonald and H. Craswell, candidates for the Water Commissionership appear elsewhere in this issue. The two former may be numbered among the fathers of the Water and Sewerage System, Mr. MacDonald being one of the original board while Mr. McKenna has been a member for several years. Their record throughout is a good one and they have both earned the confidence of the public. Mr. Craswell although a new man in this role is a citizen of good repute and we have no doubt will make a prudent and economical Commissioner. As there are but three seats to fill it would appear that these three gentlemen will constitute the new Board in which case the city may congratulate itself on having a dependable and progressive Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners.

COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION

We have in this province an excellent and very successful system of co-operation. Our Egg Circles, our Co-operative Butter and Cheese organizations, our Potato Growers' Association and the various classes of stock breeders and others that might be mentioned.

These have been generally successful and as a result there has been a marked uplift in the quality of many of our products.

The butter maker in a certain district recently stated that when he wanted to put up an exhibition lot of butter he invariably selected the cream supplied by a certain community in his territory because that particular cream was of a higher grade both in quality and manner of preparation than that found anywhere else. He would not undertake to make a prize winning lot of butter from the common variety in which the whole cream receipts were stored.

Our co-operative system will be completely successful until the common variety can be used with the full assurance that it is of the best quality and this cannot be attained until each separate community looks after its own particular product. There is no reason why a community within a prescribed territory should not be so organized as to be able to guarantee the quality of its whole output and receive credit for it. All that is needed is a community trade-mark and a community spirit that will ensure honest and conscientious oversight of everything sold by the community. In such products as may be labelled, such as eggs, dressed poultry, potatoes, grains, hogs, etc., the label should bear not only the community trade-mark but the name and address of the individual producers. Such a system would in a very short time secure for the community and for the individual producers a reputation which would create a demand for their products whether sold at home or abroad. The buying public want an assurance that what they buy is what it purports to be and there is no more effectual way of doing this than having a definite community and a definite responsibility behind it.

Community co-operation could also be employed in otherwise rating the status of the community, as in the matter of roads and general upkeep of community appearance. This, it appears to us, is what is now needed to make our co-operative system the complete success it deserves to be.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"One of the serious drains on the strength of the Dominion of Canada is the annual loss of engineers, chemists, scientific farmers and technical experts whose training paid for by Canadians in Canadian schools and universities supported

by Canadian public money, thus goes out to make foreign countries rich and place Canada further in their debt for foreign goods and services," says a booklet recently issued by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Canada.

This Council has been in existence for about four years and is composed of eleven of the leading scientists and experts of the Dominion. Not one of them is paid but at the invitation of the Dominion Government gives his services to the public. The Council has studied and is studying the whole field of Canadian resources and industries. It has found certain problems facing the Dominion which must be solved if the country's industrial development is to be furthered or even maintained. When convinced that a problem is one that might be solved it selects a group of experts, or sometimes a single individual to carry out the work arranged at the same time for the provision of the funds necessary for the purpose. In this way the various investigations are carried out by men most competent to undertake them and under conditions most favorable for success.

Much very much has already been done by the Council but very much yet remains to be done and an appeal is being made for financial assistance and sympathetic cooperation.

The need of such research work in Canada is patent to all. The quotation above given will appeal to all. Even from our own little province of Prince Edward Island men have gone out to foreign countries to develop trade and industry against which Canada is already competing and must henceforth compete.

A Charlottetown engineer is engaged in developing the lumber business in India under the British Government; an agricultural expert from Charlottetown is instructing the people of South Africa in the science of agriculture, and others might be named. The services of these men, trained in our own country, are lost not only to our own province but to Canada.

Canada is still young; its natural resources have been scarcely scratched; their development will depend upon scientific research and encouragement by our own people in the carrying out of that development. We have infinite possibilities but they must be discovered and developed by organized and systematic research.

As an instance of what other nations are doing along this line we may note that fifty concerns in the United States retain research departments at costs ranging from \$25,000 to two million dollars a year. In England, France and Germany the race for technical knowledge for purposes of trade is continually gathering speed. It will be remembered that Germany discovered and maintained the secret of permanent dyes and that since trade with that country ceased there was not a dyeing concern in the world that could take her place.

A subject that is being investigated to day in Canada is wheat rust. This plant disease is costing Canada and Canadian farmers millions of dollars annually. We are losing millions every year on other plant diseases. The Agricultural Colleges are investigating these and will eventually discover their cause and their cure. We are wasting fuel because we do not know how to conserve it; we are wasting by products in our factories; witness our sawmill wastes, which might be converted into fertilizer or other valuable products.

The Council recommend that the Government of Canada set aside \$500,000 to erect and equip a building at Ottawa to be known as The

Notes By The Way

(From The Examiner.)

One of the company, fit it few, who peruse these notes, has asked us what is the origin of the phrase, "Me, too!" It was an incident of two Indian squaws selling baskets. One was a big squaw and the other was a small one. Each had baskets to sell. The big squaw was calling out in loud tones "Baskets! Baskets! Buy my baskets!" and she was doing a big trade.

The little squaw was standing there, with a shrewd desire to profit by the big squaw's vociferous advertising, and in a thin voice, piped out, "Me, too! Me, too!" quite content to sell a basket, or two, now and then. You see, she was an imitator, not an originator. The frog in Aesop's Fable, of the Frog and the Ox, was of the "Me, too" stripe, a would-be imitator, who burst in the attempt.

Both of these episodes have been turned to political account at various times. For instance, when Sir John Macdonald and his government built the Pacific Railway they did a big thing. The Confederation Act itself was a big thing; but still wanting the railway to afford transport from province to province, and bind them together with bands of steel. The railway made the union real, and not a mere union upon parchment, which if the parchment were torn, the Dominion would be sundered.

Laurier realized that the railway was a big thing, and tried to make one like it, quite useless and not needed, of course, but it must be 3,000 miles long. It was built accordingly and there it is today, two streaks of rust from Moncton to Prince Rupert. All the people of Canada are now paying the interest on its colossal cost, but Sir Wilfrid had the sublime satisfaction of saying, "Me, too!"

Mr. Fielding became Finance Minister under Laurier, after spending twenty years of his prime in a vain effort to get Nova Scotia out of the Dominion. He found the National Policy in force, the policy that had made Canada a great and prosperous industrial nation. He did not dare to destroy it even though he and his party were pledged to do so. He just tacked on to it the little frill of preferential trade and called it the riding tariff. "Me, too!"

The heart and soul of that tariff was the old National Policy; but all the good Liberals who had before opposed it cheered Mr. Fielding and shouted, "Me, too!" In Quebec they call it the Laurier tariff to this day, in order that the great Sir Wilfrid may have the knife and not Fielding. But whatever they call it, the pretence that it is their own is nothing but a "little squaw" business, and quite in the "Me, too" line.

Sometimes the imitators imitate one another. The Liberal Government National Research Institute and that an annual grant be made for the carrying on of research work. When the infinite possibilities of this unexplored country of ours are taken into consideration it will be admitted that the outlay would not only be justified but is imperative if the country is to become the great and prosperous nation that its natural resources and advantages entitle it to become.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

From the collection of the late Mr. W. S. Louson

THE DEFEAT OF INJUSTICE

No one can ever afford to think about any injustice he receives. It is disaster and destruction to do so. It is like deliberately lifting a glass of poison to our lips and swallowing it.

Injustice inflicted upon us never harms us until we dwell on it. While we ignore it and do right, it is powerless against us.

When we begin to turn it over in our minds, it starts its murderous work upon us. It soon exaggerates itself, blinds us, rankles, inflames, embitters. It breeds sour pity, which quickly reduces us to a condition of worse than helplessness.

A Famous Mystery of Dublin Castle

Among the papers that were destroyed by the British officials before Dublin Castle was handed over to the Irish Free State is it possible there could have been any referring to the famous mystery of the theft of the Crown Jewels in 1907? It is possible, for no doubt the documents that were burnt were not exclusively those that were given to the flames because the publication of their contents might provoke scandal. The theft of the jewels remains one of the most peculiar and baffling crimes of many years; on account of the intrinsic and historical value of the jewels, and the prominence of those involved and the impenetrable mystery that has surrounded the affair. In the past fourteen years not a trace of the jewels has been found, nor has there been any public acknowledgment of a clue having been discovered, though powerful influences and funds were devoted to the case.

The Ulster King At Arms The missing jewels were sent to Dublin Castle in 1920 by King William in order that they might be used as regalia for the investiture of new Knights of St. Patrick. They consisted of a diamond hatbox and a large diamond star, said to have had a money value of a quarter of a million dollars. They were in the official custody of the Ulster King at Arms, a high functionary of the Viceroy's establishment. At the time of the robbery the Ulster King at Arms was Sir Arthur Vicars. He had won distinction by his genealogical investigations, was a member of several

ment in British Columbia set out to make money out of the liquor traffic, and made a million or two yearly in that way. Liberal Quebec said, "Me, too," and made more millions in like fashion. The Bell Government said, "Me, too," and gathered some tens of thousands to the provincial treasury, the price of crime and misery and human lives!

In all this imitation business how little of real value has been achieved by Liberal governments, federal or provincial! The Bell Government had before it the great example of the Conservative predecessors—the claims recovered at Ottawa, revenue increased without taxing the people, the ferry put in operation, our representation saved from further loss. They have not even tried to imitate or to rival those great and useful measures. They have not dared to facilitate comparison in that regard and set up a claim of "Me, too!"

We still have a valid claim against the Dominion for our share in Northwest lands. What has the Bell Government done or attempted to do toward recovering that claim? Nothing. For many months past the subject has not been mentioned in the ministerial councils or in the Liberal party organ. One half the party's term of power is yet untouched. How can such neglect be explained except on the ground of sheer laziness, or incompetence, or both?

Except for breaking their promises and loading the people with taxes, closing the Dalton Sanatorium, shutting down the mussel mud plant, and making by-elections impossible, what have they done? What have they done that was of any use to anybody? Surely a very small basket would hold it all and the basket would be worth quite as much without the contents.

smart London clubs and moved in the highest circles. When he was appointed in 1892 the choice was generally approved, though he was a young man and unmarried. The jewels were kept in an old-fashioned safe in an office which was occupied by two clerks in the day time and by nobody at night. The safe was opened with a ponderous key, which remained in the possession of Sir Arthur. So far as is known, there was no duplicate of it.

Refused to Resign

The fact that the jewels were missing from the safe was made in July, 1907, just a year after Lord Aberdeen had been made Lord Lieutenant, and his family, including his son, Lord Haddo, and his bride, installed in the castle. Preparations were going forward for the investiture of Lord Castle-down as a Knight of St. Patrick, and an examination of the safe showed that the jewels were gone. Sir Arthur was not charged with having taken them, but as he was responsible, he was accused of having neglected proper precautions and was asked for his resignation. He refused to give it and appealed to King Edward to order an investigation. Some months later he was informed by the Secretary of State for Ireland that as the King had decided to make a different disposition of the office of Ulster King at Arms, he could no longer be considered the incumbent. That is to say, he was dismissed in disgrace. He offered a thousand pounds for information as to the whereabouts of the jewels, and retired into private life, devoting himself, it was supposed, to an effort to solve the mystery.

The Libel Suit

His troubles were by no means over, for he was made the victim of innuendoes in the less scrupulous newspapers and received a stream of anonymous letters, which made grave reflections, not only upon his own conduct, but upon that of members of the Viceroyal family. His detectives were unable to trace these letters, and to this day the so-called "Hidden Hand" remains hidden. Eventually, however, he was given the opportunity of taking a slanderer into court when a London newspaper printed a story which he considered libellous. The paper said that the real thief was a woman and that Sir Arthur had shielded her, that the jewels were never taken out of the castle, and that there was something highly suggestive in the fact that Lord Aberdeen had anonymously pursued Sir Arthur, while his son, Lord Haddo, had defended him.

Partly Vindicated.

Sir Arthur Vicars, through his attorneys, pleaded that the statement, and suggestions in the article were false and asked for a substantial verdict. The newspaper publisher tried to justify his statement by naming persons, the chief being a woman called Molly, and then known as Mme. Robinson. She was said to have been assisted in Paris by Sir Arthur. The jury gave Sir Arthur heavy damage, for the publisher failed to prove a single statement. Armed with this partial vindication, Sir Arthur appealed to King George to hold an investigation, but His Majesty showed no more interest than had been shown by his father. In 1917 Sir Arthur found some assurance of his troubles in marriage. He died last April, still under a cloud officially. It seems unlikely at this late date that the mystery will be solved. Possibly the truth will crop out in some spy memoirs a half century hence.

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1 Black Wolf Muff \$38.00 for \$19.00
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