

HANDED TO THE COURT

City Council Asks That Election Be Investigated.

An Effort to Prevent Lease Extension Thwarted.

Municipal Buildings Are On the Mar- ket—Ald. McMechan Must Answer Questions.

The city council, which met last night, discussed several questions of more or less importance. They ranged from investigations into alleged wrongdoing at election time, down to a 20-minute argument over an account for \$15. The more trivial the matter, the longer was the discussion.

The matter of greatest seriousness was introduced by Ald. Beattie, who presented a resolution, as follows, which was adopted without opposition:

"Whereas at the election for the members of the municipal council of the city of London, held on the 6th day of January, 1922, it is apparent from the poll books and returns made and delivered by the deputy returning officers of the several polling subdivisions to the clerk of the said city, that the number of ballots cast, and the number of persons who actually voted, is greatly in excess of the number of persons who actually voted."

"And whereas, the ballot papers ordered for use at the said election by the said clerk were printed by A. Talbot & Co., who have a contract with the corporation of the said city for the printing thereof;

"And whereas it is desirable in the interests of good government of the municipality and of the conduct of the public business thereof that inquiry be made into and concerning the person or persons from whom the said excessive ballot papers were obtained,

"Be it therefore resolved, that the council of the municipality of the city of London do hereby, under section 24 of the municipal act, request Edward Elliott, Esq., the junior judge of the county of Middlesex, to investigate and report to the council upon the following matters, namely:

(1). The number of ballot papers for mayor ordered by the said clerk to be printed by the said A. Talbot & Co.

(2). The number of ballot papers for mayor actually printed by the said A. Talbot & Co.

(3). The person or persons to whom the said ballot papers so printed were delivered, and the number of such ballot papers delivered to such person or persons, and by whom they were so delivered.

(4). The number of such ballot papers delivered by the said clerk to each deputy returning officer at the said election.

(5). The number of persons who voted at each polling subdivision for mayor at the said election.

(6). The used ballot papers which were not obtained by the deputy returning officer in each polling subdivision.

(7). The ballot papers which were objected to and which were returned by the deputy returning officer in each polling subdivision.

(8). The rejected ballot papers in each polling subdivision.

(9). The spoiled ballot papers, in each polling subdivision.

(10). The number of unused ballot papers actually returned by the deputy returning officer in each polling subdivision to the said city clerk.

(11). The number of unused ballot papers which should have been returned by the deputy returning officer in each polling subdivision to the said clerk.

(12). The number of ballot papers bearing genuine initials of the deputy returning officer, the number of uninitialed ballot papers, and the number of ballot papers bearing initials other than the genuine initials of the deputy returning officer in each polling subdivision.

(13). The malfeasance or misconduct of any of the deputy returning officers, poll clerks, or other officials, in the performance of their duties at the said election.

"And the said city clerk is hereby instructed to forward a certified copy of this resolution to the said junior judge and to the city solicitor, who is hereby instructed to attend on the said investigation on behalf of the corporation."

In speaking at length to the motion, Ald. Beattie said that people were wondering where any extra ballots used at the last election had come from; they could come only from the contractor who printed the ballots, or from some deputy returning officer. If the printer who had the contract was innocent, then it was due to him that he should be exonerated. If the deputy returning officers were innocent, it was due to them that they should be exonerated.

Ald. Campbell also favored the resolution. He said it was not the first time this sort of thing had occurred, and he was inclined to believe with Ald. Beattie that it was high time that a thorough investigation should be made, and the guilty parties punished, even if they should turn out to be persons of high standing in the community.

The motion was adopted without objection, and the city clerk was instructed to carry out the investigation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 1 Committee—W. H. Fitzsimmons, for remission of fine imposed by the police magistrate, Miss McDonald, for grant to the Salvation Army shelter; Mrs. F. Tracy, John Orange, John Killeen, R. A. Schreiber, re taxes; Sisters of St. Joseph, for a charitable grant; and J. B. Stephens, re frontage rate and alleged wrongful assessment.

To No. 2—James S. Bell, re resolution of board of health, for office in city hall for medical health officer; Hugh McLarnan, against laying of cement walk on Phillip street; James Martin, against construction of tar macadam pavement on Talbot street.

No. 3 Committee—Wm. Kerr, for position as street watering inspector; Chas. McMillan, do.; R. J. A. O'Neill, et al., for electric light on Wilson avenue; E. J. Sifton, tender for lighting municipal buildings.

The mayor and relief officer were empowered to act upon Miss Casey's and Wm. Brown's applications for admission to the aged people's home.

The use of the city hall was granted upon the usual terms to All Saints' Church for a concert on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Engineer Graydon asked that a by-law be passed prohibiting spitting in street cars, the signs in trolley cars, however, were ineffective. No. 1 committee will obtain the solicitor's opinion upon the matter.

OPPOSE THIS LEGISLATION.

A communication from Mayor Hendrie, of London, was read, in which the council was asked to co-operate in stopping legislation by which the assessment upon machinery, plant and tools of manufacturing concerns would be abolished—legislation which the city of Toronto wished to secure, but is considered by the interests of the city of London to be detrimental to the city of London.

Ald. Greenlee said, "I am not in favor of this legislation. It is contrary to the amendments recently secured by the Municipal Association, and it is a step towards the city of London being placed upon an equal footing in the matter of exemption."

Ald. McMechan said he thought that the council should act strongly in this matter. It should oppose any such action upon the part of the city of Toronto. As things in trolley cars are on a par, far as assessment is concerned, and the law should remain as it is. Toronto should enjoy no privileges not enjoyed by other cities.

Ald. Greenlee agreed with this view of the situation. He said that the council was agreed that the legislation should be opposed and should not postpone action.

A motion was made to record the council's approval of the substance of the letter and refer it to No. 1 committee, naming the mayor and Ald. Beattie as a special committee to oppose the legislation at Toronto, if necessary; and an amendment simply to refer the matter to No. 1 committee with power.

The division was taken, and the vote was broken by the mayor, who voted in favor of the motion.

COMMITTEES.

The only discussion that was aroused by the reading of No. 3 committee's report was caused by the recommendation that the relief officer be supplied with a telephone. It resulted in the clause being sent to No. 2 committee, as it was considered an unnecessary expense, which could be obviated by a rearrangement of the phones now in use.

Fenders will be advertised for a supply of clothing for the firemen.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

No. 2 committee submitted specifications and plans of work to be done, in making proposed alterations in the city hall, which the engineer estimated at \$1,500, and recommended that tenders be immediately called for.

In this connection, Ald. Campbell said that while he would not say that the city hall did not need to be improved, he would remind the council that other public buildings also required to be remodelled—the police station and registry office, for example—and very likely, he said, these alterations would cost \$7,000, \$8,000, or perhaps more.

There the question arose. Was it possible to do better than this? He did not say it was, but the question might well be considered. Would it not be possible, he asked, to dispose of the building, which are now owned by the city, and erect a combined building to supply the place of those in need of repairs? The question, he thought, was worth considering. The city hall property should be drawing a revenue to reduce the taxation. It was not necessary to have the city hall upon such valuable property. It could do very well upon a side street. If the city hall, the police station and the registry office could be sold at a reasonable figure, and a place of land upon which a combined municipal building could be erected, bought for a reasonable figure, it might be to the advantage of the city.

Ald. Campbell moved in amendment that further consideration of the clause under discussion be deferred until No. 2 committee bring in estimates for the alterations proposed, and No. 1 committee consider and report upon the advisability of disposing of the present buildings, and erecting a suitable building.

Ald. Greenlee, who seconded this amendment, said that the city could count on no one to the new building scheme, but it would be well at least to consider the matter.

Ald. Cooper opposed the idea altogether, and when the vote was taken it resulted in another tie, which the mayor broke, voting for Ald. Campbell's amendment.

AS TO SIDEWALKS.

The second clause in No. 2 committee's report reopened the old question of the kind of sidewalks to be laid during the year. It recommended that tenders be asked for constructing plank walks. Ald. Jolly led those who favored the clause. Their argument was that a bylaw had been passed to construct only cement walks, and that it would be a mistake to return to the old system. Those who opposed this idea were led by Ald. Cooper, who said that there were certain streets which required new walks, but not cement walks, and that it would be a needless expenditure to lay other than plank walks. At the conclusion of the discussion it was decided to adopt the clause.

COOPER CALLED TO ORDER.

A lengthy discussion originated in that recommendation to have the city engineer's typewriting done in the city clerk's office, which was at last sent back to the committee. During the discussion Ald. McMechan said that before this suggestion was adopted, the council should know just what work was referred to, and he insisted that the city clerk should be given a list in specifications that had to do with certain public works in Hensall.

Ald. Cooper—These must be the specific charges wanted. Ald. McMechan has no right to make these charges here.

"I am speaking to the motion," said Ald. McMechan.

"You are, in a way," his worship said, "but you should not bring in the Hensall business."

"It is merely a matter of history," Ald. McMechan said.

Ald. Cooper again arose to speak, but was forestalled by Ald. Greenlee, who arose to a point of order, and the mayor agreed that Ald. Cooper's enthusiasm sometimes outran his discretion in the matter of speaking.

"He ought to have some feeling for us," Ald. Greenlee said, "and not force himself upon us so much."

The council then passed a letter before the council upon the King street tar macadam subject, and the board of works submitted a recommendation to call for tenders for this work, and to clause and letter were referred back to the committee.

TROW OUT BRIDGE SCHEME.

On the recommendation of the board of works, the following clause was adopted:

"On the petition of John Christie et al. for an overhead bridge over Wellington street north, your committee report that an open crossing the full width of said street over the C. P. R. tracks would be of much greater benefit to the city of London than the construction of the overhead bridge, and recommends that No. 2 committee enter into negotiations with the C. P. R. Company, with the view of securing the right of way for such a bridge, and recommends that No. 1 committee be authorized to string wires across Clarence street and King street to carry electricity to the proposed bridge."

The petition of the C. P. R. Company, which the city solicitor's opinion was that the city has no power to grant the privilege asked for, was referred to the committee to prepare specifications for repairs required to be made at court house and jail and call for tenders for the work. The city had estimated at \$1,650, of which the city will have to pay \$1,072 50; and Mr. Graydon was instructed also to prepare specifications for the necessary changes at the police station.

THE MEECHAN CHARGES.

The report of the finance committee contained the following clause:

"That in the matter of the city engineer's letter to the council, your committee have recommended, that when Ald. McMechan shall have put his charges in writing the matter be referred to the county judge to inquire into the charges, and to make a decision to warrant such action."

Ald. Cooper then moved in amendment, "That if Ald. McMechan is desirous of having his charges under oath as to contractors being milked by city officials, he submit the following information to the city council before any action is taken."

The official he accuses of having received money or bribes; second, the name of the contractor who paid the bribe; third, the date, as near as possible, of such bribery or corruption and the amount of money so received by such city official.

For some time no one would second the amendment, and the mayor was about to put the matter to a vote. It seems that one and all of you are not desirous of having an investigation carried out," Ald. Cooper said angrily.

"Read your motion again," said Ald. Jolly.

"I've read it once. Isn't that enough?" said Ald. Cooper.

"Oh, all right," said Ald. Jolly, "keep it to yourself. I might have understood it if I could have seen it."

Ald. Cooper became angry, and got hotter and hotter as Ald. Jolly continued to chaff him, and the other aldermen laughed outright at the one-sided quarrel.

At last Ald. Jolly said that if Ald. Cooper had added "aldermen" besides "officials" he would have seconded the amendment.

"Officials and aldermen, then," shouted Ald. Cooper.

"Does Ald. Cooper want the floor the whole night?" asked Ald. Jolly, with mock plainness. "It really seems that he wants it all the time. If he would give me a chance I would second his amendment."

"Oh, I don't want you to second it," retorted Ald. Cooper.

However, he did second it, and then Ald. Jolly made a little speech on the subject. If the aldermen also were implicated, he said, he at least would like to clear the skirts of the accusation. The matter was a very serious one, and should be investigated right to the bottom. He thought that in justice to the taxpayer, Ald. McMechan ought to come forward and have the charges either proved or disproved.

Ald. Campbell's opinion was that the

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An Ideal Medicine

A New Discovery Which Cures All Forms of Catarrh.

The tablet is the ideal form in which to administer medicine, but until recently no successful catarrh tablet had been attempted. There is now, however, an excellent and palatable remedy for catarrh in tablet form, known as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, sold by druggists, composed of the most recent discoveries in medicine for cure of catarrh and results from their use have been highly gratifying.

The old-time treatment of catarrh was in the form of inhalers, washes, douches, sprays, etc. Later on internal remedies were used, with greater success, but being in liquid or powder form were inconvenient to use, and like all medicines in liquid or powder form, lost their medicinal properties when opened or exposed to the air.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain highly concentrated antiseptics, Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., which kill the catarrh germs in the blood and mucous membrane, and in this respect are strictly scientific and modern, because the catarrh is a constitutional blood disease, and local applications can have only a transitory effect.

The use of inhalers, douches and sprays is a nuisance and inconvenient and can in no wise compare favorably with the same antiseptics given in tablet form, which they can reach the stomach and blood and kill catarrh germs right where they are produced.

A prominent lawyer and public speaker, Mr. J. J. Palmer, has been troubled with catarrh of the head and throat for twelve years. In this climate it seems impossible to get rid of it. The continual dripping of mucus from the nose into the throat caused irritation and hoarseness, seriously interfering with his public speaking, and took away his appetite, causing loss of sleep, and a general feeling of depression.

"I have tried many remedies, but nothing seemed to do me any good," he said. "I have tried the use of inhalers, douches, sprays, etc., but they all failed. I was in a desperate condition, and I was about to give up when I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I bought a box and took them for two months and was astonished to find how quickly they cleared my head, throat and stomach, and I was able to resume my public speaking."

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