

LUMBER COMPANY IS CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Timber Commission Recommends That the Shevlin-Clarke Company be Proceeded Against—Charges That Forgery and Perjury Were Rampant—Would Cancel Two Berths—Government to Take Action.

In an interim report issued yesterday by the Riddell-Latchford Commission the Shevlin-Clarke Lumber Co., Fort Frances, is charged with defrauding the province, and the recommendation is made that proceedings should be instituted for the punishment of those who have committed forgery. It is also recommended that steps be taken to recover from the company the money unlawfully withheld from the province, and for the cancellation of the license for berths 45 and 46 in the Quetico forest reserve.

The report in part says: The Shevlin-Clarke Company, since its organization in 1903, has been in control of many timber limits in the province, as set out in the accompanying list marked "A."

The amount to be paid to the province for the timber cut by the company is calculated upon the price fixed in the contract. Two other matters only are of importance in determining the sum to which the province is entitled, namely:

(1) The extent of the limit, and (2) The quantity of timber cut as determined by cutters.

Timber in that section of the province is found in scattered areas rather than in continuous tracts as in certain other sections; and therefore the limits there have, as a rule, been surveyed and laid out so as to include only territory with valuable timber thereon and not in the approximately rectangular form usual in certain other parts of the province. Consequently the lumberman is not, there, called upon to pay ground rent, etc., for water areas or for areas without valuable timber. It is therefore the more important, in order that the province may receive payment for all the timber actually cut, that the cutter should make correct returns.

Mr. James Arthur Mathieu has since 1903 been and still is in the exercise of the authority of general manager of the company, and he has, since 1911, been member for Rainy River in the legislative assembly of the province.

Had the Patrons. Mr. Mathieu before us swore that he had the patronage for this district "so far as government matters were concerned," that the crown timber agent was appointed on his recommendation, and that while he thought there were some cutters appointed whom he did not recommend, and that he did not select all the cutters for his com-

pany limits, he did recommend some of them. The Honorable George Howard Ferguson, the minister of lands, forests and mines after December 22, 1914, swore that no member of the house ever had the patronage in his department. "Mr. Mathieu or anybody else," but that Mr. Mathieu, if he recommended the crown timber agent, would assume that the appointment was on his recommendation. He also swore that he did not believe that Mr. Mathieu ever made a recommendation of cutters to the department, but might have made such recommendation to the crown timber agent, that the crown timber agent was asked by the department for a list of cutters, and that "the lumberman recommended men."

No record has been kept in the department of the work of the cutters; neither minister nor deputy minister knew any considerable proportion of them, and the government had necessarily to depend upon the crown timber agent for any assurance as to the honesty of the cutters.

It is unnecessary to compare or criticize the evidence of these two witnesses; it is apparent that the cutters at the company's operations in many cases might well believe that their appointment depended upon Mr. Mathieu's good-will.

Some of the cutters appointed to measure the timber of the said company were for a part of the year in the employ of the company, and one was in the receipt of money from the company all the year round. In an investigation by Mr. Samuel Price in 1908 this cutter was proved to have received \$200 from a company whose logs he had been cutting, and the following year he was not employed by the department as cutter. Thereafter he was again continuously employed as such, and became cutter on limits of the Shevlin-Clarke Company. For the past seven years he has been receiving \$125 a month from the said company, in addition to his pay from the government. According to his own statement under oath, for this \$125 a month he did nothing that he should not have done for the pay received from the government; the amount received from the company has been paid without any bargain, the amount being wholly for the company to say, and the company could pay him "what they liked, when they liked, and when they liked." The returns made by this cutter show on their face that it is impossible that he can be right.

In order that the government might be correctly informed of the amount of timber to be paid for, the law was very carefully considered and framed; it has been for many years set out fully in the public statutes of the province and in regulations which have the same force and effect as a statute.

Great Mass of Perjury. The returns made to the government by cutters and by the company's servants on behalf of the company contain a great mass of perjury and forgery. In many cases affidavits were made in blank, in many cases alleged affidavits were not sworn to, and in many cases the signatures to the affidavits were not the signatures of the cutters, but of the company's servants. Some of these documents were prepared and completed in the company's offices.

The above facts and other circumstances, including the evidence of a cutter that he had been instructed to return only one-half of the timber scaled by him, satisfying us that the returns were not reliable, we caused an actual stump-and-top scale to be made by competent persons, and cutters upon certain of the company's limits in order to determine as accurately as possible the timber actually cut.

On the investigation so directed it was found from actual examination that the returns on behalf of the company were grossly in error, being only about 25 per cent. of the true amount.

This result corresponds with what is indicated by the books and records of the company, which show a very much larger output than was warranted by the returns to the government. In one of the years the cut of which was investigated, the overrun was 133 per cent.; that is, the company saved two and one-third times the quantity stated in the returns.

A part of this overrun is legitimate on account of the Dodge scale used by the cutters, but by far the greater part is in effect a fraud upon the government and the province.

What Figures Prove. 14. From the books and records of the company the following scale of logs actually sawn in their mills is made up:

Year.	Govt. and	Returned	Govt. and	Returned
Purchased	Logs.	Mills.	Purchased	Logs.
1911	20,512,464	21,143,835	151	
1912	21,742,116	24,015,412	170	
1913	63,389,527	92,355,818	172	
1914	5,838,746	80,357,363	1457	
1915	29,775,291	62,577,142	211	
1916	40,665,488	95,013,034	233	
1917	39,679,457	91,304,572	230	
1918	41,902,618	91,304,572	230	
1919	30,981,569	60,126,116	194	

Totals. 294,181,714 649,946,017 A.V. 221 (Note.—The very extraordinary excess in 1914 is said to be due to a large quantity of logs carried over, but this is itself out in the result and in the average.)

Consequently the company in these years had an output from their mills of 355,764,303 feet more than appears in the return to the government, and the statement of logs purchased from other lumbermen—in other words, the output is about two and a quarter times the return to the government and purchased logs.

It is not possible to calculate with minute exactness the proportion of cut to return, but, as less than one-fifth of

the logs sawn were purchased, the above shows with substantial accuracy the percentage of production to the amount of return, any error being in favor of the company.

Authority by Statute. The statutes provide that the minister of lands, forests and mines may grant licenses to cut timber on unsurveyed land, "subject to conditions, regulations and restrictions as may from time to time be prescribed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council."

On March 7, 1914, during (Sir) William Hearst's incumbency of the office of minister of lands, forests and mines, regulations were prescribed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council which thereby made binding in law upon the minister.

One of the said regulations required that the "limits shall be offered for sale by public competition" at an upset price, "three per cent. above the value of the land, "subject to conditions, regulations and restrictions as may from time to time be prescribed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council."

Mr. George Howard Ferguson, who succeeded to the office of minister of lands, forests and mines, proceeded to the office of minister of lands, forests and mines, and had the regulations altered so that they should be "subject to conditions, regulations and restrictions as may from time to time be prescribed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council."

Mr. Ferguson alleges that this was for the purpose of an experiment, but there is no provision in the statutes or regulations allowing an exception to the clear provisions above set out.

Government Will Sue. The Ontario government will adopt the same course with the Shevlin-Clarke Lumber Company that was decided upon in the Russell Lumber Company case, which is practically the same, namely, the company will be required to help in the cost of the survey of the land for which suit will be entered is estimated at from one to three million dollars.

ORGANIZES PARTY TO DESTROY BEARS

Sir Sam Hughes Will Take Good Firing Squad to Northern Haliburton.

That forest fires in the northern portions of Ontario have been and are responsible for the migration southerly of an unusually large number of bears this season, is the opinion held in the Haliburton district, where the incursion of flocks of "grizzlies" has caused havoc among lambs and other stock in the vicinity.

The Sam Hughes party will assemble at Glen Eagle Range, Northern Haliburton, on the afternoon of Thursday of this week. To ensure that the slaughter of the bear intruders will be effective, Sir Sam has secured from amongst the host of his many friends the promise of their attendance and support of some of the most noted sportsmen in Ontario to help in the meritorious work of destruction of the havoc workers.

Amongst the guests from Toronto who will shoulder the gun are Dr. Norman Allen, E. W. J. Owens, H. C. Capt. Thomas Hook, Capt. Burke Allen, Judge Cohen and C. W. Magridge. Several members of parliament will join the hunters at Haliburton. Last night of the shooting party get into difficulties, the hunt will be carried out under the personal direction of Emerson Austin and William Robertson, of Haliburton, who are considered two of the best hunters in Canada. Besides, there will always be in attendance Dr. Norman Allen, whose good offices, it is hoped, will not be required.

HASTINGS LAUGHS AT CHLORINE SUGGESTION

Dr. Hastings, M.O.H., laughs at the suggestion that the chlorine in the city water is responsible for the number of goitre cases in the city. He says: "It is an absolutely ridiculous statement that a certain lecturer in Toronto has said that half of the goitre in Toronto was caused by the chlorine in the city's water."

It is absolutely without foundation and any person making that statement could not know what he is talking about. Chlorine in the minute quantities in which it is used at the pumping stations could not hurt anyone. It has rather a beneficial effect," declared the doctor.

MEETING WILL CONSIDER HAMILTON HIGHWAY

A meeting of all the municipalities interested in the construction and maintenance of the Toronto and Hamilton highway has been called for Nov. 10, in the parliament buildings, and the city clerk has asked to send representatives. All matters affecting the highway will be discussed.

Two of the questions to be taken up are: Shall the provisions of the provincial highway act be made applicable to this highway? and shall the commission rescind bylaw prohibiting building within 20 feet of roadway?

REQUEST OBSERVANCE OF ARMISTICE DAY

The mayor issued a proclamation yesterday requesting the proper observance of Thursday, the 11th of November, as the anniversary of the Armistice Day. The King has requested that at eleven o'clock on November 11, there be a pause in all business, and that every wheel will cease to turn and every activity stop.

WOULD ANNEX LAND TO BENEFIT RY. CARS

Civic Officials' Suggestion Over Strip of Township Wanted for New Scheme.

City officials who have been asked to report on the proposal coming from Chairman Ellis of the transportation commission, that a strip of township land north of the Upper Canada College should be annexed by the city in order to control the route of a possible extension of the car lines, are said to be against annexation unless most of the land to be benefited by the car line is taken in.

Mr. Ellis' proposal is that a narrow strip be taken in to provide for the widening of Avenue road to 88 feet up to Eglinton avenue as well as a small block immediately north of the college grounds owned by the Baldwin estate, and that Kilbary avenue be continued eastward to Oriele parkway. It is proposed that the car line will be built up Oriele parkway, west on Kilbary road to avenue road, and north along Avenue road.

The stand of some of the city commissioners is that the land will be chiefly benefited by this car line should be taken into the city and forced to pay city taxes, otherwise the commission would be building a road for non-residents. It is understood the committee will recommend the annexation of a wide strip on the west side of Avenue road, and also an area east of Avenue road that remain in the township.

CHIROPRACTOR ASKS ASSESSMENT CUT

Claims Government Gives Him No Legal Standing in His Practice.

Frank H. Secretan, chiropractor, complained to the court of revision yesterday against the raising of his income assessment on the ground that the government gave him no legal standing. If patients refused to pay he could not collect their fees, yet he was taxed on his income. The assessment was confirmed. The assessment of \$57,795 on land recently purchased on Elmley Place by St. Michael's College was cancelled as the property is now used for educational purposes.

The Margaret Eaton School applied for and was granted cancellation of the assessment of \$7,040 on 39 Dundonald street, which is used as a residence by the pupils.

On the ground that the organization is purely philanthropic, the assessment on the premises at 34 Grosvenor street, occupied by the Naval Veterans' Association was cancelled.

A representative of the E. T. Stephens Co., 134 Victoria street, appealed against the assessment of \$27,000 on the firm's income and said it should be reduced to \$5,000. It was stated that their operating costs were about \$50,000 a year. The court confirmed the assessment, but the firm will be given an opportunity next year to submit figures showing its exact income for this year.

The court received a letter from R. S. Gourlay, of the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, again declaring that the assessment of \$5,000 a year against his firm on Yonge street was much too high compared with adjoining property. Decision was reserved.

LONDON RAILWAYMEN WILL RECEIVE INCREASE

A. B. Ingram, of the Ontario railway board, has returned from London, where he made an inspection of the London street railways.

"I am of the opinion," he said, "that the board can pay to the men surplus earnings that accumulated during the month of September. The increase will be given the men on the 5th inst. And this appears to be satisfactory to the employees as far as I can ascertain."

TORONTO BIRTHS INCREASE

Births in Toronto show an increase of 132 in October over the same month of last year. Following is the October statement:

	Oct.	Oct. Sept.
Births	1,088	956
Marriages	733	653
Deaths	550	499

HAS SECRET OF AGES BEEN UNEARTHED AT LAST?

Unquestionable Affidavits show New Hair Growth after Baldness!

Remarkable Preparation was Known to Indians—How Long?—No white Man seems to Know! Contains genuine Bear Oil and other Potent Ingredients from Three Kingdoms of Nature



FOR ages man has sought the secret of growing hair on human heads after it had fallen out from one cause or another. Many theories have been advanced as to the best means for preserving the hair, for increasing its growth, and for the prevention of dandruff, falling hair and baldness. Yet scientists have come and gone, leaving behind them the task of solving one of Nature's greatest problems.

Has it at last been solved?

Has Nature herself opened her portals to the wonderful secret? Your own observation in recent years proves that the seeming impossibilities of yesterday are but mere toys of the master minds of today. The aeroplane, in which men outdo the birds in the air—the submarine, which has made Jules Verne's stories of journeys beneath the sea come true. The telephone, the automobile, the wireless telegraph, all go to show the marvelous progress made in the twentieth century—that history-making period in which you actually live, see and understand.

Yet, it has remained for Nature herself to show us the way in many cases to grow hair after baldness. And this simple, natural method which seems to have been known to certain tribes of American Indians from time immemorial, can now be yours.

Indians' Hair Growing Secret Revealed

The story of Kotalko, how the Indians' secret was obtained, how it grew a luxuriant new growth of hair on John Hart Brittain's bald head, probably the first white man to try it, how it is now obtainable so all may test its potency, is told by Mr. Brittain in his own words, under sworn avouchment, a part of which is printed in the next column.

Baldness, dandruff, falling hair and grayness, each have several different causes. While Kotalko cannot create papillae, it has done wonders by inducing hair growth when the baldheaded person (man or woman) had imagined there was no hope. The way to find out whether Kotalko will grow hair in your case or otherwise benefit you (in dandruff, falling hair or grayness) is to make a test of Kotalko for yourself. This you may do under the \$300 guarantee—an absolutely unequivocal, fair and square money-refunding offer.

Read the facts—read the additional overwhelmingly convincing evidence of the success of Kotalko submitted by men, women and children who have tried this hair elixir. Decide to have new hair, make the test for yourself. Don't stand and doubt. Use Kotalko now!

"I had given most of the contents of my jar to men who were bald and to ladies who were distressed because of the thinness of their hair. No alcohol, no sham! The combination of ingredients is safe and harmless, it is excellent, even for a child's scalp and hair. Kotalko is a delightful emollient to apply. It succeeds because it aids Nature's own way of growing hair. Don't stand in the light of your own intelligence by doubting the truthfulness of the above statements. Regardless of your age or experience, give Kotalko a trial—Prove its wonderful efficacy to your own satisfaction."

Get a box of Kotalko at any busy drug store or ask for it at the nearest drug or drug counters of having found at last just what the world needed."

NOTE: Although Mr. Brittain for many years kept the secret of his victory over baldness to himself, Kotalko is now obtainable at druggists everywhere. Accept nothing but a proof box, postpaid, with book on hair and many testimonials by sending 10 cents to KOTALKO COMPANY, Limited, 366-H Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Ont.

ARCADIA DRUG STORE, HENNESSY'S DRUG STORE, 10 cents to KOTALKO COMPANY, LIMITED—Eight Stores, NEIBEL'S DRUG STORE, 224 Osgood Avenue.

A Fortunate Discovery

and after being told that the hair roots were dead."

No Trace of Baldness. "My hair today is as luxuriant as any one could ever wish."

"Explain, if you can, why a certain mixture of animal, mineral and vegetable components, compounded in a special manner, can induce hair growth when all else fails."

"Even the old Cherokee could only say that the recipe came to him through his predecessors. He was wont to remark that among the real—among the blooded—Indians of most of the big tribes there was never any baldness."

Traded Bids For Secret. "I must now tell a most important fact of my experience—one which will interest you."

"I came into possession of the Cherokee wizard's secret. That of Kotalko—which I now call Kotalko."

"It contains three potential classes of components—animal, vegetable and mineral. These are combined in certain proportions and compounded in a certain manner. I am neither a chemist, doctor of medicine nor scientific theorist. I don't pretend to give any reason for the peculiar action of this pomade."

"The primitive men of our country did not have the advantage of our modern scientific chemistry. They operated upon elementary principles. For example, if an Indian was given to attacks of biliousness, the 'medicine' was a decoction of selected herbs and surrounded the delivery of it with mysterious incantations. The patient was soon well."

"And so with this hair ointment. It was easy for me to prove to the wizard of the forest that I had no thought of entering into competition with him. Consequently, by the giving of a valuable rifle, I obtained the principle of the compound and was taught just how to prepare it, and since then it has been improved by the processes of practical chemistry."

Victory Over Baldness. "When the old Indian gave me this recipe—with considerable ceremony—he asseverated to me that the most important feature was the combination of the animal, vegetable and mineral elements. He allowed that even his formula could be modified and improved (which has been done), so long as these kingdoms were represented. He gave me specimens of the ingredients that he employed."

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Reports in Legions of Cases Now Prove Astonishing Results in Hair Growth Almost Beyond Belief. Voluntary Statements from Men and Women of All Ages Causing Wide-Spread Demand for Kotalko



Above are from Photographs of John Hart Brittain Before using Kotalko, and After.

REPORTS: An endless quantity of reports of Kotalko's success are constantly coming in. Full addresses and sworn avouchments on file at our offices. Here are excerpts:

WILLIAM SHAW: "My looking glass is ample proof that Kotalko will grow hair. I had a bald spot over 12 years that has become covered. I am sure that Kotalko will become the most famous hair preparation in the world."

MISS MARY FERRERAS: "When I began to use Kotalko my hair had nearly all fallen out. Then the hair grew again."

Geo. M. SCHWANK: "Even after the second application of Kotalko I could see a difference for the hair stopped falling out. When I had used two full boxes my hair growth was as good as ever."

LOUIS A. GRAY: "My head is now covered with hair. It is claimed to be. After a few months of Kotalko my hair is twice as thick and long as it was."

G. K. SKINNER: "I had bald spots on my head for a number of years, and they are now covered with new hair. Kotalko is what did it."

C. F. HENKES: "I had a large bald spot. Kotalko has developed real, healthy hair all over my head."

While completely bald on the top of my head as shown in my photograph which accompanied this affidavit, I adopted a hair cosmetic and formula given me by an old Cherokee Indian. Within six months my head was covered with a new and luxuriant growth of hair. I now supply Kotalko, a pomade prepared according to the original formula which resulted in my own hair growth. The statements in my advertisements are true and my photographs are correct.

John Hart Brittain

Personally appeared before me J. H. Brittain, this 15th day of June, 1917, who signed the foregoing in my presence and who being duly sworn, attested that same is true.

John Keane, Notary Public

HOW YOU MAY GROW YOUR HAIR

Genuine bear oil and other potent ingredients from the Three Kingdoms of Nature are in Kotalko. No alcohol, no sham! The combination of ingredients is safe and harmless, it is excellent, even for a child's scalp and hair. Kotalko is a delightful emollient to apply. It succeeds because it aids Nature's own way of growing hair. Don't stand in the light of your own intelligence by doubting the truthfulness of the above statements. Regardless of your age or experience, give Kotalko a trial—Prove its wonderful efficacy to your own satisfaction."

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