

A Splendid Showing



We have just completed our yearly stock-taking and find results even better than we anticipated. Our business is in a fine healthy state and growing splendidly—you see we are not splurgers and our values are always the best for the money. We are not afraid to tell you all about our garments even to the bad points if there are any, furthermore, we are not afraid to hand you back your money if you are not satisfied, and you know what a feeling of satisfaction that produces in the mind of every man, woman or child—Simmered down to one word it spells confidence. We have still a number of very fine overcoats on hand that are all rattling good values. Meanwhile spring goods are coming to hand, and quite a number have bought new suits and medium weight overcoats. Easter will be earlier this year and that will stimulate trade and create an early demand for the nifty lines. Our showing of new lines, ideas and styles for spring is going to be a record breaker even for us. We handle nothing but clothing for men, young men, boys and children, and we flatter ourselves that for an all round clothing home you will find us hard to beat.

**Oak Hall,
Clothiers**
Cor. Yonge and Adelaide Sts.
J. C. Coombes, Manager

EFFORTS OF WM. GERMAN M.P. TO DEFEAT BYLAW IN WELLAND PLACED UNDER CLOSE SCRUTINY

While Contradicting Chief of Police as to Conversation With Morris, Buffalo Personator, Welland Member Admits He Sought and Obtained Man's Release—Went to Polls With Another Would-Be Personator, Who Was Refused Ballot.

WELLAND, Ont., Feb. 15.—(Special.)—Testimony given by William German, M.P. for Welland, was the centre of interest at the concluding sitting of Commissioner James Bain, K.C., of Toronto, for the purpose of enquiring into methods used in an effort to defeat a bylaw to expend \$45,000 for a municipal lighting plant. The vote took place on Aug. 6 last.

Before Mr. German was called, Chief of Police Laing testified to a conversation between Mr. German and Samuel Morris, a Buffalo man, arrested for personation and subsequently convicted. The chief said that in the colloquy in the jail he heard Mr. German promise to have meals provided for Morris. The chief also testified that Mr. German said in effect that if Morris would "keep his mouth shut" he would see that he "got out of it."

The Welland member, who as president of the Welland Electric Company, stated that he worked hard against the bylaw admitted having talked with Morris and having later applied for the man's release, but who secured the man's release. He, however, strongly denied having given assurances mentioned by Chief Laing.

The statement that he had supplied Morris with meals on the understanding that Mr. German would foot the bill was made by F. R. Whalley of the Arlington Hotel.

An acknowledgment that he had driven to the polls a man who gave his name as Robert Armbrust, but who proved to be a would-be personator, was made by the Welland M.P., who said he had taken the man at his word.

Chief Laing's Evidence.

Chief of Police Laing opened with testimony concerning the arrest of Samuel Morris, who was sent down for six months for personating, but who was released a month before the expiry of his sentence and a few days before the investigation opened.

To Hugh Rosa, K.C., conducting the case for the crown, the chief said Morris had told him he had no money.

"Did Morris say anything to Mr. German about meals?"

"I heard Mr. German say, 'I'll have them sent in.'"

"Did you hear anything said about money?"

"Mr. German said, 'if you have not

got any money I have, and will see that you get your meals.'"

"Did you hear any statement like this: 'Morris, keep your mouth shut and I'll see you get out of it?'"

"I heard something like that," replied Chief Laing. "They may not be the very words, but it meant about the same thing."

Attempted Personation.

Geo. H. Pettit, who was scrutineer in Ward Two, said a man giving the name of Robert Armbrust asked for a ballot. It transpired that Robert Armbrust of Chantler had voted a few minutes before Mr. German came in with the other man.

"Did he say anything?" asked Mr. Rose.

"He turned to Mr. German and said in a low voice, 'I guess I cannot vote there.'"

"You were at the booth at the time," Mr. Rose said to the witness. "You suggested that a warrant should be secured and the stranger arrested?"

James D. Gunn, D.R.O. in the polling booth of Ward Two, corroborated the evidence of his clerk in part. Mr. German had said he knew Robert Armbrust.

"What was said after that?"

"Mr. German said that Mr. Armbrust would like to vote. The clerk looked up and found Mr. Armbrust had voted and a ballot was refused."

"Then what?"

"Mr. German said, 'This looks like a case of personation.' They left the booth without further discussion."

Arranged for Meals.

F. R. Whalley of the Arlington Hotel said Mr. German had made arrangements for Morris' meals while the latter was in jail. The arrangements were made the day after election. No other matter was spoken about.

"Who paid for the meals?"

"Nobody yet. I have not sent my bill to Mr. German, to whom I look for the pay."

"Do you know Arthur Willis?"

"Yes. He had dinner at my hotel on election day."

"Did he register?"

"Yes, as Al. M. Spade." Another man registered with him as George McKenney.

C. S. Schapel, a voter, saw Willis in Ward One polling booth. He un-

derstood Willis voted for Stuckey of Grand Valley.

George F. House deposed that two men were at the polling booth. Willis was not inside, but leaning up against the door. The other man had endeavored to vote in Stuckey's name, he understood.

That Mysterious Ride.

Leslie V. Garner, who owns an automobile, told of having driven two men to Niagara Falls on the night of August 6, after dark, at the instance of D. White, the liverman, who came to Garner with the statement that, as he could not take the men, he would like witness to do so. Garner said he would go if paid, and if White would go with him. White went. There was no conversation, either on the way or at the end of the journey.

John Ward of Niagara Falls stated that when the two men driven by Garner reached the Falls one of them changed a white straw hat for a cap. The hat was produced. It was a white sailor of a fashionable shape and texture. This is the hat Willis is said to have worn on election day.

Chief Laing was called to inform the commission that Inspector Green had been placed on the case to work it up, had found the hat which one of the men had changed for a cap. He (Chief Laing) swore that it was the hat which Willis wore, but the one Green gave him.

German on Stand.

Mr. German stated that he was president of the Welland Electric Co. and interested in the venture with James Swazie, a previous witness, Robert Cooper, C. J. Page, Alex. Griffiths and others.

"You took an active part against the hydro-electric bylaw?" Mr. Rose asked.

"I certainly did," replied Mr. German, emphatically.

"Did you have any organization for opposing the bylaw?"

"Not very much. I was the whole organization myself. I couldn't get the other fellows to do much."

"Did you have the right to drive people to the polling booths?"

"Yes; I had one or two rigs out that day, one that was used for emergency."

"Did you see Chief Laing going down the street with a man under arrest?"

"I may have, but I don't remember."

"Did you go to the police station after that?"

"I heard the story of that officer, and can tell him it is wrong—absolutely wrong."

"Did you go to his office and ask what that man was arrested for?"

"I went down to the polling booth about that time. Perhaps it was in the same building. Or, when told that the man was arrested, I may have asked him what he was arrested for."

"Did you make any statement to Officer Chapman on the street about the man?"

"Certainly I never did, either then or at any other time. I never spoke to the man that I know of."

"Did you ever have any conversation with him about Morris?"

"I certainly did not."

Mr. German explained that he did

not see Morris until after he was arrested.

"I was not under the impression that Morris had any money."

"He certainly didn't look as if he had money."

"You didn't expect Mr. Whalley to supply meals without remuneration?" asked Mr. Rose.

"I supposed that Mr. Whalley would make some arrangement with the man," replied Mr. German.

Mr. German said he had been requested to visit Morris at the jail next day, and had done so. He had asked Mr. McCoomb to take the case and to try to get Morris off as lightly as possible. He could not say positively whether he had applied for bail for Morris or not.

Mr. German said he had made the application for Morris' release. He understood the latter had been deported. Morris had a wife and family in Buffalo and they wanted to get him out.

Saw Premier Whitney.

"I first applied to Sir James Whitney and Hon. J. J. Fox, attorney-general, about the matter. Sir James Whitney told me to write a letter explaining the case to Mr. Foy, and to make application for the release of Morris. I did this, but Mr. Foy said he could not grant the release."

"Did you go back to Ottawa, I saw the minister of justice, Mr. Duff, and explained the case to him. He had been deported for crimes committed here, while they were serving their sentences."

"Did you do this as counsel with Mr. McCoomb?"

"No, I did it because he asked me to do it."

"On the day that Morris was released, did three or four strangers go to your office shortly afterwards?"

"There were strangers there that day. There was no one who had been interested in the election, nor anyone from Buffalo that I can remember. I never saw anyone about the matter nor have they been from that day to this."

As to the Armbrust incident, Mr. German said that on election day a man, giving the name of Robert Armbrust of Chantler, came to his office and stated that he had a vote in ward two.

His name was on the list and then Mr. German said that if he would vote against the bylaw, he would drive him down to the polling place in one of his rigs. He did so, but the man was not informed that he was not the Robert Armbrust on the list. He may have said then that it looked like a case of personation on somebody's part. He came away with the man, who gave the name as Armbrust, and left him at the Mansion House.

Witnesses who testified that they had not voted, although so recorded on the poll books, were Joseph Barbeau and Ed Hanna of Niagara Falls, N.Y., and W. E. McKissock, 528 Bathurst street, Toronto.

J. W. Rounding of Grand Valley

SCIENCE, SATIRE

EACH HAS GROWN

H. C. Simpson Told of Development Since Eighteenth Century.

SCOTT IS A MARTYR

He and His Comrades Gave Life to Advance Science.

The second of the annual course of lectures was given at Trinity College on Saturday afternoon, by H. C. Simpson, M.A., professor of English literature of Trinity. The lecturer had for his theme "Science and Satire in the Eighteenth Century," and the endeavor throughout the address was to compare the position of science at the period under discussion and that which it now occupies. The connection between science and satire arose from the fact that previous to the years when modern science may be said to have reached its fullest development, satire in its fullest sense was awarded instead to those who meddled in any way in the work of investigation with things now generally classed as scientific. There had been scientific research in olden days, chiefly among the Greeks and the Egyptians, and modern science may be said to have had its beginnings with the renaissance. Science has its heroes and its martyrs.

Noted Examples.

Two noted examples of the present day are Sir George Turner, who has given his life in search for preventative against leprosy and who has himself fallen a victim to the disease; Capt. Scott and his companions, who, in the annals of science, shall stand forever as martyrs to the cause for which they gave their lives.

With the renaissance, said the lecturer, came in a healthy scepticism. Knowledge increased through the 15th and 17th centuries, then came an interest in the material. Before this time the study of man, all else was vanity and curiosity, and he, in common with others, regarded the scientist as a man useless for practical purposes at their conferences toward the end of the 18th century, science is organized common sense. This the lecturer did not agree with, as this alone will not ascertain the value of minute facts. In the 18th century reason superseded imagination went to the background. New classical and rational science were objected to during this earlier period on the grounds that they were frivolous and ridiculous, fantastic and romantic. A consequence much satire was poured forth by the writers of that time. 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