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AYEARST WAS TO SHARE MONEYS EARNED ON SIDE

Liquor Detective Tells of Special Bank Account With Chief.

INSPECTOR'S EYES BAD

Passed Many Agency Accounts But Did Not Look at Names.

TORONTO, April 16.—Harry Solomon, an operative in the employ of the Ontario license department, who, with a fellow-employee, Truman Hinch, had a side line at the same time of "spotting" for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, out of which they made $1,192, according to their testimony today before Commissioner Sir William Meredith, in the investigation into the charges made against the license department by H. H. Dewart in the Legislature, stated that approximately $400 of the side earnings had been in the keeping of Chief License Commissioner J. A. Ayearst for the last five years. Hinch said he understood from Solomon that one-third of their Canadian Pacific Railway earnings was to go to Inspector Ayearst, but Solomon said this was a misunderstanding on the part of Hinch.

Solomon said that the $400 was his, to do as he wished with it. Ayearst got no part of the money earned by the pair on the C. P. R., Solomon stated.

The commission adjourned this afternoon for a week.

That at least two detectives employed by the license department did actually engage in other work while in the employ, and while being paid by the license department, was the feature disclosed at the afternoon sessions of the liquor probe.

It developed that Truman Hinch and Harry Solomon carried on some work for the Duncan Detective Agency rounding up C. P. R. conductors who were knocking down fares.

Hinch swore that these earnings were banked in an account by Mr. Ayearst on behalf of himself and Solomon. Ultimately he and Solomon agreed that this money should be divided equally between witness, Solomon and Ayearst.

Bank Manager Examined.

The manager of the Bank of Commerce, Parliament street branch, Anthony H. Crease, was the first witness. He produced the original ledger account of Trueman A. Hinch showing entries from October 14, 1913, to August 14, 1915. Also the original deposit slip of December, 1914, showing a deposit of $383.85 to the credit of this account.

Examined by Mr. McKay, witness had no record of what the checks for any deposit were.

"That can all be traced," said Sir William.

"We'll trace it," replied Mr. Peter White.

Vivian Elrick Hemming, manager of Royal Bank, Avenue road branch, produced under subpoena the ledger sheets of a special account No. A.10 of John Almayne Ayearst, 325 Davenport road, from January 29, 1914, to May 25, 1915, at which time $258.85 was on account. On that date the $258.85 was transferred to a savings account No. A.43 in which the last entry was March 11, 1919. On August 5, 1915, an entry was pencil-marked. Mr. Hemming stated this probably indicated a current account charged there in error. To this account on January 4, 1915, was charged a check for $383.85. There was also a general account No. A.9 in Mr. Ayearst's name.

Witness said he had no record of what constituted the various checks. He might be able to produce the deposit slips. They might not show what the deposit was.

Referring to the special account he could not say whether he had the checks without looking them up.

Mr. Ayearst: "I have them."

Mr. L. A. Monahan said there was only one check which they had not got.

Witness said he might be able to produce that one.

"Have you looked to see what became of the checks in this account?" "No."

Worked for License Board.

Freeman A. Hinch was called. He said he worked for the license department. He also worked for the Duncan Detective Agency at the same time in a C. P. R. investigation.

He did work for the C. P. R. at a daily wage. When making trips for the license board he could test the honesty of the conductors, and when making trips for the C. P. R. he would keep an open eye for liquor violations. He was docked time by the license board when the trial of the conductors took place, but at other times he lost no time.

Asked what he did with his earnings from the Duncan Detective Agency, witness replied that he and Solomon handed them over to Mr. Ayearst to keep for them.

"What did you do?" "I indorsed my checks and gave them to Solomon to give to Mr. Ayearst to deposit for me."

"Are you satisfied that Ayearst did deposit them for you?" "I know he did."

"Did you know what bank it was?" "Yes."

"Did there come a time when you had a settlement as far as you were concerned?" "Yes, about a month after the cases were settled I asked for a check and he gave me a check for my amount."

"How much was coming to you?" "About $880."

Counsel showed witness a copy of his account at the Parliament street branch of the Bank of Commerce. Witness identified the entry of $385.85 as being the check from Mr. Ayearst. Counsel then put in the check, which witness identified. It represented his earnings received from Duncan.

Divided With Ayearst.

"Did you have any conversation with Mr. Ayearst as to your giving him any part of your share of the earnings from the C. P. R.?"

"I can't recollect now. I think I had a conversation with Solomon, but I was satisfied to receive my $380."

Counsel then pointed out that $1,192 had been deposited in the special account from witness and Solomon.

"How was your $383 made up?"

Witness did not reply. He believed he had a conversation with Solomon and said he was satisfied to give Mr. Ayearst something.

"How much?"

"A third of it."

"At that time there was some discussion as to Solomon getting $40 for an overcoat, or something, as he thought he had done more work than I. But the rest was divided in three parts, one for Solomon, one for myself, and one for Mr. Ayearst."

"It was understood from the beginning," thundered Mr. McKay, "that Mr. Ayearst was to get a third of the money?"

"I understood it that way," replied Hinch.

"And you took your third with that understanding?"

"Yes."

"And that had been the understanding from the very first?"

"I think so."

"During all this time you were working for the C. P. R.?"

"Yes."

"You put in an expense account?"

"Yes, but just for those expenses incurred in working for the department."

"But you put in expense accounts, and they were paid?"

"Yes."

"Was one of the first pieces of work on the line of Sudbury?"

"I don't remember."

"Did Mr. Ayearst go on the same trip and occupy the lower berth below you and Solomon?"

"I can't say without seeing my reports."

Says Expenses Low.

"In June, 1914, you have expense accounts for over $49 at Sudbury?"

"Considering I got nine or ten cases for the license board, I don't think that excessive."

"In May, 1914, you three got to Sudbury for $15?"

"It was something like $7 or $8 apiece."

"And that was paid by the C.P.R.?" "Yes."

"And if you put in a regular fare to the Government as expense, you would be getting it in two places?"

"I don't think that would be done."

Witness admitted that he had made a trip to Field, B.C., the whole trip there and back, without any money passing in the regular way to the coffers of the C.P.R.

He came back here then.

"During all that time you were being paid by the license department?"

"I got my check every month, except the month I was in court."

"During the months of May to August?" "I got my checks from the department."

"If you had your expense vouchers would they show what you charged to the department?" "Yes. My original vouchers would."

These vouchers were rendered at the end of a trip.

Handed Checks Over.

Witness admitted that vouchers were generally given to Mr. Ayearst.

"And were the checks from the Duncan agency handed to Mr. Ayearst?"

"Some of them, some of them might be cash."

"When did you cash a check and get the expense money, what did you do with the balance?" "Solomon and I would decide what the least was they could do on, and the rest would be handed to Mr. Ayearst to be banked for them."

Witness remembered asking Ayearst several times how much was to his credit.

"Did anything take place between you and Ayearst personally with regard to the division?"

"All I can remember is when I went up and asked him for my money."

"And it was divided three ways?" "Yes."

"And Mr. Ayearst understood that perfectly?" "I can't say what he understood."

"At this time you had a bank account of your own?" "Yes."

"And could have looked after your own money?" "Yes."

$40,000 in Five Years.

At the morning session Mr. J. A. Ayearst was examined by Mr. Peter White, K. C., concerning his employment of the Employers' Detective Agency.

"Did you not know how largely this agency was used by the board?" "No."

"Have you seen the statement filed this morning?" Witness admitted that it showed $40,000 of work spread over five years, on an average of $9,000 a year.

"Some years were large and some small?" "Yes."

"And you did not know all that work was going on and you chief license inspector?"

"There is a great deal more than that going on. Probably $200,000 worth of work. It is not my duty to inspect these accounts."

Confidence in Morrison.

The work in the north country was left entirely to Morrison, witness had confidence in his honesty and ability.

"It is a fact that the greater portion of the work done by Morrison was done with this agency?" "I could not say that without looking up the accounts. I know he was always ready to give any help I wanted."

"You know Mr. Morrison was in with the Employers' Agency?" "Yes."

Never Saw Morrison's Accounts.

"You knew the accounts were sent to Mr. Morrison in the name of White and Simpson?" "I did not. I never saw Mr. Morrison's accounts. They went to him and then to Mr. Mowat."

"You knew your accounts with the Employers' Agency came in the name of White and Simpson?"

"I did not. I never noticed. I inspected the account. It said 're Kitchener' or 're Homer' at the top. I recognized it at once and went over the items carefully without reading the heading at the top of the account. I never noticed the Employers' Agency was not mentioned until I read Mr. Dewart's speech, when I went and looked up the accounts and was surprised to learn the agency was not mentioned."

"Did you O. K. the accounts?" "Some times I did. I then wrote 'O. K., J. A. A.'"

Never Told Soul.

George A. Morrison, former license inspector, gave his version of his connection with the Employers' Detective Agency.

Replying to his counsel, A. J. Russell Snow, K.C., he corroborated Mr. M. E. White's evidence that the shares had been given to him. He had on several occasions acted as a peacemaker between the members of the agency.

Morrison admitted that he had never told a soul outside of his home that he was connected with the agency. He had never passed any accounts which had been padded, and had scrutinized every account. He had kept in close touch with the agency's work, because he could get better service. He was certain he had never told anybody connected with the Government license department of his connection with the agency. Even when he became a stockholder he did so in the interests of the Government, because he thought he would be able to get better service.

Didn't Countenance Purchase.

Earlier in the session Mr. J. A. Ayearst made it clear that the department did not countenance the actual purchasing of liquor and shipping of same by its agents for the purpose of obtaining a conviction.

"There was a question, Mr. McKay," said Mr. White, "whether I would hold out or not. Some months I was all right and some months not."

"Why is Mr. Morrison entered in the company's register as a 'business man' instead of what he was?" "That is the first time I ever saw that."

Witness admitted that Morrison had promised to give the agency what work he could if results were satisfactory. Ultimately he entered partnership with Simpson.

Mr. Snow—Didn't it occur to you that you would get business through Mr. Morrison from the department? "We already had the department's business."

"When you charged the department $5 a day for an operation what did you pay him?" "From $2.50 to $3 a day."

"Then you did make something on that?" "Yes."

J. F. Mowat, accountant of the license board, said the agency accounts totalled $47,731. There accounts by years for the fiscal years were: 1913-14, $7,566; 1914-15, $6,093; 1915-16, $10,503; 1916-17, $6,368; 1917-18, $14,227; 1919, $2,966.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETARY

Peace Terms Will Be Kept Secret Until Signed, Say Lloyd George and M. Pichon

Both in the British House of Commons and the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday those who have insisted upon learning the peace terms which Germany will be asked to sign were disappointed. Premier Lloyd George refused positively to depart from the decision reached at the peace table that the respective Allied parliaments would not learn the terms until they had been signed.

Lloyd George was replying to his critics, and reporting upon the deliberations at Paris.

In the French Chamber Foreign Minister Pichon took the same stand, going so far as to make it a "want of confidence" issue respecting the Clemenceau ministry, and he received an overwhelming confidence vote.

GOVERNMENT IS DRAWING HERRINGS ACROSS TRAIL TO DISTRACT FROM TARIFF

BY H. F. GADSBY.

H. F. Gadsby.

Sitting tight and breathing hard—that is the position of Union Government after Parliament has been in session two months. The lid heaves uneasily, but Pandora's box is safe enough until the Easter holidays are over, when those twin troubles, the tariff and the franchise, will be let loose to do their worst.

Their worst, the Government hopes, will not be so bad as was expected, because the Unionist members of Parliament seem much more resigned to let sleeping dogs lie than the voters at home. Some say it is a lively sense of tariff reductions to come which keeps the western members quiet; while others say it is the chloroform of environment which puts members on the Government side asleep in the assurance that they have three years to run yet, if they don't stir things up. For those who do not expect to come back at the next election this is soothing syrup enough. But for those who do expect to get a nomination again, other sedatives have to be invented.

Nearly a Roughhouse.

Even at that, things have happened which throw a rude jolt into this drugged slumber. For instance, Maharg became deliriously truthful for a few minutes, put his nightmare into words and almost raised a roughhouse. It would have been a roughhouse if the other sleepers in the Green Chamber hadn't been so thoroughly under the influence. As it was, they tossed a bit, moaned in their dreams, and let it go at that. Next morning they made excuses for Maharg. They said he must have been lying on his back or he wouldn't have screamed out like that.

Then there was the McMaster resolution. There was no doubt that this was done deliberately by a wakeful Opposition which had decided to see what a dash of cold water would do to the sleepers. Jarred out of their repose some of the sleepers complained that it was a party trick—which it was, and a pretty good one at that—while others muttered that no gentleman would do it. Please go 'way and let us sleep; don't disturb our slumbers deep—that was what the argument amount to.

Shame to Disturb Them.

It was a shabby trick, so they said, to face them with a picture that had been turned toward the wall, to hit them on the head with a name that was not to be mentioned until something could be done about it. The condition the poor unfortunate tariff has got into is considered disgraceful, but nothing is to be gained by talking about it in public.

But human nature is human nature, and if you tell people they mustn't do a thing that is the very thing they'll do—as Mr. Rowell very well knows—if you don't give them something else to play with. So the Government has gone into the business of providing toys for mischievous fellows—pretty toys that will keep Satan away.

One of these toys is daylight saving. They gave it to the farmers to take their minds off the tariff and a sick looking toy it is now—each party to the quarrel having gone off with an arm and a leg. The farmers are a great deal more guilible than I take them to be, if they accept this kind of green cheese as a substitute for tariff reform. Incidentally it goes to show what the Machiavellis of Union Government think of the public intelligence.

Mr. Rowell's New Toy.

Another diverting toy was the department of public health, fathered by Mr. Rowell, but left by him, if rumor is true, on Mr. Calder's doorstep, now that Mr. Rowell has lost interest in it. Mr. Rowell lost interest in it because the House did to it what Dr. Godfrey would do to the criminal classes—that is to say, sterilized it. The bill was rightly regarded by the House as our old friend social welfare in a very thing disguise.

There was one omnibus clause in it which would have allowed the department of public health to do anything to anybody short of interfering with the law of gravitation. The House sniffed in this the Uplift Menagerie in which Mr. Rowell finds his greatest delight and tamed its roaring by reducing it to a mere whereas in the preamble. Social welfare, as visualized by Mr. Rowell and his admirers, is a congress of German ideas, pauperizing palliatives offered by the junkers to the laboring classes, instead of fair wages and better treatment. Old age pensions, unemployment, insurance and maternity bonuses, are, as I recollect, the chief features of a program which aims to keep the workingman under the employer's thumb by giving him just enough sop to keep him out of the poorhouse.

Longer Pay Is the Way.

Of course, the right way to mend the workingman's condition is to give him longer pay and shorter hours, the two together making a margin of thrift and leisure which will enrich his old age.

Moreover, any other way than that has no place in a new country like Canada, boundless in hope, opportunity and resources. But Mr. Rowell thinks it has, and when the House planted its foot on that social welfare clause, which was the kernel of the whole bill, Mr. Rowell just naturally backed away from his offspring, and handed it over to Mr. Calder, who will probably be wise enough to let it die through lack of nourishment. The House may not be in a hurry to afford tariff relief, but it is not in a hurry either to add costly fads to an already overburdened treasury.

Another pretty toy is the joint commission to investigate the relations between capital and labor, which the Hon. Gideon Robertson announces. It is quite true that there are at least two reports on this subject already in the possession of the Government which may embody the facts, but these reports are four or five years old, and Union Government claims the right to a new revelation. The conditions are the same only more so—that will be the substance of the report, which, of course, will be delayed as long as possible.

Herrings Across the Trail.

The idea is that if you can get the people talking hotly enough about capital and labor—Whitley councils and such—the tariff may get by without being noticed.

By the way, the minister of labor displays a sense of humor. It is to be a commission, of which two are to capitalists in whom the people have every confidence. Where are these two miracles to be found?

Here's a Dodge.

I observe on the order paper a number of leading questions by Mr. Middleboro, the chief Government whip, whose drift is toward the high tariff doctrine. For instance, he asks what is the total estimated current and capital expenditure for the fiscal year 1919-20; what are the chief sources of revenue and the estimated revenue from each source; what other sources of revenue are available. The answer Mr. Middleboro expects to get is that the tariff, like Abou Ben Adhem's name, leads all the rest. Another question will bring out a comparison of income, war profits and other taxes with the customs duties collected, and may reasonably fortify an argument that Mr. Middleboro has in mind—to wit: That the east paid the lion's share. Another question raises invidious contrasts as to the amounts contributed by the various provinces to the war loans. While two very long questions at the last are calculated to bring out a statement that the custom duties collected on agricultural implements are relatively small and that the price of wheat in Canada is relatively large when we range it alongside the Argentine, India and Australia.

As Mr. Kipling says, east is east and west is west, and Mr. Middleboro evidently believes in sowing the little seeds which will keep them that way. With the interesting body of statistics which Mr. Middleboro gathers from the replies, we may reasonably expect that he will deliver a good old-fashioned high tariff speech when hell breaks loose over the budget.

HYDE PARK ANNIVERSARY.

HYDE PARK, April 16.—At the anniversary services of the Methodist Church Sunday excellent addresses were given by Dr. Louis Barber, pastor of Colborne Street Methodist Church, London, and in the evening by Rev. Byron Snell, also of London. The choir, under C. Thompson, rendered special music at both services.

On Monday evening an old-fashioned tea meeting was held in the town hall, when the tables "groaned" with good things. A good program was rendered by the Mission Circle of Centennial Methodist Church, London. The receipts amounted to something over $100. On Tuesday the ladies donated cake, pickles and apples to the invalid soldiers at Byron Sanatorium.

A CAPITAL WAY TO AVOID "FLU"

Well Worth Trying.

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What Women in Their "Forties" Need

BY A SPECIALIST.

Many women approach the critical changing period of their lives that comes between the ages of forty and fifty, unmindful of its tremendous importance to their future health and happiness. Not understanding the functional changes taking place in their bodies, they work beyond their strength, often break down, become nervous wrecks, their bodies suffering with fatigue and their weakened nerves trembling at every step. Often in their weakened condition capillary hemorrhage becomes excessive, this added drain compelling them to take to their beds from nervous exhaustion.

What these women need is something that will instantly relieve the pressure on the overworked nerve centres and give them the vitality to stand up under the gruelling strain. Wonderfully effective results are often given in such conditions by the simple use of Ferro-Peptine, a skillful combination of six of the best nerve vitalizing elements known to modern chemistry. These little tablets contain no dangerous habit-forming drugs, and are entirely harmless in their action.

Thousands of women can testify that Ferro-Peptine strengthens the jaded nerves, revives the tired brain and puts the energy and courage into the body that enables one to stand up under the unusual strain of the changing period. Ferro-Peptine has to do these things or it costs nothing, as the Standard Drug Company and other leading druggists sell it on a positive guarantee of relief or money back. Ap.8,17

TO DISFRANCHISE DEFAULTERS FOR TEN-YEAR PERIOD

Lucas Introduces Bill Which Labor Regards as "Dangerous."

STUDHOLME IS SQUELCHED

Is Not Permitted to Ask Questions When Others "Get By."

TORONTO, April 16. — Defaulters under the military service act and persons convicted of seditious or treasonable offences during the war are disqualified from voting or from holding public office in Ontario for a period of ten years, under a measure introduced in the Legislature this afternoon by Hon. I. B. Lucas, attorney-general.

Hon. Mr. Lucas explained that the Government's reason was that it was neither desirable nor safe to consult such men in guiding the affairs of the province. The attorney-general described men convicted of seditious offences as the more dangerous of the two classes included in the scope of the act.

"I have sympathy, under some circumstances," he admitted, "for the young man who, perhaps badly advised, failed to live up to his responsibility, but for the older man who remained at home and played a traitor's part, striving to undermine the fighting strength of the country, I have nothing but contempt."

What About Profiteers?

"Will the bill apply to profiteers?" inquired Mr. Proudfoot, the Liberal leader.

"My honorable friend may think that is a fair question," hotly retorted the attorney-general, "but I do not. This is a serious time, when he should not be attempting to distract the attention of the House by any such wind or red herring. It is for the House to say whether the men who failed in the hour of crisis are again to be trusted."

"The bill will apply only to those actually convicted, of course?" queried J. C. Elliott, West Middlesex.

Hon. Mr. Lucas replied in the affirmative. A man's guilt must be established before he is disfranchised.

"Who decides a man's guilt?" Z. Mageau of Sturgeon Falls wished to know.

"The judicial tribunals of the country," was the reply.

"Does the bill create new offences or tribunals?" asked Hartley Dewart.

"No," replied the minister.

Labor Is Sat Upon.

Allan Studholme rose to ask a question, but Mr. Lucas pointed out that the first reading of the bill was not the time to discuss it.

"It is mighty funny," complained the member for East Hamilton. "Other members, either Liberal or Conservative, can always get an explanation of a bill on its first reading, but when I get up, representing the labor party, I can't. This is the most dangerous bill the House has ever had before it."

Premier Hearst introduced a bill authorizing municipalities throughout the province to establish colonization centres for returned men in Northern Ontario. He stated that the experiment had already been tried out with success by Bruce County.

Another measure introduced by the premier removes the restrictions on the export of poplar pulpwood from Ontario. Sir William explained that this variety of pulpwood cannot be utilized in Ontario mills.

KOMOKA MAY HAVE NEW ELEVATOR

ILDERTON, April 16.—Early in the year several committees were appointed by the Coldstream branch of the U. F. O. to take charge of departments such as a grain committee, live stock, finance and farm equipment committees.

The live stock committee has endeavored to line up conditions so that they may be in a position to handle the live stock under a co-operative marketing system, with the result that a shipment is likely to be made to Toronto stock yards of about fourteen or fifteen head to be disposed of by the United Farmers' Co-Operative Company, Limited, to prove the merits of the scheme.

The grain committee has also considered the advisability of becoming prepared in this way, co-operating through an elevator project for handling all the farmers' grain marketed in the 1919 season at Komoka. Several ideas have been put forth. Not the least of these has been that the G. T. R. is said to have approached at least one member in the matter of placing an elevator on a sight at their Komoka station. A large representative meeting is likely to be called in the near future to consider these plans.

COUNTIES ENABLED TO AID WAR HEROES IN ACQUIRING FARMS

Bill Is Put Through All Stages in Legislature.

BRUCE LEADS THE WAY

Preparedness League Takes Initiative and Impresses Government.

TORONTO, April 16.—Sir William Hearst introduced a bill in the Legislature today authorizing counties to enter into certain agreements for the settlement of returned soldiers and sailors. He explained that the County of Bruce Preparedness League had had under consideration for some time a settlement scheme for the returned soldiers. The county council had made a grant for the purpose. The men of Bruce County were particularly fitted for the settlement work in Northern Ontario. Bruce County was the pioneer in the work, but other counties had since taken it up. However, the league had no corporate identity and the bill was intended to give the council power to appoint a committee that would have legal power to enter into an agreement.

Mr. Proudfoot said Bruce County should be commended for its action. He trusted that the good work which it had begun would become more general. He suggested that the wording of the bill be changed so as to permit the committee to use more than $20,000 in the work, as was the intention under the bill. There was no objection raised to this and the change was made.

Wm. McDonald, North Bruce, and W. D. Cargill, South Bruce, both spoke in favor of the scheme and told the many virtues of the people of that county. They explained that the Government had agreed to allow Bruce soldiers to settle in Shackleton Township.

The bill was advanced through the various stages and given its third reading.

NINE-HOUR DAY IN LUCKNOW FACTORY

LUCKNOW, April 16.—Starting the 1st of May the furniture factory here will start a nine-hour day with no reduction in wages. This is instead of the usual half-holiday.

NASTY THROAT DROPPINGS CATARRHAL DISCHARGES QUICKLY CURED

Doctors recommend Catarrhozone; it is nature's own cure. It drives out the germs, heals sore spots, cleans away every vestige of Catarrhal taint.

You send the soothing vapors of the pine woods, the richest balsams and healing essentials, right to the cause of your cold by inhaling Catarrhozone. Little drops of wonderful curative power are distributed through the whole breathing apparatus by the air you breathe. Like a miracle, that's how Catarrhozone cures bronchitis, catarrh, colds, and irritable throat. You simply breathe its healing fumes, and every trace of disease flees as before fire.

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