

VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY"

GIVEN BY JURY IN CASE OF SAMUEL ANDERSON.

Theft Case Was Given Over to Jury Late Wednesday Afternoon and Verdict Rendered Inside of Half an Hour.

"Not Guilty," was the verdict given by the jury in the County Court, in the case of Samuel Anderson, charged with stealing six hundred bags of flour, from the Maple Leaf Milling Company.

The case was given over to the jury late Wednesday afternoon, and in half an hour the jury returned with a verdict. A. B. Cunningham, counsel for the accused, then asked for his dismissal and Anderson walked out of the court room a free man, and was met by a large party of his friends, who offered congratulations.

The Case Resumed.

James E. Newell, manager of the Kingston branch of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, was the first witness called by Mr. Whiting, when the case was resumed on Wednesday afternoon, and was questioned as to how the deliveries were made from the warehouse. Witness said there were two keys to the warehouse. Anderson had one and Miss A. Mohan, his office assistant, had the other. Witness did not have a key, as he was out of the city a good deal.

Questioned by Mr. Cunningham, witness said there were others besides Anderson who got flour out of the warehouse. When Anderson got out flour no check was kept on him, but when any other party got the flour out of the warehouse, witness or Miss Mohan checked it off.

Miss A. Mohan, office assistant, gave evidence. She said that slips were made out for all the flour taken out of the warehouse for delivery. If the slip was not made out at the time of delivery, it was made out later. Witness sent in a report every night to the head office in Toronto from these slips as to the amount of flour sold.

To Mr. Cunningham, witness said that a number of carters and teamsters, also farmers came for flour and when she was present she checked the flour that went out. Witness admitted that Anderson had taken flour out of the warehouse for which he had no delivery slips.

G. Krause, a baker, called by Mr. Whiting, said he had purchased flour from Anderson, and had given the latter cheques for the flour. He had secured the flour five or ten cents per bag cheaper by buying from Anderson.

Questioned by Mr. Cunningham witness said he had bought flour from Mr. Abramsky, and that flour had been delivered to him by Anderson from Abramsky. He did not know how many loads.

Two cheques, one for \$138 and another for \$110 were produced as cheques given by the witness to Abramsky, for flour.

James A. Sharp, merchant of Sunbury, said he knew the accused, and had bought flour from him. He was asked by Mr. Whiting regarding a conversation he had with Anderson, Mr. Cunningham objected to the question, and after argument, Judge Madden allowed the question.

Witness recalled that on one occasion he was getting some goods at the Maple Leaf Milling Company's branch here. After he got on his load, Anderson offered to give him some more at 50c or 60c less than the original price, saying he would turn this in as shortage.

To Mr. Cunningham witness said he could not give the time of the conversation he had related. He could not even give the year.

"You got a black eye over this?" asked Mr. Cunningham.

"Yes, I did," replied the witness, who said that he and Anderson had a "rough and tumble" fight on the hay market. On this occasion witness went to the milling company's office to pay an account. Witness also stated that he got a lawyer's letter from Anderson, but that he paid no attention to it. "He wanted me to apologize," said the witness, "but I did not do so."

William Irving told of being in Anderson's premises and seeing about twenty pigs. He also saw a small quantity of flour.

Mrs. Irving said she had been promised three dozen empty bags bearing the stamp of the Maple Leaf Milling Company.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

Evidence for Defence.

David Abramsky, baker, was the

first witness called by the defence. He said he had sold Mr. Krause flour in 1917 on two occasions. There were about forty bags. On two occasions, Krause had paid cash for the flour, and the rest was paid by cheque. Anderson cashed the cheques and gave witness the money.

William Burns, baker, told of selling 175 or 180 bags of flour to Anderson after March, 1917, for which Anderson paid him \$440.

T. R. Carnovsky, baker, said he had sold flour to Anderson and also to Mr. Newell. He mentioned various amounts he had received from Anderson in payment for flour.

William Politt, baker, swore that he sold 250 bags of flour to Anderson, and that the latter paid cash for it.

W. G. Harris recalled a day when a farmer told him that he had called at the Milling Company's warehouse, and found the door open. This was about 5 p.m.

Evidence of the Accused.

Samuel Anderson, the accused, said he had been employed by the milling company for four years. He denied having told Mr. Peck, the sales manager, in Toronto, that there was a shortage of six hundred bags. He mentioned no number of bags as being missing.

Witness said he had purchased 200 bags of flour from Mr. Burns, 350 from T. R. Carnovsky, 350 bags from Mr. Politt. He also sold 200 bags of flour to Krause for Mr. Abramsky. Witness declared that he had never taken flour from the milling company to sell to any person.

Speaking of the row he had with Sharp, witness stated that this occurred in August, 1915. He was about to sell Sharp some damaged wheat, at a reduced price, but was informed by the firm that he was not to make the sale until Sharp had paid up his account in full. Witness then told of the fight he and Sharp engaged in. He said that Sharp called him some vile names.

Witness said he did not draw all the flour from the firm. There were several others who had secured flour. He also told of finding the warehouse door open on three occasions. He had reported this to Mr. Newell.

Epitaph Kigeld said he had carried flour for the Milling Company. Counsel addressed the jury as did also His Honor, and the case was given over to the jury about 6 o'clock, after having taken up the whole day of the court.

Late William Everette Grass. Interment took place on Friday afternoon, June 6th, at Cataract cemetery, in the family plot, of William Everette Grass. The family and a few of their friends gathered to pay their last respects. Rev. J. de Pencier Wright read the Anglican burial service. Deceased was the second son of the late Charles Grass, township of Kingston, and Isabella Graham, township of Sydney. He had two brothers and one sister: James, who died ten years ago in Fort Scott, Kansas; George K. Port, Qu'Appelle, Sask.; and Emma (Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Vancouver, B.C.). He was born August 8th, 1857, on the farm where Captain Michael Grass settled and where the first frame house was built in "Upper Canada" about 1800. Mr. Grass was married in 1882 to Georgina Smith, youngest child of the late Darius Smith, inspector of light houses, who survives him, and their four children, Charles, Helen (Mrs. J. L. Haycock, Junior, Adolphustown), Graham and William, Ireland. He was a highly respected and prosperous farmer. Mr. Grass was obliged to retire on account of ill-health and came to the city in March, 1918. He was a staunch conservative in politics, an Anglican in religion and since coming to the city, became a member of St. Luke's church. He died on May 5th, 1919, from heart trouble. After bearing his illness with patience and cheerfulness.

President Falconer of the University of Toronto, announces the retirement this summer of Dean B. E. Fernow, of the faculty of forestry, and Dean Alfred Baker, of the faculty of arts.

Bolshevik forces on Monday captured Ufa, one of the cities recently taken by the troops of Admiral Kolchak, after three days of sanguinary fighting, a Russian despatch says.

The mammoth British dirigible R-34, scheduled to begin a flight from England to the United States by way of Newfoundland, about June 20, probably will attempt a return cruise if the westward voyage is successful.

Michael Brady of Oakley has replaced C. H. Hoffman of Philadelphia as leader in the American national open golf championship.

President Wilson is being asked to issue a proclamation declaring wartime prohibition void, in view of the apparent determination of Congress to let the law stand.

President Wilson's chief adviser, Colonel E. M. House, joined in the report of the American peace delegation advocating allowing Germany a probationary membership in the league of nations.

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DEFINES POSITION OF C.P.R.

PRESIDENT BEATTY HAS LITTLE FAITH IN GOV. OWNERSHIP.

Is An Experiment—Delivers An Interesting Address at Luncheon at Fort William.

Fort William, June 10.—Speaking before 140 of Fort William's most prominent business men yesterday at the Canadian Club luncheon at Avenue Hotel, President E. W. Beatty, K.C., of the Canadian Pacific Railway, dwelt at length upon the Government ownership of railways. He said that we need no apology for speaking on a matter which was engrossing serious attention of all thinking Canadians. What is to be the ultimate end of Canadian railways and under what auspices or method of administration were they to be managed? The officers of the C.P.R. were entitled to have some knowledge and some views on the subject, as the system possessed 13,770 miles in Canada, of which 8,750 were west of the Great Lakes. Mr. Beatty said that Government ownership of railways had much to recommend it. In theory, the Government and the people generally should withhold their final judgment until it has been determined whether Government management is feasible or even possible. They recently had the benefit of the results of experiments in Great Britain and the United States. The American systems broke down when put to the test, both physically and financially. The defects were enormous and efficiency and character of the service were lessened to an alarming degree. As a result of that experience, he thought it was safe to say that the last vestige of desire for Government operation of those utilities has departed from the majority of the American people.

Mr. Beatty stated that it might be said his own views were prejudiced, and that they were the result of eighteen years' intimate association with the workings of one railway company, and an appreciation from the inside of what factors contributed to its efficiency and success.

It had now reached an efficiency in all ranks which he hoped would now be easier to maintain, but it could not have been developed nor could it be maintained without the enterprise, loyalty, initiative and esprit de corps of the officers and men of the company.

Mr. Beatty closed an interesting address by saying that conventions will be held this summer in the west for the purpose of developing the natural resources of the three Western Provinces, and of establishing industries there in order that they might be more self-contained. His last words were: "In dealing with this question, gentlemen, please remember your prosperity is the railways' prosperity, and that their interests are always your interests."

THE WORLD'S TIDINGS IN BRIEF FORM.

Tidings From All Over Told in a Pointed and Pithy Way.

Illinois is the first state to ratify the woman suffrage constitutional amendment. Wisconsin also endorsed it.

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Attractive surroundings, combined with excellent food well prepared, makes this restaurant the rendezvous of the best people in town—people who understand and appreciate what good eating is. In service, too, we excel. No small part of the enjoyment of a meal is the way it is served. You will be satisfied with the way we serve you. Grand Cafe. 222 Princess Street, Two Doors Above Opera House. Open from 8 a.m. to 2 a.m. Peter Lee, Prop.

Drink Charm Black Tea. Sold in Packages Only. GEO. ROBERTSON & SON, Limited. 204 Princess St. Phone 648.

Superior Ice Cream Parlor. We serve the very best and purest of ice cream. QUICK SERVICE; NO WAITING. Home-made Chocolates and Candy fresh made every day. 204 Princess St. Phone 648.

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The Oil that's Better for All culinary Uses & Purposes in every way. The Oil that so many housewives are now talking about—the Oil that makes delicious dishes more delicious—that saves time and makes cooking a pleasure. Because of the absolute purity of APROL, the quantity of fat ordinarily used can be diminished by about half, when APROL is employed. To those accustomed to using Olive Oil, APROL will be a boon, for, owing to scarcity and price conditions, pure Olive Oil is practically out of the question. REMEMBER! APROL is a pure, unadulterated Table Oil and a perfect "Economy" shortening and frying medium—the Oil that is made from the ripe kernels of Apricots and Peaches. Now sold by the best grocers—nearly everywhere. You really can't afford to neglect trying APROL. W. J. Bush Citrus Products Co., Inc. National City, California. (Distributed by All Canadian Wholesale Grocers)

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TO-DAY IN HISTORY. CONSTANTINE DEPOSED. Two years ago today, June 12, 1917, Constantine, King of Greece, was forced by the Allies to retire to private life. Find a German and a Turk. ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE. Right side down eye at left elbow.