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The Enquiry Conducted By T. Hollis Walker, K.C.

(Continued from page 19.)

Miss Miller while in transit to Montreal or while there?

A—My recollection is that it was in the neighbourhood of three months ago. I am not sure.

Q—Did you receive any communication about it or about any other transaction when in Montreal at that time?

A—I have no recollection of any particular transaction.

Q—Do you know what date I am referring to?

A—No, but I can ascertain.

Q—But you do remember you paid her?

A—Yes.

Q—Now I suggest that you arrived back here in January, 1922. Would you mind seeing if that is correct?

A—I went away from Newfoundland on Dec. 20th, 1921, and I came back on January 22nd, 1922.

Q—And during the course of that period in Montreal and between Dec. 21 and Jan. 22, you sent a cheque to Miss Miller on account of insurance work?

A—That is probable; but the actual facts are on record that I can get.

Q—Do you remember what Bank the cheque was drawn on?

A—I am not quite sure, but it would be very easy to ascertain that information for you. It must have been on the Bank of Nova Scotia or the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Q—Have you got your stubs with you?

A—No.

Q—But you think it is about three months salary you paid her?

A—I thought it was, speaking purely from recollection.

Q—But you have some recollection of the fact that she spoke to you about it before you went away?

A—Yes.

Q—But you have no recollection about receiving any communication from her about that time?

A—No recollection whatever.

Q—In January 1922 did you get any communication from Miss Miller when in Montreal?

A—I do not know. I have no recollection; but I will be only too glad to search my files.

Q—Will you be good enough to search your files for December and January and during the period you were in Montreal?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you get any telegrams from her?

A—I have no knowledge of any, but I will have my records searched to try and locate the information.

Q—You left here on December 20th, 1921, and on December 28th three thousand dollars was deposited to your private account or to your political account by Miss Miller and you say that you thought it may be from her brother, but that you did not know the source?

A—Yes.

Q—You were in Montreal. Did you get any communication from Miss Miller as to that deposit at that time?

A—I have no recollection. I may have got a communication. It is possible. I am not going to deny nor confirm it. I will search my records and ascertain.

Q—Then when you came back you found that you had three thousand dollars to your credit. You previously could not know that this was placed to your credit until you returned. If Miss Miller did not tell you about it by communication. Now after you returned to St. John's did you go into your bank account at all?

A—No, I did not.

Q—You came back after being away for a month or so and you did not check your bank account and it was sometime later in 1922 you discovered that this three thousand dollars had been put to your credit.

A—Yes.

Q—When did you first know of the deposit of \$3000 to your credit in the Canadian Bank of Commerce?

A—I cannot tell you that, but my recollection was that it was paid on the 27th of July, 1922, because I returned to town on December 14th, 1922.

Q—That is about a year ago. Did you ever check up your account at all?

A—No, I did not.

Q—Well you did not know that \$3000 had been deposited to your account?

A—I have no definite recollection of the knowledge.

Q—Not until this enquiry opened?

A—I do not remember whether Miss Miller mentioned it or not.

Q—Are we to understand that you had no statement or knowledge of the \$3000 that was deposited to your account in June up to the time that this enquiry started?

A—I am not prepared to swear that anybody ever told me that \$3000 had been deposited to my credit, nor have I any memory of anybody who so told me.

Q—I never asked you that. Anybody could find out by checking over their bank account?

A—I have not done so.

COMMISSIONER—You say you may have been told, but that you do not remember?

A—I do not recollect having been told, nor do I remember.

Q—Did anybody else deposit any amounts to your account that you do not know anything about?

A—I said this morning that I would like to have an opportunity to look through my bank books, but I had not the time during recess to do so.

MR. WARREN—Are there any of these slips which indicate that these were not made by yourself?

A—Very few of them were made by myself personally, but a number of them were paid in by Miss Saunders who was my secretary. Then there are a number of slips representing coupons or dividends as collected by the bank, and there are others representing note transactions.

COMMISSIONER—Are these collected by the bank too?

A—Yes.

Q—And the bank sends you a deposit slip for it?

A—The bank does not give a deposit slip, but it makes one out for its own records, and a duplicate can be obtained on application.

MR. WARREN—The question is whether any individuals not the bank itself, paid monies into this account. You say that a number show that they were paid in by Miss Saunders. Were there any other deposits made by individuals?

A—Yes, there are several in the name of W. J. Carew, who was the Secretary in the Prime Minister's Department. There are other deposits made by people who were in my employ, or with whom I was identified. There are other deposits which are in blank and could not be identified without reference to the bank.

COMMISSIONER—Are there any in the names of these gratuitous political workers?

A—There are some deposits slips here with just the initial "W". I cannot identify these.

COMMISSIONER—Probably Walker I should think.

MR. WARREN—Have you gone through them all?

A—I have just gone through that bundle.

Q—Have you any objection to my going through that bundle you have already gone through?

A—I do not think I ought to hand over to you the private deposits slips representing my account.

MR. WARREN—That is all right. I can get them from the Bank.

WITNESS—(Going through bundle of deposit slips)—Is there not one missing?

COMMISSIONER—I have that. I told you that there was some significance in that "W".

WITNESS—In the Bank of Nova Scotia with the exception of that deposit for \$18.10 all the deposits are in the name of Miss Nosenworthy or Miss Reader.

MR. WARREN—So far as you can say these were the only people who paid money into your account?

A—Yes, but of these two or three were made during my absence from town. I have the slips here also for 1922. That is before this period.

Q—Then I take it that there was no other payment made except these particular ones that Miss Miller made?

A—No.

Q—But you had ten or twelve other supporters who collected funds for you?

A—They were very much more profitable financially because I succeeded in getting substantial donations through these people.

Q—Yesterday I think the following question was put to you—

WITNESS—What is that?

MR. WARREN—This is the "News". It is an opposition paper.

WITNESS—You had the "Mail" this morning.

MR. WARREN—I have the "Mail" still. Yesterday, I think, the following question was put to you "And the only monies of yours that she would be likely to have were insurance monies".

WITNESS—Yes.

MR. WARREN—And you answered "From the political standpoint she and her brother were political friends and political campaign supporters and subscribers, and probably there would be money coming through that channel". Then you were asked "were these kept in this account in the Canadian Bank of Commerce?" and you answered "that was my political account".

A—I think that is correct. I had two accounts.

Q—Then you were asked "if you had subscriptions where would be the ordinary place to put them" and you answered "either at the Canadian Bank of Commerce or at the Bank of Nova Scotia, depending upon circumstances." Then you were asked by the Commissioner "did you know that these payments of \$500.00 and \$3000.00 were paid into this account?" and you answered "yes, there would be a large number of political payments." I took it from that that there were other political deposits to that account, and that is why I asked you the question. If there were other political deposits to that account, would you know all the others?

A—Not necessarily.

Q—But you have gone through that account and said that nobody except Miss Miller and those other persons you have mentioned made deposits to that account?

A—Yes, Miss Saunders, W. J. Carew, Miss Reader and Miss Nosenworthy, and the unknown "W". These deposits in the case of Miss Reader and Miss Nosenworthy would be of office funds, and would be paid in in the ordinary course. In the case of the deposits in the Canadian Bank of Commerce if a person gave me a subscription it would be deposited. I would probably hand it over to somebody and it would be deposited to that account by them.

Q—But you went on to say there were a large number of political payments, is or is it not a fact that payments were made to that account without your knowledge?

A—Probably all would be made by me through my clerk.

Q—The two cases were there appear to have been deposits made by Miss Miller direct represent these \$500.00 and \$3000.00 amounts nobody made any deposits to your account without your knowledge?

Q—So far as I know, but subject to my looking into these accounts I do not know.

(To be continued.)

Thought Suggested by a Sermon

PREACHED AT GOWER STREET CHURCH ON SUNDAY LAST BY THE REV. HAMMOND JOHNSON, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH.

(L.C.M.)

It is not possible to report within the limits of a newspaper column, all the choice thoughts which were contained in the sermon, delivered in Gower Street Church on Sunday morning last, by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. Hammond Johnson; but there was one particular feature upon which the Rev. speaker touched, a feature which is not often referred to by preachers—and which, because of its rarity, is worth passing on.

The sermon was based upon the story in St. Luke's Gospel, where it is recorded that two disciples, walking into a village called Emmaus, were overtaken by the Saviour, who had then risen, and though at first they knew Him not, yet felt within themselves some unseen influence, so that they afterwards said "Did not our hearts burn within us while He talked to us?" This incident has in it a touch of the emotional as well as a touch of affection. Religious emotions may be carried too far, and do harm, but at the same time there is a place for them because, unless the deeper feelings of the heart be moved, then the preacher has not the best chance to influence his hearers. There is need of, and room for, more burning hearts, and more real in Christian service. There is a lack of real to-day—hence the small congregations which attend the average church. But this is not the point to which we now especially refer; but rather is it the point of the affection. People may differ in beliefs in their acceptance of Christian doctrine; but at heart all men are human. As one heathen writer has said: "In as much as all men are human, then all are brethren." Upon this point of the affection, the Rev. preacher made a mark, similar to the following:—"God pity the person who goes through life mistaking the influences of love and affection." This statement is worthy of comment, because, as already stated, it is a phase in preaching not often referred to, and further, because it is a statement that applies to a great many people. Who that has studied life, and its conditions, and that understands society, who that looks into the heart of his fellows, who that has any knowledge whatever of social service, or for the average conditions of society, is not conscious, that too many people, both men and women, go through life dead, to the influences of love and affection. Their hearts would burn if they could. They were meant to burn. But the fires have been quenched, and they really live loveless lives. With some people it would seem that marriage is the end of love, and not its fulfilment. Thus it is we sometimes meet broken hearts, hungry lives, and longing souls. We see people starving for that which is their right. Affection and love seem to be a passion of life suppressed; and all right well received in gossip, and well imitated in the moving pictures; but not enough of it in daily life. This is regrettable; but as the comments of the learned preacher, in reference to the warmth and affection of the disciples at Emmaus suggested these thoughts, we decided to pass them on, and having for nearly half a century studied these things, and having visited homes from castles to cottages, and having looked into many faces—some upon a downy pillow, others upon the poverty-stricken straw pallet—we have learned the lesson, that too many lives are empty, too many hearts are cold; and that Christian warmth and true affection in the daily calls of life, are too often strangled and crushed; and all that is left is but an empty shell, which finds its comfort in memories of the past; but fails to find the reality of the present. This should not be; but while conditions continue as they are, and while the rights of women are trifled with, and their wrongs laughed at, it cannot but be, that there will exist hunger of soul, and starvation of affection.

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