(Founded in 1879 by W. J. Herder.)

Evening Telegram

The Evening Telegram, Ltd., Proprietors.

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Tuesday, February 5, 1924.

Home and School.

The desirability of closer co-operation between teacher and parent is dealt with in the following article taken from the Canadian School Board Journal, and several excellent suggestions are made to show how best the work of the home and school can be combined.

Modern parents do not deserve congratulations for the interest they take in the education of their children. Fathers are engrossed with business affairs, and mothers have so many meetings to attend that they frequently overlook their greatest and most immediate responsibility. They are not very much concerned about what their children do or learn at school, so long as they do not bring their troubles home. Some parents feel that they have done all that may reasonably be expected of them when they send their children to school. School is supposed to do all the rest.

Teachers can readily tell what children come from the homes of parents interested in the educational welfare of their children. The best efforts of the teachers fail unless there is genuine response to his or her work in the homes of the children. We have better equipped schools and more highly qualified teachers to-day than we have ever had. The question is whether the homes of to-day manifest as intelligent an interest in the education of their children as in the days of our parents and grandparents. Here are a few simple rules which might be brought to the attention of the parents:

1. See that your child attends school regularly. A day lost is a handicap to the child and a discouragement to the teacher.
2. Show your interest in the school by asking your child about his work. Be a student and a reader yourself. Children are great imitators.
3. When he brings home a report about the teacher, do not take it for granted that the letter is always wrong.
4. Cultivate the acquaintance of the teachers. Invite them to your home as very honored guests.
5. Remember if you permit your child to play on the unsupervised playground or street, until late at night, or go to the movies four or five times a week, you cannot expect him to make much progress at school. If he fails in his promotions at school, the fault will neither be the teacher's nor the child's, but yours.
6. Teach your child to be respectful to seniors and superiors. This is a vital part of his education. The teachers try to do this, but they have him only thirty hours a week, while you are supposed to have him for the remaining 138 hours.
7. Every child should learn to be obedient. More children are ruined by over-indulgence than by over discipline. Parents should never become the slaves of their children.
8. Mighty as the contribution the school-house is to society, it must not be expected to take over the functions of the home. Some parents seem to leave it to the school "to bring up their children." The responsibility for the mental and moral discipline of the child rests primarily upon the home.

While it may in some cases be true that the social demands of our times interfere too often with the parent's duties towards the child, we cannot agree with the suggestion that there is less intelligent interest taken in the education of children to-day than there was in the past. We are far more alive to the value of the education of our children than were our ancestors; we are far more insistent than they that the methods adopted in the schools are the very best possible, that the most up-to-date appliances are provided, and that the conditions under which the children work are hygienic and congenial.

If some system could be devised whereby parents and teachers could meet more frequently, and discuss those matters in which they are both concerned, many misunderstandings would never arise, they would learn to respect each other's opinions, and their combined efforts in furthering the work of their school would be of the greatest benefit to all concerned.

There is one phase of the school work in which the parent can be of the greatest assistance, and that in connection with lessons which have to be prepared at home. Home lessons are an evil, but under the present system they are a necessary evil. Their worst feature is that, unlike the person employed in store, office, or factory, the child carries the worries and cares of his working hours home, there to continue his labours for some considerable time. It is a source of irritation to the other members of the family, and it deprives the child of relaxatoin and the influence of home life. Under the circumstances, however, everything should be done to make it possible for the home worker to perform his task with as little interruption as possible, and if assistance is required, care should be taken to see that the help does not take the form of doing the work for the child. Generally speaking, the home work is a test of what has been taught, and injudicious help tends to defeat the very purpose for which the work was set, namely to develop in the child the power to think for himself.

The Dance floor of the Grenfell Hall is exquisite. The Cloak and Dressing Rooms all that could be desired. Fully equipped restaurant attached to Ballroom. Everything so convenient. Nor is that all. Before your next Dance consult A. E. Holmes, the Manager. He will save you money and worry.—feb5,1i

Outport Nursing and Industrial Association

A meeting will be held shortly to elect an Executive Committee to organize and administer the work of the Outport Nursing and Industrial Association. Many of those present at Canon Wood Hall, when the Rev. H. J. A. MacDermott spoke on this work in Fortune Bay, have joined the new Association, and it is felt that an opportunity to become members should be given to others who are interested in this work but who were unable to be present at that meeting. In order to make the organization effective, volunteers are required for the following positions:—

1. Honorary Secretary.
2. Assistant Secretary.
3. Treasurer.
4. Knitting and Weaving Supervisors.
5. Honorary Auditor.
6. Honorary Solicitor.

All who are interested in furthering the objects of the Association, although possibly unable to take an active part, are invited to become members. The membership fee is $1.00 per annum.

Will all those who may desire to help send in their names to Lady Allardyce at Government House in order that the special meeting may be called to organize the work.

It would greatly help to strengthen the work and prevent overlapping were each church or charitable association to appoint one of their committee to be present at the meeting and to represent them on the Association.

It is hoped that many in the outports will join the Association and that outport local committees will subsequently be formed.

4th February, 1924.

(Will outport papers please copy?)

GRAND SHOE STYLE EXHIBITION—The pride of Shoe Tradesmen in Newfoundland, in S. MILLEY'S window. Enter the competition and help them forecast the popular styles for spring. Entry forms at Milley's or at your Shoe Store. First prize $100.00, and 5 others—pair shoes each.—feb5,5i

Norwegian Fishery

1924	1,000,000
1923	1,417,000

See the Grand Shoe Style Exhibit in S. MILEY'S window, Water Street.—feb5,5i

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

Examination in Chief of Sir Richard Squires

Cross Examination Continued this Morning—Contents of the Mysterious Parcel Disclosed.

The afternoon session of the Enquiry was taken up principally by the examination of Sir Richard Squires by his counsel, Mr. Lewis. This concluded at about a quarter to five, when the cross-examination by Attorney General Warren began. When Sir Richard resumed his seat on the witness stand Mr. Lewis questioned him as to any instructions issued to Miss Miller at the time of his departure in August, 1920. Sir Richard said there were no other instructions than those contained in a letter he gave her. A copy of this letter dated August 3rd was produced. It was submitted to Mrs. Harsant for perusal. After reading the document, Mrs. Harsant said the letter was not in the same terms as the one she had received. As it was decided to put the document in as secondary evidence, the Commissioner asked for evidence of mailing. Sir Richard replied that the evidence had been given previously by Miss Saunders, whereupon the Commissioner looked up her evidence but could find no note referring to the letter. It was not, therefore, accepted as evidence.

MR. LEWIS, resuming his examination, asked the witness if he recalled any discussion during 1920 about the new agreement, to which he replied he remembered receiving messages on the subject from Messrs. Wolvin and McDougall and about the end of May Mr. McDougall and Mr. McInnis visited St. John's and interviewed him with a view to getting a fair hearing in any discussion arising from the rumored tax of $1.00 per ton on iron ore. He told them that he was not desirous of going into the details of the matter, but a report was being prepared by Mr. Forbes at the request of Mr. Coaker, and that he would put the subject of this request before the Committee of Council. Messrs. McDougall and McInnis remained in the city between one and two weeks, during which time they appeared on one or more occasions at the Council meetings.

Asked if he could recall any details of the discussions, Sir Richard said no, not other than there was talk of the $1.00 per ton tax. He took no stand in regard to the new agreement, as there were many other things to be considered besides the tax, such as the employment and general situation.

To the Commissioner the witness said that at this period there was no agreement between the Company and the Colony, but it was understood that a new agreement would date back to the termination of the previous one.

Questioned by Mr. Lewis, the witness said the Rocky River matter was not brought up at the discussion but came up in July. Sir Richard continuing his answers to Mr. Lewis said he went away in August and had no communication with anyone re the agreement, nor did he advise or instruct anyone on the matter during his absence.

Reference was next made to Mr. Meaney's appointment and instructions given the Manager of the Bank of Montreal resulting from the following Minute of Council passed May 18, 1923. Copy of Minute. Consideration was given to the conduct of the Department of Liquor Controller when it was decided:

(a) That all orders for wines and liquors lately given by the Controller but not yet filled should be at once cancelled, and that all future orders for wines and liquors shall be submitted to the Auditor General for approval before being placed.

(b) That the funds of the Department of Liquor Controller shall be under the joint control of the Liquor Controller and the Auditor General, both of whom shall sign all cheques issued by the department.

This document and other letters in reference to the Controller submitted by Mr. Lewis were termed irrevelent by the Commissioner, that is, it had nothing to do with the alleged obtaining of moneys from the Besco which he was investigating.

MR. LEWIS protested that they were important as a record of Meaney's attitude, whereupon the Commissioner replied that the only influence they could have was to convince him that Meaney in his evidence had told the truth. He added that all the evidence which Mr. Lewis was introducing had been gone over during the consideration of the first paragraph, and even the crucical document, Meaney's suspension, had at that time been put in evidence. Mr. Lewis said he was not aware of the fact that this document was in evidence, and for his information the document was produced from the records and read.

The examination of Sir Richard then turned to the period in December, 1923, when Miller asked for an interview through Mr. Curtis. The witness retold the events as given by Mr. Curtis in his evidence up to the point where he told Mr. Curtis he had no authority to enter into a discussion with Miller, when the Commissioner interjected the remark that Mr. Curtis had stated he had brought him (Sir Richard) Miller's statement that day to correct Sir Richard denied the truth of Mr. Curtis' statement on that point, saying it did not occur until shortly before the Enquiry opened. Asked by the Commissioner if he had told Mr. Curtis that it was improper to have dealings with Miller Sir Richard replied Yes, I did.

COMMISSIONER—Why was it improper for him to deal with Miller?

A.—Because I did not propose to be represented by anybody.

COMMISSIONER—Wasn't it impropriety to have anything to do with witness on the other side?

A.—Yes.

COMMISSIONER—Now, if that was so, how comes it that when you found that your partner, who was inexperienced—was it right when you found he had received a statement Mr. Miller, do you still say it was proper for you to deal with that statement?

A.—Mr. Curtis had received a statement from Mr. Miller and I did not consider it was improper for me to read that statement.

COMMISSIONER—You read the memo. and is Mr. Curtis correct when he says you suggested some alterations?

A.—I told him that some of the statements were not correct.

COMMISSIONER—Is it true that you said some of the statements were not correct and you suggested some alterations?

Asked if it was true that the statement as altered by him was the same as given in evidence, Sir Richard said No, and explained that it was a brief document that could be covered in a few minutes. It was covered by about two pages of writing. A copy of a letter from Sir Richard to Mr. Miller handed to him as he was boarding the Rosalind was submitted as evidence. This letter was previously produced, but Mr. Miller would neither deny or confirm it. The Commissioner questioned the witness as to the manner of keeping records of the original, and for the purpose of finding out if the context was similar to the original it was given to Mr. Meaney to read. After complying, Meaney said the opening paragraph was similar to the one he had seen aboard ship, but he thought the copy was longer than the original. The document was therefore accepted as prima facie evidence and read by the Commissioner, who remarked that the document appeared to give Miller more importance in the Company's affairs that he had supposed he had had. He appears, according to the document, said the Commissioner, to be a commander-in-chief and certainly nothing less than a Field Marshal.

MR. LEWIS next questioned the witness as to the state of his bank account in 1920. Sir Richard replied that at the end of July, 1920 there was an amount of about $10,000 overdrawn which was secured by Government Bonds. Some questions re the authority given Miss Miller at the period the notes were left with Miss Saunders followed, and Sir Richard denied giving her instructions to call upon her brother for funds, but he said she would not be going outside the scope of her authority if she had done so.

Reference was then made by the Commissioner to the evidence that Glennie was disturbed because he (Sir Richard) had gone away without arranging his financial affairs, and the question was asked if this had ever occurred before, that is, had the Bank Management ever shown signs that they were fed up with his account. To this Sir Richard replied No. Not up to his political embroilment in 1919. He had been a customer with the Bank of Nova Scotia for 14 or 15 years. In the Spring of 1920 the account was occasionally overdrawn.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Following some questions re the reinstating of Mr. Meaney, and the John Tucker cheque which was still a mystery, Mr. Lewis asked the witness what was in the mysterious package received from Mr. Glennie and described by Mrs. Harsant. Sir Richard replied that the package contained $5,000 in bank notes given by Mr. McInnis as a personal contribution to his campaign funds.

COMMISSIONER—What did you do with it? Did you put it to the credit of your account?

A.—I used it.

COMMISSIONER—Have you a record of it?

A.—No, I can't find a record.

COMMISSIONER—You got $5,000 under extreme secrecy and you have no record of it being paid to campaign account?

A.—There was no campaign account.

REGARDED IT AS RUBBISH.

After the discussion a decoded message dated Feb. 11, 428 was put in evidence. It was sent from Bell Isld. by Miss Miller to Sir Richard and is as follows:

Following to-day very confidential stop. Had confidential letter from Party Montreal stating that during personal interview with Meaney, he (Meaney) left him under impression present Government was holding back his appointment and matter appeared to worry him somewhat. Being myself personally in touch with you party in Montreal wishes you to know that he would appreciate any pressure you can bring to bear. Meaney has been instrumental with party in negotiating another hundred thousand over and above the forty-six thousand which has recently been disposed of in full. Party also requests confirmation sent in private code to Montreal that his request has been granted or otherwise stop. Icebound since Monday.

JEAN G. MILLER.

After the message was read Sir Richard said that at the time he received it he regarded it as rubbish and he told Miss Miller something to this effect. Following some questions in reference to Sir Richard's resignation, Mr. Lewis announced that his direct examination was complete. He then stated that efforts had been made by Mr. Howley in December to have Mr. McInnis and other officials of the Companies attend the enquiry. In substantiation he submitted a telegram to Mr. McInnis and his reply. Mr. Lewis intimated that Mr. McInnis would arrive here shortly.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BEGINS.

The Attorney General began the cross-examination of Sir Richard shortly before 5 o'clock. The preliminary questions had reference to Sir Richard's entry into the legal profession, his political affiliations and his connection with the Daily Star. The latter, Sir Richard said, was founded in 1915 or 1916, at the time when he was Attorney General in the Morris administration. Sir Richard helped to finance the paper. Most of the machinery was obtained on the hire purchase system. He did not know if anybody else put more money into the project than himself. In 1919, as a creditor, he was in a position to proceed against the paper. Sir Richard pointed out that the paper could not get along without continual assistance from him. Asked why in view of the fact that there were other shareholders, the call always came to him, Sir Richard replied that he supposed the reason was because it was his venture. Mr. Lewis suggested that the reason was because he was an easy mark.

Hearing was adjourned until this morning at 10.30.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF SIR RICHARD SQUIRES.

When the Enquiry opened this morning, the ATTORNEY GENERAL resumed his cross-examination of Sir Richard Squires. He first asked if Sir Richard assisted in financing the Daily Star when he retired pro tem from public life in 1919. Receiving an affirmative reply he next asked witness if he continued to finance the Star after Nov. 1919. Sir Richard said yes partly through his own offices and otherwise. The witness explained that from 1919 onwards the expenses of the Star went upwards and the burden of this fell on him. He knew that the Star accommodation note and some outstanding obligations had to be carried at the period when he left for England. He explained, however, that the paper should be nearly paying its way at that time, although he contemplated that there might be some weekly deficits on account of wages.

COMMISSIONER—I would like to see how the Star was going on at that time.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Did you anticipate a weekly demand from the Star and were there any creditors pressing.

To this Sir Richard replied there were some creditors but he did not remember any particular ones. The witness was then reminded of the deficit of $10,000 and other outstanding liabilities amounting to 30,000 and was asked to give an explanation of the cable sent Miss Miller to tell Goodland to give her a list of the Star accounts.

SIR RICHARD said he had no particular reasons, and it was intended that Miss Miller should carry the thing along as she had been doing, that is to the best of her ability.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—With $30,000 liability facing you, how was Miss Miller to relieve the pressure?

A.—There would be certain sums and funds coming into the office a considerable proportion of which would belong to me. Questioned again on the same subject the witness acknowledged that he went away leaving this possible debit of $30,000 without making any arrangement with the bank. He gave Miss Miller no authority to borrow money from her brother, but felt that with the notes he left with Miss Saunders, the situation would be easily handled, plus the exercise of her power of attorney at the Bank of Nova Scotia. The Commissioner remarked that the power of attorney did not limit her to the Bank of Nova Scotia. Sheets from the ledger showing the Daily Star account were examined by the Attorney General. It was disclosed that from May 1st, the sum of $1046.00 came into the account and $2300 was paid out. In June about $1600 went out, nothing came in. For July, $900 went out, there was no credit. For August a total payment out of $10,000 including several notes, with no credit was shown. Asked by the Attorney General by whom were the payments made to the Star in May, June and July, the witness said he would have to see the cash book to tell. The payments, he thought were either made by himself or came from his office.

Asked when the new Bell Island agreement came up, the witness repeated his testimony re Mr. McDougall and McInnis coming here as he told in his evidence yesterday. Asked further questions on this matter Sir Richard said he had social meetings with them at his house, but he did not remember if Miller was present at these gatherings. The question of royalty on ore was discussed at some of these meetings. To the Commissioner the witness said he had no recollection of asking Miller to get in touch with these people and get them down here as Miller had said in his examination.

The Attorney General, continuing, questioned the witness on the purpose of their visit, asked if when he was here it was that McInnis had offered him a subscription of $5,000 to his campaign funds. The witness said yes. Asked why he did not hand him a cheque, Sir Richard said he had not the faintest idea why he did not.

The Commissioner asked why there was so much secrecy about getting the money, and the witness replied that the receipt of the package was public property in St. John's about a fortnight afterwards. He denied that he had questioned Miss Miller about her knowledge of the contents of the package. The Commissioner asked why the statement of fact in her evidence was not challenged. Sir Richard replied he was not concerned about what she said.

Quite a passage of arms between Sir Richard and the Commissioner over the secrecy of transferring the money followed, after which the Attorney General resumed his questions about the parcel. Sir Richard, asked to describe the package, said he did not pay attention to how it was done up. It contained $5,000 in bank notes. Asked if Jas. Miller visited his house after the officials went home, Sir Richard said he came there occasionally. It was before Sir Richard went away that the question of campaign funds was discussed between them. No name was mentioned when the matter of collecting the funds was discussed, the witness said. He knew Miller had a circle of friends who were moderately well off.

Asked if he mentioned to Miller that he had been down $60,000 or $65,000, the witness said yes, he told him that he was out about that amount on campaign funds. He did not mention to him about any large amounts owing.

(Continued on page 5.)

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300 pairs of Women's Long Rubbers; sizes 3 to 7. Secure your needs now before your size is sold out. Regular $3.50 pair.
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feb5,3i,tu,th,s

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GENERAL ADMISSION 25c.

Reserved Seats 50c., 75c. and $1.00, at Gray & Goodland's. General Skating afterwards. feb5,1i

THE DANCE OF THE SEASON—At "The Gaiety" (formerly the C.C.C. Hall, King's Beach) on Monday next, Feb. 11th. Hear the young Mt. Cashel Band in the latest dance hits, under Mr. Arthur Bulley's direction. The best dance hall in St. John's.—feb5,1i