



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

Evening Telegram

The Evening Telegram, Ltd., Proprietors.

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Saturday, January 19, 1924.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

According to a National Probation Association report, about 200,000 children under 18 years of age passed through the courts of the United States during 1923.

In the juvenile courts, where probation officers are employed, more than 75 per cent. of the children were placed on probation and given an opportunity under proper supervision to prove that they were not basically bad, and eighty per cent. of those placed on probation made good.

The personal interest taken today in those unfortunates who were previously dubbed criminals, and were treated as such, is beginning to bear fruit, and provided the measures which are suggested to deal with delinquency are submitted to serious minded, level headed, experienced persons, much benefit is bound to result.

The introduction of a more humane element into the treatment of offenders against the law was largely due to such writers as Dickens, Peel was instrumental in bringing into effect drastic changes in the penal code, and he abolished many barbarous punishments which had previously been inflicted for petty offences. From that time the crusade has been carried on, and to-day even those who have to pay the penalty for offences committed are treated with such consideration as their circumstances permit.

The danger that has to be guarded against in this connection is that there are many worthy, generous hearted people who will not, or cannot distinguish between what is humane, and what is nothing more than mere sentiment. Their influence is often considerable, and were it allowed full scope, it would work for the benefit of the criminal, to the danger of the public, and by no means to the advantage of those offenders who are really deserving of leniency.

We have in our midst to-day the Rotary Club which is giving to the question of delinquency among boys careful thought with a view not so much to ascertain what methods of punishment will best meet the different cases of wrong doing, as to decide what preventive measures are likely to be most effective. They are convinced that their work along those lines is bound to succeed eventually, because they firmly believe that

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil. Would men observingly distill it out."

Supreme Court.

(Before Mr. Justice Kent.)
In the matter of the Companies Act and in the matter of Bishop, Sons & Co., Ltd.

This is a motion that a certain day or days be fixed within which creditors of the above named firm are to prove their debts or claims. J. A. Winter for liquidators is heard and asks that the 19th day of March be set for proving debts. Dr. Jervis for certain creditors consents. It is ordered accordingly.

First Section of Investigation Concluded Yesterday

Mrs. Harsant, Messrs. Curtis, Fraser and Meaney Again Examined --- Relations with Bell Island Companies on Monday

Four witnesses who had previously given evidence, viz: Messrs. Fraser, Curtis, Meaney and Mrs. Harsant were subjected to short examinations during the proceedings yesterday afternoon.

The first witness, Mr. Fraser, was examined re time of payment of fire insurance claims of Godden & Brown. In the case of the former the witness stated that the cheque from the head office was credited in the books on July 26th 1921. The adjustment papers were received in Montreal June 18th. Asked by the Commissioner what were the dates of the premature payments made by Miss Miller, the witness replied that the books did not show.

COMMISSIONER—For how long were the returns in arrears in July 1921?

WITNESS—They had not been rendered since March 1920.

In answer to a question, why there was a delay in the case of Brown, the witness replied they were ready in January and had not been posted until June and the cheque was credited in August.

COMMISSIONER—So that instead of posting the document, someone went to the trouble of borrowing money and making premature payments for this. Can you suggest any reason?

WITNESS—I can see no reason. Asked if he knew that Brown had been paid prematurely, the witness replied no.

Cross-examined by Mr. Winter, the witness said when insurance premiums were paid they would, up until June 1921 be deposited in R. A. Squires' account in the Bank of Nova Scotia; after that period a trust account was opened, and this was used for all purposes of the office. Asked if he remembered what was done with a cheque for \$4085 which came in in July, the witness said it was deposited in the Bank on August 20th, but he did not know to which account it was applied. Asked if he knew of any insurance moneys being put into any other account, the witness replied yes, into the R. A. Squires account, but he did not know of any being credited to Mr. Curtis' account.

Asked if he had between 1920 and 1921 demanded that premiums be forwarded to the head office, the witness replied yes, and an amount was sent in August 1921 to cover the amount of the return sheets sent forward up to December.

COMMISSIONER—When were the returns for 1921 sent to the head office?

WITNESS—There was a payment in December, 1921 on account, the next payment in February 1922, a further payment on account, several in April in 1922 when all was paid up.

MR. WINTER—Did the Globe and Rutgers ever ask for money by telegram?

WITNESS—Yes.

Asked if Mr. Curtis had an account in the Bank of Nova Scotia, the witness said that he had no knowledge of the fact.

Mr. Winter then handed the witness a deposit slip dated Aug. 25th, 1921, but he could not recall anything in connection with it. He recognized the handwriting as that of Miss Miller. Asked if he on August 26th cashed an amount to the Globe and Rutgers, the witness replied yes, \$7886.23.

Q—Did you ever ask Mr. Curtis for money for finances?

A—Yes, but at this time the trust account was in funds.

In reply to the Attorney General the witness said the claim was not forwarded for seven months afterwards, and the cheque was received on July 25th, 1921. In respect to money she had advanced from fire loss claims Sir Richard had in June given Miss Miller a cheque for \$3,135.

Mr. Curtis, cross-examined by Mr. Hunt, made a statement that Miss Miller had nothing to do in a financial way with the office without his knowledge, whereupon a deposit slip of the Bank of Nova Scotia showing that on August 25th, 1921 \$5,000 had been placed to the credit of L. R. Curtis' account by Miss Miller. After a short perusal of the slip, the witness said he knew nothing about it but he could trace it.

COMMISSIONER—What we know as the trust account, was it originally in your name?

WITNESS—Yes.

Mr. Hunt asked the witness if he knew where the \$5000 placed to the credit of L. R. Curtis' account came from, and the witness replied he did not know it was placed there by Miss Miller. He explained that it was probably paid to meet demands made by the Globe and Rutgers.

COMMISSIONER—You asked Sir Richard to furnish funds, and Miss Miller produced them.

WITNESS—Apparently.

(Mrs. Harsant in her re-examination later in the evening said she did not get this \$5,000 from Meaney but got it from her brother.)

Questioned further by Mr. Hunt, the witness said that possibly he had sent a message to Sir Richard telling him that the Globe and Rutgers was pressing him for remittance. To the Commissioner, the witness said that when he was shown the deposit slip by Mr. Hunt, it was the first time he knew that the account was put in funds. He did not previously know the exact amount as it did not go through the office account. Asked if it went through the cash book, the witness examined the pages and replied that it did not show there.

MR. HUNT—Is it possible that other deposits were made without your knowledge?

WITNESS—I know nothing about it.

COMMISSIONER—You know nothing then about your own bank account.

Questioned further by the Attorney General, the witness explained the possibility of the amount being transferred from another account. Asked to explain further the witness said that they were expecting that the firm account would be put in credit but probably it was that Sir Richard put his own in credit. All that was known of the transaction was that the account was put in credit.

COMMISSIONER—The money was deposited Aug. 25th, you drew it out on the 26th, so that it was only a matter of hours before you knew the money was there.

Mr. J. T. Meaney was then recalled and examined re cables from Montreal exchanged between himself and Mr. J. Miller.

Messages under date Nov. 4th, were put in evidence.

The Commissioner examining the witness said a sheet in the ledger of Squires and Curtis, suggested borrowings from Sir Richard. One item was a sum of \$30 the other was a note for \$400, other items were \$70, three \$70, six \$35, another \$100. The witness explained that the amounts were payments made him for work on Star paper. The \$100 was a note in lieu of wages which Sir Richard should have paid him. The \$400 was a note in lieu of election expenses.

The witness explained that in 1919 he was a candidate in Harbor Main. The party was to pay the expenses. After the election he and his colleague were in debt \$800. They went to Sir Richard for the money and he beat the amount down to \$400 and in lieu of cash gave them a note which they discounted at the bank. He kept it renewed and finally in Nov. 1920 he refused to renew.

COMMISSIONER—Have you ever been sued or asked about that note?

WITNESS—No, I refused to be responsible for it.

MR. HOWLEY cross-examined, asked if his salary whilst on the Star was always paid by Sir Richard to which the witness replied yes.

A copy of a two years contract with the Daily Star at \$35 per week was then put in evidence.

WITNESS stated salary was always paid by Sir R. Squires. Asked if he had borrowed money at any time from Sir Richard, witness declared he had not here or in Montreal.

MR. HOWLEY summarised the admissions made by witness, viz, the taking of commissions giving presents of liquor and disposing of funds of the Department and giving credit and asked witness what he considered such transactions to be.

The Commissioner interposed, he has already told us they are disgraceful, what more do you want him to say?

MR. HOWLEY asked him if they were not criminal but the Commissioner again interposed with a comment to the effect that witness could not answer such a question, nor could a lawyer. That could only be decided by other people. "However," said the Commissioner, "put the question and see what he says."

The answer of witness was "I don't know."

COMMISSIONER—I don't know either.

Q—Have you tried to find out from your solicitor?

A—I refuse to answer that.

MR. HUNT asked leave to re-examine witness on a certain point, which was permitted. Asked if he was in Montreal with reference to a cable matter, witness referred to certain negotiations he carried on between the Commercial Cable Co. and the Nfld. Government for which he was allowed expenses. Witness repeated he had borrowed no money there from Sir Richard Squires.

MRS. HARSANT RE-CALLED.

Mrs. Harsant having taken the stand was questioned by the Commissioner regarding notes left with Miss Saunders by Sir R. Squires, when he went to England in Aug. 1920. Witness did not know about them. Questioned with reference to conversations with Mr. Glennie, witness repeated what she had said previously and also said that she went to the Bank

of Commerce, who sent her back to the Bank of Nova Scotia but could not get accommodation and afterwards negotiated with her brother. Asked if she could recall when the much talked about \$4,000 dollars was paid back, witness said no. Asked if she paid \$5000 into the Curtis account, witness said yes, but it was not obtained from Meaney. In reply to a question by the Attorney General, witness said no one else had been referred to besides Meaney and her brother from whom money might be obtained. Witness acknowledged receiving a note handed to her dated Aug. 22, signed by Mr. Archibald of the Bank of Commerce and said she saw the manager many times in connection with Sir R. Squires' account and that she was regarded as Sir Richard's agent.

COMMISSIONER—This letter speaks in terms of a letter of credit account the Attorney General produced another letter dated Aug. 27, 1921 notifying her of arrangement made with Bank of Montreal whereby witness had power of attorney re insurance of N. S. Steel Co. and Dominion Coal Co. asked if she had received it from Sir R. Squires. Witness said yes. Another letter produced by the Attorney General was addressed to the Bank of Montreal and dated Aug. 22nd, 1921 referring to witness's power to sign and cash cheques in connection with above mentioned insurance.

COMMISSIONER—Was that after the revocation of the previous power of attorney?

A—Yes. A cheque for \$3135.00 signed by Sir Richard Squires and endorsed by the witness and marked paid June 27, 1921, was submitted. Witness stated that she never negotiated it, that it had reference to amounts advanced on account of insurance which she must have borrowed. It might be, from Mr. Meaney. After the cheque was cashed, she handed it back to Sir Richard Squires. Asked if she repaid the borrowed moneys, witness said no. A letter was later produced addressed to Sir R. Squires and signed by Miss Miller asking him to sign cheque as she wished to cash it immediately. Witness repeated that the cheque was returned after she endorsed it to Sir R. Squires. During the time that Mr. Howley was looking for the letter, Mrs. Harsant informed the Commissioner that in addition to the cables referred to, during the morning session, she also sent a letter to Sir Richard in Montreal by hand by Mr. Meaney. (The cables tabled in the morning session, read as follows:—

January 3rd, 1922.
"Had interview with Collishaw this afternoon who intimated to me that Coaker was dissatisfied over item which appeared in the Daily News this morning that you were in conference with the American Government over fish regulations which concerned his department and that you should have consulted him before the move was made. Collishaw gave me to understand that no move of any kind in connection with the Government would be made without consulting him and that he claims that this matter is only of minor importance and knowing Coaker yourself would suggest taking Coaker into your confidence and keep him fully posted as to your movements. I may say that Collishaw is anxious to keep the Squires-Coaker combination together as he realises that if there is any change in politics it may be a fifty-fifty case and he may come out on the wrong side."

J. G. MILLER.

January 7th, 1922.
"Jim says information contained in the message which we wired you to disregard did not originate from Coaker but was concocted by the other party for his own personal interests. Will explain fully on return."

J. G. MILLER.

A memo of the letter was produced and was to the effect that the result of negotiations to raise money was satisfactory and it was hoped the amount required would be obtained, when she would wire Sir Richard Squires. Mr. Howley closely observed the scrap of paper and observed that something appeared to be torn off, to which witness replied that she could not remember anything being removed. Asked as to various sums shown as handled in Dec. witness stated that large amounts received from her brother were in the nature of transfers from one account to another in the banks.

Q—Mr. Curtis's \$5000 seem to have been in cash.

A—Yes. Cash received from my brother was in large denominations. Asked where he had borrowed \$3000 on May 13th and \$1125 on Nov. 13, witness could not remember and said she did not refund the amounts. Questioned as to how she got the deposit slip dated July, 1922, witness could not remember. Further questioned as to her attempts to obtain accommodation from Mr. Glennie, witness said that accounts were in such bad shape that he refused, and she went to Mr. Stewart. Finally she obtained the amount from her brother.

This closed the first section, excepting in so far as it was connected with the second, which deals with relations with Besco. The Commissioner announced that on Monday morning

the second section would begin. Owing to the fact that several of the Counsel are engaged in a trial in the Supreme Court on Tuesday, no session would be held on that day, and it might be necessary to adjourn over Wednesday also if the trial took longer.

McDougall Not to Return as President of Besco

NEITHER WILL WOLVIN SELL OUT.

When asked with reference to a newspaper report of D. H. McDougall having interested American capital to buy out Mr. Wolvin's stock holdings in the British Empire Steel Corporation, and that Mr. McDougall would return as president of Besco, Mr. Wolvin said: "There is absolutely no foundation whatever for such reports and there have been no negotiations for the sale of my holdings to Mr. McDougall or anyone associated with him."—Sydney Post, Jan. 14.

PEPYS BEHIND THE SCENES.

Jan. 15.—My wife and I alone, having some good kidneys, with bacon to breakfast, with great content. And a bang to Mr. Wolvin's stock holdings in the British Empire Steel Corporation, and that Mr. McDougall would return as president of Besco, Mr. Wolvin said: "There is absolutely no foundation whatever for such reports and there have been no negotiations for the sale of my holdings to Mr. McDougall or anyone associated with him."—Sydney Post, Jan. 14.

The Strangers' Banquet at Nickel Monday

GREAT SHIPYARD IN NEILAN FILM.

It remains for the motion picture to perpetuate and in a measure, preserve to the American public an idea of the ramifications involved in the important part played by the shipbuilders of this country during the World War.

The transformation of seventy acres of mud-flats, which at high tide were entirely covered by the Pacific Ocean, to the completed shipbuilding plant equipped for modern production with dry docks, repair plants and a hundred affiliated industries, is in itself a romance that if space would permit, would make interesting reading.

The completion of this plant and the subsequent building of thirty vessels of approximately 164,000 tons each, involving an investment of \$62,000,000 all in the short space of fifty-two months, offers material for a thrilling page of war history.

Amidst the surrounding of the site which played such an important part in the achievements of the United States during the war, Marshall Neilan, motion picture producer, found an ideal "location" for his new production, made in association with Goldwyn, "The Strangers' Banquet," which comes to the Nickel Theatre on Monday.

This thrilling drama of the shipyard dealing with present-day conditions, this pictureization of Donn Byrne's well known book might have been written amidst the towering dry-docks and thundering riveters of the plant owned by the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

This shipbuilding plant appears on the screen in "The Strangers' Banquet" in a manner never before pictured, as do a number of the men who figured prominently in government work during the war.

The first steps have been taken towards the construction of the tower and spire of the Anglican Cathedral, St. John's, which was prepared in Scotland from stone to match the original freestone of which the Cathedral is built has arrived by S. S. Mons, a quantity sufficient to groin the portion of the roof under the tower which will be seen from the floor. After this has been placed the way will be clear for commencing work on the tower proper. As soon as weather conditions permit the necessary preliminary work will be put in hand.

It will be remembered that some time ago the architect, G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., completed the plans for the tower and spire. His granddaddy originally designed the edifice and built a portion. The remaining portion as it stands to-day, was completed by his father, so that three generations have taken part in the construction. The entire work extends over a period of 77 years.

Beginning Sunday, Jan. 20th, for the greater convenience of our patrons, the Blue Puttee will be open Sundays from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. A full line of Chocolates, as well as Cigarettes, both local and imported, always on hand. Afternoon Teas served, also Hot Chocolate and Coffee of the well known Blue Puttee quality. Homemade Cakes for sale, also Cream and Ice Cream Bricks for your Sunday dessert.

Shipping
S. S. Sabie left Halifax at 7 p.m. yesterday for here via North Sydney. The ship is due Monday.

S. S. Digby is expected to arrive from Liverpool on Tuesday. The ship is scheduled to leave for Halifax on Wednesday.

Sch. John H. McKay has entered at Harbor Grace to load codfish for Lunenburg, from R. D. McRae & Sons and Gunn & Co.

Sch. Gordon T. Tibbo has entered at Grand Bank to load codfish for Oporto.

Express Passengers.

The following passengers crossed over to Port aux Basques by S. S. Kyle at 8.40 this morning and are now on the incoming express:—A. Fawcett, K. Holland, W. Tucker, E. Ellis, R. H. Kour, T. Dugley, W. Howard, S. Burn, J. Burn, W. Mercer, W. Caravan, S. Ballen, J. Moore, G. Atkins, E. Coleman, C. A. Stewart, and E. Barry.

Coastal Boats.

GOVERNMENT.

Argyle left Argentea 9.30 p.m. yesterday on Red Inland route.

Kyle arrived Port aux Basque 8.40 a.m.

Meigle, no report since leaving Argentea yesterday morning.

Prospero left Westleyville 7 a.m., going north.

Portia left Burgeo this morning, coming east.

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BLACK DAZZLE

THE COON WONDER WORKER

BLACK DAZZLE

Ask all about him at the following Hardware Stores, East to West:

Job's Stores, Ltd., Martin-Royal Stores, Ltd., W. J. Clouston, Ltd., G. Knowling, Ltd., Ayre & Sons, Ltd., Bowring Bros., Ltd.

Jan 18, 24

NOTICE TO WOODSMEN!

Harbor Deep Lumber Camps

The S.S. SAGONA will leave the Dry Dock for Hr. Deep, direct

Monday Afternoon at 3 O'Clock Sharp.

Men desiring to register will do so promptly At the Office of the Nfld. Coal & Trading Co., Ltd. (Goodridge Premises, Water St.)

NO applications will be received after noon Monday.

None but those with signed passes will be permitted to board the steamer.

For further information, apply

J. T. MEANEY,

Newfoundland Coal & Trading Co., Ltd., Water Street.

Jan 18, 24

SHIRT BARGAINS

Think of all the Shirt goodness you've ever known—all the comfort and wear you've ever longed for—all the variations in quality and design you could wish for—you will find at our Stores.

Our Shirts are priced specially low for the Holiday Season—we want a big Shirt Sale.

SPURRELL The Tailor

210 Duckworth St. and at 365 Water St. Grand Falls.

dec 20, 14, s.m.t.f

Sailor's Pride TOBACCO

"The White Tag Plug"

NO COUPONS

ALL QUALITY

20 cents a cut

John Rossiter DISTRIBUTOR

dec 20, 14, s.m.t.f

Ladies' Black Hockey Boots \$6.00 at SMALLWOOD'S.

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Garters at SMALLWOOD'S.

CASE POSTPONED.—Const. Lee summoned a resident of Petty Hr. before court this morning for committing a breach of the Prohibition Act. The defendant was unable to appear through illness, after which postponement was taken until this day week.

WEATHER REPORT.—The operator at St. Anthony reported this morning that a strong westerly breeze with severe frost prevails over the part of the coast to-day. There is no sign of ice.

REWARD'S LINIMENT FOR ACRES

The By

with the St. June, 1921, I look as if I gave it up. COMMISSIONER you get them. A—Funds political can Q—Would come from A—I should Q—Why not ing all that taining mon dispensing c Are you sur her? A—I have from her on campaign fu total two th mainly not Q—Would Real more? A—I have would be 3 thousands do mate's of the hat it was Q—It ma of the two t say was got saign purpo Star? A—It ma would be no Star out of Miller. Any campaign fr Hubbard in political can COMMISSIONER Miss Miller times that s shy were v hat she ha in you say A—I am my money he star. ATTORNEY appeared to o get money A—I am asked her campaign p Q—But w hat the St case? A—Yes, an of the B