

# The Evening Telegram.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
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Increase your profits by advertising in The Evening Telegram.

VOLUME XLVI.

\$6.00 PER YEAR.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1924.

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

NUMBER 25.

## P. E. I. POTATOES and TURNIPS!

### BOWRING BROTHERS, Limited.

#### FOR SALE.

**The Aerial Survey Co., (Incl.) Ltd.**

- 1 Delco Electric Light Engine.
  - 1 Lally Electric Light Engine.
  - 1 Kelvinator Cold Storage Plant.
  - 1 Brazing Lamp Hearth.
  - 1 Emery Grinder (2 wheels).
  - 1 Silver Moon Stove.
  - 1 Slow Combustion Stove.
  - 12 Gallons Castrol Oil.
- A number of empty gasoline barrels. Quantity miscellaneous photographic material. Apply 166 Duckworth Street. Telephone 1591. Jan 31, 21.

#### FOR SALE.

That desirable residence and farm, known as "Cherry Hill," fifteen minutes walk from Rawlin's Cross; will be sold as a going concern with all stock and complete equipment or without stock and equipment, or residence separate from farm lands and buildings. For description and particulars apply to **W. THOMPSON, P.O. Box 1043.** Jan 26, 21.

#### FOR SALE.

On the South Side of Bay St. George, along the line of Railway.  
Lot 1 About 400 acres good agricultural land, 25 acres cleared and ready for the plough.  
Lot 2 150 acres very best agricultural land with about 45 acres cleared.  
Lot 3 150 acres with about 10 acres cleared.  
Lot 4 140 acres with about 10 acres cleared.  
All the above properties are along the Railway line, on the South Side of Bay St. George, between St. George's and Heatherlow which is only a couple of miles from St. George's Coal Field. All lots are of the very best soil for farming purposes, and extend from Seaboard to Railway track. Proximity to Railway Stations and settlements and nearness to Big Humber Industry should interest prospective practical farmers. For further particulars apply to **James R. Hayes, St. George's.** Jan 23, 21.

#### HOUSE TO LET.

That most desirable Dwelling House, No. 24 Cochrane Street; apply to **M. & E. KENNEDY, Carpenters and Builders.** Jan 17, 21. Office 25 Renouf Bldg.

### Insurance!

**GOTO TESSIERS for Fire, TESSIERS for Life, TESSIERS for Marine, TESSIERS for Animal, TESSIERS for Accident, TESSIERS for Sickness, TESSIERS for Fidelity, TESSIERS for Liability, TESSIERS for Automobile, AND TESSIERS for Courtesy and Prompt Attention.** **TESSIERS' INSURANCE AGENCIES, St. John's.** Phone 244. Box 994. Dec 29, 21.

#### W. E. PERCIVAL, AUCTIONEER.

FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & EFFECTS. Percival's Auction Rooms, Adelaide Street. For quick Sales of merchandise at every description. Phone 1960. Jan 25, 21.

**FOR SALE — Up-to-Date Sewing Suits; also Suits for hire. G. HALL, Tailor, Bates' Hill. Jan 25, 21.**

#### INVENTIONS WANTED

in Canada and United States. Write for leaflets and free list of inventions wanted by manufacturers. Free report as to patentability.

**THE RAMSAY CO., Patent Attorneys,** 273 Bank St. Ottawa, Canada, aug 23, 14, 17.

Children benefit by the wholesome pudding made so easily and economically with **Brown & Polson's Corn Flour**. Give them milk soup at bedtime and they will sleep well. Our delicious Cornflour is a breakfast staple of milk.



Jan 28, 31, feb 1

Let the slogan be

### GIVE HALLEY

### LIFE POLICY

**GEO. H. HALLEY.** Phone 1284, P.O. Box 782. nov 14, 17, 21

### THIS

is the season of the year (so our physicians tell us) that our system requires more sugar in order to repair the wastage that is continually going on. Why not supply that demand by eating our High Grade Homemade Candy.

**Power's Candy Store,** Jan 26, 41, s.m., t.h.s 218 New Gower St.

#### CARD.

**Wm. R. Howley, K.C. Etie Jerrett, LL.B. HOWLEY & JERRETT, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Board of Trade Building, St. John's Newfoundland.** Jan 23, 10, 17, 24, 31



All those wretched little foes of the skin which, at this time of the year particularly, wage warfare against the charm of the complexion, roughness, redness, soreness, chaps, cracks—can be easily and permanently kept away by means of Pond's.

#### STATUTORY NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF Nfld.

In the matter of the Companies Act and in the matter of Bishop Sons & Co., Ltd.

Take notice that all persons claiming to be creditors of or who have any claims upon or affecting Bishop Sons & Co., Ltd. in Liquidation are required to send particulars of their claims in writing, duly attested, to the Liquidators for the said Company, Post Office Box 386, St. John's, Newfoundland, on or before the 15th day of March, A.D. 1924, after which date the said Liquidators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Co. having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have had notice. St. John's this 19th day of January, A.D. 1924.

**BLACKWOOD, EMERSON & WINTER, Solicitors for Liquidators.** Jan 24, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

#### CARD.

**Dr. M. F. Hogan, Dentist,** 142 Water Street, over Lamb's Jewellery Store. (Opp. Royal Stores). Telephone 1255.

#### OVERHAULING and PAINTING!

I am in a position to OVERHAUL and supply GENUINE PARTS for any make car. Satisfaction guaranteed.

I have just added a well equipped Paint Shop to my Garage, where customers can have their cars overhauled and painted under the one roof which insures you against delay when you want your car. No need to lay up your car for two or three weeks after it has been put in commission.

Prices reasonable, good service, Painting guaranteed not to turn white under extreme conditions. Winter Battery Service.—Batteries looked after and charged during winter months for \$5.00. Storage Space for a few more cars. NO STORAGE on cars left in for repairs or painting.

**Parsons The Auto Man,** King's Rd. Phone 109. dec 3, 10, 17

#### STAPLE STRONG PICKLES and CHOW CHOW.

Sold by all Grocers.

**BAIRD & CO., Water Street, East.**

#### Health and Comfort in the Home.

Many a chill can be avoided by the wise use of heating with ever-ready gas stoves. An inset gas fire can easily be installed in any ordinary coal grate, and will provide the necessary warmth at any time.

Gas Fires make no work. There is no Coal to carry up-stairs, and no ashes to be cleared away. They are ideal for use in daintily appointed rooms. There is no smoke or dust. They also ventilate the room. Enquiries solicited.

#### ST. JOHN'S GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

PHONE 81.

#### Jonteel.

**Combination Cream** cleanses the skin and pores and seems to whiten the skin. Being greaseless, its handiest to use; containing peroxide it thoroughly antiseptic. You'll find it best for roughness of the face, hands and neck—the sweet subtle fragrance of 25 flowers facilitates. Price 80c. jar.

**PETER O'MARA, THE DRUGGIST, THE RETAIL STORE.**

#### Before you decide on the "Hall" for your next Dance, have your Committee, inspect

**ST. JOHN'S PREMIER BALLROOM — THE GRENFELL HALL —** ENTRANCE BY EASTERN DOOR. This Hall has been recently renovated, Ladies' and Gents' Cloak and Dressing Rooms added. Large restaurant attached, modernly equipped. We defy competition, and invite inspection. For terms, apply to **A. E. HOLMES, Manager.** Telephone 98.

#### ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., Ltd. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

(Established 1834.) **ASSETS EXCEED £25,000,000 STG.** Insure your property against Fire in one of the best English Companies. Security Renowned. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

**Baine, Johnston & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.** Jan 19, 6, 13, 20, 27

#### Our Winter Stock!

**7000 TONS Best Screened North Sydney Coa. and 3000 TONS Best Welsh and American Anthracite Coal HAS ARRIVED**

**M. MOREY & CO., Ltd.** 1718, eod, 17

#### Are you acting in the capacity of EXECUTOR?

If you are, and desire to be relieved of the detail work of the Estate, we would be pleased to act as your agent. The law gives you the right to employ us, and our charges are very moderate.

Consult us about your WILL.

**Montreal Trust Company** Sir Herbert S. Holt, President. A. J. Brown, K.C., Vice-Pres. F. G. Donaldson, Gen. Man. ROYAL BANK BUILDING. E. T. Palfrey, Mgr. St. John's.

#### Bowring Brothers, Limited, FIRE INSURANCE DEPT.

Start the New Year right by giving us a share of your fire insurance. Our Policies represent Gold Bonds in event of Loss. Are you SAFELY insured? If not, insure with one of the best Insurance Companies in the World.

Jan 11, 18, 25, eod

### Crockery!

Stock-taking ODDS and ENDS at Big Reductions, in the following:— **CUPS & SAUCERS, TEAPOTS, BOWLS, SUGARS, MEAT DISHES—all sizes; VEGETABLE DISHES, GRAVY TUREENS, GRAVY BOATS, SOUP TUREENS, BRUSH VASES, SOAP DISHES, FOOTWARMERS, ETC., ETC.**

**S. O. Steele & Sons, Ltd.** 100 WATER STREET. Phone 192. Jan 25, 31, 17, 24

#### WANTED!

**Medical Officers FOR SEALING VOYAGE.** Apply to **Bowring Bros. Limited.** Jan 29, 21, 17, 24

#### Flavor

Have you every tasted the raw fat which you use? Flavor is one of the first tests of quality of any food product. A sweet neutral flavor is a very important quality all fats should possess. Taste Crisco—then other fats. Truly a simple test. There is no after taste to Crisco-made goods. All good housewives find Crisco satisfactory. You can get Crisco at all grocery stores.

**Charles S. Doyle** DISTRIBUTOR. Jan 31, 1924

#### Tasker Educational Fund

The Annual Meeting of the Committee of the above Fund will be held in Masonic Temple on this Thursday, 31st day of January, at 8 p.m. The annual report will be presented and officers for ensuing year elected. By order **N. M. DULEY, Hon. Secretary.** Jan 31, 11

#### Lodge Tasker.

An Emergency Meeting of the above Lodge will be held this Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Business: M.M. and M.M.M. Degree. **G. W. GUSHUE, Secretary.** Jan 31, 11

#### CITY CLUB

The Annual General Meeting of the Club will be held in the Reading Room this Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. **A. J. BUCKLEY, Secretary.** Jan 31, 11

#### NOTICE.

There will be a Meeting of the Star of the Sea Ladies' Association this Thursday evening at 8.30 o'clock. Business of importance to be discussed. Will all members please attend? **A. J. BUCKLEY, Secretary.** Jan 31, 11

#### Columbus Ladies' Association.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Columbus Ladies' Association will be held at Columbus Hall on to-morrow, Friday evening, at 8.30. A full attendance is requested. **MARGARET V. DUNPHY, Secretary.** Jan 31, 11

#### PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Keep Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 22nd, 23rd and 24th, open for St. Patrick's Sale of Work, Old Convent Schools. Particulars later. Jan 29, 21

#### HOUSE FOR SALE.

**No. 174 LeMarchant Rd.** (Near St. Clair's Home). containing 5 bedrooms, drawing room, dining room, kitchen, bath room, hot and cold water; house eight years old, in first class condition. 200 feet rearage, motor car entrance; immediate possession; seen any day between 2 and 6 p.m. or by appointment. Sell at a big reduction; apply **R. E. INNES, Bon Marche,** Telephone 531, or **W. P. MEEHAN, Royal Stationery Co.,** Telephone 842. This is an exceptional opportunity. Jan 12, 19, 26, 27

#### Grove Hill Bulletin.

**CUT FLOWERS:** Daffodils, dozen . . . \$1.20  
Hyacinths, dozen . . . \$1.75  
Freesias, dozen . . . \$1.00  
Carnations, dozen . . . \$2.50  
Sweet peas, per 100 . . . \$2.00  
Calla Lilies, each . . . 50c.

**POT PLANTS:** AZALEAS, CYCLAMON, PRIMULAS, FERNS.

**THE FLOWER SHOP, 166 Water Street.** dec 12, eod

#### Removal Notice

Mr. Jacob Quinton, formerly of Port Union, T.B., has removed to St. John's. All communications addressed to 45 Freshwater Road will receive prompt attention. Jan 25, 31, eod

#### Eversharp Pencils

repaired at short notice. A complete line of spare parts always in stock. **ROYAL STATIONERY COMPANY.** Jan 31, 31

#### LOST — Between R. C. Cathedral and George St. a Latch Key (tied in handkerchief). Finder please return to this office. Reward. Jan 29, 21

#### NOTICE — I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without a written order signed by myself or wife. P. J. WARREN, Butcher, New Gower St. Jan 31, 31

#### VICTOR SAFES.

A size for Every Business **WALTER E. WHITE, Bon Marche Bld., Phone 1521.** dec 10, 17, 24, 31

#### Houses, etc. For Sale

**FOR SALE — 23 Young Place;** apply **JAMES McDONALD, Freshwater Road or CHIT'S Cove.** Jan 29, 21

#### FOR SALE or TO RENT—

House No. 7 Flavin Street, with all modern conveniences; apply to **S. LEVITZ, No. 290 Water Street** or **JOHNSEN & EVANS, Prescott Street.** Jan 23, 31

#### Double Dwelling House—

For Sale—That most desirable house situated in a Central locality, 8 and 10 Balsam Street. For further particulars apply at 10 Balsam Street or **LEO WALL, Waterford Bridge Road.** Jan 12, 19, 26

#### TO LET — One or Two Rooms, suitable for one or two lodgers; apply 89 Gower St. Jan 31, 21

#### TO LET—A House on Hamilton St. with 7 rooms, at moderate rent. For further particulars apply to **HIGGINS, HUNT & EMERSON.** Jan 31, eod, 17

#### WANTED—Immediately, a General Maid; apply to **MRS. P. J. GOSS, 142 Gower Street.** Jan 31, 31

#### WANTED — To Adopt, a Little Girl, from 2 to 5 years of age; apply **MRS. E. EDNEY, 15-William Street, City.** Jan 28, 31

#### WANTED—To Buy Men's Second Hand Clothing; apply to **RALPH MERCER, corner King's Beach and Duckworth St.** Jan 28, 31

#### WANTED — To Buy all kinds of second hand clothes and boots; also furniture and stoves; highest prices paid; cash down; **MRS. SMITH, 135 New Gower Street.** Jan 29, 31

#### WINTER WANTS — We have them and you need them. Big selection: men's, women's, boys' and misses' wearing apparel to choose from. Give us a call. **THE DOMINION SECOND HAND STORE, 4 Chapel St.** Jan 29, 31

#### Help Wanted.

**WANTED—A General Girl;** apply 26 Brasill's Square. Jan 23, 21

**WANTED—Immediately, a General Maid;** apply 84 LeMarchant Road. Jan 31, 11

**WANTED—A Girl for general housework, small family;** apply 11 Pilot's Hill. Jan 31, 21

**WANTED—Immediately, a Capable Maid, references required;** apply to **MRS. LEITH, 24 Prescott St.** Jan 31, 17

**WANTED—Immediately, a General Servant, references required;** apply to **MRS. WOOD, Forest Road, opp. The General Hospital.** Jan 25, 21

**WANTED — For Grocery Department, 3 Experienced Girls, one girl for cash desk; also 1 Boy about 17 years of age, references required; apply by letter, addressed to "GROCER," P.O. Box 2042. Jan 31, 17**

#### MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR COUGHS

**FOR RHEUMATISM.**

### For Refreshment

when fatigued, try a cup of  
**"SALADA"**  
TEA  
Always so pure, fresh and delicious.

### Maddolena's Story

#### The Cameo Bracelet

##### CHAPTER XVI

Such an appeal went home to the better nature of his auditor.

"On my soul, Colonel Severn, I will always remember that she was the wife of a good man, and act in such a manner as to prove that I reverence your memory as much as I will respect her friendliness."

And so earnestly was this said, that the colonel was satisfied.

And now, as the mournful cortege began to move toward the palazzo, Beattie and Trixie, who in the confusion found themselves quite overlooked, recollected that they could be useful there, and with breathless haste returned thither. To their thoughtful care was owing the arrangements hastily but effectively made for the sufferers' comfort; and Madam Caspares nodded approval when she saw that all she had intended to suggest was already on train, and a chamber prepared to which Colonel Severn could be immediately carried.

Contrary to the expressed opinion of his surgeons, he lingered for several days, tended assiduously by the orphan dependents of the baroness; for, whether because no one else appeared so well fitted for the task, or because they cheerfully volunteered to undertake it, they were left in undisturbed possession of the sick-room.

The Italian servants were too noisy to be endured in it. Madam Caspares had no skill in nursing; and Lady Camilla's grief was too violent to permit her to do more than pay a daily visit to her husband's couch.

Colonel Severn did not linger long. After a few days' battling with death, his eyes closed and he was freed forever from all doubts.

The death of Colonel Severn caused a great sensation in Rome, where the stern English officer was well known and respected, although it had never been his fate to win affection, even in his own household. His countrymen were indignant that such a crime should have been committed at a spot visited continually by thousands, and at the bad discipline of the police, whose feeble efforts to discover by whom the shot was fired proved utterly abortive. It remained an open question whether it was to be attributed to accident, or was the result of deliberate malice, though many inclined to the latter opinion, knowing that the colonel's hasty temper had brought him into collision with many of the hotel servants, government officials, etc., during his residence in the city. Still, there was nothing to criminate a single person, for the marchese kept his own counsel, shipping his accomplice off to America, and keeping quietly out of sight himself till the emote was over.

Long before the beautiful widow emerged from her seclusion, the event that had so suddenly bereaved her of her spouse was almost forgotten. Lady Camilla never returned to her own apartments, but remained at the palazzo, struggling with a languor, occasioned more by the shock to her nerves than any depth of grief for the loss she had sustained.

The baroness' supervision was already becoming intolerable to Lady Camilla, and she would have rebelled against it, if she had not known that public opinion would have been against her, if she asserted herself at such an early date. Besides, Madam Caspares was nearly related to Sir Charles Ormsby, whose image entered into all her dreams of a happy future. Her first marriage had been for money, and had ended in a disappointment, as, for want of a heir, Colonel Severn's property passed to a cousin, who had detested her. If she married again, she resolved that it should be purely for affection, and where should she find one more worthy of her love than the handsome, generous, early swayed Charles Ormsby?

For his sake she endured with his eccentric snuff, and stayed in the dull palazzo week after week, waiting till the baroness could arrange some troublesome affair, and accompany her to England.

It was in the hope of seeing him ere long that she exchanged the snug little boudoir, fitted up for her own use, for the great, dreary and badly furnished salon, in which madam received her guests, and spent her own time when at home; and it was for the same reason that she gently pressed the baroness not to exclude any one on her account, averring with truth that ere long she should feel it her duty to endure the presence of strangers, and the task would be less painful if commenced while she could shield herself under the wing of her stronger-minded friend and guardian.

Madam briskly assented. "We cannot be always grieving," she said, "it had been her own fate," she added, "to close the eyes of two excellent men, yet still she lived and found work to do that made life enjoyable. Lady Camilla must imitate her example—take up some engrossing pursuit, never mind whether it were phrenology, or the education question and school boards, or electro-biology, or travelling; it was becoming quite fashionable for ladies to travel around the world, and there was plenty of unexplored ground for females in Central Africa, for instance, or Further India. She was very much inclined to offer to accompany Lady Camilla, if she decided upon this plan for passing the year of her widowhood pleasantly and profitably.

Lady Camilla covered her face with her handkerchief to conceal her dismay at this bare mention of a scheme that would condemn her for an indefinite period to the society of a strong-minded woman, and faintly declared that in her present state of mind she could not entertain any proposal that smacked of pleasure.

However, the baroness, bidding Trixie bring her an atlas, continued to descend upon the excellence of her suggestion, and to point out different routes, so much to her own satisfaction that when a servant brought in a card, she thrust it—almost unlooked at—into the hand of Trixie.

"It is that silly youth who wants to

dedicate to me his poem. Go, child, and civilly hear what he has to say, and then make him understand that he wastes his verses on a person who detests poetry."

Not much enamored of her task, which would involve listening to twenty or thirty stanzas, and striving to seem interested in the mawkish efforts of a conceited boy, Trixie quitted the room, and descended to an apartment on the lower floor, to which Maddolena had ushered the visitor.

"Madam the baroness regrets her inability to receive monsieur this morning," she began, then paused, retreated a step, and finally stood irresolute on the threshold, for the gentleman who had advanced to meet her was not the embryo poet, but Sir Charles Ormsby. It was the first time they had ever beheld her in her true character as the dependent of his mother's eccentric relative, and her color came and went, and her heart beat almost to suffocation, as the astonished baronet, after one glance at the trim little figure in a simple black dress, relieved solely by white cuffs and ruffles, promptly extended his arms to prevent her flight if she meditated one. Not content with this, he uttered a joyful exclamation, and after calling her by two or three names in a breath—

"Trixie! the gray dominot spirit! la bonne ange de ma vie!"—ended by putting his back against the door, and very plainly intimating that she was his prisoner until his curiosity was satisfied and he chose to release her.

"So," he said, with uplifted eyebrows, "so, my mysterious friend, who has more than once baffled my endeavors to trace her to her abode, actually resides under the same roof with Madam Caspares?"

"You may go a little further," she answered, composedly, "and add that your mysterious acquaintance enjoys not only the shelter of that lady's roof, but a share of her message. I told you some time since that I am a very insignificant personage."

"Yes, you did; but it was with an air and a tone that contradicted the assertion," Sir Charles interposed. "You chose to think so," was Trixie's prompt reply, "because it hurt your pride to be obliged to know that you were trifling time away with one who had no claims on your notice; but truth is truth, however mortifying, and I am only one of the baroness' orphan protégées."

"Is ma tante aware of her protégée's penchant for masquerading?" he demanded.

Trixie burst into an amused laugh. "Is it at all likely that I confess my faults and follies to my patroness? Would you? or should you care for her to hear the true and particular history of the gay domino hidden away in my trunk upstairs?"

"Then it was not at her suggestion you favored me with so many little lectures and warnings?"

"No, Sir Charles, I have not had any accomplishments. On my own head must rest all my offenses."

"Indeed!" he said, and then added, seriously; "I will never tease you on the subject again. I am only sorry that the idle, worthless fellow for whom you ran some risks is not more deserving your goodness. If ever I do turn over a new leaf, it will be because a gentle, generous woman did her best to show me the way."

"If you mean this, your next words will be 'Good-by, little girl; wish me bon voyage, for I am off to England and my ancestral home.'"

Charlie Ormsby bit his lip. "No, no; I am not prepared to do anything so magnanimous. One may see the force of a lady's arguments, and yet feel too strongly wedded to one's own bad habits to be ready to renounce them."

"True; and you began your speech with an 'I'; besides, it is better for me that it should be so. I might have grown vain of my persuasive powers if they had produced any effect upon you. But enough of this. I was sent downstairs to be civil to a caller, and I find you here, Sir Charles, in his stead. Shall I return to madam, and explain to her that she had made a mistake. Will you send any message to her by me?"

"There is no hurry," he answered. "I should first like to know—"

"Excuse me, sir; my time is not my own, but my employer's," she told him, with sudden gravity. "Unless the information you ask for relates to her, or her affairs, you must not detain me."

(To be continued.)

### Every Spring Mrs. Manson Had Bronchial Trouble—Now She Was Relieved

It is a very advanced case of anemia, nervousness, neurasthenia, chronic bronchitis or general feebleness that will not show marked improvement after taking six bottles of Carniol, according to directions. Read how Mrs. Manson was relieved of a yearly recurrence of bronchitis: "Myself and friend, Miss M. Kerroll, 359 King St. East, Toronto, would like to let you know how very highly we think of Carniol. We are now taking our sixth bottle and the great benefit we have derived from it is wonderful. It certainly does do everything the advertisements say, and more. It is a genuine tonic and body builder. For my part, I have worried off a bronchial trouble I am subject to every springtime. We feel it would interest you to know this. You are also at perfect liberty to see this booklet, containing the full particulars, at every drug store. We should so wish. We both of us take pleasure in recommending Carniol to anyone whom we know is feeling below par."—Laura M. Manson, 1447 Dufferin St., Toronto. 15-9. Carniol is sold by all good druggists everywhere.

### POOR ADVERTISING.

There's a lot much use in advertising unless you advertise the truth; a string of falseholds most surprising may draw the voters to your booth; and you may sell them shoddy clothing as woolen goods of the highest grade; but they will view your joint with hostility; when once the garments shrink and fade, and vainly will you plan and labor to bring the push back to your door; and every gent will tell his neighbor how he was harpooned in your store. And wives will tell at quilting parties how sick their husbands are and sore, because they fail for those slick snufflers who operate the Green Front store. And school-boys, James and Charles and Clarence, will say, while passing by your mart, "These flim-flam merchants stung our parents and sold them clothes that fell apart." Much wiser are those merchant princes who know that, lies come home to roost; whose well-pleased customer evinces a glad desire their store to boost. Your ads may have the verbal splendor of Old Bill Shakespeare at his best, but if you sell me punk suspenders, insisting that they'll stand the test, and I discover, when I wear 'em, they won't support my trousers—loose—I may have coins, but you won't share 'em; you'll never handle my doubloons.

### Tired Nervous Mothers

are the direct cause of much unhappiness in our homes; their condition irritates and wears upon the husband and often ruins a child's disposition. This condition of the mother is often due to some weakness which makes her entirely unfit to perform her household duties and bear the strain upon her nerves that governing children involve. Every woman who finds herself in this condition should remember that statistics prove that 98 out of every 100 women who suffer from female ills are helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and lose so time in giving it a fair trial.

### Just Folks.

By EDGAR A GUEST

THE LUCK OF AN UNWILLING ORATOR.

I wish I would get sick and couldn't go.

I wish a fire would burn the school house down.

I wish we'd have at least ten feet of snow.

So people couldn't get around the town.

I wish I'd get a black eye in a fight.

I got to speak a piece to-morrow night.

I wish I'd lose my pants or get 'em torn.

I hope Ma cannot find my shirt or hat.

And, having nothing decent to be worn.

She'll say: "I cannot let you go like that!"

But Ma will have my clothes laid out all right.

I got to speak a piece to-morrow night.

Some fellow can get sick and stay away.

Sometimes the school house burns the night before.

Bill Green once broke his leg the very day.

He had to speak a piece, and Brother Moore.

Tore out his Sunday pants right where he sat.

But I don't ever have such luck as that.

Nothing I eat will make me sick to-day.

I couldn't get a black eye if I tried.

Ma's got my Sunday clothes all put away.

I wish I knew a place where I could hide.

But I'll be there, dressed up and frightened white.

I got to speak a piece to-morrow night.

MILNARD'S LINIMENT FOR HEAD-ACHE.

### MEN'S OVERCOATS For Winter

Clearing this month at Merely Give Away Prices

Consider the prices, and then come and look at the Coats we offer at

\$7.90 8.90 10.00 EACH

We have a few left at \$4.95 each, but have not a complete range of sizes.

MEN'S MACINAWS

Made from heaviest Woolen Macinaw Tweeds, in smart full styles, pleated, belted, with two pockets and in best possible finish. Regular \$17.00 each

NOW ONLY 12.90 EACH

The Workingman Can Get the Best Value for his Money Here!

### MEN'S BLUE OVERALL COATS AND PANTS

ONLY 1.35 Per Garment

Men's Cotton Tweed Pants

Dark Striped and heavy weight.

January Sale Price 2.15 EACH

Men's Grey Wool Socks

A SPECIAL LINE, AT 29c. PAIR

### Henry Blair

Insure with the Good, Old, Reliable "QUEEN"

Which has stood "the test" for the last 80 years, particularly in the Big Fires of 1846 and 1892.

Losses settled promptly and without the least hitch. Largest number of policy holders in Newfoundland.

GEO. H. HALLEY, LIMITED, Agents.

P.O. Box 782. Phone 658.

ADRAIN BUILDING. 165 WATER STREET.

Jan 2, to 31st

### N. S. APPLES, Etc.

400 Brix GOOD NOVA SCOTIA APPLES. Brands: WAGNER, BALDWIN and STARKS. 100 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES. Counts 175, 210, 225's.

40 Cases PORTO RICO—210 Count. 50 Boxes CHOICE TABLE APPLES.

BURT & LAWRENCE

14 NEW GOWER STREET.

### Excel Long Rubbers

The Fisherman's Friend

For Men & Boys are made on a particular shape of last, which gives the foot more room and prevents slipping at the heel and instep.

A heavy cloth insole made under a new process which absorbs all moisture, is nicely fitted in to add extra comfort for the wearer.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR "EXCEL" BOOTS. Sold by all reliable dealers from coast to coast. — Distributed by —

Parker & Monroe, Ltd. SHOE STORES.

### JUST ARRIVED!

Best Quality FRENCH IVORY

THE QUALITY LADIES WANT AND ADMIRE.

MIRRORS. BRUSHES. COMBS. FILES. SCISSORS. BRUSH HOLDERS. NAIL POLISHERS. PEN PUMPHOTTLES. PERFUME BOTTLES.

TALCUM HOLDER. TRAYS. JEWEL BOXES. FRAMES. BUD VASES. LAMPS. CLOCKS. CARD SETS. TOILET SETS.

We have a big assortment, and ask you to compare the value of this goods.

### R. H. TRAPNELL, Limited

JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS, 197 Water Street.

### INSURANCE SERVICE

For LIFE INSURANCE or FIRE INSURANCE

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CYRIL J. CAHILL

Offices: LAW CHAMBERS, Duckworth St., representing

THE CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (Home Office: Toronto, Canada) and

The Fidelity Underwriters Fire Insurance Co. (of New York. Total Assets: \$66,590,974.76). N.B.—Inquiries solicited. Absolutely no obligation.

### JUST PUBLISHED Rustler's Valley

— By — CLARENCE E. MULFORD Author of "Bar-20".

How Matt and Baldy cleared up the mystery brooding over Rustlers' Valley and vindicated Matt's good name, makes a swiftly moving, exciting tale.

Prices \$2.25 Post Paid.

S. E. GARLAND

Leading Bookseller & Stationer, 177-9 Water Street.

### Forty-Five Years in the Service of the Public—The Evening Telegram.

**"I Now Feel Fine"**

Mrs. F. C. Murdoch, Box 433, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes:

"I was troubled for years with biliousness, constipation, kidney and liver troubles. I tried many different kinds of medicine, but nothing did me much good until I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I now feel fine, but am never without these pills in the house. Dr. Chase's Ointment has relieved my husband of piles, from which he used to suffer badly."

**DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS**

GERALD E. Distributor.

British Prime Minister Seeks An Understanding With France.

Sir Arthur Currie Asked to Represent Canada at Washington—Arrangements for Loan to Hungary Progressing Favorably.

SEARCHING FOR A NEW LEADER.

LONDON, Jan. 29. There is already a movement on foot to oust Stanley Baldwin from the leadership of the Conservative Party...

MACDONALD SEEKS AN UNDERSTANDING WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 30. Premier MacDonald recently sent a personal letter to Premier Poincaré in which he expressed a desire for settlement of the difficulty between Great Britain and France...

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE TO REPRESENT CANADA AT WASHINGTON.

MONTREAL, Jan. 30. A special from Ottawa says, if Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University, will accept the position of Canadian Plenipotentiary at Washington...

MAGNATES PAYING THE WAY.

LONDON, Jan. 30. John Hodges, Laborite, who was Minister of Lands and Pensions in the Coalition Government, told a gathering of iron and steel magnates last evening that they were the men who preparing the ground for the solution of which most of them were afraid...

CANADIAN CABINET CHANGES.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30. Two changes were announced to-night, namely Hon. Ernest LaPointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to become Minister of Justice, and P. J. A. Carlin, member for Richelieu, to be Minister of Marine and Fisheries in succession to LaPointe.

BAVARIAN MAYOR ASSASSINATED.

MAYENCE, Jan. 30. The Mayor of Rothenheim, Bavarian Palatinate, an adherent of the autonomous movement that province, was assassinated to-day.

FRENCH IMPRISON PROMINENT RHINELANDER.

WIESBADEN, Ger., Jan. 30. A French court martial has sentenced to imprisonment for one year, Paul Soquel, President of the Franco-Rhenish League, and close associate of Doctor Dorteu, one of the Separatist leaders. The charge against Soquel was that he requisitioned in behalf of the Rhineland Republic a consignment of marks intended for the Reichsbank.

BRITAIN WINS OLYMPIC CURLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

CHAMONIX, Jan. 30. Great Britain defeated France today 4 to 4 in the final curling competition, thereby winning the Olympic championship. Sweden was second and France third.

REFERRED TO MONTREAL.

SYDNEY, N.S., Jan. 30. Following adjournment, yesterday February 5, of the wage conference seeking to adjust the differences between the coal miners and Besco, no new local developments are expected during the interim. The adjournment is viewed as a transference of the issue to Montreal, where it is hoped a decision will be reached on which a satisfactory settlement may be based. The miners have refused to do coal for domestic use in Syd-

SHIP OVERBUE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 30. The Marine and Fisheries Department reports that no word has been received about the steamer Papayus, 2831 tons, which sailed Dec. 8th from Antwerp with a cargo of alcohol for Halifax. Fear for the safety of the ship is expressed in shipping circles.

DRY NORTH.

VICTORIA, B.C., Jan. 30. Out of from all sources of supplies by dry United States territory, the far northern areas of British Columbia are to-day without liquor. Liquor stocks in Athol County stores were exhausted before Christmas.

INDIA'S BABY SHOWS.

DELHI, Jan. 30. India's latest novelty, is a series of 300 baby shows, including sixty under native auspices. Lady Reading opened the show in Delhi with impressive ceremony.

COMPANY CENSURED BY CORONER'S JURY.

JACKSON CITY, Ill., Jan. 30. The coroner's jury which investigated the death of 33 men in the explosion at the East Side Mine of the Great Clinch Coal Company last Friday, returned a verdict censuring the company. The verdict said the explosion was caused by a squeeze and fall of coal in old workings. Danger signs had been posted but removed.

THE LOAN OF HUNGARY.

PARIS, Jan. 30. The Reparations Commission yesterday re-elected Louis Barthou, President, and Marquis Guseppi, of Italy, Vice-President. The Commission then held an official session and discussed authorizing the use of guarantees, set aside for settlement of reparations, to insure payment of interest on the projected Hungarian loan. Negotiations are said to be progressing favorably and the matter will be arranged at an early date.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

CHAMONIX, Jan. 30. With to-day's victory over Switzerland, the Canadians complete the elimination of contenders in group two of the hockey programme and will play the winner in group one for the world's championship.

GERMAN PHILANTHROPI.

BERLIN, Jan. 30. Unconditional restoration of Germany's colonies and pre-war rights is the price demanded by the German Colonial Secretary for a new remedy for the prevention of sleeping sickness. He expresses the belief that Germany in the remedy has a powerful political weapon in her hand which places her in a position to force revision of the colonial mandates executed under the Versailles Treaty.

RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA WITHIN TEN DAYS.

LONDON, Jan. 30. Full diplomatic recognition of Soviet Russia by the British Government is expected within ten days, according to political observers conversant with the Government's intentions. These observers say Premier MacDonald is anxious to have recognition an accomplished fact before Parliament meets on Feb. 12.

THREE LIVES LOST IN SEARCH FOR DIAMONDS.

TORONTO, Jan. 30. While the diamond hunting expedition into British Guiana is expected to be financially successful, the search up to the present has been responsible for the death of three white men, one of the Amber exploring party, and several native guides, according to word received here from Lester Mac Gillivray, who is now leading a number of Canadians in the interior of the country.

N. S. LEGISLATURE OPENS FEBRUARY 14TH.

HALIFAX, Jan. 29. Announcement was made to-day that the 166th Assembly of the Nova Scotia Legislature will open here Feb. 14, one week earlier than the opening last year.

WASHED OVERBOARD.

ST. PETER'S, C.B., Jan. 29. Capt. Stewart, of the three-masted schooner Jean P. Anderson, which was blown off her course and came to anchor for repairs, after sailing from Vineyard Haven for Halifax with coal on Jan. 19th, told to-night of the loss at sea a week ago last Monday, of Andy Webber, or Torbay. N.S. Webber was at the wheel and let go his hold for a moment when the vessel lurched and he slipped over the icy side. It happened in the intense darkness of midnight and

there was no possibility of rescue. The schooner was stripped off her sails and ran out a westerly gale under bare poles.

ZAGLOUL'S DAY OF TRIUMPH.

CAIRO, Jan. 29. Yesterday was a day of triumph for Said Zagloul Pasha, leader of the Nationalists, who became Premier of Egypt. Going to and coming from the Palace where he presented the names of his new ministry, Zagloul was given an ovation by such crowds that it was difficult for him to proceed. His morning gala cabinet Zagloul has given preference to men who like himself have suffered terms of imprisonment for their political opinions.

CHARGED WITH JEWELLERY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29. Helen Golden, 29, was held by the police to-day charged with grand larceny in connection with thefts of jewellery worth \$130,000 from Hotel Ambassador here and a hotel of the same name in Atlantic City. The police stated the prisoner posed as a maid to gain access to guests' rooms.

SIR WM. COAKER AT ST. JOHN'S.

ST. JOHN'S, N.B., Jan. 29. Hon. Sir Wm. F. Coaker, of Port Union, Nfld., landed here to-day from the Canadian Pacific liner Metagama, from an extended European tour. En route across the Atlantic the Metagama suffered in severe storms and one of her seamen, Thomas Shaw, 25, of Glasgow, was swept overboard and lost.

BESCO OFFERS 1923 WAGE.

SYDNEY, N.S., Jan. 29. The British Empire Steel Corporation has offered to restore the 1923 rate of pay to miners who went on strike on the sixteenth of the month following the reduction of 20 per cent in wages made on the 15th. Such was the announcement made this afternoon when the wage conference consisting of representatives of Besco and U.M.W. adjourned until Feb. 5 without reaching an agreement. It is expected the offer will be thoroughly canvassed by the miners during the week's recess.

MACDONALD MOVING CAUTIOUSLY.

LONDON, Jan. 29. Prime Minister MacDonald has met with circumstances which have compelled him to go slower, regarding recognition of Russia by Great Britain, than he intended to go when he took office, according to some political writers in the morning papers.

WON'T SELL OIL SHARES.

LONDON, Jan. 29. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced to-day the British Government was not prepared to dispose of its holdings in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The Labor Party has always advocated the retention of the Government's five million shares in the Company which have considerably gained in value since the Royal Dutch shell combine offered the Government £12,000,000 for them.

LADY MEMBER'S CHILDISHNESS.

LONDON, Jan. 29. Miss Dorothy Jewson, Labor member of the House of Commons for Norwich, is coming in for criticism in connection with her starting on Sunday along with a woman friend to walk from London to her constituency, a distance of 115 miles, rather than travel on a train, while the railway engineers and firemen were on strike. She had characterized the members of the National Union of Railwaymen as blacklegs because they had not gone on strike in sympathy with the engineers and firemen.

U.S. RESUMES RELATIONS WITH GREECE.

ATHENS, Jan. 29. The American Government has announced resumption of diplomatic relations with Greece.

MINER'S GRIM DEATH BOLL.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 29. With the removal of five bodies from the workings all the men who were in the Lancashire mine here of the Bards and Tucker Coal Company at the time of the explosion on Saturday afternoon were accounted for. The death list totals 36. Twelve men were saved. Of the 36 victims, 21 were married, and the children made fatherless total 110.

Silvia Arrives

S.S. Silvia, Capt. Mitchell, arrived from New York via Halifax, at three o'clock this morning. The run from Halifax occupied only 41 hours. The captain reports the weather very cold in parts of Canada, the thermometer registering twenty degrees below zero on the passage between New York and Halifax. The following passengers arrived:—From New York: Messrs. J. Shea, T. F. Walsh, C. B. Foster, C. A. Hawley, J. P. Zahradnik, C. Miller, F. Paul, R. Sheppard, J. Kennedy, Mrs. F. M. Hartigan, Misses E. Doyle, Mary Buhles, Mrs. M. Buhles, From Halifax: Mrs. W. Clouston; Messrs. E. Baikin, C. Gottlieb, B. P. Shields, R. R. Stewart, J. E. Wyllie, J. Keenan, J. Murphy, Thos. Kearney, J. Kearney, Mrs. M. Campbell, Miss M. Campbell, Miss H. Finn.

SIDE TALKS. By Ruth Cameron.

PRAYING OR TEASING?

There are many people who do not believe in a personal Deity and who get believe in prayer. That seems strange, but it is because they recognize the psychological value of prayer. They believe even if no attentive Deity is listening, ready to answer, that man, in praying, taps his own inner resources and by a sort of auto-suggestion induces in himself the qualities he prays for. Man asks for peace and peace is his. He asks for courage and suggests courage to himself and rises from his knees, refreshed and strengthened. Whether that strength comes from above or within him, they say, it makes no difference—the end is good, whatever the means.

When Everyone Prays.

There is one time when all of us—great ones, if any, who do not believe in God—are driven to prayer. When we stand on the brink of the precipice and see someone we love slipping over and can do nothing for ourselves and make a passionate outcry to someone to help, I can hardly believe that anyone, even a professed infidel, would not in his heart, if not with his lips, utter some plea then. And yet here is what the highest type of Christian wrote of such a time. Thackeray's beloved little Amy was very ill. He had already lost one child not long before, so the terror must have been even greater on that account. Yet afterwards he wrote in a letter: "I almost thought it seemed wrong for me to pray for her life, for specific requests are an impertinence, I think, and all we should ask of Him is to learn to acquiesce."

There are few of us who could reach to such heights, but to know that there is or has been such courage on earth ought surely to make us ashamed when we merely tease instead of praying.

To Make Two And Two Five.

I don't know what effect it has on the Deity, naturally, but I do feel sure that it can hardly have any good effect on those who offer it. There is an old Russian proverb to this effect: "What men usually ask for when they pray to God is that two and two may not make four."

And I found it restated by a modern writer as: "You have no right to pray for rain for your turpins, when it will ruin somebody else's wheat. You have no right to ask the Almighty—in fact, you can't do it—to make two and two into five. The only prayer to pray is for Endurance and Fortitude."

Endurance and Fortitude are rather harsh words to me. They suggest the old-fashioned conception of this world as a vale of tears to be travelled through as quickly as possible. It seems to me that we may ask for courage, and peace, and serenity, and a sense of the beauty in life, and more wisdom, and more honor, and more kindness.

And I think in praying we shall receive.

In the Realms of Sport

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Last Night's Scores. K. McGrath . . . 151 120 89 360 W. Rees . . . 113 120 129 342 W. Ferns . . . 89 120 123 351 H. Gabriel . . . 73 64 104 241

NO GAME TO-NIGHT.

Owing to the ill-fitness of the weather, to-night's game between the St. Bon's and Guards has been called off. It is likely if the weather conditions permit the game will be played to-morrow night.

BILLIE CLOUSTON A CASUALTY.

As a result of an accident received in the Guards-Pelican game, Billie Clouston will be out of the game for the rest of the season. Billie is suffering from a broken rib and is otherwise mugged up inside. The loss of Clouston is a serious matter for the Guards as he cannot be replaced.

BANKERS' LEAGUE.

The Bankers' League disposed of two games of their schedule, yesterday when the Canadian Bank of Commerce defeated the Bank of Montreal 11 to nothing near the Royal Bank of Canada beat the Bank of Nova Scotia four to two. All teams played well and at times very good hockey was shown, especially is this true of Commerce which is an excellent team and all are very good hockeyists.

Obituary.

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Pleasing Presentation

A very pleasing event took place at the home of Miss Dorothy Frost, 18 Williams' Street, on Monday night last, when a number of her friends gathered to give her a surprise party before her departure abroad. After a pleasant evening had been spent, her friends presented her with an address and a purse of gold, wishing her bon voyage and a pleasant trip. The recipient made a suitable reply, thanking one and all for their kindness and good wishes.

Inter-Club Billiards

The inter-club billiard tournament was continued last night when H. Moore (C. E. L.) defeated E. White (M. G. C. A.) by 37 points. The breaks were:— H. Moore (C. E. L.)—12, 10, 14, 13, 20, 17, 15—101. E. WHITE (M. G. C. A.)—262—10, 17, 21, 10, 11—110. The last game on the C.E.L. board takes place on Friday night at 7.30 between W. Reid and J. E. Angel.

From Cape Race

CAPE RACE, to-day. Wind S. W. light, preceded by fog this morning. S.S. Silvia passed in 10.15 p.m. yesterday. Nothing sighted to-day. Bar. 29.55; Ther. 42.

The Imperial Orchestra for Dances, Theatre, etc. Latest Dance Music. For particulars apply MISS T. POWER. Phone 1848R. Jan 31, 41, m.w.f.

PEPYS BEHIND THE SCENES.

Jan. 29th.—Abroad betimes and to the office, where enough of business to keep me all the morning. Meeting Dr. Robinson, he tells me how he reads my Journal with great interest, and hopes I will continue it, at which I did turn red with pleasure to have my writings thought so highly of. Troubled all the day of my teeth which do ache mightily, so to my dentist's and to have them treated; in great pain all the time, and no stomach for food all the rest of the day.

Jan. 30th.—A whole holiday, so lay till past ten o'clock. Then up and to the Enquiry. Mr. Gillis in the box, and his evidence mighty interesting, but I notice how he smiles very often, and is, I think, because he knows some things he is not asked to tell, and these things of more ordinary interest. This I did say to him, which causes him to smile the more. Home, and on the way, to talk with Mr. Parsons, that once did edit the Telegram sheet, and is now the Governor of the Prison. He tells me of his news sheet days, and the things that did happen in his time. To the Club, where I play my billiard tournament with Mr. Freeman, but my game not so good as it has been, and I make but a poor showing. Coming home, I took a toss on the ice, and my knees badly wrenched, which makes me now to limp of both legs, and indeed, I am the most unlucky of mortals. My wife, in bathing it in hot water, did much ease the pain, but I was not able to walk up the stairs without being helped. Povey to see me and tells me how Mr. Walsh that is the usher at the Enquiry, had receive a letter from some washing woman, that did ask him, since other women could bring their knitting there, that they be allowed to listen to the hearing over their wash tubs. Mr. Walsh did reply to them, however, that he would have no dirty linen washed in the Legislative Chamber. This, I think, a very proper answer, being enough of dirty linen already washed.

NOTICE TO MY PATRONS.

I have rented my shop, but I will still continue my work at the rear of my dwelling, JAMES RENDELL, Electric Repairer, etc., 16 King's Road.—Jan 31, 11

Pleasing Playlet

ROSE O' MY HEART. Last night's performance of the comedy "Rose O' My Heart" at the Holy Cross Schools, was played before a large and delighted audience. The hall was thronged to the doors. Standing room was at a premium, and many were unable to gain admittance. The play is a typical Irish love story, in which the web of romance is woven around Mr. Percie Jardine and Miss Molly Moran, who represent the one a Dublin artist, the other a simple country lass. The performers were thoroughly at home in their parts and all deserved the repeated applause of the audience. Miss Molly Moran and Mr. Percie Jardine both starred in the difficult roles they enacted, and of the others no more need be said than that they played their parts from beginning to end.

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St. John's Municipal Council

In accordance with the terms of Section 238 of the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921, the following statements of Estimated Revenue and Expenditure, for the current year are published:—

Table with columns: Estimated Revenue, Estimated Expenditure, and St. John's Municipal Council for Year 1924. Includes items like Cr. Balance from 1923, Stock Tax, Sprinkling Streets, etc.

\$415,427.50

</

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

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

**Examination of Mr. Meaney (continued).**

A.—Before I left, no.

Q.—When did you leave?

A.—I think it was the 10th or 12th of January—the 12th, I think.

**COMMISSIONER—**Did you and Miller go together?

A.—Yes, we went on the "Rosaline" I believe.

**MR. HUNT—**You and Miss Miller?

**COMMISSIONER—**Mr. Miller.

**MR. HUNT—**On what date did you arrive at Halifax?

A.—On the 14th. We spent two days in Halifax. Mr. McDougall and party were to leave Sydney enroute for Montreal, and we were to meet them at Truro.

Q.—Then you met them at Truro?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Miller with you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Whom did you meet at that time?

A.—Mr. D. H. McDougall, I think two other McDougalls—at any rate one other McDougall—Mr. H. B. Gillis, Kelly Butler (McDougall's private secretary) and some others in the party, I think unofficially.

**COMMISSIONER—**Mr. Miller said two McDougalls and a staff.

**MR. HUNT—**Do you remember how you travelled? In what class, 1st or 2nd?

A.—First class.

**COMMISSIONER—**I think Mr. Miller said "We had a parlor car and afterwards a drawing room section."

A.—It was not from choice, but from necessity. When we applied for berths, there were none obtainable.

**COMMISSIONER—**A very happy necessity, I should imagine.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with McDougall or any of the party?

A.—Yes, Mr. McDougall.

**COMMISSIONER—**Which McDougall?

A.—H. McDougall.

**MR. HUNT—**Where was this conversation held?

A.—The day we joined the train at Truro. The first day Mr. McDougall and I perhaps discussed the matter in the drawing room car.

Q.—Who was with you?

A.—We were alone at first.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. McDougall?

A.—I told him the reason I was there was that I was going to Montreal to discuss with him again the obtaining of this amount now named \$300,000. When I told him of the amount he expressed great surprise, he thought it was incredible, and he said: "Is Squires crazy?"

Q.—Did you have any other conversation?

A.—Yes, with him again in the presence of Jim Miller.

Q.—At what time?

A.—The same day, perhaps the same hour.

Q.—What was said?

A.—It was practically the same conversation, about the \$300,000 for the elimination of the two classes.

**COMMISSIONER—**And was the same doubt as to the sanity of Sir Richard Squires expressed?

**WITNESS—**Yes.

**MR. HUNT—**Was anybody else present besides Miller?

A.—I think that later Mr. Gillis joined the company, and the conversation became general.

Q.—When you say the conversation became general, do you mean that everybody joined in or that the subjects became general?

A.—The same subject was discussed in general. They all expressed their opinions, and all appeared surprised.

that; but I am not quite sure how many times.

Q.—Did you meet any of the Company officials or directors there?

A.—I did not meet Mr. D. H. McDougall after that, nor had I any conversation with him because I regarded it as hopeless.

**COMMISSIONER—**How long were you away altogether?

A.—Four or five weeks.

**MR. HUNT—**Do you remember Mr. Meaney if you went to Sydney at all?

A.—I do remember going there.

Q.—Why did you go to Sydney?

A.—I went to Sydney at the request that Sir Richard Squires personally made to me in the Ritz Carlton Hotel, Montreal, to meet Mr. D. H. McDougall in connection with the Wabana trouble that was then on.

Q.—Do you remember when you went to Sydney? Was it before or after you had been in Montreal?

A.—I think we left Montreal to go to Sydney.

Q.—You say it was afterwards you went to Sydney. Whom did you meet at Sydney?

A.—Mr. D. H. McDougall and Mr. H. B. Gillis.

Q.—Where did you meet them?

A.—In the Steel Company's office at Sydney.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with them and what about?

A.—Labor, as Mr. McDougall was a busy man, he having some labor troubles at Sydney to attend to.

**COMMISSIONER—**Was there anything exchanged in the conversation about this money proposal?

A.—I do not remember the matter being brought up with Mr. McDougall.

**MR. HUNT—**Was the matter brought up by you or anybody?

A.—Not to my recollection, except that it was mentioned casually.

**MR. HUNT—**And you arrived home later on?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember about what time?

A.—In the early part of February.

Q.—Did you meet Sir Richard Squires on your arrival or shortly after your arrival?

A.—I was sick when I arrived and I did not see him for some time after that.

Q.—Did Mr. Miller come home with you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember what time Mr. Miller came?

A.—The same time as I did; he came on the same boat.

Q.—Did anything happen after Mr. Miller's arrival here in connection with this matter?

A.—Mr. Miller was sick and he sent for me one day to go and see him. In fact we were both sick on arrival here, but I was well when he sent for me.

**COMMISSIONER—**It was your turn first to be sick and when you got all right; then it was Mr. Miller's turn to be sick. Is that it?

A.—No, sir, that is not correct.

**COMMISSIONER—**What is correct then?

A.—If it is of any importance I might say that Mr. Miller was very sick on arrival here and remained ill for six weeks afterwards.

**COMMISSIONER—**Then there was a time when you were recovered and that he was ill; and when he was ill and you were not. But the question is what took place when he sent for you?

A.—(Witness)—When Mr. Miller sent for me I went to his house and he showed me correspondence with reference to the matter that has been detailed here from Mr. Gillis wherein he was accused.

**MR. LEWIS—**Are you quoting from that correspondence?

**COMMISSIONER—**Mr. Miller showed you correspondence will do.

**MR. HUNT—**What correspondence?

A.—From Mr. Gillis about the forty-six thousand dollars.

Q.—Where is that correspondence?

A.—Jim Miller has it in his possession.

**COMMISSIONER—**That has been put in already. I would like the witness to see if that is the letter Mr. Miller showed him so that he can identify it? (Letter shown to witness).

A.—Yes, sir, this is one of the letters. It is marked J.J.M. 35.

Q.—This letter referred to statements made by officials in Montreal?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he do then?

A.—He asked me to take the matter up with Sir Richard Squires.

A.—And did you take the matter up with Sir Richard?

A.—Yes, I wrote him a letter early in March outlining the whole situation.

**COMMISSIONER—**If you have the letter, Mr. Hunt, I would like to see it?

**MR. HUNT** (Produces letter to witness)—Is that the letter you are referring to?

**WITNESS—**Yes; that is the letter, sir.

**MR. HUNT—**I would like to have it read.

**COMMISSIONER—**I am going to read it.

**COMMISSIONER** reads letter.

(Letter appeared in synopsis of issue of Jan. 25.)

**COMMISSIONER—**There is another letter, dated February 27th, 1923, which I do not think we have had before here. It purports to refer

to Sir Richard Squires and is a copy Miller.

(Appeared in issue of 26th inst.)

**COMMISSIONER—**The Controller referred to is yourself, Mr. Meaney, is it?

A.—No, sir, that is the Comptroller of the Company.

Q.—Who is he?

A.—A Mr. Doak, an official of the Company.

**MR. LEWIS—**May I see that copy?

**COMMISSIONER—**Yes, after I have marked it.

**MR. HUNT—**Did you receive any reply to that letter?

**WITNESS—**A day or two following Sir Richard Squires requested me to see him.

Q.—How?

A.—By phone; either by himself or by his Secretary.

Q.—Did you see him?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where?

A.—In Dr. Campbell's residence.

**MR. HUNT—**Was anybody else present besides Sir Richard and yourself?

A.—Dr. Campbell was there with Sir Richard when I went there; but when I went in Dr. Campbell went out.

Q.—What was the nature of the conversation that took place between yourself and Sir Richard?

A.—The conversation was about this letter that I wrote him. He asked me why I had written that to him and as to why I did not come to tell him what I had stated in the letter. He also asked me to get in touch with the Auditor's, who were then on their way of St. John's on the S.S. Digby.

Q.—For what purpose?

A.—To try and arrange this matter and to keep him out of it; and I promised to do so.

Q.—Was anything said as to the plight Miller was in?

A.—No, I don't think I do not recollect anything in particular being said about Miller by Sir Richard Squires.

**COMMISSIONER—**Was there nothing said about the gruesome picture drawn about Miller and his household?

A.—I mentioned the condition that Miller was in to Sir Richard.

**COMMISSIONER—**Was Sir Richard concerned about it at all?

A.—No.

**MR. HUNT—**You say Sir Richard asked you why you had written the letter. Was he vexed about it?

A.—He resented my having done so.

**MR. LEWIS—**What did he say?

A.—He asked me why I wrote it.

**COMMISSIONER—**Was it the words he used or the tone in which he expressed the words that you judged he resented it?

A.—He said I could have come and talked with him instead of putting it on record; and I inferred that he resented the letter.

**COMMISSIONER—**The inference you got was not what he said; but the way he said it.

**WITNESS—**I told him I would take the matter up with the Auditors when they arrived.

This was before the burglary?

A.—Yes.

**COMMISSIONER—**This was the early part of the year.

Q.—What happened then?

A.—He came to my office at the Controller's Department.

Q.—After having consulted with Mr. Miller what was done?

A.—Mr. Miller gave me those cheques, he had to have them checked up at the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Q.—Did you have them checked?

A.—I had them verified by Mr. Young. He was the assistant manager or the manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Manager, I think.

**COMMISSIONER—**At any rate he was one of the officials at the Bank of Nova Scotia?

**MR. HUNT—**You say that you had them checked up by him?

A.—I took them to the office and stood at the counter and told him that I wanted the amounts deposited as having been represented to be verified by reference to the records of the Bank, and he told me that they were correct.

Q.—Did you have that information for the auditors?

A.—Yes. The auditors came to my office. I told them that I had these papers, and that Miller was absolutely innocent so far as the accusations of Squires were concerned, and that I could produce the vouchers for their inspection; but that I would not deliver them to them until they had investigated the matter, and told Miller that they were satisfied as to his innocence.

Q.—Then what took place?

A.—They went about whatever they had to do, and later returned to me, after three or four days, and Tasman handed me a copy of a type-written exoneration of Jim Miller, signed by Tasman or Kempton, or one of them.

**COMMISSIONER—**That is already in J.J.M. 18.

**MR. HUNT—**You gave that to Miller?

A.—He had delivered one to Miller and gave me a copy of it.

Q.—What did you do with the drafts?

A.—I returned them to Miller. I would not give them to the auditors, but I understand he gave them to the auditors. That is my recollection.

Q.—Is that, so far as you know, all that happened in connection with that matter?

A.—I then wrote Sir Richard, in my own handwriting to tell him.

**MR. LEWIS—**Have you the letter?

A.—No. It was subsequent to the date of the certificate, I think.

**MR. HUNT—**The certificate, J.J.M. 18, is dated March 26th. Was it within a few days of that that you were satisfied of satisfaction to all concerned and would not be referred to you. To what does that refer?

**MR. LEWIS—**I think the letter must speak for itself.

**COMMISSIONER—**It apparently refers to the matter that had been discussed at Dr. Campbell's, and that was about getting in touch with the auditors, who were then on their way.

**WITNESS—**What I understood by satisfactory was that Mr. Miller was satisfied that the Company would not proceed against him. The auditors were satisfied that Mr. Miller was innocent of the accusations made against him, and he had no fear of any consequences.

**MR. HUNT—**The Company was satisfied. Was Sir Richard satisfied?

**MR. LEWIS—**He cannot speak for Sir Richard.

**COMMISSIONER—**He is only speaking of what he meant by that, and he must have had in mind some satisfaction arising between the parties concerned in this matter. The satisfaction to Mr. Miller would be obvious to that he was exonerated. The satisfaction to the Company is also obvious. They were satisfied if the money was used in the way that they intended. And I think the satisfaction of Sir Richard is also pretty obvious.

**MR. LEWIS—**It is for this witness to express that opinion?

**COMMISSIONER—**I do not think that it would have much weight with me.

**MR. HUNT—**Was there anything else done by you in connection with these matters?

**COMMISSIONER—**I should have thought it satisfactory to Mr. Miller if he had not merely been cleared, but if some explanation had been given to him as to why he had ever been accused.

**WITNESS—**I have no recollection of anything else being done.

**MR. LEWIS—**If your honor please, you must be impressed with the thought that I should be permitted to have some reasonable opportunity for reviewing the testimony of this witness, and arranging my papers for his cross-examination.

**COMMISSIONER—**You are not prepared to deal with him at the moment as fully as you would wish.

**MR. LEWIS—**I think that must be apparent to everybody.

**COMMISSIONER—**Would you be prepared to go on with the cross-examination on Monday morning if we could go on to-day with another witness. Are there any other witnesses available?

**MR. WARREN—**We could have Mrs. Harsant here at 2.30, but we would like to hear the cross-examination of Mr. Meaney before calling her.

**COMMISSIONER—**I am very much disappointed that I am not able to go straight on.

**MR. LEWIS—**It seems to me that if Mrs. Harsant could be put on the stand it would occupy the afternoon until 6 o'clock. I have a large amount of correspondence to examine before I can go on with the cross-examination of this witness.

**COMMISSIONER—**I have to consider the public, and it is my duty to keep going with this, and not to be at a standstill. If we can have Mrs. Harsant here this afternoon I should be glad, but I can see that it may not be the most convenient course.

**MR. LEWIS—**I can see no reason for embarrassment. Her testimony can be taken.

**COMMISSIONER—**But I am informed by the gentlemen on the other side of the table, who know best, that it may not be convenient to call Mrs. Harsant now. It is really impossible to call Mrs. Harsant.

**MR. WARREN—**I would do it with the greatest reluctance.

**COMMISSIONER—**At the same time I do not want anyone to have a grievance.

**MR. WARREN—**I do not want to defame the commission in any way whatever. We will put Mrs. Harsant in the box provided we shall have an opportunity of recalling her.

**COMMISSIONER—**You shall certainly have the opportunity given you.

**MR. WARREN—**It will be understood that her examination in chief will not be concluded.

(Dr. Modell Sworn. Examined by Mr. C. E. Hunt.)

Q.—Were you at any time connected with the Daily Star?

A.—Yes, I was editor.

Q.—The paper was owned by a Company, was it not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the name of the Company?

A.—At first it was the "St. John's Daily Star Publishing Company," but later on it was changed.

**COMMISSIONER—**Were the two companies registered?

A.—No. I think the papers were drawn up for the alteration of the name, but at first it was the St. John's Daily Star Publishing Co.

**MR. HUNT—**The company was incorporated?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you a director?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you an officer?

A.—President.

Q.—What office did you have?

A.—President.

Q.—Who had charge of the finances of the business?

A.—The business manager.

Q.—Who was the business manager?

A.—Different ones at different times.

**MR. HUNT—**In 1920 who was business manager?

A.—I am not very clear about that but if I remember rightly it was Mr. LeGrow at first and then Mr. Goodland. I think they were in office the same year.

Q.—You were not business manager?

A.—Not at any time.

Q.—Did your company have a bank account?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where was that bank account?

A.—I can only speak of the beginning; after that I don't know. I would only know of that because at the beginning of the operations we were first at the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Q.—Do you know just when that was?

A.—1914 or 1915.

Q.—Where was your bank account in 1920?

A.—I do not know.

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# STEER BROS.

Jan 26, 23, 3.

Q.—Was your own salary paid by cheque?

A.—No. I think it was sometimes cash and sometimes cheque.

Q.—But you do not know on what bank your cheque was drawn?

A.—No.

**COMMISSIONER—**You noticed it was a cheque for the bank?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew there was a bank account?

A.—I know there was one at the time at the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

**MR. HUNT—**Do you remember when that was?

A.—No, I don't remember, but it would be in 1920, I think.

Q.—Do you know if a bank account was ever kept at the Royal Bank of Canada?

A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Who signed the cheques?

A.—Mr. Miller.

Q.—Yes, for the company?

A.—The cheque was called for the President and the Secretary Treasurer.

**COMMISSIONER—**By you and the Secretary?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was the Secretary?

A.—The only Secretary the Company had was Mr. Thistle.

**MR. HUNT—**You would have to sign cheques as president?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you sign them?

A.—Whenever the cheques were drawn. The company's finances were not always done that way.

Q.—Did you know if he on the bank?

**COMMISSIONER—**Probably there was something in the bank to draw on.

Q.—Did you know if he on the bank?

A.—Cheques were frequently drawn,

Q.—And they were always signed by you?

A.—Yes.

**MR. HUNT—**Then if they were drawn very frequently surely you would remember on what bank they were drawn.

A.—I have told you I remember the Bank of Nova Scotia for the beginning but when the financing was at the Bank of Commerce, financing was very different thing, I have no definite knowledge of it; the financing was done directly between Mr. Goodland and Squires and Winter's office.

Q.—You never drew cheques then?

A.—No.

**COMMISSIONER—**During that period (Continued on page 5.)

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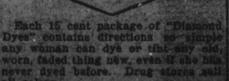
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# The Enquiry Conducted By T. Hollis Walker, K.C.

(Continued from page 4.)

the financing of the Daily Star was done directly between Mr. Goodland and Squires and Winter's office?

A—No connection with it. I have no definite knowledge of it.

MR. HUNT—You know Miss Miller was Secretary to Sir Richard?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you ever ring her up for any money?

A—I don't remember. It would be outside my usual business.

Q—It is possible that you did ring her up?

A—It is possible, but it would be very rare.

MR. HUNT—You were paid a regular salary?

A—Weekly.

Q—Do you remember if you were ever paid by cheque?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you remember if that was paid through Squires and Winter's office?

A—No.

Q—It was never paid through them?

A—No. You mean by cheque?

Q—Either cheque or cash?

A—If it was cash I would not know if it had come through Squires and Winter's office.

COMMISSIONER—Not unless someone came from there with it or told you it came from there?

A—No.

MR. HUNT—How did you know that Mr. Goodland was financing through Squires and Winter?

A—I could not tell you that definitely; that is the conclusion I came to; I have no definite knowledge of it.

Q—If your salary was paid at any time by cheque, I take it that you would be one of the parties to the cheque?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you know if in 1921 the Daily Star Publishing Company had any account at the Bank of Nova Scotia?

A—I don't know that.

Q—Do you remember having signed a cheque on behalf of the Daily Star Publishing Company?

A—Yes.

Q—Was that cheque drawn by you, doctor? (Shown signed by me.)

A—It was signed by me.

Q—Do you remember having signed that?

A—Oh, yes, I signed it.

Q—Can that bring to your mind whether or not at that time the Publishing company had an account at the Bank of Nova Scotia?

COMMISSIONER—That is the 28th March, 1921.

MR. HUNT—Under your Articles of Association cheques were to be signed by the President and Secretary?

A—Yes.

Q—That is not so signed?

A—No.

Q—That stamp of the Daily Star Publishing Company has no room for "Secretary"?

A—No, sir.

COMMISSIONER—Just let me look at that.

Q—At no time then would this cheque be of any value?

A—Not as a cheque.

Q—Never was?

A—No.

COMMISSIONER—Not in any period of the history of the company?

A—No.

MR. HUNT—Do you remember the circumstances under which this cheque was signed?

A—Yes.

Q—Will you tell us what they were?

A—The cheque was brought to me as it is now, except for the signature, by Sir Richard Squires, who asked for my signature to it and for a reason he explained or admitted that it was associated with, I signed it.

COMMISSIONER—What was the reason?

A—The reason, Mr. Commissioner, was a conversation I had previously had with Miss Miller; that would be some considerable time before, when Sir Richard was out of the country; she had dropped into the office casually; the conversation led to the difficulty which she was experiencing in financing things and she made the remark that she had to borrow pretty freely from her brother. I understood it was between forty or fifty thousand dollars and she took the position that Sir Richard would have to look after him when he returned. When this cheque came to me and it was issued it was associated in my mind at once with the transactions to which Miss Miller had referred. I intuited that it was connected with those transactions.

COMMISSIONER—What did you say?

A—It would be very vague, because as a matter of fact I did not discuss the matters; I did not want to know of them.

MR. HUNT—You did say something to him?

A—I might have said to him that I presumed this was to look after the finances that Miss Miller had been arranging. Then I put my signature to

was the whole capital of the company?

A—No.

Q—Were there any debentures?

A—No.

Q—Any charges upon the assets?

A—You are asking me about business matters to which I cannot testify.

Q—You would know as President?

A—I don't know.

Q—Had they any buildings?

A—Generally, yes. They had machinery and plant.

Q—Was that encumbered?

A—At the beginning it would be encumbered.

Q—Was it always encumbered?

A—No.

Q—Who paid it off?

A—It paid off the encumbrance itself.

Q—What has become of the machinery now since 1921?

A—I think it has been realized by the liquidators.

Q—What has been done with the proceeds?

A—I could not tell you that.

Q—You were not one of the happy shareholders?

A—I was.

Q—You got none of it?

A—No.

Q—I should think that if they were valuable assets that when the liquidators came in they would be realized and the proceeds distributed with the three shareholders.

MR. LEWIS—He was not one of the "happy" ones.

COMMISSIONER—I thought he was one of the happy ones. I mean you would have been happy if you had got \$100 on a \$10.00 share, but you have not even got the \$10.00 back?

A—I don't know.

Q—Have you got anything back?

A—I have not.

Q—It was suggested that Sir Richard had offered, presumably as security, the Daily Star paper to the amount of \$20,000.00. I want to see if that was worth anything at all. Was there anything at all in connection with the Daily Star paper to act as security?

A—There was the plant and the good-will of the paper.

Q—But that did not pay. That was a liability not an asset.

A—It has to be proved yet that it did not pay.

Q—Why did you go into liquidation?

A—I am afraid that it is a matter you will have to take up with Sir Richard.

Q—I want to know if you can give me any suggestion why it should have to go into liquidation?

A—I could not.

Q—It was stated that the company was insolvent; has it paid its debt?

A—I could not tell.

Q—Has it paid Sir Richard Squires the \$124,000 which he says they owe him?

A—I could not tell you that.

Q—You are President of the Company and you don't know whether the company has paid this debt. You don't know if there was anything whatever which really could be called security in connection with this company?



**Cuticura Quickly Clears The Scalp of Dandruff**

On retiring, gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and promote hair growth.

*Prepared by Cuticura Soap Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.*

Q—Did Sir Richard during that time or afterwards speak to you about them or tell you of their mission here?

A—I don't know, Mr. Walker, whether he did or not. I know that he was anxious to meet them, and that I arranged for the introduction. My brother introduced Mr. D. H. McDougall to him.

COMMISSIONER—Yes, we know he was anxious to meet them, but what we want to know now is whether he told you on what account he was anxious to meet them. Did you ever say anything as to the purpose behind his desire of meeting these people?

A—Not at the time.

Q—Afterwards?

A—It was understood.

Q—Did you discuss it afterwards?

A—It was discussed between Sir Richard and myself after they had gone.

Q—Now can you tell me just what these discussions were? What did he say?

A—The first was in connection with the \$100,000.00 that he was supposed to get from the company.

Q—He told you he was going to get \$100,000.00?

A—No, he told me he was hoping to get it.

Q—Did he say which company, or simply speak of them together?

A—I understand it was from Mr. D. H. McDougall.

Q—Was he of the Dominion com-

## To-Night—Repeated Vaudeville Bill at the Crescent

Owing to hundreds unable to gain admittance last night it has been decided to repeat this big show to-night.

### DON'T MISS THIS MONSTER SHOW

<b>Ward and Kelly</b> The Melody Boys, in "CHILLI CON CARNE."	<b>Henry Diamond</b> Plaintive Melodies from an Everyday Saw.
<b>Dan &amp; Dolly Delmar</b> in Songs and Dramatic offerings.	<b>Dr. Kuremquick &amp; Company</b> in a twenty-minute scream—"OLD BROWN'S BODY."

See the Film Sensation "REPORTED MISSING," starring OWEN MOORE—Packed with thrills and laughs.

### FRIDAY NIGHT—BIG AMATEUR CONTEST

pany?

A—I don't know. He was president of the Nova Scotia Company, and he was still Jim's boss on Bell Island.

COMMISSIONER—Yes. Did he tell you anything else?

A—Well, he sent for me, I don't just remember the date. I think I met him at the Prime Minister's office. It was suggested that Mr. Meany would go to Montreal and consult with Mr. McDougall about the \$100,000.00.

Q—Was that before you got advances of money or obtained any money? We want to get that period fixed.

A—He was meeting the Steel Company officials all the time they were here.

Q—After they were gone, did he say anything to you in the interval between that time and the time of his going away on the 8th of August?

A—No.

Q—He did not say anything at that time?

A—No.

Q—Then this time you are speaking of must have been after his return?

A—Soon after his return, I think, in 1921.

MR. WARREN—We are speaking now about the period in August, 1920, just before he went on his vacation. You have already sworn that he told you to approach your brother for money, and in the last resort Mr. Meany. Do you remember that?

A—Yes.

Q—Well, now, before Sir Richard went in August, 1920, you said that his bank account was overdrawn. Do you know if Sir Richard knew that?

A—Yes, I am quite sure that he did.

Q—Do you know why he knew?

A—Well, I know that my brother, a week or two—probably a month before he left—had been into his house in the evenings, and I think they were discussing finances.

Q—We don't want what you think, we want what you know.

A—Well, I gathered it from my brother afterwards.

COMMISSIONER—That is just the trouble. There seems to be a great deal which you gathered from your brother. We shall have to discriminate between what was told you by your brother and what came directly from Sir Richard. It would assist me greatly, I think, if you only told us of things which occurred directly between you and Sir Richard Squires. You may have known that the account was overdrawn, and thought he knew it. You never mentioned it to Sir Richard yourself, did you? About the account being overdrawn?

A—I don't know whether I did or not. He knew the account was overdrawn.

Q—Did he ever mention it to you?

A—He knew any time he came to the office the state of the account. I probably mentioned it to him each time I saw him.

Q—Then you did mention it to him sometimes?

A—Yes, and when Sir Richard went away he knew that my brother was going to finance the account.

MR. WARREN—Will you try and speak a little louder, Mr. Harsant. There were two notes coming due at

her does she know where the meetings were held?

MR. WARREN—Very well, then. (To witness.) Do you know where the meetings were held?

A—Yes, at Sir Richard's house.

COMMISSIONER—They were meetings between Sir Richard and her brother. (To witness.) Were you present at any of them?

Witness—I don't think so.

COMMISSIONER—When you say that you know such meetings took place, do you mean that your brother told you?

A—No, but I probably went up in the car that took my brother to Sir Richard's house, and sometimes entered the house. I would leave my brother there and later call back for him at twelve o'clock and he would not be ready to leave until three in the morning.

COMMISSIONER—That is some evidence that he was at Sir Richard's house, but he might have gone there to see any of the occupants.

MR. LEWIS—Your Honour, while this is not a trial, it seems to me to be a matter of very great and serious consequence, and should be conducted in an orderly way, and witnesses should be allowed to testify to facts unless they are qualified to answer of their own knowledge.

COMMISSIONER—By this time, Mr. Lewis, we ought to be quite accustomed to the fashion in Newfoundland of witnesses not answering the questions put to them but to give an answer to some question that has not been put to them at all. But in this case the question is quite justified by the answer, which is: "I knew my brother was going to the house; on several occasions I went up with him and called for him, and after waiting for him brought him away." (To witness.) That is what you said?

A—Yes.

MR. WARREN—Did you see Mr. McInnis when he was here?

A—Yes.

MR. LEWIS—I did not get that.

COMMISSIONER—She met Mr. McInnis when he was here.

MR. WARREN—Did you perform an errand for Mr. McInnis at any time?

Witness—Yes.

Q—Will you tell us exactly what you did?

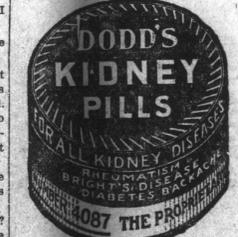
MR. LEWIS—Has it any relation to this transaction?

A—Yes.

MR. WARREN—Was that the message from Mr. Butler?

A—Yes. I have the message home.

COMMISSIONER—"I got a message" (Continued on page 8.)



### MUTT AND JEFF

WHEN A GUY'S IN LOVE HE GETS SILLY.

—By Bud Fisher.

I SAVED A LADY'S DOG FROM BEING KILLED YESTERDAY AND WHEN SHE GAVE ME HER CARD I DISCOVERED SHE'S THE DUCHESS OF FLATBUSH! SHE'S WAITING ME TO CALL!

SO I'M DOLLING UP A BIT, A NIFTY TONIC ON MY BEAN AND A FRAGRANT PERFUME ON MY CLOTHES. WILL BOOST MY PERSONALITY! NOW I'LL CALL HER UP! M-A-A-DELICIOUS ODOR!

FLATBUSH—DOUBLE 'O' DOUBLE 'SIX' DOUBLE 'NINE'—RIGHTO!

JEFF, I'LL BET YOU AIN'T TAKEN A BATH THIS YEAR! YOU SMELL TERRIBLE!

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(Founded in 1878 by W. J. Herder.)

# Evening Telegram

The Evening Telegram, Ltd., Proprietors.

All communications should be addressed to the Evening Telegram, Ltd., and not to individuals.

Thursday, January 31, 1924.

## Trade Review

### Comments.

We are glad to find that the Trade Review also believes that the time has come when taxation in Newfoundland should be reduced. In its reference to the matter on December 26th it remarks, 'Is it not time that the daily papers, which profess to serve the public and to be moulders of public opinion, should get busy on this vitally important matter?'

We prefer to consider that the use of the word "press" in the comment was due either to ignorance of its meaning, or to lack of observation, rather than to any intention of being offensive. We have yet to find any newspapers from abroad that give their space more liberally to matters which are primarily concerned with the welfare of the public than do the local dailies. Charitable institutions, associations engaged in the social uplift of humanity and in furthering the work of the churches, movements to aid distress or to combat disease, campaigns to foster education or to instruct the citizens regarding fire prevention—all of them and others as well are given the use of the columns of the daily papers freely and willingly. That is serving, and not professing to serve, the public in the truest sense of the word.

The Trade Review confesses to a lamentable lack of observation when it suggests that it is time for the other papers to get busy on this vitally important matter; otherwise it would have noticed that in the editorial of December 12th, and again on December 27th, the Telegram dealt with this very important question. It is true the manner in which we dealt with it differed in one important respect from that adopted by the Trade Review. We stressed the necessity of combining with a reduction of taxation the reduction of expenditure, which is a feature that our contemporary does not seem to consider of sufficient concern to call for a single comment of its own.

We refer the Trade Review to these issues of the Evening Telegram in order to refresh its memory, or to observe that at least one of the daily papers has already directed public opinion to this matter which is to day second in importance to one only of which we will refer in due course.

In another column of the Trade Review appears an article suggesting a school for fishermen, and it is good enough to credit us with endorsing its previous reference to the subject. If our contemporary will again refer to the files of the Telegram, it will find this idea outlined as far back as October 2nd, and referred to again on December 10th and December 11th. We are glad at all times to have the support of the Trade Review, and we shall readily endorse any good suggestions that it may bring forward, but our modesty forbids us from setting the seal of approval on our ideas, however much they may appeal to us.

# Enquiry Into Section II. Nears Conclusion

## Examination of Mr. H. B. Gillis -- Important Correspondence Read.

On Tuesday when the Commissioner resumed the afternoon session Mr. Winter made application for an order permitting inspection and liberty to take copies of the account of L. R. Curtis Bank Nova Scotia, R. A. Squires or Squires & Winter account, and the account of R. A. Squires at the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Application was made under Sec. 5, chap. 92 of the Bankers Act. Mr. Howley objected that the Act was not applicable to the proceedings. After considerable argument on the matter the Commissioner made the order and allowed two days' notice.

The Attorney General then resumed his cross-examination of Mr. Curtis re the notes the witness had taken of his first conversation with Mr. Miller on the subject of the latter's statement. These notes were made at the request of Sir Richard Squires, the witness said. They were written on a House of Assembly pad two hours or so after the conversation. The witness could not accurately place the date when he first told Mr. Lewis about having made these notes. At first he thought it was on the previous Sunday and then he decided it was on Saturday. The Commissioner remarked that there was a great variation in the witness' evidence, and it called him no wonder when so many people could not remember what transpired in 1920. The Attorney General then took the memo, which read as follows:—

### MEMO SUBMITTED BY L. R. CURTIS ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON RE INTERVIEW WITH MILLER.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1923. Mr. J. J. Miller called me by phone at about 12.15, and asked for my appointment. I told him to come right over. He came to the office; and stated that he wished me to arrange an interview with Sir Richard Squires for him. I told him I would see what I could do and phone him. He said that if he and Sir Richard could get together for a few minutes he was sure the row between Meany and Squires could be adjusted. I suggested that he go back to his office and I would phone him if I could arrange an appointment for him.

When speaking to Sir Richard I asked him if he would see Miller, who was very anxious to have a short appointment. Sir Richard replied that under the circumstances he could not see Miller; that Miller was a witness against him in the matter of the Meany charges, and that an interview would be improper and out of the question.

After Sir Richard's departure I phoned Miller and asked him to come and see me. I did not wish to bluntly refuse him an appointment with Sir Richard without explaining why such was out of the question. He came over immediately and stayed from one until nearly two.

I explained that Sir Richard could not give him an interview, and that when the matter was mentioned he would not hear of it. That he wished to reach the ears of Sir Richard, his best course would be to talk the matter over with one of Sir Richard's friends who might in turn take the matter up with Sir Richard. I further said that I was unauthorized to discuss any phase of this matter on behalf of Sir Richard Squires, but that should he (Miller) care to discuss any phase of the matter with me, I would if the matter seemed to me worth mentioning, possibly bring it up when next speaking with him on political matters. I told him further that as far as he (Miller) personally was concerned I had never heard Sir Richard say anything unfriendly but that on the other hand he had often referred to the splendid political support he had had in 1919 and since from Mr. Miller, Jean, his sister, and his large circle of friends at Bell Island—and that under the circumstances it was probably against his personal wishes that at the present time he could not hold any discussion with him; that he would be a witness at the enquiry, 'Is there a way out anyway?' I asked.

MILLER—"Yes there is. I have consulted with two K.C.'s—one in Halifax and one in Montreal, and they tell me that there is. That there has been a charge made against Squires that cannot be explained satisfactorily."

CURTIS—"Well, how can it be done?"

MILLER—"Easily. Meany will go in the box and explain that the money was given Jean during Sir Richard's absence, and that Squires knew nothing about it, or at least to Meany's knowledge. That he gave the money to Miss Miller, presumably for Sir Richard Squires, but that Squires had not arranged the accommodation at all."

MILLER—"Jean will say whatever Meany says she's to say, because there is some \$10,000 or \$15,000 due

Miller could best reach the ear of Sir Richard through somebody else. He did not think it an improper course, and he let Miller know that he was not authorized by Sir Richard to discuss the matter. (Alteration of statement). Whatever information his (witness) brought to Sir Richard was done on his own initiative. He told Miller that Sir Richard had often referred to the splendid political support which he and his friends on Bell Island gave in order to let him down easy and show that it was not for political reasons that Sir Richard refused the interview. The witness told the Commissioner that although he had asked Sir Richard what the charges against him were he did not know what he said in reply. He had told him when he realized that he did not know what the charges were. The witness said that up until December 20th, 1923 he was under the impression that Sir Richard did not know the charges. He (Curtis) did not say that what they were until he had the conversation with Miller in December.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—"You lived in St. John's all this period and you did not hear of any charges against Sir Richard?"

A—"I had heard rumors. In answer to a further question, witness said that he did not think of asking Sir Richard, his partner about the rumors as he thought the matter purely political. In the memo the witness had referred to he said to Miller, 'Is there a way out anyway,' and being read, the Commissioner made some effort to find out what was its meaning. The only explanation he got from the witness was that Miller had come to him with a plan and he was asking him about it. The Commissioner became impatient with the answer and retorted: 'A plan of what? He had not with him a plan of a pig.' The witness then explained that Miller's plan consisted of suggestions. In answer to some further question the witness said that at the time he understood that the whole affair was a conspiracy between Meany and Miss Miller against Sir Richard.

The Attorney General continued quoting from the memo and asking explanations. Many times much amusement was caused, particularly at the mention of Mr. Collishaw. The witness said that Collishaw had told him he too was anxious to have a settlement made. The memo was then put in with the other exhibits.

MR. WARREN asked Curtis what he meant by saying in his written report of certain proceedings, 'Is there a way in or out?'

MR. CURTIS could not offer any intelligent explanation saying it was hard for him to express his thoughts at the time.

ATTORNEY GENERAL then read extracts from Curtis' record which added to the confusion of the evidence.

MR. CURTIS was then permitted to read a portion of the letter wherein it was pointed out that Mrs. Harsant did not wish to go in the box and give evidence against Sir Richard Squires, but at the same time he admitted to the Commissioner that he thought that Mrs. Harsant at the time in question was a conspirator against Sir Richard.

By a statement "Could it be arranged," he meant could Mrs. Harsant be persuaded to tell the truth or would she side with Mr. Meany. He (Curtis) after further revelations understood that Meany at a particular time had a change of heart that he would later go back on Warren, that he (Meany) had the goods on everyone including Sir W. Coaker, Warren and others in public life.

MR. WARREN after reading the record in question agreed that it should go in evidence. It was accordingly accepted.

MR. CURTIS testified that he telephoned Mr. Miller's house on last Sunday forenoon and Sunday afternoon.

THE STUBS MYSTERY SOLVED. MR. WARREN concluded cross-examination of Mr. Curtis. Mr. Lewis resumed for the purpose of verifying some statements made by witness this forenoon, after which he was permitted to leave the stand.

MRS. HARSANT was recalled by ATTORNEY GENERAL to enquire into the cheque book and stubs which she caused to be made out a short while previous to the time her brother shot the \$46,000 Star cheque. She made out all the cheques, together and not on the same day. The cheques did not come out of a spare cheque book because they are numbered. She did not number the cheques as produced and shown to witness.

ATTORNEY GENERAL asked the COMMISSIONER to compare the cheques with the stubs, which Mr. Howley later agreed that the cheques in question never came out of the book in which the stubs were contained.

MRS. HARSANT in answer to question said she did not understand how or when they were numbered. Witness in reference to two fire claims notified Sir Richard Squires of the necessity of signing a cheque before 3 p.m. on a mentioned day as she desired to pay back the \$3,125.00 which she borrowed from Mr. Meany and had promised that it would be paid back on the afternoon. She made out the cheque and presented it to Sir Rich-

ard for his signature but he did not give it back to her. Witness testified that on one occasion she asked her brother for \$5,000 and he put a draft through on her brother Bob. She got the cheque and used it for Sir Richard. Because of the unpleasantness caused by her failure to procure this money she was compelled to leave her home and go boarding. Whilst she was boarding, Sir Richard paid her the sum of \$40,000 monthly.

Adjournment was taken until ten-thirty on Wednesday morning.

### WEDNESDAY MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

H. B. GILLIS in box. When the morning's proceedings opened, Mrs. Harsant again went in the box and put in evidence a post card referred to in previous evidence. The message on it was:

Mr. McInnis would like to see you this morning. He would come up to your house, or would you refer to go to the hotel?

KELLY BUTLER. Following the admission of this post card, the examination of Mrs. Harsant concluded, Mr. Lewis not wishing to cross-examine.

HUGH B. GILLIS, Superintendent of Ore Mines and Quarries with Beese, was next called, and was examined by Mr. Hunt. He said he had known Sir Richard Squires since 1919. Meany since 1920, and Miller since 1905. He had met Mrs. Harsant in 1920, in a motor car, opposite the Croable Hotel. A party of D. L. & S. Co. Directors were then in St. John's arranging a new ore tax agreement with the Government. There had been a previous agreement which had expired in 1919. Witness said he had known that Miss Miller was in Squire's office. He had attended meetings between the directors and the Executive but at first there were no results and Mr. McDougal and Mr. McInnis then returned to Sydney.

BANK MANAGER'S THREAT. Witness said he had received no instructions concerning advances to Sir Richard Squires, but in October 1920, he had conversations with reference to financial transactions with Squires.

Q—"What was said?"

A—"Mr. McDonald told me that he and Miller had signed a note for Squires and that Mr. Glennie had threatened to put it in the hands of a solicitor for collection if it were not paid at maturity. I was told by Miller and McDonald that the note was a personal matter which did not involve the company in any way. Mr. McDonald said that rather than have any trouble about it he would try to pay it personally but I suggested that if a request could be obtained, Sir Richard might take it up himself. To further questions, witness said I thought Mr. Wolvin would use his influence to have the note renewed. I did not know at that time that the Company's stamp was on the note. Wolvin said he would see what could be done about a renewal of the note for three months.

Q—"When did you return to Sydney?"

A—"I returned to St. John's, I think about April, 1921."

Q—"Did you receive any message from Miller between these dates?"

A—"Yes, I think I did. Asked if he could produce the messages, witness said he was not sure whether he could or not.

HOW THE NOTE WAS PAID. Questioned concerning a telegram he had received, witness said it was a request to obtain a further renewal of the note.

Q—"Do you remember if Mr. McInnis' name was mentioned?"

A—"I think it was, in connection with the requested renewal of the note. I have no recollection of my reply to the message, but I asked our Montreal Office to take the matter up with the Bank of Nova Scotia. Later, McInnis told me the note had been paid, between February and April 1921."

Q—"Did he say by whom it had been paid?"

A—"No, I do not think I bothered any more about it. Q—"When you came to St. John's in April, 1921, did you see Miller and mention the note to him?"

A—"I think I remarked to him that the note had been paid. Q—"What did Miller say?"

showed the transfer of \$20,000. It had been made out by Miller. Q—"Would that amount come under the notice of your auditors?"

A—"They asked me about it, when I was in Sydney in August. I told Mr. Tasman our chief accountant, that Miller had made some expenditures for which he appeared to have authority from some of our superior officers, and that before doing anything with the amount at Sydney, they had better investigate the matter."

Q—"Did Miller mention any names to you in connection with his hinted authority?"

A—"Yes. He mentioned McInnis and Sir W. D. Reid. Q—"Did you communicate with either?"

A—"No, not at any time. Q—"Did Tasman want further information?"

A—"Late in 1921, I mentioned the matter to Merrill, our General manager, and told him I thought it was a Squires' accommodation note. I asked him what I had better do about it, but he said he did not know anything about it."

KEPT STAR CHEQUE. Continuing, witness said the \$46,000 was mentioned to him in Wabana. Miller showed him the Daily Star cheque for that amount, and told of the amount he (Miller) had paid out, and how he had given notes and drafts to Squires for the cheque.

Q—"When was this?"

A—"In the summer of 1921. Miller told me the cheque was no good. Q—"Then you knew at that time that the \$46,000 had come out of the company's funds?"

A—"I did not know if all of it had. Further questioned, witness said: I refused to have anything to do with the further \$26,000 because I wanted to see what my people would say about the first amount before I transferred any more. I was greatly surprised to learn about his amount. Q—"What became of the Star cheque?"

A—"At Miller's request, I took care of it for him. I did not turn it into the company until a few days before I left to come here this year. I knew that as negotiable, it was valueless. Q—"Had you any conversations with Mrs. Harsant?"

A—"Yes, one in the summer of 1921. She wanted to know if I could arrange for a \$5,000 accommodation note. Q—"When did you come back to St. John's after August 1921?"

A—"I think the next time was in 1922. I received a lot of letters and telegrams mostly from Miller, after I left St. John's in 1921. I sent replies to some of them. Commissioner reads telegram as follows: To J. J. Miller. 'Read your message and letter to McDougal just before he left for Montreal. If anything will be arranged, it will be directed by him. He Montreal to-day.' (Sgd.) H. B. GILLIS.

Q—"What was the matter referred to in this message?"

A—"I cannot recollect. Most of the messages I received from Miller referred to the \$26,000. They were chiefly requests to have this sum transferred from the Wabana accounts. Some question arose about the production of the originals, and witness said they were on their way to St. John's."

COMPANY'S "WORST DEAL." The following letter, written in 1922, was put in and read by the Commissioner: Personal and Confidential. Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. Head Office & Works, Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada. March 28, 1922. Mr. J. J. Miller, Chief Accountant, Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., East Wabana, Nfld. Dear Miller.—I received your message in code in reference to the matter mentioned in my letter of February 10th. I was not clear on the matter of your first telegram and had an enquiry from Montreal where the Vice-President had received a similar message and he was likewise unable to determine exactly what was wanted.

I do not know the details of the understanding recently reached, but I do not believe we can stand any further outlay on this account. I have no desire to be mixed up in any further negotiations of the kind and asked Montreal to deal direct with the other parties. Up to the present, there has been a very heavy outlay on this account, and as this was the first time we were ever asked to do anything of this nature in Newfoundland, I expect our people will carefully analyze their bargain before making further outlays. For the expenditure we have already made we have received a worst deal ever given anywhere under similar conditions, and it will be many years before we get any returns on the outlay.

Under conditions where our plants were operating on a normal basis, I believe our people might undertake some further obligations for I am glad to understand that there is a present need for assistance in that direction, but with our plants idle, our coal mines on part time and our money tight as it is now, I do not think there is any hope for much assistance as

# LEAGUE HOCKEY.

TO-NIGHT'S MATCH IS POSTPONED Owing to ice conditions. Tickets issued for to-night will be good for the night on which Guards vs. St. Bon's game is played. ST. JOHN'S SKATING RINK CO., LTD. P. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary-Treasurer.

New arrivals in

# English China Tea Sets

They are the prettiest patterns yet. Artistic designs are predominant. The matter then resolves itself into a question of choosing.

And the price from \$6.50

For a 21-piece English China Tea Set of exquisite beauty. We have also a full assortment of Japanese China Tea Sets, ranging from \$3.25 to \$6.75

These prices are lower than the same qualities can be sold for elsewhere.

# The Royal Stores, Ltd.

Crockery Department. Jan. 23, 1924.

Private matter being dealt with direct between head office and Government official.

J. J. MILLER. COMMISSIONER—Not very easy to understand some of it. These code messages are somewhat difficult.

THOUGHT THEY WERE CRAZY. MR. HUNT—Do you remember meeting Meany and Miller on their Montreal trip early in 1923?

A—"Yes, I met them at Truro and travelled to Montreal with them. They had the drawing room of a Pullman car. McDougal was also on the train. I spoke to Miller and Meany, and they told me they had a proposition from the Newfoundland Government for the consideration of the Company, which involved a lot of money, and they were a bit shy about putting it up to McDougal. They asked me if they would approach him on the train or wait until they arrived in Montreal. I think they told me \$200,000 was the amount involved for certain concessions. It was to be paid by our people to Meany and Miller, for some one, but when I did not know, I asked McDougal to see them. (Continued on page 14.)

BORN. On Jan. 28th, twin (son and daughter) to Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson, Kennmouth Road. On Sunday, Jan. 27th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. Antle.

DIED. After a short illness, Tasker P. son of Tasker and Henrietta Cook, aged 25 1/2 years, funeral at 2.30 p.m. Saturday from his late residence, Forest Road. Last evening, after a short illness, at her daughter's residence, Cove Road, Catherine, relict of the late John Wade, leaving to mourn 7 daughters and 1 son. Interment at Flatrock Canadian and Boston papers please copy.

IN LOVING MEMORY of my dear mother, Elizabeth Murrin, who died Jan. 30, 1924. May the Sacred Heart of Jesus have mercy on her soul. —Inserted by her daughter, Mrs. R. F. Walsh.

WANTED—An Experienced Clerk, where another is kept, must understand plain cooking; good wages to suitable person; apply MRS. PERLIN, 44 Queen's Road. Jan. 31.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names like 'Ravin', 'MAJES', 'CEIV', 'PER', 'Super', 'pleas', 'seem', 'to', 'Majesty', 'outstan', 'which', 'Ravin', 'of this', 'ed the', 'bags th', 'local', 'change', 'Boston', 'act, wi', 'time', 'balance', 'super', 'France', 'also be', 'non-w', 'attract', 'feature', 'ticular', 'I yo', 'Ivory', 'to脾', 'Ivory', 'Jobber'.

**C. L. B. Cadets**



The Brigade carried on blizzards, snows and drifts are now encountered but not a man falters. "Fighting the Good Fight" Orderly Officer Capt. Harold Hayward is on duty this week with Lieut. Fred Reid next in duty Order No. 755 reads Long service medals will be issued on the following conditions:

Five years good conduct service silver medal, and for ten years good conduct service silver medal and bar. Captain Stick, Assistant, having examined the recruits in training has named the recruits in training his respective companies. We congratulate the famous thirty-three. Capt. F. B. Rendell and Harold Hayward are making the annual audit of the C.L.B. Savings Bank. The annual meeting of the officers' mess takes place on Thursday night at 8.30 when the yearly reports and election of Mess President and other officials takes place. Captain A. S. Lewis, Paymaster, will as usual present his accounts with that promptitude and efficiency for which he is justly celebrated. Next, Serjt. Major John Andrews will have his class of N.C.O.'s ready for examination by the Adjt. Capt. Stick on Feb. 12th.

All ranks are sorry to hear of the recent death of a relative of Serjt. Major Andrews and the Brigade expresses their sympathy. Last Sunday the Rev. J. P. Rendell, C.B.E., day Lt.-Col. W. F. Rendell, C.B.E., Capt. Stick, Adjt., and Capt. H. Hayward officially attended the morning ward of George St. Methodist service at the unveiling of their War Memorial Tablet. The Colonel represented the Militia Department, and the other officers of the Brigade, at this ceremony to pay a tribute to the memory of those gallant men who fought the good fight and gave all that they had to the Empire and their King. They are gone but their deeds remain in the hearts of those who carry on.

Tuesday night some 135 lads, including the roll, including Rev. Jacob Brum, Battalion Chaplain, and eight officers with Serjt. Brian Rees as Acting R.S.M. The gallant lads of A. Company held a Cinderella dance on Jan. 27th. About forty-five couples participated and enjoyed themselves immensely. All are loud in their praise of Miss Morris and Pte. Morgan for their excellent work. Hearty congratulations to A. Co. lads, on their enterprise in organizing a social evening so successfully. All lads are now undergoing a gymnastic course under Gymnastic Instructor Ivor Morgan and Serjt. Arthur Johnson. The course consists of Boxing, Horizontal Bars, Parallel Bars, Wrestling, Vaulting Horse and Club Swinging. Serjt. Keats as Capt. of the Gymnasium is in charge with Serjt. Instructor Stone. Capt. Fred Marshall of "Ours" is the specialist in Wrestling. The lads are all pleased at this variety of Brigade training, and the officers are grateful to the new instructors who have recently offered their services in "leading a hand."

All officers and lads who have not opened up accounts in the C.L.B. Savings Bank are asked to start the New Year right by depositing weekly or monthly their savings with Cashier Notty and Receiving Teller Guy Shears at the Bank Office in the Quartermaster's Office. Cheerio.—Q.

Have you a Suit or Overcoat made? We make a speciality of making up customers own goods at prices that are absolutely the lowest for first class work. FARRELL THE TAILOR, 310 Water St.,—Nov 17, 24

**Ravin and Kelly Deliver the Goods**

MAJESTIC VAUDEVILLE TEAM RECEIVE WELL DESERVED APPRECIATION AT THE HANDS OF MAJESTIC PATRONS.

Super dancing, delightful songs, and pleasing humorous musical talks seem to have found favor with the Majestic patrons by reason of the outstanding evidence of appreciation which marked the appearance of Mme. Ravin and Frank Kelly, the first part of this week at the Theatre mentioned the dancing of Miss Ravin is perhaps the finest of its kind seen on the local stage. To-day a complete change of programme will see the Boston head liners in an entirely new act, with several changes in quick time. The feature picture for the balance of the week is a seven reel super production "The Road to France". This complete show will also be exhibited on Saturday afternoon when a comedy will be an added attraction. Note, Monday the super feature "A Tailored Made Man" particulars of which will be given later.

If your own dealer does not keep Ivory Soap, he is not doing his best. Please you. He can get stocks of Ivory at a moment's notice from any jobber or direct from the agents.

# 28th Annual February Sale

## is Now Proceeding

The opportunities offered during this great Sale, are of such outstanding merit, that fortunate purchasers will long remember them with satisfaction and pleasure.

Hundreds of bargains are displayed in the windows, and are arrayed upon the counters—some are remarkable for their low prices—others for their high quality—but all remarkable for the values which they represent.

You are invited to this bargain banquet with the full-privilege of helping yourself to your heart's content.

If you are economically inclined you will find a money-saving hint in every item here.



### Great Values in Coats

#### Blanket Cloth Coats.

Assorted styles and colors.  
Reg. \$ 7.50 each. Sale Price \$6.00  
Reg. \$ 8.50 each. Sale Price \$6.80  
Reg. \$ 9.50 each. Sale Price \$7.60  
Reg. \$10.75 each. Sale Price \$8.60

#### Sealotte Coats.

In the very newest models, of a special quality.  
Reg. \$39.50 each. S. Price \$31.60  
Reg. \$47.00 each. S. Price \$37.60

#### Velour Coats.

Smart models, in this season's newest shades, well tailored and trimmed.  
Reg. \$21.50 each. Sale Price \$17.20  
Reg. \$24.50 each. Sale Price \$19.60  
Reg. \$27.50 each. Sale Price \$22.00  
Reg. \$29.50 each. Sale Price \$23.60  
Reg. \$31.00 each. Sale Price \$24.80  
Reg. \$35.00 each. Sale Price \$28.50  
Reg. \$39.00 each. Sale Price \$31.30

#### Tweed Coats.

A splendid assortment of Tweed Coats, in assorted stripes and checks; exceptional values.  
Reg. \$ 9.50 each. Sale Price \$ 7.60  
Reg. \$10.00 each. Sale Price \$ 8.00

#### Black Velour Coats.

Reg. \$18.00 each. Sale Price \$14.40  
Reg. \$26.00 each. Sale Price \$20.80  
Reg. \$39.50 each. Sale Price \$31.60  
Reg. \$49.50 each. Sale Price \$39.60  
Reg. \$53.50 each. Sale Price \$42.80

### Carpets & Linoleums Attractively Priced



#### CARPET SQUARES

Velvet Pile, in a wide range of beautiful Oriental designs and colors.  
Size 6 x 7 ft. Reg. \$30.00 each. Sale Price \$26.00  
Size 9 x 9 ft. Reg. \$54.50 each. Sale Price \$46.50  
Size 12 x 12 ft. Reg. \$70.00 each. Sale Price \$59.50

#### TAPESTRY SQUARES—Size 9 x 12 ft.

Reg. \$20.00 each. Sale Price \$18.00  
Reg. \$27.00 each. Sale Price \$24.00  
Reg. \$37.00 each. Sale Price \$31.75  
Reg. \$44.00 each. Sale Price \$39.75  
Reg. \$48.00 each. Sale Price \$43.75  
Reg. \$52.00 each. Sale Price \$47.75

#### LINOLEUM

Assorted floral and tinted designs; 3 yards wide.  
Regular \$2.20 yard. Sale Price \$1.98  
Reg. \$2.45 yard. Sale Price \$2.21

#### INLAID LINOLEUM

In beautiful designs and colorings; 2 yds. wide.  
Reg. \$3.95 yard. Sale Price \$3.56

#### CANYAS

Painted back, 2 yards wide, in a range of new patterns and colors.  
Reg. \$1.20 yard. Sale Price \$1.16  
Reg. \$1.40 yard. Sale Price \$1.36  
Reg. \$1.65 yard. Sale Price \$1.49  
Reg. \$1.80 yard. Sale Price \$1.62

#### AXMINSTER HEARTS PATRONS

In a wonderful assortment of new and novel patterns and colorings.  
Size 27 x 52. Reg. \$6.50 each. Sale Price \$5.50  
Size 27 x 60. Reg. \$5.00 each. Sale Price \$4.50  
Size 30 x 60. Reg. \$8.50 each. Sale Price \$7.50  
Size 36 x 63. Reg. \$10.50 each. Sale Price \$9.50

#### AXMINSTER DOOR MATS

A big variety of all the newest and novel designs and colorings.  
Size 10 x 27. Reg. \$1.45 each. Sale Price \$1.20  
Size 12 x 27. Reg. \$1.85 each. Sale Price \$1.60



### Beautiful Sweater Coats

Splendid new models developed in beautiful shades of wool in many variations of the newest styles. There are about a dozen styles to choose from; all selling at specially reduced prices.

#### Sweater Coats.

Tuxedo collar, colors of Grey, Tau and Heather. Reg. \$3.75 each. Sale Price \$3.15

#### Sweater Coats.

All Wool, in a very fine knit, Tuxedo collar, colors of Henna, Navy, Beaver, Grey and Black. Reg. \$7.50 each. Sale Price \$6.35

#### Jackettes.

All Wool; shades of Jade, Champagne, Rose, Peach and Navy.  
Reg. \$2.95 each. Sale Price \$2.50  
Reg. \$3.50 each. Sale Price \$2.95

#### Wool Slip-ons.

Long sleeves, V neck, shades of Nigger, Jade, Rose, Saxe, Sand and Navy; nicely trimmed with contrasting shades. Regular \$3.75 each. Sale Price \$3.15

#### Tricolette Smocks.

Half sleeves, colors of Rose, Grey, Flesh, Mole, Mustard, Navy and Black. Reg. \$4.15 each. Sale Price \$3.80

#### Flannel Middies.

Sizes for Misses and Children; Navy, trimmed with braid, with long sleeves and hipper band. Reg. \$4.80 each. Sale Price \$4.20

### Drastic Reduction in Every Department



### Drastic Reductions In Dress Goods

This Sale presents to you the opportunity to secure the best and most reliable fabrics at prices, which in many cases are even less than cost. Those women who prefer making up their dresses and costumes will find that this is the right time to buy.

#### Check Costume Tweed.

42 inches wide, Reg. \$1.50 per yard. Sale Price \$1.25  
42 inches wide, Reg. \$1.35 per yard. Sale Price \$1.07  
54 inches wide, Reg. \$3.00 per yard. Sale Price \$2.55

#### Mixed Costume Tweed.

50 inches wide, Reg. \$1.20 per yard. Sale Price \$1.00  
56 inches wide, Reg. \$1.85 per yard. Sale Price \$1.57

#### Fancy Wool Plaids.

40 inches wide, Reg. \$1.80 per yard. Sale Price \$1.53  
40 inches wide, Reg. \$2.20 per yard. Sale Price \$1.90

#### Wool Poplin.

Colors of Black, Navy, Brown, Henna, etc. Reg. \$2.00 per yard. Sale Price \$1.80

#### Sponge Cloth.

Colors of Light and Dark Saxe, Grey, Pink, Fawn and White; 38 in. wide. Reg. 75c. per yard. Sale Price 63c.

#### Cream Serge.

54 inches wide, Reg. \$1.25 per yard. Sale Price \$1.02  
50 inches wide, Reg. \$1.85 per yard. Sale Price \$1.57  
56 inches wide, Reg. \$3.00 per yard. Sale Price \$2.55  
54 inches wide, Reg. \$3.30 per yard. Sale Price \$2.80  
56 inches wide, Reg. \$4.10 per yard. Sale Price \$3.45

#### Crepe Marocain.

Colors of Grey, Belgian, Flame, Brown, White and Black; 40 in. wide. Reg. \$4.25 per yard. Sale Price \$3.57

#### Egyptian Crepe.

"King Tut" designs and colorings; 40 inches wide. Reg. \$5.70 per yard. Sale Price \$4.85

#### Georgette Crepe.

Colors of Rosada, Myrtle, Sky, Pale Blue and Hello. We have to big a stock of these particular colors, which we want to clear out. Hence the give away price; 40 inches wide. Reg. \$2.75 per yard. To clear 75c.

#### Silk Crepe de Chene.

Colors of Purple, Brown, Garnet, Nile Green and Pale Pink; 40 in. wide. Reg. \$2.25 per yard. Sale Price \$1.93

#### Mixed Cream, Peach, Sky, Beige, Taupe, Brown and Henna.

40 inches wide, Regular \$2.80 per yard. Sale Price \$2.40

#### Colors of Paon, Navy, Brown, Reindeer, Kingfisher Light Grey; 40 in. wide. Reg. \$3.55 per yard. Sale Price \$3.15

#### Kanton Crepe.

Silk and Wool; in colors of Pale Blue, Fawn, Taupe, Sky, Grey, Black and Cream; 40 inches wide. Reg. \$3.00 per yard. Sale Price \$2.55

#### All Wool Serge.

Colors of Saxe, Paon Blue, Green, Cardinal, Fawn, Navy and Black.  
40 inches wide, Reg. \$1.25 per yard. Sale Price \$1.05  
50 inches wide, Reg. \$1.85 per yard. Sale Price \$1.57  
56 inches wide, Reg. \$3.00 per yard. Sale Price \$2.55  
54 inches wide, Reg. \$3.30 per yard. Sale Price \$2.80  
56 inches wide, Reg. \$4.10 per yard. Sale Price \$3.45

#### Gaberlines.

Colors of Fawn, Grey, Brown, Navy and Black.  
38 inches wide, Reg. \$1.45 per yard. Sale Price \$1.23  
48 inches wide, Reg. \$2.55 per yard. Sale Price \$2.15  
56 inches wide, Reg. \$3.00 per yard. Sale Price \$2.55  
58 inches wide, Reg. \$4.50 per yard. Sale Price \$3.75  
56 inches wide, Reg. \$4.70 per yard. Sale Price \$3.95  
56 inches wide, Reg. \$5.80 per yard. Sale Price \$4.75

### Unusual Bargains in Men's & Boys Clothes

The annual February Sale presents real money saving chances, for men and boys. Our stocks are very large, and varied enough to give unlimited choice.

#### Men's Tweed Suits.

A good assortment of handsome Tweeds, well tailored in the latest style; 3 button coat, cuff and plain bottom pants; all sizes.  
Reg. \$13.75 per suit. Sale Price \$11.75  
Reg. \$14.25 per suit. Sale Price \$12.10  
Reg. \$16.25 per suit. Sale Price \$13.90  
Reg. \$20.00 per suit. Sale Price \$17.00  
Reg. \$22.00 per suit. Sale Price \$18.75  
Reg. \$26.00 per suit. Sale Price \$22.10  
Reg. \$30.25 per suit. Sale Price \$25.50  
Reg. \$34.00 per suit. Sale Price \$28.90  
Reg. \$37.00 per suit. Sale Price \$31.45

#### Men's Serge Suits.

3 button coat; plain and cuff bottom pants.  
Reg. \$36.00 per suit. Sale Price \$30.60  
Reg. \$37.00 per suit. Sale Price \$31.45

#### Boys' Sport Suits.

In assorted Tweeds, Pinch back style; to fit ages 5 to 12 years.  
Reg. \$ 3.50 per suit. Sale Price \$ 3.10  
Reg. \$10.50 per suit. Sale Price \$ 9.25  
Reg. \$12.50 per suit. Sale Price \$10.40  
Reg. \$13.50 per suit. Sale Price \$11.50

#### Youths' Suits.

Long Pants, Pinch back style, in assorted Tweeds, to fit ages 14 to 17 years.  
Reg. \$15.75 per suit. Sale Price \$13.75  
Reg. \$17.75 per suit. Sale Price \$15.75  
Reg. \$19.75 per suit. Sale Price \$17.50  
Reg. \$21.75 per suit. Sale Price \$19.25  
Reg. \$23.75 per suit. Sale Price \$20.90

#### Boys' American Suits.

Assorted Tweeds, belted and patch pockets; to fit ages 5 to 12 years.  
Reg. \$11.00 per suit. Sale Price \$ 9.55

### Annual Sale Beautiful Furs at Sale Prices



Furs made up from thoroughly reliable skins. Excellent in style, and satisfactory in wear. You now have an opportunity to buy these at very special prices.

#### FUR SETS.

##### BLACK MANCHURIAN WOLF SETS—

Regular \$15.00 per set. Sale Price \$12.75  
Regular \$17.25 per set. Sale Price \$14.70

##### BLACK DAKOTA WOLF SETS—

Regular \$18.50 per set. Sale Price \$15.75  
Regular \$26.50 per set. Sale Price \$22.50  
Regular \$34.00 per set. Sale Price \$28.90

##### HUDSON SEAL SETS—

Regular \$34.00 per set. Sale Price \$28.90  
Regular \$44.50 per set. Sale Price \$37.65

##### SKUNK SETS—

Regular \$37.50 per set. Sale Price \$31.50  
Regular \$41.00 per set. Sale Price \$34.85  
Regular \$44.00 per set. Sale Price \$37.40  
Regular \$74.50 per set. Sale Price \$65.20

##### AUSTRALIAN OPPOSUM (in Taupe)—

Regular \$60.00 per set. Sale Price \$50.95  
Regular \$84.00 per set. Sale Price \$71.55

##### BROWN LUCILLE WOLF SETS—

Regular \$96.00 per set. Sale Price \$81.60

##### TAUPE WOLF SETS—

Regular \$24.00 per set. Sale Price \$20.40

##### MISSIE'S NATURAL LYNX SETS—

Regular \$7.00 per set. Sale Price \$5.95

#### Fur Stoles.

Black Wolf Stole. Regular \$13.35 each. Sale Price \$11.45  
Natural Ooon Stole. Regular \$40.35 per set. Sale Price \$34.80

#### Black Persian Lamb.

Regular \$2.20 each. Sale Price \$1.90

#### Black Wolf Muff.

Regular \$9.00 each. Sale Price \$7.65

#### Fur Muffs.

Vicuna Fox Muff. Regular \$5.50 each. Sale Price \$5.50  
Black Wolf Muff. Regular \$14.00 each. Sale Price \$11.90

### Dresses

#### Specialy Priced

#### Colored Gaberdine Dresses.

Colors of Light Brown, Dark Brown, Grey and Taupe.

Reg. \$28.00 each. S. Price \$18.40  
Reg. \$29.50 each. S. Price \$24.60  
Reg. \$31.50 each. S. Price \$25.20  
Reg. \$34.50 each. S. Price \$27.60  
Reg. \$37.00 each. S. Price \$29.60  
Reg. \$41.50 each. S. Price \$33.20  
Reg. \$45.50 each. S. Price \$36.40

#### Black and Navy Gaberdine Dresses.

Reg. \$17.50 each. Sale Price \$14.00  
Reg. \$21.00 each. Sale Price \$16.80  
Reg. \$30.00 each. Sale Price \$24.00  
Reg. \$38.20 each. Sale Price \$30.55  
Reg. \$45.50 each. Sale Price \$36.40  
Reg. \$50.00 each. Sale Price \$40.00

#### Hopsack Dresses.

Colors of Light Grey, Rose, Brown, Navy and Taupe. Reg. \$3.80 each. Sale Price \$2.80

#### Wool Dresses.

Colors of Dark Brown and Corn. Reg. \$6.35 each. Sale Price \$5.10

Also a very complete stock of Semi-Evening Dresses, in Crepe de Chene and Silk; in all the popular shades, specially priced for this sale.

### Unusual Footwear Values

#### Women's Laced Boots.

In Kid, Calf and Gun Metal; Black only; all sizes.  
Reg. \$3.20 pair. S. Price \$2.88  
Reg. \$3.55 pair. S. Price \$3.55  
Reg. \$4.30 pair. S. Price \$3.57

#### Brown Laced Boots.

Reg. \$2.95 pair. S. Price \$2.88  
Reg. \$3.45 pair. S. Price \$3.57  
Reg. \$6.45 pair. S. Price \$5.81  
Reg. \$6.75 pair. S. Price \$6.08

#### WOMEN'S BROWN LACED SHOES—

Regular \$3.20 pair. Sale Price \$2.88  
Regular \$4.00 pair. Sale Price \$3.60

#### WOMEN'S BLACK LACED SHOES—

Regular \$2.70 pair. Sale Price \$2.43  
Regular \$3.45 pair. Sale Price \$3.11

#### WOMEN'S PATENT LEATHER SHOES (Strap)—

Regular \$3.20 pair. Sale Price \$2.88  
Regular \$3.50 pair. Sale Price \$3.15

#### WOMEN'S RUBBERS—Tan and Black; Spool Heels, in Storm and Plain; sizes 2 1/2 to 7. Regular \$1.20 pair up to \$1.70. To Clear 44c.

#### CHILDREN'S and MISSES' WHITE RUBBERS—Sizes 8 to 2. Regular \$1.25 pair up to \$1.50. To Clear 99c.

#### FELT OVERSHOES—Medium toe and heel; in Storm; sizes 3 to 7. Regular \$1.25 pair. To Clear 75c.

#### MEN'S BOOTS—Brown Calf, pointed toe, all leather. Regular \$6.20 pair. Sale Price \$5.58

#### KID BOOTS—Black Vici Kid, Blucher and Balmoral style; wide and pointed toe. Regular \$6.40 pair. Sale Price \$5.76

### Hosiery Bargains

#### Cashmere Hose.

Colors of Fawn, Light and Dark Grey, Brown and Black; seamless fashioned leg, double heels and toes; garter tops; sizes 9 and 9 1/2. Reg. 90c. pair. Sale Price 50c.

#### Women's Hose.

In plain and ribbed; colors of Fawn, Grey and Black; also a big variety of shot effects, showing the very newest shades; sizes 9 and 9 1/2. Regular 90c. pair. Sale Price 77c.

#### Colored Cashmere Hose



MAJESTIC

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL TO-DAY

THEATRE

"THE ROAD TO FRANCE"

RAVIN and KELLY

SEVEN REELS.

IN SUPER DANCING, LATEST SONG HITS AND CLASSY DIALOGUES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT: MONDAY—"A TAILORED MADE MAN"

SEE THEM IN THIS WEEK-END PROGRAMME.

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

(Continued from page 8.)

Q—Did you ever see it? A—No, I never saw it. Q—How did it come under your notice? A—It was in the papers. Q—What was the date? A—It was in the papers of the 15th of August, 1920. Q—What was the date of the cheque? A—The cheque was dated the 15th of August, 1920. Q—What was the date of the cheque? A—The cheque was dated the 15th of August, 1920. Q—What was the date of the cheque? A—The cheque was dated the 15th of August, 1920.

Q—And were you not interested in that? A—Not more than any member of the party watching the movements of the political chess-board. Q—Do you remember what impression, if any, these clauses made on your mind? A—Do you mean as a politician or as a citizen? Q—Politician or citizen? I should think you mean "politician or statesman". A—No, "citizen". We have no statesmen here. Q—No statesmen? I supposed that the Colony was full of statesmen. Q—The labor claims would then to a considerable extent justify the clauses? A—While in construction, yes. Q—Now did you discuss with your friends, at or about the time of the completion or ratification of the Wolvin-Coaker, any of the details of that agreement or any of the clauses to which we are referring? A—No. Q—Did you not say you did? A—I did not say I discussed with anybody. Q—Did you discuss them with anybody? A—In a general way with my political associates, yes. Q—Did you speak of the advantages that would accrue to Newfoundland as a result of the completion of that agreement? A—I think I spoke of the disadvantage that would result. Q—Did you oppose the ratification of the agreement? A—My opposition would have no effect. Q—How do you mean oppose it? A—He discussed it, but he says he regarded it as not a favorable contract. I asked him if he approved it in these discussions. Q—You testified, Mr. Meany, in your direct examination that you were introduced to Mr. James Miller by his sister. Is that true? A—That is true. Q—In the latter part of 1920 and the early part of 1921? A—Some time in 1920, I think. Q—You also testified that was the first time you had met him? A—Yes, the first time to know him. I had seen him before as a citizen going around. Q—Had you had any speaking acquaintance with him prior to the introduction? A—I did not know him prior to the introduction, and had no speaking acquaintance with him prior to that. Q—Were you not a candidate in 1919 for the Harbor Grace? A—Harbor Main. Q—Yes, Harbor Main constituency? A—Yes. Q—Did not Mr. Miller actively support you in that campaign? A—No, I wanted no person's support but my own. Q—Did not Mr. Miller assist you in getting the voters of that constituency? A—Not to my knowledge, not would he do so with my approval. Q—Do you now say that your first acquaintance with him was in the early part of 1921? A—I did not. I said some time in 1920, presumably the early part. Q—In your previous testimony you said the latter part of 1920 or the early part of 1921. A—I did not think I am bound down to a hard and fast statement. I am pretty sure it was in 1920, but I don't know what time. Q—Where were you when you got that introduction? A—To the best of my recollection it was in Howard Reid's office in the Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Q—You had no business relations with him, I presume, at that time? A—No. Q—Did you have any knowledge from any source whatever that in the election of 1919 Mr. Miller arranged to

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

(Continued from page 9.)

A.—I was introduced to him at the Crosbie Hotel.

Q.—Who introduced you?

A.—I do not know. Perhaps it was Mr. Gillis.

Q.—Well then you knew Mr. Gillis before you knew Mr. McDougall?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Gillis?

A.—Since some time in 1919. I am not quite sure about the date.

Q.—When you met Mr. Gillis at the Crosbie Hotel was Mr. McDougall there also?

A.—I do not remember; all I know is that they generally stayed there when in St. John's.

Q.—Did you see them together at any time in the early part of 1920?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know that the so-called ten year Royalty Agreement, which was something in the nature of an export tax made between the Government and the Companies, had expired on the 31st Dec. 1921?

A.—I cannot answer you on dates; but I had a general knowledge that the export duty was brought in at first by the Morris administration.

Q.—And did you think that it had expired at the time you met Mr. McDougall first in the early part of 1922?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Had you any previous knowledge that it was about to expire after a certain period?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that you were aware of that fact?

A.—I did not say that. I knew that the Royalty agreement was in existence for a certain term of years and that it naturally would expire when that time was up.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. McDougall on that occasion at the Crosbie Hotel?

A.—Yes. We discussed personal matters.

Q.—Personal matters entirely?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there anything said by him in the course of the conversation as to the nature of his business in St. John's?

A.—No, Mr. McDougall is not that sort of man to let everybody know his business.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Gillis at the Crosbie Hotel?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the matter of the Royalty Agreement the subject of any part of your conversation with him?

A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Was there anything by him to you or by you to him on the subject of the Coaker-Wolvin matter?

A.—The matter was not mentioned in my recollection.

Q.—How long were you in conversation at the time you were discussing personal matters?

A.—I do not know exactly. Perhaps it was a half hour and perhaps it was less.

Q.—Was anybody else present other than yourself, Mr. McDougall and Mr. Gillis?

A.—I did not say that the three of us were present at the time. I said that when I had a conversation with Mr. McDougall we discussed personal matters; but I did not say that anybody else was present.

Q.—Well then there was nobody else present?

A.—I do not know. I have no recollection.

Q.—Can you tell me when you first knew McInnis?

A.—I did not say that I ever knew Mr. McInnis. I did not know him.

Q.—Didn't you never have any acquaintance with him?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you see Mr. McDougall again during the year 1920?

A.—This was in the Spring of 1920 I was referring to. I might have met him again; but I have no recollection of meeting him again in 1920.

Q.—When did you meet him again?

A.—I do not recall having met him again until I met him on business in Montreal in 1921.

Q.—You say on business. Would you have met him in a social way again before you met him on business in Montreal?

A.—It is not improbable; I cannot remember though.

Q.—Was the extent of your acquaintance at the time you met Mr. McDougall in Montreal so measured by the meeting that you had with him at the Crosbie Hotel?

A.—Maybe.

Q.—Then you were so far as Mr. McDougall is concerned a stranger to him, excepting that you had met him in a social way at the Crosbie Hotel.

A.—We were not strangers after we had met.

Q.—But the extent of your acquaintance was limited by the one meeting you had at the Crosbie Hotel was it not?

A.—It is not improbable that we had other meetings.

Q.—Can you recollect any other meeting?

A.—No.

Q.—Is there a probability that there was another meeting?

A.—It is quite probable there was

Q.—And you cannot tell us when or where any other meeting, if there was one, occurred?

A.—I am sorry I cannot.

Q.—I ask you this question for the purpose of record. At the meeting between you and Mr. McDougall at the Crosbie Hotel was anything whatever said about the elimination of the clauses of the Coaker-Wolvin agreement?

A.—No, not to my recollection.

COMMISSIONER—If you had any other meeting with Mr. McDougall before you met him in Montreal, was there anything said about the two clauses as far as you know?

A.—No.

MR. LEWIS—Did you discuss the subject of the elimination of those clauses at any time prior to your trip to Montreal with any official or employee of either Company?

A.—Yes, with Mr. Miller.

Q.—When did that discussion take place?

A.—Shortly prior to my leaving for Montreal.

Q.—Was that the first time it was brought to your attention?

A.—Shortly after I met Mr. Miller the matter was brought up.

Q.—Might that have been in the latter part of 1920?

A.—Yes, it might have been.

Q.—Did Mr. Miller suggest to you at any time that the Companies might be willing to pay a substantial sum of money for the elimination of these clauses?

A.—Yes, Mr. Miller in my recollection stated that he believed the Company would be satisfied to make a payment if they could obtain the elimination of those clauses.

Q.—You had no such thought on the subject before you met Mr. Miller at that time?

A.—No, not to my knowledge.

Q.—Had Mr. Miller at that time to your knowledge been seeking advancement or promotion from the Company by which he was employed?

A.—I had heard nothing about it.

Q.—Did he tell you at that time he was desirous of getting promotion or advancement?

A.—No, not to my knowledge.

COMMISSIONER—Mr. Miller did not say so.

MR. LEWIS—He may not have told us so, but he may have told Mr. Meaney so.

A.—I have no recollection of anything of the kind.

Q.—Did there come a time when Mr. Miller talked with you about promotion or advancement?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that?

A.—I think it was in 1922. My recollection is that it was in the latter part of 1922 when I heard it first.

Q.—What promotion did he tell you he was seeking?

A.—He said he had hopes of getting appointed in St. John's as Company representative.

Q.—Earlier than that had he not expressed a desire for a transfer to the Canadian office from Wabana?

A.—He never mentioned it to me.

Q.—Had you heard of any such plan on the part of Miller from any official of the Company?

A.—I have not.

Q.—When Miller did tell you of his desire to seek the appointment of Company representative in St. John's, what was said on that subject, if anything, as to the prospects of his securing that appointment?

A.—I do not remember him saying anything particularly, except that he mentioned to me that he was looking for the appointment. I have no knowledge now as to what he said exactly.

MR. LEWIS—You don't seem to remember anything.

A.—I can remember as well as any other man, under the circumstances. Do you mean I am withholding anything.

Q.—I did not charge you with withholding anything?

A.—That is the inference; I do not think you have any reason to charge me.

Q.—Did Mr. Miller ask you to assist him in any way to secure that appointment?

A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he regard it as a very probable thing to come to him without assistance do you know?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did he express himself as confident of getting the appointment?

A.—He did not.

Q.—Was he given any assurance that he would get do you know?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

COMMISSIONER—Were you in a position to assist Miller in getting the appointment?

A.—No, unless Miller thought my political influence might assist him.

MR. LEWIS—Miller knew of your acquaintance with Mr. McDougall, did he not?

A.—I cannot say what he knew.

Q.—Did he not know that you had met Mr. McDougall?

A.—You mean in 1922.

Q.—Yes.

A.—Yes, he knew then.

Q.—Then he knew of your acquaintance with Mr. McDougall?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he not make any use of that knowledge as to soliciting your support for his own advancement?

A.—No, not to my knowledge.

Q.—You have testified that you never discussed the matter of the elimination of those clauses with Sir Richard Squires until near the end of the year 1921?

A.—That is my recollection.

Q.—Where were you and Sir Richard Squires when this matter came up between you?

A.—In Montreal.

Q.—You had gone there at what time?

A.—December 1921.

Q.—Did you go there on any specific date?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you remember what date it was?

A.—I think it was on December 21st, but I am not sure.

Q.—You went alone or with Miller?

A.—Alone.

Q.—At that time I think you went for the purpose of discussing labour troubles to some extent, was it not?

A.—My principal reason was to open up negotiations to get the money; the ostensible reason was labour troubles.

Q.—Well up to that time you had not met or discussed the matter with Sir Richard Squires?

A.—I have no recollection of having done so.

Q.—So that the only person with whom you had discussed the proposition was Mr. Miller and you went to Montreal on Mr. Miller's suggestion did you not?

A.—I went because the suggestion came from Sir Richard.

Q.—Do you mean by the answer to my question that you went at Mr. Miller's suggestion?

A.—I went because he came from Sir Richard.

Q.—You don't know that he came from Sir Richard?

A.—He said he did. You don't think that I should go to Montreal on a mission like that on Mr. Miller's suggestion. Mr. Miller came from Sir Richard, so he told me.

Q.—I do not want what he told you. Did you go to Montreal on Mr. Miller's suggestion?

A.—I am not going to admit to you or to anybody else that I would go to Montreal on a mission like that on the suggestion of Mr. Miller, or of any man unless he had authority.

Q.—Did you know that he had authority?

A.—I thought he had. I had his assurance that Sir Richard wanted me to go.

Q.—That was your authority. You have testified that there was nothing in writing to show that you had authority?

A.—Sir Richard used not give writings of that kind.

MR. LEWIS—Objects to the answer as not being a proper one and the Commissioner suggests that it would be better to say that nobody would give anything in writing in connection with such a matter.

WITNESS—I will amend my answer to that extent.

MR. LEWIS—I presume you, yourself would not give any authority in writing?

A.—I do not think I will enter up on a subject of that sort.

Q.—But you entered upon it at the suggestion of Mr. Miller and Miss Miller?

A.—I was not the Premier.

Q.—You say that you and he talked on the elimination of those two clauses and he said that if it could be brought about, and the clauses could be eliminated, it would operate to his advancement?

A.—I do not know that he made any clear cut statement of that kind.

Q.—Did you not understand from his conversations that that would be one of the results?

A.—In a general way, but he specified nothing.

COMMISSIONER—In a general way Mr. Miller conveyed to you that the elimination of the clauses would be to his advantage?

A.—Yes.

MR. LEWIS—Now, there was no one present on the occasion of your first suggestion to Sir Richard Squires except yourself and Sir Richard?

Q.—Can you tell us just what you said to Sir Richard on that subject at that time?

A.—My recollection is that I met Sir Richard, he was there ahead of me, and we discussed the matter.

Q.—Can you state anything that you said?

A.—I said, to the best of my recollection that I would go and see Mr. McDougall at the earliest opportunity, and tell him what the object was. We discussed the matter then, in what words I do not know.

Q.—And at that time you had only the slight personal acquaintance with Mr. McDougall to which you have already testified?

A.—So far as I recollect.

Q.—And do you not remember any specific words used by Sir Richard at that conversation?

A.—I recall something of asking him would I be in a position to tell Mr. McDougall that the elimination of the clauses would be effected. I am not saying that those are the exact words.

MR. LEWIS—If they are not I shall ask that they be stricken out of the

record, because they are not evidence.

WITNESS—I cannot recollect the exact words I used.

Q.—Did you really believe that a monetary consideration would be paid by those companies or either of them for the elimination of those clauses?

A.—I certainly did. I certainly hoped and had hoped that they would.

Q.—Do you know whether you believed they would or not?

A.—I could not say. It was a matter of negotiation.

Q.—What was the basis of that hope?

A.—I should say that it was the understanding that it would be to the advantage of the Company to have those clauses stricken out.

Q.—But that was not the hope you had, that it would be to the advantage of the company?

A.—That was part of it. There were parties to it. If it was not to the advantage of the Company they would not agree to it.

Q.—And you hoped to make them see that it would be?

A.—I did not say any such thing. My hope was that they would have considered it in their advantage, and then would come across with the money that Sir Richard demanded for the elimination of the clauses.

Q.—You were entirely altruistic then. You had no hope or expectation of any division of that \$1,000,000?

A.—Perhaps I had.

Q.—Did you have any such hope or expectation of division?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you have any hope of any part coming to you?

A.—I hoped, when it was through that Sir Richard would be able to pay off the amount outstanding in the Controller's Department which he owed. That was when these negotiations went through.

Q.—What negotiations?

A.—The 1921 negotiations.

COMMISSIONER—While you were at Montreal?

A.—At Montreal.

MR. LEWIS—You say during the negotiations at Montreal, now you had seen Sir Richard but once prior to your talk to Mr. McDougall.

A.—I saw Mr. McDougall half a dozen times afterwards and saw Sir Richard five.

Q.—Had Sir Richard said anything about your having a share of the money before your interview with Mr. McDougall?

A.—I did not say that. I said that it was in my mind that it might be to my advantage to have a re-employment of the monies of the Department of the Controller, from Sir Richard.

Q.—That was what you hoped to get?

A.—I did not hope for much more from Sir Richard.

Q.—You did not hope for a fifty-fifty division?

A.—No.

Q.—You would have been entirely willing to accept it?

A.—Most decidedly, why not?

Q.—Did you see any impropriety in the transaction?

A.—That did not enter my mind. I had seen no question of a fifty-fifty transaction at all.

Q.—You saw no impropriety in an attempt to sell to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company what would amount to a very great advantage in return for money to be paid to a public officer?

A.—A little while ago you objected to my giving an opinion, now you are asking me for one.

COMMISSIONER—He wants you to give an opinion on morals. I don't know whether it will influence me very much.

WITNESS—Certainly, I did not regard it as a very moral transaction. I did not regard it as a very proper proceeding on the part of the parties concerned.

MR. LEWIS—What was your view.

A.—I did not think it was right.

Q.—You knew it was not right, did you not?

A.—That was my opinion.

Q.—What did you think of the legality of any such arrangement?

A.—I was not any authority on that.

Q.—Did you not know it was illegal for anyone to solicit a bribe for a public official?

A.—No, I did not. I did not give it any consideration. I would not know now unless I consulted a lawyer.

Q.—Have you not always known that a public officer is guilty of a crime when he solicits the public interests to a company in return for money?

A.—I dare say it would be regarded as such.

Q.—Is it not precisely such a situation?

A.—It might have been such. I gave no thought of the legality at all.

Q.—Have you never heard of public officers being prosecuted in courts on criminal charges for conduct similar to this?

A.—I dare say I have. It did not enter into my calculations.

Q.—Have you not known of public officers being convicted for such conduct?

A.—Not in this country. In the United States and Canada.

Q.—You knew that at the time you were in negotiations?

A.—I did not think of it at the time. Not at all.

MR. LEWIS—It appears to me to be malfeasance in office.

COMMISSIONER—I do not propose to study the criminal law in Newfoundland, as to whether it is a crime or not. It seems to me that he has given a fair answer. "I knew it was not right, and that it might be criminal, but I did not take the trouble to find out."

MR. LEWIS—Did you not know that in participating in such a transaction you were doing wrong?

A.—I did not.

COMMISSIONER—Morally?

WITNESS—Yes.

COMMISSIONER—But you did not know that what you were doing might subject you to criminal proceedings?

A.—I did not.

MR. LEWIS—Did it not occur to you?

A.—No.

Q.—You had no fear then?

A.—It never occurred to me.

Q.—But you had no fear?

A.—I could not when I did not know.

Q.—You were careful to keep the entire transaction from the public, were you not?

A.—Oh, yes. These things are always kept secret.

Q.—What do you mean?

A.—I mean such negotiations as these.

Q.—Had you ever previously been connected with such transactions?

A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Then you were a novice at this sort of thing?

A.—Apparently, when I did not succeed.

Q.—You had no experience which qualified you for the job?

A.—I do not think so.

Q.—Had you no hope of a fifty-fifty arrangement?

A.—No, I had not.

Q.—And no arrangement for division of any part of the amount?

A.—Not any more than what I told you.

Q.—And that would be entirely dependent upon the good will of some body?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you were ready to assume the burden of this act which you knew to be immoral, and which you knew to be a crime, you were ready to assume the actual conduct and carrying out of that plan without any promise of any reward or financial gain to yourself?

A.—Except what I told you.

Q.—Except that you hoped that your services might be regarded as of some value?

A.—I said nothing of that kind. I said that I hoped the amount outstanding in my department which had gone to Sir Richard's attorney would be repaid.

Q.—Did you hope anything in addition to that?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You were then Liquor Controller?

A.—Acting Liquor Controller.

Q.—You were hopeful, I suppose, of acquiring the appointment of Controller, and that you might be able to drop the word "acting."

A.—That was my expectation.

Q.—And was it your thought that in the event of your succeeding as a Controller in the negotiations with Mr. McDougall of arranging for the payment to Sir Richard that you would be recognized, and the appointment as Liquor Controller your commission?

A.—No, sir. It did not enter into my calculations at all.

Q.—Did you want the appointment then?

A.—Of course I did.

Q.—Had you any assurance that you would be appointed?

A.—The promise of Sir Richard Squires.

Q.—Prior to this time?

A.—From the very start.

Q.—And that had no influence upon your going to Montreal?

A.—No.

Q.—Then you did this purely from altruistic motives?

A.—To help Sir Richard, yes.

Q.—Had you ever conducted similar negotiations for anybody else prior to that time?

A.—I have answered you already no.

Q.—You knew that Mr. Miller was better acquainted with Mr. McDougall than you were?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Did it occur to you that Mr. Miller, in asking you to go to Montreal to carry on these negotiations had attempted to unload upon you a task that he was more competent than you to perform?

A.—It did not.

Q.—Might you not have appropriately said that he was trying to do so?

A.—No, I did not.

Q.—But you might have appropriately said that?

A.—I might have.

COMMISSIONER—I do not think so. If you ask me, Mr. Meaney was not the man to conduct the negotiations, but assuming negotiations were had thought that Mr. Meaney was a better selection than Mr. Miller for many reasons.

WITNESS—It never entered my mind.

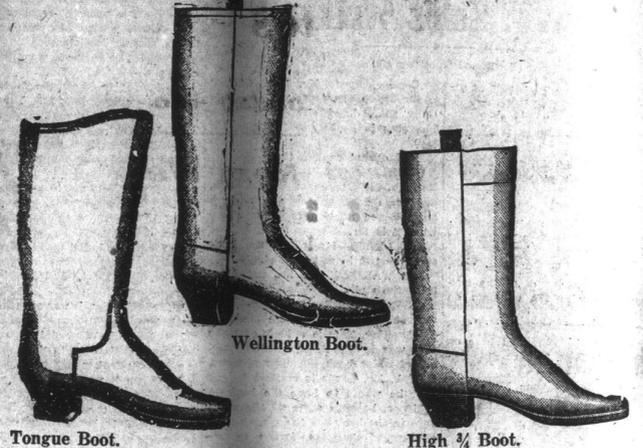
MR. LEWIS—Did it not occur to you that Mr. Miller's acquaintance would make him more likely to succeed?

A.—It seems to me that I have to answer a question to you at least six

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times before you are satisfied.

Q.—I want to know that you mean what you say?

A.—I do.

Q.—Was there any suggestion at any time by Mr. Miller that in the event of the \$100,000 being obtained from the Dominion Iron and Steel Company or the British Empire Steel Corporation, or anybody else, that you were to have any share?

A.—No.

Q.—No talk of that kind at all?

A.—Not a solitary thing.

Q.—Never at any time?

A.—No.

Q.—You did not succeed in the negotiations at Montreal in 1921 by your efforts?

A.—I may say that I made some progress, but I did not get the \$100,000.

Q.—You did not get the \$100,000?

A.—Not at that time.

Q.—You did not get anything?

A.—No. But I made some progress. These things are not done in a day.

Q.—How do you know that these things are not done in a day?

A.—It may be paid over in a day, of course.

Q.—In the light of your opinion that these things are not done in a day I wanted to know if you had any previous experience?

A.—No.

Q.—But you are satisfied now that they are not done in a day?

A.—Of course.

Q.—And you have not succeeded?

A.—I made some progress.

Q.—But you got no money?

A.—No.

Q.—Either in the \$100,000 case or in any other?

A.—No, I got no money.

Q.—And no money has ever been paid as a result of any conference you had with Mr. McDougall?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—I suppose you felt more or less discouraged when the negotiations failed in 1921?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You were

(Continued on page 11.)

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## The Inquiry Conducted By T. Hollis Walker, K.C.

(Continued from page 10.)

A.—It did not weigh very much on my mind. I was disappointed.

Q.—And you might have regarded yourself as a failure in that line of work?

A.—I did not.

Q.—You did not regard yourself as a failure?

A.—I do not say that I am. The fact that I did not succeed was quite evident.

Q.—You felt more or less discouraged?

A.—Disappointed. I was never discouraged.

Q.—If at first you don't succeed, try again. That was your motto?

A.—Upwards. Always upwards.

Q.—You did try again?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When?

A.—In January, 1923.

Q.—And how much did you try for at that time?

A.—Very little.

Q.—How much?

A.—I only had two or three interviews.

Q.—How much was the sum, and did you make any progress with it?

A.—How much? \$300,000.

Q.—I suppose you may have thought of the attempt to get \$100,000 from the company in 1922 as perhaps being treated in the minds of the people as a petty game?

A.—I do not quite understand your question.

Q.—Very well, I will vary the question.

Q.—Did you have any reason for demanding that \$300,000 in 1922 or 1923. It was early in 1923?

A.—It was not my personal demand or decision.

Q.—You made the request?

A.—I made it on behalf of others.

Q.—You made the request for \$300,000?

A.—I did.

Q.—You made it on the information that you had received from Mr. Miller and his sister—you had nothing from Sir Richard, on that subject, himself, up to that time?

A.—Not prior to meeting him in Montreal.

Q.—And had nothing been said by Sir Richard about the \$300,000?

A.—Not to me directly.

Q.—The only information you had on the subject of that money for Sir Richard, that \$300,000 was the information from Mr. Miller and his sister?

A.—That is correct; those were the usual channels.

Q.—That was before you left for Montreal?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Miller went with you?

A.—I did.

Q.—Sir Richard was not there when you arrived?

A.—No.

COMMISSIONER—Eight or ten days later, I think he said.

MR. LEWIS—You had quite a bit of time to pass away before he came.

A.—Not very much.

Q.—Eight or ten days?

A.—Perhaps it was about that time.

Q.—Before Sir Richard got in Montreal?

A.—We got in Montreal, I think, about the 18th of the month.

Q.—When did Sir Richard arrive?

A.—About January 30th. I did not reach in Montreal all the time. I think he arrived there the latter part of January.

Q.—You stayed at the Ritz Carlton and he did Sir Richard?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On the way to Montreal you fell

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was all you knew of Sir Richard's necessities?

A.—Well I don't know; in general I knew that Sir Richard—

Q.—In general, anyone can suspect that a man is hard up; most of us are.

A.—That is all I knew.

MR. LEWIS—I am questioning you about the jocosity of your remark and you based it on the fact that he was hard up; you used "necessity" but I used the phrase hard up because it is an expression which is familiar to most everyone. All you know of his necessities or hard up condition was what knowledge you had obtained in connection with the loans that had been made?

A.—The loans and the money that he had got from the Besco through Mr. Miller, I knew of that.

Q.—From whom had you got that information?

A.—Miss Miller.

Q.—You saw her quite often?

A.—Yes, I saw her rather frequently. She came to me when she wanted to get Sir Richard out of financial troubles.

Q.—Did she tell you of Sir Richard's necessities?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you permitted it?

A.—Why should I stop her?

Q.—You knew she was Sir Richard's financial and confidential secretary?

A.—When he sent his confidential secretary to borrow money you would expect her to tell me. I did not know that I had any control over her in that matter.

Q.—Did you explain to Mr. McDougall anything about Sir Richard's necessities?

A.—I don't think I went into that particularly. He understood money was required by Sir Richard.

Q.—How did he know that?

A.—I told him.

Q.—It was understood that Sir Richard required money from Mr. McDougall or from his company?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Or desired it?

A.—He desired it.

Q.—There was no threat?

A.—How do you mean, threat?

Q.—There was no attempt to coerce?

A.—There was.

Q.—We never heard of that.

A.—Well I will tell you about it; there was a public announcement by Sir Richard that he would take over the mines at Bell Island and have them operated if they did not come to terms with the men.

COMMISSIONER—Just wait a minute; I should like to get that.

A.—Sir Richard made a public announcement in the Canadian Press that his Government would take over the mines of the Bell Island Companies and have them operated by some other company or the Government if they did not come to terms with the men.

MR. LEWIS—Were you in sympathy with that proposition?

A.—No, I was not because it was an insane one.

Q.—Did Mr. McDougall know of that threat, as you call it, at that time?

A.—You mean in 1923, of course he did.

Q.—That was in his absence?

A.—Some of it.

Q.—The cheques were?

A.—Some.

Q.—Were not all of them but one?

COMMISSIONER—I think there were five cheques on his return. There were five cheques on his return. There was one that was produced was a cheque of December 11th which was just after his return and I think there were five cheques produced and he discovered that there had been a previous four which had been given during his absence.

MR. LEWIS—The situation which resulted in your making the temporary loan to Miss Miller is what you refer to?

you testified, what happened then?

A.—We continued our conversation regarding the prospects of the paying of some money.

Q.—Mr. McDougall was considering the payment of money to a crazy man?

A.—I don't know, he may have considered him that.

Q.—You continued to discuss the payment of some money?

A.—We discussed the "obtaining" of the money, not the "payment."

Q.—That is equivalent to the payment; you would not get the money unless it was paid to you?

A.—That is correct.

Q.—You expected that if the money was paid, it would be paid to you?

A.—No, I did not, and I have never said so.

Q.—I wondered if you did or not and I am entitled to ask you.

A.—Well you wondered wrong.

Q.—What amounts were mentioned?

A.—I told you long ago that the matter was \$300,000.

Q.—I mean the similar payments that McDougall was considering?

A.—I did not say that; we discussed small amounts.

Q.—I thought you did. Well, was there any such discussion?

A.—No.

Q.—There was nothing further said on the subject of payments?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—The matter was dropped then?

A.—Do you mean dropped entirely; you asked me if there was a discussion of smaller amounts and I said no. Mr. McDougall discussed it with Mr. Miller and me later on.

Q.—When was that?

A.—Some day—perhaps the same hour.

Q.—Mr. Miller was not there at the time the conference started?

A.—No.

Q.—He came in later?

A.—Yes, at my request.

Q.—What was said?

A.—Pretty much the same as I told you in the other?

Q.—Is Squires' crazy?

A.—That was mentioned.

Q.—How many times did he repeat the enquiry?

A.—One enquiry was sufficient on the subject.

Q.—What occupied the rest of your time?

A.—The consideration of the proposition was one which would occupy some little time as to the why and the wherefores.

Q.—A man is not going to discuss the proposition of an insane man?

A.—I don't know what his opinion was.

Q.—Did you know what his opinion was of the proposition?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Did he think it was an insane proposition?

A.—Exactly as I told you. I don't know what his mental opinion was at the time.

Q.—How long did the interview last?

A.—I think it would go into an hour. I think Mr. Gillis came in later.

Q.—There was a further addition?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Anyone else besides Mr. Gillis?

A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—What were the discussions after the arrival of Mr. Gillis?

A.—The same generally.

Q.—Who sent for Mr. Gillis?

A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You did not send for him?

A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you recall whether Mr. McDougall sent for him?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—He just drifted in?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—He floated in?

A.—No. He is not a man who floats in.

Q.—He came in casually?

A.—I don't know. I did not bring him in.

Q.—It was a casual call, we will leave it that way?

A.—Put it the way you wish.

Q.—It was taken up anew with Mr. Gillis?

A.—Not anew. It was continued.

Q.—He had not known of it before?

A.—He knew of it.

Q.—Who told him?

A.—I had.

Q.—You told him before?

A.—Of course I did.

Q.—Did you mention the sum?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Before you told Mr. McDougall?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did Mr. Gillis say?

A.—I don't know if he expressed himself very particularly.

Q.—Apparently he did not discourage you?

A.—No.

Q.—He did not advise you to keep away from Mr. McDougall?

A.—No, why should he?

Q.—I was asking you if he did?

A.—And I told you he did not.

Q.—You have not told us that you discussed it with Mr. Gillis before you discussed it with Mr. McDougall?

A.—Why should I, I was not asked.

Q.—I think you testified that you first talked the matter over with Mr. McDougall?

A.—I don't know; I don't remember anyone else but Jim Miller.

Q.—He was your side partner in the matter?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When Mr. Gillis came into the drawing room what was the conversation?

A.—The same as I told you with Mr. McDougall.

Q.—There was first the question as to Sir Richard's sanity when you were alone with Mr. McDougall?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Second there was a repetition of that question when you, Mr. McDougall and Mr. Miller were together?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The same question and answer?

A.—No I did not say that. The same answer and question may not have been discussed.

Q.—The same subject and result was discussed with Mr. McDougall, Mr. Meaney, Mr. Gillis and Mr. Miller?

A.—The same subject and the same absence of result.

Q.—You say the same remark about Sir Richard was made?

A.—I don't recollect that it was the same; the subject was the same.

Q.—Was there anyone else joined the party?

A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—And this little party of four in the drawing room had the matter all to themselves?

A.—Of course, we did not go out on the train with the others.

Q.—You did not go out of the car to tell anyone?

A.—You don't announce these things off the public platforms.

MR. LEWIS—I would not be safe.

A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you testify that Mr. McDougall's secretary was in the party?

A.—I said he was in the party en route to Montreal, but he was not in the discussion.

Q.—Was he there during any time of the conference before Mr. McDougall, Mr. Gillis, Mr. Miller and yourself?

A.—He might have been; he was his private secretary.

Q.—I thought you said in your evidence "the others joined."

A.—I say they were in the party.

COMMISSIONER—reads from your evidence.

Q.—I do not know.

Q.—He just drifted in?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—He floated in?

A.—No. He is not a man who floats in.

Q.—He came in casually?

WITNESS—I mentioned Mr. Kelly Butler. I said he was with Mr. McDougall en route to Montreal. I have no recollection of his being there when we were discussing the matter; but it is not improbable that Mr. McDougall would call in his secretary although I have no recollection of his doing so.

MR. LEWIS—Mr. McDougall and Mr. Gillis knew of the proposition that Sir Richard wanted \$300,000?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, isn't it true; did you have any knowledge at the time you left of any projected visit to Montreal by Sir Richard?

A.—Before I left Newfoundland?

Q.—Yes.

A.—I did not to my knowledge know he was going.

Q.—You had no reason for expecting to meet him up there when you left?

A.—My recollection is that I did not know he was going.

COMMISSIONER—You did not know that he would be going?

A.—I did not. That is my recollection. I don't remember having any information that he was going.

MR. LEWIS—Did you have any better information as to Sir Richard's intentions when he went up there the second time than when he went the first time?

A.—No, I think it was about the same; I cannot recollect anything that would make a difference.

Q.—You had no expectations of meeting Sir Richard there when you left St. John's?

A.—My recollection is that I did not know he was going.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that some time after your arrival in Montreal some labour trouble rose in Wabana?

A.—I did.

Q.—And the mines were closed down, were they not?

A.—It occurred the day we arrived at Montreal. Mr. McDougall or Mr. Gillis gave me the first news of it.

Q.—Was that on the train?

A.—I think it must have been.

Q.—The mines did close down; did they not?

A.—They did.

Q.—Negotiations were held by Sir Richard for the re-opening of the mines? Were there such negotiations?

A.—After his arrival at Montreal yes, but there were negotiations before he left St. John's.

Q.—You knew of them?

A.—No, I was at Montreal. Mr. McDougall showed me a message offering to continue the operations at the mines if the Government would give him the same conditions as the preceding year. He did not make it public but came to Montreal.

Q.—How do you know he would not make it public?

A.—It was not made public to my knowledge; I learned it after I returned. He might have told others but I don't think he took the public or anybody in his confidence in that matter.

Q.—It was a serious matter?

A.—I was.

A.—And he came up to Montreal but later had to take the terms of the message.

Q.—That was about the 300 men?

A.—I don't know. I am quite sure that Mr. McDougall offered to continue the operations of the mines, but he went up to negotiate it and he got no better terms than he got when he sent the message.

Q.—Did you hear it discussed?

A.—Yes, in a general way. It was owing to some drop in the markets in Germany of something like that.

Q.—Wasn't it the shutting down of the mines to force the abandonment of the tax for 1923?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Wasn't that discussed on the train that day; did you hear any such discussion?

A.—Or what?

Q.—Of what I was asking you?

A.—I did not to my knowledge.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that the mines were closed for the purpose of forcing the relief of taxes; of tax duties for 1923?

A.—I don't know. I think it was the other way about.

Q.—The Company was very considerate of the Government?

A.—I don't know. I have no recollection of the company having made any such statement.

MR. LEWIS—Is it not a fact, Mr. Meaney, that at the time the mines were closed down, a year before the re-opening they were employing 800 men, and when the mines re-opened it gave employment to 800 men?

A.—Yes, I negotiated that for the Premier with Mr. McDougall.

Q.—Is it not a fact that the idea you gave Mr. McDougall at the time we are now speaking of was the opening of the mines and the employment of the same number of men as had agreed upon the year before?

A.—800, yes.

Q.—And that in consideration of the employment of the 800, the taxes would be lifted?

A.—That was the basis of it.

COMMISSIONER—What is all this leading to, I don't quite see how this is going to help me in the question I have to decide.

MR. LEWIS—If your Honor please, Mr. Meaney has told us that he went to Montreal without any authority from Sir Richard himself, and that he did not know at the time that Sir Richard was to be there.

COMMISSIONER—He had no authority from Sir Richard, unless the go-between was authorized to employ him.

MR. LEWIS—He said he had no knowledge that Sir Richard was to be there.

COMMISSIONER—You were cross-examining him as to whether in the interval there had not arisen certain labour troubles which might require Sir Richard's presence there in Montreal. I understood him to say yes. The question then is not whether he was asked to do anything or was not asked to do anything. The only suggestion made is that he was going there in connection with the labour troubles. The witness has already given you that.

MR. LEWIS—Did your Honor get the statement of Mr. Meaney that the labour trouble could have been settled by a telegram from Sir Richard, without his going to Montreal?

COMMISSIONER—If Sir Richard went there and did no more than go there, that would not alter my mind now if his going there was a proper thing.

MR. LEWIS—Mr. Meaney says that instead of going to Montreal and settling the labour controversy, it might have been settled by a telegram.

COMMISSIONER—I am only concerned to know if this was the call that brought Sir Richard there. What more do you want?

MR. LEWIS—I should not continue to ask about this, except for his suggestion—which seems to me to be entirely unnecessary—that Sir Richard made the labour trouble his excuse for getting to Montreal.

WITNESS—I did not say that, sir.

COMMISSIONER—He has not said that in my hearing.

MR. LEWIS—Mr. Meaney said Sir Richard could have settled the labour trouble by telegram, instead of which he went to Montreal. The inference is that he wanted himself to be at Montreal for some other purpose, and I think that is the inference that Mr. Meaney expects us to draw.

COMMISSIONER—Until you yourself suggested that inference to me, Mr. Lewis, I had not thought so at all.

(Continued on page 12.)

# The Enquiry Conducted by T. Hollis Walker, K.C.

(Continued from page 11.)

ard on his arrival in Montreal the result?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—In 1923?

A.—Yes. That is quite correct.

Q.—And you, I suppose, told him the result of your conversations on the trial?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you tell him you had talked with McDougall?

A.—I did. I don't know that I mentioned the details of the conversation, but I gave him the conclusion I had arrived at.

Q.—Did you tell him that you talked with Mr. McDougall alone at first?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you tell him that you talked with McDougall and Gillis?

A.—I don't know that I did.

Q.—Did you tell him you talked with McDougall, Gillis and Miller?

A.—I have said before I gave him the result of my conversations with McDougall, but as to whether I gave him the details of who was present or not I cannot tell you. I don't think I did. I did not think that it was necessary.

Q.—What did Sir Richard say?

A.—Sir Richard turned the subject off. He said we shall let that stand for the present, or words to that effect, and then he said we now have other matters to discuss.

Q.—He said that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you testify to that?

(Commissioner reads extract from his notes on Mr. Meaney's previous testimony.)

COMMISSIONER.—That is a statement of what occurred; that Sir Richard said to let that matter stand, and you then discussed labour troubles.

WITNESS.—Yes.

MR. LEWIS.—How long prior to Sir Richard's departure from New York was it that he made that statement to you?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it not on the eve of his departure?

A.—I guess it was.

Q.—Is it not true that he left there that night for New York?

A.—I am not quite sure. He might have left that day or the next day. I am not sure of that.

Q.—You did not talk any further with him on that subject before he left?

A.—Not on that subject.

Q.—Did he go to New York from Montreal?

A.—Whether he went to New York or Toronto, I am not sure. He left Montreal at any rate.

Q.—Did you say you saw Mr. McDougall several times after Sir Richard left?

A.—I did not say so.

Q.—You remained in Montreal?

A.—I don't know how long I remained in Montreal before I went to other places.

COMMISSIONER.—You went to Sydney, did you not?

A.—Yes, that is quite true.

Q.—You spent some time in Sydney?

A.—I went to Sydney at Sir Richard's request in connection with the labour business, and I came right back from Sydney to Montreal.

MR. LEWIS.—Is it not true that you remained there several days after Sir Richard had gone to New York?

A.—He was gone when I arrived at Montreal from Sydney.

Q.—Is it not true that while you were in Montreal after Sir Richard left you saw McDougall several times?

A.—Not to my recollection, and I don't remember having said it. Perhaps I said it, but I don't recall having done so. I think now, Mr. Lewis, that you are speaking of 1921.

Q.—Well you think now that you did not see Mr. McDougall after Sir Richard left?

A.—I might have seen him, but I cannot recall that I did, except at Sydney.

Q.—Did you see him at Sydney?

A.—I did.

Q.—Did you have any conversations with him?

A.—One.

Q.—And was this matter the subject of your conversation?

A.—What matter?

Q.—This money matter, was it the subject of your conversation?

A.—No, sir, not to my recollection.

Q.—Did you testify in your direct examination, Mr. Meaney, that after your conference with McDougall, and Gillis you regarded the matter as hopeless?

A.—After my conversation with McDougall, I did not regard it as a thing possible of accomplishment, and consequently I did not lose an ytime over it. McDougall was too busy a man to lose any time over it either. It was an idea which he was not going to entertain.

A.—Did you give that in your report to Sir Richard?

A.—I told you of my report to Sir Richard in a previous answer.

Q.—Did you say to McDougall at that time that it was \$300,000 or nothing?

A.—I did not say that.

COMMISSIONER.—Did you not say that in reply to a question from me?

A.—I think that you made that suggestion, sir.

COMMISSIONER.—I gathered that you had never asked for anything else; that you said it had to be \$300,000 or nothing.

MR. LEWIS.—Is it not a fact that you asked for \$300,000 or nothing?

WITNESS.—That was the inference which was drawn from an answer I did not give. As a matter of fact, I could have taken very much less if I got it.

COMMISSIONER.—The suggestion was that you mentioned that \$300,000 and never anything else.

A.—No, I never mentioned anything else.

Q.—Then as far as you went it was \$300,000 or nothing?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You never made any alternative suggestion to McDougall?

A.—No, sir.

MR. LEWIS.—You have no knowledge whatever, Mr. Meaney, of any money having been paid to Sir Richard or any contribution having been paid by the Company after the subject had been discussed between you and Mr. McDougall?

A.—No personal knowledge.

Q.—Do you know as a fact that the agreement has never been finalized and the clauses eliminated?

A.—No, I know that the Company are trying to get the present Government to make the alterations.

Q.—Did you never talk to Mr. Wolvin, on the subject of the elimination of the clauses, Mr. Meaney?

A.—I have never had the honour of meeting Mr. Wolvin.

Q.—You knew he was president of the Company?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You then relied on Mr. McDougall's being able to accomplish the agreement or bring about the consent of Mr. Wolvin?

A.—In my opinion he would certainly do it, but I never thought that he could himself personally do it.

Q.—Did anybody tell you that he knew of his own personal knowledge that Mr. Wolvin wanted it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who told you?

A.—Mr. Miller, I think, told me. It was generally understood that Wolvin did want it.

Q.—During all that time that you were interested in the bringing about of the elimination of those two clauses, did you ever hear of any plan, or attempt, or even a desire on the part of Mr. McDougall to succeed Mr. Wolvin as head of the Besco?

A.—No, I had no knowledge whatever of the matter.

Q.—Did Mr. Miller ever suggest to you that Mr. McDougall would like to succeed Mr. Wolvin?

A.—I don't know. He might have.

Q.—Did you know or do you know that Mr. Wolvin at any time made any attempts to bring about the elimination of those two clauses, do you know that, Mr. Meaney?

A.—Only what I have heard by common rumour.

Q.—Was Mr. Wolvin's name mentioned or associated with the matter?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you hear any such rumours as that, Mr. Meaney?

A.—Oh, in various places. Around the City here.

Q.—Outside of the City?

A.—Yes, I heard it in Montreal too.

Q.—From whom did you hear it in Montreal?

A.—It went around amongst our associates there.

Q.—Can you name one of them?

A.—Yes, Mr. Miller would be one of them.

Q.—But you heard it here in St. John's from Mr. Miller, did you not?

A.—I have answered your question for you as I know it, sir.

Q.—Who besides Mr. Miller was your associate in Montreal?

A.—I don't think I have to tell you who my associates were. If I discussed it with a man on the street was it of any importance?

Q.—If you discussed the situation with anybody in Montreal it may be very important, and although you don't have to tell me, still I think you might like to accommodate me.

A.—I am not going to accommodate you as to who my associates in Montreal were.

Q.—All I want is the name of one associate with whom you discussed that matter.

A.—I gave you one.

Q.—But he is not a Montreal man is he?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you discuss or hear anyone who is a resident of Montreal or who has an office there discuss the purpose of Mr. Wolvin?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you give us the name?

A.—Certainly—Sir Wm. Reid.

Q.—Just what did you hear Sir William Reid say about it?

A.—I did not hear him say anything particular about it. I discussed the matter at his residence, and I

think the desirability of amendment of the contract was very much on his mind.

Q.—Did you tell him of the activities of Mr. McDougall, or of your knowledge of Mr. McDougall's desire to bring the amendment about?

A.—I did not mention those private matters to him.

Q.—Did you make any reference to them at all?

A.—I told him nothing of the conversations.

Q.—Just what was said in that conversation?

A.—The subject of the conversation was the amendment of the Besco Contract.

Q.—But what was said?

A.—I have already told you that he was very much interested.

Q.—No, you are telling me something which you concluded was the result of the conversation.

Q.—I think you should tell me "I said this to him" and "he said this to me."

A.—I don't recollect anything, he said to me any more than I have told you.

Q.—That was his wish: to have the Contract amended and the meat clauses taken out?

MR. LEWIS.—Mr. Meaney, on your return from Sydney to Newfoundland I think you said you found Mr. Miller here?

A.—I do not remember making that statement.

COMMISSIONER.—What he said was, he went back to Montreal after being in Sydney.

MR. LEWIS.—Well on your return from Montreal you found Mr. Miller here?

A.—That is not correct. What happened was, after my return to Montreal myself and Miller later on went to New York and we both contracted New York "fls." if you wish to call it such. We were both ill when we arrived home.

Q.—And Miller was seriously ill, I understand?

A.—He was.

Q.—And there was some expectation that he might not recover, was there not?

A.—I do not think so. I know he was under the treatment of Dr. Burden for quite a while.

Q.—Did you see him while he was ill at his home?

A.—I did at his request at first; later I visited him on my own account.

Q.—Miller showed you a letter he had received from Mr. Gillis about the forty-six thousand dollars, did he not?

A.—He did.

Q.—Did he ask you to take the matter up with Sir Richard Squires?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you do as he requested?

A.—I did.

Q.—And you took it up by writing Sir Richard a letter?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you not go and see him personally?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you have any particular reason for writing him?

A.—I had no particular reason at all for writing him, except to place the matter fully before him.

Q.—But you could have laid the matter before him personally?

A.—Perhaps; but I thought the way I did it was the best way.

Q.—Do you think if you wanted to see him that you would have much difficulty to see him?

COMMISSIONER.—Everybody else had.

WITNESS.—He was always a busy man and one would experience some difficulty in trying to see him personally.

MR. LEWIS.—Was it not your real purpose in writing that letter to put to him in written form, as a self-serving declaration, a statement that would be available to you in the event of inharmonious relations between Sir Richard Squires and you?

A.—That was not my intention. It was a friendly act done by me to Sir Richard Squires.

Q.—You say that you were doing him a friendly act?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—And without any thought of hostility towards him?

A.—I think that the document speaks for itself.

Q.—But there came a time when your relations with Sir Richard became hostile, was there not?

A.—Subsequently, yes.

Q.—When was that?

A.—After the general election of 1923 the hostility began on his part.

Q.—You had some reason then for feeling hostile?

A.—I repeat, he showed his hostility to me first.

Q.—Well, did you not have any hostility to him?

A.—Yes, after he showed his hostility to me.

Q.—Can you fix the date of that situation, that is, when the hostilities opened up?

A.—After Sir Richard was securely returned to power in May, 1923.

Q.—Well then, from May, 1923, down to the present time your relations

with Sir Richard have been of a very hostile character, have they not?

A.—I have been quite indifferent to his attitude towards me; I have been open and above board to him.

Q.—Has that hostile feeling increased to any extent by the fact that you were suspended from the liquor control department?

A.—I do not feel any hostility to him to-day.

Q.—You would not consciously do him an injury?

A.—I don't have to. As a man I have no hostile or unfriendly feeling towards him; I am quite indifferent as to what the matter is.

Q.—Were you indifferent in the Summer of 1923 after you were suspended?

A.—After May, 1923, when I found he was double-crossing me about my appointment to full controller I did not conceal my resentment of it.

Q.—What do you mean by double-crossing?

A.—I thought that was a term that you, coming from America, could easily understand.

Q.—How did he double-cross you?

A.—His Executive had given me the appointment to full control and although the appointment had been sanctioned by the Executive and with the consent of Sir Richard, yet it was held over by him and pigeon-holed.

Q.—It was true, was it not, that you and Sir Richard's clerk had been exchanging I. O. U.'s and that she had been exchanging I. O. U.'s in his name and her own for your cash at that time?

A.—He had long preceding that had knowledge of these transactions.

Q.—But he had knowledge of it in May, 1923, at the time he refused to permit you getting the appointment to full control?

A.—He had knowledge long before that.

Q.—And he must have asked for your suspension long before that?

A.—He was at liberty to do anything he liked for all I cared.

Q.—You mean at the time his Executive proposed to make you full controller?

A.—He proposed it himself.

Q.—You said a moment ago that your appointment was made by the Executive and with his consent?

A.—Yes, I said his Executive made the appointment and he sanctioned it.

Q.—Well, then, his Executive voted to make you full controller and he gave it his consent?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think he gave the appointment his sanction with the idea of placing you until after he was entrenched in power?

A.—Certainly I do.

Q.—But did he not have reason to believe that you had not been faithful in the performance of your public duties?

A.—That had nothing to do with it. Sir Richard Squires knew all about my public duties and how I carried them out long before.

Q.—And later you conferred with Mr. Higgins?

A.—Yes, I conferred with Mr. Higgins, who is my personal counsel.

Q.—When was that?

A.—About two weeks preceding the resignation of Sir Richard Squires.

Q.—His resignation took place on what date?

A.—He suspended me on the 23rd of June, 1923, and he resigned on the 23rd of July, 1923. He had a month's grace.

Q.—Well, then, you had company going out of office, didn't you?

A.—No, I was out of office a month before him.

Q.—When you called on Mr. Higgins did you give him all the facts in your possession at that time?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Just what facts did you give him?

A.—I stated my case briefly, but did not tell particulars of it. I gave him an outline of the situation that I may be confronted with.

Q.—To what extent?

A.—I asked him, in the event of something happening that would bring me in clash with Sir Richard Squires, where would I stand in bringing this thing on in my own defence.

Q.—Did you tell him all that you had in mind to do you know?

A.—I did not tell him the particulars.

Q.—Did you give him any particulars?

A.—None. I stated the case as if it were impersonal.

Q.—Will you state the case now as you stated it to him?

A.—I said supposing it was shown that Sir Richard Squires had obtained money from my department and he had not returned it, where would I stand?

Q.—Is that all?

A.—That is about all.

Q.—Did you say anything about I. O. U.'s to him?

A.—Not at that time.

Q.—Did you say anything about his relations with BESCO or with any of the subordinate companies?

A.—No, I just laid before him the circumstances of the unreturned cheques.

Q.—Did you tell him or indicate to him that the cheques had been cashed with the monies of the Government?

A.—That is what I indicated to him.



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AGENTS.

Q.—Is that the first time you conferred with Mr. Higgins on the subject?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there a subsequent call by you on Mr. Higgins?

A.—There was.

Q.—When did that take place?

A.—I am not sure; but I think it was ten days later.

Q.—What was the occasion of that call?

A.—I told him that I had ascertained from a source which I considered as reliable information that Sir Richard Squires was manipulating for my arrest.

Q.—Had he resigned then?

A.—No, he had suspended me to investigate the burglary at the control department, but which investigation he did not carry out.

Q.—And you were fearful that he might carry out that plan?

A.—I naturally had some concern about it.

Q.—And did you tell that to Mr. Higgins?

A.—I took Mr. Higgins into my confidence the same as I would any lawyer I would be consulting.

Q.—Did you at any time give to Mr. Higgins any further information as regards Sir Richard's conduct?

A.—I laid the whole subject before him verbally, including the I.O.U. transactions; but did not show him the documents.

COMMISSIONER.—Did you tell him anything about BESCO matters at that time?

A.—I believe I did; I think I discussed things generally.

Q.—What did you tell about BESCO?

A.—I told him I knew that Sir Richard Squires had obtained forty-six thousand dollars from the BESCO through Jim Miller.

MR. LEWIS.—Is that all you told him about BESCO matters?

A.—Very likely I also told him of my negotiations to obtain more money; but I am not absolutely sure.

Q.—Did you tell him of the attempt that was made to extract \$100,000 from the BESCO people? Does that refresh your memory any?

A.—It is very probable that I did discuss it. That is my present recollection of what happened.

Q.—Are you sure you did not tell him of the attempt made to get \$300,000?

A.—Maybe I did; I never make half measures of anything; but if you call Mr. Higgins here he may tell you.

Q.—Did you later confer with the Attorney General on the subject?

A.—No, not personally; I conferred with him in connection with others.

Q.—What others were present?

A.—Besides the Attorney General there were Sir William Coaker and

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A.—Besides the Attorney General there were Sir William Coaker and

the Enquiry Conducted by T. Hollis Walker, K.C.

Q.—And you, I suppose, told him the result of your conversations on the trial?

A.—I was not in a position to do so.

Q.—What did you say to him?

A.—I was not in a position to do so.

Q.—Does it not seem to you that you were in a position to do so?

A.—No, but I was not in a position to do so.

Q.—Did you tell him that you had talked with McDougall?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you tell him that you talked with McDougall and Gillis?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you tell him you talked with McDougall, Gillis and Miller?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you tell him that you talked with Mr. McDougall alone at first?

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# The Enquiry Conducted by T. Hollis Walker, K.C.

(Continued from page 12.)

Q—And you thought what he had done was dishonorable?

A—Yes.

Q—What did you think of your own conduct?

A—I was not Prime Minister.

Q—Does it make any difference from the standpoint of public morality?

A—No. But his was the greater dishonour.

Q—Did you regard your conduct as dishonorable?

A—I do not consider that the course I took was dishonorable in the public interest.

Q—To obtain money from the Bessie people in the nature of graft—because that is what you had been engaged to do—do you consider that an honorable course?

A—I do not deny it.

Q—Did it occur to you that you as Attorney General were in a position to be prosecuted? Had Mr. Higgins said anything to you on the subject?

A—I decline to tell you what Mr. Higgins said to me.

Q—Had you asked him about it?

A—I decline to tell you anything with regard to what my solicitor told me.

Q—Was anything said at that conference as to any civil or criminal proceedings being taken or proposed to be taken against you?

A—Not to my knowledge.

Q—You realize I suppose that by telling the Attorney General what you had testified you did tell him that you would make yourself a witness for the Crown in the event of proceedings being taken against Sir Richard Squires?

A—I was prepared for anything that came and I responded.

Q—At that time you say you had reached the stage when you were prepared for anything?

A—Yes, in my own defence.

Q—Was that state of mind brought about in whole or in part because you had been deprived of full control of the liner department?

A—It was created because I was acting entirely in self-defence.

Q—And for the purpose of lodging information against Sir Richard Squires, as protection, to yourself against an arrest at the instance of Sir Richard Squires, is not that so?

A—No, I had sent information to Sir Richard Squires by Dr. Campbell whom I told that Sir Richard had obtained money from me and I wanted to discuss the matter with him before going any further. What I had in mind was to discuss the matter with him with a view to coming to a satisfactory arrangement.

Q—Was it that as much as it was to prevent publicity?

A—I do not know; it was up to him.

Q—Did you have it in mind that by discussing with Sir Richard some arrangement might be made to prevent publicity?

A—It may be in mind or it may not; but I regarded it was more in his interest to discuss it than it was in mine.

Q—What did you tell Dr. Campbell?

A—I told him that Sir Richard Squires had obtained money from my department.

Q—Did you ask him to communicate that to Sir Richard?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you know whether he did communicate it?

A—He told me he would.

Q—Did he ever tell you he had?

A—He told me as he was leaving

the country on the S.S. Manoa that he had got in touch with Sir Richard.

Q—Did you have any response from Sir Richard?

A—There was no response whatever. Before Sir Richard Squires resigned he sent a message to me.

MR. LEWIS—Are you answering any question I have asked for? I have not called for any answer to anything. Just wait until you are asked a question. Did you have any assurance from anyone up to the time of that conference you had with the Attorney General that you would be protected from prosecution in the event of your making any disclosures?

A—There was no guarantee of any kind offered me; and what happened at the discussion I had with my Solicitor I am not going to tell.

Q—Do you decline to tell us what your Solicitor discussed with the Attorney General and repeated to you?

A—Yes.

COMMISSIONER—He declines to give you the contents of any conversation that took place between himself and his Solicitor.

MR. LEWIS—I do not ask for it.

WITNESS—But he did sir.

Q—Did the Attorney General or any of his associates at that conference ask you if you would be prepared to testify on the witness stand to the statements you had made there?

A—No.

Q—Did you ask for any assurance of immunity in the event of your so testifying?

A—No.

Q—Was there any suggestion whatever of immunity while you were in your presence at any time?

A—Outside of my discussion with my Solicitor I never heard this matter under review mentioned in my presence.

Q—Did you prepare at the request of the Attorney General or any of his associates a written statement of what you would be prepared to testify on the stand when called upon?

A—No.

Q—At any time?

A—No, nobody requested me to say or do anything on the stand in connection with this matter.

Q—Did you prepare any statement and submit it to any officer of the Government as to what your testimony would be if called upon at an investigation of prosecution?

A—No.

Q—Do you know if what you told your Solicitor was transmitted to the chief officer of the Crown and to the other Counsel who are assisting him here?

A—I made a memo. of my own and it may be communicated to them and it may not.

Q—Was there any time during the month of December prior to the submission of that memorandum in which you were engaged in an effort to bring about the abandonment of this investigation?

A—At no time since my suspension in 1923, on July 23rd, had I any desire to bring about any understanding with Sir Richard Squires.

COMMISSIONER—You were asked whether you had any idea during that period of bringing about the abandonment of this enquiry?

A—No, sir, at no time.

Q—After it had once been mooted did you ever make any effort to bring about its abandonment?

A—None whatever. But I refused overtures sent me in connection with the matter.

MR. LEWIS—Did you speak with Mr. Miller on the subject of the abandonment of the charges?

A—I had a conversation with Mr. Miller. Other people may have spoken to me about it, but I mean that I at no time proposed to anybody that I wanted it to be abandoned. They may have proposed to me, that would be different.

Q—Do you remember if you at any time made any memorandum other than one you have spoken of?

A—No, sir, unless to amplify the first one for my own use. There were two or three or a half dozen copies of the first one. I may have made a subsequent memorandum for my own use, I believe I did.

Re-examination by Mr. Warren.

Q—In the course of your cross-examination by Mr. Lewis you were asked if you had had any other opportunity of this matter and you were asked about your visit to New York at this time in 1923. You were not present upon the point. What other business did you have in New York at that time?

A—At the request of Sir Richard Squires I had to open negotiations with the Commercial Cable Company for an arrangement between the Government of Newfoundland and the Company for a new contract for the joint operation of the Commercial and Postal Telegraphs.

Q—Was Sir Richard with you there?

A—Yes.

Q—Then you were there in this connection you say, acting as agent for Sir Richard Squires?

A—I was, yes.

Q—At that time you had come on from Montreal after discussing these other matters?

A—I had made several trips between Montreal and New York.

COMMISSIONER—Was there anything of a question of commission in this?

A—Do you mean was I going to get any?

Q—No, was anybody?

COMMISSIONER—You were negotiating. Was anything said to you or in your presence while these negotiations were going on about any money going to anybody?

A—Yes. Sir Richard told me that in view of the favourable contract he was giving the Commercial Cable Co. they should put up a contribution. I asked him what he would consider as a quid pro quo and he said fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

MR. HOWLEY—May I at this stage be allowed to make a short statement. It happens that I have a general annual statement from the Commercial Cable Co. and if the Company is to be involved in this as a new lease for the first time, I would not feel at liberty to be present to witness—stoala etalannan present two interests, and I think at this stage I ought to be allowed to take this position, that as that Company had no notice of any charges involving them, this evidence ought not to effect them in any way whatever.

COMMISSIONER—None of this evidence will affect them. I cannot exclude it. The matter was raised by this side of the table in cross-examination.

MR. LEWIS—It was an injection, and had not been called for by any question that I asked.

MR. WARREN—You asked him whether he had ever been engaged in any transactions of a like nature.

MR. LEWIS—I never had any intention of asking him about this company.

MR. WARREN—You asked him whether he had ever been engaged in any such transactions before?

COMMISSIONER—And he promptly admits that Sir Richard Squires had. First of all you asked him whether he had ever been engaged in transactions of a like nature. Now the Attorney General is entitled to get particulars of any negotiations of that kind. I cannot prevent the Attorney General from asking what those were about.

MR. LEWIS—I have not said I object.

COMMISSIONER—Then we will have the answer and stop discussion. You said fifteen or twenty thousand dollars?

WITNESS—Yes, sir.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—I propose to leave it at that.

COMMISSIONER—Well, nothing has hurt the company. They can sleep in their beds to-night.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Mr. Meany you have said in cross-examination that you communicated with Dr. Campbell about these matters?

A—Yes.

Q—Was that before you communicated with me?

A—Yes.

Q—When you first related this story to me who was present?

A—It was my recollection there was Coaker, yourself, Higgins and myself.

Q—And Mr. Miller came in later?

A—Pretty soon after.

Q—Did you ever communicate this story to any other members of the Executive Council except myself?

A—Yes, subsequent to the first interview, three or four days it may be, I met yourself, Higgins, Coaker, Foot, Higgins and Dr. Barnes at the residence of Sir William Coaker and discussed the matter fully.

Q—Do you know that I went away in September?

A—Yes, I remember you went away on some public business.

Q—Do you know about what time I came back?

A—I do not recall just now.

Q—From the time that I went away until the time that you came to this enquiry did you have any communication with me about the matter?

A—I have never seen you to speak to you about it since I saw you at Coaker's house, and I had no communication with you in writing or verbally.

Q—You were asked about some suggestion that this enquiry should be abandoned. Has any such suggestion been made to you?

A—Yes.

Q—By whom?

A—Mr. Miller.

(MR. LEWIS objects to the statement that Miller was purporting to come from Sir Richard Squires.)

COMMISSIONER—It won't hurt him. I shall not consider that as evidence against anybody else (repeating evidence) who purported to come from Sir Richard Squires.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—What was suggested to you?

A—That some arrangement could be made whereby this thing could be abandoned. He did not tell me what arrangement. I did not discuss the matter with him, I refused to discuss

body's request. It was my own.

Q—Are you prepared to say that at that time you had fully informed the Attorney General of those associated with him in the conduct of this investigation that you were prepared to testify with respect to the \$100,000 and \$300,000 matters?

ATTORNEY GENERAL—I object to such questions and I object to the witness answering any questions as to what took place between him and me as Attorney General.

COMMISSIONER—On what ground?

ATTORNEY GENERAL—I am engaged in this enquiry as Attorney General and it was part of my duty as Attorney General to find out all I could and bring it under the notice of this enquiry. I am perfectly prepared myself to go in the witness box; but I do think that witnesses could be compelled to answer any questions that I put to them.

COMMISSIONER—The question he put to the witness I am considering. It is whether the witness put before you a statement regarding the \$100,000 and \$300,000 matters and if he was prepared to testify with respect to these matters, I am prepared to deal with the question in that form.

Q—Are you prepared to say that, at that time, you had fully informed the Attorney General or those associated with him in the conduct of this investigation that you were prepared to testify to these \$100,000 and \$300,000 matters?

MR. WARREN objected to the witness answering any question of what took place between the witness and him as Attorney General.

COMMISSIONER—Upon what grounds?

ATTORNEY GENERAL—I am engaged upon this enquiry as Attorney General, and it was part of my duty to find out all I could to bring it to a point where the investigation should proceed. I do not think that this witness should be compelled to answer the question, as to what took place between him and me as Attorney General.

COMMISSIONER—No such question has been put to him yet.

MR. LEWIS—The only question I put to him was this, I asked him whether he had put before the Attorney General any statement with regard to the \$100,000 and the \$300,000 matters.

COMMISSIONER—Did you acquaint the Attorney General with what you knew about the \$100,000 effort?

A—I had no individual conversation with the Attorney General at any time about it. The statement I made was made in the presence of the Attorney General, Mr. Coaker and my Solicitor. I made the whole statement there.

MR. LEWIS—Did you include in what you told them there at that time what you knew with reference to the \$100,000?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you include at that time the \$300,000 effort?

A—Yes.

Q—You have said that this statement of yours with reference to this matter was submitted—

A—I did not say my statement.

Q—Your communication—

A—I did not say communication. I had a memorandum.

Q—You said, I think, that your memorandum or information was made a few days before the hearing?

A—Yes.

Q—Was there any time during the month of December prior to the submission of that memorandum in which you were engaged in an effort to bring about the abandonment of this investigation?

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Q—Anybody else, Mr. Meany?

A—Yes, Mr. Curtis.

Q—Who is Mr. Curtis?

A—Law partner of Sir Richard Squires.

COMMISSIONER—What did he suggest?

A—He came to my office—I forget the date—and in a general way wanted to know if any arrangement could be made. I listened to him but he got nothing from me. I wanted to see what he had to say.

MR. WARREN—Where was your office?

A—The Newfoundland Coal and Trading Company. I had Mr. Miller's permission to use it since I was put out of the Controller's Department.

Q—Has Mr. Curtis been acting for you professionally?

A—No, he never acted for me professionally.

Q—Did you ask him to come to your office?

A—No.

At this stage the witness requested permission to hand the Attorney General a letter.

COMMISSIONER—Is that a letter?

A—Yes.

Q—Does it arise out of these questions?

A—No, not directly.

COMMISSIONER—I do not quite like to have papers handed from witness to counsel at any time, and if this has nothing to do with the matter it is more easy for me to say "keep it."

MR. WARREN—hands witness papers.

Q—Just look at that.

A—Yes, that is mine. It is a wire to Dr. H. McDougall.

Q—To whom is it addressed?

A—To Dr. H. McDougall.

Q—And it is signed by you?

A—Yes, it is a carbon copy of a message that I sent.

COMMISSIONER—The document produced is signed by me.

MR. LEWIS—I think he means a copy of a document signed by him.

WITNESS—A carbon copy.

COMMISSIONER—Of a telegram?

A—Yes.

MR. WARREN—Has it reference to these matters?

MR. LEWIS—Can he say that?

COMMISSIONER—If he says so we shall have to leave.

WITNESS—It has some reference.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Unfortunately I cannot say myself. It is in code.

WITNESS—Part of it is in code.

COMMISSIONER—That is probably the part that has reference to the matters. We shall have to call three men and a boy to decipher it if it becomes material.

WITNESS—I can decipher it.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—You can't decipher it now. What code is it in?

A—The BESSCO code.

Q—Have you got access to the BESSCO code?

A—No.

Q—How did you come to put it in code?

A—With Mr. Miller's assistance.

Q—So that you did have an opportunity of sending messages to McDougall in the company's code?

A—I did.

Q—Will you look at that one?

A—Yes, that is a message, a copy of a message supplied to me by the Anglo, a copy of a message that I sent to McDougall.

COMMISSIONER—Unless you object, Mr. Lewis, that will be enough for me to receive the document; I will hear you if you have any objection to that kind of document being put in. I do not know how else to prove a telegram in practice. The sender of a telegram has nothing unless he goes to the Telegraph Company and gets a copy.

MR. LEWIS—This does not appear to be addressed to Sir Richard Squires.

COMMISSIONER—I understood it was to Mr. McDougall.

MR. LEWIS—I see nothing in this telegram that should be made part of the record of this case. Because I do not see that it has any application to it, and having been addressed to a third party, necessarily it was never shown to Sir Richard.

COMMISSIONER—In this enquiry I have to consider other people besides Sir Richard, and if this is a document passing between Mr. Meany and any official of BESSCO I want to see it.

MR. LEWIS—I have no information

as to the meaning of the contents, and I must, therefore, object to its admission until its materiality is shown.

COMMISSIONER—I can't judge that until I see it. That means I shall receive it in evidence, March 27th, 1922, that is after your return from your first Montreal trip?

A—Yes.

COMMISSIONER—It is addressed to D. H. McDougall, Sydney.

MR. LEWIS—Is your honour accepting this?

COMMISSIONER—I am accepting it.

MR. LEWIS—Subject to my objection, of course.

COMMISSIONER—I am accepting it.

MR. LEWIS—Will your honour note my objection?

COMMISSIONER—I shall. (Reads telegram). Telegram put in marked J. T.M. 45.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Who is the party?

A—Sir Richard Squires.

Q—In what connection was that sent?

A—It was reviving the discussion of getting the \$100,000 which had been gone through with McDougall in Montreal in June.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—I ask if you would be good enough to wait a couple of minutes. (Addressing witness). That document you wanted to hand me, was that handed to you by Mr. Winter to-day?

A—No, not this one.

COMMISSIONER—When you went to see the Attorney General, as you told us, did you show him the cheques that you had in your possession?

A—When I went the first time, yes, and the second time, yes.

Q—Did you show him on either of those occasions the I.O.U. that you had in your possession?

A—Yes, altogether.

Q—With regard to these two visits to Montreal, at the time you went there in December, 1921, what were the \$100,000 which were there labor troubles in existence when you went?

A—Yes.

Q—But when you went the next time in 1923, were there any labor troubles when you started?

A—Not when I left.

Q—What did you go for then?

A—To take up the discussions about obtaining funds.

COMMISSIONER—Certainly.

MR. LEWIS—While we are waiting may I present to your honour, certified copies of the Minutes of Council for the 22nd of January, 1922 and the 19th of February, 1923.

COMMISSIONER—In what connection?

MR. LEWIS—In connection with the settlement of the labour troubles.

COMMISSIONER—Yes, what hearings have they got upon what I have to consider?

A—Upon the terms of the settlement of 1923.

COMMISSIONER—Which I don't want to know—I don't want to know the terms.

MR. LEWIS—Let me call your attention to the fact that Mr. Meany testified that at the time of the settlement in 1922 it was agreed upon an agreement of 800 men; he has testified that in the settlement of the labour troubles in 1923 that Sir Richard could have settled the matter without going out of St. John's.

COMMISSIONER—And I stopped your examination because it had no bearing.

MR. LEWIS—Mr. Meany's testimony was that he could have—

COMMISSIONER—And I refused to listen to it and I refused to consider it in any shape or form. If I was going to consider that question I would have let you go on as long as you liked, but as I have already indicated to you I am not going to consider that point at all.

MR. LEWIS—May it not be proper for you to know that the settlement of 1923 was actually settled at a price less than 800 men?

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## Omar Pearls

THEY are made in iridescent and beautiful high lustre satin finish. They are replicas of the priceless gems which are so rare. They are indestructible. They are beautifully cased in settings that are worthy of the pearls. They are sold exclusively by T. J. Duley & Co. Ltd. The Reliable Jewellers & Opticians. They are priced from \$7.00 to \$25.00 a Necklace. They are guaranteed.





**Health and Maternity Movement of 1920**

REPORT OF MIDWIVES CLUB FOR 1923-24.

During the year just ended, the work of the Midwives Club continued with a determination to reach those whom we wish to reach through the women who are doing the actual nursing in the homes. There are some sixty women on the register attending the classes regularly, and it is encouraging to note the intelligent application of what is being taught in the classes by the women practicing midwifery and maternity nursing. The greater number of cases are happily being handled by those who have and are receiving instructions, but there is still a number continuing through their lack of knowledge are giving frequent cause for extra expense, attention and suffering. This has come under my personal notice through visits to homes attended by the class of midwives referred to. Unpleasant, painful and mouth troubles are the principal causes for extra attention. Some years ago an act was passed relating to the registration of midwives and the passing of a satisfactory examination. Following upon the examinations were held in June and August, 1922, at which some 33 women had received instruction and a satisfactory examination was given by Dr. Wilson at the request of the Midwives Board. The examination fee was \$5.00 per head put into the Board and it is regrettable that to the present time nothing has been done by those in Authority to designate the granting of certificates to those who are qualified. There are some thirty women awaiting examination the 1923-24 class. Those who come forward prepared to do their best should have the best done for them, as the need for their assistance will always be permanent in the midst, especially amongst the poor. For I may say that although the people able to pay for their services are not so numerous, there are many who receive free service from the members of the Midwives Club. During the year fifty free cases were taken care of free of charge, one Midwife alone doing fourteen of these, and I am glad to say that the splendid cooperation in this respect, especially from Major Butcher, who until the closing down of the Rock Sheds in the spring gave most consideration to those cases. I also solicited the extension of this service for Miss Hurst. During the summer when work is more plentiful, and are not so badly paid, I receive constant requests from mothers and expectant mothers for help necessary for the care of the young, and as time goes on requests multiply, in fact we have now reached a stage when more particular attention should be given to those in need. We cannot expect proper feeding of the child when the mother is insufficiently fed due to economic conditions to the home, and this is unquestionably the prime cause of the majority of our infant troubles. Babies should be put on artificial food, which the mother how highly recommended cannot take the place of the feeding of the child. If the mother is fed and the child is fed and an intelligent thought the Midwives act while the babies are under their care. Statistics will bear this out if you follow them you will find very few deaths under one month as compared with the months that follow, and covering the period of the first seven years which has come under my personal attention. I think you will bear me out when I say the Maternity nurses are doing their part. The Midwives Club in its former years had no financial assistance from this Association, although in many instances help has been sought and given by individual members. Help has also been solicited even by St. Vincent de Paul Society in the way of groceries and food, whilst the Midwives themselves have also contributed generously. The only funds contributed to the Maternity work was that given by the late Governor Sir G. A. Harcourt, who gave the sum of \$100.00 for the equipment of the Maternity Bars, most of which I had already bought before receiving the Governor's cheque. I notice there are no beds at the new Maternity Home, but this cannot be expected to meet with the requirements of a town of this size. Therefore may I suggest that a portion of the money collected for child welfare be allocated to the Midwives Club to provide maternity comforts for needy cases. I might also mention that many of the Midwives giving free service do so at considerable inconvenience and to themselves, for it must be remembered many of them are widows, and it is their sole means of support. During the Scarlet Fever epidemic was approached for some of the danger members who had not yet been established as Maternity nurses, and we were able to give considerable aid in this respect sending some to Belvedere Orphanage and to the Fever Hospital as well as private cases. I have had a course of Fever Lectures at the outbreak of the epidemic, and all members made a point of carrying a message of instruction by instructing the moth-

**THE MIGHTY STORE--Mightier Than Ever with Opportunities for Those Seeking Values, Points with Pardonable Pride to its Offerings for**

**FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY**  
**Rare Occasion Days at BAIRD'S**  
**THIS WEEK**

Now is the most acceptable time to pick up many excellent requirements economically at this Store. Bounteous stocks contribute Home and Personal needs, and their prices at this season are nicked for quick selling.

It is therefore all to your advantage to visit the Store frequently, as many, many items on Sale, never appear in our regular bargain budgets. They arrive, they are displayed and are quickly grabbed up by knowing shoppers.

**GLOVES**  
Important Savings on these Dress Accessories

**WOOL GLOVES**—Ladies finely knitted Wool Gloves, closed wrist, plain shades, Grey, Coating and Beavers. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday... **65c.**

**SUEDE GLOVES**—Truly superb Suede Gloves, in a beautiful Suede finish, knitted silk linings, 2 dome wrist, popular shades—Beaver, Fawn and assorted Greys, Black, as well as trimmed. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday... **79c.**

**CHILDREN'S GLOVES**—Silkette Gloves, very close finish, closed wrist, shades of Fawn, Brown and Grey, double knitted through and through. Reg. \$1.70. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday... **84c.**

**GAUNTLET GLOVES**—Woolsey Brand, with fancy striped gauntlet wrists, they're snug looking, double weight, assorted shades of light Heathers. Reg. \$1.70. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$1.55**

**SUEDE GLOVES**—This line introduces particularly good quality in Suede Fabric Gloves, 2 dome wrist, lined, pretty shades, Beaver, Coating, Grey and Black; up and down... **58c.**

**GAUNTLET GLOVES**—A brand new line in warm, heavy wool, shades of Beaver, Coating and Brown, long gauntlet wrist. Stormy, frosty day. Gloves. Dollar value... **89c.**

**HOSIERY**  
Occupies a prominent place to-day

**FLEECED HOSIERY**—Women's fast Black Hosiery, plain with heavy ribbed knee, others double turn-over top; seasonably and very close finish. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday... **48c.**

**SPORT HOSIERY**—This line brings a wonderful assortment in shades and weights, plain and ribbed, up to \$1.40 pair. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$1.15**

**BOYS' WOOL HOSE**—Stout ribbed fast Black Wool Hosiery, they wear like iron, assorted sizes, to fit 10 to 17 years. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday... **69c.**

**WOMEN'S HOSE**—Shot effects in finely ribbed winter weight hose, assorted shades, spliced heel and toe. To clear Friday, Saturday and Monday... **25c.**

**CASHMERE HOSE**—Fancy fast Black ribbed Cashmere Hosiery; these were just opened, 80c. value. Friday, Saturday & Mon. **79c.**

**SPORT HOSIERY**—A very popular line offering plain and fancy ribbed in all the wanted shades; good value at 9c. pair. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **79c.**

**New! New!**  
**SHANTUNG SILKS**  
JUST TO HAND.

These bring you top-notch values in both wearing and good looking Silks, 36 inches wide, natural shade, more serviceable than many higher priced fabrics and yet they are Regal Silks, lowly priced. The yard

**1.29. 1.39. 1.98 2.39**

**STAIR OIL CLOTHS.**  
White Huck back Stair Oil Cloths, most splendid combination in this respect, especially from Major Butcher, who until the closing down of the Rock Sheds in the spring gave most consideration to those cases. I also solicited the extension of this service for Miss Hurst. During the summer when work is more plentiful, and are not so badly paid, I receive constant requests from mothers and expectant mothers for help necessary for the care of the young, and as time goes on requests multiply, in fact we have now reached a stage when more particular attention should be given to those in need. We cannot expect proper feeding of the child when the mother is insufficiently fed due to economic conditions to the home, and this is unquestionably the prime cause of the majority of our infant troubles. Babies should be put on artificial food, which the mother how highly recommended cannot take the place of the feeding of the child. If the mother is fed and the child is fed and an intelligent thought the Midwives act while the babies are under their care. Statistics will bear this out if you follow them you will find very few deaths under one month as compared with the months that follow, and covering the period of the first seven years which has come under my personal attention. I think you will bear me out when I say the Maternity nurses are doing their part. The Midwives Club in its former years had no financial assistance from this Association, although in many instances help has been sought and given by individual members. Help has also been solicited even by St. Vincent de Paul Society in the way of groceries and food, whilst the Midwives themselves have also contributed generously. The only funds contributed to the Maternity work was that given by the late Governor Sir G. A. Harcourt, who gave the sum of \$100.00 for the equipment of the Maternity Bars, most of which I had already bought before receiving the Governor's cheque. I notice there are no beds at the new Maternity Home, but this cannot be expected to meet with the requirements of a town of this size. Therefore may I suggest that a portion of the money collected for child welfare be allocated to the Midwives Club to provide maternity comforts for needy cases. I might also mention that many of the Midwives giving free service do so at considerable inconvenience and to themselves, for it must be remembered many of them are widows, and it is their sole means of support. During the Scarlet Fever epidemic was approached for some of the danger members who had not yet been established as Maternity nurses, and we were able to give considerable aid in this respect sending some to Belvedere Orphanage and to the Fever Hospital as well as private cases. I have had a course of Fever Lectures at the outbreak of the epidemic, and all members made a point of carrying a message of instruction by instructing the moth-

**OUTSTANDING VALUES**  
from the **MEN'S & BOYS' DEPT.**

**BOYS' CAPS**—A nice little line in light and dark shades, pleated crowns, value 75c. To clear... **49c.**

**VELOUR HATS**—A special line of Silk-lined Velours, in shades of Grey, Fawn and Browns, the new narrow leaf effect, nobby looking. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$5.75**

**COAT JERSEYS**—Ladies' or Gentlemen's English All-Wool Sweaters, nice for curling, skating or general wear, shades of Blue, Grey, Fawn and Brown. \$5.00 Regular price. Special Friday, Saturday & Monday... **\$3.95**

**MEN'S CAPS**—Another line of Caps, plain and bandied backs, light and dark shades. The newest. Reg. values to \$2.45. \$2.50 Special... **\$2.45**

**UNDERWEAR**—Men's "New Knit" Underwear—a clearing line, in shirts and pants, medium weight, assorted sizes, values to \$3.50. The garment. Special... **\$1.89**

**HUFFERS**—Men's Cream Cashmere Mufflers, large square shape. To clear... **39c.**

**COAT JERSEYS**—A snap in real snug-fitting Coat Jerseys and pullovers, the latter have a good quality, the coat sweaters in Navy shades, 2.75 value. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$1.98**

**TOP SHIRTS**—A line of Classy American Top Shirts, plain stripe and fine checks, coat style and French cuffs, all sizes. Special... **\$1.65**

**BOYS' PYJAMAS**—Striped flannel Pyjamas, in Pink and Blues, frog trimmings, assorted sizes, up to \$3.00 suit. Friday, Saturday & Monday... **\$2.35**

**BOYS' HATS**—Small Boys' Corduroy Hats, in Navy, Brown and Fawns, to fit 6 to 7 years. Special... **69c.**

**MEN'S CAPS**—The newest shaped in light and dark Tweeds, stylish looking Caps, values for \$2.50 each. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$1.85**

**BOYS' CAPS**—Boys' Winter Caps, warmly lined, with ear protection tucked snugly inside, an assortment, each... **98c.**

**BROGADED CURTAININGS**  
**1.80 Reg. for 98c**

Oh! such elegant rich looking silk hangings, shot effects and many of them 48 inches wide. They're the newest—every piece this season's importations. Reg. \$1.80 yard. Clearing Friday, Saturday 98c. and Monday, the yard... **70c.**

**70c. SCRIMS for 49c.**—Some of the handsomest patterns in stock appear under this price all white, very pretty effects, like shadow lace and fine lace like patterns. Every piece originally 70c. Friday, Saturday & Monday... **49c.**

**CREAM MADRAS**—Handsome Cream Madras Curtains, showing fancy coloured border. 42 inch width. Reg. 70c. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **63c.**

**CASEMENTS**—48 inch Cream Case-ments plain centre with wide coloured floral borders. Reg. 40c. value. Friday, Saturday 35c. and Monday... **35c.**

**WHITE SCRIMS**—Several pieces of all White Scrims, with hail spot and larger spots; others in ivory shade with handied self border. 50c. values here. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **39c.**

**WHITE QUILTS**—Essex Quilts, all White, easy to wash, good looking patterns, clearly defined, plain hemmed edge. \$4.00 value. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$3.69**

**Leatherette Jackets**  
Wind-proof, weather-proof, double breasted Leatherette Jackets, lined black, 2 pockets; they wear like iron, full sleeves. Regular \$3.00. To clear... **\$1.49**

**TRAVELLING RUGS**—Large reversible English Plaid Rugs, long fringed fringes, always useful and one will last for years. Reg. \$6.50. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$5.90**

Reg. \$8.75. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$7.90**

Reg. \$12.50. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$11.45**

**72 inch SHEETINGS**  
Unbleached Twilled Sheetings, just a piece or two, to clear at

**59c**

**Floor Cloths**  
**FLOOR CANTAS**—We keep all the newest patterns, and at present have a nice showing ready for the usual week-end business. 2 yards wide, painted back. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$1.25**

**LINOLEUMS**—Our assortment is broad, well chosen, and includes patterns suitable for any place in the house; double width, painted back, surfaced and finished. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$1.75, 2.15, 2.25, 3.95**

**HEARTH RUGS**—Ladies size Rugs, one yard wide and one and three-quarter yards long, nice range of patterns, good rich colorings. A good time to pick up one or two for Spring. Reg. \$10.00. Friday, Saturday & Mon. **\$8.35**

**MID-WINTER SALE of Showroom Wares**

**NIGHTGOWNS.** Children's and Misses' White and Striped Flannel Nightgowns, V-neck, long sleeves; to fit 6 to 12 years; particularly good value. Regular \$1.20. Special... **98c.**

**SILK GIRDLES.** Pretty shade range, Matze, Rose, Crimson, Pink, Grey, Sky, Saxe, Navy and Brown; 44 inches long. To clear... **39c.**

**BABIES' DRESSES.** In Cream and Pink Cashmere, long sleeves, round neck, the lace trim-mings. To clear at... **48c.**

**OVERALLS.** Ladies' Striped Cotton Overall, with art trimmings at belt and pockets, mix shades. Blue and White and Black and White, assorted sizes. They're Special at... **89c.**

**WOOL VESTS.** Lacksawm Wool Vests, excellent texture, beautifully finished, strap neck, long sleeves; to fit 6 to 12 years. Regular \$2.20. Friday, Saturday & Monday... **\$1.98**

**CAMISOLES.** Ladies' White Jersey Camisoles, round neck, long sleeves, buttoned front. Special Sale Price... **57c.**

**VEILING.** Plain and spot Veiling, in Black and colours of Brown, Taupe, Navy, Saxe and Dark Green. Reg. 40c. year Friday, Saturday and Monday... **29c.**

**SHIRT WAISTS.** Striped Cotton Shirt Waists, V. neck, long sleeves, button trimmings, nice for house wear in the morning. To clear... **89c.**

**CLEARAWAY SALE of Stylish DRESSES**

Pretty styles showing fancy Paisley Silk Tops and Serge Skirts, round collar, short sleeves, turned cuffs, side panels and waist girde, shades of Navy, Saxe, Tan and Brown, sizes 36 to 44 inch. Regular \$13.00. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$9.96**

**WOOL SCARVES.** 54 inch Wool Scarves, comfort scarves, in shades of Rose, Saxe, Mauve, Fawn and White, extraordinary value at... **98c.**

**FLAKE WOOL SLIPONS.** These are beautiful and come in shades of Navy, Peacock and Jade. V-neck, long sleeves, belted, sizes 36 to 40. Regular \$8.00. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$5.89**

**James Baird LIMITED**

**SMALLWARES**  
Always something new on our tables.

Vick's Vaporub. The home remedy... **48c.**

Camphorated Vaseline; Blue Seal... **21c.**

The pot... **10c.**

Dish Mop, long handles... **10c.**

Mending Wool, Black, White and Colored... **9c.**

Boat Laces, Black Mohair, Box... **10c.**

Monster Bath Soap Cakes, each... **15c.**

Face Cloths, White Turkish... **12c.**

Dressing Combs, Black, Special... **20c.**

School Sets—Pencils and Pens... **15c.**

boxed... **10c.**

Fountain Pens for school use... **19c.**

Drawing Crayons, 6 in box for... **5c.**

Cornicell Knitting yarn, asst... **19c.**

Military Brushes; the good... **15c.**

Shopping Bags, Leatherette, Special... **69c.**

Brush and Comb Sets... **29c.**

Tobacco Paper, 3 large rolls for... **25c.**

TICKINGS—32 inch Striped herring bone Tickings, extra strong quality, specially re-printed. Reg. 60c. quality. Friday, Saturday 48c. and Monday... **48c.**

**WADDIE QUILTS**—Pretty flowered patterns, plain borders. These are mostly in the lighter shades; this season's importation. Reg. \$5.50. Friday, Saturday & Mon. **\$7.85**

**ART SATENS**—An assortment of very pretty Art Satens, the quality here is unusually good, values to 60c. yard. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **45c.**

ers in the homes they visited, and in this way did what they could to help. Where nurses were supplied their services were favorably commented on. During Health Week the public had an opportunity of seeing how they handle their work as instructed. Maternity Exhibit Booth 1—A room prepared for maternity in a home of moderate means.

Maternity Exhibit Booth 11—A room prepared in a poor home where only a table and bed are available.

Each day different Midwives looked after the respective booths and explained their meaning etc., and distributed literature on Prenatal Care, care of baby (post Natal) etc. We also had an exhibition in this Department from the Girl Guides on "How to bathe the baby on the table" which proved very interesting and instructive to the visitors that had not seen this method before. For the past three years the midwives have been giving the girls of the families some instruction on baby's care so that they could intelligently help mother after the nurse goes. I cannot close this all too brief reference without extending thanks to those of the City Doctors who have helped us and also to various ladies and gentlemen who from time to time have given such assistance, the needs are many such as old linen, discarded baby clothes also nourishment for the mother while convalescing, such as cocoa, condensed milk, etc. For I assure you the Midwives are always in touch with cases that need sympathetic attention.

I realize much knowledge must be disseminated amongst the people from the trained minds before we can hope for any great improvement on present conditions, and after a careful study of maternity and Child Welfare work I have to observe that the need of a Director of Public Health Nursing is apparent, one who has had outside experience and who would thoroughly understand local conditions having a broad tolerance of the deficiencies of our people from a public health standpoint, and who would be active in promoting the healthy appreciation of the public for the good of the people and the common good.

**EVELYN CAVE HISCOCK,**  
President of the Health and Maternity Movements for Child Welfare.

**A Mammoth Programme at the Nickel To-Night**

Opening Chapter of Big Serial Featuring Juanita Hansen.

A Rupert Hughes picture is always awaited with the keenest anticipation, and his latest, "Gimme", written in collaboration with his wife promises to be fully as fine as any of his predecessors. It is another of those delightful comedy dramas of married life, scintillating with Hughes humor, and at the same time with an occasional touch of pathos.

Helene Chadwick and Gaston Glass have the leading roles in this Goldwyn production which will be at the Nickel Theatre beginning to-night. Miss Chadwick, whose impersonations of the role of a young wife in other of Mr. Hughes' pictures have been a rare delight, has a similar role in this one. She plays the part of Fanny Daniels, who finds herself upon her marriage to Clinton Ferris, the non-self supporting son of moneyed parents, in the humiliating though not uncommon situation of being obliged to say "Gimme" for every cent she needs, for household things as well as money.

A debt of \$500, borrowed from her employer before her marriage, for the purpose of buying a rousseau, is still hanging over Fanny's head, and she finally goes back to her old job in order to pay it off. But Lambert, the employer, seems to see in Fanny's indebtedness to him an excuse for making love to her, and then things are more complicated than ever. In desperation Fanny draws \$500 on her husband's account in order to pay off the debt—and discovers later that the \$500 is all he had. Lambert's attention to his wife rouses Clinton's jealousy, and a quarrel follows. But eventually the misunderstandings are cleared up, there's a reconciliation, and Fanny comes out victor, with the promise of a regular weekly allowance.

See the opening chapter of our new serial, "The Yellow Arm" with Juanita Hansen in the leading role. Its a nine-minute story which you eventually the misunderstandings are can't afford to miss. Having made arrangements for a new service of feature productions, commencing on Monday the Nickel will run three programmes weekly, consisting of a complete change on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 48c.

**"Diapepin" for Indigestion, Gas, Upset Stomach**

As soon as you eat a tablet of two of "Diapepin" your indigestion is gone! Heartburn, flatulency, gas, palpitation, or any misery from a sour, acid stomach ends. Correct your stomach and digestion for a few cents. Each package guaranteed by drugist.

# Fresh Fruit, etc.

By S.S. ROSALIND.

LARGE RED TABLE APPLES—45c. Doz.  
LARGE JUICY PEARS—70c. Doz.  
LARGE SEEDLESS ORANGES—50c. Doz.  
FRESH TOMATOES—40c. lb.

FRESH OYSTERS—20c. Dozen.  
NEW YORK SAUSAGES—25c. lb.  
BLUE NOSE BUTTER—2-lb. Prints and Bulk.

MOIRS' CAKES—1-lb. Packages and Slabs.  
MOIRS' CHOCOLATES, in 1-lb. and 1/2-lb. Packages

and  
300 BOXES MOIRS' ASSTD. CHOCOLATE BARS  
at \$1.00 Box.

SPECIAL PRUNES 12c. lb.

# W. J. MURPHY

Rawlins' Cross

jan21,3mos,ead

# Sailor's Pride TOBACCO

"The White Tag Plug"

NO COUPONS  
ALL QUALITY

# 20 cents a cut

**John Rossiter**  
DISTRIBUTOR

dec8,9,m,th,8m

Just received another shipment

# Staon Stove Polish 30 cts. per bottle.

**Wm. J. Clouston, Ltd.**  
184 Water Street.

jan4,th,m,tey

# 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.

jan18,t

# Just Arrived

Another Cargo of

# WELSH ANTHRACITE COAL

All Sizes.

**A. H. MURRAY & CO., Limited.**  
Coal Office Phone 1867. Beck's Cove.

January 29th, 1924.

Just Arrived:  
A Small Shipment

# Family Mess Pork,

Beautiful Stock.

# George Neal

Limited.

Beck's Cove Water Street East

jan29,tu,th

JUST ARRIVED:



Two Thousand Bottles of **Brick's Tasteless,**

The best all round TONIC in the country.

We have sold thousands of bottles of this medicine and it is still going strong.

BRICK'S TASTELESS purifies the blood, it makes the weak strong, it is a specific in throat and lung troubles, it is so prepared that it can be assimilated without the least digestive effort.

Weigh yourself the day you commence to take

# BRICK'S TASTELESS

then weigh yourself two (2) weeks later and note the increase.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE  
\$1.20 PER BOTTLE.

**DR. STAFFORD & SON,**  
Chemists & Druggists St. John's.

N.B.—If you cut out this advertisement and present it at either Duckworth Street or Theatre Hill Store, between now and the end of this month, we will give you a Bottle of BRICK'S TASTELESS for one dollar.

# SOME OF THE CLAIMS PAID HERE IN 1923:

\$130.00, appendicitis; \$60.00, lagrippe; \$147.00, neuritis; \$65.00, neuritis; \$50.00, poisoned by Biter; \$40.00, sprained ankle; \$25.00, flesh wound; \$140.00, pleurisy; \$60.00, pneumonia; \$30.00, motor accident; \$180.00, motor accident; \$60.00, burnt arm; \$45.00, scalded foot; \$50.00, lagrippe; and 21 other claims for minor illness and injury ranging from \$15.00 to \$25.00 each.

Payment of each one of the above claims can be substantiated by any person desiring same.

WE HAVE BEEN PAYING SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT CLAIMS FOR 26 YEARS.

**U.S. FIDELITY & GUARANTY CO'Y.**  
J. J. LACEY, Nfld. GENERAL AGENT.

# EGGS!

We are booking orders for another shipment of

# FANCY EGGS

(30 doz. to case)

To arrive per 'Silvia' on the 31st inst., and shall be glad to have your order for prompt delivery on arrival.

# Price and Quality

will be satisfactory

# F. McNamara

PHONE 393 QUEEN STREET

# 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.

dec26,t,h,m,tt

# THE THRIFTY HOUSEWIFE

rejoices in saving money. We have now some wonderful money saving lines to offer. Our Windows are our silent Salesmen and it will pay you to shop at this Money-Saving Store.

- Men's Woolen Sox, 27c. pr.
- Men's Leather Mitts, 40c. pr.
- Men's Negligee Shirts, \$1.25 each.
- Table Oil Cloth, 45c. yd.
- 38" Crestone, 25c. yd.
- Men's Sweater Coats, \$1.19 each.
- Boys' Sweater Coats, 95c. each.
- White Sheetting, 90" inches wide, 65c. yd.
- English Tweeds, 75c. yd.
- All Wool Serge from 95c. yd.
- 27" Gingham, 19c. yd.
- Flannelette, 35c. yd.
- Ladies' Col'd Hose, 25c. pr.
- Ladies' Wool Hose, 65c. pr.
- Boys' Wool Hose, 45c. pr.
- Child's Cotton Hose, 15c. pr.
- Ladies' Fleece Lined, 95c. pair.
- Ladies' Heavy Fleece Lined, \$1.05 pair.
- Wide Heavy Lace, 8c. yd.
- Gauntlet Wool Gloves, 55c. pair.
- Ladies' Overall, 75c. ea.
- Large Wool Scarfs, \$1.25 ea.
- Coloured Underskirts, \$1.25 each.
- White Underskirts from 85c. each.
- Wool Booties, from 25c. pr.
- CHILD'S WOOL CAPS—10c. each.

# Bon Marché Cash Store

286 WATER ST. SEE OUR WINDOWS.

jan9,t

# Nfld. Government Railway.

# PLACENTIA BAY STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Passengers leaving St. John's on 8.45 a.m. train, Friday, Feb. 1st, will connect with S.S. Arygle at Argentia for usual ports of call to Lamaline (Western Run).

# Nfld. Government Railway.

# RED CROSS LINE!

NEW YORK. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN'S.  
From New York. From St. John's.  
January 12th . . . . . SILVIA . . . . . January 18th  
January 18th . . . . . ROSALIND . . . . . January 26th  
January 26th . . . . . SILVIA . . . . . February 2nd

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