Cars Broken Into At Fort William

Fort William Police Chief, W. S. Brown, today reported four cars have been broken into within the past seven days.

A pair of blankets were stolen from an auto parked near the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday. Door of the car had been forced.

In other auto break-ins, Saturday, Sunday and Wednesday last, handwrenches, pliers, a thermometer and contents of a case were taken.

Brigade To Meet

St. John Ambulance Brigade, Port Arthur Division No. 79, will meet Tuesday night at 8.15 in the Lakehead Technical Institute.

Says Ike Fronts "Unholy Crew"

FARGO, N. D. (AP)—President Truman today called General Dwight D. Eisenhower a "front man for an unholy crew" of lobbyists using charges of corruption in government as "a political football."

Truman tore loose with a scathing attack on the Republican presidential nominee in a whistle-stop speech in which he told a trainside crowd they should hesitate about returning the Republicans to power if they "want to avoid Third World War."

$1,000,000 FIRE

FLESHERTON, Ont. (CP)—Fire destroyed a planning and chopping mill here Saturday and loss was estimated at $100,000. No one was hurt. Flesherton is about 30 miles southeast of Owen Sound.

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life and limb—clambered over the roofs of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Annexes seeking the body of A. Lobsiger, 41, of Melvin Avenue.

Lobsiger, a sweeper, was believed trapped in one of the annexes when the terminal blew.

The searchers, using electric torches, probed empty bins and crawled under huge chunks of concrete, braving a drop of 150 feet if they took a wrong step.

The Board of Directors of Saskatchewan Pool Terminals arrived in Port Arthur by train this morning from the west, and attended the annual meeting of the company at 10.30 a.m. The session with President J. S. Wesson, C.B.E., presiding, adjourned at noon and will re-convene in the Prince Arthur Hotel this afternoon.

A spokesman said the Port Arthur explosion will be discussed following disposal of routine business, and an inspection trip of Pool 4A is planned for later today or tomorrow.

J. Murray Fleming of Port Arthur, consulting engineer to the company, will attend part of the closed meeting.

A report on results of the sessions probably will not be made until tomorrow.

Crown Attorney P. V. Ibbetson, Q.C., said no date for an inquest into the deaths resulting from the explosion has been set yet. Crown officials are waiting for witnesses among the injured elevator workers to be released from hospital.

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their summing up and Mr. Justice Kelly nearly two hours. The jury returned with their unanimous decision of guilty of murder at 3.40 p.m.

Jury Foreman Donald Black, Port Arthur, made known the conclusion of the jury.

The accused man was charged with murdering Panok on July 26 in or near Port Arthur. The body of Panok was found near the mouth of the McIntyre River trussed with a rope around the neck and with two railway rizer plates attached to the body by wire. Shortly after that Hladiy was taken into custody and Mrs. Panok was held as a material witness.

Saturday morning she was released through Magistrate's Court in Port Arthur.

Pertinent observations were made by Mr. Justice Kelly in his jury charge. He pointed to the conflict of the statements given by Hladiy to city police. The first one denied that he murdered, the second established an alibi as to his whereabouts the night of the murder and the third claimed self defence.

"If that attack was made on Hladiy, wouldn't he tell the wife that 'your husband attacked me,' the judge pondered for the jury. "Was there any reason to trust him up? Is that a reasonable action? And if he was dead, why truss him?"

In the excitement, Hladiy said he threw the body in the water. Mr. Justice Kelly suggested that if there were witnesses, why did Hladiy stop to think of the iron weights that were found on the body? What did he get them? Evidence disclosed that weights similar to the ones used were some 100 to 200 yards away.

"Why rid of the body?" the judge asked. "He could have called for help. And why keep silence? He had a right to protect himself or run away or get some help. He must have examined the body because he said in the statement, 'I thought he was dead,' and he claims he did not say anything to the woman."

The judge said these statements were entirely contradictory. Mrs. Panok told the court that Hladiy had stated that he killed Panok and threw him in the water.

In his two-hour address, Mr. Justice Kelly spent about an hour interpreting the law as it applied to murder and then step by step he went over most of the evidence in the trial fitting it together in story sequence from the time the Panoks first met Hladiy in 1948 in Germany to the time Hladiy was picked up by police early in August and charged with murder.

He told the 12-man jury they were engaged in one of the most important duties as Canadian citizens. In a democrracy the citizens had a real and deciding part to play in justice.

The judge said he did not wish by his words to deal harshly with the accused.

"You must not allow weakness or soft-heartedness sway you in your duty," he told them. "If in the course of my instruction to you and you disagree with it, then you must entirely ignore my interpretation. You have only yourselves, you are the sole judges of the facts."

He said the case would be decided wholly or partlly on circumstantial evidence. Even if they decided they could not accept the evidence of Hladiy, they must decide whether the evidence of the crown was sufficient to establish guilt.

Mr. Justice Kelly said the defence was arguing the case on provocation—the accused being provoked into the killing. The test was whether provocation would deprive a reasonable person, not the accused, to lose self control under these conditions.

The Panoks and Hladiy had known each other since 1948 and were apparently good friends, the jury was told by the judge. Some decision was made to come to Canada and they tried to get out together. However, the papers of the Panoks were not in order.

When Hladiy came to this country, his concern was to get the Panoks here. He even made efforts to borrow money. One of the witnesses who roomed with Hladiy related that when Mr. and Mrs. Panok arrived here he expected they would be separated or divorced and then he would live with the woman.

"Whether you accept it or not, there is plenty of evidence of the accused in bringing the Panoks out here," Mr. Justice Kelly said. "Hladiy arranged for their accommodation at 745 Simpson Street."

The accused did not live there at first but moved in later. The woman downstairs told the court of the quarreling among the Panoks and Hladiy. Mrs. Panok admitted going to dances and shows with the accused and it was evident that her husband disapproved. Early in March of this year a nearby storekeeper was called in to act as a peacemaker between Panok and Hladiy.

RECONCILED

The judge said the outcome was that the Panoks moved out to Port Arthur. For three weeks Hladiy did not know where they were but when he found out they apparently became reconciled.

They went back to Simpson St. to live and there was no more fighting according to the evidence before the court. Mrs. Panok went out with her husband and child more often but in her testimony she stated that Gregor Hladiy resented it. Panok and Hladiy worked at the same job on the railway. Panok went to and from by bus, whereas Hladiy went by car with a friend. Hladiy used to arrive home shortly after 4 p.m. and Panok at about 4.30 p.m. by bus.

On Friday, July 25, they had dinner together and then went for a drive. Saturday they all went downtown in the morning and the afternoon and then came home where they had a bottle of beer.

There was some discussion, the judge stated, about going out to collect wheat seed. Mrs. Panok said her husband did not want to go because he had washed up. However, he changed from his working clothes. Gregor went out at 9 p.m. and the husband at 9.30.

"If these men were afraid of one another," the jurist asked, "would you expect them to go to the same place at different times. Yet the accused said they were looking for a railway car at the same time. Where was the accused in the half hour before, what was he doing?"

About midnight Hladiy went back to the house. The storekeeper's evidence was that Hladiy came into the store at 11.15 p.m. and was pale and shaky, his hair was mussed up. Later another witness noticed him come from out of a lane behind the Simpson Street residence and hastily look back over his shoulder as though he was being watched.

UNABLE TO SLEEP

Mrs. Panok related, the judge said, that when Hladiy came in at midnight, he said he did not know where Panok was. Unable to sleep Mrs. Panok went to Gregor's room at 4.30 a.m. enquiring of her husband. Hladiy took some time to answer and then stated he had found peace. He admitted to Mrs. Panok that he had killed her husband and thrown his body in the river. Because of a threat from Hladiy Mrs. Panok did not go to police.

Crown Attorney Ibbetson in his address to the jury said there were two things in his opinion that there should be no doubt about, first, that Joseph Panok was unlawfully killed and, second, that he was unlawfully killed by Hladiy. "You have the statement of the accused himself; so there is no room for doubt," he declared.

What was the motive?

The motive was that Hladiy wanted Panok's wife. That was proven by several witnesses. Several months ago, the crown prosecutor said, the plot was attached in Hladiy's mind. He brought them to this country, he found accommodation for them and he moved in with them. He took the wife dancing and to shows.

Mr. Ibbetson said that two weeks before Hladiy killed Panok, he tried to get Mrs. Panok to go to Toronto. "Is that the moment when his decision was made to resort to violent means to obtain what the accused desired?"

The evidence of Dr. Allin showed there was a fracture of the skull from a blow from some instrument. Mr. Ibbetson said that Hladiy said he struck Panok on the head and knocked him into the boxcar, but there was no corresponding bruise on the other side of the head.

After that there was the rope. Panok was throttled. Even with all these applications of force, Mr. Ibbetson continued, Hladiy did not desist. He did everything in his power to make sure of the man's death. The accused obtained two railway riser plates to tie to the body.

"All these facts lead you to one conclusion," he said. "It was an intentional killing and if it was an intentional killing, then it is murder."

If Hladiy struck out in self defence, why was such a tissue of lies built around his story?

Mr. Ibbetson said there had been nothing proven or suggested that Mrs. Panok had any prior knowledge of what was planned by Hladiy. She knew after her husband was dead but knowledge after the deed did not associate her with the deed.

Mr. Cunningham, Hladiy's counsel, claimed that the charge could be reduced to manslaughter because there had been provocation to deprive Hladiy of his self control.

He submitted that the accident and the deceased were undertaking an unlawful venture in order to obtain wheat, evidently for sale. He recalled that Mrs. Panok was not sure whose idea it was to get wheat, but her husband had brought home sacks several days before. Panok had asked Hladiy to go on several occasions.

Mr. Cunningham reverted to Dr. Allin's testimony which said the blow on the side of the head could not be ruled out as a possible cause of death. The findings of Dr. Allin were in the same sequence which Hladiy stated occurred.

CONDITION OF BODY

Mr. Ibbetson stated there was no corresponding injury to the other side of the head, Mr. Cunningham recollected. But the condition of the body in the water for a number of days might have taken away any marring of the skin or bruises.

It was natural that Hladiy would be nervous when he returned home. He had killed a man but he did not do it intentionally in that "he did not diabolically go down there to kill him. When a rope goes around your neck you react because you know that the person that puts it there is not boiling."

Mr. Cunningham maintained that the motive of murder was not strong. The accused had killed Panok and admitted it, but he reacted the same as any man would have reacted with a rope around his neck.

"You ought to bring in a verdict of manslaughter," he told the jury.

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of an airplane jet engine pointing out the stern.

It has come near the record, held by Seattle boatman Stanley Sayres, in previous trials. Cobb believed it was capable of 200 miles an hour.

Spectators on the shore said the blue-and-white boat plowed under the water with the force of a locomotive.

"It happened so suddenly. All I saw was the boat dipping into the water and parts of it floating to the top almost immediately," said one eye-witness, Dr. W. Munro.

A radio-equipped control launch sent out an S O S immediately. Launches and speedboats from other parts of the lake raced to the floating wreckage.

One of them found Cobb in the water, lifted him aboard, and rushed him to a pier. Ambulances and doctors were summoned.

The 52-year-old London fur broker and speed specialist holds numerous automobile speed records.

HIT 173 MILES AN HOUR

Cobb's jet speedboat which he had built for an attempt at the world water speed record streaked across Loch Ness at 173 miles an hour Sept. 19, despite buffeting gusts of wind.

The record is 178.4 miles an hour, set in 1951 by Sayres in his boat Miss Slo-Mo-Shun.

Cobb, who formerly held the world water speed record, had been waiting for weeks to make his new assault on the mark. Today the usually wind-swept Loch Ness—home of the famous Loch Ness Monster—quieted down sufficiently to satisfy the business man who has spent a fortune in a lifetime of both automobile and boat racing.

"I think conditions are well nigh perfect," he told reporters just before starting off on the first of two scheduled runs.

Cobb had reported hitting around 200 miles an hour during a trial run in the Crusader on Sept. 10. He averaged 185 miles on his official try Sept. 19 but only 161 on the second run. Records are computed on the average of two runs over the measured course.

AIRCRAFT JET ENGINE

The 31-foot Crusader was the latest of Cobb's many racing vehicles. Her jet engine was similar to the ones that propel Britain's jet-powered Comet airliners. At top speed, the Crusader just skimmed the water on her undersection and two floats.

One spectator, G. E. Nicholson, said the boat, "which had been bobbing up and down, disappeared in a flurry of spray and disintegrated."

"Mrs. Cobb was standing about 50 yards from me watching. She put up her hands to hide her face and turned away.

"We don't know what happened. One minute the Crusader was there the next it was not. There were just a few pieces floating about."

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F-86E fighters to join N.A.T.O. forces on the continent.

Another R. C. A. F. wing, stationed at North Luffenham, England, will move to France later as part of the proposed Canadian air division whose 12 squadrons will likely be grouped in the Metz area within 75 miles of each other.

The present flight follows the pattern of the last squadron to fly the Atlantic. No. 439, now at North Luffenham, took 13 days on a movement that was delayed by bad weather. Its flight was cloaked in secrecy and the air force announced none of its moves until it arrived in Scotland.

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