

YEAR 86: NO. 55

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.

LAST EDITOR

FATHER SAID HE SHOT SON

Told His Daughter-in-Law That the Shooting Was Accidental.

THE STARTLING EVIDENCE

GIVEN BY MRS. HARTWICK IN POLICE COURT.

James Hartwick Committed For Trial—Post Mortem Showed That The Son Was Shot in the Back.

James Hartwick, of Parham, who is charged with the murder of his son Frederick Hartwick, on February 11th, appeared before Magistrate Farrell in police court on Thursday morning and was committed for trial by judge and jury at the next court of competent jurisdiction.

The preliminary examination was conducted in a private court, and probably two hundred interested people were disappointed in not hearing the evidence produced. For an hour before the court opened a crowd was gathering and remained outside until the magistrate's decision was announced.

Crown Attorney J. L. Whiting conducted the examination, and the first witness called was Mrs. Greta May Hartwick, the young widow of the deceased. She appeared in court in full mourning and was heavily veiled. In a low voice in answer to questions by Mr. Whiting, she gave the following story: "I am the widow of Fred who was killed. I last saw him alive on February 11th, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, when he was going by my house with his father towards his father's house. They were both carrying guns. The next time I saw him was on Thursday (he was killed on Tuesday). That was when they brought the body to his father's house.

"On Tuesday night he (the prisoner) came to my house between 7 and 8 o'clock. I said, 'Where is Fred?' He said, 'He's all right.' He said, 'Why isn't he here?' He said, 'Don't get frightened, I slipped and accidentally shot him in the back. Then I said, 'Is he dead.' He said, 'Yes.' I said, 'If you accidentally shot him, why don't you go for Mr. Smith.' He said, 'No, I couldn't do that, for they would take me for his murderer.' I said, 'No, they wouldn't, if it was done accidentally. He's got to be brought in.' He said, 'If you're going to bring him in, I'll shoot myself at your door.' You will not listen to reason.' Leave him in there and let it look as if he has gone to the States.' I said, 'He's going to be buried and buried decently if I have to die with him.' He said, 'I'll make some changes and don't make any alarm but come up in the morning.' I said, 'Does mother know you're here?' He said, 'I told them I was going to the station.'

"He told me not to worry and that he would take care of me and the children, and that I would never want. I said, 'The little girl and I cried myself to sleep. "In the morning I went up to his house and saw him and his wife and their children.' I said, 'Where is Fred. He's gone and hasn't come home.' Continuing the evidence, Mrs. Hartwick said, "His father and mother went to get someone to hunt him up, and I stayed until they brought his body back on the 13th."

This evidence was not clear to the magistrate, and it was brought out that the shooting was on Tuesday, the 11th, the search for the body was made, and the body was found on the 13th, and on the 13th after an inquest had been held the body was brought to the house.

Was Afraid to Tell. Mr. Whiting asked if the witness had been examined at the inquest. Mrs. Hartwick replied by stating that she was examined by Dr. Goddes at the inquest held at the house.

"Why didn't you tell them then about the story that you have just told," asked Mr. Whiting. The witness replied, "I was afraid he'd shoot me, the same as he did him."

Mr. Whiting continuing said: "What were your relations with the prisoner previous to the shooting?" The answer was, "We were just friends. He hadn't acted towards me as he should. He forced me into wrong doing with him when I couldn't help myself. He told me that I would some day be his wife but I told him, 'No never, if it be God's will. This was about the last of December or the first of January."

Mr. Whiting—"When the prisoner came to your house that evening, had he any cartridges or anything that you know of?" "Not that I know of."

Dr. W. T. Connell of Queen's University, performed the post-mortem examination of the body of the late Frederick Hartwick, with whose murder the prisoner is charged. He was called to the witness box and testified that he had conducted a post-mortem on February 27th and had completed the facts on a certificate form which he gave to the court. He stated that the wound of entry of the bullet was over the eleventh rib in the back and the bullet had taken almost a straight course, cutting the apex of the heart and damaging the liver, and coming out the front. Death was practically instantaneous. Under examination, the doctor swore that it would be quite impossible for the deceased to have shot himself under the conditions in which he had found the body.

The magistrate then committed the prisoner for trial by judge and jury at the next court of competent jurisdiction. The prisoner will probably wait in jail until October and be tried at the fall assizes.

VON HINDENBURG SOUNDS WARNING

Says the Germans Must Unite to Ward off Bolshevik Attacks.

A SETTLEMENT EXPECTED

OF THE STRIKE MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

The Independent Socialists seem to be backing away from the movement and blaming the Spartacists.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Berlin, March 6.—The military situation on the eastern front is painted in blackest colors by Field Marshal von Hindenburg in an interview printed here. The field marshal declares that unless the population generally rallied to the defense of their homes and families, it will be impossible to ward off the attacks by Bolshevik forces.

"The expectations of the Poles and the Entente that the Poles will succeed to the German inheritance in the east will be blasted," he says. "I know the Poles, and the country in the east will belong either to us or to the Bolsheviks!"

Expect Strike Settlement.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Berlin, March 6.—Newspapers here appear to be of the opinion that the strike movement has reached a climax and that there are indications that the political issues involved will find an early adjustment through negotiations going on at Weimar. The Independent Socialists seem to be backing away from the movement now and to be endeavoring to unload the responsibility for the outbreak on to the Spartacists, who are accused of having precipitated the strike before the organization plans had been perfectly perfected. The slogan, "Down with Scheidemann and Ebert," is no longer given prominence in the agitation.

At the preliminary session greater Berlin Soviets have rejected a Spartacist resolution aimed at the Majority Socialists and the Government, and declared instead that the strike has been aimed at the Government only because the demands made by the workmen have not been met satisfactorily.

The Vorwarts, Socialist organ, states that it believes an understanding will be reached in the course of the day.

Considerable artillery fighting has taken place in the vicinity of police headquarters, which is held by the Government forces since darkness.

Go Over To Spartacists.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Berlin, March 6.—The volunteer marine division and portion of the republican militia, which have been supporting the Government, have gone over to the Spartacists. An attempt by the Spartacists to storm police headquarters this afternoon was repulsed.

Many Killed in Fighting.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Copenhagen, March 6.—Both Spartan and Government forces lost a large number of killed in fighting Wednesday before police headquarters in the Alexander platz, according to a Berlin despatch. Fighting finally ended by negotiation.

SIX-HOUR WORKING DAY WITHOUT ANY MEALS

Henry Ford's Latest Utopian Idea For Improving Conditions of His Employees.

Detroit, March 6.—Henry Ford's latest utopian idea for improving conditions of his employees is a six-hour working day without any stopping for meals. The plan as outlined provides for a workman to have his breakfast and then go to work, remaining on the job for six straight hours, and coming home ready for dinner at say 1 p.m., with the knowledge that his day's labor is over.

The plan is said to be another of the multi-millionaire auto magnate's for prolonging the life of his employees, he believing he can get as much work out of them on a basis of a straight six-hour shift as on an eight-hour working day, and at the same time the employees would have more opportunity to enjoy home life. If the new plan is put into effect workmen getting \$6 a day would be paid \$1 an hour.

The Late Alfred S. Manhard. Brockville, March 6.—Many in Brockville and vicinity will bear with deep regret of the death which occurred at Lima, Ohio, Tuesday afternoon of Alfred S. Manhard. His death took place suddenly as relatively here had no previous notification of any illness. A letter received from him recently gave no intimation that he was so soon to answer the last call. The deceased was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Manhard, pioneer settlers of Elizabethtown. He was born at Fairfield, seventy-one years ago.

All Sinn Feiners To Be Released. London, March 6.—The British Government has decided to release all Irish political prisoners, says the Daily Mail to-day.

In order to prevent a great public demonstration, the newspaper adds, the prisoners will return to Ireland in small batches.

332,000 Roumanians, combatants in the war, were killed or died from wounds.

HUNS MAY NOT SUBMIT TO ALLIES' COERCION

The German Cabinet to Protest—Object to Requisition on Shipping.

NEW CHARTER OF WORLD LABOR

Hours Shall Not Exceed Eight Daily or Forty-Eight Weekly.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY

NO WOMAN SHALL BE EMPLOYED AT NIGHT.

And Employers Shall Not Give Them Work to Do at Home After Their Regular Day's Work.

London, March 6.—The main proposals of the British draft adopted with minor alterations by the International Legislation Commission at Paris as the new International Charter of Labor, are given by the Daily Telegraph.

The provisions of this draft preclude the employment of children under 15 years of age in industrial occupations and of children between 15 and 19 for more than six hours daily. At least two hours each day must be devoted by these young workers to technical or regular educational classes, and they will not be permitted to work at night, or on Sundays or holidays.

HASN'T BEEN A PROFITEER

SIR J. FLAVELLE ISSUES A STATEMENT.

"No Benefit or Profit Directly or Indirectly in Contracts for Munitions or War Supplies."

Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, has issued the following statement:

"My attention has been directed to statements made by Sir Sam Hughes in the House of Commons at Ottawa. I was asked to assume the duties of chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who made the request at the instance of Lionel Hitchen of London, England, who at the time was the direct representative in Canada of Lloyd George, the then Minister of Munitions. I knew nothing of the matter until the position was offered to me. I know of no man or group of men who desired to overthrow General Bertram or the Shell Committee, and had no share, directly or indirectly, in the circumstances which led to the resignation of the Shell Committee.

"I have not sought for nor received contracts in Canada or the United States, nor have I influenced or sought to influence any such business being given to the company with which I have been identified for over twenty-five years—the William Davies Company, Limited. The company has come in the normal manner of securing business. I have not been even in an advisory relation to the business during the past three years, as I have given all my time to my duties as chairman of the Board.

"Concerning business in the United States: During 1918 the William Davies Company, of Illinois, constructed a storage section of a packing house in Chicago, and has carried on business there under conditions similar to those under which any similar commercial organization has operated. The net profits made upon the business in the United States for the thirteen months ending December 31st, 1918, after paying the United States Government business tax, was \$15,000.

"I have had no benefit or profit directly or indirectly in contracts for munitions or war supplies given by the Shell Committee or the Imperial Munitions Board. I have had no benefit from business arising out of the war of any character, other than the benefit which accrued to me as a shareholder in the William Davies Company, Limited, and the Robert Simpson Company, both of which corporations, in common with all commercial organizations, felt the benefit of the greatly enlarged business incident to war conditions. The profit of these and other industrial corporations in Canada is a matter of public record."

Sir Joseph denied having been in a conference concerning Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He never was in his house, and had had no conversations with him other than at public functions. He goes on to say: "I have been at no private conference concerning matters political during the past five years. I have had no political ambitions for myself, nor have I planned, nor sought for, nor been asked to assist in furthering the political ambition of any one else. I did not attend, nor have I heard of a meeting representing financial and insurance organizations, or any other interests, canvassing against Sir Robert Borden, and demanding that he make way for another man. I had no share in the determination to form a Union Government."

Bridgeport, March 6.—Hardly had the decision been handed out to Commuters that they would be treated the same as American citizens under the United States income tax when a new revision of the United States Treasury Department was received.

This decision holds that single Canadians, working regularly in the United States, earning over \$1,000, shall be assessed at the rate of 12 per cent, on anything that exceeds that limitation. Married Canadians earning more than \$2,000 will be assessed 12 per cent, of anything over that amount.

American citizens, however, pay 6 per cent under the same limitations. Still, it is held, this is better than the old alien income tax of 2 per cent, in view of the fact that most of the commuters are working people whose limitations will not, in 75 per cent, of the cases involved, exceed those specified.

MUST CLEAR HIS MIND.

Essential That Wilson Should Talk for New Congress.

London, March 6.—The Daily Express editorially says: "These are new facts for a new world. These 37 Republican Senators number five more than one-third of their House. Wilson, it is clear, has been talking very loud, very often, very eloquently for a moribund Congress and a dead public opinion. He must clear his mind on his way back to Paris. He must now talk, when it is essential that he should talk at all, for the new Congress and live public opinion, otherwise he misrepresents himself alone. As to the Monroe Doctrine, that is, of course, in direct conflict with the idea and the ideal of the League of Nations, and there for the moment we leave them both."

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After a ten-minute strenuous tussle with a thief attempting to rob the poor-box, the Rev. Francis H. Wall, pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's Catholic Church, No. 211, West 141st street, Brooklyn, N.Y., turned him over to the police.

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The Grand Master of the Masonic Order who visits the Ancient St. John's Lodge this evening.

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Government to Blame For Huge Profits by Owners During War.

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He Says Gen. Sam Hughes' Attack Had Not the Support of Army Public Opinion.

Ottawa, March 6.—Col. Peck, the Victoria Cross hero of the House of Commons, who has just returned this week from Europe, when questioned, said he does not agree with Sir Sam Hughes' attack on the Canadian command.

Col. Peck felt the subject was a painful one, since it affected so many relatives of soldiers. He thought it should not have been raised without the most thorough investigation giving proof of the charges.

This gallant soldier spoke in the highest terms not only of the work of the rank and file and officers of the Canadian corps, but also of its higher command.

As to the charges of "needless massacre," Col. Peck said that, on the contrary and especially towards the end, the orders were that, although a steady advance was a military necessity, casualties should be avoided as far as possible.

Facts Don't Say So.

To say that the Canadian staff had been careless of human life was not, in accordance with the facts.

As to Cambrai, mentioned by Sir Sam Hughes, Col. Peck said that he was engaged in the general action going under that name. The whole battle was part of a huge movement, for which the Canadian Corps were only partly responsible, and which doubtless had been planned and ordered by headquarters staff.

As to the capture of Mons on the last day, Col. Peck said that he had been within a few miles of that place at the time, and had not heard among the troops themselves complaints as to that engagement.

Col. Peck did say, however, that it had been common talk, both in England and France, for some time the Canadian attack similar to the one made by the 21st Division of the British Army, but, as far as he could see, it had not the support of army public opinion either among privates or officers.

Col. Peck intimated that he would discuss the whole subject more fully in the House of Commons.

DEWART CRITICIZES HEARST GOVERNMENT

Charges That It Manipulated Bye-elections to Its Own Advantage.

Toronto, March 6.—The debate on the speech from the Throne was resumed yesterday afternoon in the legislature, Mr. Dewart taking the floor. In his opening remarks, the member for South-west Toronto referred to the Allied victory, and the return of the Canadian forces overseas.

He expressed appreciation of the generous tributes paid the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whom he styled a gentleman of nature, and then turned to review changes in the Legislature through recent bye-elections. He recalled the agreement reached in 1917, between the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition, whereby bye-elections to fill vacancies in the House caused by death need not be held during the war. In cases where seats were vacated through any cause other than death, the law provided that writ for bye-elections be issued within three months. This, the speaker charged, had been disregarded when the leader of the Opposition resigned his seat in December, 1917. On the contrary, the Government had ordered bye-elections in Manitoba and Lennox when those were unnecessary.

He charged that the entire process of bye-election in the province has been deliberately handled and manipulated by the Government to their own advantage.

Mr. Dewart charged that the Government, not daring to trust itself to the people, was making autocratic use of their power. No band of men, no matter how good, how strong, or how virtuous, should usurp the power which should be that of the people.

"The Premier of Ontario and the Premier of Canada, we have heard, have gone 'over the top' together," continued Mr. Dewart. "And they will go to the bottom together. The violation of democratic principle and the autocratic abuse of power will cause the downfall of both Governments."

125,576 Farmers Enlisted.

Calgary, March 6.—Information obtained from the Government by Secretary Higginbotham, of the United Farmers of Alberta, recently shows that 125,576 farmers enlisted in the overseas forces. This is about one-third of the entire force. Of those 79,155 were volunteers and 55,421 drafted.

THINKS WILSON'S PRESTIGE LOWERED

As the Result of the Action of Some U.S. Senators.

U.S. CANNOT HAVE VOICE

IN THE POLICY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Unless it is Prepared to Share in the "Collar Work" and Pledge Itself to Vindicate the League.

London, March 6.—President Wilson's speech in New York last night arrived in London too late for extended editorial comment in the afternoon newspapers, but it occupies a prominent place in the news columns.

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the President's expressed conviction that an overwhelming majority of the American people are in favor of a League of Nations, says:

"That is undoubtedly the case, but the crucial question is whether they are prepared to pledge the practical resources and action of their country to vindicate the league when it is formed. Unless America is prepared to share in the 'collar work' of the league she can have no voice in its policy."

The Westminster Gazette, in expressing the hope that the league will be much more than a debating society, says that even if it is a debating society it would have prevented this war had it been in operation in 1914, and it will be an insurance against other wars springing from the same motives.

Referring to the report that Senators Lodge and thirty-six other Republican senators were determined to oppose the League of Nations as now constituted, the Globe says:

"President Wilson returns to Europe with greatly diminished prestige as a result of the action of an important representative section of his own countrymen and with his boasted League of Nations treated precisely as a scrap of paper, which we have always held it to be."

PORTFOLIO FOR SEVIGNY. Rumored He Will Be Candidate in East Quebec.

Quebec, March 6.—L'Evenement, the official organ of the Unionist party in Quebec Province, has a rumor from Ottawa stating that the Hon. Albert Sevigny would be given a portfolio in the renovated Borden Cabinet, and that he would be a candidate in Quebec East. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's long-standing riding.

The paper adds that Quebec is at present without a representative in the Federal Cabinet, and that this would bring a large number of Liberals as well as Conservatives to rally around Mr. Sevigny, should he run in Quebec East.

The well-informed politicians here consider this story a hoax, of a tentative way of testing the pulse of the electors in Quebec East.

Keep Airmen Another Year.

London, March 6.—The Naval and Military Air Force Bill, as issued, empowers the retention of men now in the forces until April 30th, 1920.

SINGLE CANADIANS ASSESSED 12 PER CENT.

On Any Income Over \$1,000—Married on Income Over \$2,000.

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