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LAST EDITION

DR. GORDON IS ELECTED

Moderator of Presbyterian General Assembly--The Famous "Ralph Connor."

Toronto, June 2.—Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, more widely known as "Ralph Connor," the Canadian novelist, was elected Moderator of the 47th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which opened in St. James' Square Presbyterian church last evening.

Retiring Moderator Speaks The Assembly opened with a statesmanlike address by the retiring Moderator, Rev. Dr. James Ballantyne, who delivered a closely reasoned and well-balanced statement on the question of church union.

Not Against Episcopacy Dealing with the Lambeth Conference appeal, Dr. Ballantyne made the striking admission that Presbyterians had no deep-rooted hostility to episcopacy, and said that while the Presbyterian form of church government might be best for a small town like Geneva or a small country like Scotland or Holland, it may not be best for a land of vast distances like Canada.

Dr. Ballantyne also spoke of the necessity for the admission to a larger extent of women into the councils and activities of the church. He counselled the church to take full advantage of this "new source of strength," and put aside its prejudices. He went on to say: "Can the church forget that the problems it has to face are best solved not by men alone, but by women alone, by men and women together? Is there not a testimony that women alone are capable of giving?"

GENERAL LACK OF CONFIDENCE CAUSE

Of the Unemployment Situation in Canada, Senate Committee Reports.

Ottawa, June 2.—General want of confidence on the part of the manufacturer, the producer, the middleman and the consumer is at the base of the unemployment situation in Canada, in the opinion of the senate committee on unemployment which has reported through its chairman, Senator J. A. McDonald (Sediac). The committee presented to the senate a summary of the evidence of witnesses representing bankers, manufacturers and workmen of the dominion, and stated that it had not sufficient time to thoroughly investigate the situation and make a comprehensive report.

Four More Irish Police Shot Dead in Ambush

Dublin, June 2.—Four members of the police force were shot dead and three others wounded in an ambush at Glenmore, county Kerry, yesterday. The killed were Police Inspector McCaughey and two constables. The three men wounded were constables.

To Visit United States

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 2.—Premier Stambulovskiy, of Bulgaria, declared here yesterday that King Boris would visit the United States during the coming autumn and that he would accompany Boris on the journey.

Named Governor of Alaska

Washington, June 2.—Scott C. Bone, a former Seattle publisher and who was publicity manager for the Republican national committee in the 1920 campaign, was nominated by President Harding to be governor of Alaska.

BRITAIN WOULD RENEW ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN

Tokio, June 2.—Great Britain, the Nichi Nichi declares, has suggested that Japan permit the Anglo-Japanese alliance to continue another year. The two nations are definitely negotiating for a revision of the alliance, the newspaper says.

Mrs. Trixie Garfield Arrives in Kingston And Is Staying At a Boarding House

Denies That She Planned the Robberies in Which Norman Garfield Took Part—"Why Should Two Men Hang For What One of Them Did?" She Asks.

Mrs. Trixie Garfield, the young wife of Denton Garfield, whose brother, Norman, was hanged at Woodstock on Thursday morning for the murder of Ben Johnson, confectioner, arrived in Kingston on the early morning train from Toronto, and is at a boarding house in the city. She came after a letter had been received from her clergyman, who asked that the social service officials here take an interest in her and secure work for her if possible.

Being A Good Girl Now. "Dominick," she explained, "is doing three years for whiskey running. The only man that's got any claim on me is Denton," she declared. "I haven't done anything that's not right since I met him and I've never been out with a man since they took him to Kingston."

Not the Instigator. "This stuff they're telling about me planning the robberies is all rot," said she, "if Kitty told me the truth she'd tell how I cooked them not to go. Why should I want them to go robbing people? Didn't I sell the clothes off my back and hook my diamonds and watch in London to get along? Would I have done that if I'd wanted them to go out robbing people?"

DAVIES' ESTATE \$1,500,000 \$60,000 LEFT McMASTER Baptist Church Departments Bequeathed \$55,000—Million in Stocks and Bonds.

Toronto, June 2.—The will of the late William Davies, founder of the William Davies Company, meat packer, disposing of an estate valued at a few thousand over one and a half million dollars, has been filed for probate.

Executors, D. E. Thomson, K.C., E. R. C. Clark and E. C. Fox present a statement showing stocks held in various banks, placed at \$75,000; mortgages, secured, \$150,000; bonds, about \$600,000, and life insurance, \$6,000.

The late Mr. Davies held something over 2,000 shares of the common stock of the William Davies Company, which is included in the item "industries," listed in the statement at \$325,000. The real estate held is valued at \$40,000.

Various departments of the Baptist Church in Canada have been remembered by Mr. Davies, who since he came to this country had been one of its strongest supporters.

McMaster University will receive \$60,000 and \$100,000 is left to Brandon College, conditional upon that institution being able to raise an equal amount.

The Home Mission Board receives \$10,000, the Baptist Union \$10,000, the Foreign Mission Society \$10,000, the Grand Ligue Mission \$10,000, the Baptist Superannuation Fund \$5,000 and Emmanuel Church \$2,000. The National Sanitarium Association will receive \$2,000 and the Toronto Hospital for Incurables \$1,000.

Under the will the residue of the estate is divided among his daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) E. T. Fox, her son, E. C. Fox, president of the William Davies Co., and his children.

France Is Thankful For \$2,000,000 Bequest

Paris, June 2.—The government in announcing the \$2,000,000 legacy of Frank Buhl, of Grove City, Pa., for sufferers in the devastated regions of France, made this comment: "The generosity of our friends in America, who already have done so much for restoration of the stricken departments, continues."

Frank Buhl died on June 7th last in Sharon, Pa., near Grove City. In his will he left \$2,000,000 for French and Belgian war sufferers.

Likely an Arbitration Albany, N.Y., June 2.—F. L. Carliste-Watertown, N.Y., as representative of the ten paper manufacturers, who proposed to their striking employees that the matter of wages and working conditions be left to arbitration and that work be resumed pending a decision, will confer with delegates from the plants affected and international union officers.

To Rotarians' Conclave. Colborne, June 2.—Dr. C. C. McCullough, Fort William, who, with Mrs. McCullough, has been visiting friends here, is leaving for Scotland to attend the conclave of Rotarians at Edinburgh as delegates from the Rotary Club of America, of which he is vice-president.

Quebec, June 2.—Baron von Bisming, half brother of the German general who ordered Edith Cavell executed, arrived yesterday on the Empress of Britain to tour Canada.

MINE OWNERS ARE WILLING

To Negotiate With the Miners For Settlement of Strike.

London, June 2.—A statement by Lord Gainsford declaring the mine-owners were ready to meet the miners aroused optimism in London that a settlement may be reached in the British coal strike.

Lord Gainsford said, "the owners are ready to meet the miners without government mediators. Inter-views are now going on between the miners' executives and the owners' executives in the various districts, but until the miners' executives meet on Friday to give a reply on the government's proposal it will be impossible to say whether there will be a meeting between the miners and owners in London."

Wage Cuts Too Steep

London, June 2.—Another big industrial crisis threatens to develop out of the proposed wage reduction in the engineering industry. The reductions are due to take effect on June 15th. Yesterday a deputation of union leaders representing organizations with a membership of a million and a half workmen attended the labor ministry to demand a public enquiry into the employers' terms. The proposed cuts for time workers are 6 shillings weekly and cancellation of 12 1/2 per cent. war bonus granted in 1917 and for piece workers a reduction of 15 per cent. and the withdrawal of the 7 1/2 per cent. bonus. It was pointed out to the minister of labor that these percentages work out at immediate reductions of from 16 to 24 shillings weekly, and that the proposed cuts are much steeper than the recent drops in the cost of living.

FRANCE AT BEGINNING OF RECONSTRUCTION

The Minister of the Devastated Areas Makes a Report to the Senate.

Paris, June 2.—M. Loucheur, minister for the devastated regions, in outlining to the senate the government's plan for the rebuilding of the devastated areas, declared: "We are at the beginning of reconstruction. The year 1921, and still more 1922, should see reconstruction getting under way. One may criticize what has been done thus far, but to be fair the chaotic conditions there must be considered."

M. Loucheur said he had investigated the prices of contractors, had obtained reductions, and now was approaching the time when restoration could be calculated at only three times the pre-war cost as a result of cheaper coal and other things necessary.

He said he hoped to make favorable contracts with Germany for materials and expected the pending proposal of Germany to build 25,000 homes in the devastated regions to develop satisfactorily. He saw little prospect, however, of employing German labor in France to any great extent.

Last of Talmadge Girls Married.

New York, June 2.—Natalie Talmadge, youngest of the trinity of screen stars, which includes Norma and Constance, and the last to be wedded, was married Tuesday afternoon to Buster Keaton, well known home at Bay Side, L.I., of the bride's sister, Norma, who in private life is Mrs. Joseph M. Schenck. The couple will live in Hollywood, Cal.

Divorce is to be Dropped

Ottawa, June 2.—The De Martigny divorce bill, which has aroused so much controversy, is to be dropped. This statement was made in the house by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who said that he had been so informed by the promoter of the bill, Norman Guthrie. Mr. Lemieux made his statement in committee, and moved that the committee rise and report progress. A vote was demanded, and it resulted in the passage of the motion by Mr. Lemieux by 17 to 16, party lines being disregarded. A protest against the withdrawal of the bill was made later in the house by Dr. J. W. Edwards (Frontenac). The promoters could not withdraw the bill without the consent of the house, Dr. Edwards claimed.

Vladivostok Assembly Will Be Dissolved

Vladivostok, June 2.—The temporary government announced that it would dissolve the popular assembly within 30 days, when its term of office expires because it carried out under nondemocratic conditions and also because it has been dominated by Communist influences. A new election will be held so as to enable the assembly to meet on July 1st.

WIDOW OF MURDERED MAN

Mrs. Ben Johnson, Woodstock, for the murder of whose husband Norman Garfield went to the gallows on Thursday.

Over 200 Persons Are Reported Killed In the Racial Conflict At Tulsa, Okla.

Ten Square Blocks of Negro Section Burned by Whites—Troops in Charge of the Town—Outbreak Originated Over the Maltreating of a White Girl.

Tulsa, Okla., June 2.—Nearly ten square blocks of the negro section of Tulsa, where an armed conflict occurred between white men and negroes, resulting in a death list of over 200, mostly negroes, and a rapidly increasing list of wounded, were destroyed.

Detachments of guardsmen were yesterday scattered throughout the city prepared to meet all emergencies with machine guns ready for action. Guards surrounded the armory while others assisted in rounding up negroes and segregating them in the jail, convention hall, baseball park and other places which had been turned into prison camps.

The first attempts to fire the negro quarter about 1:30 o'clock Tuesday morning when white men openly threatened to destroy the locality. Two houses at Archer and Boston, used by more than fifty negroes as a garrison, were set afire at that time and an alarm was turned in. Efforts of the fire department to lay hose were stopped by a crowd of armed white men and the department returned to its station.

INCOME TAX 39 MILLION

Canada Doing Better Than Other Dominions With This Impost.

Ottawa, June 2.—Thirty-nine million dollars have been collected so far this year, Sir Henry Drayton informed the house of commons yesterday afternoon when presenting a bill to consolidate all laws relating to income taxes.

Many people have availed themselves of the instalment plan of paying this year, so the figures were considered very favorable, as only one instalment has been met.

Sir Henry gave some illuminative figures. In the first year in Canada \$3,000,000 had been collected; in Australia \$18,000,000 and in New Zealand \$227,000. In the second year the Canadian income tax brought in \$20,000,000; Australia, \$27,000,000 and New Zealand, \$344,000. In the third year Canada collected \$46,000,000, Australia \$34,000,000 and New Zealand \$437,000. The average per person collected in the first year was \$200, and last year \$244.

Automatic Tariff Changes. Mr. Lemieux wanted to know if, as reported, new duties had been imposed against certain products from the United States such as wheat and potatoes.

Sir Henry Drayton answered that no action had been taken, but that tariff items were dependent upon the action in other countries. The United States having imposed a duty on wheat and potatoes and certain other commodities, they now become dutiable in Canada automatically, whereas latterly they had been free.

In view of the despatches from London stating that the naval question will be one of the main subjects of discussion at the premier's conference, may I ask if there has been any change in the prime minister's determination that Canada is not interested in the discussion," asked Mr. Lapointe.

Mr. Meighen answered that "there has been no change whatever in my attitude or that of the government."

"Go Straight and Work Honestly," Garfield's Message

Woodstock, June 2.—"I would like the young men of Woodstock, Ontario and everywhere to know there is nothing in this crime game," Norman Garfield told one of the jail officials. "I am going to the beyond tomorrow and let the young men take my life as an example to go straight. Shun bad company, leave guns alone and work honestly. I have brought disgrace to my family and my dear mother. Would that I was a lad again."

DESIRE TO SHARE IN CORPORATION TAXES

Roman Catholic Leaders Present Case of Ontario Separate Schools.

Toronto, June 2.—Headed by Archbishop McNeill, Toronto, and Bishop Fallon, London, a deputation of Roman Catholic educationists waited on the provincial cabinet requesting for the separate schools in the province a share in the corporation tax receipts, continuation of certain grants which were cut off with recent years, and provision for separate secondary schools.

MEETS DEATH ON GALLOWS

Norman Garfield Walked to Scaffold With Cigarette In His Mouth.

Woodstock, June 2.—A few minutes after he had discarded the cigarette which he smoked on his way to the scaffold, Norman Garfield, convicted murderer of Ben Johnston, Woodstock confectioner, was hanged this morning at 5:40 o'clock, and fourteen minutes later the jail physician pronounced life extinct. Death was instantaneous. The execution passed off without a hitch.

At 5:30 the procession from the doomed man's cell was started. First came Rev. Wilfred Gaetz and behind him Sheriff McGhee and Hangman Ellis. Behind them was Garfield smoking a cigarette, which he did not relinquish until the executioner went to adjust the black cap. Arriving at the scaffold, Garfield ascended the steps to the platform with steady step, after which he looked up at the noose and immediately placed himself in position under it. Rev. Mr. Gaetz began to recite the Lord's Prayer, but the first sentence was not finished when the trap was sprung and Garfield dropped out of sight.

Body Taken To Toronto. A coroner's jury was then summoned, and following the usual deliberations returned a verdict that Garfield met his death as the law prescribes. The body was then removed to an undertaking parlor and at 9:45 o'clock was taken to Toronto where interment will take place.

Garfield's last night was spent with his spiritual adviser and his brother, Claude, and for the first time the prisoner showed real interest in the hereafter, pleading with his relatives not to worry.

Norman Garfield went to the scaffold with the same self control as he has displayed all through his imprisonment. He walked along from the cell to the scaffold with elastic step, and witnesses viewed his nerve and self-composure with astonishment. He had previously washed and eaten a hearty breakfast. His brothers Claude and Hubert, remained in the jail office while the execution took place.

The Execution. The execution was carried out by the official hangman, Arthur Ellis, in the presence of the officials, including the sheriff, who was responsible for the carrying out of the sentence, the jailor, surgeon, deputy sheriffs, constables, and Rev. Mr. Gaetz, chaplain to Garfield. The press was excluded by an order from Hon. W. M. Raney, attorney-general.

The hangman used the trap gallows, which dispensed with weights, and it was by reason of this that the temporary structures had to be erected outside of the jail building proper.

The gallows consisted of a raised platform with a trap door sufficiently high above the ground to permit of a fall that would ensure the severance of the spinal cord at the neck when the weight of Garfield's body took the strain of the rope at the end of the drop. With a man of Garfield's weight it was perfectly safe to use the trap door, but with a much lighter man of muscular build the shock up from the ground that would give a second drop on the rope would have been employed. In Garfield's case, the single drop through the door was deemed sufficient to cause instant death.

A Hanging by Radcliffe. The following description of execution by hanging is given by a Whig writer who was a witness at a similar execution carried out by the late Hangman Radcliffe: "The scaffold consisted of plank uprights with a cross beam at the top to the centre to which the rope was securely fastened leaving a slack of about twenty feet for the fall. The prisoner was marched on to this trap door with Radcliffe close behind him, a constable on either side and the chaplain in front. Reaching the trap, the prisoner's legs were securely strapped together, his arms were drawn behind his back and likewise strapped with a strap that passed around his body. This accomplished the hangman drew a black cap made of velvet over his head which reached right down to the shoulders, the noose was then slipped over and the knot was placed behind the left ear where it was drawn tight. This done Radcliffe gave a signal to the chaplain who continued to repeat prayers, stepping off the trap he touched a lever, the trap opened and the murderer dropped into space. His body dangled below a few feet from the ground. The surgeon seized the left wrist and counted the last pulsations that gradually grew faint and ceased. He pronounced death instantaneous, although the heart continued to beat.

The approaches already made are understood to have been conveyed through American representatives sitting informally in the allied council and it is believed that the conversations have been more or less of an incidental character.

The administration has indicated its belief that the subject could well be considered by the supreme council, but officials have pointed out that it could not be brought formally to the council by the United States since this government is represented there only in an unofficial capacity.

Information has reached Washington, however, which leads those close to the administration to believe that some other government, prompted by the informal suggestions of the United States, may make the disarmament question an actual issue before the council in the near future.

Generally the belief is held that the "informal feelers" will be the only direct action taken now by President Harding in response to the Borch amendment to the naval bill requesting that the chief executive be in negotiations for a disarmament agreement.

U.S. IS SOUNDING THE GREAT POWERS "Feelers" Put Out by the Government With Regard to Armaments.

Washington, June 2.—"Informal feelers" with respect to an international agreement for a reduction of armaments already have been put out by the American government, it was learned today in high administration quarters. The purpose, it is understood, is to develop the attitude of foreign governments on the question before any formal negotiations are undertaken.

This Drink Had Some Kick. Ottawa, June 2.—While drinking from a tap during a storm Richard Gifford, an employe of a dairy company, was struck by lightning which travelled down the water pipe.