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29TH YEAR

Murdered By "Some Person Unknown"—Jury Ask for Continued Inquiry by Crown

Mr. Blackstock's Summing Up Was Decidedly an Impartial One

In a Careful Manner, Crown Council Barely Outlines Essential Facts, Leaving all Inference to the Jury.

LAW EVER CHANGING AS REGARDS WITNESSES.

THE VERDICT.

"We, the jury assembled to enquire into the death of Ethel Kinrade, hereby find the deceased met her death by a shot wound inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury. "Owing to the fact of the unreliability of some of the evidence produced, the crown is specially requested to continue this investigation. "And we also desire to express our hearty appreciation of the able, courteous and kindly manner in which this investigation has been conducted by Coroner Anderson and counsel for the crown."

HAMILTON, May 4.—(Special).—

The verdict was brought in at 11.50 to-night by the coroner's jury after deliberation of almost exactly one and a half hours, thus ending an inquest which was without parallel with respect to duration and the herculean efforts put forth by the crown to elucidate the mystery of the death of Ethel Kinrade in her home at 105 Herkimer-street, February 25 last.

There was little of the dramatic rendering of the verdict. The court room was bare of the curious crowd which has packed it to suffocation during the long sessions of the proceedings. Only the newspapermen, Coroner Anderson and jury were present when B. H. Spera, the foreman of the jury, read the verdict. He read it deliberately, pausing upon almost every word in the midst of a dead silence.

The open verdict was quite expected, and the significant comment and suggestion therein contained all that the crown had looked for, so it is learned. There was no direct tangible evidence it has been felt all along would not justify any other kind of verdict, but the investigation will go on.

Specialists in psychiatry have been in attendance through the proceedings, but even a slight acquaintance with the literature of the subject pointed to many obvious conclusions from the demeanor of the leading witness.

The demeanor of Florence Kinrade, under examination, in which her moral irresponsibility was fully and painfully demonstrated, and her entire lack of appreciation of the extraordinary evidence of her constant contradictions and the wholesale nature of the evident fabrications and romantic inventions, of which she had been the author, the facility and ease with which she met all kinds of discrepancies with ingenious explanations, subsequently shown to be as baseless as the original stories, clearly indicated her mental status and indicated the general type to which she conforms.

This type is well known to alienists, and having identified the type, the predisposition of the type are a matter of precedent and special knowledge in the study of psychiatry.

The greatest sympathy should be excited under such circumstances for anyone unable by lack of self-control or subjection to the mysterious influences so vaguely and restrictedly recognized as vagaries in the psychic region of human nature.

Mr. Blackstock's address, as follows: "People are, perhaps, disposed to regard the law as a stationary matter, but law is not stationary. It is a progressive science. It is modified according to the progress of human society. It is within the competency of persons in this room that neither the plaintiff nor defendant in a civil action was competent to give evidence. It would be more considered almost a return to barbarous times to exclude them. Within 15 years, within 10 years, it was impossible for a person accused of crime to go into the witness box and testify on his own behalf. Now it is a matter of daily occurrence to exercise a new statutory right invested, that of giving evidence in one's own behalf, and I have no doubt that before long we shall advance a step further, when accused persons will not only be competent, but compellable, to give evidence. "Now, then, it is not generally understood, I am afraid, by the public, that within the last three or four years a very notable appreciation upon by legislation both in the Dominion and the province, that in such an emergency competent for a person to refuse to answer a question on the

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"Hence, horrible shadow! Unreal mockery, hence!"

Florence Kinrade asks the coroner's jury to believe that some strange man entered her father's home and murdered, in cold blood, her sister Ethel before her eyes. This man, as far as any other person in Hamilton has yet been able to say, is an unknown, was never seen, left never a trace, was, outside of Miss Kinrade, not even an apparition.

Some equally invisible and intangible personages seem to have flitted across Florence Kinrade's life in the South.

FLORENCE WAS HOUNDED BY A MYSTERIOUS MAN JIMMY BAUM'S NARRATIVE

Young Virginian Tells of His Friendship for Florence Kinrade and Tells Jury to Look to South for the Murderer.

HAMILTON, May 4.—(Special).— "Call James Baum," was the opening note of the proceedings at 8.30, when Mr. Blackstock asked for the American witness, Baum appeared looking a little nervous, but determined. His respectful and gentlemanly demeanor was distinctly prepossessing.

He gave his evidence clearly and distinctly, and with little idiomatic touches which just implied a southern training. "I done told her," was a phrase once or twice repeated.

Pinkerton Detective Pender declared that Miss Kinrade's conduct at Virginia Beach had apparently been irreplicable.

It has been a matter of some surprise that no medical evidence was called by the crown, or requested by the jury.

Baum in the Box. It was 8.35 when James Baum, a tall, and the young man, looking rather nervous, stepped into the box. As to his connection with the case, he was before Florence's arrival. He was connected with the case in May, May, he was introduced to Miss Kinrade about the middle of May by Manager Butler. He was to instruct her how to walk and bear herself on the stage.

During his two and a half months' stay he saw her almost every day and night, including Sundays. From May 15 to the end of July she was away at Norfolk, going nearly every day. He did not say how long she stayed, outside of these trips across the ferry, he was not aware of her being away.

Not in the Choir. "Was she singing in any church in Richmond or Manchester?" "Not to my knowledge," replied Baum, who said he thought he would have known. Florence had told him she came south with her brother and sister-in-law, who had gone further south. She said she was waiting for them.

Asked whether Florence had told him she was a married woman, he replied in the affirmative. "She told me she began," when he had been forced to marry.

Baum resumed, "She told me she had been forced to marry a man twice her age. She said she had been divorced. "When?"

"I couldn't say. She said she was down south to get away from her husband. "What did she say further about her husband?" "That she hated and despised him; was afraid of him. In the latter part of July she came to me a week before she left, saying that she had to go home, that the man had threatened to shoot her and drag her from the stage if she did not come home. "What was her appearance?" "She was very much frightened." "Do you remember her getting any letters or things prior to that?" "She got letters. I don't know where they came from."

Plays the Hero. Asked whether he had offered to accompany Florence when she said she had to go to Norfolk to meet the man, Baum replied with apparent gusto: "I certainly did. I said 'he can threaten me, but I will meet this fellow and he can do it to me.' She would not agree to it, tho, altho she said she wished I would."

"Did she ever speak of Ethel, her sister?" "Yes," replied Baum, who said that Florence had never mentioned Ethel in connection with forcing her to get married.

Her Sister's Opinion. Did you ever hear Florence say what Ethel's opinion was about Mr. Wright?" "She told me," replied Baum deliberately, "that Ethel had said she had got rid of one husband, but that she would not get rid of another and that she had to marry Mr. Wright."

BAUM SAYS GIRL IS INNOCENT.

Perhaps Jimmy Baum has been misunderstood. Not a few people couldn't understand why he should voluntarily come to Canada to help incriminate his former sweetheart. Last night Mr. Blackstock asked Baum if he had stated that no one could say anything bad about Miss Kinrade.

"Certainly did," was the reply. "You still have a strong regard for her? You have no feeling against her?" "I certainly have. May I say a word?" "I'd like to tell the coroner and the jury that if they think this girl committed this crime they are wrong. If they catch the party who chased this girl from Portsmouth they will get the man who killed her sister by mistake. 'Taint this little girl."

ing one night in front of the theatre, whom he thought from the description a box of flowers one Sunday night with a card. Florence had said that the first two names on the card were right, but the last was wrong.

He remembered Florence receiving a box of flowers one Sunday night with a card. Florence had said that the first two names on the card were right, but the last was wrong.

Witness had never heard of Miss Elliott or Warburton from Florence, but she had once pointed out a man in a box who might have been Warburton. "I did not know, but I believed he was her husband."

Florence had once told him not to eat from a box of candy she had as she was afraid she might be to nonpareil. He ate several, remarking that he would take a chance.

So far as I know the only reason she left was her fear of this person in Norfolk," he said.

Once Fired a Revolver. "Did she ever use a revolver?" "Yes, sir, one time in a sketch she was supposed to be a Creole girl and I took the part of a coon. She was supposed to chase me with a butcher knife. There were two other boys in the sketch. They put up a joke, instead of using the knife, she used a pistol to scare me."

"She fired the pistol off?" "Yes, it went off all right. It made such a hit that I decided to keep it on."

"How long?" "Just one matinee. I did not like the way she fired it off and I stopped it. She nearly burnt me with the powder."

"It was used just those two times?" "To my knowledge that was all."

"What about the liquor?" "Do you mean liquor?" (Laughter.) "Was she happy or unhappy?" "At times very unhappy and at times happy. When she came into the dressing room very often she was crying."

"Did you see any reason?" "None that I know of."

"Her tears appeared to be genuine?" "Yes; by everybody around the theatre."

"She was frightened?" "She was frightened all right."

She said the stranger had written her father that she was playing in a dive in Portsmouth. She gave witness to understand the letters came from Norfolk.

She always seemed to have plenty of money. On one occasion he saw forty or fifty dollars.

He had no communication between her first and second visit to the south.

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A PROTEST FROM THE OLD MAN



The Country (to Manager Hays): Don't you think you might arrange to do less dictating and a little more of the financing in the future?

SBARRETTI ISSUES CALL FOR A PLENARY COUNCIL

Wider Still Must Pure Light of the Gospel Be Spread, and United Action is Desirable.

The Catholic Register which issues to-day publishes the text of the letter of induction of the first plenary council of Canada, to be held in the City of Quebec next fall. It reads in part:

"Donatus Sbarretti, by the grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Ephesus, Apostolic Delegate to all the most illustrious and most revered metropolitans and bishops, and to the right reverend vicars and prefects apostolic in the Dominion of Canada, as well as to the right reverend abbots and very reverend superiors of religious orders or congregations and to all others who by law or custom should be present at plenary council. Peace and salvation in the Lord."

"In the admirable designs of Divine Providence it has come to pass that the grain of mustard seed first sown by the missionaries in the vast domain of Canada, and rendered fruitful by their labors and blood, as well as by the apostolic zeal of the prelates, has grown into a great tree. Where tribes of untutored and superstitious savages roamed thru forests and over open plains, where two centuries ago but one native dwelt, to-day we behold with joy even a great part of the aborigines brought to the light of the true faith, a large number of Catholics, many prelates ruling over dioceses and apostolic vicariates, a numerous clergy both secular and regular, magnificent sacred edifices and numerous institutions of education and charity."

"But the church, endowed with overflowing vitality, altho she has already brought forth abundant fruits in Canada, is yet ordained in the future and unto the end of time to effect greater things for the glory of God, the increase of our religion and the salvation of souls. Wider still must the pure light of the Gospel be spread abroad by the Catholic Church, errors everywhere creeping in must be driven out, with good morals the young must be informed, and in solid culture instructed, the emigrant must be looked after and his present and future needs provided for; the whole Canadian society must be more imbued with the Christian spirit, so that all things may be restored in Christ, who is the way, the truth and the light."

"To attain this end more effectively, harmony of purpose, employment of common means and uniform successes are required. And this will be more fully and abundantly secured if by the common counsel of all the prelates enjoying the right, what is to be done or what is to be avoided be set forth by them in a general law for the whole Canadian Dominion."

"Wherefore our holy father, Pope Pius X, the Vicar of Christ on earth, among the innumerable cares of his supreme pontificate, manifesting an



MGR. SBARRETTI, Who Will Preside at the Plenary Council.

other signal proof of his paternal solicitude for this chosen portion of the Lord's vineyard, has deigned after consultation with the most eminent father of the Sacred Congregation of the Council, to approve and praise the project of a Canadian Plenary Council to be held in the City of Quebec; and by apostolic letters under date of March 25, 1909, to entrust to us, the unworthy, the office of convoking the same council and presiding over it."

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS. On Best Method of Carrying Out Strathcona's Program.

OTTAWA, May 4.—(Special).—The executive council of the Strathcona Trust for the Encouragement of Physical and Military Training in Public Schools has decided to offer prizes for the best papers upon the following subject: "The best method of introducing and developing a general system of physical and military training in public schools thruout the Dominion, upon the principle enunciated in the rules governing the administration of the Strathcona Trust." Six prizes of \$250, \$150, \$100, \$75, \$50 and \$25 respectively will be awarded. Competitors are limited to Canadian school teachers and pupils in Normal Schools. Essays may be written in either English or French and must reach the department of militia not later than August 1st next.

Dies in Central Prison. William Vergette, a convict in the Central Prison, from Port Arthur, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning of tuberculosis, from which he was suffering before being sent down. Coroner A. E. Anderson will hold an inquest at 10 o'clock this morning.

FRENCH STRIKE IS HEADED OFF

Premier Clemenceau's Firm Treatment of Situation to Prevent Conditions of Anarchy.

PARIS, May 4.—Premier Clemenceau has apparently taken the bit in his teeth and has decided to test the power of the government to put down the present "syndicalist" movement, so far as affects state employees, even if this involves the precipitation of the threatened general strike.

Dangerous signs are manifest thruout the country and foreign as well as French observers are of the opinion that the belated determination of the movement to vindicate its authority comes none too soon.

Since the visit of King Edward, who, it is understood, let the premier see the anxiety existing abroad that France was drifting into "condition approaching anarchy," M. Clemenceau resolved to act. At Nice he proclaimed the government's intention not to tolerate the right of its servants to strike, and as soon as he returned to Paris, he began to elaborate preparations to meet a possible general strike. A regiment of trained telegraph operators were distributed among the wireless stations and established on the southern and eastern frontiers, to supplement the warships on the coast, to ensure communication with the Eiffel Tower. The various chambers of commerce were sounded with regard to co-operation with the postal service, and automobile dealers were asked the number of machines they could furnish to the government. Then suddenly, right and left, the suspension of the chief agitators began. Seventy-eight men were suspended in three days.

The agitators retaliated by threatening a new strike, with the support of the general federation of labor, whose affiliated associations such as the railroad employees, representing 70,000 have in the last two days adopted resolutions of sympathy. The state employees have been invited to join in this agitation, but nevertheless, the first sign of the government's firmness made a real impression, and the loyal employees, hitherto silent, are now making their voices heard in protest.

METHODIST CONFERENCE INVITED TO LONDON.

LONDON, May 4.—(Special).—The Methodist Council to-night decided to extend an invitation to the General Conference of the Canadian Methodist Church to meet in London in September, 1910. Victoria B. C. has also invited the conference, but it is claimed that to hold it there would cost \$27,000 more than if London were chosen.

4 VOTES IN G.T.P. DEBATE

Amendments Moved by Opposition Defeated, But by a Comparatively Scant Majority.

OTTAWA, May 4.—(Special).—The G.T.P. loan was debated again to-day. This afternoon E. L. Borden introduced a resolution calling for a Canadian traffic stipulation. It was defeated 106 to 70, the lowest majority but one this session. Amendments moved by Messrs. Ames, Middlebro and Melgheh were likewise lost, and the bill given its third reading.

Hon. G. E. Foster opened the attack this morning and was informed by Hon. Mr. Fielding that all the Grand Trunk was doing was plugging its credit. In the end it turned out that the Grand Trunk has floated equipment bonds for three million pounds, the last million having been floated very recently. Of this amount \$8,273,000 has been spent. Mr. Foster then declared that had Laurier been promoter of a company to build the road and had in his prospectus put his name to the statement by him in the house he would have been in the hands of the law for falsification.

"Blind hostility," was Sir Wilfrid's characterization of the Foster attack. In answer this afternoon to the question why they were not making use of the Intercolonial Railway, his reason was the same, he said, for which the Conservative Government in their day refused to make use of the Intercolonial for the C. P. R. transcontinental—it was unsuited. If they had been as generous to the G.T.R. as the Conservatives were to the C.P.R., the G.T.P. would have better securities to offer, said Sir Wilfrid.

Estimates Too High. T. W. Crothers congratulated the premier on his conversion to the principle of an all-Canada railway. But regarding the cost of the railway he was not able to find a parallel where the cost exceeded the estimates by 300 per cent, as in this case.

R. J. Borden took issue with the premier that the Conservatives were opposed to the building of the railway. They were only opposed to the method by which it is being built.

Mr. Borden moved his resolution after Messrs. Comtee, E. M. Macdonald, Crosby and Loggie had spoken. The vote was taken and Mr. Borden's amendment was defeated 106 to 70.

H. B. Ames then moved another resolution to the effect that the company should pay the government for the ten million dollar loan not less than the rate which the government shall pay in obtaining funds for the purpose of the loan.

Mr. Barker declared that in his 25 years of experience with loans this was the first time he had heard of the impossibility of obtaining loans on a variable rate of interest.

Mr. Ames' amendment was declared lost. Mr. Middlebro reminded the house that when the old government proposed to give a loan of thirty million dollars to the C.P.R. for the purpose of security of two hundred millions, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said that he would not have the waters of the great lakes would roll back as that the money would ever be repaid. He moved that the security for loan should be the mortgages on the stock of the G.T.P. Townships on the stock of the company and on the Port Arthur branch line. The amendment was lost.

A. S. Melgheh charged that citizens of the United States were given a preference as employees by the G.T.P.

He moved that the Dominion receive a bonus of ten millions G.T.P. preference stock.

A LABOR VICTORY

Attelcliffe Division of Sheffield Lost by Old-Line Parties.

LONDON, May 4.—(C. A. P.).—The by-election for the Attelcliffe division of the City of Sheffield has resulted in the return of the Labor candidate. Four candidates offered themselves: King Farlow, Official Unionist; Muir Wilson, Independent Unionist, who contested the seat at the general election; R. C. Lambert, Liberal, and Mr. Pointer, Labor. The poll showed Pointer 353, Farlow 330, Lambert 315, and Wilson 280.

At the general election there was a straight party contest between A. Batty Langley, Liberal, whose unexpected resignation created the vacancy, and Muir Wilson, the former being successful by a majority of 787. The figures standing at 522 to 578. It is not, therefore, easy to institute a comparison, but at this by-election the aggregate Unionist vote exceeded that at the general election by 47. This is a Labor gain.

KITCHENER'S PLANS

To Inspect the Armies of the Overseas States.

LONDON, May 4.—The Standard says Kitchener will leave Japan at Christmas for Vancouver. It is Kitchener's intention to make a special study of the armies of the overseas states, and it is believed he is to be appointed to the imperial committee of defence.

Whipping-Post Stays. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4.—The whipping-post is considered a necessary part of the discipline of the Missouri Penitentiary for the senate, which defeated a measure abolishing such punishment.