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PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Hinchliffe Explains Government Policy In Regard to Education In Brief Address to Rotary Club

"The government of a country is interested in education only to the extent of giving the knowledge and inspiration to enable a person to earn his own living and thus become a good citizen," declared Hon. Joshua Hinchliffe in addressing the Rotary Club at its luncheon yesterday afternoon.

The minister explained that the parents were interested in every phase of education, the church in the spiritual side but the government of the country only in material education. They were told to keep their hands off religious education and they were not concerned with the immortal side of man. The first necessity of a good citizen was to be able to earn a good living for himself and family. If he did not do it, some other must do it for him. It was a very vital part of education.

Mr. Hinchliffe said it was not expected that the government should provide for all phases of education but should be concerned with only this one definite purpose. "The government does not care what a person believes," he said. Elementary arithmetic and a command of the English language spoken and written were the essentials.

In regard to higher education, the minister of education said they were interested in it but it was not for everybody. It was useless to try to make a first class lawyer out of a boy who had no brains. He was accused of being retrograde because he could not see in every person the possibility of becoming a first class doctor, lawyer, clergyman or electrician. "It is not our work," says the government. "We are interested only in making good citizens of the country. We have done our duty if we give an opportunity to the young people to be useful."

At the close Mr. Hinchliffe was thanked by President Johnston.

Capt. James Griffiths Here Aboard His Yacht

In the course of a business trip to Juneau and other northern points with its owner, Capt. James Griffith of Seattle, president of the Coastwise Steamship & Barge Co., the well known yacht Sueja III arived in port at 6 o'clock last evening from Seattle, sailing at 10 o'clock this morning for the north after spending the night here.

WHO'S WHO

Hon. George Hoadley

HON. GEORGE HOADLEY, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, has been a resident of Canada since 1890. He was born at Wetherall, England, and received his education at the Carlisle Grammar School and St. Bees College.

In 1902 Mr. Hoadley was a candidate for election to the North West Assembly as an independent farmer for High River. He was not successful, but was elected to the Legislature of Alberta in 1909, 1913, 1917 and 1921.

When the Greenfield Government was formed in August of 1921, Mr. Hoadley was invited to take the portfolios of Agriculture and Health. After assuming office he was re-elected by acclamation and in the general elections of 1921, 1926 and 1930 was again sent to the Legislature as a supporter of the United Farmers of Alberta.

Mr. Hoadley is chairman of the Alberta Provincial Committee of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, as well as a member of the Executive and Finance Committee.

KILLING IS DESCRIBED

Crown Presents Alleged Eye-Witness in Douse Murder Trial

Native Witnesses

Evidence Marshalled Against Indian in Assize Trial

Most important of several native witnesses heard yesterday afternoon at the Supreme Court Assizes in the case of Rex vs. Samuel Douse, who is charged with murder on January 10 at Kitwancool Indian village, was Richard Fowler who testified that he was an eye-witness of the early morning shooting affair which later resulted in the death in Hazelton Hospital, of Silas Brown from an infected arm. Fowler declared positively that Douse lifted up the gun from his side, shouldered it and, pointing it at Brown, fired. Witness saw the flash from the gun in the early morning dusk. Cross-examination failed to shake Fowler's story.

When the hearing was adjourned at 5:25 yesterday afternoon until 10:15 this morning, the taking of crown evidence was not completed. There were police officers, doctor and possibly further native witnesses to be heard. The proceedings were slowed up by reason of the fact that the evidence of all the native witnesses had to be received through an interpreter. It will probably be late today before the case goes to the jury.

Widow's Evidence

Still under cross-examination when the hearing resumed after luncheon recess, Mrs. Silas Brown, widow of the man alleged to have been shot by Samuel Douse, said she was looking ahead when the shot was fired. She was holding her husband's hand, as it was slippery underfoot. She did not see Douse fire the shot but could hear him close behind. She took Silas to the house of Ernest Smith, where they were guests, after the shooting and there the injured forearm was bandaged, a flanellette sheet being used as an outside wrapping. The shooting occurred in front of Walter Derrick's house.

Under re-examination by Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Brown asserted that she had been in company with her husband throughout the day up to the time of the shooting. She had had nothing to drink nor had her husband. She had never accused Samuel Douse of witchcraft either in or out of his presence.

In answer to the judge, Mrs. Brown was unable to express an opinion as to whether accused was sober that night. She was not close enough to smell his breath or otherwise determine.

Ernest Smith, Kitwancool, at whose home Mr. and Mrs. Brown had been guests on the night in question, told of Samuel Douse coming into his house by the back door uninvited late on he night of January 9 or early in the morning of January 10. Witness asked Douse why he had come and what he wanted but accused made no answer nor did he have anything to say. Witness took Douse outside to the gate and told him to go home. Smith then returned to his bed and did not waken until next morning when people knocked at the door of his room, advising him that Brown had been shot. There was a bullet wound in Brown's forearm which witness helped to dress. Smith did not see that Douse was drunk. He, himself, did not take liquor as he had been told by a medical adviser that he should not on account of his health.

Under cross-examination, Smith denied that Douse had come to his house inviting anyone who needed shelter to go to his (accused's) house. Witness did not push accused out of the house but took him out quietly. Douse did not object at being sent away. Witness heard no dogs barking during the night nor did he hear a shot fired. Witness did not know anything personally against Douse. He had not seen any home brew at the totem pole feast. He had never touched intoxicating liquor himself.

Wouldn't Go Home

Jacob Morgan, Kitwanga, who was the guest of Louis Johnson next door to Ernest Smith's, went to bed about midnight and was aroused by loud talking. He went outside and could see Ernest Smith bringing Samuel Douse around the upper end of his house. Witness also advised Douse that he had better go on home. He answered: "I am not going to go home, I am going to stay here all night." Douse was not intoxicated, Morgan asserted.

Richard Fowler, Kitwanga, was aroused by loud talking outside Thomas Derrick's house where he was staying. He went to the door and could see people standing outside Ernest Smith's fence. He knew they were Sam Douse, Silas Brown and Matilda Brown from the voices he heard. He heard Silas and Matilda telling Samuel to go home. He heard Samuel say he wanted Silas and Matilda to go with him. They went away in the direction of Douse's house.

Not long after, Fowler heard voices again. He heard Matilda say: "We had better go home, Sam is going to shoot us." Samuel ordered Silas to stand and repeated the order. "If I don't shoot you tonight, I'll shoot you tomorrow," Douse said, according to witness. Witness went out to the road where the Tait boys had arrived and, as the Browns and Douse came nearer, the latter told witness and his companions to stand away from Silas. Douse then raised the rifle to his shoulder and fired at Brown. Witness gave a demonstration to the court of Douse's motions in shooting. Witness was also required to show in much detail and on a map the positions of various persons, houses, etc. Witness did not know exactly how far Silas and Samuel were apart. The latter was pursuing Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

Second Man Shot

After the shot had been fired, witness was called by George Sampare, who is alleged to have been shot in the leg by the same bullet which went through Brown's forearm. He took Sampare to the house of Eli Gray and saw no more of Silas at that particular time.

Under cross-examination, Fowler stated that he had known Douse a long time but knew nothing bad about him. Before he went to sleep that night witness heard dogs barking beside Ernest Smith's house. He did not see Samuel slip to account for the gun going of but reiterated that Douse had drawn the gun to his shoulder and fired. He insisted that Samuel raised the gun to his shoulder and used both hands in shooting. Witness admitted his eyesight was not very good.

Nephew Accused

Walter Douse, nephew of accused, was the final witness at the afternoon session. He had left the feast at Richard Douse's house before it was over as he had guests at his house for whom he made some coffee before they retired. Witness explained that visitors were gathered in Kitwancool from Witwanga, Kitsegucla and Vanarsdol villages for the purpose of attending the totem pole raising celebration. After retiring, witness awoke and, while awake, heard a gun go off and a woman's scream.

After rising, witness followed Samuel Douse to his house and took the gun away from him, hiding it behind a cupboard in his own house and not parting with the weapon until he gave it over later to Constable Raybone. Witness identified the 30-30 Savage hammerless rifle as being the gun he had taken from Samuel. It was also the same gun that accused had had when the couple went hunting in April, 1930. He could tell it because it had been sawed off and a new sight mounted. When witness took the gun it was empty both of shells and empty cartridge.

Under cross-examination, witness asserted that he had never had words or trouble of any kind with Samuel. Witness denied that Samuel had spoken to him about the former stopping drinking. It was after and not before the shooting that he had come in possession of the rifle, witness insisted. He never knew about the shooting until he heard the shot and the woman scream. Witness asserted that he had not been drinking. He did not smell fresh powder when he pulled the gun after taking it from Samuel.

Stop More Trouble

In answer to a further question, by crown counsel, witness explained that he thought he had better take the gun from Samuel for fear he might cause more trouble with it.

In adjourning the hearing until this morning, His Lordship warned the sheriff and the jury that the latter body should be kept strictly to itself without outside communication. In answer to a question by one of the jurymen as to whether there might be any objection to the jury attending a show, Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald thought that a show at this time might detract from the solemnity of the occasion when a murder trial was being heard. It might do no harm for the jurors to attend the show and then again it might. He thought it might be better if it did not. He asked the sheriff to do everything possible to make it comfortable for the jurymen during their seclusion.

Accused Ill

Douse, who is a tall, sunken-faced delicate looking person, reported to be in a dying condition, evinced a stolid interest in the proceedings which he was able to follow as Mrs. E. R. Cox, the interpreter, recited the evidence in the native tongue. Occasionally he would fall into a bowing position as if from weakness. When certain incidents in evidence were told, he would grin.

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