## M'BRIDE'S FALSE MOVE

#### flow the Premier Threw Away B. C.'s Opportunity

Official Minutes of the "Better Terms" Conference at Ottawa-Withdrawal of Hon. Mr. McBride

(Special Correspondence)

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The official minutes of the proceedings in conference between members of the government of Canada and of the various provincial governments, assembled at Ottawa, in October, 1906, have just been completed and presented to the various officials interested. it reveals the facts connected with the unfortunate withdrawal of premier Mc-Bride of British Columbia, from the conference, and indicates the spirit of 1 tirness in which the delegates of the ther provinces and the representatives of the dominion considered the claim of the Pacific province for specially favorable treatment. As an historical docusubsequent negotiations between Britash Columbia, the other provinces and dominion. In its preamble the minuses recite the call sent out by sir Wilfrid Laurier for the conference: Conference Chamber,

House of Parliament, Ottawa. October 8th, 1906. In responce to an invitation address ed by the Rt. Hon. sir Wilfrid Laurier GCMG, to the several provincial pre-

miers throughout the dominion, which invitation was couched in these terms: Ottawa, 10th, Sept., 1906. Sir:-In accordance with the request of the provincial governments for a con erence with the dominion governmen to discuss the financial subsidies to the provinces, I beg to inform you that such onference will take place at the city of Ottawa on Monday, the 8th of Octo er next, at 11 a.m., which you are invited to attend. Your obedient servant, WILFRID LAURIER.

The following gentlemen assemble at the conference chamber in the parament buildings at Ottawa on Monday the 8th day of October, 1906, at the hou of 11 o'clock in the forenoon:
From the province of Ontario—Hon

J. P. Whitney, premier; Hon. J. J. Foy K.C., attorney-general; Hon. A. J. Math on, provincial treasurer. From the province of Quebec-Hon Lomer Gouin, K. C., premier and attorney-general; Hon. W. A. Weir, minister

From the province of New Brunswick -Hon. L. J. Tweedie, premier and pro-vircial secretary; Hon. William Pugsley,

attorney-general.
From the Province of Prince Edward Is'and—Hon. Arthur Peters, K.C., premier and attorney-general; Hon. G. E. Hughes.

From the Province of Manitoba—Hon R. P. Roblin, premier, minister of rail-ways, and minister of agriculture; Hon. H. Campbell, K.C., attorney-general From the province of British Columbia—Hon. Richard McBride, premier, and

rister of mines.
From the province of Saskatchewanwalter Scott, premier: Hon, J. A a'der, commissioner of education.
From the province of Alberta—Ho

C. Rutherford, premier; Hon. C. W cross, K.C., attorney-general, The above named gentlemen were received on behalf of the government of Canada by: Rt. Hon. sir Wilfrid Laurier G.C.M.G., first minister; Hon. W. S Fielding, minister of finance; Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., minister of justice; Hon Rodo'phe Lemieux, K.C., postmas-

It was moved by the Hon. Mr. Whitney, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Roblin, that the Hon. Lomer Gouin be chairman of the joint conference. Hon. Mr. Gouin accordingly took the

chair. The Rt. Hon. sir Wilfrid Laurier effy expressed the pleasure of hims if and of his ministers at meeting the vincial premiers and their colleagues. and said that his government would be oposals they might, after conference mong themselves, agree in submitting Mr. Gouin returned thanks for or done him in electing him to e chairmanship of the joint confer and expressed on behalf of himf and colleagues his appreciation of welcome accorded them by sir Wil-

frid Laurier. Hon. Messrs. Roblin, Whitney, Twee Rutherford, Peters, McBride and ott, followed to the same effect.

### CONFERENCE MINUTES

OFFICIAL REPORT OF "BETTER TERMS" DEBATE

MeBRIDE'S FAILURE TO GRASP B

C.'s OPPORTUNITY. (Continued From First Page.)

Conference Chamber, Ottawa, October 10th, 1906.
The chairman of the joint conferen ook the chair at 11 o'clock when all ne members present at the sitting on so 8th, inst, were convened, and in adcition thereto, as representing the propremier and provincial secreattorney general; also the Hon. Adelard the construction of a transcontinental Turgeon, C.M.G., minister of lands and railway was rendered obligatory. It was

forests in the provincial government of only upop, grounds of large public pol-

The Rt. Hon. sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed that Mr. Chas. Lanctot, K.C., and Mr. Jos. Pope, C.M.G., under secretary of state, be appointed secretaries of the joint conference, which was agreed to. provincial conterence, which are as fol-

Whereas the members of this conference are of the opinion that it is desirable in the interests of the people of Canada, and essential to the development of the provinces, that an immed iate provision be made for an increase of the subsidies granted by the dominion to the several provinces, and for the award to the provincial governments by Canada of an amount sufficient to meet he cosis of the administration of crimnal justice, not exceeding 10 cents per head of the population;

Therefore it is unanimously resolved-1. That the subject matter of the res-plutions adopted by the conference of the representatives of the several prov-inces, held at Quebec in December, 1902, which were shortly thereafter presented to the government of the dominion, and which were ratified by the legislatures of the then existing provinces except that of British Columbia, be now pressed ipon the government of the dominion for mmediate and favorable action, under reserve of the right of any province to submit to such government memoranda in writing concerning any claims it may have te larger sums han those set ou in the said resolutions, or to additional

consideration or recognition; resoived-2. That in case of the government of Canada concurring in the vews of the conference as expressed in the above resolution, a measure should be submitted to the parliament of Canada at the nient, it will be of value in the future next session, providing for payment of and will inevitably be a factor in all such increased subsidies and allowances as may be determined upon, pending an mendment of the British North Amer ca Act, if such amendment should be

eemed necessary. It was also unanimously resolved: That sub-section (c) of resolution 1 adopted at the conference held at Que pec in December, 1902, be amended so is to read as follows:

(c) The population as ascertained the last decennial census to govern, ex ept as to British Columbia, Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta; and as to nose four provinces, the ropulation to e taken to be that upon which, under ne respective statutes in that behalf he annual payments now made to them espectively by the dominion are fixed. intil the annual population is by the ensus ascertained to he greater; and aereafter the population so ascertained o govern.
It is also unanimously resolved:—

province of Quebec, and the Hon ir. Whitney, premier of the province of ontario, be a committee to submit the oregoing resolutions to the governmen f the Dominion of Canada. The Hon. Mr. McBride submitted the collowing memorandum embodying the claims of British Columbia to special

That the Hon. Mr. Gouin, premier o

and distinctive treatment. Memorandum re British Columbia's

Claims for Special Consideration On behalf of the government of Brit sh Columbia, I adhere to the genera principle of the rights of the province o increased subsidies, and, therefore upport the resolutions of the Quebe onference, in so far as they are not in claims of any particular province for additional recognition with respect to such matters as form the subject of those

resolutions.

The government of British Columbia cannot, however, accept them as a final and full settlement of its demands. There are special considerations in the ase of British Columbia which involved additional recognition in its behalf These considerations are set forth in the nemorial presented to the dominion overnment last year, a copy of which s herewith submitted, and a resolution affirming the position of the provincial government was unanimously adopted by the legislature of the province of British Columbia. The resolutions of the conference of Quebec, which, if carried into effect, would increase the subsidies lready received by British Columbia, relatively speaking leave it no better, if

well, off. This is obvious for two

reasons: 1st -Owing to the excessive contriutions made by British Columbia to he Federal treasury, as compared with other provinces, the province would pay in undue proportion of the amount of he increase in subsidies to all the proinces. A parallel in support of this is ifforded in the allowance which was nade at the time of confederation to ertain provinces on account of the reater debt of other provinces in the ayment of which the people of all the rovinces had to share. Our case is preisely similar now to that in which hose provinces would have been had no

such allowance been made. 2nd.-The proposed increase in subsidies being largely based upon popula-tion the special physical conditions P. E which make the cost of government in the province of British Columbia dis-proportionately great, are not provided

Briefly as set forth in the memorial of he government of B. C. already referred to, "the claims being presented by the other provinces for increased subsidies are similar in character to some of those of British Columbia, with this important distinction, that the reasons which alike give them foundation are greatly accen-

our case is herewith submitted:

For a proper knowledge of the case, it For a proper knowledge of the case, it in provinces which are compact and do necessary to consider the conditions not present the same peculiar conditions which existed at the time British Co-lumbia entered confederation, and the 2. The geographical position of the mental attitude in which the terms of province, though very important in one union between the province and the sense, is very disadvantageous in rela-dominion were framed. Public senti-tion to the dominion as a whole. We ment as represented in parliament, was sell very little to eastern Canada on prejudicial to more favorable terms be-ing granted. A large section of Canada and we buy very largely there for the was utterly opposed to union with Brit-ish Columbia on the terms under which the material object in confederation. for reconsideration by the interprovincial

icy of a national character—the rounding out of confederation—that their adoption was justified. It was almost universally conceded that the province physically handicapped as it was, would The enairman handed to sir Wilfrid was strongly contended that the con-Laurier certain resolutions of the inter--the price asked by British Columbiawas too great a sacrifice on the part of the dominion, and that the railway when built would prove unremuneraive. Consequently the financial terms

> least favorable possible. A similar attitude towards British Columbia was maintained as long subsequently as 1884, when the Settlement Act was passed whereby the outstanding differences between the provinces and the dominion were finally adjusted. By the terms of the Settlement Act the and in the Peace river district in lieu of Canada of expenditures on the part of the dominion amounting in all to about \$1,100,-

000. These lands, worth now at the lowest valuation \$17,500,000 were parted with to secure a railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo, costing less than \$3,000,000, which under the Carnarvon terms the dominion government had piedged itself to build without cost to the province. The value of such concession was not then foreseen. The treaty of 1871 as re-vised in 1884, was made in misapprehension of the possibilities of British Co-lumbia and the development to accrue

from the building of the Canadian Pa-

The subsequent course of events has shown that British Columbia has not only paid its way in confederation, but has contributed in 35 years nearly \$19,-000,000 to the federal treasury in excess of what it has received therefrom; that the Canadian Pacific railway has been instrumental more than any other fac-tor in building up Canada, with benefits vastly greater to eastern Canada than to British Columbia; and that the Settlement Act gave a realizable asset to the dominion nearly twenty times greater than the expenditure which it involved.

The government of British Columbia submits as incontrovertible that as the original and amended term of union naving been based upon assumptions which have proved groundless, and as hat the very opposite of what was anticipated has transpired, it is incumcent, in the light of developments which have actually taken place upon the dominion morally and constitutionally, to now substitute fairer terms for those made perface in anticipation of what did not happen.

This contention is strictly in line with what is promised in the resolution of the Quebec conference of 1902 to the effect that at the time of the passing of the B.N.A. Act "it was impossible to fore see the development of the dominion," and to provide in an unalterable and fixed way for the requirement of the various local governments for all time to come, except that the condtions are so peculiar and exceptional in the case
of British Columbia as to demand exf financial terms now considered nec-

issary.

In the memorial presented by the overnment of British Columbia to the ominion authorities and in various letters and memoranda the historical aspect of the case has been reviewed, and the reasons for special consideration given in extenso. In addition to the foregoing it has been pointed out that there are certain conditions and physical disabilities, permanent in character which accentuate the position of British Columbia considered in relation to the other provinces, and that abnormally ncrease the cost of administration in that province as compared with the average conditions of the rest of the dominion, entailing as well disadvantages of commercial, industrial, and po-litical character. These are:

1. The cost of administration, owing the physical character of the country 2. The distance from the commercial, industrial and administrative centres of

eastern Canada.

3. The non-industrial character of Canada, whereby a large percentage of goods are imported and consumed, increasing the contributions to the federal treasury in the way of taxes in a ratic of three to one.

The disadvantages of the province in relation to the market for its specia products

Under the first head, it is pointed ou and supported by tables filed in the offi cial records of all the provinces that the physical conditions referred to seriously affect the cost of government under every head. The following table covering a period

of thirty years of all the provinces will sufficiently illustrate these contentions The first column of figures shows average population for 30 years; second column total expenditure for 30 years and the third average per head per year. 90,634 \$32,243,068 \$11.86 123,801 16,025,974 4.31 B. C. ..... 104.062 9.179,906 2.94 104,027,881 N. Brun 314.802 20,381,060 2.16 1,961,260 105,798,503 434,585 21,525,863

N. S.

4.451.138 \$309.182,265 \$ 2.32 British Columbia is a country roundly speaking 900 miles in length and 500 miles in width, including an area of 381,000 square miles; extren mountainous in character and settled in A brief summary of the arguments in population. This involves an expediture for Government very much greater than

cent of the price of confederation and gets in return one per cent of the trade, (see table page 8 of memorial, prepared by Mr. George Johnston, late dominion

statistician.) 3. The non-industrial character not pay its way in conrederation, and it the province accounts for the enormous contributions it has made to the federal treasury in proportion to the amount received therefrom. An elaborate state ment of the account appears in the mem-orial referred to, which has been brought up to date, showing an excess tive. Consequently the financial terms of contributions over receipts amount-conceded to British Columbia were the ing to nearly \$19,000,000. This is not submitted as an exact mathematical so lution of financial relations but is substantially accurate and represents approximately the actual condition affairs in respect to receipts and contributions. There is the further consideration that the population which accrues directly to the benefit of the dominion province tired of delays and wearied accrues in the ratio of about three to with fruitless negotiations, agreed to one as compared with the average bene-transfer 3,500,000 acres of the best fits from population, in other sections

> 4. The geographical position of the lominion also handicaps it in relation to the products which it sells. This is the most part of foreign exports of lumber, of fish and of minerals and of many other things that it is hoped to produce in the future, such as manufactures of iron and paper. For the most part British Columbia sells in the markets of the world in competition with the world. It cannot sell in eastern Canada in competition with eastern manufacturers owing to distance and is thus handicapped in what it buys and what it sells,

Its geographical position has still further the effect of increasing the cost of cunsumption by imposts in the way of freight on goods which are from a supply centre of Canada and else where.

In addition to the natural disadvan tages under which the province has lab ored, may fairly be cited the political disadvantages of a limited representation in parliament and the long distance from the seat of government reflection upon one administration a Ottawa more than another the province y reason of these handicaps has not i the past received that consideration for its various wants that is extended t the people of Eastern Canada who hav large representation and easy access t the capital.

Comparing the terms conceded to British Columbia and to the new pronces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, it i found in effect that when these provin c es are in receipt of the total allowance to which they will be ultimately entitled per annum, the amount in round num bers will be \$2,250,000, while the total of British Columbia's allowance, when i has reached its maximum will be les nan \$500,000. It is not contended he new provinces have received to nuch, but that British Columbia has re seived far too little. Alberta and Sas katchewan contain large, rable areas presenting no physical dif-ficulties or obstacles to development While it may be said that in their cas lominion, if we take the case of Brit ish Columbia with as public domain in ceipts for the past thirty-years on ac count of its natural resources has only been \$235,000 per annum from which must be deducted the cost of administraion, not less at the present time than \$100,000 per annum. It is submitted further that the re-adjustment of the subsidies every two and a half years, according to the increase of population scertained by census-taking, estimation is another important advantage which the new provinces have over British Columbia. They obtain almost immediately in increased subsidy the benefit of increased population, while British Columbia, in which the increase of population is also very rapid, has to is therefore, only one of two conclusions to be drawn from a comparison of the terms in the two cases; either the new provinces have been too generously endowed by the dominion—which is not alleged—or British Columbia has re-

ceived very inadequate consideration of its requirements. The governments of British Columbia, in view of all the considerations which have been advanced in support of the claims of that province reaffirms its nosition in regard to the desirability of a complete investigation by a competent tribunal of the merits of the provincial contention. It is therefore asked that a ommission be appointed consisting of three persons of eminent repute, one e named by the government of the dominion of Canada one by the government of British Columbia and the third by the honorable, the secretary of state for the colonies. It is asked that the ceply of the dominion government be made definite and final within three months from the present time

(Sgd.) RICHARD McBRIDE. Premier Ottawa, Oct. 9, 1906. The Rt. Hon. sir Wilfrid Laurier an-

ounced that the resolutions of the innto consideration by himself and col-The joint conference then adjourned intil tomorrow at 11 a.m.

Conference Chamber, Ottawa. Thursday, Oct. 11, 1906. The chairman of the joint conference ook the chair at 11 o'clock when the nembers were convened. The question of the claim of the pro-rince of British Columbia for special

onsideration was discussed. The joint conference adjourned until ommorrow at 11 a.m. Conference Chamber, Ottawa Friday, 12th October, 196. The chairman of the joint conference

ook the chair at 11 o'clock, when the memers were convened.

The Hon. Mr. Gouin submitted a resoluon of the interprovincial conference uching the practice of the deminion govrnment in deducting claims which the lominion may have against any province from the subsidy due to such province.
At the request of the Right Hon sir Wil-

addressed the joint conference to the fol- is to say:

"I have given careful consideration to the of British Columbia's governent and particularly to the request that commission be appointed for the purtions between the dominion and the province. I have been unable to reach the conclusion that the appointment of such a commission would be the best way of dealing with a question of this kind. I fear harmonious settlement of the grants to provinces which all should desire to bring bout. However, I regard the matter at present more as one for the opinion of the conference than for the judgment of the dominion governmet. You have assembled for the purpose of considering the sums which should properly be paid by the ninion to the provinces in the way of subsidy and allowance for the maintenance of government. The British Columbia pro-posal comes entirely within the chief purcose of this conference. If this conference, after hearing Mr. McBride's argunents in support of his contention, reach the conclusion that an arbitration should take place, through a commission for the ourpose of dealing with the claim of British Columbia ,that would present the matter to the dominion government in a new light, and ,while I am not prepared to exress any final opinion, I can say at once nmendation from the con ference would have great weight with us and we should feel bound to give it further consideration. While I give you this exf my colleagues who are here with me, shall, if you will permit me, offer a sugestion. I think there is a disposition of the part of the conference to recognize that the conditions in British Columbia wing to the vastness of the territory to its mountainous character , and the parseness of her population, create exwhich should be take anto consideration in the adjustment of the listribution of the grants in aid of provincial government. I am myself disposed to admit that such is the case. I would strongly advise that Mr. MoBride avail nanifested in the conference, and at once approach the question of what allowance addition to that already conte hould be made to meet British Columia's difficulues. It is a question, which ufter all, can better be settled here than inywhere else. I feel assured that the onference will be willing to deal with he matter in a spirit of fairness to Brit-

rankly with one another, and come to you ugain when probably you will have reached ome satisfactory agreement."

After some discussion the joint conference adjourned at 12 noon, to meet tomorow at 11 a.m.

sh Columbia. I propose, therefore, that

ve shall leave you to discuss the question

Conference Chamber, Ottawa Saturday, Oct. 13th, 1906. The chairman of the joint conference look the chair at 12:30 p.m., when all the tion of the Hon. Messrs. Lemieux and

he interprovincial conference, which is as ollows: ing of the conference of the representaives of the several provinces of Canada

"It was resolved that in the opinion of he conference it is inadvisable that the claim, in the way of subsidies, of any rovince, be referred to arbitration

(True extract,)
"CHARLES LANCTOT, "Secretary of the Conference."
The chairman submitted a resolution of the interprovincial conference on the subjects of the claims of British Columbia

"Extract from de Berations of a sitting of the conference of the reresentatives of the several provinces of Canada, held at Ottawa on the 13th day of October, 190 large area, geographical position and very exceptional physical features of the pro vince of British Columbia, it is the opinion of this conference that the said province should receive a reasonable additional alment, in excess of the provisions made in the Quebec resolutions of 19.2, and that such additional allowance

annually for ten years. (True extract.) "CHARLES LANCTOT. "Secretary of the Conference The chairman informed the conference that Mr. McBride declined to assent to the terms of this resolution and declared he could take no further part in the proceedings of the interprovincial conference, after which he withdrew. At this stage, the Hon. Mr. McBride

ntered the conference chamber and took his seat at the board. At 1:10 p.m. the joint conference

the joint conference reconvened at 2:30 p.m., when the chairman took the chair, all the members being present with the exception of Hon. Messrs. Lemieux Mc-

Bride and Drysdale.
The Rt. Hon. sir Wilfrid Laurier nounced that the dominion had come to the conclusion to agree to the resolutions em-bodying the views of the interprovincial conference, submitted by the Hon. Mr Gouin on the 10th of October, with the exlution proposing an increased subsidy to wards the cost of the administration riminal justice ,and also of the propos that a bill should be introduced into the parliament of Canada providing for the payment of the increased subsidies and allowances pending the necessary amendment to the British North America Act. either of which he was prepared to en-

tertain. The prime minister added that his government desired to impress upon the conference the fact that the resolutions of the Quebec conference of 1887 seemed to have been drawn and considered with great care, and they were of the opinion that the terms agreed to at that time should not to be departed from. These resolutions provide as follows:

That this conference is of the opinion that a basis for a final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be yearly

1. Instead of the amounts now paid the sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada

to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures, to b according to population, as follows:

(a) Where the population is under 150,000 \$100,000. (b) Where the population is 150,000, but does not exceed 200,000, \$150,000.

(c) Where the population is 200,000, bu does not exceed 400,000, \$180,000.
(d) Where the population is 400,000, but does not exceed 800,000, \$190,000, (e) Where the population is \$00,000, but does not exceed 1,500,000, \$220,000. (f) Where the population exceeds 1,500,00 \$240,000

2. Instead of an annual grant per head of population now allowed, the annual pay ent hereafter to be at the same rate egihty cents per head, but on the popula tion of each province, as ascertained from until such popu'ation exceeds 2,500,000; an at the rate of sixty cents per head for s much of 2,500.000.

Sir Wilfrid further observed that hi government had c ns dered this question up to this moment in the hope that the present interprovincial conference would b animous. We said that while there was unanimity with respect to the principle o increased subsidies and also in regard to terprovincial conference submitted by Mr Gouin on the 10th of October, to which the government had agreed, there was a special ck im for Fritish Columbia, touching which some difference as regards the amount existed. Sir Wilfrid added that he vished to report to his colleagues on that point before giving a final assent.

The que ti n of the discrimination agains ies was adverted to by sir. Wilfrid Laurie vho expressed the view that there shoul Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the pre vious discussion on the provincial tax

The chairman of the conference anno d that this question had been conside the various premiers had come to the co lusion to propose to their legislatures

of fisheries, in the course of which si Wilfria Laurier dwelt on the inconvenienc esulting from the divided jurisdiction which at present existed. The joint conference adjourned at 4:4

Some discussion was had on the subject

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* KILLED BY TREES

Moyie, Dec. 13.—(Special)-A man named William Kelly, from Creemore, Simcoe county, Ontario, was killed at noon ves terday in the Porto Rico logging camp, five miles from here. A falling tree struck another tree on its way down, and broke the upper part of it off, the part broken off falling on the unfortunate man who was killed instantly. His body was brought to Moyie, and is at the Central hotel. It is not yet known whether an inquest will be necessary.

Alfred Balong, aged 28, a lumberman employed by the Elk Lumber Co., met with a fatal accident while felling trees yesterday afternoon at camp No. 2. He was unable to get out of the way of a falling tree and was pinned to the ground and crushed in a terrible manner, dving in a few minutes. Deceased was unmar-ried and came here two months ago from Nova Scotia. An in-

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* GILLETTE CONFESSED

quest will be held today.

HIT GRACE BROWN ON THE HEAD WHILE IN THE WATER.

SO PRISONER ADMITTED TO HIS OWN LAWYER

Herkimer, N. Y., Dec. 14.-When Chester E. Gillette, the convicted mur lerer of Grace Brown, his sweethear told on the witness stand his pitiably weak story of how the little factor girl had jumped into Big Moose Lake and committed suicide, there were six men in the court room who knew as well

as he did that he was lying.

They knew that two days before he had confessed to former senator Albert M. Mills, his junior counsel, that he had struck the girl in the water; that Grac Brown rose to the surface once after she went overboard, and that the man for whom she had sacrificed honor and faith and beauty leaned over the side of the boat and dealt her a blow which stilled her forever.

It was this confession which was i

district attorney Ward's mind when he demanded of Gillette in so many words to repeat what he had said in his cell. "Did you not confess night befo

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Cures paid by the dominion to the several provinces for their local purposes and the support of their governments and legislations.

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last." was Ward's question, "that you struck Grace Brown when she came up beside the boat?" Gillette whined back that he had not and in the dramatic hours that followed sight was lost that interrogation.

Ward could have proved by sheriff Richard and Evans, a turnkey, that Gi lette lied, but to have put them on the witness stand would have been to make a reversal of the trial by the court of appeals absolutely certain. Justice Devendorf would not permit them to swear to any conversation they had

overheard between Mills and Gillette.
It was on that Monday night that Mills after having been sleepless for nearly a week, decided that Gillette's position could not be much worse if he let the defendant go on the witness stand. The cision without a struggle with his professional considence

As the story was told tonight in Herkimer, Mills upon entering Gillette's cell, informed the prisoner that he his own defense. He asked him to go over again the different events of the Gillette did this, but when he got to the point where he had insisted on all previous occasions that the girl had leaped to death he told about siriking her as she rose beside the boat.
"You little wretch," Mills is said to
have shouted, "why didn't you ever tell

me this before? Gillette was silent.

When the trial was resumed the following morning it was observed and re-marked by many that there was an apparent coolness between Gillette and his lawyers, Mills and Charles D. Thomas. They did not sit near him, and during the days which came after they hardly spoke to him. Few suspected what lay behind this undoubted aversion of the two attorneys for the man whose life they were fighting to save from the elec-tric chair.

#### **READY ENGLISH CHARITY**

BRITAIN WILL RAISE \$5,000 000 FOR

GREAT MASS MEETING HELD IN EXETER HALL

London, Dec. 14-At a great meeting of philanthropists in the Exeter hall tonight under the presidency of lord Rothschild, Israel Zangwill, chief of the Zicnist movement, declared that death three less than 20,000 000 Rus ing the coming winter unless something was quickly done. Very little was being lone, he said, by the Rus o alleviate the sufferings of the peasants and it is up to the Jews in all parts of the world to come to the immediate assistance of their downtrodden and starving brethren. It was announced that half a milcourse of a few weeks \$5,000,000 would be forwarded to the committee in Russia for

## **ROYAL CROWN** SOAP WRAPPERS

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VOL. 5

# **ARGUE WITH**

#### Coast Lumbermen to Have Pulp Lease Cancelled

Minister Promises Cabinet Conside -Not a Word About Compulsor Log Cutting

(Special to The Daily News) Vancouver, Dec. 21.—Fifty mi rmet the local members of the prov government here this morning wit ference to the timber regulations. chief point discussed was the can ition of the pulp leases on which no has yet been done. The millmen that the government act immediate the matter, placing the limits of market at public auction.

Hon. R. F. Green promised their

ments and request would be present an early meeting of the cabinet an tion would be taken.

The whole ground of the government of the cabinet and the work of the cabinet and the work of the government of the government of the cabinet and the work of the government of the cabinet and th oughly discussed, but not a word said about the proposed legislation manding a specified amount of a cutting to make licenses hold good

Victoria, Dec. 21.—The amendme the Election Act introduced by th torney general at the last session of legislature, providing for the trans voters from one constituency to an in case of change of residence, is ing a source of confusion and is to result in disfranchisement o

electors.

It appears that some of the regis of voters recently applied to the aney general for an interpretation of the second work. amendment to the act, and were a ed that transfers could be effected within to days of the date fixed for elections. Thereupon numbers of ers had their names transferred to dent constituencies, and the work timed under the supposition that applicants for changes could safely upon the transfers being in the han

the registrars in sufficient time to their names placed on the lists. Subsequently, however, another l Subsequently, however, another I was issued from the attorney gens department to the effect that transland to be made at least sixty day flore the date of election. If, there we election should take place insigned that the state of the transfers wou too late and the electors would be franchised.

franchised franchised.

Their names having been structed lists where they were formerly istered, the electors would have right to vote there, and they would be in time to be placed on the new applied for; consequently, all electors would be unable to vote at a place and would be unable to vote at these and would be unable to vote at these and would be unable to vote at place and would suffer disfranchis Every constituency in the prowould be affected by this change.

## VANCOUVER STILL

LEADS ALL CANADIAN CIT RATE OF INCREASE

GREAT RATE Montreal, Dec. 21-The following ar weekly bank clearings as compile by street's for the week ending Decemb

BANK CLEARINGS MOUNT UP

| lecrease as compared | with the     | corr |
|----------------------|--------------|------|
| ng week last year:   |              |      |
| 200                  |              | Inc  |
| Iontreal             | \$37,523,072 | 31,  |
| oronto               | 27,505,404   | 31.  |
| Vinnipeg             |              | 36.3 |
| ttawa                |              | 20.1 |
| Halifax              |              | 8.5  |
| ancouver             |              | 80.0 |
| uebec                | 2,217,965    | 15.4 |
| Iamilton             |              | 42.  |
| t. John              |              | 16.9 |
| ondon                |              | 20.  |
| ictoria              |              | 49.  |
| algary               | 1,452,469    |      |
| dmonton              | 911,601      |      |

In its weekly review of trade, street's tomorrow will say: The best reports as to past who and present holiday trade come fi over the dominion of Canada. Goo the city's trade having grown enorms the shipping business for the past s being the largest on record and man urers are busy. Retail business

province is still quiet but a record trade is expected.

Toronto reports a good reorder though naturally quieter than a while The dry goods trade for the year argest recorded and retail trade tario is good on seasonable weather, are very high and grain is above a port basis. Collections satisfactory, immigration and good creps have an excellent business in Manitoba ar complaints are of slow deliver goods from the east and of slow

ment of grain, due to congested facilities. Flour mills are behind of Failures for the week numbered