

CORPORAL DANN SHOOT'S GRENFELL FARMER

Man Who Would not Pay his Taxes Resisted Seizure and Arrest and Fired on Policemen but was Disabled by Revolver Shot and Died—Coroner's Jury Acquits Policeman

Grenfell, Sask., Nov. 22.—A fatal shooting affair took place nine miles north of here today on the farm of Robert Braithwaite when he was shot by Corp. Dann for resisting arrest. The bullet entered the farmer's stomach and he fell to the ground. He was taken to Grenfell and medical attendance was called in, but death took place during the day. Corp. Dann is under arrest. Supt. Saunders came down from Regina to investigate the matter.

It appears that some time ago deceased refused to pay his taxes and when officers appeared to make a seizure he drew a gun on them and fired and the officers fled. Constable Moses who is stationed here, sent to Regina for assistance and Corporal Dann and Const. Wilson came down in plain clothes, one of the officers having a warrant for the arrest of the deceased. The men from Regina and Const. Moses went out to the farm and as they approached Braithwaite he fired three shots at them. Corp. Dann, decided that it was not safe to take further chances, and he drew his gun and after warning Braithwaite, fired to wound him, but he shot a little high and put a bullet in the man's stomach. The fellow was brought here for treatment, but he was too far gone, and expired today.

The Regina headquarters was notified and Supt. Saunders arrived to make an investigation. Corporal Dann was placed under arrest.

The Inquest Opens  
Grenfell, Nov. 23.—The inquest on Braithwaite opened this evening at 10.40. Norman Mackenzie, of Regina appearing for Corp. Dann.

The following jury was sworn in by Coroner Dr. Arge: H. M. Neil, A. J. Dufan, F. Bristow, J. P. Fleming, R. B. Bennett and Dr. McEllan.

Levi Thompson was present representing the crown, while B. P. Richardson watched the case in the interests of the dead man.

Corp. Dann's Story  
On being put on his oath Corp. Dann, the prisoner, said:

"On Thursday afternoon, November 21st, I left, Grenfell with constables Moses and Wilson and drove about nine miles south, to the house of Thomas Wright. I borrowed two shotguns and a rifle from him. Constable Moses taking on shotgun, myself taking the other, and Constable Wilson the small rifle. We went in a southerly direction from Mr. Wright's house walking over some stubble and into some bluffs. While in the middle of the stubble field my attention was drawn to the fact that someone was standing in front of the house where I had been given to understand that Robert Braithwaite lived alone. I turned and saw a man standing in the position as though looking through field glasses, in our direction. After looking some time at us we went into the house and closed the door. Up to this time I believed that Braithwaite was away from home. We then advanced in a westerly direction passing the front of Braithwaite's house, and walked across a field of oats.

"As he did not come out, as I believed he would, I held a consultation with the two constables, and agreed that Constable Moses should remain at the stables in front of Braithwaite's house out of sight. I then advanced towards the door, carrying the shot gun in my left hand at the trail. His dog began to bark at my hearing the house, and when about five yards away, the door opened and a man came to the door.

"I remarked to him, 'goodday Mr. Braithwaite.'  
"He answered, 'Good Day.'  
"I extended my right hand, at the same time saying you don't know me."

"He said, 'no.'  
"I was then about two yards from the door. He reached out his hand in a rather reticent manner, and as soon as I got hold of his fingers I gripped them, and he pulled away, his hands being greasy, and ran into the house. I followed him and stood in the doorway. By the time I got there I saw him in a stooping attitude. Immediately rising, with an axe in his right hand, he picked up a hammer with his left hand, which he placed in an offensive attitude over his shoulder.

"I said to him, 'I am a mounted policeman and have a warrant for your arrest. You are my prisoner.'  
"During this time Constable Moses had come up and was standing behind my right shoulder. I then said 'We are mounted policemen, and turned to Const. Moses and said 'Show him the warrant.'  
"Whilst this was being said Braithwaite ran across the room from the northwest corner to a room situated on the southeast side of the house. Moses said 'He has gone for his gun.' This was said in Braithwaite's hearing.

"I still stood in the doorway and watched. I saw Braithwaite emerging with a gun in his hands. He was carrying it about as high as his waist with his left hand advanced. I backed out of the doorway and went to the

southwest corner of the house. Const. Moses going in a southeast direction, standing some seven yards away from the door. I heard Braithwaite moving, and saw a gun barrel thrust through the doorway in a direction southeast from the door.

Constable Moses was facing toward the door. I saw a flame issue from the barrel, and heard two reports, and saw Constable Moses duck away to his right. It seemed to me as if the shots had passed over his left shoulder. Braithwaite went back and looking through the window, I saw him going into the inner room, and heard a sound as though he was breaking the breach of his gun, preparatory to inserting fresh charges. He came to the door again this time putting his head out. I covered him with my revolver, but did not shoot, and put my right hand holding my revolver down by my side again. Braithwaite withdrew his head, and I saw the barrel again projecting through the doorway. I saw Constable Moses' head, and saw Braithwaite looking in the direction of the oat sheaves which Moses was behind. He fired another shot in Moses' direction and went into the house again slamming the door.

"I jumped to the door, but found it was locked, after pushing on it, and heard Braithwaite moving something against the door, and then going off. I smashed in the two upper panels of the door, but didn't hear anything further. I went back to the southwest corner of the house, and thought for a while, and came to the conclusion that I must continue to try and arrest him, as I believed he would shoot on sight the next person he saw. I took up the cordwood stick, and struck again at the door, but heard nothing in return. I then went back to the corner of the house, from there I went to the window on the south side west of the door, and stood close to the door.

"I saw the gun pointing directly at me, and lifting my right hand in which I held the revolver, fired, I believe, about as high as a man's knees, throwing my hand up and pulling the trigger. I heard Braithwaite groan, and for a while stood still. I then went to the lower window on the east side of the house, and the gun barrel was again thrust through. I backed to the corner of the house, and heard Braithwaite moving, and crept to the window. Not hearing any sound except an occasional groan I called out to Braithwaite, 'Throw out your gun and come outside,' but received no answer.

"I waited a while and heard Braithwaite moving about the house. Finally I heard him moving upstairs. I said to Constable Moses, who was near me, 'Is there a ladder around?' We eventually got one which broke before we began to climb.

"After a short time had elapsed Constable Moses broke a window in the upper room, and I heard Braithwaite say, 'I surrender.'  
"I told him to throw out his gun, and at first he said he could not do it. Finally it was thrust through the broken window with the butt end down. I told him to drop it, but he said 'No, it will break.' I then reached up and took it down, and then went into the house and lit a lamp. Constable Moses said he would ascend to the upper room, and was standing at the foot of the stairs when Braithwaite said he would come down. He did so, and lay on the floor of the stairs, near the window on the north side. He was then groaning. I asked him if he was badly hurt and where he was hit. Constable Moses was in the room by this time. He said in my side. As the lounge was uneven we could not lay him on his back, so he walked outside with the assistance of Const. Moses and myself. We laid him down on the ground, and found he had a wound on the left side. As it was not bleeding externally, and as the man seemed strong, I sent Constable Wilson for the team which was at Thomas Wright's place. When the team arrived I drove him into town, and at once procured medical aid.

Cross Examination  
In answer to Mr. Mackenzie's witness stated that he was stationed at Regina. He was sent to Grenfell by the officer commanding. Instructions were to arrest Robert Braithwaite.  
"I was told," said witness, "by my superior officer, that Braithwaite had already caused trouble, and that he would probably resort to firearms. My instructions affected plans which I arranged for arrest. I was ordered to dress in civilian clothes, also those going with me. I left Regina armed with an automatic revolver, calibre about 38, and came to Grenfell from Regina, in company with Constable Wilson. In Grenfell we met Constable Moses. In going to Braithwaite's, the ordinary road I would take at that time would lead past Wright's. We took the shotguns and rifles to make Braithwaite believe, if at home, that we were intending to shoot prairie chickens and jackrabbits. I did not want him to know why we were there, as I did

not want him to resort to firearms. I was told that several times he had sworn to shoot anyone who went on his farm. I had a bench warrant for Braithwaite's arrest.

The bench warrant, produced, marked Breathwaite, signed Chief Justice Wetmore, and dated 25th June, 1907.

"The warrant," continued witness, "charges deceased with attempting to murder by shooting, and had an effect upon my mind, as to the disposition of the man. We three went over towards Braithwaite's, describing the arc of a circle, to make him believe we had not come to see him. The plan arranged for carrying the two guns and rifle was communicated to the two constables. I told Constable Moses to stay behind buildings in attempting to catch his hand, I wished to pull him away from the house and close with him. Neither of the three attempted to use shot-gun or rifle. Braithwaite pointed his gun to the left, where Moses was standing. I was on his right, and could see part of his face. At that time I believe he intended to shoot. It would be impossible for me to get to him in time to prevent him shooting. About a second elapsed between the appearing of the barrels and the shot being fired. In that interval I could have shot him in the head with my revolver, as I had him covered.

"Before the second shot, I heard breaking the breach to reload. That was the only double-barrelled, and it was shot in the house, and the third shot I again covered his head, but did not shoot. After covering him twice I put my revolver in my overcoat pocket. I took off my overcoat and picked up a cordwood stick and broke in the door unarméd. After knocking the panels in, I heard him in the inner room, where he had previously loaded the gun. I think I got my revolver again because one of the constables said 'get your revolver.' Deceased had a better chance to load this time than last as the door was locked. At this time I again looked through the window, they being dirty I could not see very plainly. I could see the end of gun-barrels about eighteen inches out of the inner doorway pointed at me. I believed the gun to be loaded.

"I held my revolver in my right hand. I threw up my hand and fired through the window. The window glass was broken. I believe there were storm windows on. I can't give the size of the glass of window. I was leaning down to see through the glass when I saw the gun barrels. When I straightened up, throwing my revolver about the same time and shooting, I believed about the knee. When I saw the gun barrels pointed at me I fired immediately. I could not have fired quicker if I had tried. Mr. Mackenzie repeats formerly his objection.

In answer to Levi Thompson, witness stated that there was only one outer door to the house. The fatal shot was fired at five minutes past there was a brown sheet, making the room dark inside. No threats were made by deceased after he was shot. The idea of going in plain clothes was to prevent Braithwaite from suspecting they were after him.  
In answer to Mr. Richardson, witness said that three shots were fired by the deceased. There might have been more cartridges in the house. Witness was not excited when he shot, because he looked at the time on the watch on his wrist. There was no time to get out of the self. The shot was certainly fired in self-defence. The revolver was witness's own property. The commanding officer knew of it. It was usual for a policeman in plain clothes to carry a private revolver.  
Other evidence was taken and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict as follows:

"We the jury empaneled to enquire how and by what means Robert Braithwaite came to his death, find that the said Robert Braithwaite, came to his death by a bullet from a revolver in the hands of Corporal Dann, of the R.N.W.M.P., fired in self-defence and in the execution of his duty."

BARRED FOR GRAFT

Premier Steps in to Prevent Brother of Postmaster General From Being Nominated

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—There is trouble in the Liberal party at Ottawa over the refusal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to countenance the nomination of Auguste Lemieux, brother of the postmaster general, to succeed Hon. H. A. Belcourt as member of parliament for the city. The reason given by the premier is attempted grafting by Lemieux is having sold to the government a number of fire extinguishers on which he received a commission of several hundred dollars. The premier thought this improper as Lemieux is a lawyer by profession and not a merchant.

Mr. Lemieux today gave out statement to the Associated Press admitting the transaction, and holding there is nothing improper in it as he is not in the civil service, neither is he a member of parliament, so therefore the Independence of Parliament Act does not apply. He never spoke to his brother about the transaction, nor made the sale to a department controlled by his brother. The agreement with the manufacturers was made before there was any likelihood of his being nominated and was made in perfect good faith.

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MR. R. L. BORDEN'S TOUR SUMMARISED

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—First in reviewing Mr. Borden's tour must come the statistics. The distance covered was some 12,500 miles—an impressive piece of travelling, says the correspondent of the Toronto News. Including his journey from and return to Ottawa, the distances work out as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province/Region and Miles. Includes Maritime provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and West and New Ontario.

The meetings addressed amounted to a formidable total. Ontario tour, proper, 10; West and New Ontario, 32; Total, 42. Two impromptu meetings, one at Port Hope in Ontario and one at Lumsden in Saskatchewan, and two overflow meetings, at Dunnville and Vancouver, bringing the total number of political speeches delivered by Mr. Borden up to 56. In addition there were Canadian club addresses, etc., which it hardly is necessary to enumerate. The tour lasted for 73 days, counting from his first speech to his last, the time necessary for him to reach Halifax for the opening and return to Ottawa after the conclusion will stretch it to about 80 days. As a feat of endurance alone this is an unusual record. Mr. Borden part of the time was fighting an attack of influenza, so that his physical difficulties were considerable.

The Numbers  
The writer cannot profess to give his own estimate of the total number of the fifty-six audiences, for he was not present at any of the meetings east of the Ottawa river. To complete the list, it may not be amiss, however to give the Conservatives' own estimate of the eastern meetings:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Number of Meetings. Lists locations like Halifax, Glace Bay, Middleton, etc.

The writer has already given his own estimate of the meetings in all the other provinces except Manitoba; his estimate for that province is:

Table with 2 columns: Province and Number of Meetings. Lists Manitoba, Brandon, Napkins, etc.

In addition there were three meetings in new Ontario: Kenora, Port William, Fort Arthur.

Total, 72,200. Or, say, from 75,000 to 80,000. Many Small Places  
The distribution of these numbers is of some interest. The 52 places where meetings were held fall into the rough classification:

Table with 2 columns: Range of Audience Size and Number of Meetings. Includes categories like 30,000 and upwards, 10,000 to 30,000, etc.

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Have removed from South Railway St. to the New Duke Block, 11th Ave., one door west Bank of Montreal. The public are cordially invited to call and inspect their new quarters. They have the largest, brightest and cleanest Drug and Stationery Store in the city.

Lumber Combine  
Edmonton, Nov. 22.—The evidence of F. D. Brecker was concluded this afternoon in the lumber case. He identified the report he sent to Grogan of the Nelson meeting. He related his objection to Smith Bros., & Wilson and Skade on the ground that they were consumers, and that the Elk Company sold to them. One of the mill men promised to discontinue the sales if an investigation proved that the complaint was well founded. Witness related how he burned all his private papers relating to the association. With regard to the letter wrote to Grogan to withhold a price list from Lackner, witness said he did not wish Lackner to start in business, and wished Grogan not to let him have a price list.

Frank S. Green, the former secretary of the Edmonton Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, was the next witness. He identified the minutes of the association.

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STORY OF BRITISH

How London was M... dorse Autonomy B... Aftermath as Told i...

Toronto, Nov. 20.—It was a tale story of bribery of ballot boxes and of payment who had taken part in the June 1905, unfolded at the London case before Chester today, but it came that the crown counsel nearer to connecting direct the four defendants with a in which it is alleged they plotted.

Evidence of a startling given by Spence, who at a hall election acted as deputy officer at Division 8, 3 told how, after the ballot counted and the box sealed, he was persuaded by Sifton to ret poll in booth where the broken and the box opened. Sifton's reason for this was, he wanted to find out of the voters whom he had failed to keep their promise for Rumball. Sifton gave that was intended to bribe who did not vote "str earn it, and Spence admitted took the money. Sifton in a story told by division who swore he was instructed to find electors who n ay. In other transactions, Jerry Collins was declared man who "did the talking.

A NATIONAL PARK

Game Protective Association Takes Action to Have Provincial Park and The Fish Industry a...

If the efforts of the Sag Game Protective Association successful, this province a national park where either of the Buffalo herd in Alberta placed or some of the lo from the northern part vince will be secured and government fosterage. Mr. Sifton in his recent trip to with Major Jarvis found men of the weed buffalo