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Toronto, Ont.

George William Allan,
Justice of the Peace; Wil-
Magne, of Lamerton, Jus-
Peace; William Charles
reshorn, Justice of the
the Hon. Franklin Werts, of
Justice of the Peace; C.
with, of Whiteside, Lake,
the Peace; John Holmes,
Justice of the Peace.

UTURE MEN IN COURT

Nov. 4.—Charged with
exposing pictures repre-
sented fight, tending to cor-
rupt morals, Barney
of the Regina Theatre,
moving picture operator,
ams, manager of the John-
picture films, appeared
strate Trant today in con-
the rail made yesterday
Regina Theatre by the
police and the prohibition
bition of the Reno cham-
picture. Groves having
the case was ad-

Dry Dock Negotiations.

Nov. 4.—The hitch in
al dry dock negotiations
from Ottawa has been
muffled and much indig-
expressed in the shipping
s circles in Montreal. A
movement is planned to
state of affairs.

Nov. 4.—While crossing
trains between Twentieth
and west, Fred Strang
run down by a car beam
the main line. His left
s mutilated. He was
St. Paul's hospital in a
dition, and has been in
three doctors.

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THE PUBLICITY THAT TELLS

Impressions of Edmonton Given First Hand to the People of Great Britain by a Staff Correspondent of "The Economist," one of the Leading and Most Influential Financial Journals of Great Britain—Visited Edmonton and Entertained by the Board of Trade.

The gospel of the advantages and resources of Edmonton and the Edmonton district is being spread by many disciples. "The Economist," one of the leading and most influential financial papers of Great Britain, is a recent addition to the list. During September a staff correspondent of "The Economist" visited Edmonton. As usual in such cases, he was shown some courtesy by the Board of Trade, was driven by automobile about the city and through some of the farming districts, and considerable effort made to afford him every facility for acquiring information as to our resources, and to make the right kind of impression. "The Economist" of October 15th devotes two and a half columns to giving his impressions to their readers. This article has already been reproduced in one or two important Canadian papers. It is difficult to over-estimate the value of publicity of this sort, of which a very large amount has been obtained during the past few months.

"The Economist" article follows: (From the London "Economist," October 15, 1910.)

An Impression of Edmonton.
From Winnipeg your correspondent travelled on to Edmonton, making slight detours en route to visit Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Edmonton, as the man shows, is the most northerly city in Canada. Already in early September the ground at daybreak is white with frost. But the climate is glorious at this season of the year, with air as stimulating as champagne. Edmonton is a great railway centre. From a railway point of view it is especially interesting at the present time, because the rail-head of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which is to join Edmonton with Prince Rupert on the Pacific coast, is now some 125 miles west of Edmonton. This railway now provides the shortest and quickest route between Edmonton and Winnipeg. The distance by this route is 793 miles, which is covered on the newly-built line in about 36 hours. Considering that the line has only recently been opened for passenger traffic and that the roadbed has not yet properly settled down, the journey is performed in very great comfort. There is an alternative route by the Canadian Northern Railway. By this route the distance is 827 miles, which is covered in about 25 hours. The Canadian Northern Railway has not yet been opened for traffic to Edmonton. It made Strathcona, on the opposite bank of the river and just adjacent to Edmonton, its northern terminus. So far little has been done to develop the line, but it is rapidly extending into Edmonton.

Edmonton is the capital of the province of Alberta. It is a very pleasant place, occupying a picturesque situation on the high banks which overlook the beautifully wooded valley of the Saskatchewan. Though at present boasting a population of only 25,000, the city confidently expects for the future a population of three or four times that number within the next few years, nor, in the judgment of your correspondent, is it likely to be disappointed. The city lies by the centre of a fine mixed farming district there is also an abundance of light coal of high grade underlying the city, and industries established at Edmonton are protected against competition by a very long railway line which runs to the nearest manufacturing centre. It is impossible to compute the extent of the territory for which Edmonton will be the distributing point. The city is situated at an altitude of 2,200 feet, and the ground dips to the north. Thus, the sun gets into more northerly latitudes, as one goes north the climate does not get colder; for the further one goes the lower the elevation gets and the longer the sunshine of the midsummer days lasts. At Fort Vermilion, which is more than 100 miles north of Edmonton, magnificent crops of wheat and other grains have been raised for many years, and ordinary farming operations are said to have been very successful in this neighborhood. Fort Vermilion is in the Peace River district, and this district is one of the best in the world as to soil and climate are more favorable to agriculture than settlements than in the older settlements to the south and east. Land in this district is all government land, and a homestead of 160 acres can be had by anyone for a payment of ten dollars. But there is no need for the prospective settler to go so far afield. Free homesteads can still be obtained within forty to one hundred and fifty miles of Edmonton and in districts likely to be made accessible by railways in the near future.

The far north, however, forms but a portion of the district of which Edmonton is the distributing point. In addition thereto about 50,000 square miles of fertile country, now partially settled and capable of supporting a dense farming population, look to this city as their commercial centre. From the foregoing it will have been gathered that conditions are favorable at Edmonton for the development of a great wholesale centre. There are facilities for transportation, and a big consuming area capable of immediate expansion, which is protected from competition by geographical conditions. Another most important requisite is at hand, viz., unlimited supplies of cheap fuel. Recent government reports estimate the available coal contents of the Edmonton formation at 60,000 millions of tons. The coal lies near the surface and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets do not clog the system, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or the youngest child. The old and feeble will also find them a most suitable remedy for aiding and strengthening their weakened digestive organs. The tablets are sold by dealers everywhere.

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COMBINES CONTROL RUSSIAN INDUSTRY

The American System of Trusts Has Been Introduced into the Economic Life of the Great European Empire.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—Privy Councillor Miller's special commission, which has been sitting, Russia-wide, at long intervals, soon will resume its momentous inquiry into those new, but already gigantic, trusts which, formed on principles borrowed from America, are already bound up with every phase of the empire's economic life. The alleged depredations of Russian trusts have been twice before the Duma, and the fact was then elucidated that this country, alone of all nations, is without any legislative regulation regulating industrial combines. The function of the Miller commission is to prepare the raw material of a trust law. Probably no Russian law—no law will ever be passed; nevertheless the facts about Russian trusts are of interest to the world. The Miller commission is to prepare the raw material of a trust law. Probably no Russian law—no law will ever be passed; nevertheless the facts about Russian trusts are of interest to the world.

Today trusts, big or small, control practically every necessity of Russian life, and regulate the output and fix prices as they will. They are the "trusts" which are controlled by the "Zemstvos" or city councils have even petitioned St. Petersburg to dissolve and henceforth forbid them absolutely. But despite opposition, they have even petitioned St. Petersburg to dissolve and henceforth forbid them absolutely. But despite opposition, they have even petitioned St. Petersburg to dissolve and henceforth forbid them absolutely.

The second greatest combine is the coal trust, known as "Prodnolug" (the Russian "ugol" means coal). "Prodnolug" gained its grip at the time when political strikes in the petroleum industry had increased the demand for stove coal. Within a few weeks the "Prodnolug" had got into the combine. The trust has a capital of 45 per cent. of the Russian coal output. The anthracite mines (mostly in the Ural) were left outside. A number of other large railways, notably the Kieff-Voronezh and Moscow-Kazan—bought the trust, but ultimately refused to stand the dictation of the trust and to pay its high prices. These railways, however, have the non-trust mines. But these mines proved unable to supply enough coal, and the government finally had to buy the coal from the "Prodnolug" at a price of 45 per cent. of the Russian coal output. The trust has a capital of 45 per cent. of the Russian coal output.

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LOMONTON-BULLETIN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1910.

IS ARRESTED AFTER TWO YEARS' CHASE

LONDON PEOPLE SAY THEY WERE MISQUOTED

Regina, Nov. 4.—Word was received this afternoon from Gordon Wright of London, that in the matter of the alleged interview of himself by the London Advertiser he had placed the matter in the hands of a lawyer who demanded an apology from the newspaper.

CHAMBERLAIN MAY TAKE SEAT IN HOUSE

The Eminent Statesman Is Making Progress Towards Recovery In Health And Is Anxious To Resume The Turn of Political Life.

London, Nov. 3.—Interesting beyond the ordinary, as the short autumn session of parliament promises to be, there may be a dramatic surprise in store for the house of commons and more particularly for the leader of the opposition, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who has made some slight, but definite progress towards recovery in health, and is anxious to resume the turn of political life.

He has entertained many personal friends at Highbury of late, and they have each and all come away with a clear impression that there is a marked improvement in the health of the right honorable gentleman. He has been able to receive guests, and to take his seat at the dining table, though still slow, has greatly gained in distinctness. For some time he has personally dealt with the correspondence keeping his devoted wife and private secretary incessantly occupied in turn with his answers to multitudinous correspondents.

Has Resumed Direction of Party
There can no longer be any doubt that Mr. Chamberlain has largely recovered from the effects of his long illness, and that every important step taken by the Tariff League has the imprimatur of the author. He has been able to take his seat at the dining table, though still slow, has greatly gained in distinctness. For some time he has personally dealt with the correspondence keeping his devoted wife and private secretary incessantly occupied in turn with his answers to multitudinous correspondents.

The belief that he will be able to take his seat in the house of commons and the determination to again participate in its proceedings are Mr. Chamberlain's own. Among his most intimate friends he makes no secret of his heart's desire. These friends know the implacable resolution of the right honorable gentleman will scarcely be reluctant to be reminded that only the obstacle of absolute physical incapacity will prevent the realization of his indomitable purpose.

Value of Goods Over \$1,000.
Corporal Caville this morning said that the value of the goods alleged to have been disposed of by Gallagher was over \$1,000. When asked how the members of the force managed to get so much information while in uniform, he said that many times the members of the force did plain clothes duty. He said that any man in the ranks might be called upon to investigate a criminal case, which shows that every man on the force is considered capable.

Whether his highest hopes and expectations are or are not realized, it may be taken for granted that the Tariff "Reform" leader will play no small or inactive part in the approaching struggle of parties.

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SHE REFUSED TO PURCHASE A THRONE

The American Mother of a Princess
and the Daughter of the Portuguese Monarch Was Shattered.

London, Nov. 3.—Incidental mention was made during the progress of the Portuguese revolution to the possible recrudescence of the claims of the pretender to the throne of Portugal and to the bearing this might have on the fate of his daughter-in-law who was Miss Anita Stewart, but the true story has not been told.

It was a fine and only whimsical feature of the overthrow of King Manuel's rickety throne, save perhaps, that others of the revolutionary leaders sending off the deposed monarch and his family on the royal yacht and then taking back the vessel on the grounds that it was repugnant property and was only lent to the king for the purpose of getting rid of him.

It was while this instance of Castilian gift was going on that Don Miguel struggled to the limelight. He made a stupendous fuss in London and Vienna for a day or two and it all resulted in calling on the Brazgas for a family council at the Austrian frontier. This calling of a "family council" is always one of the desperate performances of the Brazgas following.

In this particular case it was decided that in view of the pretender's recrudescence of claims, the king's husband could easily be put on the throne of Portugal if a million dollars were placed in the hands of the Brazgas family as shewers of war. The entire family voted with unswerving loyalty and determination that the princess's mother, Mrs. James Kelly Smith, would surely under the circumstances give this million dollars, and promptly telegraphed her of her sudden opportunity.

Her answer was received with a shock, for, strangely enough, she refused to contribute to her daughter's elevation to the queenship, and thus another Brazgas drama was shattered.

AUTOIST ACQUITTED.
First Accused of Murder in Killing Girl, But Charged Afterwards Reduced.

New York, Nov. 4.—Edward T. Newheimer, a wealthy manufacturer, was acquitted this evening on a charge of killing Miss Grace Hough by running her down in his automobile on August 18th. The jury were out but half an hour. Newheimer had been charged with murder in the first degree, but when the evidence for the defence was all in, Judge Gorman presiding at the trial ordered the charge to be manslaughter in the second degree.

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G. H. GOWAN, Local Manager.

HOWARD GOULD AND ACTRESS TO MARRY

This Is the Paris Report—The Presence of Miss Kathryn Hutchinson Leads to the Belief She Will Become His Wife.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Friends of Howard Gould here are not surprised to hear of his reported engagement to Kathryn Hutchinson. For several months past it has been known he was in contact with the actress. They have been constantly together.

Mr. Gould has been cruising in his yacht in northern waters during the summer, and when the trip was extended to Norway Miss Hutchinson became a member of the small party aboard.

Mr. Gould has been seen in Paris with her during the summer, and they dined often together at Fischer's and other well-known Bohemian resorts.

If Mr. Gould is in Paris at present he has not let his friends know of it. Several of them seen at the Long-champs races today expressed surprise to learn he was reported to be in Paris, and said they believed him to be in England with Miss Hutchinson. Frank Gould is also now in England.

Howard Gould's attachment to Miss Hutchinson has been common talk here for some time. His friends believe he will follow Frank's example in refusing to reveal whether he intends to marry the woman with whom his associates, as well as the public generally, are making whatever guesses they wish.