l On
your needs.
xt week.
m 10c. to 55c.
a pair.
on Cords, all
uslins.
Straw and
Linen and
Lengths.
d Leather
Bargains in
ERS
PER AVENUE, W
ERS
BOX 436
ncern
uttering,
ork, and

A MONTH

ears.--During Last
Cities Feeling
Themselves

population of Edmonton and
ona for months past has un-
ly been increasing at the rate
nty a day. In reality these
are conservative.
no uncommon thing for the
to bring in one hundred pas-
daily on the two trains. The
people arriving, their in-
and the destination of their
all indicate that they have
Edmonton or Strathcona to

great majority of newcomers
nths past are from England.
have been also many Scotch
s, but fewer of Irish national-
hese people comprise many
ies. They are an excellent

again it is surprising the
r of French and German immi-
who are coming here direct
heir European homes. Edmon-
nd Strathcona's fame appa-
has spread abroad. There is
big movement here from the
provinces, principally of
men representing both the edu-
and the working classes. As a
of fact, few people outside of
casional wealthy investor, come
rom the more eastern prairie
ces, at this season of the year.
er, those regions do not con-
e their quota to our popula-
until the fall months, after the
f harvesting. There will be a
nflux from there after Octo-
er.
an immigration official the
day:
e have tangible evidence of the
s of the house famine now ex-
in our cities. Scores of peo-
aily voice the same complaint of
and fruitless rounds of the
estate offices in search of dwel-
and tenements. They are grate-
o get a place to lay their tired
. Much inconvenience has re-
d from these unfortunate condi-
I could cite many instances
e immigrants returning here for
baggage expressed gratitude
they had been able to sub-rent
rooms in a priavte dwelling for
accommodation of their families,
constituting eight or ten invid-
Then I have heard of others who
content to be allowed to sleep in
s and sheds in the rear of private
ences. In hundreds of instances
or five families are occupying
same dwelling.
espite the buildings now being
ed in the outlying districts the
estion continues. For the sum-
months families that cannot ob-
other accommodation seek tents,
in the colder weather there will
ubtedly be an even greater de-
for dwellings than at present.

Forty-five Cents

Isn't much, but it will buy about the best pound of Java and Mocha Coffee to be had.

GARIEPY & LESSARD.

The Edmonton Bulletin.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1907. NUMBER 63.

GRAND MID-SEASON MERCHANDISE CARNIVAL
Now in Full Swing

Goods in all parts of the store selling at reduced prices for Ten Days, from July 10 to 20.

Don't overlook this sale It means dollars to you. Come early.

J. H. MORRIS & CO.
270-76 JASPER AVENUE, EAST, EDMONTON

National Portland Cement
BEST CEMENT ON THE MARKET
Large Shipment Just Arrived.
For Sale By
PHONE 37 W. H. CLARK & CO. 9TH ST. W.

National Trust Company, Ltd.
Capital $1,000,000 - - - - - Reserve $450,000
MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved Town Property at Lowest Current Rates.
Lowest Expense. No Delay.
No Commission Charged to Borrower.
A. M. STEWART, Manager Edmonton Branch.
Corner of Jasper Ave. and First Street.

Farm Implements, Carriages, Etc.
We invite inspection of our large line of
Carriages and Farm Implements, Land Rollers, Land Packers, Weeders, McLaughlin Carriage Co's Rubber and Steel Tire Traps, Buggies, Surries and Democrats
McCormick Binders, Mowers and Rakes
The Bellamy Co.,
Corner Howard and Rice Streets.

NOTICE

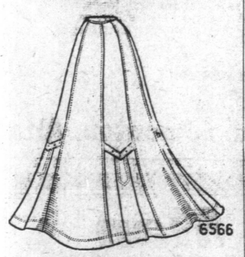
All saw logs or other timber found on the Saskatchewan River or tributaries bearing the undermentioned marks are ours and any person or persons taking them without our authority will be prosecuted.

H. H- H1 H2 H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 C
H7H8 DRF DRFX DX FJ ① ② ③ ④

D. R. FRASER & CO., Ltd.
JOHN WALTER
FRASER LUMBER CO., Ltd.

Edmonton, June 15, 1907.

The Manchester House
(Established 1886)
Ladies' Dress Skirts



TWEED SUITS—We are showing a particularly nice range of the new tweed skirts; lengths 37 to 43; all new cloths. $3.00 to $11.50
LUSTRE SKIRTS—Just a nice weight for summer, in navy, and black. $3.00 to $7.00

W. Johnstone - Walker & Co.
267 Jasper Avenue East.

TRADE
We can suppl you with an Article second t none in the market, in the ne of Hams, Bacon, Lard, etc., Fresh Meat, Sausage, etc., at reasonable prices.
Patronize Home Industry and help keep the Money in the Country.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
THE VOGEL MEAT AND PACKING CO., LIMITED

FRUITS
Of The Season
Arriving Daily
Strawberries Cherries
Bananas Oranges
Also Fresh Rhubarb
Ripe Tomatoes
AT
Hallier & Aldridge's
Bakers and Confectioners

WILL AMERICAN - JAPANESE ESTRANGEMENT RESULT IN WAR?

The Whole World Discussing Possibilities of Differences Which Have Been Climaxed by United States Intention to Send Atlantic Fleet to Pacific.--Britain in an Embarassing Position

London, July 7—The present tension between the United States and Japan is exciting the keenest interest among all the European diplomats. None of them, however, believes that it will reach the stage of warfare, because the heavy burden of debt Japan is carrying as a result of her failure to obtain indemnity from Russia forbids her embarking on a similar costly enterprise in the next decade. It is recognized, nevertheless, that the United States is acquiring the enmity of Japan which later may prove a handicap in the event of trouble with any other power.

England's Embarrassment.

Great Britain finds herself in an embarrassing position also, because she is obliged to stand between Japan and the British colonies in the matter of anti-Japanese laws. There has just been put into operation a law regulating the entry of Asiatics which applies to Indian subjects, as well as to the Japanese and the Chinese, and which compels them to submit to an examination and registry with thumb prints, like criminals, which is exceedingly irritating to them. Australia threatens further legislation on the same lines. Alfred Deakin, the Australian premier, during his recent visit to England, repeatedly said in his speeches that the chief nataional question with which Australia must deal was the menace of the inflow of Japanese labor.

What The Hague Thinks.

The Hague, July 7—The sentiment of delegates to the peace conference regarding the question that has arisen between the United States and Japan is that the situation is unfortunate for both countries, as the original incident causing tension between the two countries is disproportionate to the grave result which may follow. The question, the delegates think, is likely to create a hostile atmosphere, endangering the reciprocal commerce to which the former friendly relations had opened vast fields. Although the sending of a fleet by the United States to the Pacific coast cannot be interpreted as a threat, it is generally admitted there that such action may give rise to dangerous and peculiar excitement, which the administration at Washington might not be able to control.

Spain is Tickled.

The Spanish representatives say that the United States has now found a hard nut to crack. The Russians remark that the predictions of Witte that the next war will be between Japan and he United States is approaching realization. The English, French and Japanese delegates believe that both governments at Washington and at Tokio sincerely wish to reach an understanding and will not be influenced by jingoism. Some of the Germans here are of the opinion that the situation may lead to an American-German entente which, while preventing the isolation of Germany, would be the strongest compact against British supremacy that could be made.

Germany Looks for Trouble.

Berlin, July 7—The conviction of an ultimate conflict between Japan and the United States appears to be widespread in Germany. It is one of the subjects certain to be referred to wherever diplomatists and military and naval officials and others accustomed to follow national politics meet. The newspapers agree that President Roosevelt is earnestly trying to satisfy the Japanese requests. They agree also that Japan asks nothing unreasonable. They recognize that the difficulty lies in the question of race, the economic antagonism of the Californians against the Japanese and the constitutional impossibility of federal coercion. It is jearing to fight the United States for believed by many that the group of ruling statesmen in Japan are prepared the mastery of the Pacific, regardless of the San Francisco incidents. The strategists of the admiralty regard a naval war between Japan and the United States as the most interesting problem of the day. Careful studies that have been worked out are unfavorable to the United States, because the American fleet, although of greater power than that of Japan, would have to seek a fight in Japan's home waters.

France Looks for Settlement.

Paris, July 7—President Roosevelt's decision to dispatch a fleet of warships to the Pacific coast has led the more sensational newspapers in France to jump at the conclusion that the situation is more delicate than appears on the sufrace. This view, however, is absolutely repudiated in responsible circles where the utmost confidence is expressed that existing or future difference between the United States and Japan will be amicably adjusted. Nevertheless, the possibility of complications was foreseen, when France, two months ago in the spirit of friendship, tendered her good offices with a view to having Japan and the United States conclude arrangements covering all questions relating to the Pacific.

In military circles, where the situation is regarded from a different standpoint, the despatch of battleships is considered an elementary measure of prudence, on the ground that strategically it will protect the United States against being caught napping, and diplomatically, it will force Japan's hand if that nation harbors aggressive designs. A significant feature of French comment is that the possibility of trouble occurring is considered only from the side of Japan. The Soleil regards the San Francisco incidents as a mere cloak to the real issue, which, it thinks, may be traced to the determination of Japan to force her commercial supremacy in China, and the Pacific. "For Japan now or never," is the cry. In ten years, when the American fleet's prdominancy is unchallengeable and the Panama canal has been completed, it will be too late."

The Feeling in Japan.

Tokio, July 7—Confirmation of the report that a powerful battle ship squadron would be sent to the Pacific by the United States has been received generally with calmness, though there is some surprise in some quarters well versed in diplomatic niceties. It is said that the sudden change of program of the Japanese training squadron last June, when it was intended that its voyage should include San Francisco and other Pacific coast cities, was evidently in deference to the wishes of the Washington government, made known to the Tokio authorities in an indirect but unmistakable manner. The change of route was decided on only a couple of days before the squadron sailed. It was thought then that Japan acted wisely in taking a course which otherwise might have prove injurious, when a strong anti-Japanese sentiment was prevailing in San Francisco.

Inopportune Movement.

Though officially stated that the despatch of the battleships to the Pacific was not directed towards Japan, it is felt that it is most inopportune when an attempt is evidently going on to impair the traditional friendship between Japan and the United States. Although the slightest apprehension is not entertained here, it is thought it would be better to defer at this moment anything that would be open to the slightest suspicion of provocation, especially when a portion of the American public is thought to be over-sensitive over the present state of the relations of Japan and the United States brought about by prejudice against the Japanese in a section of the latter's dominion.

Good Ball Room Officers.

Tokio, July 8.—The Hocki this morning prints an interview with Admiral Sakamoto in which the admiral is quoted as follows: "should hostilities break out between Japan and America, the result would be indecisive, owing to a want of proper bases of operations. Such bases as exist are too distant for practical purposes. Even the nearest bases, namely, the Pescadores, Gavite and Manila, are six hundred miles from one another. Even if the Washington government should decide on war, it is doubtful whether the Americans serving in the navy are sufficiently patriotic to fight. American naval officers are brilliant figures at balls and social gatherings, but they are very inefficient in training and practice. It is too much to expect a burning patriotism in the American naval service in case of war with Japan. It is likely that most of the crews would desert and leave the ships."

The Hochi is the organ of Count Okuma, the leader of the progressives, and therefore expresses anti-governmental opinion. The paper is also decidedly anti-American. Admiral Sakamoto commanded the illfated battleship Yashima when she struck a mine and sank off Port Arthur in May, 1904. Subsequently he was made naval commandant at Dalny for the Port Arthur operations. On February 15th, 1906, Admiral Sakamoto (then captain), arrived in New York City with thirteen other officers of the Japanese navy, entroute from Japan to England, to take charge of the battleship Katori, of 16,000 tons, which was then building in England.

Russia's Sympathy With U. S.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—Developments in the Japanese-American question up to the present have received surprisingly little attention in Russia. Neither the first nor the second Douma devoted a moment's consideration to Manchurian matters. The foreign officials are now inspired with the single idea of hastening the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement with Japan on all questions. Public opinion, generally, refuses to believe that the misunderstanding between the United States and Japan will lead to war. Still there is no doubt that such an outbreak of hostilities and a series of Japanese defeats would be popular in Russia.

The weightiest opinion, however, is to the effect that a Japanese-American war would be inopportune, as the Russian financial condition, with respect to the army and navy, is so disorganized that Russia for a long time will be unable to take advantage of an opening. One of the diplomats, who took part in the Portsmouth peace conference, said to the Associated Press to-day: "Russian sympathy is entirely with America, but the moment has not come when a Japanese-American war would be advantageous either to America or to Russia.

No Base Purchased.

Washington, D.C., July 7.—Acting United States Secretary of State Adee denied to-night that the United States government has made any overtures or contemplated any negotiations for the purchase from Mexico of a naval site on Magdalena Bay in Lower California. Mr. Adee added, however, that Mexico has recently consented that the United States government may permanently station a collier in Magdalena Bay, to provide coal for naval vessels during the annual target practice.

SIX MONTHS' TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

Major Paton, who returned from a six months' trip around the world just in time to go with A squadron, C.M.R., to camp at Calgary, two weeks ago, gave an interview to a Bulletin representative this morning in which he interestingly described what he saw during his circle of the globe.

The major left Edmonton last December and embarked at Vancouver for Japan. He visited the principal cities there and then proceeded to Shanghai and Hong Kong in China. From China he went to Australia and from Australia to London, via Ceylon, and returned to Canada on the Empress of Britain. In Australia and London he found more to interest him than at any of the other points visited. He reached London during the sitting of the colonial conference, and among other notable men to whom he was presented, was Alfred Deakin, premier of Australia. Deakin, the major says, is an exceptionally popular man in his own country, occupying a position there similar to that held in Canada by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and to President Roosevelt, in the United States. Deakin is a fiery speaker and has the faculty of holding his audiences spellbound. At an immense gathering in the Guildhall in London, Deakin expatiated on the necessity of improving the system of education in the British schools in so far as the knowledge of the colonies was concerned. Lord Milner and Lord Strathcona also addressed this meeting.

"How do the English people look upon Premier Laurier's all-red mail route project?" the major was asked.

"Enthusiastically," he replied. They figure that the inauguration of such a scheme would materially assist in more completely cementing the colonies of the empire. I believe the New Zealand people are particularly anxious for the route."

The major was present at the naval review at Portsmouth in honor of the colonial premiers. It was an impressive demonstration and served to show that Britain still has the navy to ensure her supremacy of the seas. The great battleship, Dreadnaught, took part in the review and gave a demonstration of the devices which have been adopted for repelling a torpedo attack. The Dreadnaught surrounded herself with nets and the torpedos directed at her harmlessly enmeshed themselves.

In England the interest in Canada continues to grow apace. Not a steamer sails for Canada, but has its full complement of emigrants aboard. The class of people coming to Canada is of the best. The large majority have some means. Canada is particularly attractive to mechanics and husky young men. In every centre the Canadian emigration bureaus are besieged with prospective emigrants seeking information.

Major Paton was in Australia toward the end of the Australian summer and the country did not impress him so favorably as it would have a month or two earlier. Australia is particularly prosperous at present, there having been three years of favorable weather for farming and sheep ranching. Wool sells for 28 cents a pound and wheat is as high in price as in Canada. There is a different system of handling wheat in Australia to that in Canada. There it is sacked. The elevator system has not been adopted, and is not likely to be, in view of the fact that the railways do not use box cars. Providing against drought is Australia's problem and the government has undertaken the establishment of large reservoirs throughout the country, in which to store water in the rainy season for Arigation purposes during the dry season. At present Australia is in winter garb.

Major Paton went on his tour for both pleasure and health. He has returned feeling fit as a fiddle.

Subject to $1,000,000 Fire.

Chicago, Ill., July 10.—The Atchison, Topeka, and Santo Fee Roilroad is charged with granting rebates amounting to $12,000 to the United States Sugar and Land Co. of Garden City, Kansas. If convicted the company will be subject to a maximum fine of $65,000.

STARVES FOR SCIENCE' SAKE.

Dr. Eales Tries to Prove Total Abstinence From Food is Good.

Belleville, Ill., July 10.—After fasting since May 30, during which time he tasted nothing but water, Dr. I. J. Eales broke his abstinence yesterday by taking a small quantity of malted milk.

His fast was instituted to test his theory that total abstinence from food for a period is beneficial to health. After taking the malted milk he said he would fast for 24 hours longer to ascertain what effect the nourishment would have upon his system.

Beginning his fast at 192 pounds, Dr. Eales has lot 28 pounds. His chest measurement has been reduced from 43 to 40 inches, and his waist measurement from 44 to 34 inches. He lifted a man weighing 225 pounds yesterday to demonstrate that his strength has not been diminished.

DROWNED IN POND.

Winnipeg, July 10—Harry R. McCormack, C. P. R. agent at Letellier, was drowned last night in an artificial pond on the farm of Mrs. Calder. He was bathing in the pond with a companion, and being unable to swim, he got beyond his depth and immediately sank and was drowned. Deceased was 21 years of age, and came to Manitoba from North St. Eleanor, Prince Edward Island.

Grain Receipts Tuesday.

Winnipeg, July 10—Grain receipts at C. P. R. points Tuesday amounted to 78,000 bushels of wheat, and 27,000 bushels of other grains. On the corresponding day of last year receipts amounted to 33,000 bushels of wheat and 16,000 bushels of other grains. Total grain receipts to date this year have amounted to 56,623,000 bushels of wheat and 6,868,000 bushels of other grains.

Presented With $1,000 Purse.

Hamilton, Ont., July 10—Canon R. Abbott, of Christ Church cathedral, who will be married tomorrow, was presented with a purse of gold containing $1,000, by his congregation. Mr. Glassco presented Canon Abbott with a silver salver on behalf of the choir.

Oldfield To Be In Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, July 10.—Barney Oldfield, who is returning from the Pacific coast with his three great racing autos, will remain here during the fair week to give exhibitions. A great auto parade is being planned in his honor.

Brest Dockmen Lose Striks.

Brest, July 10.—The dockmen who recently went out on strike have withdrawn from the fight, and to-day resumed work under the old terms.

BEST CROPS IN THE PROVINCE

Are West of Fort Saskatchewan Says License Inspector Wray. Tofield Gets License

License Inspector Wray returned from Tofield this morning, where he attended a meeting of the license commissioners on Wednesday, when the application for a hotel license, made by T. W. Shipley, was considered. The commissioners will recommend the granting of the license subject to final inspection.

"Tofield," says Mr. Wray, "has taken up her bed and walked since I was last there. The old townsite has been abandoned, and the villagers have moved their houses to the new townsite almost a mile south. There is a possibility that the town will again be moved, for the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is half a mile from the new townsite, is to be placed on the market shortly.."

Mr. Wray drove from Chipman to Tofield and around Tofield he says the crops look excellent. Between these two places considerable land has been purchased by speculators, and is being held.

"The best crops I have seen in the province, and I have covered most of Alberta recently said Inspector Wray, "are west of Fort Saskatchewan."

Old Man Suicides.

St. Catharines, July 10—Andew Farley, 71 years of age, committed suicide at Thorold. The old man has been ill for some time. His wife had just offered him a glass of water, but the patient told her to take it away, and she had gone out to get milk, when she heard a shot and ran back into the room and found her husband on the floor in an unconscious condition. Deceased had left his bed, and, taking a revolver from a burcau drawer, had shot himself in the temple.

Storm-Cloud Burst.

Mundare, Alta., July 10.—Considerable damage is supposed to have been done last night by a storm that broke over the region sixty miles east of Edmonton. The storm-cloud, funnel shaped and resembling a cyclone, passed about seven miles south of this station.

In Memory of A. F. Luxton.

Winnipeg, Man., July 10.—The school board has let a contract for a new $75,000 school in North Winnipeg to be called Luxton, after the late well-known journalist of Winnipeg.

POLICY OF FEDERATION TO PROTECT ITS MEMBERS

President Moyer on the Stand in the Haywood Case Says Federation Undertakes to Defend Members Charged With Crime Arising From Connection With Union.

Boise, Idaho, July 10.—In the course of the direct examination of President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, in the Haywood trial this afternoon, the defence attempted to bring in testimony and argued their rights to show that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were illegally brought from Colorado to Idaho. Judge Wood announced that he would not allow the defense to go into the legality of the extradition. Objections by the state to any questions bearing on this matter were sustained. The direct examination of Moyer was concluded at 3.50 this afternon and the cross-examination afternoon and the cross-examination

Moyer's Life.

When Moyer went to the stand he was questioned by Mr. Darrow as to details of his early life. He said he had been a miner since 1883. He joined the Western Federation of Miners in 1897; was first elected president in 1902 and had been re-elected annually since that time. He first met Haywood at the 1900 convention in Denver. Haywood was chosen secretary-treasurer the following year. Moyer said that, as president, no bond was required of him, but that Haywood, as secretary-treasurer, was under bond of $30,000.

Extent of Federation.

The witness declared that his duties as president of the organization required his absence from headquarters a greater part of the time. The territory covered by the Western Federation extends from Michigan to the Pacific coast and from Alaska to Mexico. There were 2,200 members of the Federation when Moyer was elected in 1902. When he was arrested, more than a year ago, there were 30,000 members, and, according to this year's report, there are more than 40,000 members.

Admits Protection of Members.

"Mr. Moyer, during your time as president, what has been the policy of the organization as to defending members of the union who have been charged with crime growing out of their connection with the union, or where the Federation has been involved?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"It has been the rule for the organization to protect its members, for the interest of the organization, where attacks have been made against them."

Moyer spoke with absolute self-possession. He seemed to weigh every word of his answers.

"Has the organization had to defend its members quite often?"

"Yes."

"And have there been many convictions?"

"Very few, considering the number who have had charges preferred against them."

No Disorder at Cripple Creek.

Mr. Darrow next took the witness to the Cripple Creek district of Colorado and the beginning of the labor strife there. The strike started at Colorado in 1903. The state militia was called out almost as soon as the strike was started, and, despite that fact, the witness declared, there was no disorder. Many citizens protested against the presence of the soldiers. During the same year the strike extended to Cripple Creek, the men there going out in support of the Colorado City mill men. Practically all the ore mined in the Cripple Creek was shipped to Colorado immediately for treatment in the mills there. The mine owners had been first requested not to send their ore to Colorado City. The Portland mine, the largest in the district, sided with the union and milled its own ore.

Struck For Eight Hour Day.

The strike spread to Telluride in September, 1903, the mill men there going out for an eight hour day. An eight hour law was passed in 1899, but has been declared unconstitutional. Soon after the strike was called at Cripple Creek, Moyer said he and Haywood went to address the miners at a picnic in Pinnacle Park.

"I addressed the men as to my opinion as to how the strike should be conducted. I went into details as to the cause of the strike, and urged the men to be careful about any acts of violence or any acts which might be charged against them and used against the Federation," said Mr. Moyer. "The troops went into the Cripple Creek district September 4th, 1903."

"What was the condition as to peace and quiet at the time?" asked Mr. Darrow.

The state objected to this as a leading question. The question was finally allowed, and Moyer declared the men were going peacefully about their business and there was no disorder.