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es Prevalent in Montreal.  
al, Oct. 17.—A report from  
department shows that 129  
measles were found in the  
week. Enquiries have been  
not to ascertain the cause.  
also reported during the  
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SEMI-WEEKLY  
EDITION

# The Edmonton Bulletin.

SEMI-WEEKLY  
EDITION

VOLUME V. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1910 NUMBER 540

## MISS LENEVE IS ACQUITTED OF THE CHARGE AGAINST HER

The Jury Returns Verdict of "Not Guilty" After Being Out 14 Minutes. No Witnesses Called by Defence

**CHIEF JUSTICE'S SUMMING UP IS IN FAVOR OF PRISONER**

**Crown's Case Hinged Entirely on Evidence of Young Woman's Landlady Concerning Her Agitation**

Canadian Associated Press. London, Oct. 25.—The interest of the public in the Leneve case is quite as keen as in that of Dr. Crippen and standing room was not to be had today at the opening of the trial. The clothes of Belle Elmore, afterwards worn by the prisoner, were shown along the benches ready for production, and a great throng of ladies crowded the public gallery. As soon as Lord Alverstone was seated, Miss Leneve walked in unassisted, appearing quite composed and entering the dock took her position exactly as Crippen had stood.

The Clerk then read the charge that, well knowing that Dr. Crippen had committed a felony, Miss Leneve did feloniously receive, comfort, harbor, assist and maintain him. In a firm tone she answered "Not guilty," and then, seating herself, with eyes almost closed and hands clasped tightly together, sat motionless, apparently oblivious of all that was going on round her. The same counsel appeared for the prosecution, while Miss Leneve is defended by F. E. Smith, M.P., one of the leading lights of the Conservative party, and Harrington Wainwright.

Mr. Muir's address. Mr. Muir said the defence could not dispute that Dr. Crippen murdered his wife. Guilty knowledge and guilty intentions were the issues of the case, the issues on which the jury rarely have direct evidence. The jury would look at the facts with a view of discovering the knowledge the prisoner had at the time the acts were done and the intention which she had at the time she committed the acts.

Mr. Muir told again the story of the murder and Crippen's interview with Miss Leneve, declaring that he murdered his wife to possess himself of Miss Leneve. He pictured the misery of Miss Leneve on the fatal night. The landlady had said her illness had been of an ordinary kind, something seen every day in a household. That this state was contemporaneous with the murder of Belle Elmore was undisputed. Was her state of horror due to the knowledge that Crippen had murdered his wife?

Flying From Justice. Mr. Muir referred to the fact that the prisoner had become cheerful after February 2nd and had said that Dr. Crippen had been kind to her. It is unlikely that the wife would desert her husband and leave behind her clothes and jewels. Dr. Crippen, according to the prisoner, had never said that his wife was not returning, but immediately the prisoner wore her diamonds and jewels. The Crown prosecutor, after referring to the trip to Dippe, to Miss Leneve's return for the purpose of making her residence at Dr. Crippen's house, and to the fact of the police finding her in possession of them, clothes and jewels, said their flight was plain that they were flying from justice. The newspapers were full of their descriptions, and it was incredible that she had not seen the papers.

Made No Explanation. When Miss Leneve stood on board the steamer Montrose at Father Point and was charged with being a party to the murder, she made no reply. She became faint, but made no explanation. She was given an opportunity to go into the witness box, but she had not offered any explanation or account of the elaborate preparations taken to prevent pursuit. She assisted Dr. Crippen by disguising herself. She assisted him to evade the police. She assisted by not remaining behind to tell what she knew. The only interpretation the jury can put on the facts was that she knew of Dr. Crippen's crime and assisted him to escape.

Mrs. Martinetti was ill and was unable to appear in court. Mr. Muir read the deposition which she had made at the preliminary hearing in Bow Street. The secretary of the Music Hall guild deposed that Miss Leneve called on her on February 2 and handed her a cheque book and paying book of the Guild usually kept by Belle Elmore.

Inspector Dew's Evidence. Inspector Dew's details of inquiries made for Belle Elmore after her disappearance and of the steps taken to arrest the fugitives, he then related the conversation which he had with Miss Leneve on the Montrose and her assurance that she knew nothing about the crime.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith. Inspector Dew said he had made inquiries into the past life of the prisoner and had found that she was a convict for ten years. Her father was a canvasser in the coal business and it occurred on January 25 or February 2, 1909, that Mrs. Jackson had been unable to belong to the lower middle class. Dr. Crippen had told Inspector Dew that Miss Leneve knew nothing of prisoner came home as happy as if Belle Elmore. Dr. Pepper repeated a fortune had been left to her. She

had brought Mrs. Crippen's clothing and jewelry and had gone about with Dr. Crippen. She knew that the police were making inquiries after the missing person on July 8. Yet on the very next morning both she and Dr. Crippen had disappeared. From what were they fleeing? From the accusation against Dr. Crippen that he had murdered his wife.

He left the members of the jury to apply their common sense and to determine for themselves whether Miss Leneve had any reason for her flight. He asked the jury to account for her silence when first charged on board the steamer Montrose and later before the magistrate.

Defence Counsel's Address. F. E. Smith, counsel for Miss Leneve, said that the proposition to come across the most dangerous and most remarkable man of the century. Dr. Crippen was unscrupulous and dominating, leaving neither God nor man, yet he was a man who was insinuating and attractive. If immoral. She was but a school girl, yet she had lived under his influence for seven years before she had been seduced. The Crown had placed great reliance in the agitation of Miss Leneve, as witnessed by Mrs. Jackson. At that very time Mrs. Crippen was alive. Mr. Smith asked the jury not to attach any importance to Mr. Jackson's evidence. There was no other evidence to indicate that Miss Leneve was aware of the murder at or near the time of its commission. In concluding, Mr. Smith said that considering the state of the young woman's health and the horror of her life during the past six months he had not but her into the witness box, which would be necessary for her to submit to the deadly cross-examination of his learned opponent, Mr. Muir.

Judge's Summing Up. Chief Justice Alverstone, in summing up, said the jury must clear their minds of all prejudice. One point to be considered was did the prisoner know when she fled with Dr. Crippen, that he had murdered his wife. They were not sitting in a court of justice to convict on suspicion. They ought to carefully consider what was the probability of this accidental telling

## HAS NOT DISCUSSED A. & G. W. WITH MCKENZIE

Premier Sifton Denies Report of Conference With President MacKenzie Regarding Construction of A. & G. W.—Calgary Council Sanctions Eight Pictures

Special to the Bulletin. Calgary, Oct. 24.—After a stormy debate on the report of the power committee, recommending that the city relinquish its application for a power site on the Elbow river, the council tonight passed a resolution that the services of an experienced hydro-electric engineer be engaged to report on the amount of power that could be developed on the proposed site, etc. City Engineer Childs reported that 6,000 h.p. could be developed at 415 per h.p. but this did not satisfy Mayor Jamieson and an expert report will be obtained.

The council passed a resolution sanctioning the exhibition of the Johnson-Jeffries light pictures in the face of the by-law passed some time ago prohibiting such exhibitions. The pictures were shown tonight at the Empire theatre before a big crowd.

Premier Sifton denied tonight the report sent out from Edmonton that he had had several conferences with President MacKenzie regarding the construction by the C.N.R. of the A. & G. W. railway. I have had no conferences with Mr. MacKenzie on the subject and I did not know he was in Calgary until I saw it in the newspapers," said Mr. Sifton. "The story may be true, but the fact is that I have no engineers out in that country looking over the ground."

## STRATHCONA HONORED BY EMPEROR WILLIAM

The Visit of the High Commissioner to the German Capital Resulted in a Complete Success—Spokesman for Unhappy

London, Oct. 23.—Lord Strathcona and Dr. and Hon. Mrs. Harvard were among the sufferers from the French railway strike. They held return tickets from London to Berlin via Paris and Cologne, which is the most direct route to get through satisfactorily. Passengers are now being stopped at the German frontier, consequently the party was compelled to return by a roundabout route via Belgium and Ostend.

Lord Strathcona's mission to Berlin was a complete success. He was especially honored by Emperor William by reason of the fact that he was the first Canadian to be received at the residences of the British empire. German officials regard it as especially fortunate that the British university spokesman was also Canada's high commissioner. The incident marks new commercial friendliness between Canada and Germany.

The incident marks new commercial friendliness between Canada and Germany. The German chancellor expressed the hope that Lord Strathcona will be able to convince the Canadian government of the desirability of a trade treaty on the basis of a broad reciprocal treaty on the basis of Canada's intermediate tariff. Germany desires much larger trade with Canada, and the German minister Fielding's arrangement with the imperial consulate at Montreal, of February, 1910, as a mere prelude to this broader convention.

## TRYING TO CATCH SHELDON.

The Authorities of Quebec Hold a Conference and Decide to Have

Montreal, Oct. 24.—Sir Lester Gouin the attorney-general of the province, Mr. Landolt, assistant attorney-general, and Mr. C. D. Sheldon, crown prosecutor for this district, and K. P. McCaskill, chief of provincial detectives, met here today and had a conference of which the missing Mr. Sheldon formed the subject.

Warrants have been prepared and issued for the arrest of C. D. Sheldon, on charges of fraud and false pretences. These have been placed in the hands of the provincial and city forces, and instructions have been issued over a wide territory asking for the arrest of Sheldon.

her about the murder. Would Crippen have told the woman he wanted for his wife that crime. The occurrence of which the landlady spoke, when the prisoner did not know that Belle Elmore had been murdered, it would argue the charge, altogether. Why should Dr. Crippen have told her a story different from that which he told to every one else. The judge's summing up occupied about half an hour, and the crowded court listened eagerly. Right Hon. Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, occupied a seat on the bench beside the Chief Justice. When the jury returned to the court, the prisoner rose and stood with eyes cast down. In reply to the question of the clerk, the foreman of the jury said, "Not guilty."

The Chief Justice directed only one word as he discharged the prisoner. Miss Leneve resumed her seat, but did not seem to raise her position until the waitress touched her. Then she arose listlessly and followed the woman out of court.

## MEN MUST HAVE HIGHER WAGES SAYS SMITHERS

Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Board Tells the Shareholders of His Recent Trip Through Canada—Prosperity on All Sides.

Canadian Associated Press. London, Oct. 24.—At the half yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway which was largely attended, Alfred Smithers, chairman of the board, gave a sketch of his recent tour through Canada. He visited every place that he visited, he said, he found satisfactory conditions. In his remarks he referred to the demand for higher wages.

"There is no use," he declared, "in attempting to sail against this demand, there is no use thinking that wages will go back to the old level. High wages have come to stay. With reference to reports of mining in British Columbia and many conditions prevailing there, Smithers insisted that expensive machinery was required for mining operations in that district."

Exaggerated reports had been published by speculators in the hope of interesting English investors. Emphatically he said that the C.N.R. had no intention of doing the work better than English. Smithers warned the workmen going to Canada to adapt themselves to Canadian way of doing things. The chairman found that wherever he turned evidence showed that the wealthy and prosperous of Canada broadened from year to year.

Smithers highly commended the efforts of President C. M. Hayes and his staff, and also the directors. He favored the issue of bonds. The report of the accounts was adopted.

## ASSASSIN OF EMPRESS ELIZABETH SUICIDES

Lucenti Hangs Himself in His Cell—Crime Was a Despicable One—Had Planned to Murder King Humbert and Duke of Orleans.

Geneva, October 24.—Luigi Luceni, the anarchist who assassinated the Empress Elizabeth of Austria in 1898, hanged himself in his cell here today. Luceni stabbed the Empress in the back while she was quietly walking along while on a visit to Switzerland. The Empress was a quiet woman and took little or no interest in the politics of Austria-Hungary. She was beloved of the people and her assassination was deeply deplored, and general detestation was expressed of the murder.

There is no capital punishment in Switzerland, murderers being sentenced to solitary confinement. Luigi Luceni was an Italian anarchist. In September, 1898, he went to Geneva for the purpose, as he said later, of killing the Duke of Orleans. His plan was to return after the murder to Italy and to assassinate King Humbert. On arriving in Geneva, however, Luceni found that the Duke of Orleans had left there. At the same time he learned that the Empress Elizabeth of Austria was stopping at the Hotel Esaurange in Geneva.

He hung about the hotel until the morning of September 10, when he learned that the Empress was going on one of the lake steamers. Going to the lake before her, he hid behind a tree, concealing a pointed file up his sleeve. As the Empress came down the pier, he stabbed her with the file and then tried to escape, but was captured by the police. The press went on toward the boat, but almost immediately lost consciousness from internal hemorrhages. She died in a few minutes.

After his arrest Luceni said he knew his crime was useless, but he had committed it for the sake of example. The Geneva authorities wished to have the assassin tried in Austria, where he would have been executed, but the Swiss Legislature forbade this and he was tried and convicted in Geneva, receiving the severest penalty possible under Swiss law, solitary confinement for life. The court specified that the imprisonment should be "rigorous," but a London journalist who visited the old prison in Geneva in which Luceni was confined in July of the present year, reported that the prisoner was leading an enjoyable life in prison. His employment in prison was bookbinding.

## WHITE SLAVERS IMPRISONED.

Frank C. Williams and Anna Hull Each Get Sentence of Two Years.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 25.—Frank C. Williams and Anna Hull of this city were found guilty of violating the white slave law enacted by congress on June 25th last, by a federal jury in the U.S. District Court today.

Williams was sentenced to two years and six months in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, while Miss Hull will serve a like term in the Western Penitentiary here. These are among the first prosecutions under the new law. The trial of offenders have excited wide interest. Miss Hull has brought out in testimony, was proprietress of a resort to which Williams brought his victims from other states.

## FROM EDMONTON TO WILKIE OVER THE C.P.R. SHORT LINE

Through the Country Opened Up by N. W. Line From Winnipeg to Wetaskiwin by Way of Saskatoon—Thirty New Towns Spring Up All Along the Line—Hardship Experiences Great Difficulty in Providing Accommodation for People Passing Through It.

Special Staff Correspondence. Wilkie, Sask., October 22, 1910.—The old timers of Edmonton tell many interesting stories of their trips by York boats up and down the Saskatchewan and Nelson rivers to and from Hudson Bay, others of the long overland trail of the squawling carts from Fort Garry to Fort Edmonton, and still others tell how they came by steamer up the Missouri river to Fort Benton and thence north overland to Edmonton. After the completion of the C.P.R. to Calgary, the C. and E. trail was the main artery of commerce and travel. By and by the Calgary and Edmonton Railway was built to the south bank of the North Saskatchewan. But up to only a few years ago the slow-going tri-weekly mixed train had to stop at the head of the cattle would get up and walk off the track.

The Buffalo's Stamping Ground. Old-timers also tell of the buffalo and the favorite buffalo pasture on the banks of the Battle river, the old stamping ground of their ancestors. In the old times there was no government save that of the Hudson Bay Company and the power of the chiefs over their own or a weaker defeated tribe.

The Ancient Battle Ground. When scarce of food the red man searched for buffalo; consequently both northerners and southerners met on the favorite buffalo pasture on the banks of the Battle river. Many are the stories told of these interviews, seldom peaceful, for often a horse or a wolf or a scalp wound would be taken home as a trophy of the battle. This part of the west was the stamping ground of the bison and hence the name of the buffalo country. The various Indian tribes, who lived here long before the white men arrived.

The Battle Ground of the Railways. The Battle ground because of the pastures and the water, just as since the white settlers have flocked into this district because of the possibilities of successful farming. Since the farmers have come and granaries and elevators are more plentiful than wheat, a scale would be levelling down the trails and walls of the buffalo, there is a new epoch in the transportation system of the country. The battle between the railway corporations and the conquest of the west by the army of grain growers.

Young Senlac. Three months ago Senlac was only a siding. Now fifty settlers get their mail here. More of them came in this year and are homesteaders of a sort. Senlac, who intend to make their home. Much breaking has been done and it is expected an elevator will be erected before next harvest.

Senlac suggests the historical conquest of Saxon England where the Norman Conqueror, but this Senlac, on the old battle ground of the buffalo hunters, is but an incident in the battle between the railway corporations and the conquest of the west by the army of grain growers.

Leaving Senlac behind we pass the other train at Buccleuch, where there is, or was at that time, only a platform and a small box to hold the shipping list. In the west the can not tell what development a short time will bring forth in these western towns, which count their ages by months and weeks.

Cross G.T.P. Near Unity. Near Swinburne the C.P.R. crosses the G.T.P. with its elevators and business houses. The station is named after Canada, split backward town the train passed Philippen, a progressive town. The station is named after Canada, split backward town the train passed Philippen, a progressive town. The station is named after Canada, split backward town the train passed Philippen, a progressive town.

Stop to Eat and Sleep. The journey is now made by easy stages. At Carleton Place the train is unshipped to do some shunting and the passengers take tea or fill up on grub at one of the hotels or restaurants. The train is crowded, because the district between Wetaskiwin and Hardisty is well settled and there are a number of growing towns worthy of fuller mention at a later date.

Many are the stories told by the travellers of the hard time to get accommodation at Hardisty, unless you are a regular passenger. For here at Hardisty the east and the west-bound trains meet, rest over night and return in the morning to Wetaskiwin and Wilkie. The train stops and the stamped for beds begins. It is said that some nights the crowd is so great that resort is had to the berths in the colonettes in the train standing in the yard. But the C.P.R. will soon improve their accommodation along this line and arrange a faster schedule, to keep pace in their battle for traffic in competition with their rivals. It is said that the Railway Commission will not allow fast passenger travel until the road bed has settled solidly.

Eastward Beyond Hardisty. Early in the morning the train returns to Wetaskiwin, and an hour later the east-bound leaves for Wilkie. A description of Hardisty, a growing town with splendid prospects, and beautifully situated on the bench land of the Battle river, will be reserved till another time. After crossing the valley on a long trestle, a station is passed over a few miles. At some stations there is only a platform and a siding, at other a store or perhaps a few other buildings; the terms of \$5.00 or 40 per cent. being destined to the Eastern provinces, including Ontario and Quebec, the balance going to the western provinces. For the two months of April and May, 1,510 were destined to Ontario and 2,476 to Quebec, or 50 per cent. & these two provinces alone.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—Senator Frost of Smith's Falls is much improved today, though it will be some time before he can leave the hospital.

keep pace with railway development in the west. Macklin is a junction town, though merely marked as a station on the map. From here a line is already constructed south-easterly for a considerable distance and new towns have been born since Washburn's Guide was last printed, for they are not marked there.

This line is to be extended to connect with Outlook and Moose Jaw and Portal, and will mean much to Edmonton and to the settlers who came in via Portal, Moose Jaw and Calgary. Now there will be a short cut direct from the Soo line, via Outlook, Moose Jaw, Macklin, Hardisty and Wetaskiwin to Edmonton. Soon Calgary will be in a far-away corner, and the railways leading north-westward to Edmonton will be as numerous as were the old cart trails leading from the Red river, in the time when that trade route held the monopoly of travel.

Moving Picture of Senlac. Looking out of the window as the train moves faster now over an improved roadbed, an interesting panorama of country stretches out on either side. There are fields of stubble, large black blotches of breaking, straw stacks, granaries and sheds with many fine painted frame residences or an occasional home built of sods near the remains of a well-kept garden.