

Party-Rye Cakes

Ten's much, but it will buy about the best pound of Java and Mocha Coffee to be had.

GARIEPY & LESSARD.

at J. H. MORRIS & CO.'S Departmental Store 270-76 Jasper Avenue, East, Edmonton

Inderdown Kimonos and Dressing Gowns

We have received our new stock of Ider Dressing Gowns and Kimonos in the very newest designs, and a nice assortment of colors.

Builders and Contractors

Get our figures on your factory work and save money. We are in a position to quote right prices on special detail work.

W. H. CLARK & CO., LTD. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

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.

Farmers Attention

We have cultivators for properly tilling your summerfallow which we invite you to call and inspect.

THE BELLAMY CO. CORNER RICE AND HOWARD STS.

Advertisement for Calcium Carbide, featuring a large 'S' logo and text: 'By using this Carbide you can always depend upon having a pure, clear, steady light.'

The Manchester House (Established 1886)

Grain Sacks

This year we are handling the following well-known brands of reusable sacks.

X.E.B. and W. Grain Sacks

IT WILL PAY YOU. If you need any reusable sacks it will pay you to use our prices.

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

NOTICE STONEY PLAIN VILLAGE

All taxpayers that will pay their taxes on or before 1st October, 1907, will get 10 per cent. rebate.

FRUITS Of The Season

Arriving Daily Strawberries Cherries Bananas Oranges Also Fresh Rhubarb

Hallier & Aldridge's Bakers and Confectioners

ARMY GUARDS THE CZAR AT CHURCH

For the Second Time in Over Two Years Nicholas Enters the Russian Capital.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—For the second time since "Red Sunday" (January 22, 1905), Emperor Nicholas today entered the capital to attend the consecration of a church to the memory of his grandfather, Alexander II, who was assassinated in March, 1881, on the spot where the edifice was raised.

The date of the trip, concluding with the conspiracy trial just closed here, plainly was designed to raise the morale of the army and the people, and to show that he was on the stand when the court resumes at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The police neglected no precautions to insure the safety of the emperor, and even went so far as to thoroughly search the city and inspect the passports of suspicious individuals.

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The emperor's arrival was announced by salvoes of guns from the palace, and the emperor himself was seen in a motor car at the entrance of the cathedral.

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UNABLE TO SECURE LUMBER WHEN NOT A MEMBER OF ASSOCIATION

Ambrose, of Pincher Creek, and Filtness, of Edmonton, Give Evidence to This Effect at the Investigation into Alleged Lumber Combine. As Members Later They Secured Filling of Their Orders. Alexander, Sec'y of a B.C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the Organization Which Has Succeeded Coast Mills Association, Gives Evidence.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The preliminary hearing of the case against the lumber combine was continued this morning. Two witnesses were examined, H. H. H. Alexander of the Coast Mills' association, and G. R. Filtness, of Edmonton, the ex-amination of Mr. Filtness was not completed when the court adjourned, and he will again be on the stand when the court resumes at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Mr. Filtness, Ex-Im. Barclay, Gourlay, Green, Macdonald, defendant in the case, were relieved from further attendance at the preliminary hearing on their own recognizance to appear when called.

It is expected that T. D. Becker, who failed to appear with the other defendants at the opening of the hearing on Thursday, will be on hand on Tuesday.

B. C. Man a Witness. The first witness examined this morning was H. H. H. Alexander, secretary of the B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and secretary of the B. C. branch of the C. M. association. The company was incorporated in British Columbia last March. He, like the other secretaries of the organization, destroyed many of the documents used at Ottawa.

These were the books and papers of the old association. This was done at the instance of a meeting in Vancouver of the association to wind up its affairs last May.

The minute of the executive of the old association and the various lists of the British Columbia associations for a number of years back were submitted and put in as exhibits; also a packet of letters being the correspondence of the British Columbia association with the Mountain association, and a considerable mass of pertinent correspondence.

When the papers were examined, it was found that the Mountain association had been in possession of the books and papers of the B. C. association; also, a considerable mass of pertinent correspondence.

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NEVER REFUSED SHIPMENT AND NO DISTINCTION MADE BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Witness stated that when he made the application to do with a larger association. But he had no knowledge of the Alberta Retailers' association.

Mr. Woods read a letter from Green refusing witness membership in the R. L. D. association.

Witness had trouble in getting lumber before he became a member of the association. He tried three or four times before he was accepted.

A friend in Calgary, H. Manning, a lumber trader, told him to apply to the Alberta R. L. D. association.

He then sent an application to Mr. Macdonald, of Edmonton, who gave witness a list of application which he sent to Mr. Grogan.

Wood's Examination Continued. The examination of George Wells, secretary of the Mountain Millers' Association was continued yesterday afternoon by Mr. Woods.

Turning to page 217 of the parliamentary evidence, where witness, in answer to Dr. McNeil's question, stated in Ottawa that the Mountain Association regulated prices, Mr. Woods asked a question on page 218 of the parliamentary evidence, witness admitted having received the resolution from Secretary Grogan and presumed he also received a list of the members of the Alberta association.

This list he was sent to the various manufacturers and members of the Mountain association, and probably he sent the list obtained from Grogan to the "legitimate dealers" in Alberta.

When he got the list of the dealers from Grogan he understood that it was a list of the dealers other than those mentioned in the list, the Alberta retailers would refer to as "legitimate dealers" in Alberta.

Witness stated that there was an understanding between the Mountain association and the Alberta association that if a four mill or elevator received a car of lumber that they should be charged a dollar more than the retail price as a protection for the local retailer.

Mr. Woods read a portion of the letter of Mr. Grogan explaining the action of the Elk company stating why they sold to Ambrose thinking that it was a mistake made in Pincher Creek. He went to Baker, B.C., and bought two cars of lumber from the Standard Mill Co., informing them that Ambrose was not a legitimate dealer and defer from shipment.

He also read a telegram from Wells to Grogan, asking if Marshall, of Innisfail, was a member of the Mountain association, and whether he had a order from him. Witness acknowledged the purpose of the wire was primarily to ascertain whether he was a regular dealer or not.

Understanding Exists. Witness stated that there was an understanding between the Mountain association and the Alberta association that if a four mill or elevator received a car of lumber that they should be charged a dollar more than the retail price as a protection for the local retailer.

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TELEGRAPHERS RETAIN DARROW

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Fearing that the telegraph companies are preparing to cause the arrest of their leaders for conspiracy in the wire strike, the operators yesterday engaged Attorney Clarence Darrow to investigate the legal aspect of the strike and begin counter moves against the companies.

The union officials asserted that they had authoritative information that the Western Union and Postal companies are contemplating a legal coup. The story was denied by Supt. Cook of the Western Union, who said the companies have no intention of hampering the strikers in the courts.

"The idea is ridiculous," said Mr. Cook. "I have said that we will cause the arrest of anybody who interferes with our wires, but that is the only threat that has been made."

Mr. Russell said he had been apprised of all of the national officers of the Telegraphers' union shortly will be arrested.

"The charge will be conspiracy to interfere with the business of the telegraph companies and also in restraint of interstate commerce," he said. "We are ready to fight this move to a finish. In addition to Mr. Darrow we have retained the service of Attorney Daniel G. Ramsey, who is a member of our organization. Several methods of involving the companies in the courts now are being considered. We will not reveal their nature until we are ready to move."

To all presidents of local telegraph operators' unions the following warning was sent out by Mr. Russell:—"I am in receipt of secret information to the effect that the telegraph companies and the Associated Press will make extraordinary efforts, beginning next week, to break our ranks by every means known to the professional strike breaking agencies—bribery, intimidation, calumny and threats. You are especially warned against company agents working to create dissension and attempts to stampede our men."

Refusing to Sell Sherry. Ottawa, Sept. 6.—Hon. Mr. Weidling will sail for Canada within a few days. The Hon. Mr. Brodeur will not leave until some time later. The minister of marine has been looking for a look after in connection with the new job-breaker which it is proposed to have built for winter navigation between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. Mr. Brodeur will probably not leave Europe until the end of September.

He Was No Bill Miner. Regina, Sept. 6.—An amusing Billy Miner episode happened yesterday. The local police have been looking for the escaped convict for some time. About noon they decided they had spotted the desperado in a town hotel. He was caught in the basement and arrested. After energetic protestations, Corporal Horning was sent for and identified the prisoner as Sergeant Bird, of the Wood Mountain detachment.

A Speedy Courtship. Toronto, Sept. 6.—"I met him in an ice-cream parlor in the morning, got a marriage license in the afternoon, and was married the evening of the same day." This was the statement of Mrs. Pearl Rose Jones in the police court when giving evidence with regard to a case against her husband, who is charged with vagrancy and using insulting language to women over the telephone. The police officials say that this for speedy courtship beats everything ever heard of in Toronto.

Whitney Eulogizes Graham. Toronto, Sept. 7.—Premier Whitney upon his return from the old country said yesterday in reference to the translation of Hon. Geo. P. Graham into the capacity of Mr. Graham is quite equal to that of many of his present colleagues.

"As the leader of the government I could ask for no more reasonable treatment than I received from him with regard to his disposal of public business.

"He seemed to understand thoroughly the proper course to pursue and I think it is right to say so publicly."

Safe Blowers Damned Safe. Huron, Sept. 6.—During a heavy thunderstorm last night safe blowers demolished the safe in the bank at Frankfort and got away with \$800. There was considerable damage to the building.

Killed by Freight Train. Carleton Place, Sept. 7.—Angus Cameron, an old resident in Stanley, was killed by a freight train today.

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NEW ACTS WILL COME INTO FORCE MONDAY

Bulletin Special. Ottawa, Sept. 6.—The new acts regarding the judiciary of the Northwest, now Alberta and Saskatchewan, will be proclaimed, and come into effect on Monday, Sept. 16th.

The judges in the Territorial Supreme Court will be equally divided. There will be two new courts in Alberta, with Mr. Stitt as chief justice, and in Saskatchewan with Wetmore as chief justice. It will be necessary to add one new judge to each court, none having as yet been appointed.

An Edmonton Witness. C. E. Filtness, Edmonton, was the Alberta retailer's price being arranged, affected or dictated by the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturing Co., Ltd. There was no recognition of the Alberta association as such.

To Mr. Woods: Witness admitted some complaints from retailers that members of the coast mills' association were selling to non-consumers. He sent a list of the dealers in the three provinces to the members of his company.

He admitted that there was an understanding between the Mountain Mills' Association and his company that they were acting in perfect good faith and living up to the rules of the association. Such was the paraphrase of the witness.

Mr. Woods wanted witness to explain why in numbering the complainants he began at 100 when he had only had half a dozen.

Was that jolting the Alberta association to make them believe that he was busy attending to their interests? asked Mr. Woods.

Witness did not know why he began to number the complainants at 100. The whole thing evidently meant that the retailers in Alberta had the right or at least exercised it, to complain to the millmen when they violated the understanding between the two associations.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Bennett. To Mr. Bennett witness stated that he was a practical millman and that during the time that he was secretary of the Mountain association no arrangement was made as to the retail prices of lumber on the plains. Nothing was over done by his association to fix prices in connection with the Alberta association. Neither had the retailers a say in fixing the prices. No lumber dealer that he knew was

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DISTRICT NEWS

OLD. Bulletin News Service. Harvesting is now in full swing and the fine summer weather is greatly assisting every branch of farm work.

Standing long jump-F. Brower, 1. Gilmore. Hop, step and jump-F. Brower, 0. Butner, 100 yards race-O. Butner, F. Dowdell.

The funeral services of Rev. James Samis was conducted by Rev. Alex. McDonald, of Leeds, in the Olds Baptist church, last Sunday afternoon, the building being crowded with friends of the deceased.

C. W. Craig and family and George E. Robertson, of Compton, Quebec, arrived in Olds last Wednesday and will then lend their assistance to the 10,000 project.

The Test meetings are being conducted by Mr. Potter of Edsburry and Rev. Bruce. Attendance has been only fair so far but an increased interest is manifest.

Rev. C. J. Cameron, field secretary for McMaster University for the past five years conducted services in the Olds Baptist church last Sunday morning and Rev. Myles, of Burlington, Ontario, is expected for next Sunday.

The hog industry has grown very materially this year in Olds district. There are several large herds here. H. W. Brown's bunch striking the 100 mark.

The following is a list of events on Labor Day in the order in which they occurred: Boys' race, 10 years and under-George Russell, Eddie Smith, Norton Hainstock.

Girls' race, 12 years and under-Kirk Johnson, Ralph Hamilton, Jeffrey Smith Boys' race, 14 years and under-George W. Reeves, Kirk Johnson, Ira Van Buskirk.

Girls' race, 16 years and under-Gladys Johnson, Barbara Gwyn, Margaret Russell. Girls' race, 12 years and under-Lily Silverthorne, Barbara Gwyn, Louise Lang.

Girls' race, 14 years and under-Dora Silverthorne, Lily Silverthorne, Duty Duff. Egg race-W. A. Shields, F. Brower, Const. Higginson.

Foot and Shoe Race-Guy Hamilton, Harvey Reeves. Jockey race-A. West and E. Scott; M. R. Maybank and W. A. Shields; H. Gillet and Const. Higginson.

Trap shooting, open competition-J. Duff, E. Brower; average of 15 or under. E. Brower, H. S. Craig; average of 10 or under. W. K. Clark, H. S. Craig.

Running Long Jump-O. Butner, E. Brower. Wetsaskiwin, Sept. 5.

WISITOR DISCOVERED A PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS

Joseph Byron, of New York, Noted Photo-Engraver, Visits His Son Here.

Discovered Flash-Light Photography on Wedding-Night of Present King and Queen. He is a Noted Theatrical Photographer.

A good many years ago, in old Nottingham, England, a successful portrait painter lived, whose practical mind saw great possibilities in the first steps of photography.

A grandson of this old painter with far-seeing mind is in Edmonton now in the presence of Mr. Joseph Byron, of New York, visiting his son, Mr. Percy Byron, of the Byron-May Photo-engraving Company.

Discovered Flash-Light Process. To all readers of New York magazines and papers the name "Byron, New York," became long ago familiar, marking interesting photographs, and more particularly those of the theatrical world.

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WETASKIWIN.

Miss Robinson, of Edmonton, spent the week-end with Mrs. Wallace, Miss Robinson's sister, now in India, is remembered as one of the "old school's" principals.

Electrical Engineer Taylor's home on Lorine street is progressing rapidly the last few fine days. The framework is almost all in place.

The best ball game of the season beyond peradventure was that of last evening. The weather was ideal, the crowd enthusiastic.

The ladies of the Methodist church are praying for a continuance of the "King's" weather, the reason being its purpose holding the annual congregational social, which this year takes the form of a garden party.

The Misses Lobb, of Niagara Falls, Ont., are visitors to the city this week.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP BEING SEVERELY TESTED.

Fort William, Sept. 3.-Municipal ownership is just going through a severe trial here. Fort William and Port Arthur are the original municipal ownership towns of the west, if not of the whole of Canada.

After the road was built the troubles of the ratemakers began. The road did not take in enough money to pay the running expenses, to say nothing about the interest on the bonds.

The telephone venture. In 1902 both the city and the poor service given by the Bell Telephone company, decided to put in a municipal telephone system.

Mr. Garfield, who came to Canada the first time, is in the city for the purpose of investigating the situation.

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NOTICE.

My wife has left my bed and board without a just cause therefore I will not be responsible for any debts she may incur.

J. J. BOOSTU, Lacomb.

FOR SALE-3 carloads, Kingston Manitoba, for sale at Alberta Penitentiary, Edmonton.

WANTED-Good blacksmith in thriving town, cheap rent. Apply Heath and Stewart, Tees, Alberta.

ENTHAIRED-On the premises of Stephenson Hill, for 14 1/2-20, lay mare 11 feet, branded. Owner can be reached on proving property and paying expenses.

STRAYED-To my premises, black mare lame front leg. Brand O on shoulder George Watson, Gilpin.

NOTICE is hereby given Under Sec. 28 of the Pound District Ordinance that a red and white bull four or five years old was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned on the S.E. 1-4 section 3-5-28 west of Fourth Meridian, on Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1907.

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LEGAL.

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TAYLOR, BOYLE & GARIEPEY, Attorneys and Advocates, Notaries, Etc.

Office, Garipey Block, Edmonton.

Office, Union Trust Company, The Sun and Hastings Savings & Loan Company, Etc., Dominion Life Assurance Co.

Private Funds to Loan. J. R. Boyle, Wilfrid Garipey.

H. A. MACKIE, Solicitor for Dominion Fire Insurance Company.

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BECK, EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON, Advocates, Notaries, Etc.

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TELEGRAPH

MACHINISTS MAY STRIKE. Winnipeg, Sept. 4.-A deluge of seven representatives of the machinists waiting upon the C. P. officials this morning in the attempt to reach an amicable decision on the matters in dispute. The matter is made by men are to secure working day. The present is all divisions in the west require hour day at a wage of \$3.75 a rate of 37 1/2 an hour.

Want 8-Hour Day. hour day which will require amount of pay as they are drawing. The granting of the rate of 37 1/2 an hour for the monthly pay rolls of the machinists by thousands of dollars on the part of the C. P. officials has been submitted so strong themselves are reticent about any statement regarding the matter. Their efforts, it is said, to shorten working day will be seen as the matter is one which is of consequence to both parties it is regarded as improbable that a division of this kind will be made. The present divisions of the road work about 100 men. In the case of ing out over 200 men in this city is involved.

WINNIPEG'S FINANCE. Will Borrow Money at Six Quarter Per Cent. Winnipeg, Sept. 3.-Mayor will sail for Great Britain on the 13, in accordance with a resolution of the council apppointed him to go to London on finance.

should be distinctly understood, said the speaker, I am not going to look of bonds. I am going to look of situation, and it seems probable it will be necessary to get a representative for Winnipeg appointed.

The Controllers have passed a resolution in favor of borrowing from the Trust and Loan Company of Canada at 6 1/4 per cent, the \$ to be repaid in six installments of \$50,000 each, the first installment to be paid not later than December.

FEW JAPS REMAIN ON CANADIAN. Ottawa, Sept. 3.-The Department of Trade and Commerce has been advised by a statement by Mr. T. S. Japanese Consul-General, Mr. S. Ito, which shows in detail the actual number of Japanese who have arrived in Canada during the present season, taking into consideration those en route to the United States and points. Mr. Ito states that his own office has received official reports from British Columbia.

Not Immigration Small. According to this statement the new passengers from Japan direct at British Columbia ports since May 1, 1907, amount to 3,334. This however, included merchants, students, children, etc. in transit to other Canadian ports, and those who had on short visits to the Province of British Columbia. According to figures there have been in all 2,278 the latter, leaving a net immigration of 1,056.

The statement in detail is as follows: Number of arrivals at British Columbia ports, 1907-January, 224; Feb., 274; March, 271; April, 409; May, June, 782; July, 772; total, 3,334.

En route to the east, 58; to the United States, 363 (this number according to the United States immigration additional to United States, about returning from Japan, 1,270; total, net, 611. This number is in addition to the 665.

It is estimated as many as 60 U States points other than those by which cannot be checked by U States immigration officers, many a boat, small boats or enter the U States in various ways.

Few Actual Laborers. Of the 611 Mr. Nossé states there merchants, students, women, children, and that there cannot be more than one-half of the number, or 320, who are actual laborers.

Mr. Nossé's statement further states that according to the Canadian Government census of 1901 there in British Columbia 4,515 Japanese alleged that there must now be 6,600, an increase of 1,500 within the six years, or 250 a year. This incl the natural increase of the population as there are at present about 600 and 200 children.

How Trouble Was Engendered. Mr. Nossé states that trouble has engendered in British Columbia by on of the fact that every arrival is counted as a new arrival, without considering those in transit to the United States, and those on a visit to those returning from Japan. There are at present 3,000 naturalized Japanese in British Columbia. Mr. Nossé further furnishes a statement of Japanese passengers at British Columbia ports from January, 1907. The figures are quoted by months to show that there is no concerted movement in view of numbers each month varying so largely. Mr. Nossé's statement is as follows: February, 25; March, nil; April, May, 303; June, nil; July, 1,422; August, 360; Total, 2,085.

Not Staying in Canada. Mr. Nossé is in receipt of official news from Hawaii that these Japanese originally shipped for the United States to work on the Market Square and other lines there, and also on Japanese rice plantations in Texas and Louisiana, and has no intention to work in Canada. The prevailing belief is by Mr. Nossé, states that his own names of Charles Chillingworth, etc.



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TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

MACHINISTS MAY STRIKE IN WEST.
Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—A delegation of seven representatives of the railway machinists waited upon the C. P. R. officials this morning with a view to reach an amicable decision regarding the matters in dispute. The demands made by men are to secure a shorter working day, the present schedule on all divisions in the west requires a ten hour day at a wage of \$3.75 or at the rate of 17 1/2¢ an hour.

WANT 4-HOUR DAY.
What the machinists request is a 9 hour day which will net the same amount of pay as they are at present drawing. The granting of the request will mean the augmentation of the monthly pay rolls of the company to machinists by thousands of dollars. Failure on the part of the company to accede to this request may result in trouble, but the matter has not thus far been submitted to arbitration by the officials in the city. The machinists themselves are reticent about making any statement regarding the matter.

A STRIKE MAY RESULT.
Their efforts, it is said, to secure a shorter working day will be scoring, and as the matter is one which is of especial consequence to both parties it is not regarded as improbable that a strike may occur. This would affect all the men in the western divisions of the road between Fort William and the coast numbering about 180 men. In the case of men walking out over 200 men in this city would be involved.

WINNIPEG'S FINANCES.

Will Borrow Money at Six and a Quarter Per Cent.
Winnipeg, Sept. 3.—Mayor Ashdown will call for Great Britain on September 13, in accordance with the resolution of the City Council appointing him to go to London on financial business.

It should be distinctly understood," said the Mayor to-day, "and I am not going to London to sell bonds. I am going to look over the situation, and it seems probable that it will be necessary to have a representative for Winnipeg appointed in London for the purpose of negotiating a loan."

The Controllers have passed a resolution in favor of borrowing \$300,000 from the Trust and Loan Company of Canada at 6 1/4 per cent, the interest to be repaid in six installments of \$50,000 each, the first installment to be paid not later than December 10.

FEW JAPS REMAIN ON CANADIAN SOIL.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—The Department of Trade and Commerce has been furnished with a statement by T. N. Nese, Japanese Consul-General at Ottawa, which shows in detail the actual number of Japanese who have remained in Canada during the present year, and taking into consideration those who are en route to the coast to have their points. Mr. Nese states that his figures are obtained from official sources in British Columbia.

According to this statement the Japanese passengers from Japan direct landed at British Columbia ports since January, 1917, amount to 3,334. This number, however, included the Japanese women, children, those en route to eastern Canada, those in transit to United States ports, and the most difficult on short visits to the Province of British Columbia. According to Mr. Nese's figures there have been in all 2,883 of the latter, leaving a net immigration of 641.

The statement in detail is as follows: Trade of arrivals, British Columbia ports, 1907-January, 224; February, 274; March, 276; April, 402; May, 397; June, 782; July 772; total, 3,258. En route to the east to the United States, 565 (this number according to the United States immigration agents); additional to United States, about 800; returning from Japan, 1,270, total, 2,020 net, 641. This number is in addition to the 868.

It is estimated as many go to United States points other than those by rail who cannot be checked by the United States immigration officers, many go by boat, small boats, and the Japanese States in various ways.

Few Actual Laborers.
Of the 641 Mr. Nese states there were merchants, students, women, children, etc., and that there cannot be more than one-half of the number, or 320, who were actual laborers.

Mr. Nese's statement further mentions that according to the Canadian Government census of 1901 there were in British Columbia 4215 Japanese and all of these cannot be more than one-half of the number, or 320, who were actual laborers.

How Trouble Was Engendered.
Mr. Nese states that trouble has been engendered in British Columbia by reason of the fact that every arrival is counted as a new arrival, without considering those in transit to the United States, and those on a visit or those returning from Japan. There are at present 3,600 naturalized Japanese in British Columbia. Mr. Nese further furnishes a statement of Japanese passengers landing at British Columbia ports from Honolulu since January, 1907. The figures are quoted by month to show that there is no concerted movement in view of the numbers each month varying so largely. Mr. Nese's statement is as follows: February, 25; March, nil; April, 330; May, 303; June, 611; July, 1,422; August, 206; Total, 2,932.

Not Staying in Canada.
Mr. Nese is in receipt of official advice from Hawaii that those Japanese originally shipped for the United States to work on the Great Northern Railway and other lines there, and also on the Japanese rice plantations in Texas and Louisiana, and have no intention to stay in Canada. The press dispatches received, Mr. Nese states, bear this out in the names of Charles Chillingworth, et cetera.

NEWS OF MERRY OLD ENGLAND

With John Bull's People—Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in Commercial World
On board a barge of Lambeth the skipper's wife has given birth to triplets—two boys and a girl.

During the hearing of a police court case at Lincoln men were sentenced to have spent 28s. a day in drink.
On its working class dwelling the London City Corporation, states a return, earned last year a net profit of £123,128 2d.

A request to remove a dead mouse from near her premises has been received from a St. Asaph lady by the local sanitary inspector.
English Quakers will send over 200 delegates to the Quaker convention, which, held once in five years, meets this year at Richmond, Ind., U.S.A.

Owing to the heavy famine, bread-bakers in Cornwall who have made £50 per year by means of honey have this season only realized £2 and £3.
Burglars who broke into Honor Oak Post Office and stole a number of postal orders tied to a number of their feet in order to deaden the sound.

A herd of 300 tame reindeer for the Labrador robbery from automatic land by Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, who has chartered a steamer for their conveyance.
Burg traffic on the River Lea, near Walthamstow, was stopped, owing to three large elm trees, which had been struck by lightning, falling into the river.

Riding a bicycle after a heavy meal has caused the death of Geo. Quinlan, whose heart was twice its normal size.
The father of the child born on the summit of Snowdon has asked the Archbishop of Wales to select a name and to christen it at a public open-air service.

One of three schoolboys charged at the inquest on the British army sweet machines confessed to the name of Stefano Alessandro Johann Ambrogio Forpanzo.
From blood poisoning contracted while performing an operation on a pricked finger, Major Fullerton, of the Indian Medical Service, has just died at Lucknow.

While on his honeymoon at Scarborough, a man named Pinnas, butler of Lord Carrington, was seized with a fit while walking with his wife and expired.
To maintain her two dogs, Rory and Ruffie, two bequests of £40 per annum have been left by Dame McKeen, of Waterford, widow of Sir Joseph McKenna.

In order to prevent black smoke issuing from Blackburr factory chimneys, mirrors are being placed on the boiler sheds, by means of which the firemen have the chimney profile within their view.
Found unconscious on the beach at South Shields, where he had been left by the retreating tide, a bather recovered his consciousness, and was removed to his home, and was respiration had been applied to him for three hours.

THEY CONDEMN NEW LEGISLATION

Anglican Bishops Instructions to Clergy to Ignore Provisions of "Deceased Wife's Sisters" Law Raises Storm.
London, Sept. 6.—The Church of England, as represented by its bishops, taking the passage of the "Deceased Wife's Sisters" bill in a spirit of open rebellion. The Bishop of London, who has officiated for Canada, issued instructions to his clergy to ignore the new law, which is being introduced by the House of Commons, and which would deprive a widow of her property in the event of her husband's death.

Weakens State Church.
The result, which is already apparent, is that the position of the state church is considerably weakened, and the campaign for disestablishment will receive a strong impetus. The discussion of the subject in the House of Lords was conducted with dignity and moderation on both sides. Not so, however, the discussion in the press, which has been ranging since the bill became law, and in which the language of the press has been so vituperative.

One Cleric Defies Bishops.
Rev. Dr. Thornton, the assistant bishop of Manchester, already defied instructions issued to the clergy by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, in which they were instructed to refuse to obey the provisions of the new law. Dr. Thornton, however, has not only obeyed the law, but has also publicly declared his opposition to it.

Mon. Mr. Dalder Returns.
Winnipeg, Sept. 6.—Hon. J. A. Dalder, minister of the Crown's West Coast Coal Company, will be succeeded by another official to be sent out from Toronto this summer.

HE IS PERSONAL FRIEND OF KAID SIR HARRY MACLEAN

Wm. Stewart-Irvine, Second Street, Former Acting British Vice Consul at Magador, Knew Famous Scotchman and Interestingly Tells of Scene of Present Disturbances.
"Sir Harry Maclean is in a very critical position, and in considerable danger in the hands of Raisuli, the notorious bandit chief," says Wm. Stewart-Irvine, late acting British Vice-Consul at Magador, who has lived on Second street in Edmonton for the past year, after twenty-five years' residence in the Moroccan kingdom.

Known Kaid Maclean Well.
Mr. Stewart-Irvine is a personal acquaintance of Kaid Maclean, and is one of the few white men, outside of the British army, who has ever been in the palace of the Sultan, in Morocco as far as a quarter of a century's residence can make it, and many of the bandit chiefs are also known to him. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart-Irvine have made trips to Morocco on several occasions in the interior, and have gone unaccompanied among those savage tribes. Both speak Arabic fluently, and having been frequently the guest of Kaid Maclean in his palace at Mequinez, from their intimate knowledge of that country they can tell most interesting stories with reference to the bandit, the Kaid and the Sultan, all of whom are at present so much in the public eye.

"I could at first hardly realize," said Mr. Stewart-Irvine to the Bulletin representative, "how an 'old timer' like Maclean could have been taken prisoner, but when I read the details of the capture, I saw how it was done. I have lived among the Moors for a quarter of a century, and a clever lot of intriguers it would be hard to find. The bandit chief has been frequently the guest of Kaid Maclean, and now has a strong force of several thousand men at his back. They are well mounted and armed, and are now in the mountains, while another force militates against the maintenance of law and order in the fact that he is not allowed to leave. He has a company of 500 soldiers, and is not in a financial position to maintain a larger army, and this force is inadequate to guard his territory while he is absent."

Captured Through Treachery.
"The trouble arose over the desire of Raisuli to become governor of the district between Fez and Tangier. Maclean was entrusted with a special envoy of the Sultan, and the bandit through treachery captured the envoy, and Raisuli, who was then the Sultan's representative in Morocco, was obliged to send a force of 500 soldiers, and is not in a financial position to maintain a larger army, and this force is inadequate to guard his territory while he is absent."

Gate of Mediterranean.
In speaking of Gibraltar, Mr. Stewart-Irvine stated that it was being more strongly fortified every year. The policy now is to withdraw warships from the forts, and to concentrate power in the Mediterranean and the channel. New guns of the most modern description have been placed in the forts, and they have a range of 14 miles, and the distance between the two Pillars of Hercules is 20 miles. Though the guns do not cover the entire strait, yet submarines and torpedo boats are able to take care of the unguarded distance. It is the Spanish fortress of Ceuta, which commands the southern side of the strait, but it is not a fortress of any great importance. Though Gibraltar has been in the hands of the British for two hundred years, yet the Spaniards still regard it as their own, and they have a population of 25,000, and one of the most important ports in the world.

Keys 1,000 Years Old.
The Moors, who were the original possessors of Gibraltar, still hope to recover the keys of the fortress, and the keys of the houses possessed by the Moors in Gibraltar 1,000 years ago are still kept by their descendants across the strait, who are waiting to use them again. The name Gibraltar, in fact, is derived from Gebel, the first Moorish conqueror of the country, who landed there in 700 A.D. Moorish castles and relics exist everywhere over the country.

Sheffield Chorus.
Coming to Canada This Autumn for a Two Weeks' Tour.
London, Sept. 6.—Lord Elgin has accepted the presidency of the Colonial committee of the Franco-British exhibition. Mr. Charles Harris is arranging for the Sheffield chorus, two hundred strong, to Canada in the autumn for a two weeks' tour.

PRICE OF COAL GOES UP.

New York Experiences an Unprecedented Rise in Cents Per Ton.
New York, Sept. 6.—The Tribune to-day says: An increase of twenty-five cents a ton in the cost of steam size of anthracite coal goes into effect to-morrow. At Tidewater the price will be \$3.35 a ton for pea, \$2.75 for buck-head and \$2.25 for rice. To New York consumers the cost will be \$4.10 a ton for pea, \$3.60 for buck-head and \$3.25 for rice.

This advance, according to a local wholesaler and retail dealer today is unprecedented at this time of the year. He added that it was unavoidable, and gave as reasons: The enormous increase in the demand for small sizes of coal, the inability of the coal producers in Pennsylvania to obtain an adequate supply of labor, insufficiency of transportation facilities, the practical doubling within five years of the cost of labor, material and transportation, while the market price of coal has remained about stationary during the same period.

A NOTED U.S. JURIST IS DEAD

Former United States Judge John Jay Jackson Expires at Atlantic City—Famous for Strike Writ.
Atlantic City, N.J., Sept. 6.—Former United States Judge John Jay Jackson, who has been in the United States since 1892, died here to-day. Judge Jackson was a prominent member of the Virginia miners' strike of 1902, and was famous for his strike writs. He was a member of the United Mine Workers' strike of 1902, and was famous for his strike writs. He was a member of the United Mine Workers' strike of 1902, and was famous for his strike writs.

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PROLONG UNDUPLY THE CONFERENCE

Holland Wants Half of Knights for Opening of Parliament. Venezuela Displaced at Hague.
The Hague, Sept. 6.—It is the general opinion of the delegates that the matter of obligatory arbitration is now in a fair way of being settled, and definite results are expected not later than Tuesday. The proposal for the establishment of a permanent court will come up again on Monday, and at the same time a new proposal for solving the difficulty in allowing Judges will be discussed. The plan to appoint four Judges to represent the entire South American continent has been abandoned because of the jealousy among the South American States against thereby. The latest project is to allow the conference to vote for the countries entitled to appoint Judges.

Holland Wants Half of Knights.
M. Nelidoff, M. Bourgeois, M. Beaumont, respectively the President of the conference and the Presidents of the Committees on Arbitration, Land War, Maritime War and the Geneva Convention, had a lengthy conference which was evening and decided to inform the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands that it was apparently impossible for the conference to come to an agreement before September 3, the day on which the Hall of Knights, where the conference holds its plenary sittings, is desired for the opening of the Netherlands Parliament. They said they would be ready to give the hall four days for these ceremonies.

The conference will in no way interfere with the work of the conference, for the Hall of Knights is only used for plenary sessions. The Presidents of four committees are of the opinion that the conference cannot come to an end before September 21, and that it probably will last even longer.

Czar Favors Septennial Meetings.
In answer to the inquiry of President Nelidoff the authorities at St. Petersburg have called him that Emperor Nicholas, after recalling that on the occasion of the last conference he offered to give up the right of calling and organizing a new conference, which was not accepted then, says he will not repeat the same offer but that the Russian delegation is to support any proposition concerning meetings of the conference more often than every seven years.

The Emperor has drawn up a new proposal with respect to the collection of contractual debts, differing from the first proposition only in form. It is principally intended to do away with the numerous reservations made when the first proposal was put to vote.

Germany's Attitude on Arbitration.
Germany has reconsidered her refusal to accept any list of cases which the powers shall engage to submit to arbitration, and is now willing to accept a limited schedule of cases for obligatory arbitration. This unexpected change in the attitude of Germany was announced by Baron Marshall Von Bieberstein, head of the German delegation at this afternoon's session of the committee appointed to examine the proposition on the subject. The Baron, however, said he was waiting definite instructions from Berlin before submitting to the committee the list of cases approved by the authorities at the German capital. Consequently the details of the subject was adjourned until Tuesday.

Venezuela May Withdraw.
Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 31.—It is stated that the withdrawal of Venezuela's representatives from The Hague Conference will undoubtedly be ordered today. This is due to the attitude of Venezuela regarding the wording of the proposition for the establishment of an international High Court and in rejecting the arbitrary classification of the Latin republics in the matter of selecting of Judges as violating the principle of equality under which the republics were invited to attend the conference. The Government of Brazil has cabled to all the representatives accredited to the Latin-American republics to communicate its attitude at The Hague to their respective Governments.

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ST. GEORGE'S BAKING POWDER

Higher than Government Standard.
"Talk about your Pure-Ford Laws! They're not needed when you buy articles like St. George's Baking Powder!"

"St. George's is made of materials pure as the law requires."

"The Cream of Tartar used in it is 99.90% pure! The hot alkaline Cream of Tartar, containing from 10% to 15% of lime, to be sold as 'pure'!"

"If you want white, light, wholesome, and delicious biscuits, cakes and pies, St. George's is the Baking Powder to get."

Good recipes, and new ones, will be sent you in a book, free of charge, to those who write today—as the editor will soon be able to do so. Write to: The Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

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THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, 34 per year. By mail, per year, \$3

SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., LTD. DUNCAI MARSHALL, Manager.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1907.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

Now it is the Charlottetown Guardian that rises to bestow a hobbled hint on its honored leader. Says the Guardian: "And Mr. Borden ought to come, if only out of gratitude to the one province of the nine which sent three-fourths of its total representation to support him at Ottawa."

DOMINIONS.

Hereafter the self-governing division of the Empire will be known as the Dominions. Possessions that are not self-governing will be styled colonies. The new order of things has been promulgated by the Colonial Secretary, Lord Elgin. Under this new ruling the dominions are Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal, Newfoundland, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony.

"OLD LONDON."

"Old London" comprises some 673 acres of land in the heart of Greater London. Its population is placed at only 25,000, though a million and a quarter people flock into the city during the business hours of the day. The assessment is only \$25,000,000, but this represents only a trifle of the real value of its property.

"SEEIN' THINGS."

The Minister of the Interior has incurred the sore displeasure of the Montreal Star by giving voice to the "most dangerous utterance" that petulant journal has heard regarding the Japanese influx.

DESIRABLE BUT—

Canadian advocates of rural mail delivery will find little in the experience of the United States to promise the success of such a system in Canada at the present time.

A "PECULIAR" PEOPLE.

The Montreal Gazette continues to be taken to task by the Department of the Interior for

figures are impressive, but when the 5 per cent conditions of the countries are considered they become absolutely convincing that Canada cannot afford rural delivery at the present stage of the game. The cost of such a system varies of course with the extent of country over which it has to be extended, while the revenue which it would offset the cost depends on the density of the population served by the system.

Though it will not immediately effect the supplies of capital the marketing of the crop is expected to tax the stringency somewhat so far as current business is concerned. The selling of the grain will enable the farmer to pay his store bills, the merchants to square up his accounts with the wholesalers, and they in turn to discharge their obligations to the manufacturers.

THE BAITED HOOK.

The Weekly Sun of Toronto cordially supports Mr. Borden's proposal that the public lands should be turned over to the provincial governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and is far more frank in saying what it means.

AND THE ORGANS PLAY ON.

How little sympathy Mr. Borden receives among his followers for his flirtations with public ownership is shown by unequivocal declarations of hostility from the most influential organs on the Opposition side.

FOREORDAINED JUDGMENT.

The Mail and Empire does its best to attach responsibility to the Government for the fall of the Quebec bridge. He recognizes the fact that the bridge was built by the contractor, but he does not see that the Government is responsible.

THE MONEY SCARCITY.

The expected has happened in the failure to obtain a satisfactory tender for the city debentures, for as yet there is no sign of relaxation in the tightness of the money market.

TURNING THE JOKE.

Calling attention to the fact when there is no need of it is a habit of an expensive diversion hereafter, the new law passed by the council providing a maximum fine of \$100 for the offense.

They are, however, not so much as they were, and the money market is becoming more liberal. The money market is becoming more liberal. The money market is becoming more liberal.

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NEW CAB

The Careers of Hon. Dr. Have Assumed Official Public Works and

The two new Federal Cabinets sworn in last week were Hon. Dr. Pugsley, as Minister of Public Works, and Hon. Dr. Graham, as Minister of Railways and Canals.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley's Career. Hon. William Pugsley, B. Sc., St. John, N. B., and King's County, N. B., and General for New Brunswick fifty-seven years of age, has been born in the 27th of September at Sussex, King's county, New Brunswick.

His Political Career. His legislative career began with his election to the Legislative Council in 1882, and he was elected Speaker, and in 1890 he was chosen Solicitor-General. He was elected in 1892, but in 1894 he was elected in 1899, which position he held for ten years.

Mr. Graham's History. Mr. George Perry Graham, was born March 31, 1859, at the village, Redwood, near the town of Rev. W. H. Graham, one of the founders of the United Methodist Church in Ontario.

CHINESE COME IN AS STUDENT. Young Men Entered as Students. Escaped Head Tax and Footed in the Country.

Victoria, Sept. 6.—When the men of Canada in 1903 among Chinese immigration and the poll tax from \$100 to \$500 is believed that it was a step to Oriental immigration.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. The following provincial appointments have been announced: Justices of the Peace.

Notaries Public. David Smith Moffat, Calgary; Geo. Henry Ross, of Calgary; Henry Arthur MacKie, of Edmonton.

Resignations and Retirements. Isaac Jacobs, of Margat; Isser of Marriage Licenses; The Bishop of Mackenzie River, Athabasca Landing, Isser of Marriage Licenses; Theophilus Bouc.

PLAY WAR IS DEADLY AS REAL. Vienna, Sept. 6.—The long list of casualties among the troops engaged in the recently begun offensive now in progress in the neighborhood of Wiener-Neustadt, has aroused widespread public indignation in Austria.

Mr. Borden, Mr. Foster and Mr. (From the St. John Sun.) Mr. Borden had Mr. George E. Foster as a fellow speaker at his meeting in Middleton, N.S., last Saturday. He had Mr. George W. Fowler on the platform with him last night, and







# PRELIMINARY HEARING IN THE LUMBER COMBINE PROSECUTION

## Opens Before Inspector Worsley at the R.N.W.M.P. Barracks. Attorney-General's Department Represented by Deputy Attorney-General Woods, Who is Vigorously Conducting Case. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, Defends the Lumber Dealers. A. M. Grogan, Secretary of Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, on the Stand this Morning. Review of Ottawa Inquiry.

The preliminary hearing of the case instituted against the Alberta Retail Lumbermen's association for alleged combine in restraint of trade by the government of the province of Alberta opened this morning at the R. N. W. M. P. barracks before Inspector Worsley.

S. B. Woods, deputy attorney-general, appeared for the prosecution and R. B. Bennett, Calgary, for the lumbermen.

The summons reads that members mentioned therein did conspire, combine and agree to unduly limit the facilities for supplying or dealing in an article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce, to wit, lumber, and thereby did commit an indictable offence contrary to the provisions of the criminal code.

The summons also includes an indictment for conspiring with the British Columbia lumber manufacturers to arrest production, manufacture and transportation of lumber, and thereby to strangle legitimate trade in a commodity of commerce.

Only Two Failed To Appear. All the members of the association mentioned in the summons were present except F. D. Becker, who now resides in British Columbia.

The witnesses subpoenaed in the case are Messrs. Grogan, Wells, Alexander, Austie, McNicol, Ambrose, Skead, Taylor and Fittness. All were present except Messrs. Skead and Taylor.

By an arrangement of the counsel for each side, it was decided to take up the charge against one of the defendants as representative of the association and those mentioned in the indictment, as far as the preliminary investigation was concerned.

The case decided to proceed against W. H. Clark, of the Edmonton Lumber company, and the charge laid against all concerned in the prosecution.

Grogan, of Calgary, First Witness. A. M. Grogan, secretary of the association, was first witness called and examined by Mr. Woods.

To Mr. Woods he stated he was a commission merchant in Calgary, and secretary of the Alberta Retail Lumbermen's association.

Mr. Woods wanted to know what the Alberta Lumber Dealers' association was. Mr. Bennett objected, as witness was one of the defendants, and there was a limit to the evidence he should give against himself and the association.

The association was organized in January, 1936. This was the first he heard of organizing such an association.

At the meeting there were Messrs. Gourlay, Stuart, Rodgers (Lehrbridge), McNicol, Cushing (A. B.), Hiebert (Didsbury), Becker, Gross (Woodsburg), Deat (Olds), Jones (Golden, B.C.), president of Mountain Lumber Mills' Association.

Lumber Co. for membership was destroyed also.

Mr. Wood went over all the exhibits submitted in the Ottawa investigation with the witness, who stated that all those included in the Ottawa evidence were true copies of the letters and papers that came into the possession of the secretary of the association. Hence he did not see the necessity of preserving these documents.

After leaving this part of the examination Mr. Woods questioned witness as to what he did when he assumed the duties of the secretaryship. He stated that he sent circular letters to all the dealers in Alberta. The circular gave the gist of the organization and the list of the officers of the association.

"Did you ask them to join?" "Oh, I might have done so. I can't remember."

"Did you make any other efforts to induce dealers to come into the association?" "No, I think the directors did."

Mr. Bennett here stated that he objected to the whole evidence being taken.

"I know you do," said Mr. Wood. "That's what I expect. I'll assume you'll object all the time."

"No dealers refused membership." "Was any dealer ever refused membership?" "I don't remember any."

"What were your duties to the association?" "Secretary."

"Should you have to consider complaints of the members?" "Yes."

"Did you receive any?" "Yes, both verbal and written."

"Are the written complaints destroyed, too?" "Yes, they were all taken to Ottawa and destroyed."

Questioned as to the operations of the association, witness stated that he knew the directors of the association since the organization in 1936.

Statements Differed. Here Mr. Bennett objected to the use of the Ottawa evidence in this case. He stated that he was sworn in to prove what witness swore in Ottawa was wrong, an unheard of thing in a court. All this arose out of the differences in witness's statement now and at Ottawa with respect to the personnel of the directorate of the association.

In the Ottawa evidence the name of A. T. Cushing as vice-president did not appear. Mr. Bennett also went out of his way to state that Mr. Clark was president of the association of different policies, and went very near insulting the court as an improper one to conduct the investigation.

Inspector Worsley overruled the objection, and allowed the examination to proceed.

"What were the duties of the directors in their various districts when you came to fix prices?"

Price Lists Sent to Dealers. Mr. Grogan stated that a printed price list quoting prices, i.e., l.o.b. were sent to the various dealers in each place where the dealers generally knew what was meant, and he made a corresponding increase in his retail price. This was done without any initiative from the director of the association in that place.

"Do the directors discuss prices at their meetings?" "They don't make it a point, but they do."

"What do the directors do to regulate prices?" "They don't do anything more than other dealers. All we do is to send out blank price lists printed by us."

A blank price list was submitted as exhibit.

The blank lists are sent only to members of the association.

No Connection With Mountain Men. To a question witness stated that the association had no communication with the Mountain Mills' Association except what was given in the Ottawa evidence.

"What instructions were given to Mr. Becker, when he went to Nelson as your delegate to the Mountain Mills' association?" "I will leave that to the minute book."

"Were any complaints made by you because the Mountain Mills shipped to private individuals?" "Yes, one or two, one at Pincher Creek; the Staples Company shipped to Ed. Fetner, and not a retail dealer of the association."

"The retail dealer at Pincher Creek or an agent at Cowley, Davidson, I think is his name?" "Did you ever get a complaint from anyone except members of the association?" "Yes, I think we got one from McLaren, Macleod. He complained a contract there was getting lumber direct from the mills."

Must Be a Dealer. Witness stated that a man must be a dealer before the association would list him. It was destroyed.

Continuing in answer to Mr. Wood witness said he had destroyed the letter regarding the inquiry as to whether Fittness of Edmonton should be in the list of the Alberta association.

The principal complaint was but certified to the copy in Ottawa evidence. Exhibit 13, Ottawa evidence, an application from Vegreville,

which led Mr. Woods to remark he was very glad this happened on both sides of politics.

The portion of the Ottawa evidence in question relates to the deposition respecting the officers of the association present at the Edmonton meeting and as neither Mr. A. T. Cushing nor Mr. A. J. Robertson were present their names naturally do not appear.

Upon the investigation being resumed yesterday afternoon Mr. Bennett asked for the production of the court for the witness Grogan.

Inspector Worsley, who adjourned the court at 1:15 to consider the objection of counsel for the defence, asked for a counter argument from Mr. Woods.

Mr. Woods in defending his position said that it was an extraordinary contention that a witness examined in Ottawa should return to Calgary and burn all the documentary evidence in the exhibits, and thus protect himself by saying the court can't see the effect that the documentary evidence as stated in the Parliamentary report. The witness had no recollection of the various mills of the Mountain association.

The resolution and a list of the names of the accredited members of the association was sent to Mr. Wells of the Mountain Mills association. A list of non-members was not sent. The resolution set forth the meaning of legitimate dealer as stipulated in the by-laws of the association.

Witness, questioned in reference to the Becker report of the Nelson meeting, said it was destroyed. The report was written and sent to the witness as secretary of the association.

"Did you take any action on this report?" "Yes, a copy was sent to the directors and possibly a circular letter."

Non-Members Total 56. The list of non-members includes about 50 men, some of them the largest dealers in Alberta. Witness stated that the objection was directed to Nelson was to corral all the business for the dealers of the association.

Witness stated that at the Edmonton meeting a year ago the provision preventing contractors from membership in the association was repeated. It was confined to the contractor who had a lumber yard commensurate with the demands of the trade in his district.

Who was a stranger I made inquiry to if he was a legitimate contractor. If the applicant's credit was no good his application would not be OK'd.

Do you remember any objection being made by you to Mr. Wells to contractors being permitted to state their names in the list of the members of the association?" "Yes, one firm. The Cranbrook factory were supplying them. Wells replied that the Cranbrook factory were supplying them. Wells said the Cranbrook factory used their own option and did as they liked."

He Had No Yard. "Was Skead a contractor?" "Was that who you objected to?" "He was a commission man. He had no yard at the time. He did not come under the conditions stipulated in the by-laws of the association."

Who complained of Skead selling lumber?" "It was lumber sold by him to Inuit for sidewalks furnished by the Elk Lumber Co.," said the witness refreshed with the Ottawa evidence.

Who made the complaint against Skead?" "Becker. Probably at a directors' meeting."

Does the association object to the millers shipping to parties with a yard?" "No. If they have a yard the association does not object."

To a question by Mr. Woods as to what the duties of the secretary of the association would be if a party in British Columbia continued to supply an individual who had not a lumber yard, the witness related that at once call a meeting of the directors. He would not decide the matter himself.

Mr. Bennett interposed strenuous objection as to suppositious action, and contended that the inquiry should be confined to what had been done with respect to the alleged charge of conspiracy.

Inspector Worsley allowed the question. To which Mr. Bennett remarked: "We expected you would," and contended it would widen the investigation.

"Have you been instrumental in affecting the stopping of persons getting lumber from the millers?" "No."

"Are brokers allowed to join the association?" "We haven't any such men."

Mr. Bennett again objected to using the Ottawa evidence taken by a Parliamentary committee to refresh the memory of the witness and quoted from the rules of evidence against him.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Yesterday Afternoon. At the preliminary hearing of the case yesterday Mr. Bennett, counsel for the defence, went out of his way to flout the correctness of the stenographic report of the Parliamentary investigation into the alleged combine in restraint of trade by A. T. Cushing, vice-president of the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, does not appear in the portion of the Ottawa evidence in question which threw Mr. Bennett into one of his characteristically sarcastic raptures to suggest that the omission was due to an attempt to shield Mr. Cushing for political reasons.

During the afternoon, however, it was discovered that the name of A. J. Robertson, leader of the Opposed Farmers' Association in the Alberta, was omitted in the same connection,

price lists, lists of members and non-members, and a cutting from the Bulletin stating the prosecution was to take place. The last list members was sent to Mr. Wells about Christmas. Witness said he was busy preparing a revised list of the members now. There were about 125 members. The receipt book would show when each joined. One dealer had resigned from the association before this prosecution was announced.

Prices Advance Four Times. In answer to a question witness stated that the prices had risen about four times since the formation of the retail association. There was also a fee since the Ottawa investigation.

To Mr. Bennett, witness stated that he knew nothing about lumber, or the lumber trade. He was merely a director, by virtue of his office of secretary-treasurer of the association. From time to time he prepared lists of the lumber dealers in the province. He had no secret instructions to do anything contrary to the by-laws of the association. He had no information that members of the association received rebates from the manufacturers, or that anyone was a member of the association. He saw lists that were sent to the dealers, but had no control over the distribution of these price lists. There was no arrangement that he was aware of which these price lists were sent to members alone. He knew of no cases where applications for membership in the association had been refused.

As far as he knew there was no discrimination urged against the non-members of the retail association, and he knew of no discrimination by the manufacturers against non-members.

No Connection With Price Cutting. As to cutting prices, he stated that he had nothing to do with the arrangement of prices in any place in the province, or with what was charged at any point.

He knew of no fixed price being made by the dealers in this province. He knew of no arrangement whereby members of the association cut prices to drive out non-members who were dealers.

He stated that there was nothing in the action of the retail lumbermen's association in trying to prevent wholesalers in lumber or manufacturers from selling direct to consumers, but that the resolution instructed him to send a list of "legitimate dealers" to the association. Witness stated that the resolution instructed him to send a list of "legitimate dealers" to the association, but there was no agreement between him and the directors to send only the accredited members of the association. He took the nature of that action.

When contractors who were dealers from selling direct to consumers, he stated that the members of the association got any better freight rate than other dealers in the province.

By this list the prices were f.o.b. at the point of delivery. The manufacturer paid the freight. Witness did not know that the members of the association got any better freight rate than other dealers in the province.

The Mountain mills had never attempted to fix, control or dictate the price of lumber in this province. This would also apply to the Pacific coast mills.

Witness never heard, or knew of any agreement between the Alberta association and the British Columbia Portland Cement Co. and the association as to more favorable treatment to members of the association, and no attempt to fix the price of retail lumber here.

As To Car Supply. He knew of no discrimination in car supply in favor of the association members or other facilities, as placing cars in favorable position for loading.

Wells Never Asked. Mr. Wells never inquired of witness whether certain men dealing in Alberta were members of the association or not. With respect to the Skead incident, the question was who supplied the country and had no yard. He was never a member of the association, though he had a lumber yard in Calgary for a considerable time.

With respect to the letter from Staples & Co. per F. D. Becker, he stated that Didsbury was territory outside the jurisdiction of Becker, and his statement in no way involved the Alberta association.

He never was present at any meeting of the association when prices were discussed or fixed.

Re-examined by Mr. Woods, he stated that with respect to rebate, he virtually knew nothing about it, that is, he knew nothing of the alleged charge that if the millmen sold lumber to an elevator or flour mill in any place, the retail dealer there could demand that the millmen sell at price and the list price from the manufacturer.

Asked if he would positively swear that the association had nothing to do with prices, witness stated it was done with prices in the face of the explicit statement of the by-laws, witness said he would qualify it by saying that he meant as far as individual members were concerned.

Asked if he, as author of the application form, which explicitly bound him to maintain prices as set forth in the list, would still contend that the association had nothing to do with prices, witness stated it was true as far as individuals were concerned.

Mr. Woods then took the witness over the statement by Mr. Bennett, where he said that though Becker attended the meeting of the Mountain Mills association he was not a delegate, and that no agreement existed between the two associations. Witness admitted that the action of the Elk Co. was not a violation of the agreement, and established relationship.

Continued on page 7.

Kendall's Spavin Cure Cures Spavins. Here is just one case out of thousands. HAWKINS, Max, '06. "I used to testify to the value of Kendall's Spavin Cure as a Spavin Remedy and Liniment for external use. I used it for spavins on both legs years ago, and found it a complete cure."

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WITH THE EXPORT CATTLE ARE NOW. Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—There is very considerable reduction in number of cattle exported to Great Canada this fall, according to estimate of H. C. McMullen, live stock agent of the C. P. R. in the city. Mr. McMullen, headquarters at Calgary, has a questionably the best of the range industry in Canada here forecasts a very considerable loss in export cattle this fall, predicts that "Canadian dealers who send their best of the pond this fall will need considerable advances for a offered."

"You see, it is like this," Mr. McMullen is describing the situation on the plains of Alberta, and Alberta. "We moved to purposes from Western Canada by 74,000 head cattle in the west mark. This year I believe the number to be at European markets will exceed this condition is not due to particular loss last winter, but not as much as the loss in the west, but rather to conditions in the way of exporting."

No Yearlings This Year. "For instance, in 1933 some fifteen thousand yearlings were on the Canadian range as a matter for the winter of 1933-1934. In 1934, however, the number which should have been on the range to mature in 1935 was to be had. This will account for very considerable discrepancy between the number of yearlings that were to be had, and that which was actually shipped out of the country."

"We have already begun a stock curtailment, the first that has been in effect since a period well under way in July heavy rains, which has partially responsible for this the grass being rank and the quality of stock deteriorating, export trade."

Higher Price for Beef. "The beef exported this year is higher than in past years. We look for quotations to continue to advance. Range owners are in a position to realize a profit on Canadian Northwest. They have the money they need to handle stock and the value of land is the only circuit that overshadows their profit of course with so many settling into the country, the live stock range is broken up, fenced, destroyed. It costs money to maintain the range, and the government supply range free, or nominally so."

Losses Were Not Excessive. "The losses were not excessive last winter in spite of hard luck stories circulated. As a matter of fact, the losses were not as bad, it taught a lesson that is able. It means more hay will be put up for stock in the future than in the past, and the benefit by what was regarded as risky condition."

All through western Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta the range is filling with farmers. Many of them are returning to the land, and some of them are human habitation on both sides of the C. P. R. tracks from Medicine Hat but a few days ago the government supply range free, or nominally so."

Mr. McMullen is the man in charge of all cattle movement ordering of cars, etc. He lives in Calgary but travels all over the province and into the States, where he is in touch with the live stock trade."

OCTOBER WHEAT AT A RECORD. Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—The grain market's work during the past few days has been big advance in the Berlin. This market has advanced nearly cents yesterday and today on of poor crop outlook in Great Britain and in the center of the Stocks in that country are excited and harvesting has been in with by rain, which is reported have damaged the quality, unfavorable news and reports of their good inquiry from about American wheat caused the local market to establish new high record all futures.

On the curb last night there general feeling that prices were for a reaction and some profit was noticed, causing a little but when the crowd saw the foreign cables this morning, passed by better bids for export wheat, they were anxious to get back to the lines. Bidding was brisk from start and prices were forced up 88 1/2 to the opening to one cent. October, with a heavy volume of business at the dollar mark. It has a victorious day for those who were predicting dollar wheat leading option all summer."

A noticeable feature of the market was the buying of large interests who have been identifying the bear side for weeks. New statistics have been ignored, and have bought heavily and the news is in a position to respond to a very good buy, and the market will start next week. Bradstreet's world's visible increased over two million in the last week, and there was small wheat delivered in the local market this morning on September 4th.

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# WITH THE FARMERS

## EXPORT CATTLE ARE MOVING NOW.

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—There will be a very considerable reduction in the number of cattle exported from Western Canada this fall, according to the estimate of H. C. McMullen, general live stock agent of the C. P. R., who is in the city. Mr. McMullen has headquarters at Calgary and is unquestionably the best authority on the range industry in Canada. While he forecasts a very considerable falling off in export cattle Mr. McMullen predicts that Canadian stock dealers who send their herds across the pond this fall will receive a very considerable advance for everything offered.

"You see, it is like this," observed Mr. McMullen in describing the situation on the plains of Saskatchewan and Alberta. "We moved our export purposes from Western Canada exactly 74,000 head of cattle in 1906—the high water mark. This year I don't believe the number to be shipped to European markets will exceed 50,000. This condition is not due to any particular loss last winter and cannot be accepted as a lack of prosperity among the owners of range cattle in the West, but rather to unusual conditions in the way of cattle marketing."

**No Yearlings This Year.**  
"For instance, in 1903 some ten or fifteen thousand yearlings were placed on the Canadian range and these matured for the export market in 1906. In 1904, however, the yearlings which should have been put into the herds to mature in 1907 were not to be had. This will account for a very considerable discrepancy in the number of head exported last year and that to be shipped out this year. "We have already begun to move stock eastward, the train going out on July 15. This is a later period than usual. I have seen the movement well under way on July 15. The heavy rains in the west have been partially responsible for this delay. The grass being rank and waterlogged, the stock shattering for this export trade."

**Higher Price for Beef.**  
"The beef exported thus far has commanded from three-fourths to one cent higher value than last year and we look for quotations to continue to advance. Range owners are in a very prosperous condition throughout the Canadian Northwest. They have all the money they need to handle their stock and they steadily increase the value of land is the only circumstance that overabundantly their prosperity. Of course, with so many settlers coming into the country the old free range is broken up, fenced in and destroyed. It cost money to fence and to keep the range now where in the old days the government supplied the range free, or for a nominal fee."

**Losses Were Not Excessive.**  
"I don't think the losses were excessive last winter in spite of the hard frosts which occurred. The losses were a little more than normal, but it taught a lesson that is valuable. It means more hay will have to be put up for stock in future and that on the whole the country will benefit by what was regarded as a nearly normal condition. "All through western Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta the range country is being well farmed. From Moose Jaw to Medicine Hat the settlement is something marvellous. The country over which I rode for miles without finding a wire fence and a human habitation on both sides of the C. P. R. tracks from Moose Jaw to Medicine Hat is a very different scene now well settled up and the section is producing large quantities of wheat. North of the track, this development continues right through to Battleford and south it goes into the Dirt Hills and south of the Cypress Hills. All these farmers have brought in stock and have invested considerable money. The whole country is very prosperous."

**Mr. McMullen is the man who has charge of all cattle movements, the shipping of cars, etc., for the season. He travels all over the west and into the States, where he keeps in touch with the live stock industry.**

**OCTOBER WHEAT AT A DOLLAR.**  
Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—The feature of the grain market the world over during the past few days has been the big advance in the Berlin market. This market has advanced nearly ten cents yesterday and today on reports of poor crop outlook in Germany. Stocks in that country are exhausted and harvesting has been interfered with by rain, which is reported to have damaged the quality. This unfavorable news and reports of further good inquiry from abroad for American wheat caused the local market to establish new high records in all futures.

On the curb last night there was a general feeling that prices were due for a reaction and some profit taking was noticed, causing a little slump, but when the crowd saw the higher foreign cables this morning, accompanied by better bids for export, they were anxious to get back their long lines. Bidding was brisk from the start and prices were forced up from 88¢ at the opening to one dollar for October, with a heavy volume of business at the dollar mark. It has been a victorious day for those who have been predicting dollar wheat for the leading option all summer.

A noticeable feature of the trade was the heavy buying of large interests who have been identified on the bear side for weeks. News and statistics have been ignored; shorts have bought heavily and the market is in a position to respond readily to any good buying, or any slight liquidation. The weather is ideal for harvesting, and farmers say cutting is in full swing in some sections, and threshing will start next week. Bradstreet's world's visible supply is increased over two million bushels last week. There was a small lot of wheat delivered in the local market this morning on September contracts.

## THE PREVENTION OF THE MANE

Two years ago mange among cattle swept into Alberta from the south, among range cattle in the north, which gradually spread to an extent which led the Dominion government to take steps to try and eradicate the disease. Two years ago, although inspectors were appointed, the dipping of cattle was not compulsory, although most large cattle owners, such as the Circle and Oxley ranches, not only dipped their own herds, but also small cattle owners did not do so, the mange still spread. Last year very few cattle owners dipped or treated their cattle at all. The result was that last fall nearly all herds of cattle north, south and east of Calgary were badly affected with mange, and when the last hard winter came on, many thousands of cattle suffered with this disease, which not only killed them down in flesh and took the hair off, but made them unable to withstand the winter. Although hay was not put up last fall, by either large or small cattle owners, to feed their stock, and many men had come into the sections of Alberta, which were adapted for stock raising, with a false idea, which was that the cattle could range on all winter without or with but little feed. The result of this was seen last spring, when thousands of cattle had died during the previous winter, and that which remained were weak and poor and greatly affected with mange. Of course there are many instances where cattle wintered, as some of P. Burns' or the Oxley, did not contract mange, but as soon as these cattle were turned out on the range, they must come in contact with diseased animals and at once become infected. The government, seeing that the disease of mange would become prevalent, passed a compulsory dipping act, making it compulsory for all cattle owners, whether great or small, to dip or spray their cattle, either with a preparation of sulphur and lime or crude oil soap. This action on the part of the government was no doubt a very good one, as if mange is not eradicated among the cattle herds of Alberta not only the losses to owners be most serious, but if it takes great hold, cattle will be quarantined through the province. Now, the results of the compulsory dipping, as far as I have seen, in the Little Bow and Queenstown districts, are as follows:

**All Must Work Together.**  
Not one man, if he is the owner of one cow or ten thousand, is not anxious and willing to do his level best to eradicate the mange and help all government inspectors to the best of his ability. Many of the men who have no means of dipping their cattle, although they can do so by hand under a certain number under the supervision of an inspector. Of course an inspector in a large district cannot attend every man who hand dips a cow, but these compulsory dipping acts are all glad to let smaller cattle owners see their ways at the time they dip. This was done all around the Queenstown district and many thousands of cattle were treated, both with sulphur and lime, and also oil, but the spring was late, very late, and the ground was also late. The government compulsory dipping did not begin until towards the end of June, also late, and closed the 15th of August (much too early for the season). Great trouble was found in getting a sufficient quantity of sulphur, and it was almost impossible to procure crude oil. The Oxley and Circle ranches with many thousands of cattle to dip, had arranged with the Calgary Spraying Company to spray their cattle at a great expense. They were bound to use a certain Texas oil. So much was procured, that a great deal of the oil was caused a great delay. The government itself, represented by the Indian agent at the Blackfoot crossing, had also made an agreement to have the Indian cattle treated by this spraying company, but on August 15 not a move had they made towards carrying out the compulsory dipping act. Why? Because no oil could be procured. Thousands of cattle had been treated in the Queenstown district and the owners of these cattle treated had just grounds to object that others, for whatever cause, had not done so, thereby re-infecting their herds. Cattle mange is a parasite, sulphur and lime will kill it, but one dipping will not kill the net or egg, but one dipping will kill the parasite and egg if crude oil and soap is used. This is well worth noting.

**To Make It Successful.**  
After the foregoing, it can be seen that dipping being so late and close to the end of the season, all cattle-men will bear me out in this. Sulphur or oil was almost impossible to procure, thereby causing an inadequate carrying out of the compulsory dipping law. What is the remedy? I will tell you. If mange is to be prevented next spring, oil or sulphur should be sent in quantities to railroad points near the infected districts early in the spring. During the winter notice should be given when the dipping must begin, thereby giving the round-ups time to get their cattle in. The foregoing to be done by the Dominion government, and at certain places throughout the cattle country of Alberta dipping vans should be built, and in the dipping season inspectors to look after the district in which such vans are, and see that all cattle in such districts are treated. Give this only suggestion, and I think with what I have before stated, it is enough.

**Before closing I might point out that as there can be no doubt that compulsory cattle dipping will be enforced next year and it will be absolutely necessary that the compulsory dipping of horses be also enforced, as mange is beginning to show itself in many districts among these animals, and horse mange is harder to cure than that of cattle. There is a law regarding horse mange, which is that they must be tied up after being quarantined, but this is impossible to enforce. For instance, McHugh Brothers, south of Gleichen, own over a thousand head of horses or more. They range free. There is a law that they are doing their level best to stamp out this disease by continually dipping. It is to their interest to do so; but should the law be enforced regarding mange among horses, they would have to catch and tie up all their horses. This is impossible. There are thousands of questions regarding the matter I have written on that should be brought before the public. Hundreds of cattle and horse owners wish to get advice from the government veterinary office, but it is not possible well that this information be given in the public press, and I ask cattle owners to answer this letter, pointing out where I may be wrong or correct with me, and also let us hear the other side of the question, if there is one.**

**C. E. DENNY.**

## SASKATCHEWAN WILL HAVE A CROP

Toronto, Sept. 5.—That Saskatchewan will have no crop set-back this season is the prediction of Hon. Walter Scott, premier of the province, who is at the King Edward Hotel. Scott is on his way west from Ottawa, where he has been fastening up a few loose ends in connection with the establishment of his province.

"We will have a big crop," he told a Telegram reporter this morning. "It ought to be as big as last year."

**LIVE STOCK.**  
Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—The following prices prevail at the abattoirs and stock yards for stock weighed off cars at Winnipeg:  
Hogs—Live, 150 to 250 pounds, per cwt., \$6.50; 250 to 300 lbs., per cwt., \$6.00; over 300 lbs., per cwt., \$5.00; stags and sows, \$4.00 to \$4.50.  
Cattle—Export stock, 4c; choice beef steers and heifers, per lb., 2½c to 3½c; other grades in proportion; bulls, per lb., 1½c to 2½c.  
Sheep—Choice sheep, per lb., 6½c; spring lambs, each \$4 to \$5.50.  
Calves—Live, 100 to 200 lbs., per lb., ¾c to 3¼c; other grades in proportion; choice veal, strictly fresh, per lb., 6½c to 7c.  
Hides—Choice hides, per lb., 6½c.

**Liverpool Markets.**  
Liverpool, September 4.—John Rogers & Co. report States steers, 12½c to 13c; Canadian steers, 11½c to 12½c; ranchers, 11½c; native cows at 11½c; bulls 10 cents. Trade is firm.

**Chicago Market.**  
Chicago, Sept. 4.—Receipts about 24,000. Market steady. Beves, \$4.15 to \$7.30; cows and heifers, \$1.20 to \$5.20; Texas steers, \$3.50 to \$5.00; stags and sows, \$2.00 to \$3.15; westerns, \$4.20 to \$6.00.  
Hogs—Receipts about 6,000; market 5 cents lower, light \$6.00 to \$6.50; mixed, \$5.50 to \$6.45; heavy, \$5.50 to \$6.10; pigs, \$5.60 to \$6.30; bulk of sales, \$5.75 to \$6.15.

**WHEAT YIELD IN THE SOUTH.**  
Lethbridge, Sept. 5.—It is estimated when the most auspicious estimates are made, that the yield in this district are being verified by the threshing machine that people appreciate the beautiful crop in this country. C. R. Daniel has just finished threshing one thousand acres of volunteer wheat. "The land is so good, that the yield is seventeen bushels. C. S. Crest, four miles east of the city, is just completing threshing one hundred acres of Turkey wheat, averaging forty-five bushels. Much of the spring wheat in the Coal Dale district will do as well as the Turkey wheat. Both are being out now, though there is some later grain that will not be ready for two weeks. Two new threshing machines are being put in place here, and construction will begin on another at Coal Dale tomorrow.

**CROP CONDITIONS IN MANITOBA.**  
Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—With the present fine weather prevailing the harvesting of the grain throughout the west is progressing very favorably, and the crop report issued by the C. P. R. today indicates that this year's crop will not be such an inferior one after all. In the Brandon section wheat cutting is general and this reports state that from twelve per cent to twenty-five per cent of the grain has been cut. The wheat has been favorable, Alberta and Minnesota sections have experienced warm weather for the past few days and report everything O.K. In the Emerson section several of the farmers have finished cutting already, and the rest have about half of their harvest ready for the threshing. At Fannydale, in the Souris section, forty-five per cent of the wheat is cut, and at Carman they have cut sixty-five per cent. Fifty per cent is already done at Holland, and by the end of the week seventy-five per cent will have been completed at Cypress River. Many places in the Lariviere district will finish cutting this week. In the Brownie section the cutting is just commencing, as cloudy weather has been experienced recently. In several districts wheat will not be general till the latter end of the week. At Shebo it will be ten days before cutting commences. In the Westman section, a little back-ward, but cutting in these places and

## FRIDAY MORNING.

The preliminary hearing of the case against the members of the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' association was continued before Inspector Worsley this morning at the B. N. W. M. P. barracks.

Three witnesses were examined. Messrs. H. J. Helliwell, secretary of the local lumber dealers' association of Edmonton; A. M. Grogan, secretary of the provincial association, was again in the box. The rest of the morning session was occupied with examining Geo. P. Wells, secretary of the provincial association, who was brought before the court in this office by W. Anstie.

Mr. Bennett raised the same objection to evidence of this witness that he did yesterday with A. M. Grogan. Mr. Wells, like Mr. Grogan, had already given the documentary evidence that was submitted to the parliamentary committee. When the court adjourned last evening, Mr. Wood remained in the courtroom of the former secretary that he might go over them and so shorten the examination of the witness by traversing the evidence of Mr. Wells. He stated that he had nothing that all the letters and documents had been destroyed. His successor as secretary was present, and informed the court that the Mountain Mills Association kept no minutes of their meetings; that he had taken up the matter adopted, and that his productions to submit to the Court should indeed, but he would cheerfully hand them over to the court if the deputy attorney-general, in order to expedite the business before the court.

The first witness called this morning was H. A. Helliwell, of Edmonton, the secretary of the local dealers. He would not say these were members of the association, but that they were.

"They are just the local members," he said.  
A list was produced, a complete list of the Edmonton and Strathcona members.  
"What are you secretary of?"  
"A conference of the local dealers. It is a continuing conference. The fees are \$10 a quarter. I bank them. No part goes to Mr. Grogan."  
"What was the conference for?"  
"Couldn't say. Several years ago I was made secretary last fall. F. S. Grogan was the secretary."  
"Have you his papers?"  
"I have some."  
"Are the members of the provincial association?"  
"Yes, I believe some of them are."  
Witness was asked to go over the list and pick out the names that did not belong to the provincial association. He didn't know of any, and Mr. Manning and Donnelly being members.

The association meets once a month, and the secretary is a salaried official of this local association."  
"Yes."  
"If it connects either directly or indirectly with the provincial association, it is a salaried official of this local association."  
"No, as far as I know."  
"No correspondence With Grogan?"  
Witness had never any correspondence with Mr. Grogan, except one or two letters which he submitted. He never sent any application to join the Alberta association on behalf of any member of the local association. When questioned in reference to the complaint of McNicol as to shipments to Hoagland from Ross Brothers, witness said that McNicol was shipping against the recognized methods. He couldn't remember definitely the nature of the grievance. The letter of McNicol to Wells, stating the grievance, was destroyed.

Relating the history of the Mountain Mills Association, witness stated that the Mountain Mills Association was reorganized in 1906. Before that it was the Mountain Mills Association, a very manufacturer was cutting the throats of the others. A meeting was held in January, 1906, at Revelstoke, to organize and promote the interests of the lumber business. "Isn't that the time the Alberta association was formed, or a month later, in the February, 1906?"  
"Yes, about that time."  
"You received a salary as secretary of the association?"  
"Yes."  
"Your duty was to get all the manufacturers in the association?"  
"Certainly; but I didn't approach them all."  
Reason for Organization.  
Giving a reason for the formation of the retail association, witness gave it as his opinion that at that time the large mills were opening up yards in Alberta, which made the small mills hold. They held that the big mills would cut prices. Hence an association was necessary to control prices.  
Mr. Woods read from the minutes of the Mountain association a minute that no shipments be made to municipalities, as set forth in the Ottawa evidence. Witness could not otherwise remember. Mr. Woods wanted to find out whether this motion was carried or not at the meeting at which it was made.  
Mr. Wells gave it as his best recollection that the motion was dropped. Witness further stated that there was a general understanding among the members of the association that they should deal only with legitimate dealers.

"That position has been communicated to the Alberta Association?"  
"Yes, I have no doubt they understood that."  
Witness then read from Becker's report to the Alberta association, where he (Becker) stated that a com-

mittee of four, including Wells, waited on Boynton, of the Elk Lumber Company, of Fernie. Witness remembered having a talk with Boynton, and that he had business principles to break the rules of the association. Witness further advised that Becker's report as read in the Ottawa evidence was correct, and that he must have received the information from the Mountain Mills Association.

**Mountain Millmen's Secretary.**  
Mr. Wells was then put in the stand. He lives in Nelson and was secretary of the Mountain Millmen's association, but resigned last June. "Was it after that exhibits came back from Ottawa?"  
"Yes."  
After he received the documents from Ottawa he burned them. He never talked with Grogan in reference to burning these documents.  
"I retained what was necessary for the officer," said he. He destroyed the minute books. He thought it was dead matter and quite unnecessary. So were the by-laws and price lists.

**Identification of Ottawa Evidence.**  
Mr. Woods then referred to the Ottawa evidence, to have witness identify the documents destroyed, in order to place them before the court.  
"What after that exhibits came back from Ottawa?"  
"Yes."  
An application for inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent or Sub-Agent in the Ottawa evidence, must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of an intending homesteader. An application for inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of an intending homesteader. An application for inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of an intending homesteader.

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The districts and directors for each area as follows: Vermilion, Irwin, Edmonton, Macdonald, Wetaskiwin, Goss, Olds, Dean, Calgary, Stewart, Nanton, Barclay, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat.

**HOUSTEAD REGULATIONS.**  
Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Province, excepting E and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

**What you spend for under- wear boys most real value in fit, comfort, service—only when each garment bears the trade mark in red that guarantees your satisfaction or your money back.**  
Made in many fabrics and styles, at various prices. Form-fitting styles for women, men and children. The PEN-ANGLE is there—it insures your money's worth.

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