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TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR

EIGHT PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 10 1904—EIGHT PAGES

ONE CENT

LET RUSS-JAPANESE WAR BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION, PLEADS LANDSDOWNE

At Lord Mayor's Banquet in London Last Night, in the Absence of Premier Balfour, He Speaks on Behalf of the British Government for Peace.

BOLD BID FOR INTERVENTION ON PART OF A NEUTRAL POWER

Reviewing the North Sea Incident His Utterances Are Regarded As Almost a Plea for Russia and Are Received in Silence.

London, Nov. 9.—Lord Lansdowne, in the absence of Premier Balfour, at the historic lord mayor's banquet, held to-night, made a strong plea for peace and arbitration on behalf of the British government. Lord Lansdowne pointed out to a large and rather unsympathetic audience that arbitration was the only way in which the North Sea dispute with Russia could be equitably settled, and almost in the same breath drew a vivid picture of the horrors of the struggle now proceeding in the far east. BETWEEN THE LINES OF EVERY REFERENCE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER MADE TO THE RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR WAS AN URGENT PLEA, AMOUNTING ALMOST TO A DEMAND, THAT IT MIGHT BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

It was a carefully prepared statement before what is considered the most representative gathering of leading men of Great Britain. AS SUCH IT WAS GENERALLY INTERPRETED AS A BOLDER BID FOR INTERVENTION THAN HAS YET EMANATED FROM ANY NEUTRAL POWER. America was large in his speech, for which Great Britain has been waiting for many days. The foreign minister prefaced all his remarks by saying: "That great statesman, John Jay, recently remarked that war was the most futile and fallacious of human follies."

Then came an impassioned review of the North Sea affair. Altho Lord Lansdowne was unable to announce the signing of the convention, he emphatically confirmed statements made in these despatches, namely, that Great Britain had found "no difficulty in arriving at a solution in principle of the dispute," and only supplemented what is already known by the statement that Russia has guaranteed the punishment of any other officers in addition to those already detached from Admiral Rojevsky's squadron, who might be proved to have been implicated.

BY MOST OF HIS HEARERS, LORD LANDSDOWNE'S UTTERANCES WERE REGARDED ALMOST AS A PLEA FOR RUSSIA. A dead silence greeted him, as after pointing out that the two governments in good faith believed in contradictory statements of facts, he asked: "Could we have done better than get full apology and compensation and leave the question of facts to an international tribunal with a guarantee of punishment of any who may be found guilty?"

Lord Lansdowne, in connection with the question of contraband, seriously reminded the audience that Great Britain, as the greatest naval power, might some day be the greatest sufferer by a restriction of belligerent rights on the high seas.

War Secretary Heard.

At the lord mayor's banquet at the Guildhall to-night, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in the absence of Premier Balfour, who by the advice of his physician, is still resting his injured leg, was the principal speaker. The 259 guests included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the members of the cabinet, the foreign representatives, members of parliament and other prominent persons. After the usual loyal toasts, War Secretary Arnold-Forster, replying for the imperial forces, said it was the determination of the army council not to rest until the British army was ready to enter the field at any time with absolute confidence of success.

Lord Lansdowne, responding to his majesty's ministers, referred to the unfortunate absence of Mr. Balfour, who, in spite of his illness, had not ceased to actively participate in the affairs of the country.

Continuing, the foreign secretary said that while London was principally interested that peace should prevail everywhere, he did not think they should think of peace at any price.

"At this moment," said Lord Lansdowne, "contemplating the terrible struggle between two brave and gallant nations in the far east, can one of us contemplate without regret the legions of brave men being led forth to meet their fate and the ruined homes and broken hearts? We can conceive no more terrible punish-

ment than the remorse of any minister or body of ministers who from loss of temper or desire of popularity brought upon the country the scourge and calamity of needless war.

Peace Still Unbroken. At this auspicious moment I am able to announce to you that not only the peace of the country is unbroken, but so far as I am able to foresee, there is no reason why it should remain unbroken. Not only have we had the good fortune to avoid war, but by the strict neutrality and wise international arrangements we have done something to restrict the area of hostilities. The country, however, has not altogether escaped anxieties. For the last few days we have been face to face with an incident which moved the people of this country as few other incidents have done. The incident of Oct. 21 in the North Sea was an attack on our citizens and an affront to the British flag which, if unattended, I would rather not contemplate the consequences of. It was a deplorable and unaccountable blunder, but I am bound to add that recent evidence has satisfied the British government that the Russian government believed that the facts were different from what I have supposed, and that each party was convinced of the justice of its own cause. Great Britain has adopted the only course in referring the matter to an independent and impartial tribunal, and we found no difficulty in arriving at the principal questions now in dispute, and the terms for their reference under The Hague convention were such as we could accept."

After detailing what would be the procedure of the court, Lord Lansdowne referred to the smallness of the number of British officers left at the Y. G. and said: "It was not for us to assume the responsibility for the selection of the officers. That rested with Russia, and it would be a great mistake to relieve her of the responsibility."

World Punish All.

The foreign secretary stated that the government had received distinct assurance during the last day or two that the Russian officers detained were those who were directly implicated, and if the enquiry showed that others were culpable, they also would be punished. He stated that he had received a full expression of regret, a promise of ample compensation and a guarantee against a recurrence, with security for all neutral commerce and promise of the punishment of the guilty parties. Was it possible to secure more? Continuing, Lord Lansdowne, referred to other questions which have arisen during the war, especially that of contraband, which had been largely cleared up, and since July there had been no case of seizing a British ship by Russian vessels.

Lansdowne remarked, "that good is likely to come from this struggle in the far east. It is my hope and belief that this terrible war will give a stimulus to the existing desire for some less clumsy and brutal method of adjusting international differences. I myself have signed no less than five treaties of arbitration."

Do Away With Wars.

"Only yesterday the American ambassador, Mr. Choate, asked me if we were prepared to sign a similar treaty with America. I have no objection to whom we may offer congratulations on his return to power by a vast majority, to participate in a second international peace conference. While reserving the right to consider what subjects and the terms of reference, we did not hesitate to say that we were ready to participate and to tell the president that we wished him goodspeed in the useful work he has undertaken. Is not there a better way than this? Is not better to so arrange matters that a dispute shall not arise at all?"

Lord Lansdowne then referred to the Anglo-French arbitration and said he hoped it would be adopted by a large majority of the chamber of deputies and that it would be effectual in removing dangerous and difficult questions from international controversy. He saw something of this in the assistance Great Britain had received during the last few days from the French government in bringing about an amicable settlement between Great Britain and Russia.

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3 King St. West, Toronto.
Savings Department.
Weathered oak furniture makes the most acceptable Christmas gift. Nicest display in the city at Adams, City Hall square.
Fireproof Metal Windows, Skylights, Roofing and Collars. B. Ormsby Limited, Green St. Phone M 77.

JAPS SILENCE 2 MORE FORTS PUT MAIN STRENGTH ON ETSE MOUNT

Shells Fall Incessantly and Russians Abandon the Repairs of the Works Protecting the Harbor.

Tokio, Nov. 9.—(4 p.m.)—It is reported that the Japanese have completely silenced the forts on Riblung and Sasung Mountains, and that the main strength is now attacking Etse Mountain.

CONTINUE TO BOMBARD.

Chefoo, Nov. 9.—(12.30 p.m.)—The Japanese continue to bombard Fort Arthur, and the shells are falling so incessantly that the Russians have practically abandoned the repair of the works protecting the harbor.

Citizen volunteers and the police are now reinforcing the garrisons of the forts, according to the stories of Chinese arriving here.

So many men were killed on both sides during the assault that many bodies lay unburied for days, and in some instances dogs ate the dead.

The Chinese say that the forts on Golden Hill have done no firing for months past, and it is believed their ammunition has run short.

The demolition of the Chinese new town is almost completed, a thousand homes having been destroyed for the valuable firewood they contained. The town is constantly catching fire, and that majority of the warehouses and stores belonging to foreigners have been burned to the ground.

JOHN A NESBITT DIES SUDDENLY.

Heart Failure Was Induced by Attack of Acute Indigestion.

Death from heart failure, induced by an attack of acute indigestion, came suddenly to John A. Nesbitt, the well-known real estate broker, last night. Mr. Nesbitt had been out driving and stopped at the Somerset, where he completed a business transaction. He complained of illness and his companion hurried away for a glass of beer. When he returned he found Mr. Nesbitt leaning back in his chair—dead. Mr. Nesbitt was the son of the late Francis Nesbitt of Ottawa and was born in that city 49 years ago. For the past 20 years he had been engaged in the real estate business in this city. Deceased leaves a widow and three children. He is survived by a place from the family residence at 21 Bleeker-street, and will be private.

CRUSHED BENEATH ELEVATOR.

Eighteen-Year-Old Boy Meets Death at Massey-Harris Works.

Sydney Mingo, aged 18, who lived at 14 Scollard-street, and who operated an elevator at the Massey-Harris works, was so seriously injured yesterday that he died a few minutes after the discovery of the accident.

He had been working on the elevator for a week. No one seems to know how the fatality occurred, but the body was found under the elevator and the flooring or ceiling. Chief Coroner Johnson is investigating.

THIS SHOPLIFTER MEANT BUSINESS.

Lane From Hamilton, But Depredations Were Soon Stopped.

Jessie Sullivan, who comes from Hamilton, was arrested yesterday by Detective Harrison, on a charge of shoplifting.

She had been working both Eaton's and Simpson's, the evidence came to Toronto with the intention of doing business of some kind, as she had a large bag hanging under her cloak, in which were found a number of articles which men know not the names of, can describe the appearance of nor imagine the uses.

CANT BUY IT.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.) London, Nov. 9.—Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking at Newcastle, said as to the authority for the saying that preferential trade brought nations together, "you couldn't buy the loyalty of Canada or Australia by two shillings per quarter on wheat and a penny per pound on meat."

The foundation of loyalty was common race, common patriotic feeling and a common sentiment of devotion to a great cause. To persuade the colonies to become free traders was the only way to improve fiscal relations.

No Prison Labor Union Label Cigars

HIDSON BAIQUESTION.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.) London, Nov. 9.—With regard to the proposed United States treaty, The Daily Chronicle says an important subject of difference is the Hudson Bay American claim, which is entirely opposed to British Canadian sentiment. Canadians feel very strongly on the matter.

Bruner's Barber Parlors, 17 Colborne st. is the place for a haircut.

No Child Labor Union Label Cigars

TODAY IN TORONTO.

Women's Benefit H. and Y. M. S. Walmers-road Church, 9:30 a.m.
"Dewon Board of Women's Aid, 10:30 a.m.
Empire Club, Rev. H. T. F. Douglass, on "Cyrus," His Place in the Empire, 7:30 p.m.
Provincial Board of Health, parliament buildings, 2 p.m.
Lord Minto at Toronto Club, 8 p.m.
Lady Minto presents gifts to Grenadiers, armories, 8 p.m.
District Trades Council, Richmond Hall, 8 p.m.
Toronto S. S. Association, Carlton-street Methodist Church, 8 p.m.
United Empire Loyalists, Confederation Life Building, 8 p.m.
Lord's Day Alliance, Metropolitan Church, 8 p.m.
Rev. J. B. Sloss on "Grip and Grip," 8 p.m.
Royal Templar of Temperance, concert, Massey Hall, 8 p.m.
St. Paul's Y. M. C. A., Hon. S. H. Blake on "Gladstones," 8 p.m.
United Empire Loyalists, 8 p.m.
Musical, King Edward, 8 p.m.

DEMOCRACY'S ONLY HEAVYWEIGHT



GROVER: Aiton was a nice boy—but he was awful light.

ROOSEVELT HAS 344 VOTES AS AGAINST PARKER'S 133

Obtains the Greatest Plurality Ever Given to a Candidate for Presidency of the U.S.

New York, Nov. 9.—With the election returns still incomplete, the plurality of President Roosevelt in the nation, according to all indications to-night, will exceed 1,500,000—the greatest plurality ever given an American candidate. Maryland the presidential vote was in 1888, when McKinley received a plurality approximating 850,000, and in 1872, when Grant received 762,991 plurality.

To-night the interest centres in Missouri and Maryland. Late returns indicate that the former state is in the Republican column so far as presidential electors are concerned, but that James W. Folk, the Democratic candidate, has been elected governor.

In other states it is simply a question of pluralities.

The "Solid South" was broken by the probable defection of Missouri, this section of the country usually having thirteen states in the Democratic column. The figures to-night show but twelve states with 133 votes for Judge Parker. President Roosevelt carried all the northern states except them, in fact, and to-night he had 344 electoral votes.

Banner State is Pennsylvania.

The banner state is Pennsylvania. Twenty-four hours after the polls closed the returns from this state indicated that Roosevelt's plurality would reach 490,000. Next came New York State, where the president polled approximately 174,000 more votes than did Judge Parker. The New York City returns are still incomplete, but the amendment over the result has not subsided. Judge Parker carried Greater New York by only 41,000 votes.

In general, the situation is chiefly interesting tonight, because the tickets in many of the states were cut. Roosevelt ran ahead of his ticket in many localities, notably in Massachusetts, where he secured a plurality of 86,000 votes, while the Republican candidate for governor was defeated by 35,000. In that state the legislature is Republican and the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of the governor, was elected. In Missouri circumstances are similar. In Nebraska the definite announcement that the legislature is Republican disposes of the stories that William J. Bryan has aspirations for a United States senatorship. In this state, too, the governorship is in doubt, and it will require official returns to determine who is elected. Both sides claim a victory.

Peculiar in Minnesota. There is a curious situation in Minnesota. The candidate whose name commences with an "R" is tremendously in the lead, and another good thing in Canada tremendously in the lead is radiator water. A large majority of our citizens have voted radiator the very best of all mixers with all kinds of whiskey.

To get a good shave in a cool parlor go to Bruner's 17 Colborne-street. 26
Office furniture? "Ask Adams."

No Premiums given with Union Label Cigars.

Continued on Page 2.

AN ACT OF BRAVERY.

St. Catharines, Nov. 9.—(Special.)—Few acts of bravery can equal that of John Stonehouse of this city, who is almost 80 years old. A night or two ago Mr. Stonehouse, who is employed on a government scow on the Welland Canal, saw a man go overboard from the steamer Parent, of the Woolwin line, which was anchored near by. Mr. Stonehouse, notwithstanding his years and the darkness, plunged into the water and rescued the drowning man, whose name was William Christmas, a deckhand. Mr. Stonehouse is a veteran of '66. An effort will be made to get a medal of the Royal Humane Society for him.

SOUNDS LIKE A DREAM.

County Treasurer Locked in Safe and Robbed of \$15,000.

Prescott, Ariz., Nov. 9.—Jas. F. Storm, county treasurer, was to-day found gagged and locked in the vault of his office. The treasurer had been robbed of \$15,000. Mr. Storm had been in the vault 18 hours. He says that about 5 p.m. yesterday, while seated in his office, two masked men entered and threatening to shoot him bound his feet and hands, gagged him and pushed him inside the vault. After gathering up \$15,000, the men closed the door of the vault, locked it and departed.

MANITOBA WAS STOLEN.

Many Conservatives Wrongfully Deprived of Voting in Every Riding.

Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works for Manitoba, who is in the city in connection with the provincial bond issue, declares that had the Conservative voters been permitted to vote Manitoba would have been won for the Dominion opposition. The privilege of voting was denied them in practically every polling division. In the province, as from ten to forty voters found on presenting themselves at the polls that their names were not on the list. In some instances the names were struck off in red ink, and ballots were refused them. In the Beaudry riding a number of deputy returning officers have already been placed under arrest. Provencher, Selkirk and Marquette were the worst districts.

ORDERS SUPPER, THEN DIES.

Woman's Sudden Taking-Off in a York Street Lodging House.

Catherine Percevan, a woman well known to the police on account of her drinking habits, but who does not appear to have had any regular place of abode, died suddenly yesterday afternoon.

About 3 o'clock she engaged a room at 156 York-street, a restaurant and rooming place. At 6 o'clock she came downstairs, ordered supper, and went upstairs again, saying she would come down when her supper was ready. As she did not return to the dining room a waiter went to her room. When his summons was not answered he entered the room and found the occupant dead. The body was still warm. Chief Coroner Johnson was notified and the body removed to the morgue. She was 55 years of age.

Broderick's Business Suits, \$22.50 18 King-street West.

Pember's Turkish Baths will cure all ailments. 179 Yonge-street. 26

Roosevelt All the Way.

Yesterday was a great day for Republicans to get up and read their morning papers.

The candidate whose name commences with an "R" is tremendously in the lead, and another good thing in Canada tremendously in the lead is radiator water. A large majority of our citizens have voted radiator the very best of all mixers with all kinds of whiskey.

To get a good shave in a cool parlor go to Bruner's 17 Colborne-street. 26

Office furniture? "Ask Adams."

No Premiums given with Union Label Cigars.

BURGLARS USE EXPLOSIVES BLOW UP A NORWICH SAFE

Pieces of the Strong Box Were Blown Twenty Feet Through an Inside Door.

Woodstock, Nov. 9.—Daring burglars were at work in the village of Norwich at an early hour this morning. With the aid of nitroglycerine they blew open the safe of the postoffice and obtained over \$200.

Two reports of the explosion were heard in the neighborhood about 2:30 o'clock, and shortly afterward three men were seen going along the west side of Silver-street by Mr. Elliott, manager of the Mechanics Bank, who sleeps in the bank. He heard the explosion and got up and saw three men. The burglary was not discovered till 5:30 this morning. Entrance was made into the postoffice thru a back door which was forced open. The inside of the door was blown off and the office inside was badly demolished. Nitroglycerine was used to blow open the safe. Stamps amounting to \$150 in value were stolen, and \$30 or \$35 in silver.

It was not known whether the registered mail was interfered with or not. Pieces of the safe door were blown 20 feet thru the inside door. The blacksmith shop of D. W. Polden was also broken into.

No clue as to the identity of the guilty parties has yet been received. The police are working on the case as usual.

Broderick's Business Suits—\$22.50—112 King-street.

KILLED BY A HORSE.

Alliston, Nov. 9.—Merced Arnold, a lad 12 years of age, son of John Arnold, Elm Grove, was instantly killed to-day by a horse falling on him while attempting to move a threshing machine a few miles out of town, near Elm Grove.

David Hoskins, F.O.A., Chartered Accountant, 17 Wellington St., Toronto.

ANOTHER NORTH SEA DISASTER.

Hamburg, Nov. 9.—The Thalia and the Neptune, both from Hamburg, have foundered, and all hands have been drowned. A severe storm is raging in the North Sea.

Broderick's Business Suits, \$22.50 18 King-street West.

Pember's Turkish Baths will cure all ailments. 179 Yonge-street. 26

MARRIAGES.

HOOPER-BARKIN.—At Toronto, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1904, Mr. Alph Hooper to Miss Nellie Barton, both of Green River.

DEATHS.

CLONAN.—At his father-in-law's residence, 96 Lombard-street, James Clonan, on Wednesday, Nov. 9th, 1904.

FUNERAL.—Friday at 8 a.m., to St. Michael's, then to St. Michael's Cemetery. HARRIS.—Suddenly, on Nov. 5, Harry J. Harris, beloved husband of Emma J. Page.

FUNERAL.—At his late residence, 425 Sackville-street, on Friday, at 3 o'clock, to St. James' Cemetery.

McDONAGH.—At his late residence, 76 Elizabeth-street, on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, 1904, John McDonagh.

FUNERAL.—On Thursday at 2:30 p.m. to St. James' Cemetery.

NESSBITT.—Suddenly, at his late residence, 31 Bleeker-street, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, the 9th November, 1904, John Alexander Nesbitt, son of the late Francis Nesbitt of Ottawa, Ont., aged 48 years.

FUNERAL.—Friday, at 11 a.m. residence in Weston, on 5th inst., William Tyrrell, in his 80th year.

FUNERAL.—On Thursday at 2 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Office furniture? "Ask Adams."

No Premiums given with Union Label Cigars.

SOCK IT TO THE FARMER NEXT.

Population of Ontario, census, 1901..... 2,182,947
Toronto..... 208,540
Toronto's percentage of the people of Ontario..... 10.4
Number of members of Ontario Legislature..... 98
Number of members of Toronto therein..... 4

On a basis of population Toronto should have 10.4 per cent. or 10 members, and Toronto is growing in population faster than any other portion of the province. Probably one-fifth of the revenue of the province comes from Toronto.

When they look at the above figures the electors of Ontario will have no difficulty in seeing why the private corporations have been so successful in having their way in the legislature of Ontario, and why cities like Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and the other towns whose interests have been unable to get anything like justice as against the private corporations. This is why the Consumers' Gas Company has been able to do as it likes, why the Hamilton Street Railway, owned largely by the attorney-general of the province, is in a position to defy the people of Hamilton; why the street railway of Kingston saw fit last winter to arbitrarily discontinue its service; why the people of Toronto have to put up with an inferior service when the contract calls for a high-class one; why light, power and other electric companies override the common rights of the people; and why telephone monopolies like the Bell Company can defy the people. Mr. Gibson and his colleagues have exacted time after time to give the City of Toronto any legislation in her interests as against the corporations, or to give her due proportion of representatives in the legislature. And they did this largely by an unfair argument that they always put forward that cities are not entitled to equal representation, that the cities, the made up of the people like the country, are the enemies of the people who live outside of cities, and that it is a good thing anyway "to sock it to the cities" on every occasion. Mr. Gibson and Mr. Ross have been carefully schooling the country members into ideas like these, and a number of smart young journalistic Alecks who came into the legislature from side-line careers were encouraged by these ideas to take a special delight in refusing justice to the people of the cities and towns whose interests were exactly the same as the interests of the people of the country. You could always find these newspaper men from the country ready to do whatever the private corporations desired, and at the same time a rather fast and joyful life while in Toronto seemed to be the average existence of these worthies. But all the time they professed to be Liberals. A life of joy at the capital is open to any law-maker from the country who is willing to travel with the political agents of the franchise corporations and will join in "socking it to the cities."

These are the influences that have kept back public ownership, and these are the influences that will restrain if they possibly can the wave of public opinion in favor of public ownership which now prevails in Ontario, and which was made manifest on Thursday last. Ontario declared for public ownership, and by public ownership we mean not only public ownership of a national railway, public ownership in cities and towns, but public ownership as applied to country places. By means of public ownership a province like Ontario, enjoying immense resources in the way of water-power facilities, could distribute the cheapest power in the world to the great bulk of the farmers in this country. Thru public ownership the province of Ontario could give every farmer a telephone for less than \$10 a year. Thru public ownership a system of waterworks could be installed for nearly all the old and settled counties of Ontario. That would give most of the farmers a water service and drainage to his house, along his roads and in some of his fields. A legislature seized with the idea of public ownership could use its powers in the way of taxation to compel the railways to submit to the public regulation of their charges outside of any regulation that might be possible under federal law. Thru public ownership power could be generated at the Falls sufficient to run every railway car that now crosses Ontario, and in that way of itself could all the railway charges be regulated in the public interest. And there are many things yet to come in which public ownership would be of the greatest interest to the farmers as well as to the residents of the town.

The way to public ownership in all these matters is thru the legislature of Ontario. But if you desire to get public ownership from the legislature of Ontario you must elect men who are in favor of the principle first, last and always; and you must elect men who will see that representation by population is made the rule in that assembly, and that the people of the cities and towns who are especially interested in public ownership be given proper representation so that they may blaze a way for the application of the principle of public ownership on a larger and more national scale. As long as the legislature is constituted as it now is, and as long as the province has for an attorney-general a man like J. M. Gibson, who is the head of all the franchise-holding corporations in and around Hamilton, so long will these things continue. So long, too, as these private corporations control the legislative papers of the Liberal party, so long will an academic support of public ownership be the rule in these papers. There are a number of Conservative papers who are no better. The following editorial paragraph in yesterday's Globe is an illustration:

Just watch the Conservative newspapers which were so suddenly converted to public ownership begin to unload their strange and unwelcome cargo. Said The Ottawa Citizen two days after the fight: "The Toronto World sees in the vote of Thursday a decisive declaration in favor of public ownership. The World will be seeing a lot of other things if it does not brace up."

Then men who own The Ottawa Citizen and The Hamilton Spectator (the Southams, Limited), are the co-directors of Mr. Gibson in his Hamilton franchises and therefore the sworn enemies of public ownership. The Southams would sooner see the Tories never succeed than that public ownership should carry.

The Conservative party has now a the opportunity of making an issue on these lines between itself and the Liberal party as represented by the Ross-Gibson government. The Conservatives can put up a public-ownership candidate in every one of the constituencies. They can appeal to the record of Sir William Meredith and others who at one time fought the battle of the municipalities as against the private corporations in the legislature, and they can try and disown the activity of a section of the Conservative party in siding with Mr. Gibson and his friends in promoting corporation interests in the legislature. No longer can any Conservative who professes to be a believer in the verdict of last Thursday for public ownership in this province be a party to any one of Gibson's corporation projects in the legislature. If he does he is no friend of public ownership, but is the enemy of public ownership, and must be so regarded.

It is for the electors to scan every man who presents himself in the contest about to take place, and to question them, and to watch the newspapers, and to watch the ministers, and to watch the two parties, and to govern themselves accordingly. If public ownership carried Ontario by a majority of at least eight on Nov. 8, as against Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it ought to fairly sweep the province in the coming elections as against Gibson and Ross and other anti-public ownership men who have dominated this province for so many years and robbed the municipalities, the right and left of public franchises and forged galling yokes for the people who have to live in the cities. Now that they've put the yoke on the city man they will start in to put one on the farmer. The farmer's turn is coming. If Gibson and Ross have their way, and if they can get Conservatives to help them.

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