

\$4800 CASH,
Snap for immediate sale to close an estate: three brick houses near King and Bathurst; good value and good renters.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
24 Victoria Street, Toronto.

The Toronto World

OFFICES
Standard Bank Building, King and
Jordan, for rent January 1st, 1911. Ar-
range to suit requirements of tenants.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
24 Victoria Street, Toronto.

PROBS: Moderate winds; sea; a little higher temperature.

Senate Meeting Room
April 1-1903
SENATE P O

FOURTEEN PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 11 1910—FOURTEEN PAGES

30TH YEAR.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP'S GREAT WIN

**SOUND THE LOUD TIMBREL O'ER EGYPT'S DARK SEA,
JEHOVAH HAS TRIUMPHED, HIS PEOPLE ARE FREE.**

WHOLE COUNTRY SWEEPED OVER BY FIRE

Number of Dead Now Believed to Be Higher Than at First Supposed—The Flames Still Threaten Other Towns and Villages in Minnesota and Ontario.

ESTIMATED NUMBER DEAD:
400.
KNOWN TO BE DEAD: 75.
MISSING: 2000.
HOMELESS: 5000.
AMERICAN REFUGEES AT RAINY RIVER: 3000.
AREA OF BURNED DISTRICT: 25 by 30 miles.
PROPERTY LOSS: \$100,000,000.
CHIEF TIMBER LOSERS: Shevlin-Mathien Lumber Co., 150,000,000 feet; Rat Portage Lumber Co., 60,000,000 feet; Rainy River Lumber Co., 40,000,000 feet.
TOWNS AND VILLAGES DESTROYED: Beaudette, Spooner, Graceton, Swift, Pitt, Cedar Spur, Zippie, Myron, Malcolm.
TOWNS PARTIALLY DESTROYED: Rainy River, Longwood.
TOWNS THREATENED: Warroad, International Falls, Sprague, Man.
PLACES WHICH SENT FIRE-FIGHTERS: Winnipeg, Duluth, Fort William, Port Arthur, Roseau.
TENTS FOR HOMELESS: Sent by Canadian Government and the C. N. R.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—Hon. Allan Berg, United States commissioner and former secretary of State of Minnesota, who arrived on the special from the fire-swept district this morning, declared that conditions were such that very few settlers could have escaped, and he fears that the total loss of life will run to many hundreds. The work of collecting the dead in scattered homesteads over so wide an area of burned country will be very difficult. Fires are still burning, but the wind has dropped, checking their furious progress.

A refugee from Beaudette, who had lost everything and saved his wife and family with the utmost difficulty, said that the property loss would be very heavy, and, as insurance rates were high, about 7 per cent, much would not be covered by insurance. The big hotel had only \$2000 insurance. Not one building is left standing in either Beaudette or Spooner, but the old towns, situated some distance away, on the line of the Canadian Northern, escaped, as did that company's depot.

"It's Hell, Down There," said Freeman George Smith of the Duluth express on his arrival this morning. "If she keeps on the way she is going, there is going to be mighty little left of the population of that part of Minnesota. She has quieted down a little, but it just needs a puff of wind, and she is back again as bad as ever."

"There is one good thing, tho. It cannot ever reach the railway again, for all timber in that section is burned for miles around Beaudette and Spooner. The country is now as level as the prairie. Everything is swept away."

He added that the bridge between Beaudette and Pitt thru which half a dozen grain cars went Friday night, has been repaired temporarily.
Danger Not Passed.
Rainy River is one great concentration camp, fitted up as a temporary hospital, but the danger there has by no means passed.
The Winnipeg city council is holding a special meeting this evening to consider measures of relief for the sufferers. Mayor Evans received the following wire from Premier Roblin at Sparta, Wis., to-day: "Am sure generous-hearted Winnipeg is eager to contribute to relief of those suffering from terrible fires in Warroad and Rainy River districts. To that end we meet."

No Sign of Rain
At the Observatory late last evening it was reported that no rain had fallen in the Rainy River district during the day, and that from the present atmospheric conditions, little hope was held out for showers in the near future.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER



And They Cannot be Forced Apart.

PORTUGAL RESUMING AIR OF TRANQUILITY

Fetes Being Held in Honor of the New Republic—Manuel Going to England.

LISBON, Oct. 10.—The demonstrations at the capital are being paralleled in the provinces and the remote country districts. From everywhere come reports of fetes in honor of the new republic.
Tranquility prevails thruout the country. The normal life of the nation proceeds. Lisbon is resuming its ordinary appearance. Business routine has been resumed.
A monument to the victims of the revolution will be erected. The funerals of Professor Bombarda and Admiral Reis will be held on Sunday.
Official decrees expelling the Jesuits and declaring their property confiscated, and expelling foreign monks belonging to other orders were formally promulgated to-day.

The decree specifying that Portuguese members of religious orders other than Jesuits, who accept secularization, may remain in Portugal and return to their families, but those refusing to become secular must leave the country.
Antonio Almeida, the minister of the interior of the provisional government, is quoted in an interview as saying that the fighting with the monks was provoked by them, they having fired upon the soldiers and people from the windows of the monastery without a shot having been fired at them. The monks, he said, evidently planned a counter-revolution.

Going to England.
GIBRALTAR, Oct. 10.—King Manuel of Portugal and Queen Mother Amelie decided to-day to proceed to England. They will leave probably within a few days, but are undecided whether they will travel by land or sea.
The Italian warship Regina Elena arrived here to-day to take on board

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AU BERLIN!

Sir Henry Pellatt could hardly be restrained from sending a guest of honor to Public Ownership at Berlin to-day.
Adam was the first man. So he is to-day. Tell us, some of you silent men, why you are ashamed of Public Ownership, as if it were a poor relation!
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario will not be able to assist at the pressing of the Public Ownership button at Berlin to-day.
Who will mention Andrew Miscampbell's name at Berlin to-day? He proposed in the Ontario Legislature the first resolution in favor of public power from Niagara Falls.
The Hamilton Spectator, The Hamilton Times, The London Advertiser, The Toronto Globe, The Toronto Star, have all tried to hang Adam Beck's dog. And what an awful yellow dog they think Public Ownership to be!
Where is that great electric merger? They were going to take it up to Balmoral to see the King.

What the City Council Did Yesterday.

Appointed Dr. Charles Hastings medical health officer at \$5000 a year, the vote being 16 to 7.
Approved the widening and beautifying of University-avenue at a cost of \$20,000.
Declined to ask the Ontario Government to appoint an inspector of assessments.
Referred the vexed question of College-street, paving to the works committee.
Voted funds for the construction of a concrete bridge across Hanlan's Point lagoon to the western sandbar.
Endorsed the principle of having a commission operate the proposed municipal street railway lines in the suburbs.
Sent Controller Ward to attend the convention of the Interurban Railways Association at Atlantic City.

AT BERLIN TO-DAY

Premier, at 3 o'clock, will inaugurate Hydro-Power Service.
To-day is to be the big day in Berlin. At 12.30 two special trains leave for that city to attend the inauguration ceremonies and formal opening of Ontario's hydro-electric power system. One train is to leave London and the other Toronto, and, according to arrangements, the trains will arrive together.
It is expected that every member of the cabinet, with the exception of the attorney-general, will accompany the premier, Sir James Whitney, who is to do the button-pressing, and formally open the line for service.
The formalities are all to be conducted in the skating rink, which has been converted into an auditorium, and will remain in darkness until the light is turned on by the premier at three o'clock. The electrical display will be of a spectacular nature.
In the evening at the banquet the speeches are all to be brief, and it is expected that the special train will leave Berlin about ten o'clock and arrive in Toronto before midnight. All the cooking for the banquet spread is to be done by electricity from Niagara Falls.

STREET LIGHTING DELAYED

Owing to Company's Interference the City's Power Plant Will Not Be Ready.
That the delay in work on the municipal power plant due to the Toronto Electric Light Company's tactics of obstruction will probably prevent the city from taking over the street lighting immediately upon the expiration of the company's charter is not involved. The city can either use gas light or buy power from the Electric Light Company from day to day.

TAR, FEATHERS AND WHIP FOR PERSISTENT SWAIN

Young Man of Huntsville District Alleges Sweetheart's Family Abused Him Saturday Night.

HUNTSVILLE, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—Tar in liberal quantities, with feathers added for scenic effect, was applied to Charles Abner Baker, aged 21, who lives a few miles out of Huntsville, on Saturday night last. To-day Baker laid a complaint, and Chief of Police Watson of Huntsville served a summons on Thomas Spier, a well-known farmer of the district, calling him to court Wednesday to defend himself. Baker also alleges that during the evening the adornsment from his red marks still indicate where the hot stuff was. His clothes were ruined. They have been put in as evidence in the case.

According to Baker, Spier, the father of a young lady he has been keeping company with, objected to his suit. That led to a quarrel between the girl and her father. She left home and entered the employ of a town resident as a domestic. Enraged by the persistence of the pair Spier gave Baker three days in which to leave the country. But Baker did not go.

At the house Spier was reinforced by his wife and son. Then, alleges Baker, he was ordered to remove his coat and sweater and was tarred and feathered. After the operation his coat and sweater were attached to a cord, which was tightly tied around his neck. Then a long piece of clothesline was made into a noose and also put around his neck. Spier, sr., held the other end. The journey to Baker's home, about three miles away, was thereupon commenced. Spier followed and frequently covering for the shoulders is taking some risk. And this is the most dangerous part of the year in which to contract a cold. The Dineen Company is showing a very excellent collection of superb neck pieces in mink, Hudson Bay sable, and all soft textured furs. Write for the new catalogue if you have not time to call.

A RETROSPECT.

Oct. 11, 1778—Pondicherry was taken by the English.
1797—Admiral Duncan won a great victory off Camperdown.
Look Out for the Early Cold.
Time now that you looked to your small furs for fall wear. Going out these evenings without a comfortable covering for the shoulders is taking some risk. And this is the most dangerous part of the year in which to contract a cold. The Dineen Company is showing a very excellent collection of superb neck pieces in mink, Hudson Bay sable, and all soft textured furs. Write for the new catalogue if you have not time to call.

LAURIER REPLIES TO "TORONTO JINGOES"

Premier Says He is Accused of Treason in Wishing to Negotiate Treaty of Reciprocity—Hopes That Negotiations Will Result Well All Round.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—Given a rousing welcome by his compatriots in the Monument National to-night, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, speaking in French, made caustic references to the present organization of the Conservative party, warmly defended the government's navy bill, and got after Henri Bourassa in lively fashion.

Altho Sir Wilfrid did not begin speaking until 10 o'clock, he held his audience until the close of the evening. He led up to a reference to the tariff negotiations by denouncing those who accused him at various times of "treason," and continuing:

"In fact, I have been accused of that all my life. In 1896 I was accused of treason towards my race and towards my religion, because I recognized the rights of the federal government not to impose on a sister province a system of schools which they did not want."
"And now I am accused of treason again by the jingoes of Toronto, by the imperial jingoes, of the crime of violating the national integrity and of wishing to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States."

"The first aim is Prosperity. The first duty of a country is to work for its prosperity, and I submit that in this action we are doing that which is likely to become prosperity to this country. And if it is treason to work for this end, then I am ready to accept that reproach."
"On the other hand, we must not forget that we are behind the United States in the matter of industrial development by at least 50 years. I believe it is possible to make a treaty with the United States which will not only be of great advantage to us, but would not have a treaty which was not at least equally profitable to one as to the other."

Raps Conservative Party.
In expressing an appreciation of the welcome accorded him, Sir Wilfrid said that, while in the west, he had often thought, in the course of some of the manifestations, that it would have been impossible to meet with any superior, but it gave him pleasure to say that all he had seen in the west did not compare with this demonstration by the people of his own province.

"But gentlemen, however flattering this welcome may be, the principal opportunity which this occasion affords to me, in my opinion, is to outline the political situation of our country. I come here to discuss with you, calmly, the questions which, at the present time, ought to occupy the attention of our people."
"In the provinces of the west, the question will be fiscal, and the lowering of the tariff."
"In Ontario, at least in certain portions of Ontario, it will be the lowering of the tariff, and the increasing of the tariff."

"Also, war will be made on the government, on the question of the navy, with the assertion that the navy is going to lead us not to the enslaving of our province, but to the separation of Canada from Great Britain. This violent section comprises the Pharisees of Canadian Catholicism, those who have constituted themselves the defenders of the religion which no one attacked, those who handle the holy water sprinkler as tho it were a club; those who have arrogated to themselves the monopoly of orthodoxy; those, finally, by whom the people, with their picturesque language, are designated under the name of Castors."

"To this group have been joined certain young Liberals whom chance of birth has thrown into the ranks of the

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A DAY OF TRIUMPH AT LAST.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea, Jehovah has triumphed, his people are free.
This well-known and lofty couplet refers to a supreme incident in the history of the chosen people, but we do not think we misuse it when we apply it to the fact that the great principle of public ownership has triumphed to-day in this Province of Ontario, and that it, to our mind, more than any other principle, points a way to the freeing of the people of Canada from the tyranny or the prospect of the tyranny of privilege, from the tyranny of extortionate tolls for public utilities, for the great necessities of life.

The cause of public ownership, a principle more or less new in this province, has triumphed in spite of the most persistent, unfair, unjustified opposition. It has triumphed in spite of the so-called Liberal party of this province; it has triumphed in spite of the opposition in the legislature of the province, and the leader of that opposition; it has triumphed in spite of Senator Jaffray and The Toronto Globe; it has triumphed in spite of the opposition of Sir Henry Pellatt and the Toronto Electric Light Co.; it has triumphed in spite of the persistent and continuous opposition of Colonel John M. Gibson of Hamilton, who was attorney-general in the Ross government, when the electric interests began to shape up as enemies of public rights; and in spite of the opposition of the Cataract Power Company, of which Colonel Gibson was the head; in spite also of the opposition of men who were in office, and yet were ashamed of the principle of public ownership, who were associated with the government when it declared in favor of the hydro-electric policy, and yet who sought to help men to parliament who declared themselves opponents of the proposition; most of all, in spite of quite a number of prominent Conservatives, who, while they could say nothing in favor of the principle, were very active in secret work against that principle. It triumphs also in spite of the opposition of Liberal papers from The Globe downward. We do not know in the whole history of Canada of anything that was so discreditable as the attitude of The Hamilton Times, The London Advertiser, The Stratford Beacon, The Toronto Star, and the attitude of other Liberal papers in this province against this great principle. Only one thing more discreditable than their record is the record of Conservative papers like The Hamilton Spectator, which stands convicted of opposing this Conservative principle; a paper well-known to have been in a steady and consistent conspiracy to keep Mr. Gibson (Liberal), when he was attorney-general in the Ross government, large interests in the Cataract Co., and from that day to this the Conservative Spectator has been the steady foe of hydro-electric power for the municipalities. And this great principle of public ownership applied to power has triumphed in spite of the offers of the Cataract Power Co. and the Toronto Electric Light Co. to give power to the municipalities at hydro-electric prices. "We have seen many cases of moral obliquity, but nothing the equal of this; that if they could not kill the hydro-electric, then they would accept its prices for their own goods." But there was much more opposition than what we have related to this principle. There was opposition at Montreal, there was opposition at Ottawa. It can safely be said that the Laurier administration has been favoring the private corporations as against the provincial proposition. It can safely be said that the heads of the leading financial corporations in Toronto have steadfastly opposed the public power proposition. Sir Edmund Walker has been fit to object to the principle all thru his career in Toronto, and to join in the general attack of stigmatizing the public as being unworthy and incapable of looking after a matter of this kind. That has been the worst attack yet made because it rests on the idea that local self-government in a British country cannot be attained. It does not believe, for instance, that what the people of England have done, we can do, successfully run and administer a public ownership proposition. They say the people are corrupt. We say, if they are corrupt in instances, it has been by means of the money of corporations seeking public franchises or holding them, and seeking to prevent legislation that would regulate them.

Well, in spite of all this opposition, the day of triumph has arrived, and to-day Sir James Whitney presses the button that will distribute power to a number of western towns, soon to be followed by many others, including Toronto. As far as we can gather, the plan for the distribution of the power, both as to transmission lines and as to local lines in the municipalities, is the transmission lines and as to local lines, constructed at a reasonable expense, and the work even more satisfactory in these respects than if done for a private corporation.
The price of power has already tumbled because of this policy, and it will tumble down lower because of further expansion; and while no attack is made on private enterprises, private enterprises will have to follow in the wake of the hydro-electric in reducing prices if they wish to keep in business. There is to be no feeling of the public by cornering the supply of power in Ontario and distributing it at enormous prices, as anthracite coal was cornered by the private railway corporations of Pennsylvania and forever doled out to the public at twice what it should command. Ontario has been freed from any such tyranny by the Whitney-Beck policy, and this we regard as the greatest bit of progressive legislation in the history of Canada for many and many a day. It is a new form of National Policy, brought much nearer to the people, and its good work, we trust, is only beginning. It is national work, and a new national party in Canada, the salvation of all North America turns on these new, progressive national policies.

Turn and survey for a moment the condition of affairs in the United States. That which is the greatest republic the world has ever seen, and which promised to do most for the improvement of humanity, finds itself to-day in a most wretched condition. Social disorder, economic disturbance of all kinds threatens that the greatest of nations exists. Never was there such a war against privilege waged as is now being waged by Roosevelt and the insurgent senators and congressmen, and the great body of the people against these privileged interests. So bad is the situation that it is best described in the words of Governor Hughes, who said not long ago that the United States would have to be made over again. The interests rule the country, instead of the Country ruling the interests, and the future looks like a lifelong struggle for freedom.

We have seen the leaders vindicated the principle of public ownership in connection with power, and we may thereby avoid some of the troubles now pressing in the United States.
We boldly assert the doctrine that the distribution of power and light and heat, of local traction, of gas, of water, and things of this kind ought all to be municipally owned and administered for the benefit of the public, not owned by private corporations, administered for the benefit of shareholders; that the underlying principle in public utilities should be service and not profit; should be enjoyment of the utilities by the greatest number of people at the least possible cost, not their limitation to the fewest number of people at the highest prices.

Yes, the cause has won, the people have triumphed. A thing has been vindicated that will help to avoid some of the awful complications that now assail the United States and which threaten soon to demoralize our country if not checked.
If we give credit to any one citizen, we do it by the simple statement that we believe the people of Ontario appreciate the patriotic services of Adam Beck. And Sir James Whitney has a fine opportunity to-day to say so on behalf of the people.

The cause of the people, the rights of the people, are more than the cause of the interests, or the rights of capital. And when we say this we avoid all suggestion of confiscation.
Take off your hats, oh you people of Ontario, to Public Ownership and to Adam Beck if you care to. Sir Henry Pellatt had his turn last week.

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