

SACRIFICE SALE
 Detached, five-roomed cottage, West End, lot 20x113 to lane. Excellent chance for expressman. \$200 cash.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
 Realty Brokers - 28 Victoria

The Toronto World

"Maltese Cross" Rubbers

PROBS—Fresh to strong westerly to northerly winds, turning cold; light snow.

TEN PAGES—MONDAY MORNING DECEMBER 16 1907—TEN PAGES

27TH YEAR

Carry the Power Bylaw---It Will Not Add to Your Taxes

ELLIOTT BOX FACTORY IN RUINS DISASTROUS FIRE EARLY SUNDAY MORNING DOZEN BUILDINGS BADLY SCORCHED

Whole Place Ablaze Before Fire Discovered
 ---Total Loss Will Be About \$170,000---Firemen Called Away to \$18,000 Blaze at Williamson's Planing Mill at Woodbine---3 Other Fires.

Every fire company in the city got a dose of heavy work, most of them a double dose, during Saturday and Sunday, there being three serious blazes.

The worst, early Sunday morning, totally destroyed the Elliott Paper Box Manufacturing Company on Richmond and Nelson-streets, badly damaged the St. Andrew's Institute, and more or less damaged a dozen residences. While this conflagration was in full swing a general alarm was turned in for a fire which was sweeping thru the Williamson Planing Mill, at Queen-street and Woodbine-avenue, and half a dozen sections had to pick up hurriedly and start on a three-mile run thru the deep snow. Also the mill is a total loss, the firemen saved the adjoining lumber yards.

During Saturday's blizzard, west end firemen were busy at Hor-top's flour and feed establishment on Dufferin-street, where 200 tons of hay were burned. The alarm went in at 7.53 a.m. and was struck out at 5.01 p.m.

Late Sunday afternoon there were two minor fires, one in Yorkville and the other downtown.

Fire, which had possession of the whole building and was bursting thru the roof before an alarm was sent in, early Sunday morning, totally destroyed the Elliott Paper Box Manufacturing Company, 223 to 225 West Richmond-street, at a loss estimated:

On Building	\$35,000
Stock and Plant	\$115,000
Total	\$150,000
Insurance	\$121,000
Employs Out of Work	190

Surrounding property also suffered to the following extent:

St. Andrew's Institute	\$2500
Geo. Kitchen, residence	\$2000
Sam Steinhart, residence	\$2400
Mrs. M. Woods, residence	\$10,000
Mrs. S. Dale, residence	\$2000
Half a dozen houses on Nelson-street, windows broken and front scorched.	

The fire discovered itself about 1 o'clock, when it suddenly lit up the southern section of the city. So great was the glare that the first alarm sent in at 12.58 for the fire was from box No. 74 at Teraulay and Hayter-streets, fully a mile to the north. An alarm from box 43, at Queen and Beverley-streets, followed at 1.06. The firemen, once out of the stations, followed up the reflection.

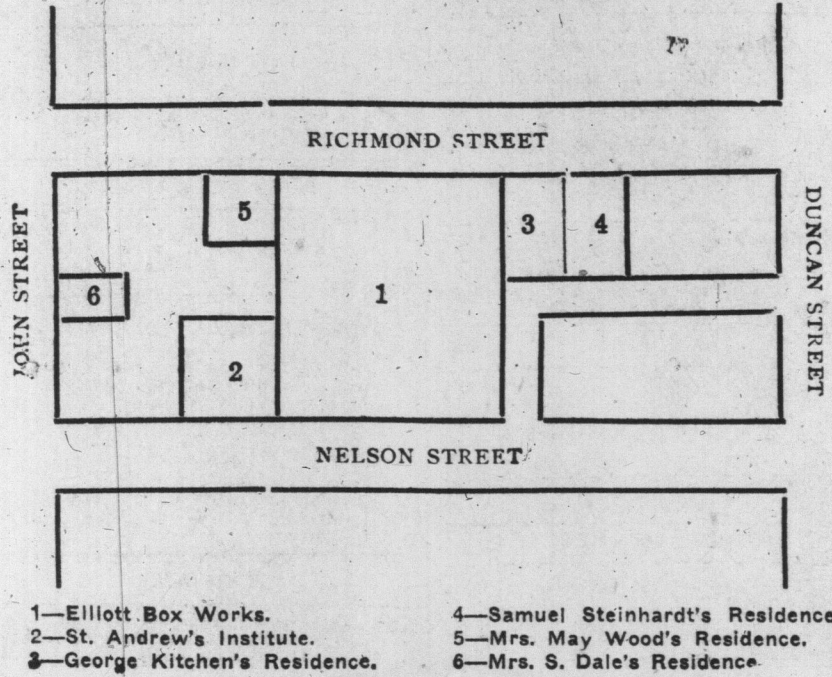
A Hot Time.
 "It was the hottest fire we've ever had, and I don't know how the men managed to stand it," said Chief Thompson yesterday. "The factory was in flames from top to bottom, and fire was coming out everywhere when I got there, and I wasn't slow either."
 "I was afraid we were going to have a conflagration, and the only thing we could do was to get right into it. We had to put out the fire in other buildings before we could use them as vantage points to get at the factory."
 "Why, it was so hot that we had to roll in snow and slush and water to maintain our position. The boys had to put up with it for longer periods than I did, and, really, I don't know how they stood it."

The factory was a three-story building, with a frontage of about 75 feet on Richmond-street and the same on Nelson-street, to which it extended back. With few partitions, and with most inflammable contents, the building was a roaring furnace. The caretaker of the St. Andrew's Institute, adjoining on Nelson-street, was awakened by the glare and saw the flames coming from the windows apparently before an alarm had been sent in.

When the first section arrived—Queen-street—just around the corner, a general alarm was sent in and apparatus from all parts of the city was brought out. Chief Thompson was ably assisted by Deputy Chief Noble, District Chiefs Smedley and Smith and Assistant Dis-

Continued on Page 7.

WHERE THE FIRE RAGED.



- 1—Elliott Box Works.
- 2—St. Andrew's Institute.
- 3—George Kitchen's Residence.
- 4—Samuel Steinhart's Residence.
- 5—Mrs. May Wood's Residence.
- 6—Mrs. S. Dale's Residence.

LET EVERYBODY MAKE A STUDY OF MINING

Explorer Tyrrell Says That is the Only Hope for the Future of Industry.

A strong argument for greater attention to the mineral resources of Canada was made by J. B. Tyrrell before the Canadian Institute on Saturday evening, in pointing out that the United States mineral production was about 20 times that of Canada. This, he hoped, would be equalled before the close of this century if Canadians woke up.

Probably one-half of all Canada was limited to mineral ores for the possible production of wealth and consequently our national progress depended very largely on their discovery and development, while it became the positive duty of all good Canadians to take an intelligent interest in mining affairs, he said.

Those who invested in mining company shares merely to play the market were not acting as the friends of the mining industry, but were simply introducing into what was a very considerable industrial enterprise, the worst methods of the real estate agent.

If they wished to be true friends of this great industry, they should give a reasonable amount of time to the careful study of the subject by reading standard works and magazines on mining, as well as one of the brightest and best mining journals on the continent, which was published in this city. The readers in the public schools should also contain authoritative descriptive articles, in order that the children might learn of the great heritage of mineral wealth awaiting them for development. Lectures on mining should be regularly delivered in the city and in the university summer schools.

They Rushed In.
 Ignorance of the first principles of mining, made possible the sale of worthless mining stocks, and though had been lost in this manner in the last 12 months to pay for such educational courses during the next 20 years. Both the Dominion and the province should establish information bureaus, where the general public could freely obtain reliable information regarding the character of our mineral wealth, while the government should arrange for low railway fares for both students and prospectors; in this way prospecting might be even made fashionable and popular among those who were taking their holidays.

If prizes were offered for the best collection of minerals, many new localities might be made known. To make a beginning Mr. Tyrrell offered \$100 as a prize for the best collection of Ontario's minerals obtained next summer, and a gentleman of his acquaintance, whose name he could not yet give, was prepared to offer as much in connection with the mineral development of northern Ontario. He hoped before the end of the year to hear of three or four more similar offers.

The Great Clay Belt.
 Mr. Tyrrell, in discussing the possibilities of the great northern portion of this Dominion, in which he had spent many of the best years of his life, said that so vast was this territory that those who had made a special study of it knew little of it except its immensity.

To the north, near the height of land and watershed, were to be found 25,000 square miles of rich clay land, which, when cleared and drained, would grow the finest possible quality of wheat, and probably No. 1 hard, so that within the limits of this province and within a day's journey of this city, would yet, in all probability, be produced 150 million bushels of No. 1 hard wheat.

A resolution, prepared by Prof. MacKenzie and Dr. King, urging the establishment of a filtration basin, will be presented to the newly elected city council by a strong deputation chosen from among the members of the institute.

Continued on Page 7.

WOULD BUILD DIRECT LINE.
 HAMILTON, Dec. 15.—(Special).—The Hamilton Radial Company are asking for an amendment to the city council to build direct from Brantford to London, Chatham and Windsor, instead of going around by St. Thomas.

CHEAPER GAS; PUBLIC OWNS THE PLANT.
 ST. THOMAS, Dec. 14.—The city council will reduce the price of gas from \$1.15 to \$1 per 1000. The municipal plant will show a big surplus of earnings over disbursements.

And Mayoralty Aspirant East End Conservatives Favor Must Have Municipal Experience.
 The executives of the First and Second Ward Conservative Associations met in Oddfellows' Hall, Broadway-avenue, Saturday night, when the following resolution was passed:
 Whereas it has been reported in the public press and otherwise that the Conservatives of Toronto are supporting a certain candidate for the mayor's chair for 1908;
 Therefore, we, the executive com-

Haven't Endorsed a Candidate
 mities of Wards One and Two, Liberal-Conservative Associations, at a joint meeting wish to make the following announcement:
 (1) No Conservative Association in the City of Toronto has directly or otherwise endorsed any candidate or candidates for municipal office;
 (2) The election will be conducted this year as other years, in so far as the strictly non-partisan manner.
 "We are strongly of the opinion that the mayor for 1908 should be a man of large municipal experience and thoroughly conversant with the important questions, i.e., pure water supply, sewage disposal, level crossings, viaduct scheme, cheap power and light, etc., which have been in consideration by our city council for the past few years."

Therefore, we, the executive com-



LITTLE 'ENRY' (about to hang up stockings) : It's long, but it's got such a doosid big 'ole in it.

Two Cents a Mile is Near

The law that gave the people of Great Britain a penny-a-mile railway travel is the same as the law that imposed a penny-a-mile train on the Grand Trunk. But they enforced the law in England; and soon the railways improved the service and applied the cheap rate to all their trains for the reason that it paid and because the public wanted it.

Had the law been applied in Canada, a penny a mile would long ago have been universal here in the same way.

But it is not too late to begin the work. The Grand Trunk will now have to put on a penny-a-mile service between Toronto and Montreal, and their timetable requirements are so varied that, as a matter of fact, there will have to be a penny-a-mile car on every train. And the equipment will have to be decent and the car of a class that can go with the faster running trains.

Something else also follows: The Railway Act that we now have declares, in effect, that no railway operating under it can discriminate against any one section; in other words, if it gives a penny a mile from Montreal to Toronto, it must give it from Toronto to Detroit—there must be equality of passenger rates all over its system.

Something else also follows: if the Grand Trunk gives a penny a mile, then, by the law of competition, the Canadian Pacific and all other lines must follow suit.

Therefore, two-cent-a-mile railway travel is now in sight for all Canada. Let the people demand a two-cent rate from here to Montreal to begin with.

Get in any kind of car they put you in, and then protest. The courts are bound to see, the Railway Commission is bound to see, that you get proper cars.

Let everyone demand these two-cent tickets and start the ball rolling.

Two-cent-a-mile clubs ought to be formed in every town on the Grand Trunk between Toronto and Montreal: all members pledged to use only two-cent tickets, and then watch how soon the coon will come down.

The World expects that the order of the Railway Commission for the two-cent rate will go into force at once.

SEN. JAFFRAY MAKES REPLY

Denies Any Connection With the Electrical Development Company.

Late last night The World received the following letter from Senator Robert Jaffray, in reply to some gentle criticisms The World saw fit to offer for his admission on Saturday last.

Editor World: My attention has been directed to a statement in Saturday's World as follows:
 "If any newspaper in this country has waxed eloquent, and waxed fervently, against rings, it has been this Globe newspaper."
 "And yet it is this same Globe newspaper that is the chief organ of the electric ring afforded in fighting the Whitney public power policy, and when it is fighting for the Nicholls-Pellatt-Jaffray power ring it is fighting also for the Standard Oil ring, that now controls the price of all the coal oil used in Canada."
 "Robert Jaffray, president and power editor of The Globe, is a director of one or more of the electric companies."
 "Robert Jaffray, power editor of The Globe, is the Robert Jaffray, Niagara Falls Park Commissioner, who signed as such a concession giving the Electrical Development Co. (owned by his friends and associates) 125,000 horse power additional, thus doubling their first concession, and which Mr. Whitney promptly refused to ratify, notwithstanding that he was urged to do so in a most impressive way by an editorial in The Globe, inspired by this same Robert Jaffray."
 "Behold Jaffray, power commissioner, giving away concessions to Jaffray, director of the power ring, and Jaffray, power editor of The Globe, urging the legislature to hurry up and ratify the grant!"
 "And behold the same Jaffray now telling the people of Toronto that Man-ager Wright (of Director Jaffray's light and power company) will give them cheaper power and light than can a public-owned system that is based on service, and not on profit, and on investment, interest on the bonds actually expended in the work, and on exorbitant dividends on millions and millions of bonds, sold at extravagant prices, and on other millions and millions of watered stock, and of still other millions of water that will be injected into the ring's propositions if they once get the cities of Ontario in their power."
 "We have seen many instances of public depravity in this country, but never such a glaring instance as that of Robert Jaffray, as above set out, and of The Globe newspaper preaching against rings, and at the same time being the organ and mouthpiece of the two worst rings that ever came to Canada."
 "Some of my friends have been ad-

Continued on Page 6.

IRON HAND FALLS HARD ON MEN OF DOUBT

Struck For Liberty, Will Toil in Mines, Go to Siberia or Be Forever Exiled From Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 14.—Sentence was pronounced this afternoon upon the Social-Democratic members of the lower house, whose members of the indirect cause of the dissolution of the second Douma. The punishment inflicted is unexpectedly heavy. Eight deputies, including Annikin, Annimoff, Dshaparidze and Prince Tzerelli, are condemned to five years' labor in the mines and subsequent deportation to Siberia; nine others, including Batacheff, Boloussé and Kirtenko, are sent to the mines for four years and then will be deported. Ten deputies are sent into perpetual exile in Siberia. Many other correspondingly heavy sentences were imposed.

The leader of the military organization, Spasnikoff, and two women, Mme. Morozova and Mme. Subbotina, shared the heaviest sentences, five years in the mines and deportation, while six soldiers who were accused of agitating among their comrades, are given four years in the mines and deportation. Ten deputies who succeeded in proving that they were not connected with the Socialist organization, were acquitted. Among the men condemned are three noblemen. Their sentences must be approved by the emperor.

The deputies were accused of forming an organization, the aims of which are the overthrow of the existing government, and the institution of republic; the specifications declared they had incited the soldiers to mutiny and the populace to insurrection.

"The severity of the sentences has created a bad impression. It is taken for granted, however, that some of those convicted will ultimately manage to escape Siberia."

They were tried by the judicial section of the senate, the highest tribunal in Russia, the gist of the formal charge being high treason. Counsel for the defence concentrated his argument to prove that the Social Democracy is a legitimate political party, openly professing its tenets through the civilized press, and expecting to see them realized thru the ballot and not by means of conspiracy. The procurator, however, successfully maintained the original accusation. A committee of the second douma, composed of leading lawyers, which investigated the charges, was given no opportunity to submit its report, as the douma was abruptly adjourned, and its members dispersed. This committee vouched, however, that the charges were unsubstantial in character.

Trial Proceeds in Secret.
 The present trial proceeded in secret, neither the names of the Social Democrats, nor their attorneys being present, and the public was refused admittance. No reports were issued, and ingenious fiction was resorted to. In order to comply with the requirements of the law, that sentence be pronounced with open doors, the doors were opened, but the police kept everybody out of the room, with the exception of the trial board and the prosecutors.

"During the progress of their trial, the impeached deputies have received telegrams from their colleagues in the British house of commons, and the French, Italian and German chambers."

IF NOT, WHY NOT?
 Now that Senator Jaffray, power editor of The Globe, has got his letter to The World off his mind, will he be kind enough to say whether he proposes to vote for the power bylaw or not? If he is not going to vote for it, will he tell the people why?

SMOKE SMELLS SOON DEPART.
 There are many business concerns that the natural inconvenience coming from an unfortunate neighbor's fire would almost paralyze, but not so with Dineen's, whose immense stock is mostly immune from the ravages of Phoenix, excepting, of course, that which is on display. But smoke might cause a little deterioration in values, particularly in furs, and the smoke soon wears off. All furs subjected to Thursday morning's blaze will be sold right out now, at the prices which will please the customer. Call in at Dineen's, Yonge and Temperance-streets, to-day, and see where you can certainly save a lot of money and accumulate a lot of satisfaction.

If You Cannot Buy The World from Your Newsdealer, Telephone Main 252 and Order It Delivered at Your Home.