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The Toronto World

TWELVE PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 16 1907—TWELVE PAGES

"MALTESE CROSS" INTERLOCKING RUBBER TILING furnishes the most beautiful color schemes and an almost unlimited variety of decorative designs. THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO. of Toronto, Limited.

PROBS: Moderate winds; fair; about same temperature.

Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Suits



Prices of lines, fine and brown; in this suit, as worn in this suit, from 6 5-8 to 8 98c

Prices of jackets, perfect 14 to 17, regular 89c bound edges, all 59c solid leather cast-iron Wednesday 21c

Prices of suits, 98c

Prices of coats, 98c

Prices of shoes, 98c

Prices of hats, 98c

Prices of gloves, 98c

Prices of stockings, 98c

Prices of underwear, 98c

Prices of shoes, 98c

Prices of suits, 98c

Prices of coats, 98c

FEARFUL EXPLOSION BLOTS OUT FONTANET WITH AWFUL RESULTS

Probably 50 People Are Dead, More Than 600 Injured and Town is Practically Annihilated ---Shock Was Felt 200 Miles.

40,000 KEGS OF POWDER EXPLODED

FONTANET, Ind., Oct. 15.—Fontanet was practically destroyed today by the explosion of the plant of the Dupont Powder Co. The dead number from 25 to 50. More than 600 persons were injured, and every building in the town was wholly or partially leveled to the ground.

Where stood a thriving and busy town of 1000 people this morning, to-night there is ruin and scattered wreckage.

The dead and more seriously injured have been taken away. Five hundred inhabitants, all more or less injured, remain to gather their scattered household goods, and sleep under tents and on cots, guarded by soldiers of the state.

SEVEN MILLS BLEW UP.

Without warning, the powder mills, seven in number, blew up at 9.15 this morning. They employed 200 men, and of these 75 were at work when the first explosion occurred in the press mill. In quick succession, the glazing mill, the two coining mills and the powder magazine blew up, followed by the cap mill. In the magazine, situated several hundred yards from the mills, were stored 40,000 kegs of powder. When it blew up, the concussion was felt nearly 200 miles away.

Farmhouses two miles away and schoolhouses equally distant were torn to pieces and their occupants injured. A passenger train on the Big Four Railroad, four miles away, had every coach window broken, and several passengers were injured by flying glass.

THREE DISTINCT EXPLOSIONS.

The mills went up with three distinct explosions, followed 90 minutes later by a fourth, even more serious than the others, when the magazine went up. Immediately following the explosion the wreckage caught fire, and the inhabitants of the town, who rushed to the rescue of the mill employees, were powerless to aid those in the ruins. They worked frantically, in constant danger from possible succeeding explosions, unmindful of their ruined homes. Eighteen bodies, burned and mangled, were carted to a protected spot to await identification, while the badly injured, numbering upward of 50, were put on a special train and were taken to Terre Haute.

Business Blocks Totally Destroyed.

The mills were located one mile south of the town. With the explosion the employees ran for safety, but most of them were killed or wounded by the quick following explosions in the other mills. When the heat from the burning mills exploded the giant powder magazine, practically destroying the town by the concussion, many of those engaged in rescue work were badly injured and several killed.

General Superintendent A. B. Monahan of the plant was killed while sitting in his office, and his wife and sister-in-law were killed in their home, some distance away. That the death list is not far greater is due to the fact that the people of the town had left their homes at the first explosion, and were not in them when the explosion of the 40,000 kegs of powder in the magazine came.

Among the buildings totally destroyed in the town were the Methodist church, the Christian church, the depot, all business blocks, including a large block just completed, a large warehouse and homes. The main street fronts were blown away, while in others the roofs were torn off, the sides blown out or they were left a confused mass of collapsed wreckage.

A Big Four Railroad freight train on the switch leading to the mills was partly destroyed by the explosion, and the wreckage caught fire. Engineer Chas. Wells was badly burned, and received a fracture of the right leg.

School Buildings Destroyed.—Three school buildings were destroyed, two at Fontanet, and one at Coalbluff, two miles away. All were filled with school children, and every one of them was more or less injured by the collapse of the buildings.

A four-room schoolhouse was torn to pieces and not one of the two hundred children escaped unhurt. None were fatally hurt. The school building at Coalbluff was turned over and collapsed. The teacher and 90 pupils were more or less injured.

The force of the explosion destroyed all telephone communication with outside towns, and was with great difficulty that aid was summoned.

Terre Haute and Brazil sent physicians and nurses with supplies in carriages and automobiles across the country while special trains were made up and run over the Big Four Railroad for the care of the injured.

The Governor Hanly at Indianapolis ordered the Terre Haute Company of the Indiana National Guards here to patrol the ruined district and protect life and property. The governor arrived this evening about the time the soldiers reached here. He is with him seven hundred tents and cots for the use of the homeless.

AN INEXPENSIVE LUXURY.

The comfort of a cap is appreciated by men everywhere. Dismantling the hat racks are headquarters for caps in Toronto, one very popular line being the close-fitting Varsity Cap in plain effects and fancy tweed checks. These and the natty tweed Golf Caps in a wide range of fancy patterns sell from 50c up. All colors of Cravenette Automobile Caps set at \$2. The leather Auto Caps are \$1.50. The American Driving Cap, blue, brown and grey tweed mixtures, with fur band inside, \$1. You should have a cap.

INFANT'S DEATH LIED AT DOOR OF 'DOCTOR'

Coroner Cotton Will Consult With Attorney Drayton as to Prosecution of Woodhouse.

The death of Evelyn Gertrude Greig, the five-days-old child who died at the General Hospital Sept. 28, was last night laid at the door of T. Mortimer Woodhouse, electro-therapeutist, by the coroner's jury enquiring into the death. This morning Coroner J. Milton Cotton will consult with Crown Attorney Drayton as to the criminal prosecution of Woodhouse. The following is the jury's verdict:

"That the infant child, Greig, came to her death at Toronto General Hospital on Sept. 28 by premature birth, caused by the unskillful treatment of the mother by T. Mortimer Woodhouse."

This verdict was rendered after hearing the testimony of Woodhouse, who admitted a breach of the Medical Act, in that he treated patients for disease for hire. He claimed to be a doctor under the laws of the State of Oklahoma, where he admitted he had never been, but had secured the degree from the Thomason Medical College, Allentown, Pa.

Woodhouse conducts an electrical treatment institute on College-street. His treatment is of the hearsay variety, as he said that he takes the patient's word for the disease, its nature, its improvement or the reverse, and its cure.

Under County Crown Attorney Drayton's questioning he showed that his knowledge of electricity was scarcely elementary, and Coroner Cotton's examination gave his medical knowledge the same standing.

He professed to treat chronic nervous and skin diseases, but admitted that he had treated almost any other disease. Patients had been recommended to him by city physicians.

His treatment in this case he called the "Scheffer" system, which consists in passing a strong galvanic current thru the patient's chest, and the amperage was indicated as five milliamperes. He admitted that he did not know the voltage which passed thru the patient's body.

Dr. Johnson testified that the voltage was the important and dangerous factor in a case of this sort, and that a heavy voltage would cause a muscular contraction which was apt to produce dangerous results.

Dr. Johnson also said that a physician's first duty in a case of this sort would be to determine definitely the real condition of the patient before giving any treatment whatsoever.

SAUSAGES AND PUDDING GROUND FOR A DIVORCE

Wave of Suits Has Struck Pittsburgh Where 126 Mismatched Couples Ask Release.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15.—A wave of divorce suits has struck Pittsburgh. To-day common pleas courts Nos. 1, 2 and 3 started to hear the woes of 126 mismatched couples, all of whom are desirous to be freed of their matrimonial ties. Of the cases that are being heard, twelve have brought the action in eighty-two of them, while forty-four husbands have made charges against their wives. Each of the 126 cases was scheduled for trial this morning.

Most of the women charged their husbands with cruelty and infidelity, while most of the men charged their wives with unmanageable tempers.

Mrs. Anna M. Hodge had the most peculiar grievance of any of the women. She said her husband would not give her anything to eat but sausages and rice pudding.

LORD BISHOP OF LONDON PREACHED TO WALL STREET

His Second Appearance in the Financial District Under Unique Conditions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Standing on a temporary platform, where an office desk served as a pulpit, and with his back to the sombre grey front of the old custom house, the Lord Bishop of London preached the Gospel in the open air of Wall-street at noon to-day.

It was the second appearance in the financial district of Right Rev. Arthur Foley Winston-Ingman, and while all who could get into Trinity Church heard him before, a multitude that filled the street from curb to curb listened to-day. It was a unique sight.

KEEP YELLOW PEOPLE OUT SAYS JOE MARTIN

Was in Vancouver at the Time of the Riots and Says Reports Not Exaggerated.

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—(Special).—Hon. Joseph Martin of Vancouver, commonly called "Fighting Joe," is in the city on supreme court business. He states he was in Vancouver at the time of the riots, and the newspaper reports were not at all exaggerated.

"There is only one solution to the Asiatic trouble on the coast, and that is to keep the yellow race out of the country," says Mr. Martin.

POLITICALLY SHABBY



DEACON LAURIER: Looks ter me, chil, dat if I's gwine ter any mo' receptions I's gotter git some new clothes.

HON. A. B. AYLESWORTH MUST RETIRE FROM THE MINISTRY

Specialists Declare That Impairment of Hearing is Permanent—May Pave the Way for Sir William Mulock's Return.

Friends of the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth will regret to see in the news of his growing hardness of hearing, the first intimation of his early enforced retirement from public life.

For years Mr. Aylesworth has suffered from aural ailments, being wholly deaf in one ear. Physicians say his trouble is chronic catarrh of the middle ear, and that his hearing is almost gone, and that little hope can be held out for lasting improvement.

His physical disabilities preclude his long retention of office as minister of justice, and almost immediately must put an end to his public career. He has open to him, however, a large opportunity in his profession of law as a consulting counsellor.

One who is associated with him in many legal matters said to the World yesterday: "I expect to see Mr. Aylesworth resign from the government in a very few months and return to private practice of his profession. There is much for him to do which has been left undone by reason of his elevation to the cabinet."

Should Mr. Aylesworth retire, who will take his place? Good political authority suggests the Hon. Mr. Lemieux as minister of justice, tho there may be some prominent Liberal lawyer in Ontario not yet identified with active politics who could be called in by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

North York would again be thrown open. Is it possible that Sir William Mulock will step down from the bench and become minister of justice and North York's representative? With public ownership proclaimed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it would seem that Sir William's time has come again.

ALLEGED MAIL ROBBER CAPTURED WITH GOODS

Man Accused of Postoffice Burglary at North Sydney Arrested at Summerside, P.E.I.

NORTH SYDNEY, N.S., Oct. 15.—(Special).—With \$2955 out of \$3600, two watches and a diamond ring in his possession, John S. Macdonald was arrested at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, this afternoon, charged with having committed the robbery of a postoffice bag containing \$3500 and four registered letters, was by Postmaster Wheeler, Charlottetown, assisted by Detective Bradley of the same place. The prisoner was visiting his parents, who live near Summerside, and was totally unaware that the officers were after him. He took his arrest coolly and showed not the slightest resistance.

Macdonald was taken to the city by the afternoon train and conveyed to the police station, where he will remain till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when he will be taken to North Sydney. The preliminary hearing will commence on Thursday.

The maximum penalty for mail robbery is life imprisonment.

Hanna on Trail of Big Moose

Provincial Secretary Will Penetrate the "Cane Brakes" of Northern Ontario.

COBALT, Oct. 15.—(Special).—The T. & N. O. private car Abithi left Englehart for the north on the Muskog Limb this morning, bound for Hardpan Cut.

On board were Hon. Mr. Hanna and party of Sarnia friends on their annual moose hunt. The party was in charge of the well-known guides, Willie Friday and Will Moore. Moose are reported as being plentiful in that section.

BABY IN SEWER TILE IS NOW IN KINDLY HANDS

Two Months Old Infant, Deserted by Its Mother, Found at Stratford.

STRATFORD, Oct. 15.—(Special).—An unknown baby, aged two months, was found in a sewer tile in front of Robert Burr's residence on Shakespeare-street, about 6 o'clock this morning.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux will start for Japan on Saturday or Sunday. During his absence Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be acting postmaster-general and minister of labor.

GRAY DROPPED BEATTIE NAMED

London Conservatives Hold Convention Behind Closed Doors ---Liberals May Not Fight.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—(Special).—The Conservative convention to-night nominated Major Thomas Beattie, ex-M.P., for member of parliament to succeed Hon. Chas. Hyman. The convention was held behind closed doors, no one but duly accredited delegates being admitted.

There were the usual complimentary nominations, including Mayor J. G. Judd, Dr. J. D. Wilson, J. H. Chapman, Ald. Matthews, T. F. Kingmill, R. A. Carruthers, and Dr. Beecher, but the only candidates balloted for were Major Beattie, A. T. McMahon, a prominent wholesale merchant, and president of the Conservative Association, and Wm. Grey, who opposed Mr. Hyman at the by-election in 1905.

Altho a wing of the party insisted that Grey was entitled to the nomination, he was easily distanced, and finally dropped, the last ballot standing Beattie 34, McMahon 67.

The situation here is most peculiar. So far as can be learned the Liberals do not intend to put a candidate in the field. To-day was registration day, but no scrutineers appeared, either for the Liberals or in behalf of the labor candidate. Only 214 voters registered.

The labor candidate, John D. Jacobs, is a veteran of '85, a native of London, and a British soldier. He is a very intelligent man, and a firm believer in public ownership. He will not be endorsed by the Liberals, but he will receive many votes from both parties. The party managers on both sides have endeavored to agree on a compromise candidate in order to shut out the labor candidate. Indeed, the Liberals are ready to do anything, it is said, in return for the Conservatives not pushing the London election cases.

There is little interest manifested, and there will be a light vote, with chances in favor of the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Fielding continued: "I have said these favored-nation treaties include the one with France, but the treaty with France was not only as regards the limited list of articles mentioned in the treaty, this was an important difference. Suppose that we negotiated a treaty with another country and got concessions, we should be obliged to give those concessions to France, out all the concessions we got from a range were made in the treaty. It was also provided in that treaty that if France granted to any foreign nation any other concessions on that limited list of articles, such grant must be extended to Canada.

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CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH TOKIO CORDIAL

Situation Seems More Hopeful for Satisfactory Settlement—Lemieux Leaves Saturday or Sunday.

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—(Special).—It is stated that the exchange of views between Ottawa and Tokio, both direct and via London, are of the most satisfactory nature, and the situation seems more hopeful, unless there should be some repetition of the Vancouver disturbances, for a satisfactory settlement of the immigration problem.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux will start for Japan on Saturday or Sunday. During his absence Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be acting postmaster-general and minister of labor.

FIELDING GIVEN A TREMENDOUS Ovation

Thousands Turn Out to Cheer Minister of Finance, French Trade Treaty Favorable He Declares.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 15.—(Special).—The demonstration which took place here this evening in honor of the return of Hon. W. S. Fielding took the form of a torchlight procession followed by a large public meeting at the Empress Theatre. Despite the magnificent suggestion of The Halifax Herald, that the demonstration should be non-partisan, the meeting was conducted wholly by the Liberal party.

The theatre was beautifully decorated for the occasion with bunting, banners and electrical displays. Upon the doors being thrown open, crowds which had been impatiently waiting without surged in and soon filled the spacious hall to its uttermost capacity. A conservative estimate would place the number of persons present at about 7000.

The meeting was preceded by music, furnished by the band of the Royal Garrison Regiment.

Received an Ovation.—The entry of Messrs. Laurier, Fielding, Burden and Pugliese was greeted with tremendous applause, the band at the same time rendering "The Maple Leaf Forever."

Premier Murray, who presided, opened the meeting in a very happy speech, in which he praised the work and statesmanship of the Hon. Mr. Fielding, and called upon Mr. A. G. Morrison, president of the Liberal Association of Halifax County, who read an address of welcome. Cheers upon cheers greeted Mr. Fielding as he rose to reply to the address with which he had been presented.

Hon. Mr. Fielding.—In opening Mr. Fielding reminded his audience that he had just completed a quarter of a century of public life, and that he was no longer one of the boys. Referring to the treaty which had been made with France, Mr. Fielding said:

"There are sound diplomatic reasons why I should not disclose the terms of the treaty, but I am at liberty to give the circumstances under which the treaty was negotiated, and the principles which governed us in the negotiations. At the last session of the Canadian Parliament important steps were taken in the establishment of a three-column tariff. First is the British preferential tariff; the second, the intermediate tariff; and, third, the general tariff. The British preference is destined to be extended to the mother country and such portions of the empire as are on equal terms. The general tariff applies to countries with which we have no negotiations, and the intermediate tariff is intended to apply to countries which we can negotiate and which desire to trade with us.

"We were aware that we would find ourselves embarrassed by a number of treaties commonly called favored-nation treaties. Many of these treaties were made in the olden time, when it was taken in the establishment of a three-column tariff. First is the British preferential tariff; the second, the intermediate tariff; and, third, the general tariff. The British preference is destined to be extended to the mother country and such portions of the empire as are on equal terms. The general tariff applies to countries with which we have no negotiations, and the intermediate tariff is intended to apply to countries which we can negotiate and which desire to trade with us.

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