

1909
WEDNESDAY
Sept. 2

\$55.00 PER FOOT
Parham Ave. north side of street,
good building lots, moderate restric-
tions.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
26 Victoria Street, Toronto.

Men's Fall
\$8.95
Light
Weight
Tweed
Suits
for
Men

for Men

Department of
Mishings for men in the
entrance Yonge-street,
will sell:
of Mercerized Under-
and Drawers, in pink,
white shades, 34 to 42.
Shirts, all new fall
designs, well made and
broken lines from our
and \$1.50 values. Thurs-

49c
English make. Thursday

and Water Hats, in
cardinal mixtures, best
at 60c. Thursday 25c.

Wool Socks
Fine Silk and Wool
rib, black, cashmere
white silk, very neat
regular 60c. On sale
50c, 3 pairs \$1.00.

ing-up of Special
in the Great
Department

son is on the wane—
and the days grow
ing us of fall.
footwear is arriv-
ing must clear out the
stock to make room
for the season's selling
of 900 pairs left, and
sent on Thursday at

son's Superior Black
Blish. Regular 25c.

son's American Style
son, patent colt and
sole, viol kid top. Re-
On sale Thursday

son's American Style
son, popular leathers,
regular price \$4.50,
at \$2.95.

son's Boots, Dongola
heavy sole, low heel,
regular price \$1.65. On
\$1.29.

son's Boots, box calf
heavy sole, low heel,
regular price \$1.75. On
\$1.39.

son's Boots, box calf
heavy sole, low heel,
regular price \$1.75. On
\$1.39.

Are In
these patent Lea-
\$1.50, \$2.00 and
\$1.25.
Beltings in two
men, grey, taupe,
white, red, mauve
30 and 40.
sent in showing a
in jet.

The Toronto World

FOURTEEN PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 2 1909—FOURTEEN PAGES

SEE THIS.
For sale in Annex, six good rooms,
expensively decorated, cross hall, two
bay windows, bath, entrance, hall,
17 1/2 feet deep, fruit trees, vines, shrub-
bery. Terms moderate. Price \$1100.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
26 Victoria Street, Toronto.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS BURN LOSS IS OVER HALF MILLION

**South End of West Wing,
Including Library With
100,000 Volumes, Gutted
—Insurance Does Not Cover
Contents.**

Entailing damage of at least \$600,000, less than half of which is insured, and the irreparable loss of a library of over 100,000 volumes, many of which can never be replaced, the gutted west wing of the provincial parliament buildings in the Queen's Park yesterday afternoon.

The insurance, which covers the building alone, stands at \$750,000, in 45 companies.

The cabinet will meet this morning to consider plans for rebuilding, which will be begun at once.

In addition to the fire, water did much damage, and the cellar of the great stone pile is flooded to a depth of several feet. Outside the building shows no sign of the great conflagration save for the disorder of the usually neatly kept grounds, until you come to the west approach, when the gap where the fallen roof stood and the scarring and staining of the handsome stone-work shows the track of the devastation.



DESTRUCTION OF THE WEST WING OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS BY FIRE.

Where it Started.
The discovery of the blaze which led to the first alarm was made by a newspaperman as he was leaving the first floor of the building. The glass which covers the great light-well in the west wing of the main section crashed thru. He looked up and saw smoke and flame and rushed to the telephone in the attorney-general's department and phoned to fire headquarters. This alarm is registered on the fire-alarm plate as of 12.52.

Almost simultaneously with this smoke was noticed coming from the roof by members of the all-Canadian "Zingari" and Philadelphia cricket teams, which were playing on the Varsity grounds. They set out on the run for the buildings, and Messrs. Craig Mitchell, John Doran and Percy Clark of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Jack Cousse, William Fleury, Gordon Southam and Hope Gibson of the Zingaris assisted and worked in the building, and S. P. men in getting out three lines of hose inside the building.

Sir James on Job.
Premier Whitney, with Hon. W. J. Hanna and other ministers, deputies and others about the building, got on the job. Sir James bossed the job, while the others worked like "trojans in their shirtsleeves." This amateur salvage corps and fire-fighters that got out valuable pictures and records, which must have otherwise been destroyed.

It speaks something for the red blood of the administration that these men, whose lives are usually regarded as of the slightest value, got at work and worked and sweated and swore to good effect. In the midst of water and acid smoke, a prime minister with a battered hat and a dirty face, performing with eagerness and joy the work of a common laborer, is an inspiring sight.

The records of the fire department show that six minutes after the phonic alarm, at 12.58, a box alarm was rung in by District Chief Smedley of Yonge-street, from box 151, which is located in the buildings. Another alarm from box 53 was turned in at 1.21, and a general alarm, two minutes later, from the same box.

Got Good Start.
When the firemen began to arrive the fire was burning fiercely at the roof over the fallen light glass, and in the wing running north and south at the extreme west of the great stone pile. Lines of hose were run up outside and in thru doors and windows, and the flames did not make any appreciable headway eastward, but tore south into the library and north into the offices in that end of the wing. This was the long stretch in this wing, and it was in this that the fiercest battle took place.

It was not long before the flames were in possession of the library, and the priceless books were driven from the windows a shower of charred leaves. Beneath this and to the east were the papers upon which judges have been at work for two years in revising the statutes of the province, and a determined effort was made to save these, also the offices of the legal department, in which they were kept. A drench of water which poured from upper floors, and was filled with blinding smoke. This effort was successful, but the papers were many of them drenched. A like fight to save the records and documents of the railway commission in the upper floor of the north end of the wing resulted in the preserving of those valuable papers and the greater part of the hydro-electric documents in Hon. Adam Beck's room were saved, also the offices were gutted.

A daylight fire presents all of the sinister appearance of a conflagration at night with little or its beauty or grandeur. Nevertheless yesterday's blaze was a spectacular one to watch, and more so as an excellent view could be had by the 15,000 people who gathered to watch the great pile burn. Dense clouds of smoke poured from the roof and filled the great square structure, and from time to time great sheets of flame swept out into the sunlight.

Roof Fell in Sections.
The roof fell in sections. First it was that section over the light well, then the part over the library went down with a great crash, and later smaller sections further to the north. With every fall, there were great

Tabloid Story of the Fire

**Location—South end of west wing.
Total loss—\$600,000.
Damage to building—\$260,000, or one-fifth of the total value,
which is placed at \$1,282,679.
Damage to contents—\$340,000, of which \$250,000 is to library,
about 100,000 volumes.
Insurance, placed with forty-five companies, covers only building—
\$750,000.
Cause—Said to be charcoal stove left burning by workmen. Spontaneous combustion and wiring also suggested.
Time of discovery—12.52 p.m.
Under control—3.30 p.m.**

CAUSE OF FIRE MYSTERY THREE THEORIES GIVEN

**Government Had Recently Installed
New System of Electric
Wiring.**

The cause of the fire in the parliament buildings is unknown, but yesterday three theories were current. The first was that it was caused by an electric wire, the second by spontaneous combustion in the dust that had gathered under the roof. Samuel Dunbar, a watchman in the buildings, who says that workmen were at work upon the roof over the members' dining room in the west wing yesterday morning and that he told them they must be careful of a charcoal stove which they were using. This was in the section of the building where the fire started.

With regard to the electric wiring thru the building, when the present government came into power, it secured a report from competent electrical engineers, who strongly advised that the entire building be re-wired, as under the old arrangement the risk of fire was great. Three years ago the legislature appropriated \$10,000 as an initial expenditure for the purpose, and a subsequent vote brought the total amount up to \$12,800. The new system of wiring was considered up-to-date. There were no open wires what-
ever where the fire started, the mains and branch wires being placed in iron conduits. The large open corridors under the roof are considered by underwriters to be a great fire hazard, and the government, as well as the city authorities, have been repeatedly urged to use thermostats in these spaces. "If these are kept in proper order," said H. F. Strickland, chief electrical inspector of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, "they are an excellent fire protection."

HAD TO BRIBE THE ALDERMEN

**That's What Montreal Horse-
dealer Affirms — Gave
Ex-Fire Chief
\$2000.**

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—Bribes amounting to about \$2000 were paid to ex-Chief Benoit of the fire department, and \$5000 in all to different aldermen and civic officials by Roch Marier, a horse dealer, according to the latter's testimony before the royal commission this afternoon.

Without handing out money this way Marier said, there was nothing doing around the city hall.

He had paid so many bribes that he could scarcely remember particular cases. He had paid \$800 once to be divided among five aldermen, but with the poor memory which he exhibited in the box, witness felt he exhibited the names of any of these aldermen. While a number cannot be recalled, his admission about ex-Chief Benoit was only made after long probing in the witness box.

STEEL COMPANY DIVIDENDS

**Seven Per Cent on Preferred Stock,
Payable Oct. 1.**

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—The directors of the Dominion Steel & Iron Co. this afternoon declared a dividend of 7 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1, to shareholders.

President Plummer, after the meeting, pointed out that the 7 per cent dividend would be paid out of earnings, as no settlement had yet been reached with the coal company regarding the balance of the steel company's claim. There will then remain 28 per cent still due on the preferred stock.

Charged With Pocket Picking.

On the arrival of the steamer from Lewiston at the Yonge-street Wharf yesterday afternoon, Detective Kennedy arrested James J. Smith of Montreal on a charge of pocket-picking. The complainant is F. J. Woodworth.

THE CHILDREN SAW THE FAIR

**The Work of Years Wiped Out
in Few Minutes—Books
Which Cannot Be Re-
placed Destroyed.**

35,000 of Them There—Fire
Interferes With Lord
Charlie's Address
to O. E. A.

Lord Charles Bessborough's program at the fair yesterday was out short by the Parliament Buildings' fire. He was to address the Ontario Educational Association in the dairy building at 2 o'clock, but everyone was so preoccupied with the fire that the meeting was called off.

The directors' luncheon, however, was an excellent success, and Lord Charles evidently enjoyed his quiet chat with the chairman and the enthusiastic reception accorded his name wherever it was mentioned. The day in the calendar of the fair was education day, and the 35,000 children outside were prominently in the minds of the speakers inside. After the royal toast George Gooderham called attention to the advance of the education department's exhibit, which had exceeded all the others he thought. Exhibits from outside, as in the case of Bramford and Stratford, and such distant points as New York, Montreal, N.S., Pittsburgh, and Wheeling, West Va., also made exhibits.

The chairman also called attention to the action of the city council in establishing playgrounds for children, and spoke of his own efforts in this direction when chairman of the board of education.

Dr. Pyne's Address.
Hon. Dr. Pyne was warned to be brief, and followed the cue while he reminded these present how Canada when in the throes of warfare had been defended by Britain with blood and money, and at a cost of a hundred millions, and during the Trent affair, humiliating to Great Britain, and shameful to Canada, the mother country sent 10,000 men to the colony. England now had a billion and a half invested in Canadian railways and the imperial navy protected our trade routes. He mentioned these things in the spirit of "Kipling"—"Let us forget the Canadian railways and try to do their share in improving conditions for the people."

Better trained teachers from the Normal schools was point he dwelt upon. He did not expect that this society of teachers would long continue. There had been 700 applications from third class teachers who were coming in to take higher certificates (Applause). The government had also endeavored to increase the love of home and country, and by unanimous vote of the legislature the Union Jack was placed on every public and separate school in the province (Applause).

Toronto's School Grounds.
Marmaduke Rawlinson, chairman of the board of education, appreciated the allusion to the high schools, with all in the countries he had visited he had never seen such fine school grounds as in Toronto.

"We will want water for a training ship now," he remarked. "After Lord Charles' visit all the boys will want to go to the Normal school, and the school and eight high schools, with 40,000 children in attendance. Plans were on the way for a technical high school which would be second to none on the continent, and the seed would be turned for it before the end of the year."

Monsignor McCann, chairman of the separate school board, spoke in pleasant and appropriate terms of children's day and Lord Charles' visit. The fame of the fair had spread to the neighboring republic, and the heart of the empire. There were 5000 children in the 20 separate schools. They were trying to walk in the foot-

Deplorable Loss.
"The most deplorable loss of all," said Mr. Wilson last night, "is the Canada section. Here we had a narration of Governor Simcoe, the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and his travels thru Canada, which contained a valuable record of the Jesuit missions and explorations that can never be replaced. In addition to these, there were papers relating to the rebellion, journals of the legislative assembly, the pamphlets about Canada, duplicates of which will be hard to find."

With regard to the journals, the only complete set in existence is in the Ottawa library. A note was sent to the government sent stenographers to Ottawa to copy the journals from 1808 to 1828. The legislature decided these should be obtained for the province.

The constitutional law section was also consumed. In works of this character the province has been sitting. Many of the books are now out of print, and cannot be replaced at any cost.

The gallery of the library was sitting given over to magazines was large. Most of the books in the library were in the Ottawa library. A note was sent to the government sent stenographers to Ottawa to copy the journals from 1808 to 1828. The legislature decided these should be obtained for the province.

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STATE PAPERS GONE

In addition to the loss of the books on Canada, among the state papers burned are a large number of documents relating to negotiations between Canada and United States, as well as federal and state reports and international documents.

It is hoped that a part of the law report section will be saved. Here the library was quite complete. In the two years during which the statute revision commission has been sitting, only one or two references to the books at Osageo Hall have been necessary.

Most of the books in the library are Averil Pardee's private room will be little damaged. These for the most part consist of sets of standard works in the law, including the law books of the World looked over these shelves last night and found handsome editions of Ruskin, Tennyson, Dickens, Richardson, Leconte, Thackeray and Meredith almost untouched and most of the new books by the librarian's desk were protected by tarpaulins. There is every indication that the large technical index, which Mr. Pardee has spent years of patient and painstaking labor upon has been kept from destruction.

As far as numbers are concerned the large collection of reference books on economics, engineering, natural and physical science will be lost. While a number cannot be recalled, his admission about ex-Chief Benoit was only made after long probing in the witness box.

VISCOUNT FINED \$300

**Six Deer Heads Seized for Shooting
Out of Season.**

VANCOUVER, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—Viscount Lascelles, who accompanied Earl Grey on his northern trip, has been charged with shooting game out of season. Six deer heads have been seized and a fine of \$300 will ensue.

It had been proposed also to proceed against the governor-general, but investigation failed to show he had killed any game. His excellency did not know that goats were included in the game unlawful to shoot. He expressed great delight at strict enforcement of the laws protecting them and is pleased to see the laws exist.

POLAR ACHIEVEMENTS OF PAST TWO DECADES

THE POLE DISCOVERED—
April 21, 1908, by Dr. Fred Cook of Brooklyn (reported).

PEARY'S FARTHEST NORTH—
Latitude 87 degrees 6 minutes, longitude about the forty-ninth west, by Robert E. Peary, civil engineer, U.S.N., April 21, 1906.

DISCOVERY OF THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE—
By Captain Roald Amundsen of Norway, in the Gjoa, a small sloop, in 1903-04-05-06, completing the journey in August.

ESTABLISHING LOCATION OF THE MAGNETIC POLE—
By Captain Amundsen in 1905.

CHARTING OF THE NORTH COAST OF GREENLAND—
By Robert E. Peary in 1891-92.

NORTH POLE FOUND BY U. S. EXPLORER

**Dr. Frederick Cook of Brook-
lyn, N. Y., is Reported to
Have "Achieved the
Impossible"**

**IN APRIL OF LAST YEAR
NOW HOMEWARD BOUND**

AT LAST!

"After a prolonged fight with famine and frosts we have at last succeeded in reaching the pole. A new highway, with an interesting strip of animated nature, has been explored and big game haunts located, which will delight sportsmen and extend the Eskimo horizon."

"Land has been discovered which rests earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestrial unknown."

The Paris edition of the New York Herald, publishes the above as part of the signed statement from Dr. Cook.

**"REACHED NORTH POLE
APRIL 21, 1908.
"DISCOVERED LAND FAR
NORTH."
"RETURN TO COPENHAGEN
BY STEAMER HANSEGADE."
"(Sgd.) FREDERICK COOK."**

The above despatch, dated Lerwick, Shetland Islands, and received by the observatory at Brussels, Belgium, is declared to be "sincerely authentic" by the officials there.

This being so, it means that an American, a surgeon of Brooklyn, N.Y., has succeeded where Kane, Franklin, McClintock, Greeley, Kane, Nansen, Peary, Aulaz, Wellman and all the others have failed. By a curious coincidence it is, to a day, two years later than Commander Peary reached his furthest north. Peary is even now in the Arctic again, on the same old quest, and should be heard from any day now.

Accompanied only by two Eskimoes, Cook left Cape Hubbard March 17, 1908, for a dash of 500 miles to the pole.

A message received at the colonial office from a Greenland official on board the Danish government steamer Hansegaede, which passed Lerwick at noon yesterday, said:

"We have on board the American traveler, Dr. Cook, who reached the North Pole, April 21, 1908. Dr. Cook arrived at Upernivik (the northernmost Danish settlement in Greenland, on an island off the west coast) in May of 1908, from Cape York (in the northwest part of Greenland, in Baffin Bay). The Eskimoes of Cape York confirm Dr. Cook's story of his journey. The dream of finding the North Pole has for centuries lured explorers, and daring adventurers, and whether this dream has now become a reality by the achievement of Dr. Cook, rests thus far upon the reports cabled from Copenhagen, apparently thru an official source."

It is understood the Danish consul at Lerwick, where the Hansegaede remained for two hours, was officially notified of Dr. Cook's success by the attempt to reach the pole, but he was bought to secrecy concerning the exact date and nature of the explorer's discoveries.

(Single-handed and alone Dr. Cook has apparently accomplished what hundreds of more experienced and better equipped explorers have been trying in vain for years.

At the same time, Dr. Cook cables a laconic message from Lerwick, Shetland Islands, whence he is proceeding to Copenhagen, saying:

"Successful." Well. Address Copenhagen.

Not Altogether a Certainty.
The hopes aroused by the report from Copenhagen are thus, to some extent, qualified by Dr. Cook's message. While he says he has been "successful," there is no specific mention of having reached the Pole, and those of a skeptical turn are disposed to think that an achievement of such momentous consequence would not have been omitted by Dr. Cook if his search had been complete.

On the other hand, Copenhagen de-

"SCHOOL DAYS, SCHOOL DAYS."
Dear Old Rollicking School Days Here Again.

The holidays for 1909 are a thing of the past—a pleasant memory. That's all they are now. They were just that to your father and his father's father. But school days are now vastly different.

The hickory stick is no longer displayed behind the master's desk. And the old game of "shiny" your father used to play at recess has been replaced by some more genteel exercise. Even the costumes of the boys have felt the influence of an advanced day; the college cap, with the crest of his school, is the headpiece that Jack wears now.

It's about college caps we want to speak. Dineen, 140 Yonge, makes a specialty of these. There are waiting for your call now caps for the following schools: St. Andrew's, the Model, Hart, and the Northwest. Also Dineen stands ready to have any other furnished on short notice.

OH, VERY WELL!
Many happy returns to Edwin J. G. (Commissioner) Coombe, born Sept. 1 many years ago.

Continued on Page 7.

DISCOVERY OF THE TRADE WINDS BLOWING TO THE POLE—
By Salomon-Auguste Andree of Sweden in July, 1897, who left Dane's Island, Spitzbergen, in a spherical balloon and traveled due north for approximately 200 miles.

DISCOVERY OF FERTILE LAND IN THE POLAR CIRCLE—
By Robert E. Peary in 1906. Saw small flowers growing in black soil in a newly-found land just northwest of Grant Land.

OTHER HIGH LATITUDES ATTAINED—
86 degrees 33 minutes 49 seconds, by the Duke of the Abruzzi in 1900, by ship and sledge.
86 degrees 14 minutes, by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen of Norway, in 1895, after he left the Fram, and, with one companion, pushed on toward the Pole, covering nearly 1500 miles in fifteen months.