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Salem-avenue, near Hallam. Bargain for immediate sale; 31 feet 6 inches frontage.
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Bryan, the Remarkable
During Busy Day Here Makes Host of Friends

United States Democracy's Leading Representative Addresses Canadian Club, and in the Evening Crowds Convocation Hall With a Distinguished Audience—Has a Most Winning Personality.



It is not difficult to discover the secret of Bryan's popularity. He is a man. So many individuals fall short of this standard that a good, honest, well-rounded, and vigorously active person, with sympathies wide enough to give them points of contact over the average with the people around him is sure of a following.

It is the average man that William Jennings Bryan appeals to, and there are such a lot of the average man he can carry the consumption of his type a long way towards fame.

Physically, Mr. Bryan is a prince of men, with a splendid voice, an engaging presence, a radiant eye, a firm but velvety hand-clasp, a general air of being a mighty good friend in fortune ill, or fortune well.

Mentally he does not get too far above the people's heads to bewilder them, and when they find that they know the same kind of things that he knows and considers important, they are willing to follow him.

Mr. Bryan is the commanding force which steers integrity, conscientiousness and consistent conviction, and a self-respect wholly lacking in any improper emphasis always impart.

Beyond these things Mr. Bryan has the subtle spiritual quality which sympathizes all the others and gives him the dominance he has attained.

His Day in Toronto.

His appearance yesterday in Toronto enabled local observers to understand both his popularity and his defeat, so far, in the presidential struggle in which he has engaged. But Bryan is more concerned with the success of Bryan's ideas than with the success of Bryan.

There is a genuine self-assertion in his always to be relied upon in the long battle. It is here that he battles his politics to one of the dominant chords of his religion.

Toronto has to thank Rev. J. A. Macdonald for Mr. Bryan's visit, which was held yesterday morning on his arrival from Montreal, and will conclude at 5 o'clock this morning, when he leaves for Buffalo, Grand Bend, Indiana, and the west.

At the National Club, he drove thru Rosedale, and during a visit to St. Andrew's College spoke to the scholars there. The Canadian Club entertained him to lunch, and he afterwards paid a visit to the legislature, where he met Premier Whitney, Hon. A. G. MacKay and other members, and also sat for a short time in the press gallery. Visiting the Grange, he spent half an hour with Goldwin Smith, and then proceeded to Government House, where another half hour was spent with the lieutenant-governor.

Afterwards he met the members of the Ontario Hall Chapter of the Delta Chi Fraternity at the National Club, and spoke to his fellows, for he is also a member of the "frat," on the good fraternalties do, emphasizing the necessity of striving to maintain by fraternal relations the high standard of the profession. He was introduced by Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., and among those present were: J. McD. Mowat, K.C., Premier; William W. Buck, Washington; John Wood, Sudbury; and R. E. MacGregor, Buffalo.

Addressed Press Club.

At 6 o'clock the Press Club entertained Mr. Bryan at dinner, and he more than entertained the 150 newspaper men present with a series of the brightest, most, cleanest, and best-told anecdotes ever put into a half-hour's talk in Toronto. This informal gathering was held at the University Y.M.C.A. in connection with his 8 o'clock dinner at which Mr. Bryan spoke for an hour and a quarter.

It is but a sample day in the life of a man whose vigor and vitality are able to repeat such an experience day after day. Bryan doubtless attributes his robust health to his total abstinence from alcohol, coffee and moderation in all things but bread and butter, it has been stated, constitute

NINE MEN BLOWN TO ATOMS BY AN EXPLOSION

Nitro-Glycerine and Mixing Mills Obliterated Twenty Miles From Montreal.

MONTRÉAL, Feb. 11.—(Special)—Nine heads of families crushed and burned beyond all possible recognition, and one so seriously injured that he may die, is the sum total of the result of the terrible explosion which took place at 1 o'clock this afternoon on Ile Perrault, opposite Vaudeville Station, 20 miles from this city.

It was the nitro-glycerine building and the two mixing rooms of the Standard explosive works which occurred the dreadful fatality, which so greatly exercised the entire community, this afternoon.

The dead are: Pierre Menard, Arthur Legault, Ugeil Lauson, Joseph Cayen, Joseph Roson, J. B. Robillard, N. Rousseau, S. Trepanier and Thos. Dunberry, while John Leduc seems to have been the one man badly injured.

The explosion occurred at noon, when most of the employees were outside the building, otherwise the loss of life would most likely have been much greater.

Were Blown to Atoms.

The nine victims of the explosion were inside the building, which was blown up. Their bodies were literally blown to atoms, and when recovered were so frightfully mutilated as to be beyond recognition. Several of the other buildings were damaged and the workmen who were in them in many cases had narrow escapes from death.

Several doctors from Vaudeville were quickly on the scene and they rendered aid to those who were suffering, while the more fortunate who escaped with slight wounds, assisted in the work of searching for the bodies of their companions in the debris of the wrecked buildings.

All the victims of the accident resided in the neighborhood of the factory or in the little Village of Vaudeville, across the river. There were 300 of them were away at dinner at the time of the explosion. The shock was so great that it shook houses in the Village of Vaudeville and caused many of the inhabitants to rush from their houses in alarm. Windows were broken in many places and the ground for half a mile around shook as though an earthquake had occurred.

Relatives Rush to Scene.

When the people of Vaudeville realized what had happened there was a rush of friends and relatives of the workers of the wrecked plant. Women and boys hurried down the road to help the help of their friends, and the names of their loved ones. The names of the dead were obtained by taking a census of the building and getting the names of those who were in the building when the explosion occurred.

Last summer the powder house of the Standard Company exploded, but that occasion no lives were lost. There are eight widows and 39 orphans as the result of the accident.



JIMMIE CONMEE (to Old Liberal): There ain't no use knockin' Uncle, Grandma Provincial Rights has gone to live with the Whites in Toronto.

Let Canada Build Her Lake and Ocean Marine

Leighton G. McCarthy Brings Question Up in House—Member for South York Supports Development of a Great National Industry in Canada.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—(Special)—The encouragement of the shipbuilding industry of Canada was brought to the attention of the house to-night by Leighton McCarthy, (Simcoe). The item under discussion was an ice-breaker to be built in England for Northumberland Straits.

Mr. McCarthy said the industry was suffering from the policy which permitted ships to go into U. S. ports for repairs and sail back absolutely duty free. If we were to have Canadian shipping we must have Canadian produce carried in Canadian bottoms. Without discriminating against Great Britain we could say to our shipbuilders that we will rebate on every part that goes into a ship.

To Mr. MacLean (P.E.I.) he said he would support a bonus to shipbuilding.

Mr. Sinclair (Guysboro) said the government ought to adopt a policy of protection for Canadian shipbuilding. Dr. Dainoff (St. John) hoped the government would admit free articles used in shipbuilding.

Decadence of Industry.

Mr. Kemp (Toronto) also drew attention to the decadence of the industry in Canada. This industry was prospering in the United States, and the government ought to seriously consider a policy of development. He thought the minister of customs should tell the house what he thought about the question.

Mr. Patterson pointed out that foreign ships of British register were subject to a duty of 25 per cent, but British-built ships were duty free. Recently also the coasting privileges of Norwegian vessels were rescinded, but strong representations had been made that this action of the government was finally removed when certain interests. He claimed that there had been encouragement to the industry.

Long Advocated Encouragement.

W. F. Maclean (South York) said he had long advocated a policy of greater encouragement to shipbuilding, and he was glad to hear the expressions of opinion of several gentlemen along this line. If we were to have a shipbuilding industry in Canada we must go to work to that end.

His suggestion was that we should make arrangements for the transportation of British goods to the coast of Britain to Canada. The cost would be great, but he believed it would pay well. We should have in view the building of our own ocean liners. The C.P.R. had embarked largely in the business, and he believed that the government should take the lead in this respect. He understood it was the intention of the G.T.P. to inaugurate a steamship service on the Atlantic.

Adopt a National Policy.

"Let us, then," said Mr. Maclean, "go into the industry wholly and build our own ocean ships. I venture to say that Canada can afford the cost, and that it would be glad to arrange a date for bringing on his railway bills, and there would be no objection to setting them down for some day next week."

R. L. Borden pointed out that all of four weeks in the early part of the session were not available, and it might be well to make it four clear weeks.

Central Store For Rent
Choice corner location, ground floor and full-sized basement, excellent situation for branch bank. Possession about April 1.
H. H. Williams & Co.,
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ANGLO-JAPANESE COALITION IS FOR PEACE

In Spite of the Ottawa Forebodings of a War Peril in the Pacific These Nations Say Nay.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—I. N. Ford, the London correspondent of The Tribune, writes as follows:

Mutual insurance against aggression is valueless unless it diminishes the risks of war. When Lord Lansdowne negotiated the revised agreement of 1906 with Japan he justified it as a measure for preventing hostilities in the far east. It was true that the original pact of 1902 had not warded off the campaign between Russia and Japan; but it was also probable that it had restricted hostilities to those powers, and to that extent had been a safeguard of peace. If there had been no Anglo-Japanese agreement, France might have been drawn into the complications for the sake of supporting her ally. The certainty that her fleet would be exposed to attack from England kept her out of the conflict in the east; and when the risks were most serious there were the strongest possible motives for improving the relations with the strongest naval power.

While it is an elastic assumption that without the original Anglo-Japanese agreement both France and England would have been dragged into the war over Manchuria, it is a reasonable inference that the movement for a tentative cordiale headed by King Edward was stimulated by the risks of a second conflict in Western Europe over sea power.

To Keep the Peace.

When the convention, which had limited the war in the east, if it had not prevented it, was revised in September, 1905, the diplomacy was described as entirely pacific. In place of a pact operating against the first and fourth powers out of the theatre of hostilities, there was a convention for restraining the martial ardor of first and second powers, and in its supreme virtue claimed for it by optimists, who contended that it was something more than a mere insurance policy against Russian aggression on the Indian frontier or against Korea and Manchuria, or disturbance in China from any source. It regarded it as a genuine concordat for enforcing peace in India and Eastern Asia and preventing a breakdown of war. If half that was said about it two or three years ago was true, it is a more effective peace measure than the most complex arrangements for arbitration tribunals and international prize courts devised at The Hague.

Won't Reduce Armament.

There is one fact which seems to impair public faith in the efficiency of this and other diplomatic safeguards against war, and that is the constant increase of naval armaments. The Russian navy has been destroyed; cordial relations have been broken; the British navy; bluewater mariners have to invent an imaginary and fantastic combination between America and Germany in order to obtain a war-nation standard to be surpassed by the British admiralty; India has been secured against a Russian invasion; and war has been absolutely prevented in Eastern Asia by the Anglo-Japanese agreement.

The world is steadily becoming more peaceable than it is, and British prestige was never greater than under the reign of Edward the pacificator. Yet a little faith has a Liberal government in these various policies of insurance against war that it does not venture to reduce to a minimum. It is a power must be made more formidable, cost what it may and necessary as retrenchment may be, when income tax payers are weighed with war-time burdens and social reforms are to be financed by hook or by crook under the free trade system. If this be done in the green tree of Radicalism, what is to happen in the dry tree of tariff reform ultimatum?

Canada's Attitude.

Skepticism also increases when the policy of insuring against war risks is so easily and so constantly misunderstood in the colonies. When the minister of the investigation made into the matter of the roofing of the St. Lawrence market, when it was alleged that Ormsby and Wheeler, two contractors, had each been paid \$500 by Thos. Douglas, another contractor. The words in the third count of the indictment, "unlawfully conspire," were changed to "unduly conspire" in consent of the crown. The indictment to defraud the city of \$1000 was also struck out.

James Baird, K.C., appeared for Ormsby. He stated that the \$500 received had been paid back to the city and contended that the city had not been deceived or defrauded in any way. He thought that by this arrangement there was better profit for both these men and also the city.

Norman Semerville, for Wheeler, said that there was no conspiracy among all the dealers. Ormsby's tender was not altered in any way. The advance of \$500 was taken from Douglas as a matter of profit, and it was a fact that Douglas lost money in the deal. His client did not know he was committing an offence under the act of 1902, but as the offence was technical a plea of guilty was made.

ENTER A PLEA OF GUILTY IN CIVIC ENQUIRY CASE

Ormsby and Wheeler, However, Have Paid Back the Money Received.

Justice Mahee reserved sentence in the case of Albert Ormsby and Alex. E. Wheeler, both of whom pleaded guilty in the jury assizes yesterday. Justice Mahee has attended imperial conferences in London he has been eloquent and emphatic in refusing to allow Canada to be drawn into what he described as "the maelstrom of European armaments"; but when it is necessary to bring strong pressure to bear upon British Columbia how easy and convenient it is for him to magnify the risks of war for the mastery of the Pacific? In place of the magic working concordat, which was finalized two years ago as an absolute safeguard against war, he speaks ominously of an entangling alliance with Japan, offensive as well as defensive, which is likely to bring into Vancouver fleets under two flags for operations against "a common enemy" and for the protection of British interests in the Pacific? How violently out of tune with the optimism which has been prevailing about the past for peace is this war talk from Ottawa?

Vancouver is Safe.

Fortunately the text for the revised agreement has not been altered, although it has been corrected for the minister's premises. There is a preamble reciting the objects for which the coalition was formed, and that does not bear out the common inference that Vancouver will be converted into a naval base for operations against "a common enemy." If Japan be suddenly involved in war. The alliance has been formed for the maintenance of peace and territorial rights in India and Japan and for the protection of the common interests of the two powers in China thru the preservation of the integrity of independence, and of the principle of equal opportunities for commerce and industries. It is when

COLLISION AT BRIDGEBURG.

Three Injured on Wabash Passenger Train.

BRIDGEBURG, Ont., Feb. 11.—(Special)—Wabash passenger train No. 9, which left Buffalo this evening at 9:30, collided head-on with a freight train just outside the yards here and three people were injured. These are: James Black of St. Thomas, engineer of the passenger train, hurt about the head and shoulders while jumping on the passenger train, leg sprained in jumping. Peter Humphrey of Buffalo, Miss., a passenger, aged 78, critically injured. He was going home after visiting in the east. Both engineers claim they had orders for a clear track.

MRS. EDDY IN TAX SUIT.

CONCORD, N.H., Feb. 11.—Action looking to the collection of approximately \$200,000 in back taxes from Mrs. Mary Baker E. Eddy was taken by the board of assessors of Concord today. While all the city officials deny it, it is generally thought this action is taken to show their disapproval of the moving of Mrs. Eddy from Concord.

LIBERTY THRU ERROR.

Daly Recorded Jailed Three Days Before His Arrest.

Crown Attorney Cogley has received an explanation of the liberation of J. J. Daly, who was released from the Central Prison Jan. 11, after serving five months of a six months' sentence placed upon him by Magistrate Denton in police court last August.

The explanation comes in a letter from Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright, and it is that the order of commitment was the bottom of the trouble. The order bears the date of July 12, instead of Aug. 12.

The court records show that Daly was arrested July 15, and that he was not convicted till Aug. 12.

It would appear that a clerical error in the bottom of the trouble. The order bears the date of July 12, instead of Aug. 12.

Daly comes up in the police court Friday morning, being on remand charged with vagrancy.

Rules Block Progress They Delay Public Bills

Member for South York Calls Attention in House of Commons to Congested Order Paper.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—(Special)—On motion to go into supply to-night W. F. Maclean (South York) again called attention to the state of the order paper. Under the new rules public bills and orders could only be reached on Mondays and Wednesdays after notices of motion had been disposed of. These were very numerous and every one of these days had been taken up with the rules on Thursday for the first four weeks; the first order was questions and public bills and orders. If he could accommodate Mr. Maclean he would be glad to arrange a date for bringing on his railway bills, and there would be no objection to setting them down for some day next week.

R. L. Borden pointed out that all of four weeks in the early part of the session were not available, and it might be well to make it four clear weeks.

Continued on Page 8.

SUFFERGETTES "RUSH LOBBY"

Determined Assault on British House of Commons to Present Petition.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A band of militant delegates from the Parliament of the lobby, however, was frustrated by the police, who had a sharp skirmish with the shrieking women, two score of whom were arrested for disorderly conduct.

The attacking party was trying to deliver to the house of commons a resolution protesting against the "un-constitutional action of the government in refusing a vote to women taxpayers."

The delegates secreted themselves in furniture vans in the vicinity of the buildings and thus enabled to get close to the point of attack before being discovered.

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