

## The Toronto World

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FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1.

### The Law Against Prices, Combines and Nickel Seizures.

The Globe of yesterday pays attention to what The World has been saying in regard to federal enforcement of federal law, and especially the enforcement of the law against combines; also in the matter of the new law creating a court of commerce in Canada, with jurisdiction over prices and over combines. We pointed out that such a law as this, which would be enforced, as they are in the United States, by federal officers, in federal courts and by the attorney-general of the federal government.

In a previous article The Globe was indiscreet enough to contrast the lethargy of Canadian authorities in enforcing the law against combines here with the activity which prevails in the United States. And we had to tell The Globe that the difference is due to the fact that federal law is enforced by federal courts and federal officers in the United States; and that in Canada the side-tracked law in the case of combines and in the case of the new court of commerce, by placing the enforcement of the law on the provincial authorities!

To this The Globe says that the provincial authorities now enforce the ordinary criminal code, and why, therefore, should they not enforce our federal laws against combines? All we say is that they don't and they never have been!

The Globe says that the Attorney-General Lucase and his predecessor have their attention called to some glaring cases of combines no action was taken, notwithstanding a rather caustic remark by one of the judges on the bench. We condemn the inaction of Attorney-General Lucase of Ontario which The Globe complains of, and if the attorney-general of Ontario is lax in duty there must be a dozen other attorneys-general in other parts of the country who would listen to The Globe. But they do nothing other than to sit quiet. And because this state of affairs obtains all over the country, the Borden government is bold enough to pass a law against combines and creates a court to investigate them, but most carefully puts the enforcement of the federal law on the provinces! We cannot imagine any other reason than that they wish to have the law harmless. Time after time it has been suggested in the house at Ottawa that federal laws ought to be enforced in federal courts and by federal officers, but the newspapers, the members of parliament, avoid this issue every time it has been raised. Neither The Globe nor Sir Robert Borden desires to see federal enforcement of federal law, as in the States. It gets after the combines. The Globe admitted the success of the enforcement of laws of this character in the United States by the federal authorities. That's the reason. Does The Globe remember how the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in our house of commons that the law against combines should be enforced by the attorney-general of Ontario? When he said that much he washed his hands of any responsibility! Sir Robert Borden proposes to do the same thing; put the enforcement of the laws were put on the attorney-general of Canada, who is a member of the federal government, we have no doubt that action and results would follow. He can be recalled in parliament for his inaction; how he pleads that it is up to the provinces.

But let us leave The Globe and its discussion of the law against combines and the enforcement of it and let us ask The Globe if it has yet read the answers made since the war was over, in the British house of commons, as to the seizures of nickel from Canada on the high seas, destined for Germany? Also whether The Globe has anything to say about the inaction of the Ottawa government and the inaction of the Toronto government in the matter of these seizures of Canadian nickel? The World very much suspects that The Globe is trying to kick up a dust about the enforcement of the law against combines while it runs away from the much greater issue, that of German ownership and German control of our Canadian nickel mines, and the still more glaring and treasonable fact that any amount of Canadian nickel got into Germany during the war and was used to shoot down our soldiers on the battlefields.

For four days we have published this thing in The World and challenged The Globe to say where it stood on the issue, but it seeks apparently to evade the nickel issue by kicking up a dust about the non-enforcement of the law against combines. For the edification of The Globe we again reprint from The London Times of May 13 last, as we have already reprinted for several days, the story of the seizure of Ontario nickel going to Germany during

the war from the States where it was refined from our ore:

The London Times: Dr. Macnamara informed Brigadier-General Croft, M.P. (Bournemouth, N.P.) that information was not available as regards seizures placed in British Prize Courts overseas or seizures by our allies, but it had been ascertained from the admiralty material that nickel was seized on board 12 ships and put in the London Prize Court. Of these 12 cargoes 11 came from New York and one from New Caledonia; and as regards destination, five of these cargoes were intended for Dutch ports, six for Swedish ports and one for Antwerp.

### Nickel is an Issue.

The Telegram has a poor memory, and no doubt the excuse of age and brainstorm is a good one. It revives the idea that The World did nothing to bring the Ross rifle into disrepute. The Telegram was the author of this idea, the editor grudgingly admitting the facts. But The Telegram has great faith in the old saw, "any wick to beat a dog with," and so the ancient invention has been exhumed. The soldiers who read The World and so frequently wrote congratulating The World on having spoken the truth, are the best judges of our stand against the Ross rifle. The Telegram is anxious to convey to those who do not read The World the false impression that The World supported the Ross rifle and it is not over-scrupulous about facts in such a case. Just how The Telegram got this false impression in the first place we do not know. Just why the editor revives it after having been corrected we do not know, except that he must be feeling crowded, or as we have charitably surmised, got weak in memory.

The crowding is obviously in connection with the nickel exposures that are coming slowly to light, about which The Telegram has always been both credulous and sceptical, credulous of German nickel trust yarns, sceptical of The World's assertions that are now being substantiated.

We do not think The Telegram needs to apologize. It was misled by The Globe and The Star and anybody can make a mistake. It now blames Lloyd George and Sir Robert Borden for having arrayed their sovereignty against Sir William Hearst. But their sovereignty could not have prevented the Ontario government exercising its sovereign power and confiscating the enemy property in the nickel trust. This would not have stopped the production of nickel, which is the rather childish plea the German trust put forward; and The Telegram still adopts. Nickel would have been produced, but it would have been produced under the auspices of the Ontario government, just as other metals were in Australia. If Sir William Hearst was not a strong enough man to face the arrayed sovereignty of Lloyd George and Sir Robert Borden, The Telegram is not doing its best for Ontario by trying to conceal the fact. If Sir William Hearst is the strong man why then does not Ontario possess the enemy holdings of the nickel trust today?

Instead of moving in that direction as Australia did, Ontario sat quiescent in the spider's web of the nickel trust, bitten behind the ear perhaps by the chief spider, and did nothing. The protests of The World were denounced by The Telegram and met, not as at present, with assertions that Lloyd George and Sir Robert Borden had overruled Sir William Hearst with their sovereign power, but with assurances that the British government and the United States government and the Ontario government and everybody else except The World, knew exactly what to do, and how and why to do it, and that no nickel could be shipped out of the United States to anyone-so-ever except to our allies. And now it turns out that The World was right after all and Sudbury nickel was going out in ship loads for German consumption. We thought The Telegram in its usual kind, hearty, generous and amiable way would have been the first to congratulate us on being right. Instead, the peevish tone of the editor and his still harping on the Ross rifle inclines us to fear that he has missed his usual summer rustration, or that the years are telling on his temperament.

The Telegram should feel consoled that it got right on one war issue, and we hope to see it keeping the Ross rifle issue alive, as The World did until the British rifle was served out to our men, and that The Telegram will hold responsible at the next federal election everyone who helped to maintain the Ross rifle fable. It is not a federal but a provincial election that is now approaching, and Ontario nickel is an absorbing provincial issue. The World cannot be accused of springing a surprise on anyone in copying the information given in the imperial parliament on this important matter. We have been discussing the nickel question from every point of view since the war began, and were constantly anxious to get the facts established which are now admitted. The Ontario government cannot evade the issue, for it repeatedly told us that we were trying to stir up trouble without any basis to justify us. Now that the justification is evident, many explanations will be in order. We might remind The Telegram that abuse about any other matter whatever will not wipe out the nickel record, but will only emphasize the importance of the nickel

question for independent and enquiring electors, and above all for those soldiers and their relatives who had to suffer from Ontario's blackness. The World stayed with the Ross rifle question till it was settled yet, but it must be.

In parting with The Telegram and with its mention of Ross rifles and Premier Hughes of Australia may we note:

That The World, time after time urged Sir Robert Borden to take over the Sudbury nickel mines at the beginning of the war and to cut out all control of the metal products by a company that professed to be American but was at the bottom German, and to put the industry in the hands of Canadian officials as Hughes later did with the zinc mines of Australia. The Telegram sat mum.

It is Sir Robert Borden, not The World, that was negligent. If we may use so mild a word. This advice of ours, given day after day, was ignored by The Telegram, but Premier Hughes did better. Now as to Ross rifles, may we also add that The World was more than suspicious of the contract made between our government and the Ross Company inasmuch as it was directed, and concluded by Wallace Nesbitt, and Sir Charles Ross, and who at the same time was the chief political agent and legal adviser at Ottawa and Toronto of the International Nickel Company, really controlled by Germans thru the Thompsons, the Converses and the DeLamar. The Telegram has got in wrong as far as The World is concerned, with Premier Hughes and Sir Charles Ross. Let The Telegram tell its readers if it ever advised the application of Hughes' methods in regard to Australian zinc to the nickel situation in Canada.

### OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINIONS

The World will gladly print under this heading letters written by our readers, and such letters as are sent in space is limited they must not be longer than 200 words and written on one side of the paper only.

### Labor and the Nickel Question.

Editor World: Your energy and time have been splendidly spent in exposing the exploitation of the nickel situation in Ontario. The wrong and scandal of having our men robbed and killed with our own natural products in bullets seems beyond belief, and one wonders when the various Trades and Labor Councils will take a few hours to get on to the track of those who are eating up the vitals of labor at its very vitals. While not disputing the merits of going out for so much of an advance per hour, let not the trades unionists shut their eyes to the fact that to the tune of millions of dollars one of Canada's greatest assets is being steadily and surely removed from under their very noses. Perhaps it is that the workers have been led to so often in the press that they think this is something along the same line, or is it, perhaps, that the nickel mines are too far away from us and we have enough to do to mind our own business? What we need is a demonstration of a wonderful lack of knowledge of the possibilities of the situation. The metal workers of Hamilton have been out for 13 weeks and I know they do not mine in nickel or platinum, but surely it should be clear to the ordinary mind that this is a wonderful waste of time to focus all attention on the wages of working on certain commodities, while systematic-ly we shut our eyes to the fact that other commodities of value are being carted out of the country, and during the war were used to shoot our own men.

It seems as if it has not yet dawned on the workers' mind that to rob any commodity from a country affects all, directly or indirectly, or in other words, it is the law of being penny wise and pound foolish. The law affecting or dealing with combines is quite clear and well defined, it is the work of the people to call the authorities' attention to the abuse, and demand that an investigation be made. It is not all likely that any of our social societies would take up this matter, nor yet our churches. We cannot expect our Manufacturers' Association to take it up, so whose business is it? It is the workers', and the workers' representatives, and the Trades and Labor Councils and the Independent Labor party. But if they are going to build up old barriers of use and wont, routine and procedure, then we must all sit still and be robbed. The workers of the world, vast and wonderful country, with its many yet untouched resources, must have many a quiet laugh when they witness workmen howling and yelling about their own little place or prestige, and shutting their eyes to the fact that only when they become a unit will they be able to accomplish anything worth while. The sight of the merchants in metal offering so much—or is it so little?—an advance in terms of cents, while at the other end of the pole we have the vision of the old Ontario "Nickel Bossy" being peacefully and judiciously milked, is surely a picture to make the gods laugh.

Hamilton, July 31.

### DON FLATS SUGGESTED.

Editor World: The suggestion of the president of the Riverdale Ratepayers' Association that the proposed stadium be placed on the Don Flats, seems to me to offer the best solution yet given of a vexing problem. Roadside residents evidently do not wish the stadium. Dr. McDonald, doubtless, speaks with the concurrence of members of his own party, and probably of a number of ratepayers generally, which would seem to indicate that Riverdale residents are agreeable to having the stadium there. The means negligible consideration in choosing the site.

In addition to car lines mentioned, there are Parliament and Winchester so that the transportation difficulty is pretty well met. Riverdale is a great

## IDA RE THE JUVENILE COURT

By IDA L. WEBSTER.

If the saying, which runs "It is a long road that has no turning," is true, then, indeed, must the bend in the road of the juvenile court be almost at hand. Those who have had the experience of travelling the weary path which leads to Commissioner Boyd's demerit know only too well that something must happen, or the children of this city will have lost their right to be citizens.

Not is it a case of one person complaining of the unfair treatment he has received, but it is a case of many persons all with the same story. Knowing that, is it possible for the Hon. I. B. Lucas to defend his choice? However, thanks to the visiting of the Hon. Aid. Nesbitt and also to some people who have had dealings with the court as it is today, there is a possibility of having the situation cleared up.

Providing, of course, that the investigating board is really worthy of the name, and not just a pretence, as has been demonstrated by the members of the board of the juvenile court. The name of the judge who will sit on the case is still somewhat of a mystery, but we must hope for the best.

At the same time, it is a pity that attention which seems to us to be quite the limit. It seems that a young boy had been in the juvenile court on several occasions, but his offences were minor. He was sent to the Reformatory, but he was a boy, and why not? Is it not possible to think that a child might possibly prefer the treatment of its own kind to the treatment meted out at the Reformatory?

Naturally he had to be punished; in fact, he deserved it, but at the same time, he also deserved to be given every chance. His aunt, who was his sole guardian, also she had taken him back on several occasions, was willing to stand all responsibility for him. Remember that although the lad was a victim of the children's court, he was not a criminal, and was not punished by any means, and was, perhaps, not one whit worse than dozens of other boys. His mentality was normal, or, if anything, a trifle keen than some.

In short, he was adventurous. Upon his last remand from the shelter, when he had to be sentenced to some institution with other boys, he was the worthy judge of the case decided that either he would be sent to Mimico, or to Orillia, which is the home for the delinquent.

At the clinic he was said to be sane, but owing to the fact that there was nowhere else to place him he would now be sent to the Reformatory. He was to be put with children who were imbeciles in order that the law of the juvenile court—which is, after all, the judgment of the person in charge—could be satisfied.

After a lot of hard work on her part, the aunt got the boy back, and he is now doing splendidly. Neither insane nor dull, but just an ordinary boy, with a spirit for wandering. Now if such a thing happened in one who was eating up the vitals of labor at its very vitals. While not disputing the merits of going out for so much of an advance per hour, let not the trades unionists shut their eyes to the fact that to the tune of millions of dollars one of Canada's greatest assets is being steadily and surely removed from under their very noses.

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Hamilton, July 31.

## POLITICAL NOTES

The Hearst government has come to the conclusion to set a date near October first for taking the referendum on the liquor law, and holding an election of members to the legislature—both on the one day. The insurgency that had broken out in the Central Conservative Association, and was to have come to a head today, has been quieted for the moment. A representative delegation from the stalwarts in every ward in the city was to have waited on Sir William today, as per resolution at the meeting last week, and present an ultimatum that if he went to the voters with both the referendum and the election of members to the legislature on the one day they would call a convention to revise the leadership and the program! But at the picnic at Queenston on Wednesday a lot of special solicitation was made to the faithful not to cause more trouble as so critical a stage. The appeal was successful, and the ward chiefs agreed to hold back the ultimatum for a month—until the government could bridge the chasm. This means that the government will complete their arrangements for a joint election within the next two months. The government think that an army of women can be induced to go out to vote for the maintenance of the Ontario temperance act, that is, for the four straight noes, and that when they are at the polls they are more likely to also vote for the Hearst candidates for the legislature!

But that doesn't quite mean that there will not be some kind of conference between Conservatives from all over Ontario. The World hears of a number of prominent Conservatives now members of the legislature who will announce that if they get nominations and run again, it will be as independent Conservatives. There are hints of a widespread feeling in favor of a revision as to the leadership, and as to new planks on a number of public questions. Some big man may be induced to offer a new lead. At least, that is the talk of some of those who were insurgent last week, and who would save the Whitney tradition from a possible disaster.

As to federal politics it is likely that Sir Harry Drayton will leave the chairmanship of the Board of Railway Commissioners to join the Borden government, probably as minister of finance. The decision of Sir Harry ordering the express companies to widen their zone in cities of free collection and free delivery of parcels points to something. The judgment is full of effort to iron out a somewhat tangled piece of washing in the laundry. And the chairman was as obliging as any wash lady could be who was about to take a new place. Not that the citizens and their organization hadn't a good case for relief, but the relief looked as if intended for another reason. And if the chairman goes into the ministry he must find a seat, and North Toronto, likely to be vacated by Sir George Foster, might be worth putting in order. Of course there may be other grievances than those of express services.

The Liberals are to select a federal leader and a federal platform at their convention at Ottawa, now assembling from all over the country. Scania seems to supply the two most likely candidates for the leadership in Nova Scotia and McKenzie.

The United Farmers of Alberta are getting ready to organize as a straight political party—practically against both Liberals and Conservatives. They threaten the local government of the province and contest every federal seat on the tariff issue. The Calgary Herald says "it is the most significant political event to get the public's attention." It may throw some kind of scare into the western M.P.'s that have put in two seasons at Ottawa and Manitoba. Farmers have already shot a quick harpoon into the chairman of the Grain Growers' Association, Mr. Handers, for supporting Sir Thomas White's budget speech. To use a word of Cromwell's time there seems to be a lot of malice coming to the front these post-war days.

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## OSGOODE HALL NEWS

### Master's Chambers.

Before George M. Lee, registrar.  
Downs v. Downs: J. M. Bullen for defendant on motion to set aside writ of summons for irregularity; J. F. Boland for plaintiff asks enlargement. Adjournd sine die, appearance need not be entered in meantime.

Re Sun Life Assurance Co. v. Huntland: R. J. McLaughlin, K.C., for plaintiff on motion for payment of \$5,000 insurance moneys into court less costs fixed at \$25. Notice to be given to claimants.  
Fonstord v. Fonstord: H. S. White for plaintiff on motion for interim alimony and disbursements; G. C. Campbell for defendant. Enlarged till August 1.

### Judge's Chambers.

Before Kelly, J.  
Re Andrew Howell, Sr.: H. S. White for applicant moved for order declaring incapacity. W. Carver (Belleville) for respondent. At latter's request enlarged two weeks.  
Re John L. Scott: P. E. Brown, for Norman Scott, moved on return of writ of habeas corpus for custody of infant. H. S. White for respondent. At applicant's request enlarged two weeks.

Re Imperial Steel and Wire Co., Ltd.: R. S. Robertson for shareholders, Motion by sixteen shareholders for order under both Dominion and Ontario winding-up acts for order winding up company. I. F. Hellyuth, K.C., for company; Gideon Grant for certain judgment creditors; M. L. Gordon for certain judgment creditors. Reserved.  
Re Canada Nitro Products, Ltd.: Harcourt Ferguson for petitioners on motion to wind up. H. S. White for company. Stands two weeks.

Dransfield v. Standring: Harcourt Ferguson for plaintiff on appeal from George M. Lee, acting master in chambers. J. J. MacLennan for defendant. Stands till August 1.  
Richardson v. McCaffrey: Harcourt Ferguson for defendant, on appeal from George M. Lee, acting master in chambers. A. C. Reighington for plaintiff. Stands one week.

Re Shaver: H. S. White, for executrix, asked order allowing her to register caution. J. J. Arnold for Arthur Shaver. Stands sine die to be brought on by either party on five days' notice.  
Re Celeste Bargnesi: If H. S. White for Argene Bargnesi, obtained order declaring Celeste Bargnesi incompetent by reason of mental infirmity. Vesting order to issue on payment into court of purchase money.

Re Minnewaska Sanitarium Co.: G. Russell for T. H. Wilson, petitioner; W. W. Furry for company. Order made winding up company, naming N. L. Martin interim liquidator with a reference to J. A. C. Cameron, O.R.

Before Kelly, J.  
Smith v. Reiger: F. Aylesworth for plaintiff on motion for receiver; H. Cassels, K.C., for defendant. Stands to September 15.  
Mackenzie v. Minnelly: F. Denton, K.C., for plaintiff, injunction continued to trial, costs in cause unless trial judge otherwise orders.  
Whalen v. Donovan: A. H. Robertson on motion for judgment. B. H. L.

## BETTER FEELING TOWARDS ITALY

Tittoni Has Carefully Refrained From Discussion of Adriatic Problems.

Paris, July 31.—That Signor Tittoni, Italian foreign minister, and a member of the Italian peace delegation, has brought about a much better feeling among the great powers towards Italy's aspirations, seems apparent from discussions that are heard in peace conference circles and articles appearing in the French newspapers. It is said that Signor Tittoni has studiously refrained from discussion of the Adriatic problems, and has confined his efforts to looking after Italian interests elsewhere, with the result that much of the irritation created by the long controversy over Fiume is disappearing, and the way apparently is being paved for a more temperate consideration of Italy's claims against the Adriatic, notwithstanding the conflict which recently took place at Fiume between Italian and French soldiers.

Thru the gaining of advantage elsewhere, it is said that Signor Tittoni evidently is planning to satisfy the Italian public in such a way that the Fiume question can be compromised in a manner that will save the conference from a repetition of a threatened break over Fiume.

and popular rendezvous, the location of the stadium there would be its attractiveness, and, no doubt, incidentally suggest and lead to its improvement. Our zoo is admittedly hardly worthy in extent, composition or layout, of a city like Toronto. The existence in its proximity of a practically provincial and even national sporting plant would automatically suggest and almost inevitably result in improvement in what ought to be—and indeed, so far as its present dimensions and character permit, now is—a centre of attraction, pleasure and education, not only to the children, but to all visitors to the city.

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POLICE AG.

(Contd.)

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