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this week to view our Special Exhibit of Scottish Clan and Family Tartans, represented in such Silks, Costume Cloth, Steamer and Motor Cars, Wraps Shawls, Plaids, scarves, Sashes, Neckties, Bows, Handkerchiefs, Silk Hosiery, Class Crest Paper Weights, and other Novelties, etc. Scottish Cheviots and other famous Tweeds, including special dyes in Black and Navy, and all other popular colors and mixtures.

Fancy Shawls

Special display limit. Shetland Fine Wool Shawls, in white, at 90c, 75c, 60c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.

"Viyella" Flannels

The famous unshrinkable Flannel, suitable for a variety of uses, as outer suits, shirt waists, blouses, also in special weights and patterns for nightwear, etc.

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Splendidly assorted stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, in every size, width, of men's style of embroidery, edging, etc., including the finest ranges of fancy embroidered and initialed styles; also a very choice showing of Real Lace Handkerchiefs for gift purposes.

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Collar and Cuff Sets, Edgings, Insertions, etc., also a splendid assortment of other Real Laces of all kinds.

Silk Hosiery

In a variety of weights, makes, color designs, appropriate for gift-making.

We Specialize

particularly in Medium and High Quality Standard Irish and Scotch makes of Table Cloth and Napkins, Doilies, Tray Cloths, Tea Cloths, Towels, etc., also an immense range of Fancy Laces, Novelty Embroideries, Irish, French, Japanese, Russian, Spanish, Hand-Wrought Designs, of special interest to those who desire purposes, and all marked at the lowest prices consistent with the values offered.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

JOHN CATTO & SON

55 to 61 KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO.

TWO FOREIGNERS MURDERED BY ITALIANS

Continued From Page 1.

this move on his part, and left him there. On the west shore of Mimico Creek Quinn and Shadwell lost track of the fugitive, and proceeded west along the railway to the Mimico camp, about a mile and a half distant.

Pursued Napoli. John Dixon and Thomas Naylor then joined in the pursuit and stationed themselves in the Kenny bush, south of the creek bridge. After a wait of ten minutes Napoli appeared. Naylor then followed him. Not knowing that the Italian was unarmed, he was afraid to approach him too closely. He, therefore, decided to trail the Italian out in a long run.

Murderer Captured. The chase led them to the Ontario Sewer Pipe Co.'s yards to Albert-avenue. After cutting thru numerous yards, climbing fences and running thru buildings, the Italian eluded Naylor. A woman in the neighborhood told Naylor that Napoli had locked himself in the house at the rear of the yard. When Dixon came along the two forced the door and found Napoli crouching in one corner.

Dixon took the Italian prisoner, and walked him down to the York Radial line, where he boarded a car and rode with his prisoner to the scene of the crime, where he was turned over to the city police.

Gave No Assistance. While the hunt for Napoli was going on the Poles in the colony made no attempt to render aid to the victims. Mrs. Simpson, wife of County Constable George Simpson, who lives opposite the colony, telephoned to J. Newton's hotel at Humber Bay for assistance, as Mr. Simpson was attending a case in Lambton. The constable called Day Constable McDennis, who was on duty, and sent him with Herbert Newton to the place of the murder.

The county constable ran to Salisbury-avenue crossing but could find no trace of the men. Mr. Newton

Smoke

Mint Perfecto

The big value cigar

3 for 25c

25 in box 1.75, 50 in box 3.50

Sent prepaid

A. Clubb & Sons

TORONTO

THE WEATHER

OBSERVATORY, TORONTO, June 23. (8 p.m.)—Pressure is highest to-night over the Eastern and Middle States, and lowest over the northwestern portion of the continent. The weather continues generally fine thruout the Dominion, and very warm in the prairie provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 50-72; Vancouver, 56-72; Calgary, 58-84; Battleford, 64-80; Moose Jaw, 52-69; Winnipeg, 62-84; Port Arthur, 56-84; London, 48-70; Toronto, 51-80; Kingston, 54-79; Ottawa, 54-80; Montreal, 54-78; Quebec, 54-80; Halifax, 52-78.

Probabilities.—Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Light winds; fine and decidedly warm to-day and on Tuesday. Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fine and decidedly warm to-day and on Tuesday. Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime—Moderate to fresh westerly winds; fair and quite warm. Superior—Light to moderate winds; fine and decidedly warm. All West—Generally fine and very warm.

BAROMETER

Time	Ther.	Bar.	Wind
7 a.m.	76	29.9	Calm
10 a.m.	77	29.8	Calm
1 p.m.	78	29.8	11 S.W.
4 p.m.	79	29.7	11 S.W.
7 p.m.	78	29.7	3 S.W.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS

June 22	At	From
Tunisian	Quebec	Liverpool
Montreal	Quebec	Liverpool
Campania	New York	Hamburg
K.A. Victoria	New York	Hamburg
La Provence	New York	Glasgow
California	San Francisco	New York
Albatross	San Francisco	New York
Coriscan	Liverpool	Montreal
Saxonia	Gibraltar	New York

BIRTHS

MAY—At the Cottage Hospital, on Saturday, June 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. May, a son.

MARRIAGES

MADILL—SPRING—At Unionville, Ont., on June 19, by the Rev. George Waugh, Mr. Oliver Madill, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Madill of Green River, to Miss Lydia Spring, second daughter of Mr. Lyda Spring of Malvern.

DEATHS

DONOVAN—At the General Hospital, on Saturday, June 22, 1912, Elsie Allen, dearly beloved daughter of Charles and Maud Donovan, in her 43rd year.

Funeral from her father's residence, No. 2 Elm Grove-avenue, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 2.30 p.m. to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

DUMPHY—On Sunday, June 23, 1912, at his late residence, 72 William-street, Martin J. Dumphy.

Funeral Wednesday, June 26, at 8.30 a.m. to St. Patrick's Church, in interment at St. Michael's Cemetery.

FRITCH—On Saturday, June 22, 1912, William Ernest, beloved husband of Amelia West.

Funeral on Monday, June 24, from F. Ross's Funeral Chapel at 2.30 p.m. Interment at St. James' Cemetery.

HARPER—On June 22, 1912, at his late residence, 29 Elm Grove-avenue, Edward Harper, in his 76th year.

Funeral service at the above address at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 25, in interment in Prospect Cemetery.

ROBB—On Sunday, June 23, 1912, Robert Kerr, husband of the late Margaret M. Robb, aged 74 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 2 Bellwoods Park, Toronto, Tuesday, June 25, at 2 p.m. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Street Car Delays

Saturday, June 22, 1912. 2.10 a.m.—Load of iron stuck on track, Bellwoods and Arthur; 2.15 a.m.—Load of iron stuck on track, Dundas and Bay.

2.20—Loading wagon at Bank of Toronto, King and Bay; 10 minutes delay to southbound Parliament cars.

phoned the city police and two officers were sent out on bicycles. Dr. Carman Ricker of Mimico was treating Mastermak, and Dr. Forbes Godfrey also assisted, as the Poles could not be very serious.

The colony was in an uproar. Women were shrieking; men were crying hysterically, and the brother of the murdered man threw himself on the ground beside the corpse.

Detectives Arrive. Detectives Miller and Armstrong with several reporters visited Mimico camp but found nothing. Big Frank, they returned to the colony and after taking the stories of some of the witnesses went on their quest again.

Masters before the coroner in a private ambulance to the Western Hospital, where he died at 9.30. Gyrrada's remains were taken in charge by Norman A. Craig.

At No. 6 police station, Napoli stated that he was a brother of Big Frank, but this is not thought to be true.

Woman Frightened. One woman, who was a witness of the affair, had to be half carried by two policemen to No. 6 station before her name could be secured. She carried a three-months old baby in her arms, and two other children trailed at her skirts. All along Queen-st, she persisted in screaming at the top of her voice and threw herself on the road in order to prevent the constables from taking her to the station. County Constable Simpson was sent for and with the children, he succeeded in persuading the woman to walk home with him, altho he had to assist her part of the way.

Brothers of the murdered men created considerable excitement in the colony when the corpse of Gyrrada and Mastermak were being taken away, one in the ambulance and the other in the undertaker's wagon. John Gyrrada did not want the body of his brother to be removed, and presented a pathetic spectacle as he slowly followed the wagon along the road. He was later brought back to his home.

Trouble Every Sunday. Ever since the Poles took up their residence in Humber Bay Sunday has been a day featured by drinking and carousing. This is generally done in the event of a birth, and beer bottles and stoves fly freely every Sunday.

During the past two months, several of the foreigners have been laid out and have had to have medical attendance. On Sunday, when the reports

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There are Plates, Baskets, Comports, Vases, Jugs, and many other odd pieces to choose from—costing from \$1.00 up.

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TORONTO

One Wants Reform in the Mechanics of Politics or the Political System—Other Sweeping Economic Changes.

Ray Standard Baker, in The American Magazine for July.

Looking out across the political field we may see in both of the old parties groups of men who have not the scientific spirit. When the tariff question comes up they oppose bitterly any honest and complete investigation of the subject by an expert commission.

When the trust question arises, they oppose the creation of a bureau of corporations, or the extension of the powers of investigation of the interstate commerce commission. They are intensely hostile to any enquiry which will give the people the means now to legislate fairly upon these great questions, any adequate idea of the actual value of the property of railroads and of other public service corporations. They fight every effort to investigate the resources of the public lands and of water powers. They seem to prefer darkness rather than light; they would have the public business done in secret caucuses and secret committee meetings. They dread publicity.

And as a group they still prefer public opinion, not experts, in public office. They want a great time of change, which is the touchstone of the modern renaissance, watch any legislative body in this country and observe the fierce rivalry of the two parties. They are secure, those who wish to enjoy without labor, those who are old, those who are temperamental fear of new or of any change, those who look upon the situation as menacing and ominous.

But the mass of people in this country unquestionably look upon the present situation not only without fear but with hopefulness. To them it means a new era of progress, a new high sense of life. It means that antiquated forms are breaking up, that the soil of the country is fertile for the growth of new ideas, that new leaders are taking the field. It is the opportunity that a new age offers to an adventurous youth.

It is just as certain as anything can be that the spirit of progressiveness is going to win in the country—that there is going to be a finer selection of attitude toward public affairs, a deeper desire for truth, that we are going to have a new sentiment to human life, that we are going to work for better relationships between men and nations, and that our nation is going to be inconceivably widened. And with such a spirit prevailing, there must be real democracy, the government must and will be taken more and more completely from the hands of those who live on privilege or upon the unearned increment on land, or upon inherited wealth, or upon interest, and given more and more completely to those who do actual service, to those who do the hard work of the world—digging, the doctoring, the plumbing, the teaching, the inventing. And that is a tendency to be looked for not with terror but with the highest hope and the surest faith.

La Follette's Size-up

He Closes a Remarkable Sketch of His Political Life by Summary of Existing Conditions in the States.

Senator La Follette, in The American Magazine for July.

In 25 years of political struggle I have found one great issue overshadowing all others—the encroachment of the powerful few on the rights of the many. All the issues of to-day are but phases of this one great question. How shall the individual, the farmer, the worker, and all those who pay tribute, be set free from the unjust exactions of the tariff, the railroads, the money power, and other forms of oppression by special interests?

When Roosevelt became president, the total amount of the stock and bonds issued by all combinations and trusts, including the railroads then in combination, was only \$3,784,000,000. When he turned the country over to Taft, the total amount of the stock and bonds issued by all combinations and trusts, including the railroads then in combination, was only \$3,784,000,000. When he turned the country over to Taft, the total amount of the stock and bonds issued by all combinations and trusts, including the railroads then in combination, was only \$3,784,000,000.

If, in the earlier stages of trust formation, the executive had used all the power of this trust government to enforce the anti-trust law, it would have saved the people the payment of hundreds of millions of dollars wrongfully taken from them in the form of exorbitant rates, and in exorbitant trust prices which

they have had to pay for the necessities of life.

For almost a decade the "Interests" brought congress to amend the Sherman act by providing that no combination to suppress competition and to restrain trade should be unlawful, unless it was proven to be an unreasonable combination. This amendment was passed by the house, but the senate congress steadily refused to make it.

Trailing with the legislative branch of government, the trusts turned to the courts and pleaded with judges to aid them in their fight against the law. The word "unreasonable" into the law, changed by new appointments that the trusts secured the decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, amending the law by judicial interpretation, incorporating the very word "unreasonable," against which both courts and congress stood for so many years.

These decisions leave the legitimate business of the country in a condition of uncertainty. As the law now stands the supreme court may exercise its power over the business interests of the country more despotic than any monarch of the civilized world over his subjects. To one corporation it may give its approval that the combination into which it has entered is reasonable; to another corporation it may say that the combination into which it has entered is unreasonable. It is now manifestly necessary that the Sherman act be amended so as to be amended as to furnish a guide to all business and a rule of law to govern all courts; to declare what methods and practices are to be forbidden, and what methods and practices shall be lawful.

This condition I have met by a bill which I have introduced in the senate. It enumerates in plain English every known practice and expedient through which combinations have aided competition, and prohibits anyone from engaging in them. It protects and regulates competition. It places the burden of proof on the combination to show that any restraint of trade which it proposes is reasonable—that is, that it benefits the community.

In addition to these amendments to the anti-trust law, a commission should be created to stand between the people and the courts in order to investigate the facts and to prevent all unreasonable restraints not specifically described in the law. It should be made the duty of the commission to ascertain the physical value of all the property of trusts and monopolies, the reasonable value that the community would place (such as good will) would have in conditions of fair competition, and to distinguish this from the illegal values that have been built up in violation of law. It should likewise ascertain the values that depend on patents, and all other forms of special privilege, and the amount of property that has been acquired out of illegal profits taken from the property paid for out of legitimate profits and trust investment. It should in this way, step by step, ascertain the true cost of production and whether the prices charged are yielding extortionate profits or only reasonable profits. These facts should be made public, and with the amended Sherman law to stand guard over and protect legitimate competition, new capital should be invited to enter

these fields, share in, and divide these profits. Under this regulation, the combination prices would be forced down to a reasonable level and the consumer ultimately protected. These are the facts that the public must know and will know before they will ever consent to any legislation that treats illegal values as if they were legal values.

To me it is also a plain proposition that it is the duty of government to see that the highways to market shall be open to all to transport their products upon equal terms. This can be secured only by forbidding those engaged in transportation as common carriers from participating as competitors in the field of productive enterprise. The control of coal, iron, ore, timber, the impregnable strength of monopoly. To permit them to be owned and controlled exclusively is to trench privilege. I do not hesitate to say that ultimately the government will be compelled to take back these natural resources, and permit all competitors to acquire these basic products by lease, otherwise upon exactly equal terms.

The tariff should at once be brought down to the level of the difference in labor cost of the more efficient plant and the foreign competitor (and where no difference exists the tariff should be removed), withdrawing the premium which the excessive prohibitory tariff now offers to inefficient monopoly. Where the protective tariff is retained, its advantages must be passed on to labor for the benefit of which the manufacturer contends it is necessary. The patent laws should be so amended that the owners of patents will be compelled to develop them fully or permit their use on equal terms by others.

Having thus stated my position on the trust question, I outline here, also, my views upon other momentous questions of the day.

I believe in—

The initiative, referendum and recall and direct nominations and elections, not only as applied to states, but also in the extension of these principles to the nation as a whole.

The equalization of the burdens of taxation upon a property basis, through the adoption of graded income and inheritance taxes.

A universal parcels post.

The extension of the postal savings bank system.

Government ownership and operation of express companies.

The reasonable valuation of the physical property of railroads justly inventoried and determined upon an equitable basis.

I am opposed to the Aldrich currency scheme, which, under the guise of providing elasticity to our currency system and relieving monetary conditions, is, in reality, a means of concentrating the currency and the credits of the United States upon a fifty-year franchise in those hands which have already secured control of the banking and insurance resources of the country.

I was opposed to the Canadian reciprocity agreement when President Taft submitted it to congress, Jan. 25, 1911. I was opposed to it when it was before the senate, argued against it, voted against it, and I am against it now.

Harper, Customs Broker, McKinnon Building, 10 Jordan St., Toronto.

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Senator La Follette, in The American Magazine for July.

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THE GREAT REVOLUTION BEGUN IN THE U. S.

that many of the things that have brought on the revolution in the United States are more or less incipient in Canada to-day, and are rapidly moving along lines similar to those that can be observed in the history of the past twenty-five years in the United States!

Again we tell our readers that the greatest political revolution in modern times has begun in the United States. Whether it will develop into civil war or not, remains to be seen. We will not be surprised if it comes to civil war.

The World intends, to the best of its ability, to acquaint Canadians with the actual conditions in the United States, and we believe that this end can best be effected by liberal quotations from two articles in The American Magazine for July, just issued.

One of these articles is by the well-known American writer, Ray Standard Baker. The article is called "Pressing On," and deals with the movement for social reorganization of one kind or another, and the uplift of humanity generally in the United States. In that article he shows what the new progressive movement in the United States means, and he shows it by pointing out that it has two sides, a political side, which is seeking to secure government by the people in the United States. In other words, he deals with what he calls the mechanism, or the system of government, and on the second side the social or economic or social reorganization.

Equally illuminating, to our mind, but from a different point of view, is the last number of a series of articles published in that magazine under the title, La Follette's Autobiography. Mr. La Follette we regard as one of the most sane of the Progressives of the United States, who has been disciplined by twenty years of hard work as a public man, in state affairs, in the house of representatives, and later in the senate. Through those years he has fought a manly fight for reform. We think, therefore, that a generous quotation from this article of his will throw a great deal of light on the situation, and we therefore ask the reader's attention to both articles:

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