



Midsummer Sale of ORIENTAL ART GOODS

Having a larger stock than usual of Oriental Rugs and Art Goods at this time of year, we feel it advisable to endeavor to reduce our stock by offering

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

On all Rugs, Brassware and Art Goods

We have the finest as well as largest assortment in Canada. All Rugs are marked in plain figures, from which a clean cut of

20 PER CENT. OFF THE PRICES

is made. This will be an advantageous time for visitors and tourists to secure useful, rare and beautiful souvenirs of Toronto.

RUGS CLEANED, WASHED AND STORED

While you are away on your holidays let us wash or clean your Rugs. We will store them free while you are away and deliver them in the Fall when you want them.

Washing, 10c a square foot. Cleaning, 10c a square yard.

COURIAN, BABAYAN & CO.,
40-44 King Street East, Toronto.

Glasgow, Scotia's Greatest Seaport

How Improved Waterways and Harbor Facilities Have Built Great Industrial Centre on the Clyde.

(By Alex Pringle.)

GLASGOW, July 2.—Will some sage please rise up and explain why it is that in the march of human progress the great things should be reserved for our own time? Take the building of great cities, for instance. One may walk thru mile after mile of the business district of London which fifty years ago was devoted to the raising of garden truck. Fifty years ago Ireland, with double its present population, had no cities of importance. Belfast, with its present half a million or more, has grown in that time; it has doubled in size during the last twenty years. So it is with Glasgow, the second city in the kingdom. Since St. Mungo erected his wooden church here 1360 years ago and laid the foundation of the city, Glasgow has been plodding steadily along, but its growth during the last fifty years has the other thirteen centuries' development fared to the size of a dose of radium in comparison. At the time of the union, 1707, Glasgow contained 12,000 people, and it gained only 5000 in the succeeding forty years. One hundred years ago the population was still under 100,000, but to-day its numbers considerably over a million counting the suburbs.

The Cause.
Glasgow's rapid strides in the last few years is generally credited "to the deepening of the river Clyde, on which the city is situated, combined with the influx of Irish, which commenced in great numbers about 1845. The Irish are still coming, and it is said that every other person one meets on the streets of Glasgow to-day hailed from the Emerald Isle or is the offspring of earlier Irish arrivals."

Not Attractive.
But, with all its people and rapidly accumulating wealth, Glasgow is not an attractive city. One might find the equal of its best structures in Kingston, Hamilton or London, and Winnipeg and Vancouver, would I think, more favorably impress the casual visitor. To understand the secret of the city's greatness one must leave the streets and wend his way along the waterfront from the Caledonian railroad bridge downward. People now living in Glasgow can remember when it was possible to wade across the Clyde, yet, thanks to a progressive dredging policy, the river to-day presents probably the greatest show of merchant marine to be found anywhere in the world. I boarded a small steamer at an up-town pier and sailed down to Greenock, twenty-five miles below Glasgow, and, passed hundreds of vessels on the way. The upper piers were lined with them for miles, loading or discharging cargo; ships apparently from every country. Statistics of the harbor show that about 20,000 vessels call at the port in the course of a year.

Great Shipbuilding Centre.
But when you have seen the freighters, you have seen only half of the industry that abounds on the Clyde. It is also the greatest ship-building

centre in the world, according to claims put forth by Glasgow authorities. Besides its factories produce almost everything from small ironware to field guns. Shipyards and engineering plants line the river for miles, giving employment to 50,000 hands. Thirty-five thousand are employed in shipbuilding, saying nothing about the allied steel and engineering works. About 600 vessels, embracing all kinds of seacraft, from ocean greyhounds to battleships, are produced annually.

Mammoth Yards.
Passing along I noticed eleven steamers in various stages of construction in one yard. The panorama included submarines, torpedo cruisers, oil and coal carriers, ocean passenger boats and war vessels. Among them was the Colossus, the biggest battleship afloat, which was launched some months ago, and will be ready for commission about a year hence.

Charm of Industry.
To some men the hum of a great centre of industry possesses all the charm of a Beethoven symphony, and to such the incessant clang of innumerable hammers against armor-plates, when mellowed by distance should not be devoid of fascination. The music keeps up mile after mile as one passes down the Clyde. It is a succession of bands in a long procession. As the evidence of one dies away on the ear, another breaks in with steadily increasing volume.

After about two hours' sailing we came to Greenock, a city of 72,000 and the possessor of several large shipbuilding plants. This is, as most people know, the birthplace of James Watt, who started the whole rumput in shipbuilding by perfecting the steam engine. Across the river from Greenock stands a column which marks the birthplace of Henry Bell, the man who designed the "Comet," a little steamer of 28 tons, which began to ply on the Clyde in 1812 and was the first steamship to navigate European waters.

With all its commerce by water, Glasgow is a great railway centre as well. Over 200 trains enter and depart from the city in the course of a single day at the different railway stations.

SUNDAY CONCERTS TO-DAY
Royal Grenadiers' Band With Render Special Programs at Hanlan's.

Hanlan's Point is one of the most delightful spots to spend Sunday. Those who are fond of bathing will find a most enjoyable spot at the sandbar, this favorite pastime. The water of the lake is now at a comfortable temperature, and the beautiful, shelving sandy bottom, with the water gradually getting deeper as you walk from the shore, makes it an ideal and safe locality for bathers. This Sunday afternoon and evening concerts will be given by the band of the Royal Grenadiers. Conductor Waldron has prepared special programs, in which he will introduce a number of new musical effects and the latest popular airs. Next week there will be an entire change of program, for which a number of new, big circus acts have been engaged, which will be presented free in the open air. Ladies and children are taking a deal of pleasure in visiting the Dog and Pony Circus and watching the antics of "Maud," the comic, kicking mule. The new main tent, which is circus, which accommodates 1500 people, enables everyone to witness the performances in comfort.

Band Concert at Ward's Island.
The band of the Royal Grenadiers, under Mr. J. Waldron, will play at Ward's Island on Monday night from 8 to 10 o'clock. As this is a "special celebration" concert, secured from the rank concert series thru the interest of Ald. McBride for the east island residents, a special boat service will be run by the Toronto Ferry Co. from the Bay-street dock at and after 7:20 p.m.

Sunday at Hanlan's.
The band of the Royal Grenadiers, under Mr. J. Waldron, will play at Hanlan's Point to-day. The afternoon concert takes place from 2 to 5 and in the evening from 7:45 to 9:45.

"INSURGENCY" IN U. S. POLITICS

Continued From Page 1.

chine suffered equally with the men behind the trusts and corporations, but they were powerless to remove the ruler they had set up to destroy themselves. He was a popular president and that is something more than president by virtue of party consent and support.

A Comparison and a Contrast.
So the original and insurgent president taught the people their position and their power in politics, taught them that it was possible to avoid wickedness in high places and that by virtue of popular rule, which also was a desirable possibility, liberty might become a reality rather than remain a cherished ideal. And they learned and retained the lesson. Then after two strenuous terms of effective club-swinging, Roosevelt stepped out and Taft reigned in his stead. Some people are unkind enough to say that Roosevelt knew just about how capable or incapable, according to the point of view, Taft was of filling such a position as his successor. If so he certainly adopted a very effective method of instituting a starting contrast. And Theodore is certainly a politician.

Taft and the "Machine."
Taft is a machine man. Under his non-assertive regime the big private and corporate interests began to breathe easy again, and to get busy along old lines without. Also, the "machine" asserted itself as the moulder of policies and the governor of the people. And there was none to say about his capable or incapable, according to the point of view, Taft was of filling such a position as his successor. If so he certainly adopted a very effective method of instituting a starting contrast. And Theodore is certainly a politician.

But the Insurgency.
Roosevelt had leavened the whole lump of his party following. Many Republicans there were who could not get neither the man nor his methods, nor were they prepared to tamely submit to the dictation of the "machine." Then they got busy, very busy, on what was apparently an impossible task, that of teaching the "machine" that its supremacy was not so assured as it was wont to assert. And a political earthquake was the result. Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives and father of the representative and embodiment of the "machine" and other interests was disciplined in a manner that made sundry other politicians in high places sit up and take notice that the insurgency movement was of more than usual significance. For "Cannonism" was supposed to be entrenched behind the impregnable bulwarks of party support and approval.

Movement Gains Power.
Then other senators and representatives lined up behind La Follette and Cummings in the insurgent ranks. One marked result of their uprising was the enforcement of railroad regulation laws that made these great corporations the servants of the people rather than the dictators of the politics. And now is seen the anomalous condition of "stand-pat" Republican candidates being chosen to oppose the insurgent in the various electoral districts. And the stand-patters are appealing to the people almost solely for regular party organization and loyalty to Taft. They want the insurgents thrust into the outer darkness of political obscurity because they drank too deeply of the draught of independence handed them by Theodore Roosevelt and have retained the taste thereof. But even in the very short period of their existence the insurgents have made a bold bid for popular rights and the promotion of the interests of the people and have accomplished things that should gain them much popular favor.

Insurgents Attack Taft Law.
Just now the insurgents are meeting their forces for the attack on the obnoxious tariff bill. And they can muster a considerable following. Compromising legislation following Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and the Dakotas. The movement has become important enough to cause much anxiety to politicians of such standing as ex-Vice-President Sherman, and this is not surprising when we consider the attack recently made on the Payne-Aldrich tariff by Senator Doxey of Iowa, a leading insurgent. The senator has not a great deal of respect for the "regulars" or "stand-patters" of the party, for he regards their line of conduct as similar to that of a tribe of Filipinos whom a traveller reported as "walking barefoot in single file, their chiefs at their head, over a rough and difficult mountain path, when suddenly the chief's foot slipped and he sprawled awkwardly on the ground. Thereupon each member of the tribe as they approached the place of the accident fell down in like manner as in duty and tribal custom bound, except one man who did not understand and who was promptly clubbed to death by his fellows because he had been disrespectful to the chief."

Insurgency Not Treachery.
And the speaker did not regard insurgency as treachery to his party, rather did he consider that he had been truer to his constituents than these regulars who pointed the finger of scorn at him and boasted that they had never wandered from the paths of duty and tribal custom. He said: "When it is said that I betray my party, that I fight against the Republican party, I deny it. I fight for the Republican party, and propose with an ultimate end in view to make it a party of duty and tribal custom, rather than ever the servant of the great constituency which it has represented for so many years. It is not necessary for me to swallow down every tariff law that is set before me, or in consequence abandon the party."

"I have already indicated that I have no authority to speak for others, and I may add that I am not here boasting myself that I shall be the kind of warfare in which so many good people have perished. But I have a few friends, and I do not want any of them to think me so full as not to understand the alternative that is before me—either to submit or quit, or fight; either to throw my opinions away and 'gratefully' accept the

NOTICE

To the Bread Users of Toronto

The Bread Sales Act Province of Ontario, No. 180, 1910

This law, to express it in a few words, does enact that all standard loaves must be one-and-a-half pounds each—or 24 ounces in weight—or three pounds each, or 48 ounces in weight.

What the New Bread Law Means

It means a fair chance for fair competition and a chance for the public to get value for their money without being on their guard against deceptive sizes of loaves. The new law makes the "fancy" loaf a thing of the past, and the public now know that all bakers must supply the same weight in all standard bread offered for sale or be guilty of an infringement of the law.

The New Law Compels a Re-Adjustment of Prices

The new act adds 25 to 50 per cent. more bread to each loaf. This makes my bread cheaper than ever, as the increase in size more than makes up for the advance in price. It is found impossible to sell

LAWRENCE'S HOME-MADE BREAD

At old prices at the increased size of the loaf, and beginning with July 2nd, 1910, until further notice, the price will be

**5 Cents Per Loaf
20 Tickets for One Dollar**

My bread will be up to former quality in every respect in spite of the published statements of other bakers that quality cannot be kept up at these prices. I offer \$1,000 to the Hospital for Sick Children as a forfeit if any man or woman can prove that my bread is not up to its former quality in every respect.

**If You Want the New Big Loaf at the New Loaf Price
Ring up Tel. "College 321." Prompt Delivery Assured**

Drivers call in every part of the city daily, so that no individual will be overlooked in the delivery.

GEORGE LAWRENCE, BAKER
Cor. Denison Ave. and Carr St. Tel. Coll. 321

Tomlin's Bread

deserves the reputation which it has won, and we would sound a warning to our good friends, the public.

Ask for Tomlin's Bread at your grocer's and see that you get it, or

Phone College 3561

Co. Ltd.

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NTO

CHIE'S

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breakfast neces-

le & Co., Ltd.

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Eyeglasses

AND

Spectacles

made and fitted. Oculist

illed. Special lenses sup-

repairing. Prices Right.

ETTLES, Optician

Leader Lane. 71d

Church of

Scientist

men's Park Avenue.

ll and Simcoe Streets.

a.m. only. Evening

continued during July

Subject for July

Testimony meeting.

8 p.m.

given in St. George's Hall

evening under the man-

agement K. Chattoe-Mor-

auspices of a New York

encouragement of am-

was a decided success.

en was beautifully car-

and was awarded to

Mr. his fine tenor voice

Advantage in Al Wilson's

and the encore, "My

in the South," his enu-

very clear and defin-

ampbell was awarded the

vocal culture, given by

on. The rendition of the

"Mary," was expressive.

well received. The audi-

ent failed to appreciate

Mr. efforts in singing that

lad, "Killarney," but

of the rich, ringing voice of

was suited to the song. It

public appearance as sing-

of the contestants, which,

course, gives cause for a

ness; this, however, was

ne as the audience gave

encouragement. The Misses

Scott, Hubbard, Chap-

man and Misses Norma

and Violet Scott sang well,

and the McCoshers in the

g. In Lohengrin, the

successful step and precision

of Hall, Mr. Percy Camp-

Earl Russell completed

program. Miss Olive Fox

was at her best and her

marks her as an ac-

no mean merit.

Chattoe-Morton's success

on for the encouragement

agers has influenced her

ally gold and silver med-

ships.

CCO HABIT

rt's tobacco remedy re-

for the used in a few

able medicine, and only

the tobacco with it

price \$3.00.

OR HABIT

ults from taking ha-

liquor habit. Safe and

re treatment, no hyp-

no publicity, no loss

business, and a cure

consult Dr. McTaggart,

Toronto, Canada.

opinions of other people, or to retire from an arena in which the solidarity of a party is regarded as of more importance than its integrity."

Canada Needs Such Insurgents.
Such is the spirit in which the insurgent Republicans are taking issue with the whole machine. Judging by what they have accomplished and the measures they are advocating, their efforts are not merely go down to history as an incident of party history, but will be of permanent and national significance as the movement of a band of conscientious men who were too independent and patriotic to remain mere dummies on a political chess-board.

Stop
taking liquid physic or big or little pills, that which makes you worse instead of curing. Cathartics don't cure—they irritate and weaken the bowels. CASCARETS make the bowels strong, tone the muscles so they crawl and work—when they do this they are healthy, producing right results.

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

FLANDERS TOUR

The "Twenty" is Now Entering the State of Texas.

Colbert, Okla., June 29, 1910. The E.-M.-F. Co., Detroit, Mich.

The wonderful versatility of Oklahoma roads and weather was finely illustrated to-day in the trip of the Flanders "20" "Under Three Flags" car, which completed its lengthwise tour of the state by running thru ten miles of boggy woodland, a considerable distance of dry sand that had not known a drop of rain for five weeks, about 20 miles of clay mud, a foot deep in ooze, and then finishing with a dash of about 20 miles over fine prairie roads. The car ended her run at the Oklahoma line and will invade Texas to-morrow, with Denison the first large city on the itinerary.

The fording of boggy creeks formed a most spectacular feature of the run to-day, and Driver Meininger showed wonderful ability to dodge the omnipresent stumps.

It was the hottest day of the season in southern Oklahoma, but the car and crew sped on, even thru the noon hour, when even the natives remain in their homes in negligence.

Paul H. Bruske.
Devonian Reunion.
In anticipation of the great Sons of England Day at Exhibition Park.

The Devonian Society of Toronto held a successful picnic at Centre Island on Dominion Day. A large attendance of members and friends were present. A special feature of the day's proceedings, in addition to athletic sports, was the presence of a contingent of the Britannia Naval Brigade of Toronto, who at noon fired a salute of

21 guns in honor of Dominion Day. The proceedings attracted a large crowd of spectators who were keenly interested in the smartness of the Brigade under command of Capt. Evans. The day closed with a concert, in which typical songs reminiscent of "Devon" were the predominant features.



ASK FOR DALTON'S—TAKE NO OTHER