

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30.

The Only Test.

Goods imported into Canada should be appraised for the purpose of assessing custom duty at their true value in Canadian money. It was absurd for the customs department at the beginning of this year to proclaim that the British pound, the French franc, and the German mark were each and all of them at par level. All of them had depreciated, and the effect of the ruling was to destroy the British preference.

It worked out in this way. A Canadian importer bought goods in the United States worth \$10,000 in American money. For these he paid \$11,500 in Canadian money. When, however, the duty came to be levied upon them they were appraised at only \$10,000, and assuming the rate to be 30 per cent. the importer paid \$3,000 duty. Now, if he went to England with \$11,500 in Canadian money he could exchange it for three thousand pounds sterling. Having purchased goods to this amount and brought them to Canada he would find them appraised upon the theory that the British pound was still worth about five dollars. So the goods would be appraised at \$15,000. Even though he got the full British preference and only paid a 20 per cent. instead of a 30 per cent. rate, the customs authorities would still collect from him \$3,000. That is, he would pay the same amount of money on goods of the same value whether he imported them from Great Britain or from the United States, although the British goods were entitled to a preference of 25 to 30 per cent.

The whole commissioner is trying to rectify the situation. He got together a little mixed up on July 22 by announcing that the British sovereign is worth \$4.87. Of course, the British sovereign is worth that the world over, and is legal tender for that amount in Canada. It is the depreciation of the pound note, paper money, that should have been taken care of, and, we understand, has since been adjusted.

But how about American money? When goods come from the United States involved at \$100,000 that may mean and often does mean \$115,000 in Canadian currency. The duty should be assessed and collected upon that basis, even though it adds 5 per cent. to the duty. It is just as absurd to pretend that the American dollar has not depreciated as it is to pretend that the British pound has not depreciated when measured by our money. Any time our neighbors take our money at par the spread between the American and the Canadian dollar will disappear. Until then the premium should be added in assessing the value of American goods imported into Canada.

Bumping the Landlords, But Not Building the Houses.

The landlord has never been a popular personage. In Ireland they shoot him, but in New York the legislature has been pulling his teeth and clipping his claws in a way that could not have been excelled had the five Socialists been allowed to take their seats. The landlord can no longer possess the tenement unless he is able to show that the tenement is an objectionable character or that the premises are needed for the landlord's personal occupancy, or that he intends to entirely demolish the building with a view to reconstruction. The municipal courts may not only stay ejectment proceedings but they may declare the rental fixed by the lease to be oppressive, and modify the same. The landlord and his agents and servants may be punished for not giving constant and satisfactory service in the matter of elevator, steam heat, and hot water. These laws remain in force until November, 1922.

These and other laws passed at the special session of the New York legislature called to deal with the housing problem bump the landlords and tickle the tenant in possession. But what do they accomplish for the people seeking homes? How do they stimulate residential construction? How do they induce investors to put money into the building of apartment houses? No doubt the landlords in New York city have earned their present unpopularity. The laws just passed bait 10,000 eviction proceedings. Whether the landlord was a worse profiteer than the people round him we need not discuss. The tenants threatened with eviction, however, were numerous and intelligent enough to move against him in massed formation. Politicians are vying for their favor, and the municipal courts are not likely to give the landlord the best of it. Indeed one justice of the municipal court whose heart is bulging with sympathy for the poor and whose thoughts may not be altogether absent from the desirability of getting

votes at the next election, has delivered himself to twenty landlords who wanted action on eviction proceedings: "I won't issue a single warrant in any one of the 8,000 cases I have stayed, nor will I ever intentionally break up any one's home and put the tenant into the street to satisfy the avariciousness of a landlord. So far so good. The legislature called in special session to deal with the housing problem has enabled 100,000 families or more to remain where they are at reasonable rental to be fixed by the court until November, 1922. But how about the 100,000 families who are willing to pay double that rent if only they can get somewhere to live? The house scarcity is not dealt with at all by this kind of legislation. Indeed such legislation may frighten away capital from investing in apartment houses. The Republicans in control of the New York legislature would not authorize New York city to raise money by the issue of bonds and go into the business of building houses for rent. Perhaps they feared the patronage such power might give the Tammany administration. Mayor Hylan in disgust observes:

New York has power to build houses for monkeys, but cannot build houses for her own citizens.

The Appeal to the Privy Council.

The World has long favored cutting off the appeals from our Canadian courts to the imperial privy council. Such appeals seem to us unnecessary and undesirable. At the same time it is well to remember that this additional appellate court is not imposed upon us, and that it is absurd to say that the privy council "reviews" the laws made in Canada. By the decision of the privy council the law is not changed, but interpreted so as to give expression to the true intent and meaning of the act. When the B. N. A. act is construed by the privy council that body is, after all, interpreting a statute passed by the British parliament. Many who object to the appeal in ordinary cases see no objection to its impartiality in cases involving the Canadian constitution. The appeal in civil cases is objectionable for one reason, because we have too many appeals already. A multiplicity of appeals favors the rich and oppresses the poor. If a man in Toronto gets his leg cut off by a street car and the jurymen say the company is liable and the same thing is said by the trial judge, the Ontario appellate court and the supreme court of Canada, making perhaps ten judges in all, that ought to be sufficient. If our Canadian judges have the brains enough to decide the ordinary case justly let us call in English judges to come and help them. But to carry on appeals in the ordinary civil case, a court sitting in another country and across the sea, does not comport with our dignity as a self-governing dominion.

Remark in Passing.

Relief for the white collar boys, as office workers have come to be called, is reported in slight relief. The dollars are coming down in price.

There are probably a good many people outside of baseball who would gladly accept a present of ten thousand dollars on the condition that they did not touch or exert themselves.

Here is a chance for Mayor Church. Let him emulate Lord Mayor MacSwiney and go on a hunger strike until the Rosedale stadium is an accomplished fact.

Judging by some of the evidence presented before the O.T.A. committee, that quarter-million dollars set aside for the purpose is not going far towards the law's enforcement.

A fair rent court does not seem an unreasonable thing to ask for these days. Landlords who are just in their demands should welcome it to save themselves from undue charges of extortion.

Why should Ald. MacGregor ask the ratepayers at large to impose on Rosedale a condition with regard to the athletic field which council as a whole did not feel justified in imposing?

The private builders will probably not lose any sleep over the fact that council has appointed a new housing commission. Most of them have ceased to build anyway, as the returns at the city architect's office show.

Several of the aldermen who voted on Monday to leave control of school expenditure in the hands of the school board, nevertheless expressed the view that still more economy might be exercised without harming the efficiency of the schools.

WILL SPEAK ON LABOR. Ben C. Spoor who is in the unique position of being a capitalist and representing Labor in the British House of Commons will address the Canadian Club at the King Edward on Tuesday next on "Labor Unrest in Britain."

HELD FOR THEFT. Charles Sutcliffe, whose home is in Detroit, was arrested last night by Detective-Sergeant Elliott on a charge of theft. Sutcliffe, who was visiting friends in Toronto, is alleged to have stolen a string of beads from the Robert Simpson Co.



RATES OF EXCHANGE VARY IN TORONTO

(Continued From Page 1.)
value of the English sovereign. The following table of the rates quoted tell its own story:
Per English Pound Sterling.
Royal Bank (head office)..... \$3.85
Royal Bank (Richmond St. branch)..... 3.81
Bank of Montreal (head office).... 3.80
Dominion Bank (head office)..... 3.80
Bank of Commerce (head office).... 3.80
Bank of Commerce (head office).... 3.80
Cook's..... 3.85
Dominion Express..... 3.80

Lower Than Head Office. At the various branches of all the banks, rates lower than the head office quoted were given in each case. Considering that the World reporter's visit was made between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon—a time when the rate for the day had been established some hours—as from their point of view they are losing four shillings on every pound they possess if they change their money in the Dominion. The present situation tends additional importance to the suggestion made at the late conference of the Empire Board of Commerce for the establishment of an imperial empire bank so as to maintain the true value of the English sovereign and the Dominion dollar.

The worst feature in the whole situation is the position of the banks in the matter—they are making a high profit on the exchange and Canada is in no way benefiting by it. All the English money exchanged by the Canadian banks is sent by post to their branches in London (England) where the bills and notes are worth their face value. For instance, for fifteen seconds' work the bank which exchanged the World's ten-pound note made nine dollars profit and took not one ounce of risk for so doing.

Against the above statement it may be argued that the banks in England at rates considerably below the face value of the pound note, and thus matters regulate themselves. That is a banking matter pure and simple. The subjects of the World is concerned in are (1) the variation of exchange rates between the different banks, and (2) the hardship inflicted on the English immigrant who brings capital into the Dominion.

CIVIC BYLAW ALLOWS MEETINGS IN STREETS

In answer to Mayor Church's inquiry, Chief of Police Dickson has reported that the police do not interfere with street corner meetings so long as the language used is not unparliamentary or disorderly. This is permitted, he says, under the bylaw. If it is desired to stop all street meetings the chief suggests that the bylaw be amended accordingly.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD.
8 Minutes to Answer This.
No. 312.
The word "band" answers the first; now see if you can guess the others: Curtail an orchestra and leave a prohibition. Curtail a building and leave an obstruction. Curtail a fissure and leave part of one's face. Curtail a vegetable and leave an insect. Curtail a thick shrub and leave a public vehicle. Curtail a system and leave a fish. Curtail a garment and leave a head covering.
Answer to No. 311.

AUTO AND WAGON CRASH; DRIVER OF FORMER HELD

A horse injured, an auto badly smashed, a Hydro pole wrecked and the sampling loss of a quantity of milk was the total result of a collision between a motor car and a milk wagon at the corner of Queen and Shaw streets early yesterday morning. Albert Jones, 29 Highview crescent, driver of the auto, is charged with reckless driving.

According to the police, the motor car, in which were two returned soldiers, in addition to the driver, was going east on Queen street, when at Union Bank (head office) 3.80

Grand Trunk Railway System Timed. Tailor Changes, Sunday, October 3, 1920.

Train No. 35, leaving Cobourg 6.30 a.m., arriving Toronto 8.45 a.m. daily except Sunday, will make last trip Saturday, October 2.

Train No. 36, leaving Toronto 6.15 p.m. daily except Sunday, for Cobourg and intermediate stations, will make last trip on Saturday, October 2.

Train No. 37, leaving Toronto 6.30 a.m. daily except Sunday, for Peterboro, and train No. 37, leaving Peterboro 5.40 p.m. daily except Sunday, will make last trip on Saturday, October 2.

Train No. 41, leaving Toronto 7.45 a.m. daily except Sunday, for Scotia Junction, will run through to North Bay, arriving at 6.30 p.m. This train will run via Muskoka Wharf until close of navigation.

Train No. 55, leaving Scotia Junction 9.30 a.m. daily except Sunday, for Toronto and principal stations, will make last trip on Saturday, October 2.

Train No. 56, leaving Toronto 10 a.m. daily except Sunday, for North Bay and principal intermediate points, will make last trip on Saturday, October 2.

Train No. 101, leaving Toronto 8.10 a.m. daily except Sunday, for Hamilton, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, will leave Toronto at 8.30 a.m. daily.

Train No. 99, leaving Toronto 8.30 a.m. Sundays only for Hamilton, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, will be cancelled. Last trip Sunday, September 26.

Train No. 72, now leaving Hamilton 5.20 p.m. daily except Sunday, will, commencing Monday, October 4, leave Hamilton 7.22 p.m., arriving St. Thomas 11 p.m. There will also be a new train service leaving Hamilton 5.30 p.m. daily except Sunday, to Caledonia, arriving latter point 6.10 p.m.

Train No. 110, leaving Sarnia 1.35 p.m., arriving London 8.40 p.m., daily, will run daily except Sunday, commencing Saturday, October 2.

Train No. 112, leaving Port Huron 2.10 p.m., arriving London 8.50 p.m., daily except Sunday, will, commencing Sunday, October 3, leave Port Huron 3.40 p.m., arrive London 8.40 p.m. daily.

PRINCIPAL'S POST CAUSES WRANGLE

(Continued From Page 1.)
if J. Nicholson of Essex School were appointed. Dr. John Noble with warmth declared that the time had come for making the welfare of the children paramount over promotion claims and that the local inspector was for Miss Calder's appointment.

Trustee Stanley Brown favored accepting the inspectors' nomination, but he and Mr. Powell were alone in their glory when the vote was taken and Miss Calder appointed to the principalship.

Mr. Powell played a lone hand in supporting the proposal of basement classes at Dufferin and Essex schools. Dr. Noble pointed out that the board had a rule against basements and he would invoke the two-thirds majority rule against such an outrage.

Trustee S. Brown declared the Dufferin School basement proposal was nothing better than a crime.

Rev. F. E. Powell wanted basements used pro tem and alleged there was dying in the face of school regulations by the introduction of the part-time system.

The committee decided five to one against basements and the property committee will be asked this afternoon to make some other provision.

A motion for various schools to be supplied with "opportunity" class rooms was stigmatized by Rev. F. E. Powell as an attempt to spend money like water and to be a new-fangled idea from the States. The proposal was sent on to the board without recommendation.

THE HOUSE 'ROUND THE CORNER

By GORDON HOLMES

CHAPTER VI. (Continued.)

He took her to a chair, but did not attempt to pacify her. For one thing, he had a man's belief that a woman's hyper-sensitive nervous system may find benefit in what is known as "a good cry"; for another, he was not sorry to have a brief respite during which to collect and criticize his own ideas. He did not even try to conceal from himself the ugly fact that James Walker had put into one or two sentences of concentrated venom all that was known to him (Armathwaite) concerning the death in the house and even a little more, because he had not learnt previously that Stephen Garth was buried at Belleby. Nor did he permit himself to underrate Marguerite's intelligence. Her needless vivacity, and the occasional use of school-girl slang in her speech, were the mere externals of a thoughtful and well-stored mind. She told him that she had not missed any phase of the tragedy which had puzzled and almost bewildered her by its vagueness of mystery. She would recall his own perplexed questions of the previous night in all likelihood the Jacksons' mother and father, had said things which fuller knowledge would clothe with sinister significance. Walker's open-mouthed brutality had left nothing to the imagination. When Marguerite Ogilvie spoke, Armathwaite felt that he would be called on to deal with the most difficult problem he had ever tackled.

When Betty came with a replenished teapot she would have attempted to soothe the girl's convulsive sobbing had not Armathwaite intervened. "Leave Miss Meg to me," he said. "She's going to stop crying in a minute, and you that she looks a perfect fright, and must really go to her room and bathe her eyes. And I'm going to tell her that a handkerchief dipped in a teaspoonful of milk and dabbed on red eyes is more refreshing and healing than the use of cold water. Then will have tea, and eke a stroll on the moon, and perchance Providence will send us a quiet hour in which to look at the matter as it appears at this moment."

Betty gathered that the "master's" harangue was not meant for her, and withdrew, whereupon Marguerite dropped her hands and lifted her swimming eyes to Armathwaite's grave and kindly face. "Is that milk recipe of yours really intended for use?" she inquired, with a piteous attempt at a smile.

"The whole program has been carefully planned on the most up-to-date and utilitarian lines," he answered. "Did you hurt your eye?"

"No, but I'm rather unsteady on my feet," she said, rather unsteadily. "I'm glad."

"How many boxes of chocolates did he send you?"

"About half a dozen."

"Then I kicked him at least once for each box—good good measure, too."

"It's horrid and un-Christian—still, I'm glad. Do you take sugar and cream?"

"Of course."

"Why, of course? Some people don't."

"I'm an emphatic person in my likes and dislikes, so I talk that way."

"I don't know what I should have done if you were not here."

"You are too charitable. It is my belief here that has caused all my worry."

"No, I cannot take that view. There are happenings in the world, at the hour, seem to be the outcome of mere chance, but one realizes later that

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Alterations in Train Service.
The Trans-Canada Limited, leaving Toronto 9.00 p.m. daily, will be withdrawn last trip October 2, 1920.
Train No. 27 for Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, now leaving Toronto 7.00 p.m., will, commencing Sunday, October 3, leave 8.30 p.m.

The "Nineteenth Hole"

Sixteen, seventeen, eighteen holes, and then back to the grateful shade, the lounging chairs, and the glass of sparkling, icy, O'Keefe's Dry Ginger Ale at the "Nineteenth Hole"—the club verandah.

Your "approach" to the eighteenth may have called for bottling up explosive language. But the cork comes out—the Ginger Ale—at the "Nineteenth" and the nectar flows deliciously, soothingly, in cooling draught.

Only O'Keefe's is O.K. for the occasion.

Other O.K. brands warranted to give a zest even to the game you lost, are—
Belfast Ginger Ale
Ginger Beer
Lemon Sour
Special Soda

Orangeade
Cream Soda
Sarsaparilla
Cola, etc., etc.



O'Keefe's
Ginger Ale
O'KEEFE'S TORONTO—PHONE MAIN 4202

JOHN CAT

THE SEAS

Ladies' Vests

Ladies' Vests

Silk Gloves

Shetland

Orenburg

JOHN CAT

Ladies' Gentleman

THE

Meteorological

Lower Lake

Lower Lake