The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 10.

Butter Would Not Melt in Their Mouths.

A cat lapping cream is an unruly member of society compared with a railway magnate trying to talk the American public into putting fresh capital into railway securities. He simply purrs. When a number of them get together they are more genteel than colonial dames at a high tea. Lately they gathered together for a little experience meeting to which the general public was invited. President Smith, of the New York Central, spoke on behalf of the railways as tho he were pleading for the African missions. He suggested something in the way of voluntary tithing for the relief of the roads. Buying railway securities might not, he admitted, be a shrewd investment for business men, but they should do something for sweet charity. Brother Smith, with a break in his voice, explained that the roads lacked money, and then sweetly added:

The practical way to supply this lack is for business men to lay aside a certain definite proportion of their surplus revenues to be invested in railroad securities.

Some irreverent member of the congregation may have suggested that if railway securities were such a good thing why did not the present security holders take a little more? At any rate it became the painful duty of Brother Williams, of the Wabash, to explain that the people already in apparently wanted to find a way out. He said that if the roads borrowed fresh money at 8 per cent. they would have to pay considerably less than 6 per cent to the present holders of their capital issues. Under the Esch-Cummins law no road is allowed to retain more than a 6 per cent. net return on its capitalization, and Mr. Williams, not without emotion, told his hearers that:

There can be no doubt that such progressive reduction would spell bankruptcies, receiverships, and probably government ownership; the latter the worst disaster of all, but perhaps not undesirable from the selfish point of view of mere owners of railway stocks and bonds.

The "mere owners of railway stocks and bonds" are selfish enough to desire government ownership. At least we were so told by Brother Williams amid groans and cries of "shame" from Brothers Gorman, of the Rock Island; Bryan, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Budd, of the Great Northern, and Julius Kruttschmidt, of the Southern Pacific. The stockholders have more faith in Uncle Sam than they have in Uncle Julius. They seem to think they are more apt to get their money out of the national treasury than they are from the efforts of the strenuous German or the redoubtable Budd. One may naturally inquire, who wants to hold on to the railways if the owners are willing to turn them over to the national government? We doubt if the magnates have any money invested. Private ownership means for them the continuance of good jobs, but it spells uncertainty and risk for the stockholders and bondholders of the roads. One thing apparently admitted by all to be true is the impossibility of the roads keeping on as they are. They must, (1) greatly increase their already high rates, (2), get big cash subventions from the national treasury, (3), sell fresh capital issues on a big scale to the public, or, (4), be taken over by the government.

We have little doubt as to what will happen. The cry that the roads be "turned back to their owners" was humbug. The owners were the stockholders and bondholders who did not want them back at all, and are more than ever anxious to lay them down again on the doorstep of Uncle Sam. The general public, gulled into believing that government administration was responsible for increased cost of operation, are coming to their senses. The Esch-Cummins Act is confessedly a makeshift which encourages prodigal expenditure and discourages economy and thrift. A final clean-up cannot be long delayed, and we believe this settlement and clean-up will be complete federal railway nationalization. The magnates talk blandly, but the day for talking is gone by.

Neutrals Also Pay.

In considering the condition of Europe and the ability of Europeans to buy our products, including wheat, we are apt to overestimate the financial credit and resources of the small nations that remained neutral during the big war. Some of these at least were put to tremendous expense in mobilizing and maintaining an army of defence. The Dutch were supposed to be having the time of their lives, importing as neutrals and then exporting to Germany. No doubt a great deal of money was made, but no doubt Dutch bankers and traders find themselves loaded up with German paper money and German war bonds, which have gone to a discount near the disappearing point. Sweden, also sympathetic with Germany, finds she has parted with real money in exchange for almost worthless German currency and securities. Finally, we are told that the Swiss government finds itself almost bankrupt as a consequence of the war.

In the case of Switzerland, however, we must remember that a country may be rich while its government is hard up, or vice versa. Taxation up to this time has been light in Switzerland, and has fallen scarcely at all upon the large number of foreigners who make their homes in Geneva and other cities of the confederation. What Switzerland is probably suffering from more than anything else is the falling off in the tourist trade. Before the war, Switzerland, to borrow Sir George Foster's phrase, "exported scenery" on a gigantic scale. The "grand tour" always included the Alps, and many wealthy people must have gone there every year. The transatlantic tourist came in force, and was a shining mark for the inn-keepers, the shopkeepers and the guides. This golden stream no longer flows thru the Alps. Indeed, the European tourist brings no gold with him at all, and his paper money is only accepted at a ruinous discount. There is scarcely enough traffic to justify bringing on an avalanche, and the man that used to be rescued every night by the St. Bernard dogs finds himself without an occupation.

Remarked in Passing.

The Republican victory cost the party $6,250,000. Let's hope Harding makes a good president at that price.

* * *

Rev. Mr. Spracklin's aptitude with a gun will now qualify him for the hero role of a wild western movie drama.

* * *

U. S. Supreme Court has decided it is legal to move some ten million gallons of whiskey that have been stored in warehouses. Judging from reports in U. S. papers we thought it had been moving pretty freely lately.

* * *

Vancouver carried an early-closing by-law on a vote of the ratepayers, and the referendum would probably be a good method of settling the question in Toronto.

* * *

The silk shirt is reported to be passing out of favor in the United States. No; it is not that something more expensive has been discovered.

OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINIONS

The World will gladly print under this head letters written by our readers, dealing with current topics. As space is limited they must not be longer than 200 words and written on one side of the paper only.

THOSE STABLES.

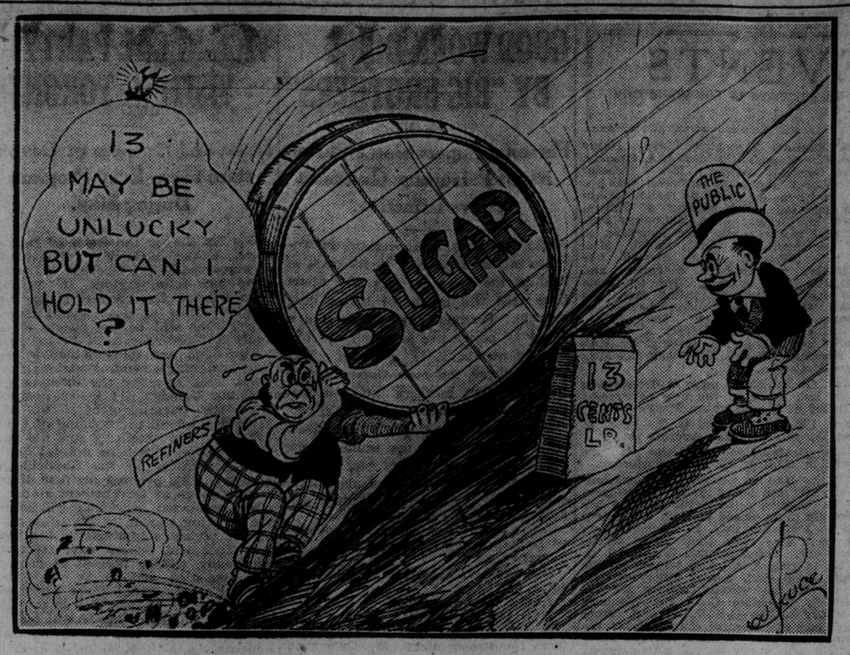
Editor World: Recently a gentleman who owned a vacant lot on lake front applied for a permit to build a frame dwelling, in contravention to the building bylaw. He was turned down cold. The following week an ex-alderman asked to build stables in a district declared residential, but the bylaw was violated and he got the permit, notwithstanding protests lowing week a permit was refused to a party who wanted to erect stables in a residential district on Evelyn crescent. He was turned down. The man who has not the "pull" is down and out every time. Justice.

Editor World: On behalf of citizens of Canada, and returned soldiers in particular, I wish to ask why Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin, who has shown himself so efficient in handling a gun while in search of wet goods on the border, did not use his skill against the Germans in France? I also wish to ask why he should not face a formal trial, as it now appears he will not have to do, while returned soldiers have to suffer the law's penalties?

Norman Bastien, R.C.H.A.

RUGS IN DEMAND AT LOWER PRICES

New York, Nov. 9.—Price reductions ranging from 25 to 35 per cent. from October figures were noted at the opening of a sale here today of 45,000 bales of rugs and carpets, valued at several million dollars. Bidding was active from the start and the first day's sales were considered excellent.



REFINERS: We know we'll never be able to roll this up the hill again.

GOOSEBERRY TART, NOT HUSBAND'S ACT

Welshman Charged With the Murder of His Wife Is Acquitted.

Carmarthen, Wales, Nov. 9.—Harold Greenwood, on trial here charged with the murder of his wife, was found not guilty today.

The defendant, who is a middle-aged lawyer of the small Welsh town of Kidwelly, was brought to trial on the charge that he had poisoned his wife, who died on June 16, 1919, in order that he might marry his present wife, who Miss Glayds Jones, his stenographer. The body of the deceased woman was exhumed in April last and a verdict of murder was returned against Greenwood at an inquest following an examination of the body by experts appointed by the home office. It was said arsenic, believed to have been administered in wine, was found in all the organs of Mrs. Greenwood's body. Counsel for the defense introduced the theory that death was caused by gooseberries which had been sprayed with an arsenic preparation previous to being picked, and which were made into a gooseberry tart. Mrs. Greenwood partook of some of the tart and died three hours later, it was said.

The deceased Mrs. Greenwood was a sister of Sir Vansittart Bowater, a former lord mayor of London. The present Mrs. Greenwood is the daughter of a newspaper proprietor.

DR. C. R. FLANDERS DIES IN WINNIPEG

Was Pastor of Broadway Methodist Church—Formerly Principal of College in Quebec.

Winnipeg, Nov. 9.—Dr. Charles R. Flanders, pastor of Broadway Methodist Church, died suddenly today. Medical examination showed that he had succumbed to apoplexy. Dr. Flanders was 68 years old. He had occupied the pulpit of Broadway Methodist Church for three and a half years. Previously to coming to Winnipeg, he was pastor of several of the large Methodist churches in Canada. He was born in Frost Village, Que., and for about sixteen years was principal of Stanstead College at Stanstead, Que.

SUSPEND THE LICENSE OF PILOT OF CHAMA

Montreal, Nov. 9.—The suspension for six months of the license of Pilot Arthur Raquet, together with payments of costs of investigation, also a reprimand for the second officer, form the main feature of the judgment rendered by Capt. L. A. Damere, Dominion wreck commissioner, in the inquiry into the stranding of the steamer Chama, of the Elder-Dempster Company, on October 21, off Bellechasse reefs, in the St. Lawrence.

SMALLPOX OUTBREAK OCCURS IN OTTAWA

Of Ten Victims in One House, Only One Had Been Vaccinated—Fifty-One New Cases.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—That of ten victims of the present smallpox outbreak found in one house on Armstrong street, only one had been vaccinated, and that about 40 years ago, was stated at the meeting of the civic board of health at noon today. The person vaccinated suffered from a very mild type, but the others proved quite severe cases.

Fifty-one new cases have been discovered since October 29.

GERMANY PREPARED TO PAY OFF DEBTS

(Continued From Page 1).

considered at the conferences, and it is satisfactory to note that Germany realizes that her first duty is to repair the devastation the German armies wrought.

"I wish I could speak as hopefully of the Russian problem, where we have to do with men professing the ridiculous crazy creed of Bolshevism, who, unfortunately, fail to realize how important it is they should respect their obligations."

He referred briefly to the industrial situation and the recent coal strike, expressing the belief that there is better temper now all round.

The Irish Situation.

Speaking of the Irish situation, the premier said:

"Unless I am mistaken, by the steps we have taken, we have murder by the throat. Do not pay too much attention to detailed accounts of disturbances and what they call the horrors of reprisals given out by partisans, who slur over the horrors of murder. There will be no real peace, no conciliation until this murder conspiracy is scattered.

"We are getting the right sort of men and are dispersing the terrorists. The government will seek further powers, if necessary, to deal with the situation. If it is war, as the terrorists say, then they cannot complain if the government employs some of the rules of war against them."

He referred to his offer to discuss any proposals with anyone able to speak in behalf of Ireland, saying:

"If I had given that invitation to Germany in the middle of the war I would have had a response. But giving it to Ireland, no man dare respond because they are intimidated. You must break the error before you can get peace.

"What the government is offering to Ireland is partnership in the greatest empire the world has ever known, at the height of its power."

NEW BOAT FOR GOVERNMENT

New Glasgow, N.S., Nov. 9. — The Canadian Sapper, built for the Canadian Government merchant marine, was launched from the shipbuilding plant of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, this morning. The Sapper is a steamer of 2800 tons.

COMMITTEE FAVORS PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Reports on Railways to Convention of U. S. Railway Commissioners.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Public ownership and operation of railroads has failed wherever it has been properly tested, declared a committee report made today to the thirty-second annual convention of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners, in session here.

The question of private ownership with regulation as against public ownership without regulation "should no longer be considered by intelligent investigators as an open question," the report asserted. It added that private ownership and operation, with public regulation, was the "only just and honest manner of conducting the public utility business of the United States.

P. J. Lucey, of Illinois, presented the report as chairman of the committee.

PRICE OF CLOTHING MUST TAKE A DROP

So Says Official at Convention of U. S. Clothiers in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 9. — Men's clothing for immediate delivery was offered buyers today at prices ten to fifty per cent. below present wholesale prices. Goods for spring and summer delivery were shown at prices 10 to 33 1-3 per cent. under those of a year ago, and men's shirts and similar articles were shown at greatly reduced prices at the opening of the thirteenth semi-annual buying convention of the united national clothiers. The convention is being attended by retail clothing dealers from seventeen middle western and western states, and has taken the form of a huge display of made-up garments.

"The public is not buying; manufacturers and dealers are overstocked," said W. L. Mohr, treasurer and general manager of the association, today. "The price must come dawn. We have passed the peak in high prices of wearing apparel. Men's clothing will be considerably cheaper from now on; the retailer can afford to sell at less for his costs are becoming lower.

"Here are some men's shirts," he said, indicating an exhibition, "which wholesaled at $45 a dozen a few months ago. Now they are offered at $16.50 a dozen. Here are 2,000 suits offered at $16.50, suits that ordinarily wholesaled at $45.50. The age of extravagance has passed, and, rather than let the goods rot on the shelves, the manufacturers are getting what they can out of them."

FIND FEW CASES OF RENT PROFITEERING

(Continued From Page 1).

. . . . In only one case is the assessed value over $5,000."

Following are a few of the heaviest rent increases in the commissioner's list, showing the address, rent per month in 1917 and rent per month in 1920, followed by the assessment in 1914 and assessment in 1920:

72 Lewis, $20 to $30, $1,800, now $1,960; 15 Morley, $16 to $22, $1,600 to $1,360; 16 Munro, $18 to $30, $1,876 to $1,961; 936 East Dundas, $23 to $37, $1,798 to $1,882; 7 Dagmar, $15 to $35, $1,759 to $1,886; 698 East Gerrard, $22 to $40, $2,100 to $2,275; 13 Prust Ave., $20 to $38, $2,300 to $2,300; 8 Vancouver Ave., $17 to $35, $2,050 to $2,140; 342 Coxwell Ave., $18 to $25, $1,330 to $1,680; 19 Rainsford road, $24 to $35, $2,448 to $2,540; 741 Pape Ave., $15 to $28, $1,080 to $1,170; 482 Parliament street, $25 to $35, $2,533 to $2,683; 165 Beatrice $35 to $50, $3,350 to $3,465; 67 Macdonel Ave., $22 to $30, $1,467 to $1,550; 120 Garden Ave., $17 to $30, $880 to $930; 230 Osler street, $17 to $30, $1,919 to $2,219; 498 Indian Grove, $25 to $40, $2,419 to $2,448.

W. E. Turley writes to the Assessment Commissioner Forman, calling attention to rent increases which he thinks are excessive. Mr. Turley writes: "The occupants of houses number 14 to 36 inclusive, Brock avenue, have been compelled to pay successive increases of rental ranging from $10 to $12 per month in 1914 up to from $27 to $30 per month today."

THE HOUSE 'ROUND THE CORNER

By GORDON HOLMES

CHAPTER XV. (Continued)

So, to pass the time while the nurse was eating a meal, Dalrymple told him the story of Barapur, and Percy heard, and was subdued, since he knew now that, come what might, Marguerite Ogilvey was lost to him forever.

Then, while Dalrymple was surveying the day's work of Smith and his men, and declaring it was good, there came a messenger from Bellerby on a borrowed bicycle, bearing a telegram. It was from Marguerite, and Dalrymple's heart danced with joy when he read:

"All is well. Father leaves for New York tonight. He will join mother and me early tomorrow. Expect us about ten o'clock. Am detaining car. Love, Meg."

"All is well. Father leaves for York tonight. He will join sumed everything and told nothing, except the one amazing fact that Stephen Ogilvey's wife had evidently decided that the period of concealment was ended, and that her husband should now vindicate himself in the eyes of his world.

At any rate, a youth returned to Bellerby with two bicycles and the richer by two sovereigns, so it is tolerably certain that Dalrymple's few words of congratulation were not delayed on the way.

The new tenant smoked and mused in the garden for another hour, until Betty came to summon him for dinner. He was entering the house when he saw the ghost again, a phantom divested now of eeriness, because a round blob of sunshine shone on the wall instead of the white sockets of eyes which lent such a ghoulish aspect to the shadowy face. Then he did a queer thing. Lifting the grandfather clock, and disregarding the protest of weights and pendulum thumping against its wooden ribs, he placed it exactly where the reflection of the window fell. Instantly, the ghost vanished. The dark mahogany case absorbed the outlines of the figure. The old Spanish wood glowed richly here and there where the lights were strongest, and a disk of gold illumined the dull brass of the clock's face. And that was the end of the Elmdale ghost! Never again would it be seen until someone moved the clock, and Sir Robert Dalrymple vowed that such alteration should not occur in his time.

Luckily, Dr. Scaife came just as Dalrymple was sitting down to a solitary meal, and he was promptly bidden to the feast. Dalrymple showed him Marguerite's telegram, and they discussed it for an hour, or longer, tho with no result, for they could only theorize, and, since truth is stranger than fiction, even two such acute minds failed to arrive at the actual solution of the mystery.

Dalrymple went late to bed, and awoke early, to find that the much-maligned British climate had produced another fine day. It was joyous to see the sun shining into his bedroom; it was still more joyous to descend the stairs, and glimpse the blue sky thru the Black Prince's visor. A current of pure, sweet-scented air came thru the orifice, and seemed to presage a new span of life to the old house; Dalrymple decided, then and there, that when the turmoil had subsided, he would commission the best obtainable artist in stained glass to restore the Black Prince's features in guise befitting his character as a warrior, statesman, and true lover.

A few minutes before ten Tom Bland came with a cartload of plants from a nursery. Smith and the laborers carried the boxes of flowers into the garden, and set them on both sides of the path, so that happy chance contrived that Marguerite should lead her parents to their old home thru a blaze of color when the automobile brought them to the gate at ten o'clock.

It is not often that any collection of mortals is privileged to see a ghost in broad daylight, and in the rays of a powerful sun at that, but such was the lot of carrier Bland, gardener Smith, and four gaping yokels of Elmdale, not to mention a quite respectable number of other inhabitants, when Stephen Garth alighted from the car and walked jauntily up the garden to the porch of his own house. To save Mrs. Jackson and Betty from spasms Dalrymple had warned them previously of Mr. Garth's coming, but the men, and Elmdale generally, were not thus enlightened, and some of them would certainly have bolted had they not seen "the new guv'nor" shaking hands with "the old guv'nor,' and had not the latter stopped to greet Begonia Smith with the exceedingly trite remark:

"Well, Smith, I'm not so dead as you thought me!"

"No, sir," said Smith, who did not find his tongue again until the newcomers had gone into the Grange.

Then he turned to one of the men

"All I can say, Henery, is this," he murmured huskily. "I've heerd of people lookin' as tho they'd bin dead an' dug up, but I'll take my oath no one has dug Mr. Garth out o' Bellerby Churchyard."

"It must be all right, tho," was the philosophic answer. "Miss May wouldn't look so happy if there was goin' to be trouble."

"Ay! But hurry up with those begonias. In with 'em!"

* * * * * *

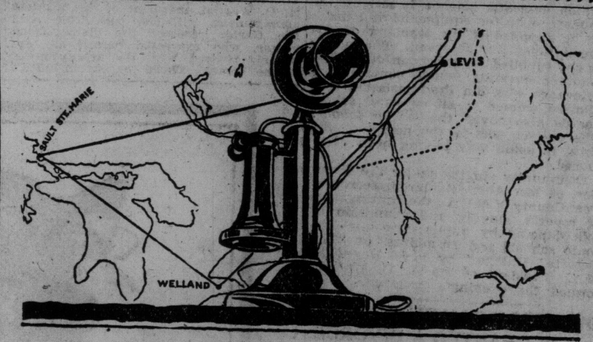
It would serve no good purpose to set forth in detail the manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvey cleared up the mystery on the one hand, and became mystified themselves on the other. Few parents can rear a charming daughter to womanhood without experiencing the surprise, almost the dismay, of finding that she has given her heart to a man of whom they know little. In this instance, a devoted father and an equally devoted mother could only listen in bewilderment when the girl, who was still a child in their eyes, introduced "Robert Armathwaite" as her promised husband, while their astonished eyes were only paralleled by Meg's own when the tall, grave-looking stranger proceeded to explain that he was not Robert Armathwaite, but Sir Robert Dalrymple, K.C.S.I.

(Continued Tomorrow Morning.)

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS MAY BE OVERCOME

If you have Catarrhal Deafness or are even just a little hard of hearing or have head noises go to your druggist and get 1 ounce of Parmint (double strength), and add to it 1-4 pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day.

This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing become easy and the mucus stop dropping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Anyone losing hearing or who has Catarrhal Deafness or head noises should give this prescription a trial.



Your Telephone

THE value to you of your servant, the telephone, may never be measured by your individual use of it. Nor can it be measured by the amount you pay each month for its service.

Perhaps the greatest value of the telephone is the use that others make of it with resulting benefit to you.

In the far north-west of Ontario is Sault Ste. Marie. Down in the centre of the Niagara Peninsula is Welland. Far away to the east in Quebec is Levis.

The telephone at your elbow brings all points in and around this big triangle within reach of your voice.

We use the telephone so often and for so many trivial things that sometimes we forget the bigger things it can do.

We forget sometimes that this big city is fed, clothed, housed, kept warm, supplied with its necessities, comforts and luxuries by a modern system of quick supply and distribution that is largely made possible by the comprehensive, community-wide service of the telephone.

The greatest value of the telephone is in the use we *all* make of it.

We ask your co-operation in our endeavor to make your telephone of the greatest value not only to you, but to the whole community.

The more you know about the Telephone the better it will serve you

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

If You Missed the First

For Goodness Sake

Don't Miss the Next

"The Substitute Millionaire"

will begin in the next Sunday World. A Story of Adventure and Mystery.

The Second World Complete Novel a Week