

## The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27.

## The Jolt in Business.

A great readjustment of business and prices has set in, both in the States and in Canada; the dislocation may be more pronounced across the line than here.

Factories of various kinds are shutting down in the States owing to over-production and a falling demand; and it may take some weeks to take up the slack. The lack of wages will of itself force down the high cost of living, and if the buying orders from Europe for food come in slowly there will be a reduced wage fund and less buying of costly food. People will have to practice economy after a long period of recklessness.

Canadians ought to get the same reductions in prices that are coming in the States.

And the other thing is to get the readjustment over in as short a time as possible. Mop up the loose water first. Apparently the automobile business of the States will be in a mess for a short time, previous to greater production than ever. But the business conducted hereafter on more conservative lines.

## The Market for Wheat.

We have a big wheat crop in Canada, and the next thing is to find a buyer. The United States has also a big crop, more than is needed for domestic consumption, with a good deal of wheat carried over from last year. A certain portion of our hard wheat may be sold to the American millers, especially as it goes in duty free, but the bulk of our surplus crop must find a market in Europe.

Continental Europe is probably hungry for wheat, but have continental countries the money to purchase? France is not in the market because with this year she has a bumper crop. Britain has an unusually good crop, but not enough to feed her own people, and will have to import a certain quantity from Canada or the United States. Her requirements, however, are not so urgent as they were before the war, because during the war production of wheat was wonderfully stimulated, and it is still being stimulated by the government guaranteeing the price.

It may be that England, knowing the continental countries at their true situation much better than we, may buy a certain amount of our wheat for resale to Italy and other countries of continental Europe. Possibly the United States may take some portion of our crop and resell it abroad. In one way or another the 1920 crop will be disposed off, but there may be a slower market and lower prices than we anticipated.

## The Presidential Election.

To foretell what may happen at an election in which fifty million voters are entitled to take part will ordinarily be a task so difficult as to be grotesque. In the United States presidential contest, however, the vote is by states, and the successful candidate need not have a majority of the total popular vote. Most of the states are safely Republican, or safely Democratic, as the case may be, so that the field of speculation narrows down to a comparatively few doubtful states. The Republicans claim that Harding will carry every state which was Republican four years ago, and will in addition take the carry Ohio and California. The Democrats are claiming a victory at large, but they do not go into specifications. The Socialist party will poll a million or more votes, but they are not so distributed as to ensure that party the electoral vote of a single state. Either Warren G. Harding or James M. Cox will be the next president, with the chances at present in the former's favor.

The campaign and its probable result are more obscure from this distance because the press and the party leaders devote themselves mainly to the ostensible issue of the peace treaty and the league of nations. Governor Cox promises to ratify the covenant and the treaty as they came from Versailles, but everybody knows that he can no more accomplish this feat if elected than could President Wilson. Mr. Harding is against the league of nations, with a vague plan for a new league of his own, which everybody knows he can never carry out. The treaty in the end will probably be ratified with the Lodge reservations, or their equivalent, after the election is over, and the senators address themselves to their task in a non-partisan way. Hence the furious fusillade over the peace treaty and the league of nations is a mere barrage, and we can only surmise what weapons are being used in the hand-to-hand fighting in the doubtful states and the close congressional districts.

The Republicans will undoubtedly argue that only the election of Harding

can save the country from hard times, or even a financial panic. Industries are slowing down, the spectre of unemployment is seen in the land for the first time since 1914, and the downward trend of prices indicates over-production. Big business is supporting Harding and the Republican party. It may even now be staging a pretended panic. At any rate it is influencing the country as it did in 1916, when workingmen and small businessmen were generally persuaded that the mills would not reopen, and employment became general unless McKinley were elected, and the free silver agitation crushed.

## Water Power Instead of Coal.

The more the coal problem is studied, the more we must recognize the amount of energy, the number of cars, engines, men, management, money, employed by each railway in keeping its own coal needs supplied.

Take a look at the coal trains on the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, and Canadian National, say along the Niagara frontier, the yards around Toronto; the miles of coal trains about Cobourg, Belleville, Prescott and Brockville, and half of them carrying coal for the company's own use, and we get an idea of the task; and the need there is of the state and the provinces undertaking to develop all our water powers in order to relieve the pressure of transporting coal for the motive power of each railway company.

The nation must get busy on developing the powers of the St. Lawrence, the Niagara, the rivers of Quebec, of New Ontario, the great rivers of the western provinces.

The system of transmission is improving all the time. Electric energy delivers itself any place you string a wire.

Hydro power in place of coal is the latest topic for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the west, for the Dominion as a whole.

What are we doing other than holding up the quest?

## The Cut in the Price of Sugar.

The "substantial cut" in the price of sugar promised by the sugar refiners will amount, it is said, to one cent a pound. This concession will not go far toward relieving the high cost of living, but it is a step, however small, in the right direction.

We know there is more sugar in the country today than there was a year ago, and that a greater quantity is being produced than is consumed by the public. We know also that a general decline in prices has commenced and that sugar is selling in the United States for at least six cents a pound less than in Canada. Never has any industry or business so invited governmental interference. There has, beyond all doubt, been hoarding and a combination to unduly enhance prices. It will take more than a cent a pound reduction in the price of sugar to satisfy the people of this country that they are getting a fair deal from the sugar trust.

## Remark in Passing.

The way the ladies wear furs at the Woodbine these days would almost make necessary a second glance at the thermometer.

Council will probably settle the housing problem this morning—that is, so far as council is concerned, by referring the proposal to appoint a new commission.

It will require more than an oratorical attack by Mayor Church on the Sinn Féin to induce the members of council to go on a hunger strike today if the fireworks last beyond 7 o'clock.

A New Brunswick farmer is reported to have had great success in imparting Scotch kilt and flavor to a concoction of fresh apples and dried prunes. He so doubts would have made a decent fortune in a short while if the police hadn't stepped in.

The Star refers to the recently published story to the effect that General Ross may be the next Conservative leader in the legislature and says that some day we may have another Ross government. There's many a true word, etc.

## PRICES OF CLOTHING

## DROP IN MONTREAL

Clothes Said to Be Offered at Less Than Cost of Making.

(From Sunday World.)

Montreal, Sept. 25.—The lower cost of living wave has reached this city. Merton C. Robinson, of the Robinson Clothing Company, stated that at the present time clothes are actually being offered for sale at less than the cost of making, and consequently all along the line prices have been reduced.

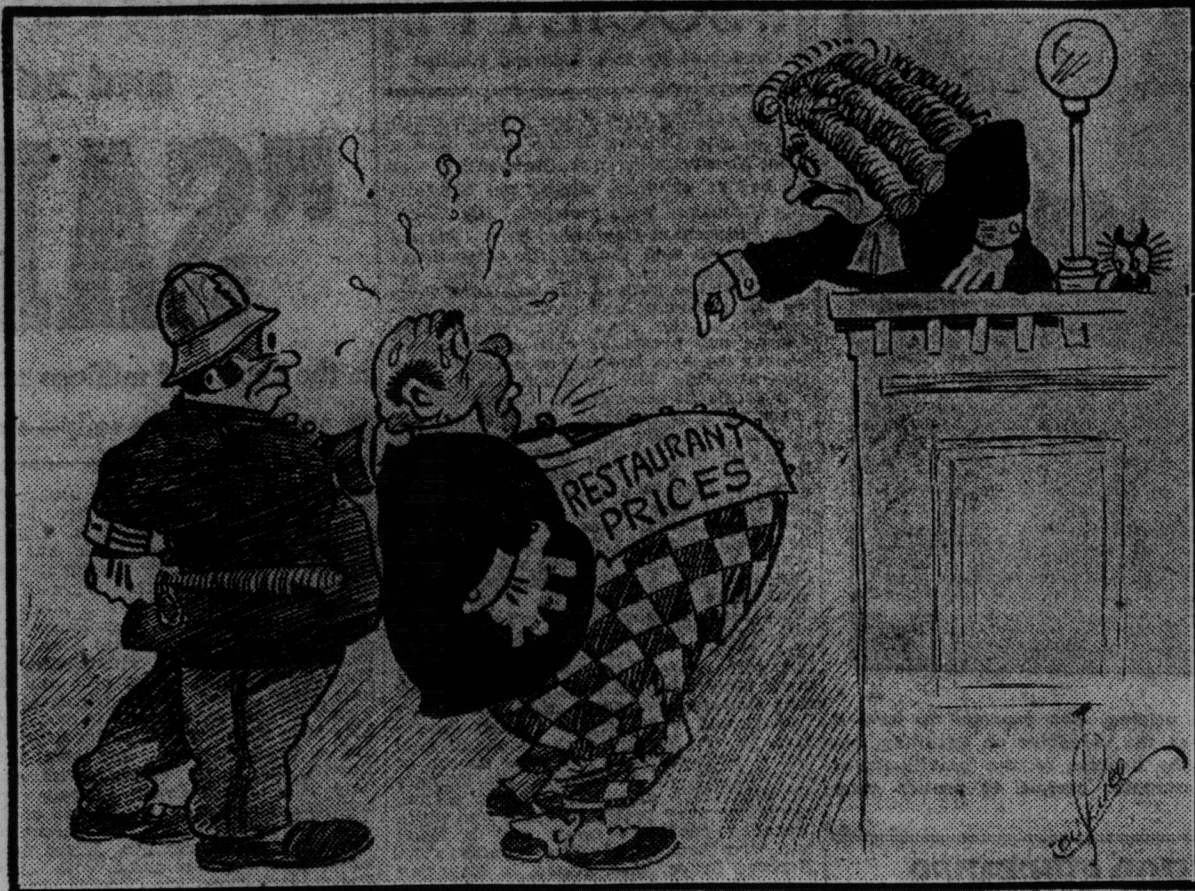
R. H. Blumenthal, general manager of the firm of J. H. Blumenthal and Son, Ltd., stated that the material which goes into the cheaper line of shirts now costs only 22 cents per yard, a drop of 11 cents from a short time ago. He also stated that the price for wearing apparel cannot come down to a really low level until the price of production is less.

Flour is now selling here at \$14 a barrel, 85 cents less than the price previous to Sept. 1.

## SHOOT AT LORD MAYOR'S WIDOW

Cork, Ireland, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Thomas MacCurtain, widow of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, who was assassinated in his home last March, reported this morning that a shot was fired at her shortly before noon today while she was walking in the garden in the rear of her house.

## ROUNDING UP THE PROFITEERS



OFFICER "COST OF LIVING": "Here's one of the worst offenders."  
JUDGE PUBLIC: "Send him down and keep him there."

## HIGHEST PRICES PAID IS OTTAWA'S HOPE

Officials Point to Many Signs of Decline—Unemployment New Factor.

(From Sunday World.)

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—While not disposed to definitely commit themselves, officials of the Dominion government in touch with matters affecting the cost of living are disposed to the opinion that the tendency from now on will be downward. They point to the steady decrease in the past few months in wholesale sugar quotations, the prospect of a lower price level for such commodities as flour and milk, and the announcement that the peak of the cost of clothing has been reached, as sure indications that the per cent. decrease in the family budget indicated in the September report of the department of labor on prices is likely to be followed by further decreases.

The prospect of a certain amount of unemployment during the winter months which will lessen the ability of the public to buy is also regarded as an important factor in the cost of living situation.

## WEST SEES INEVITABLE

## FURTHER DROP IN FLOUR

Winnipeg, Sept. 25.—With wheat on the decline flour is due for a further drop in price, according to local millers.

Western millers commenced on August 30 to mill the 1920 crop. Practically all the stocks in western Canada of the war grade of flour has been disposed of. Pre-war grade flour was today quoted wholesale at \$6.88 a 98-pound sack, and war grade flour at \$6.37 1/2, as compared with \$7.15 under government control of wheat.

Retail grocers today sold 98 pre-war grade flour at \$7.75.

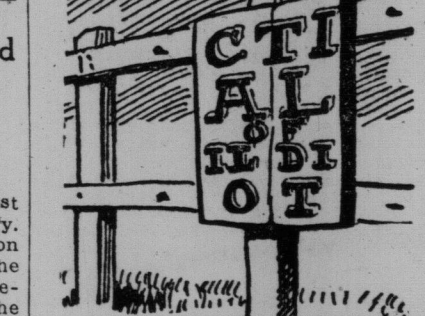
## SOVIET GENERAL DEAD.

Riga, Sept. 25.—The Russo-Polish peace conference sessions here were suspended today because of the death of General General Alexei Polyanoff, military expert of the Soviet delegation. His death was due to typhoid fever. He has been ill ever since the delegation arrived in Riga.

## WORLD'S DAILY

## BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD.  
5 Minutes to Answer This.  
No. 309.



We stopped our car to insure this remnant of a signboard on the side of a road. It was apparent that two boards, one on either side, had been removed, and this fact, together with a further clue that the original announcement probably related to a homestead operation in the immediate vicinity, enabled us to figure out what, in all probability, were the missing portions of the sign. Can you restore the announcement?

Answer to No. 308.

The lot which Mr. McManus described must have been 150 feet wide by 150 feet deep, having an area of 22,500 square feet. He had 190 poles, and if he had placed them two feet apart around the lot he would have been 110 poles shy, whereas if he had planted them two yards apart there would have been 90 poles left over. (Copyright, 1919, by Sam Loyd.)

## FARMERS OUT FOR BIG, FAIR PROFITS

Grain Elevators One Fourth Full—Wheat Is Still on Farm.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Replies to questionnaires sent to the hundred grain elevator companies in the middle western states indicate that farmers are holding wheat for higher prices, according to a statement today from the Farmers' National Grain Dealers Association. These replies showed the statement said, that wheat shipments this year were much lower than last and that elevators which normally were filled to capacity now were only about one-fourth full. The statement said farmers were holding their grain "because they cannot make a fair profit at present prices."

## BUSINESS AS USUAL PROPHECY FOR U. S.

Despite Clouds on Industrial Horizon, Committee Foresees Good Year.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Good business for the rest of this year, despite disturbing factors in the commercial, industrial and agricultural outlook, is predicted in a report made public today by the committee on statistics and standards of the chamber of commerce of the United States.

The committee says that "a cloud has appeared on the automobile horizon," which, it adds, "seems to presage very definitely lessened production in the near future, and probably different and more economical methods of distribution."

Despite good crops, the committee declares the farm horizon is not without its cloud, describing the car shortage evil as far-reaching, with the result that the elevators are full of grain and unable to get cars.

Farmers with their wheat march up the hill, like the king of France, to the next railroad town," the committee asserts, "and then march down again because there is no place for their wheat. So they store it the best they can on the farm, and often have no place to put it. And the constant lower market prevails."

Building construction, the committee reports, "has practically come to a standstill because of being tied hand and foot by the unreliability and uncertainty of labor, high prices, scarcity of materials and the almost impossibility of financing any construction."

## EDMONTON URGES RENTAL REGULATION

Dominion Government Likely to Be Asked to Enact Permissive Legislation.

(From Sunday World.)

Edmonton, Sept. 25.—As the outcome of recent discussion by the city council of the question of high rentals in apartment houses, a resolution has been passed by the safety and health committee recommending the city council to ask the Dominion government for legislation that will help to remedy the situation. Power to municipalities to investigate and regulate rentals on a fair basis is what the resolution has in view and the enactment of such legislation at the earliest possible date is asked.

The city collector is also being instructed to look into the question with a view to ascertaining what powers the council may already have in the matter, and what amendments to its charter may be practicable in order to enable it to deal with rental conditions.

Both the Dominion and provincial government will be memorialized if the recommendation of the committee passes the city council.

## BANDITS BEAT BOYS.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 25.—Two bandits entered the jewelry store of Nathan Rose on Hastings street today, beat the proprietor's two sons, Emil, 20, and Fred, 16, and escaped with money and jewelry valued at \$12,000. The two Rose youths were seriously injured, and removed to a hospital.

## THE HOUSE 'ROUND THE CORNER

By GORDON HOLMES

## CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED

"What has happened that you should speak so unkindly?" she quavered. "Last night and this morning you—you didn't order me out. And I don't see why you should drag in Percy Whittaker. I only borrowed his top!"

Many times in the history of this gray old world have woman's tears pierced armor and sapped fortresses. This hapless man yielded at once.

"Confound it, Miss Ogilvie, I'd keep you here during the remainder of my days if I could arrange matters to my own liking and yours," he blurted out. "She recovered her self-possession with amazing readiness."

"Now, Bob, you're talking nonsense," she tittered. "Aren't we making mountains out of molehills? I have lots to do, and have been rushed. I can stay with Mrs. Jackson tonight, and you and I will set out for Leyburn early tomorrow. Then, if you don't care to face the rainy journey, you shall come by train to Nuttonby and drive here. Isn't that a good plan?"

"We must adopt it, at any rate," he said grudgingly. "But you promise to remain hidden all day."

"Yes, even that. Now, let's stop squabbling and eat. Tell me something about India. Must be an awfully jolly place. If I went there, should I be a mem-sahib?"

"It is highly probable."

"What a funny way to put it! Aren't all English ladies in India mem-sahibs?"

"The married ones are. The spinsters are miss-sahibs."

She laughed delightedly, and without any sense of awkwardness because of her own blunder, and then rather neat when you come to think of it," she cried.

Old jokes are ever new in some one's ears, or no comic paper could live beyond a year. When Betty came in with a gooseberry pie and cream, she heard the two calling each other "Bob" and "Meg," and reported there on in the kitchen.

"It seems to me she's learnt something (something) 'Cornwall," commented Mrs. Jackson.

"And him old enough to be her father!" marveled Betty.

"Fiddlesticks! It's the life he's led that's aged him. He's not a day more'n thirty-five."

Mrs. Jackson was no bad judge. Her employer was in his thirty-sixth year.

After luncheon, Marguerite Ogilvie collected her treasures, and with Betty's help, packed them in boxes obtained at the village shop. Before tea, she wrote a letter, which Armathwaite took to the post. While there, he inquired about the fishing, and the grocer pointed out a very tall and stoutly-built man stacking hay at the bottom of a long field.

"That's Mr. Bert," he said. "He owns a mile or more of the best water. If you were to go and see him now, sir, you could settle things straight off."

"But I want to have a word with Miggles."

"He'll be here in ten minutes, sir. I'll tell him to give you a hail. The Nuttonby road passes the end of that field."

Matters seemed to be arranged conveniently; as, indeed, they were. If spirits were laying snares for Robert Armathwaite's feet.

He met Farmer Burt and was given all fishing facilities at once. Nay, more, if this weather lasted, as was likely, and all the hay was saved by sunset Burt himself would call next day, and reveal the lie of the land. "Make it Saturday," said Armathwaite, mindful of another figure.

"Right you are, sir!"

Someone shouted. It was Miggles.

Continued Tomorrow Morning.

breathless beyond a hedge. At that instant Armathwaite caught sight of a dog-cart swinging into Elmdale. A gallant figure at the reins seemed somehow familiar. Therefore, instead of describing the kind of both he wished Tom Bland to bring from an ironmonger's, he said sharply to the postman:

"Who is that in the dog-cart?"

"Young Mr. Walker, o' Nuttonby, sir," was the answer.

James Walker? The man whom Marguerite Ogilvie said she hated, and such a phrase on a girl's lips with reference to a man like Walker almost invariably means that she has been pestered by his attentions. The Grange was nearly a mile distant, and Walker was now dashing thru the village street.

"Damn!" said Armathwaite, making off at top speed.

Miggles gazed after him.

"Run houses drawn run coves," he said, trudging away on his daily round. "Not that he's the first who's damned young Jimmy Walker, not by a jolly long way!"

Evidently, an Aristotelian postman.

## THE STORM BREAKS.

Armathwaite's face, as he strode thru Elmdale, was hardly that of a man who had found there the quiet and solitude he had stipulated for when in treaty with Walker & Son. Its stern and harassed aspect, was seen and commented on by a score of people. The most of the inhabitants were busy in the fields, there were watchers in plenty peering from each farm and cottage. Already the village held in common the scanty stock of information possessed by the Jacksons concerning the Grange's new tenant, because mother and daughter were far too shrewd to provoke discussion by withholding the facts stated by the house agent. They knew that every urchin who could toddle had peeped thru gate and hedge that morning; the Grange's new tenant, because mother and daughter were far too shrewd to provoke discussion by withholding the facts stated by the house agent. They knew that every urchin who could toddle had peeped thru gate and hedge that morning; the Grange's new tenant, because mother and daughter were far too shrewd to provoke discussion by withholding the facts stated by the house agent.

As he entered the hall he heard the girl's voice, clear and crisp and scornful.

"How dare you say such things to me! How dare you! My father is alive and well. If he were here now, James Walker chuckled.

"Tell that to the marines," he began. The remainder of the sentence died on his lips when Armathwaite's tall form appeared in the doorway.

"You here, Mr. Walker?" said the Anglo-Indian calmly. Then, noting Marguerite Ogilvie's white face and distraught eyes he assumed a mystified air, and cried:

Continued Tomorrow Morning.