

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23

Henry Ford and Low Prices.

Everywhere yesterday people were talking about Henry Ford and his announcement that his motors would hereafter be sold at pre-war prices. The man who expected to pay \$900 for his car will have it delivered to him at \$600. On the other hand, the man who paid \$900 for a Ford car last week will find it worth \$300 less in his hands today. In a characteristic statement Mr. Ford declares that the war is over, and that it is time to end war prices, war profiteering and war greed. Incidentally it may be remarked that while he cuts the prices of his products the wages of his men remain at their present level.

Many concerns may be unable to follow his example because they have not the same huge capital or the same perfected organization. Mr. Ford is largely able to do what he pleases because he has kept his business in his own hands and has kept it out of Wall Street. He is not compelled to earn dividends upon excessive capitalization.

Nevertheless, manufacturers of all kinds, both in the United States and Canada, will have to follow Ford. Years ago when Henry Ford startled the continent by paying a minimum wage of five dollars a day for eight hours' work he told the commission on industrial relations that it was not philanthropy but a stroke of business. "The only man I fear," he told the commission, "is the man who will have courage enough to pay ten dollars a day for six hours' work." So in reducing prices he does not pose as a friend of the consumer, but says it is good business for the manufacturer to get back to normal prices. He will do more business with the same overhead and in the end make more money.

One is not called upon to commend Mr. Ford or his methods, but he is a factor in the economic world that cannot be overlooked. People yesterday were discussing his latest move who would never dream of buying an automobile, but they had the feeling that a body blow had been struck at high prices, and that the high cost of living would soon decline.

Expelling the Socialists.

Five Socialist members were returned to the New York legislature at the general election last November. They took their seats, but were soon thereafter expelled upon the ground that they belonged to an organization whose avowed object was to overthrow the constitution and laws of the United States. These men, a few days ago, at the by-elections, were again elected, and turned up at the special session of the legislature at Albany this week. On Tuesday three of them were again expelled and the remaining two announced that they would resign their seats.

A good many people will say at once that the Socialists, re-elected on the very day of the bomb outrage on Wall Street, should have been kicked out of the capitol without ceremony as a rebuke to the anarchists, the Bolsheviks, and the I. W. W. Others will say in reply that the Socialists are not trying to overthrow existing institutions by violence but merely to bring about constitutional changes. Will much be accomplished, they ask, by notifying the Disfranchisement League that it is waste of time for them to seek redress of their grievances thru the ballot box? Do you not thereby incite them to lawlessness and disorder?

No acts of lawlessness are charged against these particular members, but the legislature believes they belonged to an organization which aims to overthrow the constitution of the United States. All this revives the old doctrine that a man could and should be disqualified from office on account of his peculiar views, however honestly entertained. Roman Catholics, Jews, Quakers, Mormons and Free-thinkers at one time or another have been barred from the public service and expelled from parliament. Cases can be cited from the parliamentary history of all English-speaking nations, including our own province of Ontario.

In the old days it was easy to say that this or that individual or organization was plotting to overthrow the King. That was treason which in the eyes of the law could never be condoned no matter how many people joined the conspiracy. But a different question arises when men plan, by peaceable methods, to secure amendments that will lead to the overthrow of the constitution. If the Socialists can muster enough votes they have the right to do what they please with the laws of the country. Are they beyond their rights when they seek, by

peaceful propaganda, to gain adherents to their views? In vain does the Socialist protest that he is not an anarchist, but the foe of anarchy. He is bracketed in the public mind with the Bolshevik, the anarchist, and the I. W. W. as a "Red." He must suffer, even though unjustly, for being often found in bad company. Yet we fear the expulsion of the Socialist members of the New York legislature furnishes a weapon to the anarchistic agitator. He can tell the Disfranchisement League of grievances that easy cars secure no redress of grievances thru the ballot box, that if they elect one of their number to the legislature he will be thrown out at a nod from the capitalist. The Socialists in the legislature could have done no harm; making them martyrs will certainly do no good.

The Sands of Time.

Man's span of life is said by the Psalmist to be seventy years. Few people, however, live to any such age, nearly half of them dying before reaching the age of seven. Hence the hurry and bustle of life which did not exist when a man like Methuselah lived to be a thousand years. He would have been in time if he got thru the high school at seventy. As with men, so with books. We have a few classics that have lived as long as Methuselah. But few books produced in modern times can hope to live for seventy years; the great majority of them do not live for five.

Mr. R. Ellis Roberts finds fault with Lord Macaulay for saying that no book written between 1800 and 1850 would be read in 1920. Mr. Roberts gives a list of books produced during the first half of the nineteenth century, which he says are now being read in this year of grace. But the short story, in all conscience, is not convincing. How many people today, except school children who do so under compulsion, are reading the poems of Byron, Shelley, Keats or Landor, or the essays of Hazlitt and De Quincy, or the sermons of Cardinal Newman? Some of the Waverley novels, of course, were written between the years 1800 and 1850. But we fear they are no longer read except by people nearly as old as the novels themselves. Even Dickens, considered by many the greatest English genius since Shakespeare, has a daily dwindling clientele.

The same Mr. Roberts having, as he thinks, caught Lord Macaulay in false prophecy, next pays his respects to Sir Leslie Stephen, who recently observed:

"I fancy that it would be exceedingly difficult to make out a list of a hundred books, which, after publication for a century, are still really familiar to the average reader."

Mr. Roberts undertakes to make out a list of a hundred books which are still familiar to readers after a century, but he is forced to count sixteen of Shakespeare's plays as so many "books" to consider as separate "books" several of Sheridan's plays, and to make up the hundred by including books certainly not familiar to the general reader, such as Isaac Walton's "Compleat Angler," "Rape of the Lock" and Johnson's Dictionary.

When we see how few books survive we may bear with equanimity the prophecy by John Murray, the famous British publisher, that the cost of paper will soon prohibit the further making of books. Millions who are forced by the high price of paper to remain mute and inarticulate, may console themselves by thinking how few people ever read a line of "Paradise Lost." Would-be authors, who may find their noble rage repressed by the chill penury of themselves or the even colder parsimony of the publisher may console themselves with the reflection that books, like boys, are apt to find it hard to survive their second summer. They may also remember that the greatest teachers of the world committed nothing to writing; much less to print.

Remarks in Passing.

A German ex-dux is to wed an opera singer. Other European ex-cavaliers have had to go to work for a living.

It's a fine democracy that levels up. Police court judges may yet be addressed "your honor," same as a lieutenant-governor.

A returned American Arctic explorer says he could find no blonde Eskimo. Remembering Dr. Cook, we say, then of course, there aren't any.

When you hear a man talking about hard times coming this winter and factories closing down, you may safely conclude two-thirds of it is rumor.

A New York druggist, whose wife sued him for alimony, offered to compromise by giving her a job in his store at \$22 a week. That man has probably done well in business.

Washington is the scene of a congress that aims to make the world dry. Let's see, didn't somebody there a little while ago start out to make the world safe for democracy?

They say the drop in automobile prices will result in a largely-increased sale of cars. It's getting so that the only time the mere pedestrian won't feel lonely on the street is when he is tucked away in one of Bob Fleming's buses.

In a family row the other day an American husband threw a pie at his wife's face and his aim was good. In neglecting to notice that the pie was steaming hot he broke the first rule of the game, and it is said the lady was quite annoyed.

A SANGUINE SUITOR



OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINIONS

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

MUNICIPAL GOLF.

Editor World: It is a common saying of those who have traveled in the old homelands and on this continent that there is no city which they would prefer to Toronto. It is not contended that the Queen City is perfect, but it has many points of excellence of most other places, and in another decade will be "some" city. However, there is one big lack, known to thousands of Canadians and Americans reading in "our" midst, has much almost as to the innumerable lack of opportunity to have a game of golf at a moderate cost. The opportunity to enjoy the game should be extended to the great mass of people not so fortunately fixed.

Until our city fathers recognize their duty to this large class, and have the ambition to bring our city into line with Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Calgary, and with almost every large city across the line, it will not be possible for these men, women and boys to enjoy the best outdoor game. The writer has been in communication with all the cities in Canada having municipal golf links, and also with several large cities in the States, and he is glad to let anyone who has the experience of these places in this civic direction.

Much might be written about the present time of social unrest being an opportune occasion to add this attraction to our city, but the writer is not so conducive to healthful and sane citizenship. However, the purpose of the writer is to put it up to the public who may think as he does, and to ask their support in a newspaper correspondence to be followed up later by a public meeting of all interested to discuss pro and con.

F. C. DORAN,
Ex-captain, Bangor Golf Club, Ireland,
Phone Beach 1145.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS

AROUSE KINGSTON IRE

Kingson, Ont., Sept. 22.—(Special).—As a result of a series of serious automobile accidents, citizens have appealed to the police to conduct a thorough investigation to have careless drivers before the magistrate. Citizens have subscribed \$125,000 for the new hotel and a speedy car race will be made by the committee for the \$175,000 now required. The death occurred of Miss Annie Fernes, aged 91, a life-long resident of Kingson.

EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION

RE-ELECTS B. M. STEWART

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—(Can. Press).—Besides electing officers for the coming year, members of the American Association of Public Employment Officials decided at the closing session of the annual meeting this afternoon to meet at Buffalo, New York, next year, and also to change the name of their organization. In future it will be known as the International Association of Public Employment Services. Bryce M. Stewart, labor department, Ottawa, was again elected president.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD.
10 Minutes to Answer This.
No. 306.
Add one consonant to a sufficient number of times to the following lines of letters to make it a readable sentence:
A B R E D O M A L E D O H E I L
E D U O R
Answer to 305.

LEARN TO SAVE.

Every man, woman and child can save. Every ambitious person does save. The Savings Department of the Standard Bank of Canada affords every facility for aiding you to save.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

MAIN OFFICE
15 KING STREET WEST
18 BRANCHES IN TORONTO

The illustration shows how the irregular cross is produced from four pieces of a square.
(Copyright, 1919, by Sam Loyd.)

CONGRESS UPHOLDS DOMINIONS' STAND

(Continued From Page 1).

doors for dumping from the United States. He further charged that Manchester had considerably benefited by the dumping process.

Victory for Dominions.

While J. R. Pollitt (Bradford) favored the resolution, R. S. Goudry (Toronto), Mark Sheldon (Australia), Sir Thomas Mackenzie (New Zealand) and G. F. Huggins (Trinidad), spoke warmly in favor of Sir James Woods' point of view. The British delegates could not see the dominions' point of view, and on a proposition that the second paragraph of the resolution be struck out the voting became a battle between Britain and the dominions. By a large majority it was resolved to strike out the clause, and thus the dominions scored a big victory.

Britain's Cattle Embargo.

Le Chambre de Commerce des District de Montreal, wanted the congress to do something desperate to the British government for excluding Canadian cattle from the old country, on the plea that they suffered from a contagious disease. W. F. Cockshutt, P. of Bradford, in supporting the resolution, said he did not object to Britain putting any duty it pleased on cattle, but to say the Canadian cattle had disease was not true. Canada had as clean a bill of health as any country in the world.

An amendment to the effect that the British authorities should be called to state reasons for the exclusion of any Canadian cattle was carried in place of the Montreal resolution.

The Quebec board of trade succeeded in getting "two important resolutions" to the congress, although they had a flavor of local interests. The first expressed the approval of the Dominion Royal Commission to the imperial government, and the second should be established between the United Kingdom and Halifax in the winter and Quebec in the summer.

The second resolution revived the almost threadbare subject of insurance rates on the St. Lawrence. The congress passed a motion favoring action to establish the same rates for marine insurance to Canadian ports as to New York.

Arthur Hewitt got thru a resolution favoring a uniform standard of wording for all service requiring a declaration.

Many resolutions dealing with shipping matters came before the congress, the most important, however, being a suggestion that the trade between the ports of the British empire should be regarded as "coastwise" for the purpose of shipping. H. D. Longford of Birmingham proposed a resolution on these lines, and said that Great Britain's carrying trade is put at a serious disadvantage in comparison with American shipping. In view of the "coastwise" regulations, known as the "Jones bill," of the latter country, Senator Jones, the father of the bill, is, despite his name, distinctly anti-British, said Mr. Longford. "We should write and declare our united coasts under 'coastwise' restrictions, and do our utmost to have British traffic carried in British ships." (Applause.)

After W. F. Russell of Glasgow had seconded the resolution, it was carried with only one dissent.

Organization of Congress.
When the question of the organization of the congress came up A. J. Hobson, London, moved a resolution to the effect that the congress recommend that the British dominions and India, thru their respective chambers of commerce, favorably consider the decision of the directors to admit them to membership of the International Chamber of Commerce.

On the proposition of the president of the Toronto board of trade the following were nominated to take the matter up on behalf of Canada: Lloyd Harris, Bradford; Frank Carrel of Quebec, H. M. E. Evans of Edmonton, W. F. Cockshutt, M.P. of Bradford, M. F. Christie of Winnipeg, C. E. Marriott, Toronto, and Col. Ponton of Belleville.

Mark Sheldon of Australia proposed and had passed a resolution recommending that the imperial and other empire postal authorities be memorialized as to the necessity of strictly observing the route endorsed on overseas correspondence. During the discussion J. A. Leckie (Walsall) said that the postal union was to meet in Paris shortly and he was informed that all overseas postal matter from the old country would be raised to four pence (eight cents). He asked the members of the congress to keep their eyes open and take the necessary action.

A lot of rude remarks were made about the Canadian government in not developing the Canadian national ports, and a resolution asking them to expedite matters was passed. A representative from St. John declared that if his home town had been the terminal of the C.P.R. instead of the end of a government line, the town would by this time have become an important city.

The congress will meet again this morning for the conclusion of business. Yesterday afternoon the delegates were the guests of the Toronto board of trade for a call on the bay and afterwards were entertained at tea at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

INLAND SAILORS' UNION

TAKE WAGE REFERENDUM

Montreal, Sept. 22.—It was announced today at the offices of the Union of Sailors, Stokers and Cooks of vessels engaged in inland navigation that a referendum among members of the union thruout Canada on the subject of the men's wage demands had been taken and was in favor of the appointment of a board of conciliation. Members are in favor of a strike if no settlement can be effected by such board. The men are asking an increase of 25 per cent, and want the month reckoned at 28 days instead of 30 and 31 as at present.

He was on his knees and looked up at her.

"By 'scotching' do you mean that you are going to walk across that moor again?" he demanded.

"Yes."

"If that is the only possible way of escape, I'll go with you."

"Walk 28 miles? Ridiculous!"

"You're not going alone."

"I am." This with a little stamp of one of the brown brogues, mighty fetching.

"I shall not force my company on you, if that is what you fear."

"But how absurd! Do you intend following me?"

"Yes—until you are within easy range of the railway."

"Mr. Armathwaite, I'm perfectly well able to take care of myself."

"I'm sure of it, Meg. But a cousin should be cousinly. Our relationship will not be close. Say, a distance of 200 yards."

He smiled into her eyes; his stern face softened wonderfully when he smiled.

"I couldn't think of permitting it, she pouted, eyeing him with a new interest."

He sat back on his heels and affected the same attitude.

"Let's argue the point for two hours," he said. "I can't go fishing, because I shall be trespassing until I have acquired some rights. Moreover, nothing short of violence will get you across the moor. You are over the moor. In this weather, moors contain traps."

"Did they speak to you?"

"One did. I didn't mind him. The second one turned and looked. I was ready to run, but he only stared."

"May I ask what cost him your wearing for today's outing?"

"I haven't quite decided. It may be a blue shantling or a white pique, but it won't be gray flannel. If that's what you're hinting at."

He rose, and felt in his pockets.

"I think we can get thru those two hours comfortably. May I smoke?" he said.

"Yes, please do. Then you won't be so grumpy. Walk 28 miles on my account. The idea!"

"I've walked 40 before today, and stood a very reasonable chance of being potted every inch of the way. You are a mere stroll. In fact, if you are gracious, it can be a pleasant one, too."

"Potted? Were you in the army?"

"No. Soldiers like that sort of thing. I didn't, so I gave it up. Sure you don't mind a pipe?"

"I love it. I often fill and light dad's for him when he's busy. You ought to see him when he's tracking some Norse legend to its lair, or clearing up a point left doubtful by Frazer in the 'Golden Bough.' Have you ever read Frazer? I wish. I help dad a lot in my own little way. Have you ever played cat's cradle?"

"With a piece of string?"

"Yes. Well, games and folk-lore go together, and cat's cradle has been played since the ancient Britons wore whatever ancient Britons did wear. Now, you're laughing at me."

"Indeed, I'm not. I was marveling at our kindred tastes. Have you heard of the Jataka and Panchatantra of India?"

"I know that there are such things."

"I'll just down two or three, with a translation."

"Oh, wouldn't dad love to meet you! He often grows because he can't read Sanskrit."

"Tell me where you live, and I'll look you up some day."

"Our permanent address is—Oh, my! Somebody's coming, and I don't want you to be cross with me again."

She fled into the kitchen. The door had hardly closed when shadow darkened the porch. Armathwaite, lighting his pipe, gazed thru a cloud of smoke at a red-faced policeman.

"Hello," he said. "Who have you come to see?"

Continued Tomorrow Morning.

THE HOUSE 'ROUND THE CORNER

By GORDON HOLMES

CHAPTER V. (Continued.)

Bland gave some names, which Armathwaite entered in a notebook. He was wondering whether or not he should ask the man not to mention that he had seen a second occupant of the house, but decided that gossip would be stilled more quickly if the topic were left severely alone. He knew that Walker had told the carrier certain facts about himself. Possibly there would be some talk when next the two met, but, by that time, the Grange would have lost its highly interesting visitor, and Armathwaite smiled at the notion of the dapper young auctioneer trying to extract information from him.

The boxes, too, permitted of no waste of breath. When the third was dumped in the hall Bland was gasping, and Armathwaite's rather sallow face wore a heightened color. "That was a stiff haul for your horse. How much?" said the owner of these solid trunks.

"It's eight miles," began Bland. Despite a fixed tariff he could not forego an opportunity for bargaining, and Yorkshire will never give a direct answer if it can be avoided.

"Sixteen, really," broke in Armathwaite. "Will sixteen shillings meet the case?"

Bland drew the line at downright extortion.

"Nay, nay!" he said. "I had a few calls on the way, and there's some copies to go back from the Fox and Hounds. Take off the six, sir, and I'll be very content."

Armathwaite paid him and added a florin "for a drink." As it happened, Betty Jackson crossed the hall, and nodded a greeting. This was fortunate. The girls' presence lent a needed touch of domesticity.

"Ye'll hae gotten Betty an' her mother to do for you?" commented the carrier.

"Yes. I was lucky to find them available."

"Ay, they're all right. They'll make ye comfortable. They will, an' all. I've known Mrs. Jackson these forty years. Good mornin', sir. If you want-owt frae Nottobyn just tell the postman. I come this way Tuesdays, Thursdays an' Saturdays."

With the departure of the carrier, Armathwaite fancied that the irksomeness of life would lessen. The "cousin" of recent adoption had evidently withdrawn to the farther part of the dining-room, because Bland, despite many attempts, had not set eyes on her again. She, of course, was aware when he mounted into the cart and rumbled out of sight around the corner of the cottage. She came out, Armathwaite was unstrapping the boxes. One was already open, revealing books in layers.

"Sorry I'm such a nuisance," she said, quietly. "Of course, it was thoughtless of me to nod to Tom Bland, but he took me by surprise. Naturally, you don't wish people to know I am in Elmdale. Will you confer one last favor? Take your red and panner, and go for a couple of hours' fishing. I shall select the few things I require, and Betty will pack them, and hand them over to Bland on Saturday."

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Continued Tomorrow Morning.

ACCEPTS CALL TO TORONTO.

Rev. J. M. Smith, of Paris, Ohio, has accepted the call to the pastorate of Immanuel Baptist Church, Toronto. He will begin his pastorate on Nov. 1st.

STEAM

Steamer