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rich were the worst people under the

One day this man bought a house. He made a small payment down and pledged himself to raise the rest the money in the near future. This meant hard sledding for him and it meant that he must forego a great many of the small pleasures of life that he had somehow come to regard as necessities. It was after he had struggled long and hard to raise the debt on his house that I met him a second time. His face was sterner and his eyes were steadier.

"I tell you," he said to me, "I take my hat off to the people who got rich by saving their money and by handling it shrewdly. Any fool can spend money, but it is a bitter and a hard game to save it. It takes BIG quali-

Save, even if you don't need to save. It is a matter of moral duty. It will help you to be master of your-

HE American bankers are playing a shrewd game, but perhaps a game that is not altogether unjustified from the standpoint of the United States, when they raise the cry against lending more money to any of the belligerent nations on the security of treasury bills. They think that the Allies are in reality inflating their foreign "note circulation"—for such it might be called—with altogether too much paper. The Allies have, of course, yielded the point at issue. One is inclined to think that they gave in too quickly to please the Americans. For it looks as though they were showing much less anxiety

for American financial backing than the Americans would like to think was the Americans would like to think was the case. Though the Americans are finnicky about accepting treasury notes from Great Britain, France and Russia, we may depend upon it they would accept even those papers rather than have no opportunity to collect interest on the money which comes back to them to pay their profits on munition orders. The unexpected yielding of the Allies may have given Wall Street a few uncomfortable moments. It is to be hoped it

The American banker is ambitious. He has not the slightest doubt in all the world of the value of the paper securities he has been taking. These securities are backed by the greatest nation ever known to mankind. They represent the word of honour of the most honourable nation, a nation that goes to war to protect the integrity of small neighbours and spends billions in money and hundreds of thousands of lives, voluntarily, to keep a treaty obligation with France. There isn't an honest American banker who wouldn't admit that the treasury notes he is making so much fuss about are just as good as gold bullion laid down in his own private vaults. BUT—the American banker sees now his great opportunity to make the United States the banker for the world and to make New York the gold port for the world. It is a big ambition and one which is in itself honourable enough. If it were realized it would place the UNIT-ED STATES instead of GREAT BRI-TAIN in the position of getting just a tiny per cent of a tax on practically every international mercantile trans-

Forty Years Ago and Now

(Concluded from page 13.)

This festival stirred up more musi-cal furore than had ever been known This festival stirred up more musical furore than had ever been known at any one place in Canada before. It was discovered that the mere size or cost of a proposition did not deter Torrington from going into it. He usually went into his big concerts quite blind to the financial side, with a sort of implicit faith that the receipts would take care of the expenses so long as enough people were interested in getting the thing up. Usually it was so. Sometimes it wasn't. There used to be weird tales of financial holes into which the Philharmonic and Festival conductor had to crawl in order to fix things up at the cold critical time when everybody was done reading the eulogies in the newspapers and wanted to know, "Yes, that's all very fine, but how about what that bally Festival owes me?"

Financial difficulties never, it seems, became financial worries with Torring.

owes me?"
Financial difficulties never, it seems, became financial worries with Torrington. Part of this must be credited to an invariably optimistic temperament; much to the shrewd and capable management of Mrs. Torrington, his second wife, who first met him when she was a singer in the Metropolitan Choir.

The big Festival was an undisputed

The big Festival was an undisputed access. It had flaws enough, to be success. It had flaws enough, to be sure, but it had so many big, good points that the public were very sure of its place in the musical development of the country. It made 1886, thirty years ago, the biggest music-expansion year ever known in that part of Canada at least. And it was in the same year that Torrington launched out on his permanent venture indicated by year that Torrington launched out on his permanent venture indicated by the scrapbook cartoon on another page—the organization of his College of Music on Pembroke St. His first (faculty contained such men as W. O. Forsyth, now and for many years a free lance; T. C. Jeffers, still at the College; Arthur Fisher, somewhere in the United States; Herbert Clarke, cornetist and bandsman, since famous as the greatest cornet player in America; and several others who have contributed much to the musical life of the country.

And these were by no means all the

leading musical talent of the city, because in this very same year the Toronto Conservatory of Music was started under the able leadership of Edward Fisher, organist of St. Andrew's Kirk, as Torrington was of the Metropolitan. There was quite a rivalry, it appears, over which should have the name College. A neck and neck race was started with two musical institutions, where formerly there had been none, and two musical camps were begun which have in some degree lasted until the present day.

All since 1886 is comparatively re-

were begun which have in some degree lasted until the present day.

All since 1886 is comparatively recent history. The most remarkable year in that period is 1894, when Massey Hall was opened with a three-day's festival under Torrington, and when the Mendelssohn Choir was first called together to rehearse part songs, madrigals, and glees for some kind of unaccompanied concert in Massey Hall during the winter. In that eventful year we are right at the parting of the ways. The echoes of Torrington's masterful oratorios were scarcely died away in Massey Hall when Vogt began his public crescendo and diminuendos without instruments. It was all summed up in these two styles of choral work. Vogt had originally been a College of Music man. He was now teacher of piano and organ at the Conservatory on Yonge St., and organist of Jarvis St. Baptist Church. of Jarvis St. Baptist Church.

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