

# The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 11.

## A Dangerous Deadlock.

Something like an endurance test is going on in the United States between producers who will not sell and consumers who will not buy. The cotton planter, who threatens to burn his crop unless he gets his price, finds a congenial companion in the textile manufacturer, who closes down his factory to create an artificial scarcity. The Kansas farmer is threatening to hold his wheat until he gets \$3.00. Not so many years ago he burned corn for fuel instead of selling it for food. The consumer perhaps is a little miffed too. In the United States, and perhaps also in Canada, there is danger of an industrial and business deadlock.

Many preachers are being indulged in by newspapers, who fear few people read or pay any attention to, but a note of strident optimism has been struck by Judge E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation. Judge Gary tells the public that a financial panic is impossible if the business men of the country carry on with good sense and moderation. He sees every element present that should make for prosperity, and what is true of the United States is true of Canada. The country is economically sound, there has been no over-production and no cause for unemployment except the inability of producer and consumer to get together.

There is no use to lambast the middleman, against whom everyone has a stone to cast. The merchants of the country are just as honest as the farmers, the manufacturers and the general run of consumers. The ordinary citizen deals with the retail merchant, and it is the retail merchant who represents business to most of us ordinary people.

If the retail merchant is unable or unwilling to sell at what the consumer considers a fair price, and if the customer be unwilling to buy at any price, we have the business deadlock that is going on all over the continent in concrete and understandable form. The consumer may freeze or starve to death while holding on to his money, and the merchant may go into bankruptcy with his shelves groaning under the burden of goods, but neither one will be reaching a sensible conclusion.

We believe that prices generally have come down. The man or woman who goes shopping certainly knows whether they have or not. They may go lower, and there is a temptation to hang off and see what is going to happen. If everybody hangs off and refuses to buy we know very well what will happen. There will be a general smash-up, in which prices may go down, but few will have any money wherewith to buy. This does not mean that anyone should pay for an article more than it is worth in a patriotic effort to stabilize business, but it does mean that people who need an article, have the money and can get it at a fair price, should buy it now instead of holding off in the vague hope of getting it cheaper at an assignee's sale later on. We must live and let live. The merchant who charges an excessive profit steals from his customer just as truly as does the pickpocket. On the other hand, the buyer who trades on the necessity of a merchant to obtain a thing for less than its value skims the edge of dishonesty. No sensible customer begrudges the merchant a reasonable profit, but he more than suspects that some merchants have been getting more than a fair profit in the past. It is up to the merchant to satisfy the customer that he is now getting a fair deal. At the same time, the customer should not be unreasonable. If all of us stopped buying for a few days the country would come to a complete standstill. We must carry on business as usual.

## Straws Wafted by Political Breezes.

It is difficult for us in the east to learn exactly what is happening in the west as a result of the stumping tours of Premier McPherson and Leader King. Both drew large crowds, but that was to be expected. Mr. McPherson's friends are confident that he did good work in British Columbia, which has returned scarcely a Liberal to parliament since 1904, and await with confidence the result of the Yale by-election.

But how are the farmers in the prairie provinces going to vote? We may as well get the right answer if we can. If the government can hope for no substantial support from any of the western provinces except British Columbia, the friends of the National Policy will have to see that

the government gets a solid or nearly solid Ontario. If the followers of Mr. King can look for no seats at all west of Lake Superior, they must do what they can to get a solid Quebec and abandon all hopes of having a clear majority in the next house of commons. If the Farmers' party be able to carry ninety per cent. of the parliamentary districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, they will make a formidable group in the next house. Hence, we are looking for straws to indicate the way the wind in the west is blowing, and a pretty good sized straw is The Winnipeg Free Press.

The Free Press, once a Liberal and then Unionist, finds Mr. Crerar more to its liking than either Mr. McPherson or Mr. King. For the present it is supporting him upon the bread and butter issue that the Dominion government should turn over to the prairie provinces their lands, timber and minerals. It was a more lively issue between 1905 and 1911, when The Free Press supported the Laurier government. We, therefore, suspect that the natural resources plank is being used by The Free Press as a bridge to cross over to the Farmers' party. This may indicate that The Free Press finds an overwhelming sentiment which it cannot direct and perform must follow. Weeks ago it wrote both the prime minister and the Liberal leader that they must look for few seats in the prairie provinces. The wind was then briskly blowing in favor of the Farmers' party.

The free trade farmers of the west may be against the McPherson government; to what extent can they swing into line the farmers of Ontario? That is a question which will not be definitely settled at the East Elgin by-election, but the by-election will be a straw to show the way in which the wind in Ontario is blowing. Especially will this be true if Mr. Crerar comes into the riding. The issue will not be whether the farmers as a political organization should or should not have one more member in the house. That would ordinarily not be of supreme importance because the government has a good majority. What the friends of the National Policy among the farmers of East Elgin should remember on the 22nd is that the defeat of the government will be generally interpreted throughout the country as a free trade victory. Local conditions, personal popularity and other causes will no doubt enter into the East Elgin by-election, but the public generally outside of the district will look upon the contest as one between protection and free trade.

## Remarked in Passing.

Twelve thousand building workers in Baltimore have refused an increase in wages. Can it be that we are really awake?

The British flag will continue to wave over the freest and happiest part of the old world for some time yet, despite the action of a few wild women in New York.

A man serving six months for jail-breaking has been elected a county judge in Kentucky. He will at least know what he is doing when he later on sends some of his fellow-citizens to the same retreat.

There ought to be a real competition for the job on the police court bench if the salary is boosted from \$1,200 to \$8,400. Hundred per cent. increases are not by any means general in these getting-back-to-normal days.

It is unlikely that a report from the finance commissioner that the Gas Company is justified in increasing its rates, will be satisfactory to members of council and the public, who are demanding a thorough investigation.

The humble unknown, buried in Westminster Abbey today, bears the honors of every British soldier who fought in France, just as he bore the bitterness of war and death on the battle line for every home-staying man, woman and child of the British people.

Licence Commissioner Flavell says he does not know whether or not Rev. Mr. Spracklin's usefulness as a licence official has been impaired by the shooting of Trumble. That is a point upon which Mr. Flavell should lose no time in coming to a definite decision.

## LONDON BANK ACQUIRES LARGEST JUTE FACTORY

London, Nov. 10.—The Commercial Bank of London has acquired the world's largest jute factory, situated at Dundee, and also has taken over five other jute concerns in the same town, says The Evening News today. The deal involves more than £8,000,000 sterling.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM NEW SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Sleeping car is operated on train leaving Trenton (C. N. station) 9:10 p.m. daily, except Sunday; Belleville (C. N. station) 9:35 p.m.; Napanee 10:23 p.m.; arriving Kingston Junction 11:15 p.m.; leaving Kingston Junction 1:55 a.m.; arriving Montreal 7:30 a.m., daily, except Saturday; arriving Kingston Junction 12:43 a.m., but passengers may remain in sleeper until 6:15 a.m.; arrive Napanee 7:00 a.m., Belleville 7:50 a.m., Trenton 8:10 a.m., daily, except Sunday.

## Rhyming Views On Daily News

By GEORGE H. DIXON.

"Indecent and immodest dress," this was the subject we confess, raised by the Women's Institute, and of much evil called the root. Their faces lit with smiling smiles, these women boldly knocked the styles, and passed a resolution strong that modern fashions were all wrong. Low necks and knee-high skirts were scored, short-sleeved and such-like much deplored, and clothes which tend to show the form were roundly biffed in accents warm. They rapped their tables with a bang and said, "We'll stop this god-damn thing. We'll make girls cover up their necks, or know the reason why, by hook, and as for those whose sleeves are short, we'll try to have them up in court. We'll also get those skittish flirts, who trot around in knee-high skirts."

We are, of course, imperfect males, as such we hope their effort fails, that is of course the single boy, for married men there are no joys; that is, of course, what they all say, they try to tell us they're blawzy, I don't know what the deuce we'll do if silken ankles are taboo, and what bright sights the world will lack if women's clothes look like a sack. If forms were shrouded in a cape, no one would say, "Oh, what a shape." If sights we see no more here, Toronto would seem dark and drear. Thus you can see our awful plight, if for these styles we men must fight, against the others so astute, who form the Women's Institute.

## POLES DISARM TROOPS OF FINNISH GENERAL

London, Nov. 10.—A wireless despatch received here from Moscow reports that the Poles have disarmed the troops of the Finnish general, Rukh Balakovich, which remained in Polish territory contrary to a Polish order that they evacuate.

# Yellow and White in a Canadian City

An Interview With a Clergyman Who Has Married Twenty-Four Canadian Girls to Chinese Men—Some Inside Information About the Sunday School Classes for Individual Teaching of the Orientals.

By BILLEE GLYNN.

(Continued From Page 1).  
It's a lovely story, and I forgot it. Today the soldier who lost an eye or a leg at Mons would be handed over to the authorities by one of our Sunday-school-going Chinamen if he hadn't the price of his meal or cup of coffee. No other class is so ready to call upon the government's business to sell marriage licenses, and not mine to say anything about it. He threatened me with jail for retaining licenses. Some other ministers, I believe, were not so careful. I was told that the Rev. — married two couples I turned away."

"Who told you?"  
"The parties themselves. The Rev. — also married quite a few couples. 'One has to congratulate the Toronto ministers in taking such a liberal stand in this matter. I suppose the Chinese appreciate it, and make the marrying minister a pretty present in cash.'"

"(A pause, but no answer.)  
"I cannot press the question without awakening suspicion. But, if it were not so, the answer would not be withheld anyway, my information from other sources assures me on this point."

"What about the association of white girls and Chinese in Toronto out of marriage? As I told you, we want all the facts, even though they should be unfavorable, so that in B. C. we can avoid the dangers, if there are any."

"I understand there are a good many white girls living with Chinese in Toronto. They are, I think, principally young girls who come from the country, and go to church and into restaurants, and become acquainted with Chinese—then get living with them, or perhaps get married."

(This is in refutation of most of the other ministers interviewed, and also of the head of the local Chinese Y.M.C.A., who, when the announcement of these articles was made, said that he had no law which has been in abeyance for months prohibiting white girls working in Chinese establishments and better to an evening paper deprecating such prohibition, and stating that the Chinese didn't know it should be done, and that it made him personally very sad.)

"I understand there are twenty-five classes for Chinese in the Sunday schools of Toronto?"  
"There must be more. I believe the Presbyterian Church has 28 classes alone. Then, the Methodist, Anglican and Baptist Churches have classes. During the last two years I have been told the Roman Catholics have started two schools."

"What age are your girls?"  
"Around twenty-three and twenty-four years."

"To your knowledge do the Chinese take advantage of being taught by a white girl and make love to her?"  
"I have heard of it, but I don't know if it is true. Church and others the Chinese have done so."

"You have lived among the Chinese and know them pretty well?"  
"Yes."

"Whose fault is it when the lovelorn girl says, 'As far as my judgment goes I would say the girl.'"

"Nevertheless, you say you keep a keen eye on the Chinese. Perhaps that is the reason your class is not so popular with them? When did it first fall away?"  
"One Sunday in 1903 Mr. —, superintendent of —, who was visiting my service, told my Chinese class in my own mission that in the — Presbyterian Church the next Sunday every Chinese would be given an individual lady teacher. I had a large class at that time and a few lady teachers, but not teaching individually. The next Sunday, because of the announcement, I lost four teachers and eighteen Chinese men from my class. I think that was the beginning in Toronto of the present system. Ever since the Chinese have requested individual lady teachers it has become a fad in the churches. However, in my church two is the least that any girl teacher has. I think that is so in all the churches."

"Yes, adults, with, perhaps, an exception here and there. I have seen a class of Chinese children in Toronto that I know of."



CONTINUED PEACE.

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"Do you know of any marriages of Chinese and white girls in Toronto?"  
"Yes, they are quite numerous. I have married twenty-four or twenty-five couples myself. Nearly all the ministers marry them. So there must be quite a great many. I have never heard of any who wanted to marry white girls because I knew they had wives in China."

## OUR PRAYER



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"Are the Roman Catholic 'schools,' as you call them, taught by individual girl teachers, like the Protestant classes?"  
"I do not know."

"What Protestant Chinese classes have you visited recently?"  
"I visited the — Church two or three months ago."

"How many teachers were there?"  
"Fifty-six teachers, girls and some men."

"One teacher for each Chinese?"  
"Yes."

"The Chinese greatly prefer lady teachers, don't they?"  
"A Chinaman likes to boast to a lady teacher."

"And white women are sympathetic with them, I suppose?"  
"I guess so. I know at the time Mr. — taught them it they were crazy to sit beside a white woman."

"They must still enjoy it?"  
"Well, they still have girl teachers."

"Are the Chinese eager to learn?"  
"Yes; there are a lot of Chinese who on Sunday go from the class in one church to that in another, the different churches frequently holding their classes at different times of the day."

"(My thought that this was undoubtedly to enable a Chinaman to sit beside two white girl teachers, instead of one, I did not express.)"

"Do they go into the homes to be taught, too?"  
"A Chinaman a short while ago asked me if I could find a young lady who would teach him in her house, and I told him I didn't know of any young lady who would go to the trouble."

"Are the Chinamen who marry white girls usually Christians?"  
"I know of marriages of white girls to Chinese who were not Christians, but I would say that of Chinese who marry white girls have been in Sunday school classes."

"The primary purpose of a Chinese Sunday school class being merely to teach the Chinaman good English?"  
"Yes."

"Is there any other interesting fact you could tell me?"  
"I have married a lot of Chinese who said they were Methodists. There were three Chinese came to me within the last few days saying they had white girls ready to wed."

(The next article in this series will appear at an early date.)

# THE HOUSE 'ROUND THE CORNER

By GORDON HOLMES

CHAPTER XV. (Continued).  
Marguerite at first believed he was joking. When he assured her he was even more serious than usual, she believed the situation by making an elaborate curtsy to her own reflection in an old-fashioned mirror in the drawing-room.

"Lady Dalrymple!" she cried. "Presented at court by her humble self, Sir Robert Dalrymple, K.C.S.I., Lady Dalrymple, K.I.S.S.I."

Whereupon, she proceeded to invest each of them with her own order. When the bench, the bar, the police, and the press were duly represented that afternoon, Mr. Stephen Ogilvie spoke fully and bravely. His wife and daughter were present, and if Mrs. Ogilvie wept a little during the recital, it was only natural.

For she alone knew what this gentle-voiced, white-haired man had endured during those June days two years ago. Even the tender-hearted Marguerite could never realize the exquisite torture which her father had suffered voluntarily. Perhaps the presence of her lover, combined with the reaction of the discovery that her father had committed no actual crime, rendered her temporarily insensible to appreciating the motives which accounted for his actions.

Be that as it may this is his story: "To make clear the reason which led me to deceive my friends in Elmdale in such an extraordinary way, I must go back twenty-four years in my life. I was then thirty-five years of age, and professor of philology in a recently-formed university in the Midlands. I was married, but, as some of you know, my first and only child was not born until the events happened which drove me into retirement, and led my dear wife and myself to seek the peace and seclusion of Elmdale."

It is not to be wondered at if Dalrymple and Marguerite exchanged smiling glances at those words; but the professor's strange narrative should not be interrupted by lovers' confidences.

"I am a man of highly sensitive nature," he went on, "and my mind almost gave way under the shock when my brother James, somewhat older than myself, who occupied a prominent position in Birmingham as manager of an important private bank, reported missing from his office under circumstances which pointed to a serious and systematic embezzlement of the bank's funds. Day by day the scandal enlarged its bounds. The bank closed its doors; hundreds of people were ruined; there were several cases of suicide among the robbed depositors; and, at last, my brother, James Ogilvie, was arrested in France, owing to a chance meeting with a man who knew him. He was brought to trial, condemned to a long term of penal servitude, and passed into seeming oblivion accompanied by the curses of thousands. My wife and I literally could not hold up our heads among our friends in the Midlands, and, as we were not wholly dependent on my earnings, we resolved to change our name and start life anew. At that crisis, my mother died. Undoubtedly her death was hastened by my brother's wrongdoing, and it is probable

that she destroyed a will already in existence, meaning to make another, but was stricken down by apoplexy before she could carry out her intention. At any rate, no will was found, so her property became intestate. This house and ground belonged to her, but Elmdale more than half a century ago, such a person as my wife's maiden name, and adopt my own name, I still continued to do my work, which was mainly of a specialist nature, under my own name, but in Elmdale I was always 'Stephen Garth,' and the catastrophe in the Midlands soon passed into the mists when our child was born.

"We reasoned that by the time she grew to womanhood, the memory of James Ogilvie's crime would have died away. At any rate, there was nothing to be gained by letting her know that such a person ever existed, and you can take it from me that she was ignorant of the fact until a late hour yesterday. Some eight years ago, my unfortunate brother was released. I met him in London, supplied him with ample funds, and sent him to the colonies, taking good care that he should know neither my altered name nor my address. I heard no more of him until the beginning of June two years since, when he wrote to me as 'Stephen Garth,' said he was coming to live in my house, being tired of a roving life, and threatened to take lodgings in the village if I did not receive him. Now, my wife and I were determined that he should never cross our doorstep, and I could not help it, so a journey to France was solved on hastily and the two took their departure. For my own part, I decided to await my brother's coming, and try to reason with him. If he proved obdurate, I meant to join my wife and daughter abroad, and to that end, as Mr. Dobb is aware, I made over all my property to my wife in trust for my daughter. This step was necessary, I believe, to save them from persecution at my brother's hands, because he had some cause of grievance with regard to the disposition of my mother's estate, a grievance quite unfounded, since I had dealt with him most generously on his release from prison. In order to conceal his resentment from the villagers until I had tried every argument to prevail on him to leave me and my family in peace, I arranged to meet him at Leyburn, and drive to the edge of the moor. I brought him to the house without anyone being the wiser, but I soon found I was a child in his hands, as he put it, his share of the property left by our mother, whose maiden name, by the way, Faulkner, is well known here. I realize now that James was in a state verging on dementia, but I may sum up a distressing period of four days and nights of suffering by saying that, in a final paroxysm of rage, he was seized with apoplexy, and died almost instantaneously.

Continued Tomorrow Morning.

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## Remember Your Family

and safeguard them from misunderstandings by nominating as Executor and Trustee of your Estate.

## The Canada Permanent Trust Company

Capital Paid Up \$1,000,000  
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