

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.

Many preachers are being indulged in by newspapers, which we 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.

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 skirts 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 exactly for us in the east to learn exactly what is happening in the west as a result of the stumping tours of Premier Meighen and Leader King. Both drew large crowds, but that was to be expected. Mr. Meighen's friends are confident that he did good work in British Columbia, which has returned scarcely by 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. Meighen or Mr. King. For the present it is supporting him upon the threadbare 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 worked 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 Meighen 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 crest and happiest part of this 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 due 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.

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 Monday. Car is open to receive passengers at Kingston Junction from time of arrival at that point. Returning, this car leaves Montreal 7:30 p.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 get those skittish skirts, 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 boys, for married men there are no joys; that is, of course, what they all say, they try to tell us their plight. I do not know what the deuce we'll do if silken necks 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 skirts were 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, Emlak Malakovich, 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 world, and we've forgotten 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 do good. Twenty-four marriages—How many does that mean in progeny? But this minister was at least frank enough to admit the truth. Some others who had performed the ceremony for numerous six-colored couples, hid behind the staidness of their Omo, a Methodist, denied having married a Chinese and wails at all, to the marriage registrar showed his name in the matter as distinctly as ink could do it.

But let us proceed with the interview translated from a morning paper, and authoritative in every case, because these gentlemen were told the information might be used in a report to the Columbia government. This minister I shall call No. 2. He is leaning back in his chair, and a faint smile on his face. "Where is your church?" "On St. James street, near the market."

"Have you much of a Chinese attendance?" "They haven't been attending well since the war started. A lot went to China when the war started. A lot of them were married to Chinese and white girls. We don't want to make any mistake in this matter. A Chinaman, I believe, were not so careful. I was told that the Rev. — married two couples I turned away."

"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 outcasts 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 school in the city. Some of them are acquainted with Chinese—they met them living with them, or perhaps get married to them. (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, wrote a letter 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."

OUR PRAYER



CONTINUED PEACE.

careful in the beginning, and used to keep the marriage license the Chinaman brought me till I had investigated it. Then, when I went to see him in a matter of such investigation I was told by Mr. — the government official in charge at that time, that it was 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."

for Chinese. One of these is at Guelph. One Roman Catholic Church in Toronto is taking in Chinese members. "Are the Roman Catholic schools," you call them, taught by individual girl teachers, or by 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?" "The Chinese greatly prefer lady teachers, don't they?" "A Chinaman likes to boast to another Chinaman about having a lady teacher."

"And white women are sympathetic with them, I suppose?" "I guess so. I know at the time Mr. — 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." "The Chinese who marry white girls usually Christians?" "I know of marriages of white girls to Chinese who were not Christians, but I would say all 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.)

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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 relieved 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."

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 Ogilvey spoke fully and frankly. His wife and daughter were present, and Mrs. Ogilvey wept a little during the recital. It was only natural.

For she alone knew what this gentleman-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, was 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 Ogilvey, 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

Continued Tomorrow Morning.

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MATTHEWS-1920, George years, and Mr. and Mrs. Funeral on 139 Parliament Pleasant Cer McWATERS. 1920, at De James McW Battalion, 1 Canadian Eg Mr. and Logan avent a short sence on Th thence to Church, for p.m. Interment, tery.

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