

The Toronto World

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We Want Canada to Be a Self-Reliant Nation.

A journalistic neighbor which has become quite "gritty" of late finds fault with The World for hoping that Canada may become:

A nation self-sustained, which would import nothing it could produce at a reasonable cost within its own borders and whose prosperity would not be at the mercy of the export trade.

We are assured that such an ideal is at once impracticable and undesirable. First it is said that we must and should get our supply of coal for central Canada from the neighboring coal fields in the United States instead of attempting to haul Canadian coal from either the Atlantic coast or the Rocky mountains, and we read:

In the case of this international trade it is to the benefit of both parties that coal shall be carried across the frontier from where it is plentiful and cheap to where the element of distance from home supplies would make it scarce and dear but for imported coal.

Well and good as far as it goes, but suppose the coal falls to come across the frontier? Suppose the U. S. government places an embargo upon the exportation of coal to Canada. This may or may not happen, but the decision rests with the United States, and central Canada is dependent upon the United States for coal. Would it not be better for Canada to be self-sustained? We have no black coal in Ontario and Quebec, but we have at our command the white coal of electricity. Hence The World has always advocated the development on a gigantic scale of electric energy from the water powers of Ontario. We would rather see our country self-sustained in the matter of fuel than dependent upon another country.

Next we are told that we must of necessity import cotton, crude rubber and other raw material. That is unavoidable. The suggestion that we cannot manufacture cotton goods economically because we cannot grow cotton in Canada is worthy of no consideration. The great textile works of Lancashire were for years dependent for raw cotton upon the United States, and suffered terribly when the supply of cotton was shut off by the civil war. But England soon found she could grow cotton in India, and the Americans found that they could manufacture cotton goods instead of shipping all their raw material to another country.

Next it is said that if Canada develops her national policy other countries may follow our example. Then follows the question designed to floor the friends of the national policy. To quote:

What reasonable answer could the "self-sustained" school return to an argument from Brazil, that rubber ought to be manufactured in the country producing it?

We certainly think that if Brazil has anything like a monopoly of crude rubber, and has manufacturers and artisans capable of preparing the same for commercial use, that she ought to restrict exportation and build up within her own borders a great rubber industry. We have no hesitation in saying that Canada made a colossal blunder in allowing her nickel ore to be exported for refining in other countries. We think today Canada is making a great mistake in permitting all her asbestos fibre to be exported for refining to the United States. We think it would be little short of madness to remove all restrictions upon the export of pulp and pulpwood. We must, as far as possible, take care of ourselves.

Finally we are assured that the iron and steel business is an exotic in Canada, because the iron ore, and, in some cases, also the coal, has to be imported. That argument carried weight ten years ago. But the war itself shivered it into spray. What a figure Canada would have cut in the war if she had been unable to manufacture munitions, steel rails, and railway equipment. There is no doubt that, as a nation becomes self-sustained, her people become more alert and self-reliant. The United States fifty years after the revolution was still, to all intents and purposes, a British colony. They looked to the mother country for all the luxuries and comforts of daily life.

Sydney Smith, in 1820, asked: "In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book, or goes to an American play, or looks at an American picture or statue? Edgar Allan Poe, a real genius, was then living, but he could get no recognition in his own country until he attracted the attention of England. It was the "American policy" of Henry Clay that transformed the United States from a plantation into a strong, self-reliant nation. It is the national

policy of Sir John Macdonald that has worked and is working a like miracle in Canada.

Pro-Germans to the Front.

Those members of parliament who doubted the wisdom of at once restoring the franchise to newly-naturalized citizens of enemy origin may find justification in what is going on in the United States. The pro-Germans, under the leadership of G. S. Viereck, former editor of The Patherland, are taking an active part in the presidential campaign. They are after President Wilson, because they hold him responsible for the war with Germany, and for the terms imposed upon Germany by the treaty of Versailles. They say Governor Cox is the representative of Mr. Wilson, and urge all German-Americans to vote for Senator Harding, not as the best man, but as the best man available. They regard Eugene V. Debs as more desirable, but appreciate that he cannot possibly be elected.

How far these professional German-Americans can persuade American citizens of German birth or descent to punish the Democratic party and its president for siding with Germany during the late unpleasantness, remains to be seen. Possibly their influence will be negligible, but at the same time it is well to remember that one-fourth of all the white voters in the United States are of German birth or descent.

Senator Harding is evidently embarrassed by these new auxiliaries. He cannot turn them out at the gate, and he is afraid to invite them into the house. Therefore, he lingers in conversation with them on the front porch, hoping they will go before the neighbors notice their presence or other people drop in to call. He has notified the German-Americans that they must not think of him as favoring any class or race. But he would be more than human if he did not want their votes.

Governor Cox, the Democratic candidate, is threatened with some defection among the Germans, and still more among the Irish. Probably for the first time since the discovery of America, the Irish and German agree. Both are down on President Wilson, but it remains to be seen whether they will hold Governor Cox responsible for the administration of President Wilson.

The Spots Bombed.

There is no doubt that whoever directed the bombing chose the Morgan corner of Wall street as the centre of attack that would attract most attention all the world over. It would not be fair, perhaps, to say the most vulnerable, but certainly the centre that has been most denounced by the press, by individuals, economic writers, speakers, agitators.

And when the agents of the Russian soviet selected the doorstep of The London Herald, the daily Labor organ of Britain, whereon to leave seventy-five thousand pounds of Russian gold, they hit, whether they wished it or not, organized labor in its most vital point. And it was as much of a bomb as the first. But the soviet had no hard feelings against the Labor party; they wanted to have trade established again with Russia and a revolutionary connection. But they did as much damage to the paper as if a bomb had been dropped.

Remarkable in Passing.

The new provincial police force, organized to enforce the O.T.A., ought to infuse new excitement into the business of running.

Coal in Newfoundland is reported hard to get at \$35 a ton. Well, it's some satisfaction to know Ontario is not the only sufferer.

Anybody who can pick the winner of the \$50,000 race between Man o' War and Sir Barton ought to feel quite reassured about getting in his winter's coal supply.

League of Nations is credited with having prevented war between Finland and Sweden. Good work, and there's plenty more waiting attention right in Europe.

The farmers' government will forego the opportunity of finding out what Toronto voters think of Hydro interference by not putting up a candidate in North-east Toronto.

Kingston Whig bemoans the fact that much of the Polish has come again there is no beer to be had to go with 'em. Careful, friend, Ben Spence'll get you if you don't watch out.

If Mayor Church keeps on charging the members of the city legal department with inefficiency they may all follow the lead of Mr. Fairly and resign to accept twice as much salary elsewhere.

Trotsky emissaries object to meet the Polish envoys in a room in which a picture of the dead czar hangs. The proverb about conscience and cowards is evidently as true in Russia as in the rest of the world.

ARBITRATORS START TOUR OF G. T. SYSTEM TODAY

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—The inspection tour by the arbitrators of the Grand Trunk Railway System is scheduled to start from Montreal tomorrow, Sept. 20. This trip over the lines was arranged by the arbitrators during their recent meeting in Ottawa, and following the inspection. It is expected that the sittings will be arranged to be held in Montreal.



JACK CANUCK: "After one look at you, Uncle Sam, on go my shooting irons."

RED RUSSIA WILL TAKE BIG CENSUS

Effort to Find Weak Spots in Soviet Social Fabric.

Moscow, Aug. 24.—(By mail.)—Wireless instructions "to all political sections" have gone forth from the Bolshevik central committee here, that an all-Russian census is to be taken, which, it is explained, "is essential with a view to discovering the weak places in the soviet social fabric, and to relieving each other's want and disorganization."

"As in private property," the circular adds, "so in the property of the whole state, each individual part depends on the other parts."

"Latterly," the decree proceeds, "the town population have moved in large numbers to the country. Regarding the workers, tradesmen and specialists, we do not know how many there are, nor where they are. It is essential to discover and reckon up this working force. When this is done, there will be a possibility of correctly distributing them."

It is further explained that a census of children is necessary in order to know how many schools, kindergartens and creches should be opened. The illiterate must be registered in order to know where there are many, and to send teachers there. Old, crippled and otherwise disabled people must be registered so as to know how they are to be assisted, and how to provide for them.

Agricultural returns must be made so as to know the number of people working on the land, whether they are provided for, what they are cultivating, and where there are waste and uncultivated lands. It will then be clear where help must be sent, what crops should be raised, and what should be imported from abroad, how much cattle is necessary, etc., and the same applies to factories, mines and all industrial plants. The point is to discover the weak spots, and how they may be healed, says the circular.

CHARGES OF WASTE AROUSING BRITAIN

Government Alleged to Be Spending Money With Too Lavish a Hand.

London, Aug. 25.—(By Mail.)—British papers are printing almost daily examples of what they term the waste of public funds. A report just issued by the committee on public accounts sheds fresh light on the subject. Nearly \$8,500,000 was involved, it appears, in the government's plan to finance the Russian General Alekseeff just before the Bolshevik revolution. The plan was to set up a Cossack State Bank in Siberia, and for that purpose \$2,500,000 was loaned to a Russian financier. But the bank was never set up and the committee wants to know what happened to the money.

The ministry of munitions paid \$12,250,000 for a plant begun in 1917 and which, when the war ended, was only half finished. For this outlay, the committee points out, the country received no benefit whatever, except thru the "stimulus to the steel trade."

Waste of nearly \$500,000 is charged by the committee to the admiralty on a scheme for establishing schools to train boys in pneumatic riveting.

Cases are referred to by the committee where government officers holding responsible positions allotted contracts to themselves or to firms which they were interested. Such cases, the committee asserts, "are especially liable to become an occasion for scandals."

Humane workers to convene in Omaha, Neb., Sept. 18.—(By mail.)—Humane workers of the nation will gather here next month for the forty-fourth annual convention of the American Humane Association. Among those announced as coming to the convention are Senator Peter Grey of Rhode Island, whose father practically founded child protection work in the United States, which in turn has been a model for the rest of the world; Mrs. Anna Baldwin of California, daughter of Lucky Baldwin, and Ernest K. Coulter, general manager of the New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the first of its kind, and the largest child protection society in the world. Mr. Coulter was also founder of the Big Brother movement, according to the announcement.

FIRE AT CHESTER, N.S., BURNS TWO PROPERTIES

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 18.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Halifax Gas Engine Company, Limited, at Chester, N.S., this afternoon, according to a report received here. Two barns and a tannery, the property of Hugh Stanford, were also burned. The report, which gave no details, intimating that the fire which for a time threatened to assume disastrous proportions, was under control.

WHEAT CROP IN BRITAIN IS SMALL

Price of Bread Is to Be Advanced Sharply in Near Future.

London, Sept. 11.—(By mail.)—With bread selling at 35 cents a loaf and soon to be raised to 30 and later, perhaps, to 25 cents, England is harvesting this season the smallest wheat crop since the early days of the war. Production of barley, on the other hand, will show a material increase over that of the last few years.

The reasons for this state of affairs, according to Professor James Long, a well-known agricultural expert, are government control and beer. The price of wheat and oats is regulated, but no restrictions have been placed on that of barley. As the market price of barley is exceptionally high, farmers planted that grain instead of wheat and oats.

Professor Long shows that since 1918 wheat has been reduced by 675,000 acres, or more than one-third of the present area, while oats, also an important bread stuff, has fallen off by 512,000 acres. "On the basis of wheat," he says, "this means a loss of bread grain equal to some 38,000,000 bushels, or sufficient to feed 7,000,000 persons. It is a curious commentary on the fact that the barley crop has considerably increased, and that in consequence beer has so far occupied the position of bread."

The country has fewer cattle than in any year since 1903 and 5,330,000 less sheep than the average of the 10 years from 1904 to 1913. The decrease in cattle since last year is more than 500,000 head.

Port Colborne, Ont., Sept. 18.—Mariners will please take notice that the department of marine and fisheries placed today a new automatic gas and bell buoy combined three miles off Port Colborne's western breakwater, right on the range. Boats can pass either side of this new buoy.

LIKE STAGE MONEY Budapest, Aug. 30.—(By mail.)—The misery of the formerly well-to-do people and a sidelight on the exchange situation are afforded by the bill in the national assembly, increasing certain judges' salaries from 5000 to 6000 crowns. This represents, in American money, a raise of about 50c a month.

Harding and Cox Both "Wets", Says Nominee

Salem, Ore.—D. Leigh Colvin of New York, prohibition candidate for vice president, said a Salem audience that never since the election of Franklin Pierce had candidates in a presidential election been unsatisfactory as Senator Harding and Governor Cox.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD. 10 Minutes to Answer This. No. 303.

ABXAB = CDDD The schoolmaster asked his class in arithmetic to substitute figures for letters so as to produce the result shown on the blackboard.

Can you tell the figures represented by A, B, C and D? Answer to No. 302. Josiah and Maria must have had 305 chickens, with feed enough to last 60 days.

Multiplying 300 by 60 gives the number of individual daily chicken meals as 18,000. Should Josiah's suggestion be followed and 75 chickens sold off, then 225 divided into 18,000 shows that the feed would last 80 days whereas if Maria purchased a hundred extra fowl, 400 divided into 18,000 gives 45 as the number of days the stock would last. (Copyright, 1919, by Sam Lloyd.)

THE HOUSE 'ROUND THE CORNER

By GORDON HOLMES

CHAPTER IV. (Continued.)

"There now! I half fancied that such a thing might happen. When I ran home, sir, I was fair scart, because there has been talk of a ghost, and I wasn't too keen about coming in here in the dark. But mother was worried, and wouldn't go to bed. She would have it that Miss Meg had got clear of the house, and was hiding in a shed at the top of the lane. So, after a lot of talk, mother and I went there together. There was a light in the dining-room as we passed, but it had gone out when we came back."

"Solvitur ambulando," muttered the man, smiling at the simple solution of an occurrence which had puzzled him greatly at the time. "What's that, sir?" demanded Betty. "Sorry, I was thinking aloud. I've got a habit. Those two Latin words mean that your walk to the shed disposes of a difficulty. Now for the next item, Betty. Miss Meg, who called her, is the young lady who lived here a good many years?"

"She was born here, sir. She and I are nearly of an age—22, each of us. "And her father was Mr. Stephen Garth?"

"Yes, sir." "But isn't he dead?" "Oh, yes, sir. Dead and buried two years this very month."

"Are you sure?" "Yes, sir. Mother was the first who saw his dead body. She was nearly frightened into a fit."

"Tell me the exact facts." "Well, sir, Mrs. Garth and Miss Meg went away all of a sudden. There was no quarrel that we know of, and Mr. Garth himself helped a man to carry out their boxes. They kissed on parting at the gate. I myself heard him saying that he would join them as soon as he had finished some book he was busy with. He was a great man for writing and studying, and he'd walk ten miles to get some grannys' tale about dales ways, and the things people used to do in the old times. But he changed. We all noticed it. He'd take them in at the door. He'd talk pleasantly enough, but he looked awful worried. Then, one morning, I couldn't make anybody hear, and I thought he had gone out early. About 7 o'clock that evening mother went and knocked, but there was no answer. Next morning it was the same, but when mother and I tried again in the evening, we noticed that the curtain, which can be drawn across the glass top of the door, had been pulled aside. At the inquest they wanted to know if it had been in the same position when we were there, but we couldn't be certain. We thought it must have been drawn. Anyhow, mother looked in, and ran away screaming, and I ran after her, not knowing why. In a minute or two she was able to speak, and said she had seen Mr. Garth hanging near the clock. Some men went, and they saw him clearly, and one of them, Mr. Benson, rode to Bellerby for the policeman. He came in about an hour and broke open the door and cut poor Mr. Garth down. He had been dead a long time, the doctor said, and the worst thing was that nobody could find Mrs. Garth and Miss Meg. Not that any blame could be laid to them, because Mr. Garth himself said so in a letter addressed 'To the Coroner' which was laid at the foot of the clock. We have a weekly paper in the cottage, sir, and you can see the whole account there."

"Get that paper, and give it to me privately some today," said Armisthwaite. "Meanwhile, your story is ample for my present purpose. Were you surprised at seeing Miss Garth yesterday?"

"Sir, you could have knocked me down with a feather. And she in a man's clothes, and all. She came over the moor about 10 o'clock. "Never mind the details now, Did she speak of her father?"

"Did she give you the impression that he was still living?" "Now that you mention it, sir, she did. But I couldn't quite understand what she said, and thought, for sure, I was mistaken. It wasn't the kind of thing one might ask questions about, was it, sir?"

"No, indeed. Knowing he had committed suicide, you didn't like to hurt her feelings?" "You've been very exactly. "You hadn't much talk, I take it?" "No, sir. She was all of a shawl with excitement, and wanted to be let into the house before anyone else in the village could see her. She was to leave her alone till one o'clock, she said. Then I was to bring her something to eat, and we'd have a long chat. And that's the last I've seen of her, sir."

It has been noted that Armisthwaite was no lover of the middle way. In plain English, I suggest, that insistence, in fact, strength of will, inflexibility of purpose had already driven him from place and power to the haven of retirement, which he imagined he would find in Elmdale. He had made up his mind overnight as to the handling of the problem set by Margaret Garth's presence in her father's house, and the way he reasoned now why he should depart from the decision reached then.

"That's very candid, Betty Jackson," he said, looking steadily into the girl's wondering eyes, "and I mean to be equally outspoken with you. For some cause which I cannot fathom, and may never know, Miss Garth is not only unaware of any recent death in her family, but is convinced that her father is alive and well! There is a flaw in the argument somewhere, but it is hardly my business, nor yours, to discover the weak spot. Now, I propose that we let the matter alone, leave Elmdale as happy in her belief, or her ignorance, as she entered it, in plain English, I suggest, that neither you, nor I, nor your mother, say any syllable about the suicide of Mr. Stephen Garth. If his daughter believes he is living, we should be hard put to it to convince her that he is dead."

"He is dead, sir. I saw him in his coffin," said Betty earnestly. "I am not disputing your statement. My sole consideration, at this moment, is the happiness of the girl now lying asleep upstairs. Suppose, within the next hour or two, she says something about the surprise her father will receive when he sees some of the books and other articles she means to send to her present home, are you going to tell her that she is utterly mistaken—that Mr. Garth has been dead and buried—discover the weak spot, and say either one thing or the other. Either you accept her view that her father is alive, or you are constantly acting in a way that must arouse her suspicions. And, if once she begins to question you, what will happen then? You'll be in a ten times more difficult position than if you convince yourself, for the time being, that you were dreaming when you saw some man in a coffin," persisted Betty.

"Why, sir, the whole village knows—" "Meanwhile, your story is ample for my present purpose. Were you surprised at seeing Miss Garth yesterday?"

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Advertisement for O'Keefe's Imperial Stout. Features a bottle of the stout and text: 'Cool and Refreshing', 'That weary feeling, the result of heat and dust soon disappears under the influence of O'Keefe's—cool, satisfying and thirst quenching.', 'No better, purer or more delightful brews are made than those bearing the name O'Keefe.', 'Try them and satisfy yourself.', 'Sold at all restaurants, cafes and hotels, or order from your grocer.', 'THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED.', 'IMPERIAL STOUT SERVE COLD.', 'O'Keefe's IMPERIAL ALE-LAGER-STOUT O'KEEFE'S TORONTO—PHONE MAIN 4202'

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'MON', 'JOHN C', 'Authentic Displayed Ladies Wear', 'Ladies', 'Sweater', 'Ladies', 'Letter Order', 'JOHN C', 'Ladies', 'MILL', 'RAT', 'BASSO', 'DES BRIS', 'HENRY', 'LIVINGSTON', 'OSBORN', 'FRED', '66', 'Our M', 'parallel', 'Phone'