

HEAVY INCREASES IN SCHOOL ESTIMATES

Total Nearly \$26,000, of Which \$14,000 is Due to Teachers Increases—City to Levy \$92,303 for High and Public Schools.

The estimates of expenditure for the High and Public Schools of the city for the year 1920 exceed those of last year by \$25,766. Of this amount \$14,000 is due to increases in teachers' salaries.

The estimates as adopted last evening by the Board of Education are as follows:

Estimates	
Expenditures estimated for public schools	\$ 69,356.00
Expenditures estimated for High school	39,813.00
Total expenditures	\$109,169.00
Estimated Receipts other than from city	16,866.00

Amount to be levied by city for 1920	\$ 92,303.00
Amount levied by city for 1919	66,537.00
Increase 1920 over 1919	25,766.00

Synopses of Increases

Following is a synopsis of the increase in estimates:

Increase in Salaries of 49 teachers	\$14,000.00
Increase in salaries to 5 Caretakers	860.00
Increase in salary to Medical Nurse	600.00
Increase in cost of fuel	1,300.00
Increase in cost of supplies stationery, etc.	1,700.00
Increase for Dental examination	200.00
Increase for Telephones	139.00
Increase for supply teaching	100.00
Provision for Attendance Officer	300.00
Provision for three new teachers	2,700.00
Provision for Cadet Corps, 1918-1919	300.00
Provision for Plans and specifications new school	1,500.00
Increase in Sundry accounts	2,067.00
Total	\$25,766.00

Mr. Elliott, Finance Chairman, in presenting the report said the increases were large, but not a dollar had been wasted. It was necessary to keep our schools in the most efficient condition.

The estimates of expenditure will likely be reduced \$3,000, the city council owing the Board \$3,000 for Pinnacle Street school.

Miss M. E. Faulkner wrote a letter of protest against the order of children at West Belleville playgrounds, their trespassing in the garden and the drumming of the piano after play hours.

The matter was referred to the Queen Mary School Committee with power to act. The board expressed regret.

Mr. A. McGie said the school board had no authority over the playgrounds. The trouble was undoubtedly caused after the supervisors are gone and the play over.

Mr. O'Flynn said the board had authority to act.

"Two years ago we called on the proper authority," said Col. Ponton. "It was found the trouble was not caused by the school children."

Miss Fleming sent the board a communication relative to her removal from Queen Victoria school to Grier Street and to certain correspondence.

Mr. O'Flynn referred to privileged correspondence from Principal Wilkin.

Mr. H. McGinnis said Blecker and Baldwin Wards were in favor of Miss Fleming being retained in Queen Victoria School.

The matter was referred to the School management committee.

The rent of the Taylor property will be raised to \$30 per month.

Miss Burnham asked for appointment as a teacher.

The by-law covering the estimates was read.

The members present were Messrs A. McGie, chairman; W. R. McCree, F. Sharpe, D. V. Sinclair, E. Bailey, F. E. O'Flynn, J. Elliott, C. Whealan, J. A. Higgs, F. S. Deacon, H. McGinnis and Col. W. N. Ponton.

BRITISH INDIA NOT FILLED WITH WILD UNREST SAYS AN AMERICAN MINISTER

Rev. A. 'M. Pederson, of Minneapolis, Has Spent Sixteen Years Among the Tribes of the Santals, Who Love and Admire the British Government.

India is not so full of unrest and dissatisfaction with the British rule as the anti-British propagandists in this country would have us believe.

According to the Rev. M. A. Pederson of Minneapolis, who has recently returned here after 16 years spent as Field Secretary of the Santal Mission of Northern Churches in India, it is only a small minority of professional agitators that is advertising the India rule of the English as a total failure.

Among the Hindu natives themselves there is some unrest, some desire to get away from the sway of the British, but not very much.

"Most of the intelligent natives of India," said Mr. Pederson, "understand the vast and complicated problems which the British Imperial Government has to solve at the present time, and are willing to await results patiently. They understand, also, that India furnishes an unusually involved problem for the progressive statesman, with a thousand conflicting and opposing elements which not the best-intentioned government in the world could reconcile in a day."

"There is the matter of education. India even today is steeped in ignorance. Only six per cent. of its population is literate. The rest can't read nor write in any language now, what about India, with its 192,000,000 of population, to whom the written word is an insuperable mystery, with its innumerable faiths and castes and races—what would

India do with self-government or the ballot, if she obtained them today?"

"It is easy to predict what would happen in India," Mr. Pederson continued, "if the ruling hand of Great Britain were suddenly removed. There would be fighting all over the peninsula in a week. Mohammedan and all India would revert back to a state of anarchy under some native tyrant or group of tyrants."

"India is not like a Western country, whose people have been educated up to self-government. More of western education is the crying need of the peoples of India, but all their traditions and beliefs are set against it. There is the old caste system of the Hindus. Their ancient rule is, that only the Brahmins, members of the priest-caste, should be educated, and it is a sin, according to the Hindu law, to teach a non-Hindu to read the sacred law. Women by the same tradition, are not to be taught the mysteries of learning."

"To educate a woman, and to give a monkey a sharp knife, is the same thing," runs the Law of Manu, the Moses of India.

"In spite of this, the British Indian government has filled up the country with schools, and for the first time has given the low-caste Indian a chance to obtain something of an education. The natives themselves are beginning to realize the value of this. More and more are clamoring to learn the English language. More and more are

looking to it as the Open Sesame to a wider knowledge of the outside world."

Tales of unrest in India, of unspeakable oppression by the British Government, of plots among the natives for its overthrow are largely without basis, in fact, according to Mr. Pederson, and have been spread by a Bengal organization of dissatisfied young natives, who do not at all represent the general opinion of the peninsula. This group has called itself "Young Bengal" and is an organization much like the Young Turks in Turkey. It is they, Mr. Pederson said, who have drummed up the scare about the British tyranny in India. "And it was done with money, which they have, in many cases, robbed from banks and business houses in Calcutta. This young Bengal organization is composed of Bengalese, young bloods, who chafe under the bit of British control because they want to get the bit in their own mouths and run amuck over India."

"And Great Britain is not losing any of its grip on India," he was asked.

"No. There is no present danger of the British Government being driven out. But it is relaxing here and there in small matters as the need for such action may arise. The British Government knows how to do that; and was taught how to do it by the American colonists when they became the United States. The British rule their subject races not with a mailed fist, but with a kid-glove hand, that lets go whenever it becomes too dangerous to hold on."

"And that is exactly what will happen here: If India does become restless, weary of the British rule, passionately eager for a native government and in some measure capable of administering such a government, then India will get it. It will not gain anything through revolution, through any bloody upheaval, or any swift spread of Oriental Bolshevism over the country such as the propagandists of the so-called liberal press have been forecasting. It will be because the British Government itself will step back to India and will give its people a measure of home rule, if necessary, a local government, if necessary, complete autonomy under the British Crown."

"That may be in the future. At the present time it is very much a vague possibility, and the natives themselves, the large bulk of them, are not asking for it. And as for oppression by the British Indian Government, you may say that it practically does not exist."

"What of the stories of British tyranny, of requirements that natives salute a white man in a certain way whenever they pass, and that in general they humble themselves before the members of the India Government?"

"Stories of that nature that have come here are half true, but they have been misrepresented. Anybody who has lived in India knows what it all means. It is merely an old Hindu custom that men should salute in a certain way. India, with its centuries of caste tradition, has prescribed the details for every course of man's actions and every step in his conduct. If my servant in India, for example, should come into my room with his shoes on and his turban off it would be as unheard of a happening as if I should come into your office with my hat and shoes off. If orders have been issued by the British military government prescribing the manner of saluting a British colonel by a native, that is only putting down a recognized practice among the natives themselves as between the population and any superior official. It is by no means such a proof of British oppressive tyranny as it may appear when read in New York City and presented in English print."

"But, of course, it makes good reading, if your object is the credit of the British Government in India. And that is why young Bengal has been making the most of such orders, playing them up, adding picturesque details not necessarily true, sending propaganda literature all over the world, spending millions of dollars in the process, money in which they have, in many cases, actually robbed from the banks and business concerns in Calcutta, the centre of such unrest before Miles is supposed to have been as does exist in India."

Around Calcutta and the Northwest provinces is the most fertile field for the destructive agitator in India, according to Mr. Pederson. During the war and for years before it, German agents were busy there fomenting dissatisfaction, unkind plots against the British government, intriguing with the petty native rulers, doing what they could to make things uncomfortable for the British lion. And some of this

has persisted until now when the war is over. Along the Northwest border of India the fits of the Himalayas has left a series of alternate hills and valleys, which have never been explored by the white man, and over which Britain has never obtained any really adequate control. They are occupied by small tribes of natives, under their native chiefs, who are really outlaws from all established government and whose business is plunder and robbery.

The war and German support, encouraged them to become more active than ever, and they swooped again and again from their barren hill country to the rich plains of the lowlands, robbed what they could in their short raids, and returned again with as much plunder as they were able to carry away. Even now these tribes still made occasional raids from their hidden valleys, and nothing much can be done about it once they are returned. But they are a few outlaws, according to Mr. Pederson; and do not represent any large part of the Indian population, nor any real sentiment of the natives of India.

Among the tribes of the Santals, where Mr. Pederson has been for more than sixteen years, he found even less opposition to British rule than in other parts of India. The Santals are an aboriginal casteless race who neither speak a language nor hold a belief like those of other Hindoo tribes. They owned the peninsula of India centuries ago, before the successive invasions by the Dravidians, Hindus and Mohammedans, which swept down upon it from the North. With the coming of the first of these the Santals were driven out of their fertile possessions and gradually forced back up the barren hills in the central part of India. There they have stayed, in a territory called Santal Parganas, about as large as Rhode Island, some fifteen millions of them, and have retained their very ancient customs, practices, beliefs.

They are a simple people, and their state of development has not advanced beyond that of the savages. They live by raising rice, in a primitive, difficult manner, made more difficult by the barrenness of the soil they possess on their bleak hills. They live in small villages, with one central street, and are under the absolute sway of their headman or chief. Their whole life is a relic of the time when the tribe had to fight continually to keep alive, and had to be organized for effective defense or sudden attack.

They have now been taken under the special attention of the British government, which has given them a plot of ground in the fertile lowlands and has otherwise taken measures to prevent their extinction. And these Santals have in turn taken the British government to their hearts. There is no Bolshevism or unrest of any kind among them. The British government is a person to them, the Rajah, whom they admire and love. The Rajah can do no wrong. During the war, if the Rajah had asked for any number of them to fight, they would have gone gladly. Five thousand actually go to Mesopotamia to work in the labor corps. But they were too undrugged a race, and too mentally undeveloped to be of use in combat units.

A number of the Santals have become Christians. There is a colony of 85,000 of them, who have been Christianized, and who live on the plot of ground given them by the government in the fertile lowland. But the majority of the Santals still cling to their primitive, animistic beliefs. Bonkas, or spirits, dominate all their life and thought. Every rock, every tree, and natural phenomenon, every wind that blows and every spring that wells up, mysterious enough, from about the root of a tree, is under the control of a spirit of its own.

For some weeks past newspaper readers in England and Scotland have been watching the desperate efforts of Percy Toppis to escape the net which the police of the country were trying to draw round him. Time and time again it seemed certain that he could not escape. He was reported to be surrounded, but time and time again he broke through, as if he could read the minds of his pursuers, and anticipate their movements. Finally he was cornered, and in pistol battle with the police fell dead, shot through the heart. This ended a varied career of crime, which began so far as the police records show when Percy was a twelve-year-old boy, ran through the gamut of all kinds of trickery and violence and

culminated in a cold-blooded murder. If it is admitted that there is a criminal type, then it must be said that Percy Toppis was a typical criminal, a moral degenerate. He could not have been wholly sane. His mother believes that his war experiences unhinged his mind. He was wounded several times.

Cold-Blooded Murder

The crime for which Toppis was wanted at the time he met his death was the murder of Sidney George Spicer, near Andover, on April 24. The details of the crime are not clear but it appears that Toppis fired the car which Spicer was driving, and was taken into the country. He planned to murder Spicer and take what money was in his possession and also steal the car. This part of the program was carried out, and Toppis meeting a soldier friend, took him for a joy ride. That friend, who was arrested as an accomplice, said that during the ride Toppis sat with his revolver beside him on the seat, shivering for fear of arrest, but determined to take another life or half a dozen lives if need be rather than fall into the clutches of the law. The police were soon on the trail. Toppis abandoned his machine and vanished either into the countryside or to his hidden in some city.

The Hunt is Up

Immediately reports of his supposed whereabouts began to pour in on the police. People were sure they had seen him simultaneously at widely separated points. Every port, every railway station was watched, for it was supposed that Toppis might seek to slip out of the country. This he did not do. He made for Scotland, travelling by train and on foot, for he was short of funds. He kept a diary of his wanderings, and this fell into the hands of the police. Why he should have kept such an incriminating thing on his person is a puzzle, unless the theory of insanity is adopted. He tells in it of his feelings as he read the news of the chase, how now it was close to him, and again drawn off on some false scent. In Edinburgh he had come almost to the last of his resources and was obliged to pawn his watch. The first definite news of him came to the police on June 3. He had taken refuge in an empty shooting lodge, and was observed by a farmer, who summoned a policeman. The two went to the lodge and challenged Toppis. Immediately he drew a revolver, shot both of them down, and jumping on his bicycle, sped away.

Lightning Change Arrest

The wounded man recovered and was able to identify their assailant as Toppis by means of photographs. A few days later the police learned that he had stayed at a hotel in Inverness for a short time. He was by this time penniless, and had to leave a coat with the hotelkeeper to settle the bill. The last scene of the hunt was staged near Penrith. A country constable saw a soldier lying on the roadside and became suspicious. He questioned the stranger, who admitted that he had overstayed his leave, but was making his way the best he could back to rejoin his regiment. Further pressed, he suddenly turned angry, drew a revolver and made the policeman surrender his baton and handcuffs. He then permitted him to depart. The constable at once hurried home, got on a motorcycle and started after the man, whom he now believed to be Toppis. After turning in a general alarm. After a short chase Toppis was sighted. By this time he had shaved, donned a civilian suit and very easily resembled the rough-looking stranger who had drawn a revolver on the constable.

The pursuers were certain of their man, however, especially when he began to run. They drew revolvers and opened fire. Toppis had some difficulty in getting his own pistol into action. By this time the police were almost on the top of him, so close indeed that as Toppis fell, with a bullet in his heart, one of the policemen was able to catch him in his arms. Toppis' first crime was petty theft, committed when he was twelve years old. In the course of two or three years he was convicted of several other thefts and was punished. When he was sixteen he committed his first serious crime, an attempted assault upon a young girl, for which he served two years. On his release he abandoned himself to a life of crime. A man of good appearance and manners, he had exerted a fascination over many women and obtained money from them. On one occasion he lifted a girl, from whom he had received money, on the day she was waiting at the church to be married to him. His war record was rather a spotted one, and he deserted several times. A long term of imprisonment was awaiting him even if he had not committed the murder.



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OBITUARY

MR. G. T. KERR
Mr. George Tait Kerr, one of Seymour's most respected residents passed away at the early age of 40 years on July 4th after a prolonged illness.

About two years ago the first symptoms of the trouble appeared, which afterwards resulted in his death. Everything possible was done to insure his recovery. He underwent several operations but the relief received from these was only temporary. For several weeks past his strength was declining and his condition gradually becoming worse and on Sunday afternoon, July 4th, he quietly passed away.

He leaves to mourn his loss, his wife, two young sons, father and mother, and one sister.

The funeral took place on July 6th, the remains being interred in Rylstone cemetery. The memorial service was conducted in the church by Rev. J. J. Black. The very large attendance at this service was an indication of the high esteem in which the deceased was held in the community. He was for many years a member of Rylstone Presbyterian Church and a diligent worker in the Sunday School. The sincere sympathy of the community is expressed to the sorrowing ones in their severe affliction.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Farrow, of Oshawa, visited in the city over Sunday.

Sudden Death of E. F. Parker

On Sunday last the death took place suddenly of Mr. E. F. Parker, one of the oldest and best known residents of Stirling. He had been about as usual during the morning, and after dinner went out under the shade of a tree to enjoy a smoke, and almost on the top of him, so close indeed that as Toppis fell, with a bullet in his heart, one of the policemen was able to catch him in his arms. Toppis' first crime was petty theft, committed when he was twelve years old. In the course of two or three years he was convicted of several other thefts and was punished. When he was sixteen he committed his first serious crime, an attempted assault upon a young girl, for which he served two years. On his release he abandoned himself to a life of crime. A man of good appearance and manners, he had exerted a fascination over many women and obtained money from them. On one occasion he lifted a girl, from whom he had received money, on the day she was waiting at the church to be married to him. His war record was rather a spotted one, and he deserted several times. A long term of imprisonment was awaiting him even if he had not committed the murder.

Pistol Shot Ends a Career of Crime

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ESTABLISHED

BELLEVILLE AFFAIR
Same Way in Units Increase

Several hundred the Grand Trunk be affected by the announcement from

The schedule granted to United will be applied to System throughout the next two weeks mations from his company to represent men's brotherhood announcement of the United States Lake cago last week. I company's policy statement of the McAdams years ago, the increase in effect on the Grand Trunk will be uniform with the ed States lines of increase on the C likely to be ante-d accord with the award.

Mr. W. G. Dewman of the Brothie Engineers for system, and John chairman of the Broad Trunkmen returned to Ottawa last night, where the men of their played by the G. T. al meeting of traffic.

Mr. Dewar stated engineers accepted awarded by the B greatly disappointed come closer to meet as presented to the Asks if he thought increases would be ada, Mr. Dewar says only for the me Trunk, but he w the Grand Trunk the usual procedur

WEED HARVEST HAS

Another Efficient With Fa

After many vexatious cause of disappointment of the special used in the plant, vester Company has way.

The company was December, with M well known citizen president, Mr. J. H. manager and Mr. H as secretary.

The design of was to manufacture market a recent in the "weed harvest"

The weed harvest several operations but the relief received from these was only temporary. For several weeks past his strength was declining and his condition gradually becoming worse and on Sunday afternoon, July 4th, he quietly passed away.
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