

PREMIER TASCHEREAU TALKS OUT

Declares Ontario and Quebec Must Be Lovers

The Premier of Quebec at the Montreal Canadian Club
—By Rev. Chas. Geo. Smith, B.D.

Eight hundred Canadian Clubbers, and their friends gave Hon. L. A. Taschereau, the new Premier of Quebec, a rousing reception on Monday, Dec. 13th, when he spoke at the Canadian Club in the spacious and lovely rose-room of the Windsor Hotel. Piquancy was added to the occasion by the fact that this was the new Premier's first appearance before the club, and he is a comparative stranger to the English Protestant and business men of Montreal, as compared with his predecessor Sir Lomer Gouin. Also there were some who had it doped out that reference might be made to the British North America Act, in relation to the No Tenure decree of 1903, which is very much to the fore in Montreal just now on account of the action of the Protestant Bishop of Montreal, in urging for a Dominion Civil marriage law in order to avert the wholesale annulment of mixed marriages threatened by the Quebec Hierarchy. Others opined that some reference might be made to the Premier's personal idea regarding Quebec's splendid isolation during the late war in regard to all things British, and the need of fostering a closer alliance with the mother country. But the new premier studiously avoided any political religious, or all British polemics whatsoever, and delivered a scholarly historical resume at confederation under the name of "Our future as foreseen capital." "Our future as foreseen capital," said the new premier, "is very French in appearance, style, idioms, and accent. He speaks good English, though not with the beautiful Oxford touch of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He has evidently read carefully and critically the whole gamut of confederation history, and the speeches and writings thereof on Sir Georges Etienne Cartier, Sir John Macdonald, the Hon. George Brown, and Goldwin Smith. The main point in the Premier's address and to see which he returned again and again at each section of his speech was a plea for concord throughout Canada, and that Quebec was the big golden link that alone could unite the east and the west in a loyal and progressive Dominion of Canada. He deplored the fact that Quebec was too often looked upon by the rest of Canada, and especially by Ontario (Ontario is always the chief singer in the eyes of Quebec) not as a unifying link but as a dividing block—a block, and a stumbling point at that. The history and development of Quebec, he urged, since confederation, has proved it to be the most sane, sober, and conservative province in all Canada. Quebec, he further declared, "In any time of stress or national storm would prove itself to be the real and mighty bulwark of the nation. The warmest applause from that throng of Montreal bankers, magistrates, business and professional men, knights, baronets, lords, clergy, and others came when Premier Taschereau declared that while he would, no question, the patriotism of any Canadian who looks forward to Canada attaining the full dignity of nationhood, yet he for one, sincerely hoped that the province of Quebec would remain within the British Empire. Canada, declared Hon. Mr. Taschereau, has all the requisites of a great Nation, and is called by the logic of events, and the necessities of international life, to act as an autonomous and sovereign government. He admitted that confederation and the B.N.A. were far from perfect and that the rights of minorities might very well have been protected, especially in matters of education. But confederation has served Quebec well and had brighter benefits to Canada as a whole exceeding the dream of those who accomplished it. Confederation has withstood the many conflicting views and frictions that at times has imperilled its very existence, and today it is the only possible solution of these difficulties, and the sole means of making a great nation of Canada, with provision for both national and local needs. Today, declared the premier, Canada has strong ties of blood with the West. There are French-Canadians in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and British Columbia to the tune of 80,000, not to mention 200,000 in Ontario. (The Premier has his eye on Ontario!) and the prolific growth of the habitants in that proud and arrogant U. E. L. Province is a matter for French pride and boasting as loud and long as gay chattering's greeting of the rising sun).

Premier Taschereau dwelt at some length upon the fact that ignorance and prejudice are giving way to a better understanding and a more

HALIFAX REBUILT; MADE NEW CITY

Portion Devastated by Great Explosion Now Site of Fine New Homes.

WORK OF COMMISSION.

Twenty-three Millions Given by Rest of Canada to Help Sufferers.

Mr. F. L. Powke, of Oshawa, formerly member for South Ontario, who for the past three years has been one of the commissioners charged with the rebuilding of that portion of Halifax devastated by the great explosion of December 6, 1917, has the following to say of the present state of affairs. The commission has practically completed the work of rebuilding and the greater part of its duties will now be to oversee the expenditure upon pensions, the care of those left orphaned by the explosion and of tubercular cases of which there were many resulting from the exposure which followed the disaster when thousands of people were suddenly deprived of shelter. The other members of the commission were Judge Wallace, of Halifax and Mr. Rogers, one of the prominent business men of that city. For the restoration of the area destroyed by the terrific explosion of a munitions ship in the harbor, the sum of \$23,000,000 was available from all sources. This included a grant of a million pounds from the Imperial Government, much aid from Canadian and Eastern United States municipalities, and grants from the Federal authorities aggregating something like \$16,000,000.

North End Rebuilt.

In less than three years the commission, which was at first engaged in erecting temporary houses for the victims, has practically rebuilt the north end of Halifax. New streets have been laid out and public squares have been provided. The quarter has been well paved and 1,000 homes accommodating 6,000 people have been erected. Of these over 600 are fireproof, having been built by the Hydro Stone process. This consists in the construction of cement blocks, and while the blocks are still plastic the application to them of the cut stone shavings brought from quarries in Upper Canada. These fragments of stone were pressed into the concrete blocks under a pressure of 160,000 pounds to the square inch of surface. The result was a stone-surfaced granite block which will wear almost like granite. Of the remainder of the 1,000 houses erected, quite a number were constructed of wood. A large part of the district before the explosion consisted of wooden houses and it was not possible to provide modern fireproof houses for all the residents to replace what in many cases were cheap wooden structures. Every house built, however, has been provided with a bath and inquiries have shown that 95 per cent. of the people make systematic use of this accommodation, which was not at all plentiful in their former homes.

Even Replace Furniture.

In addition to providing new homes for those who lost everything in the disaster, the commission, under the direction of Mr. Powke, has replaced damaged properties to their former condition, replaced furniture where it had been destroyed, and generally speaking, made good the losses caused to the citizens by the explosion.

No less than thirty people were permanently blinded by the shattering of glass in their homes and while they were passing along the streets at the moment of the explosion, many others had their eyes injured, and the restoration of vision required skilful treatment. Every one of the totally blind persons receive a pension, and those whose eyesight has been partially hurt have been provided with the best possible aids to vision.

Many Tubercular Children.

The exposure of the winter of 1917-18 resulted in the development of not a few tubercular children in the families deprived of their homes. A portion of the money contributed by the people of the United States is being devoted especially to the care of these children. A fund of half a million dollars will be available for this purpose, and will be expended under the care of a committee representing the donors. This portion of the work will unquestionably do much to improve the standard of public health in the city of Halifax.

It is a rather remarkable evidence of the growth of Halifax, and the difficulty of securing housing there, that of the temporary houses erect-

ed by the commission to take care of the victims of the disaster while permanent homes were being constructed, something like 350 are still occupied by people who have come to Halifax, and cannot get any other shelter.

Mr. Powke, who has been residing in Halifax with his family during the last three years, will return to Oshawa in the spring and again take up his residence there.

OBITUARY

W. G. RIGBY

Kiladar's postmaster and merchant passed away at his late residence, Tuesday, on Saturday at 8 p.m. Although seriously ill the deceased kept on his feet up to 3 days before his demise and attended to his postal duties a couple of days previous.

He visited Toronto, Belleville, and Kingston the latter place having an X-Ray test which gave Mr. Rigby to understand he was a cancer victim and from then he gradually declined.

Mr. Rigby was born in Trenton in 1857 of English parents.

He is survived by one son George and 4 daughters two of whom were by his death bed and an only brother John, of the G.T.R. and one sister Mrs. Frost, Belleville, the daughters present were Mrs. C. Morton, Drysdale, and Mrs. B. Wood, Toronto.

MRS. CHAS. LAKE

The uncertainties of life were again exemplified on Saturday last in the death of Mrs. Chas. Lake, Bancroft. On Tuesday last she had a little mishap, which at the time was treated as insignificant, and Mrs. Lake continued with her household duties until Thursday, when she became worse. Erysipelas developed, but even then her condition was not considered to be serious. Her death shortly after eleven o'clock Saturday night came as a great shock to her many friends, even to those who were in attendance.

The late Mrs. Lake was born in London, Ont., thirty-five years ago. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Carfax of Paraday. Besides her father and husband she leaves to mourn her loss, a son and daughter Mrs. W. E. Higgins of Paraday, a sister and Messrs. Alfred and Albert Carfax are brothers.

A RESTAURANT

The vicinity of the Grand Trunk depot has been long without a restaurant. Mr. R. Pearson, who has been in the business for some time, has just opened a new restaurant, which will be a great convenience to the public. The restaurant will be a first-class establishment, and will be a great convenience to the public. The restaurant will be a first-class establishment, and will be a great convenience to the public.

DELIVERY OF BREAD

Brockville, Dec. 18.—The Town Council last night authorized the issue of debentures to the sum of \$145,334, to cover the cost of paving work. It was also recommended that the legislature grant the municipalities half the revenue from licensing motor vehicles within their borders and decided to memorialize the provincial board of health to bring about improved methods of bread delivery.

The many people who attended the dance of the Belleville Bank Boys will be interested to hear that the proceeds have been distributed as follows:

Belleville Hospital, \$50.00
Children's Shelter, 50.00
Old People's Home, 50.00
G.W.V.A. Xmas Tree Fund, 25.00
Belleville Bank Boys, 25.00
Hockey Association, 25.00
Total, \$200.00

IS APPRECIATED.

The Board of Education last evening on motion of Mr. F. E. O'Flynn and Mr. C. M. Reid went on record as appreciating the splendid object lesson given by the High School students in their parade, announcing the bazaar for the memorial for their comrades who fell in the late war and the splendid loyalty and esprit de corps of the students and staff.

MAJOR PONTON TALKS.

Major R. D. Ponton was the speaker before the young men's class of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church last evening. His subject was "The Profession of the Law." The boys listened with interest to the address of the major. The class will each week hear a speaker on the various professions so as to give the young men a chance to map out their career.

Thirty-five Ogdensburg merchants announce their opposition to the petition refusing to accept Canadian silver in that city at par and announce that they will continue to accept Canadian silver at par. Retailers doing a Canadian trade favor asking Canadian funds at par, while other retailers oppose this course.

FIRST REAL TYPE IN REMOVED KOREA

Part of Original Font in London, Remainder in New York.

CHINESE LED THE WAY.

First Press on this Continent Established in Mexico City.

Among a wealth of rare objects of artistic and historical significance in the Asiatic collections of the British Museum are fifty pieces of movable metal type bearing Chinese characters—a part of the first font of movable metal type ever made. They were cast in the year 1403, in Seoul—each type is cylindrical concave on the under side, in order to make it cling more firmly to the bed of the galley, which constituted the "form." When the type had been firmly and evenly embedded in the galley, the printer, sitting cross-legged before the form, covered the type with ink applied with a soft brush. Then the paper was laid lightly on the form and a piece of felt was brushed gently over the paper with one hand, after which the other removed the printed page. It was possible to strike off as many as 1,500 impressions a day in this way.

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Thrown aside as useless, the font lay as rubbish on the floor of the government printing office at Seoul during the Japanese invasion of 1892-93, and so lay unnoticed and escaped being carried off into Japan. Later, however, the types were collected and the font again made up and used for printing.

Although, however, this font was the first to be made of movable metal type, various methods of printing had already been in vogue for centuries. Dr. Bernhard Laufer, anthropologist and Orientalist, had recently drawn up an excellent reference summary of the important dates in the history of printing. As early as 175 A. D. texts of the Chinese classics were engraved on stone tablets and impressions were taken on paper by rubbing. In 593 classical books were printed by means of wooden blocks, block-printing on a smaller scale having already been practised. In 764 Japan adopted block-printing. And in the tenth century there were discovered in Puyum, Egypt, block-printed books in Arabic.

In Tenth Century. From the tenth to the fourteenth centuries a rapid development of printing took place, there being now extant a block-printed history of China in 100 volumes published in 1172. In 1293 the Mongol rulers of Persia caused the issue of paper money made after the Chinese method of block-printing. In the fourteenth century, block-printing was adopted in Tibet. In the eleventh century, Pi Sheng of China had invented movable types of clay. But it was not until 1403 that the separate metal types were invented in Korea.

Twenty years after this event followed the first dated wood-engraving made in Europe—a representation of St. Christopher. In 1437 Conrad Forster, the Dominican of Nuremberg, began to employ movable types on book-bindings. And two years later, John Gutenberg started the experiments which culminated in 1448 in his printing press in Mayence. The next thirty years saw the rapid spread of printing by press in Rome, Paris, Spain and England, successively. The innovation in England being marked by William Caxton's famous press at Westminster Abbey.

In 1540 the first press in the New World was established in Mexico City. The end of the sixteenth century saw the installation of a press at Lima, Peru. And in 1636 the University Press of Harvard was set up. The first printing press in the British colonies of North America.

BIG BILL FOR PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY.

That the provincial government does not intend to pay the entire cost of the maintenance and construction of the provincial highway is evident by the account received for the seventy-five miles of road in Northumberland and Durham, the account for these counties' share having been received for 1919. The account is for something in the neighborhood of \$60,000, and the account will come up for discussion at the January session of the counties council, when it will be decided whether the counties will pay it or to assess only the municipalities on which the highway faces.

WILL HELP ALL HE CAN BUT NOT AS DIRECTOR; COL. MARSH WITHDRAWS

Col. Marsh does not desire to be a candidate for a place on the directorship of the Chamber of Commerce. He will give that organization the benefit of his large experience but not in an official capacity. This he stated today in a letter addressed to the Editor of The Ontario, which reads:

Dear Sir: I note my name selected as one to be balloted on as director for the next two years of the Chamber of Commerce.

I am honored in the selection, but should like to point out, if you will

permit me, Mr. Editor, that my own business together with other interests I have will take up all my available time for the next year or two at least, and therefore request that I be not chosen as one of the four new directors.

Any experience I may have derived from Chamber of Commerce work will always be at the service of that body, as well as any time I can spare, but not as a director, Mr. Editor, thanking you for the use of this space, I am,

Yours sincerely,

L. W. MARSH.

Belleville, Dec. 20.

NEW YORK CRIME WAVE Baffles 11,000 Police; Round Up is Under Way

(Special 4 p.m. Dispatch from Canadian Press Ltd.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The over Sunday fall in New York's wave of criminal violence which lasted a week and which caused many citizens to arm in self-protection, was rudely shattered early today when two men descended on the Seaman Mission, in West street, covering the mission clerk with a revolver and forced him to deliver the contents of the safe amounting to four hundred dollars. At this juncture a man entered the office.

He attempted to interfere and was shot and died before the arrival of the ambulance.

The most sweeping roundup of crooks and suspicious characters in the history of the city was in full swing today by the city's police force of eleven thousand, augmented by five thousand reserves.

In an effort to stem the wave of crime more than 150 persons were caught in the dragnet during the night, but more arrests were to be made, the police said.

BOYS WHO CAUSED POLICE USELESS RUN TO HOSPITAL MISSING TODAY AT SCHOOL

The two boys who figured in the escapade last Thursday night at the Children's Shelter and caused much a stir as to send out the police upon a fruitless chase to the vicinity of the isolation hospital, are at large this afternoon. They are Jimmy Sargent, aged ten years, wearing a tan, dark red sweater, overcoat,

and black boots, and Fred Clark, ten years, wearing cap, overcoat, dark red sweater and new boots. The boys went to Queen Alexandra school this morning and left at recess, and did not return to the shelter. In this afternoon. They are Jimmy Sargent, aged ten years, wearing a tan, dark red sweater, overcoat,

HALIFAX SCOUT TROOP, BLIND, NOW EFFICIENT HUSKY BOYS

Organization Unique in Canada—Can do Lots of Things That Scouts Who Use Both Eyes Accomplish No Better—Tribute to School.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 20.—Scouts of the Fifth Halifax Boy Scout troop are all students at the School for the Blind here. The troop is unique in Canada and there is only one similar group on the North American continent. Halifaxians often see the "Fifth" swinging along the road to the woods with their kits full of "grab" and their mouth full of song, and feel happier.

Of all the innovations in the work for the blind of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland introduced at Sir Frederick Fraser's famous School at Halifax, none has proved more immediately and satisfactorily successful than the formation of the Fifth Halifax troop. It was discussed on its establishment in October of last year that there would not be the slightest difficulty in following out the scout programme.

practically in its entirety, and the boys took the scout craft like ducks to water. Some of the work such as basket-making, leather-working, and the study of music, corresponded to subjects listed on the school curriculum, and simultaneously with the passage of second class tests badge for proficiency in work along these lines appeared on the arms of members of the troop.

The Scout drill was "pie" for the "Fifth." In spare hours the "clack-clack" of buzzers sending "Morse" is heard in the school halls. On their hikes to the open the scouts even learned how to light fires with safety and cook dinners to satisfy their husky appetites. Scout Master Chealey Allen is more than delighted with the progress his boys are making and before the winter is over, he says, there will be some First Class Scouts in the troop.

PROUD DAY FOR SCOUTS



Earl Haig inspects the Boy Scouts at Scoutstoun, Glasgow. Photo shows Earl Haig and the drummer of the 5th Greenocks Band, the World's Champion Scout's Band.

SAY BELLEVILLE WAS BEST

Manufacturers Here Looking for a Site Pleased.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT

Factory Locates in W. Because it Had En Building.

That the representative American Ironing Machine manufacturers of the famous "plex" ironing machines, who favorably impressed with than with any of the plants visited on their recent tour, was the satisfactory one contained in letters from them and from Heston their visit here on December.

The company has decided to establish its branch at Woodstock because they liked that place but because Woodstock had to them what Belleville had, a vacant factory building.

That the courtesies shown Belleville and the spirit of manifest here made a most able impression upon their apparent from the messengers have forwarded.

To Major Ponton, chairman of the Belleville City Industries they sent the following expression: "You have probably been by Heston's Agency that we decided to locate at Woodstock building at this point seems our purposes. I can tell you, over, that we were more impressed with your town, this same building been in favor of Belleville. I take this opportunity of both Mr. Peter's and my own and thanks for the very courteous treatment and consideration accorded us while in your town. This letter was sent by Mr. Grosse, president of the company. Mr. Peter is vice-president. The expression in Mr. Grosse's letter is amplified in a letter from Hugh Heaton, of Toronto, who accompanied the party. Mr. Grosse and Mr. Peter are that of the three towns, Woodstock, Belleville, and Belleville as a City in them both far more strong either of the other two. The particularly strong impression the general atmosphere and friendliness of your City as very grateful for the kindness during their visit there. The thing with them came down question of a factory in Woodstock they had the tunity of securing a brand new of their own. Not only rental low but the building exactly what they required a great advantage of having the plant."

It is, of course, to be noted that this fine industry could have been induced to locate here, company is a large and progressive one and was not looking for capital. But the effort put by those who met the representatives by no means wasted. The impression created with these trial captains is the very best of advertising we could have had, by certainly bear fruit in directions.

Raid Penny Bank To Purchase

Belleville Youngsters "Funds" at this Time of For a Purpose.

The annual raid on the Banks at the city schools has been in progress for several days. The time of the year when the are drawn on for spending money principal of one of the public stated to The Ontario that the draws are no greater this year.

MUST ATTEND SCHOOL

For some time past the at the Public School, Havelock been complaining about the far attendance of certain pupils the exhortations of School, and Officer W. H. Jones, who feeling a remedy in some cases had no effect on a few parents Thursday last Mr. Jones had out of a child summoned before the Justice Mathison for the offence was found guilty and fined and costs. It is said that the sections will follow if the not observed.