BOARD'S SUGAR ORDER REMAINS SUSPENDED

Opponents of Refiners' Claims Did Not Have to Present Case—Leading Refiner Admits No Warrant in Law for Board's Action.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—That it would be for the sugar refinery interests, opposed to the action of the Government in suspending the order of the Board of Commerce respecting the maximum price and importation of sugar to show cause why this should not have been done was the pronouncement made to Prime Minister Meighen this morning at the opening of the hearing of the matter before the Governor-in-Council. "Should they fail to make a case, there will be no reason for hearing anything more," Mr. Meighen added. The Prime Minister reviewed briefly the action of Board of Commerce and the reasons which actuated the Government in suspending the order issued by that body. He quoted two clauses of the board's order which had they gone into force would have restricted sugar sales to the Dominion and prohibited importation and stated that the Government had three main reasons for the position it had taken: 1, Because in its opinion the board had gone beyond its power; 2, even if it had not ex-

ceeded its legal powers, order was not in accordance with what was contemplated by parliament when that body enacted legislation constituting the Board of Commerce; 3, because the purpose and spirit of this act did not contemplate giving the board power to prevent losses but simply to prevent making of excess profits

Ottawa—Prime Minister Meighen announced today at sugar inquiry that Government would maintain the order-in-council suspending sugar order issued by the Board of Commerce.

The sugar order of the Board of Commerce will remain suspended. With dramatic suddenness this morning's hearing by the cabinet of this case came to an end and even without any plea being made by the opponents of refineries claims. Huntley R. Drummond, President of Canada Sugar Refining Co., had presented the refiners' case. "As it is now stated," he concluded, "that there was no warrant in law for the action of the Board of Commerce we do not press for order to be confirmed but leave the claims for redress in the hands of people and the Government of Canada with complete confidence that justice will be done.

Official Visit to Rebekahs

President of Assembly Presented With Memento

Sister M. Green, President of the Rebekah Assembly of Ontario, accompanied by P. G. M. Bro. J. A. Yeung, made an official visit to Quinten Lodge No. 132, I.O.O.F. last evening. The Noble Grand, Sister M. Naylor, read an address of welcome from the lodge and Sister Cornish presented the President with a silver dish from the lodge as a memento of their visit. Mrs. Green thanked the members and said she did not require any present to remember Belleville by, as the numbers of members present show that she had the loyal support of Belleville. There were 114 members present also 4 visitors. Bro. Young and P. N. G. Sister E. O. White of Ravena Lodge, No. 124, Toronto, also gave addresses. Bro. E. D. O'Flynn was also called upon and responded with a few words. Three candidates were initiated by the degree-team under P. G. S. A. Barclay. Refreshments were served and dancing enjoyed after Lodge, in their own tongue.

The President announces that she would be on official business in this district again in the near future to institute a Lodge in Stirling and invited Quintena Degree Team to assist her in the instituting ceremony.

English Being Taught in Serbia

Is a Compulsory Subject in The Normal Schools and Now Part of Circula of all Schools

BELGRADE, Serbia, Oct. 20.—English is being introduced throughout the schools of Serbia. It is now made a compulsory subject in the normal schools. The first courses in English, which were inaugurated in Belgrade a year ago under an American teacher, Dr. James Wild, of Chicago, have yielded such excellent results that the government has decided to make the language a part of the circula of all schools.

Heretofore the dominating language of the Serbians, apart from their native tongue, has been German. The Germans were quick to see the advantages of introducing their language as a means of acquainting the school children with the ways and customs of the German people. The pupils were given little chance of acquiring the things that go to make up the life and culture of Anglo-Saxon civilisation.

A very large proportion of Serbia's school teachers were killed in the war, 800 having died during the Bulgarian occupation. Scores of school buildings were destroyed, and most of the school-books printed in the Serbian language were deliber-

ately confiscated and burned by the Bulgars. Even Bibles were carried off, the object of the Bulgarians being to displace all books in the Serbian language with publications

Notwithstanding these disasters, out of 3109 schools in Serbia, nearly 2,000 have reopened. So great is the thirst for education in Serbia that it is a common thing for children in the country districts to leave their homes before daybreak and walk for several hours to each school, not returning home until late in the evening. The school buildings, owing to the ravages of war, often are without window panes, heating desks, books and even writing material.

So great is the shortage of teachers and the influx of pupils that the former have to work from dawn until night, taking their classes in "relays."

Complaint About Mail Delivery

There has been considerable complaint from residents in and around Harrowsmith regarding the mail delivery from the city, by which the evening papers and mail do not reach subscribers there until the next morning after mailing here. What makes the position of the Harrowsmith people seem all the more peculiar is that a mail train leaves the city at 5.40 p.m. which passes through Harrowsmith and delivers the evening papers and afternoon mail at Hartington, Verona and all other points north to Sharbot Lake.

The claim of the Harrowsmith people is that a mail bag could be easily closed here for that village, containing the afternoon mail from the city. The claim seems that in view of the fact that points farther north are accorded this privilege, it is understood, that representations have been made to Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P. regarding the matter and that the residents are anxiously awaiting some action by the post office department giving them relief.
—Kingston Standard.

Cougar Latest Sport in Large City

VANCOUVER, B.C., Oct. 20.—Cougar stalking in a large city is the latest sport. Many reputable residents of the East End reported seeing a large cougar prowling about at night, destroying cats. The police department, at first skeptical, have formally taken cognizance of the animal. Several hunting parties were organized but without result. So many small boys accompany these parties that police officials declare it will be impossible to do any shooting if the cougar is encountered; and that the only safe way will be to fall on him and choke him to death.

LLOYD GEORGE REFUSES ACCEPTANCE OF MINERS' TERMS

London, Oct. 20—Lloyd George won't accept the plans of the miners' leaders for a settlement of the strike.

Pictures Sent by Telephone

Berlin's Invention is Demonstrated in London Office—Operates on Cylinder

LONDON, Oct. 19—A black bearded Frenchman wearing a pincenez sat in a little room in the office of The London Daily Mail and telephoned photographs to Paris.

Behind this plain statement of fact lies a new romance in science. What M. Edouard Belin—the black-bearded Frenchman—recently did between Antwerp and Paris he improved upon, at the invitation of The Daily Mail.

It was almost impossible to believe that an exposed photograph film, both positive and negative, pasted on a copper cylinder and set revolving by clockwork, could be instantaneously reproduced in the form of a picture in Paris.

But it happened. The cylinder, coupled up to the ordinary London-Paris telephone wire, went round and round for eight minutes at a time, after the fashion of the old phonograph record, and, having been stopped, two minutes later came a telephone message from Paris saying the result was "all right."

The picture was a scene in Dublin, with a tram-way car standing in the street, while driver, conductor and passengers stood in the road and prayed for the hunger-striking Lord Mayor of Cork. This appeared in the Paris edition of the Daily Mail the following morning.

M. Belin, inventor of the system, his machine being called the celeasterograph, explained how the seeming marvel happened as follows:

As the cylinder revolves, a little electrical needle passes over every bit of the picture, which is in relief. Vibrations are thus set up. These vibrations are carried over the telephone wire and cause a tiny illuminated mirror at the receiving station to oscillate.

These oscillations are passed through various experimental stages, multiplying lenses to a photographic film, with the result that the degrees of light and shade and so forth, which they represent are photographically captured and built up into a complete picture.

Birthrate Has Decreased in Russia

While Deathrate is Constantly Increasing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—T. A. Kuhn, a Lucerne business man who has just arrived here after a five months' trip to Moscow told the correspondent of The Associated Press that the birthrate in the Russian cities had decreased almost to a point where no more children were born, while the deathrate was constantly increasing. The metal in industries are the only ones operating, he said. Speaking of the high prices for food and clothing, he added:

"Women in the cities are wearing nondescript dresses made of patched cloth and scraps of lace, scarfs, etc. I cannot see how anyone can live through another winter except the peasants.

"The fact that in Moscow there are many passports of all nations makes it possible to send bolshevik propagandists all over the world."

Mr. Kuhn returned to Constantinople via Turkestan and Baku. He said that it would be virtually impossible for bolshevists to penetrate India through Turkestan because of the trackless desert and unfriendly Mussulman tribesmen. He said there are 100,000 German prisoners along the railway from Orenburg to Taskent, most of whom did not know who won the war.

"In Baku the British and American prisoners were made to clean the streets and they were compelled to live in filth," said Mr. Kuhn.

"I came through Tiflis and was able to observe that the Georgians are subjected to a tyrannous rule imposed by a delegation from Moscow, against which they are not to protest."

NO. I—MUSICAL IMPRESSIONS

A vocalist writes to a music editor wanting to know how long it is possible for a man to hold a note. The editor replies, we have one that we have held for six years and rather expect to hold it six years longer. It would be quite difficult to hold a musical note that long, particularly if playing on a bass instrument.

We are told that an English physician advises the playing of wind instrument, as a recent investigation has brought this stunning up: That cornetist's life averages 69 years; clarenetist's life is 64 years and because flutists do not require the full exercise of their lungs in playing, their average is but 61 years. He adds that in play some wind instruments breathe little, for the steady and moderate use of the lungs somewhat is cause.

We sometimes pause in considering the drum as a musical instrument and we step up to the drummer and say to him (after the band had stopped playing), you don't make very good music with that instrument. "No, admitted the number of the drum, I know I don't but I drown a heap of bad music.

The Italians have a proverb: "Where McGivern was there is the head of soldier in the Bolshevist's corner when touring the U.S.A. Her manager failed to secure a proper theatre for her in a certain Texas city in which she had promised to appear. With great reluctance and expecting a contemptuous refusal, he suggested that she might secure a circus tent, but supposed that she would only act in a first-class theatre. "Go ahead," said she, "wherever Sarah Bernhardt acts is a first-class theatre."

Speaking of singing, we realise that the singer's essentials are voice, ear and musical intellect. The voice must pre-exist, it cannot be created, but its errors can be corrected. Mere bigness of voice makes no musical appeal. History gives to us that the record for a big voice belongs to Stentor, a herald of the Greeks in the Trojan war, whose voice is said to be as loud as that of fifty men shouting together. A bass singer, whose name is Cheron, of the Paris opera, who lived toward the end of the eighteenth century, who in early life had been a blacksmith, is said that, by his blowing into a drinking glass could crack it, and by singing into it in his mighty upper "D" could burst it. The biggest and noblest voice that this twentieth century has listened to was Edouard de Reszke's.

The musician of today is usually exceedingly versatile in their activities, but in former times it was only too common for them to be confined to an absurdly narrow and one-sided outlook on life, and to take little interest in anything outside of their own particular specialty.

An amusing example of this was with Puppo, an eccentric violinist, at one time fashionable teacher in Paris and London. Living in Paris at the time of the revolution, although perfectly inoffensive, he was denounced as a suspect and brought before the tribunal for trial. The following dialogue took place between him and the president of the tribunal. What is your name? Puppo, he answered. What do you do? I play violin. What were your activities during the reign of the tyrant? I played the violin. And nowadays? I play the violin. And if the republic have need of what will you do? I will play the violin. Puppo was acquitted.

The impression or influence that musicians leave behind them it little realised by themselves and we certainly do not know to what extent of trouble, difficulty or short comings some of these musicians worked under. Think of the beautiful music of Geig, much of it written while he had the use of one lung only. Schubert, whose artistic career lasted but seven years, was the most miserably poor of all musicians, yet he is regarded as the greatest song writer, producing the most beautiful melodic phrasing.

Find Arsenic in Hastings

Economic Treatment on Ontario Mispickle Ores Claimed Feasible

The serious shortage in the world's supply of arsenic is drawing a great deal of attention to the new sources of supply of this increasingly useful commodity in Canada, and in Eastern Ontario particularly. The sources of arsenic in the United States have been practically exhausted and American manufacturers are seeking to tap the mineral resources of Canada in order to carry on their business.

The only arsenic that is being produced in Canada at the present time is that obtained as a by-product from Cobalt ores, and is being manufactured by two or three firms. But the output of these concerns has been practically all bought up by American agents, so that it is difficult to buy Canadian arsenic without going outside of Canada to do business. Arsenic, which was about four cents per pound a few years ago, now stands at 13% to 14 cents per pound. This price is regarded as abnormal, and it cannot be maintained if the new sources of supply are developed. The manufacturers who use large quantities of arsenic, are seriously contemplating entering the mining business in order to procure what they want, not only at a reasonable price, but in sufficient quantities.

It is generally recognised that mispickle ore is the most natural mineral source of pure white arsenic. Mispickle mines in the United States have been exhausted. The only known deposits of mispickle on the continent of any workable size are in Hastings county, Ontario. These deposits have been prospected very thoroughly during the last twelve months by American mining experts and have been pronounced the largest in the world. These mispickle ore areas extend over many miles of the county, but they are said to be richest at certain points in the township of Elzevir.

The country is very suitable for mining development, as it is well supplied with water power and transportation facilities, and labor is easily available.

As to the uses of arsenic, there have been some remarkable developments in this direction in recent years. Being a rank poison it has naturally been applied to the purpose of killing things. An American Government expert recently discovered that arsenic was the most effective exterminator of the boll weevil, which plays such havoc with the vast cotton plantations in the South. Arsenic has also been used in large quantities for the destruction of rank vegetation and weeds that spring up on railway tracks. The use of arsenic in the form of "Paris green," for the destruction of the pestiferous potato bug is well-known.

More Than a Destroyer

Arsenic, however, is no longer regarded as a destroyer merely. While it can be used to kill both vegetation and the insect that preys upon vegetation, it is now found to be a life-giver as well as a life-destroyer. Agricultural experts are awakening to its possibilities as a fertilizer. Experiments have proved that when scientifically used arsenic can be made to destroy embryonic insect life in the soil and at the same time promote germination and growth in vegetation. A patent was recently applied for in the United States for an arsenic impregnated fertiliser, but was refused on the ground that the use of arsenic on a combined insecticide and fertiliser was not a new process. Both chemists and agricultural experts realise its potent and far-reaching possibilities in this direction.

If North Hastings, the land of rocks and shallow farm lands, can supply a commodity with such great value to agriculture, it will be an added illustration of the wonderful provision of nature, and the strange but happy irony of events; for the barren places shall give new life to the more fruitful regions of the earth.

Late Wm. M. Brown

The funeral of the late Wm. M. Brown was held yesterday afternoon from his late residence on Great St. James street. The Rev. W. Elliot officiated. Many friends were in attendance. Interment was made in Belleville cemetery.

Mr. J. Funny and Mr. Richard Ashley, of this city, returned home yesterday after spending the holiday in Toronto.

NO BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN NEWFOUNDLAND AND QUEBEC

Government Officials Are Not Sure Where the Boundary Line Should Run

ST. JOHN'S, Nf., Oct. 20—Recent surveys of Labrador which have disclosed immense resources of timber suitable for pulp and paper manufacture have led to a revival of efforts to bring about a determination of the boundary line between Newfoundland and the Canadian province of Quebec. This line has never been laid down by actual survey and the various definitions as given in documents issued at intervals in the last century and a half are so vague that government officials do not know just how much of Labrador belongs to Newfoundland and how much to Canada.

That Labrador is rich in many natural resources, including enormous waterpower, has long been known, but the practicability of utilizing its forests for paper making was not demonstrated until the world-wide paper shortage led to exhaustive investigations of the territory. This resulted in applications by promoters to the Newfoundland government for timber limits in Labrador. As these could not be acted upon until it was determined whether Newfoundland owned the land in question, representatives of this colony were sent to London late in the summer to discuss with eminent English counsel the preparation of a formal draft of Newfoundland's Labrador claims as opposed to those of Canada.

The coast of Labrador was annexed to Newfoundland in 1763. Ten years later, owing to difficulties arising out of grants made to a number of persons under the French rule it was changed to Canadian jurisdiction. In 1809 it was again transferred to Newfoundland and has since been attached to this colony

The difficulty arises over different interpretations of the words "coast of Labrador." One view is that Newfoundland can claim only the coast between Blanc-Sablon and Cape Chidley, with perhaps half a mile inland, and that the rest of Labrador belongs to Canada. As defined in the letters patent constituting the office of Governor of Newfoundland, the boundary was described as a line drawn between Blanc Sablon and Cape Chidley, which would pass through the ocean in certain sections and leave large areas of the coast to the westward of the line and therefore not under Newfoundland jurisdiction.

Many Newfoundland officials hold to the view that the correct delimitation was made in a sessional paper issued in this colony in 1864. Under the phraseology of this document Newfoundland would be entitled to thousands of square miles of the interior of the Labrador peninsula in addition to the coast

Omsk is a Bolshevist Headquarters

Seat of Soviet Government for all Siberia.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Omsk, Siberia, formerly the anti-Bolshevik headquarters, west of the late Admiral Kolchak, has been transformed into the seat of Soviet Government for all Siberia, according to a statement made public today by Karl Marx, the chief Bolshevik commissar for Siberia, Tavarish Smirnoff, lives in one of the buildings formerly used as a American Red Cross hospital. It is a part of a commercial college, the buildings north of the city.

chiefly by the use of red paint, red paint and red propaganda posters and pamphlets printed in Moscow and sent to Siberia.

New street signs, featuring Bolshevik nomenclature; new heroic street arches and monuments constructed of wood and painted red are other changes, noted by The Associated Press correspondent.

Behind the scenes, Omsk is the same city of suffering refugees, scant food and clothing and difficult living conditions in general, according to Russians who talked to The Associated Press correspondent and his companion, the first Americans to enter Omsk after Admiral Kolchak's hurried evacuation. There has been little relief in as economic way for the people, there being as much dissatisfaction under the reds as there was under Kolchak.

Gone from Omsk are the vari-colored uniforms of Allied missions from Paris, London and Tokio and forgotten is the Omsk express, the weekly train to Vladivostok. The former are replaced by envoys and missions out of Moscow, usually for food or any supplies that may be utilized for shipment to the Bolshevik capital. American Red Cross nurses and Y. M. C. A. men have been replaced by Bolshevik workers who wear the red insignia on their caps.

Military opposition to the soviets having been overcome, attention has been turned to constructive work. Attempts are being made to solve the ever-present food shortage by vegetable gardens in public parks and even in several streets. The entire grounds of the one cathedral have given over to potato growing during the summer.

At the head of Lenin street, at the top of the hill in the main part of the city, an heroic wooden arch painted red, carried the likenesses of Lenine, and Karl Marx, the German communist whose philosophy is taken literally by the Bolsheviki. At the other end of the street is a great red wooden column, erected to the memory of the Bolsheviki killed in the fighting near Omsk.

Bolshevik headquarters have been established in the new building which Admiral Kolchak had planned to use to house his ministry of justice. A red banner bearing the inscription "First House of the Siberian Soviet" marks the building, formerly the pedestal of a statue of a notable of the reign of Emperor Nicholas. Now it awaits a new bust of one.

Belleville Horses at Kingston Races

Patch Carried Off Special

In the races at Kingston on Thanksgiving Day, May Spring, owned by W. Parks, of Belleville, ran second in the 2.25 trot. May Spring won the first heat in 2.39 1-4 and was second in the other two heats. The winning horse was Bernard McKinney, owned by W. H. Eaves of Kingston. His standing was third, first, first, first. The time of the race was 2.39¼, 2.391-2, 2.35, 2.341-2.

K. L. Lambert of Belleville owned by Drs. Benson and Wellbanks, won in 2.34¼, 2.35¼, 2.34.

Billy Patch (G. Powell, Belleville) won the special race (half mile) in three straight heats in 1.061-3, 1.07, 1.073-4.

Rats' Trek West Threatens Plague

Dr. Seymour Sounds Alarm Also as to Epidemic of Typhus

REGINA, Sask., Oct. 15—The westward movement of rats involves considerable risk of an epidemic of bubonic plague, in the opinion of Dr. Seymour, commissioner of public health for Saskatchewan. "What might happen," asks Dr. Seymour, "if a million gophers became infected with the disease?" Rats, he pointed out, were already reported half-way between Winnipeg and Regina.

Dr. Seymour also declared medical men were much concerned as to the possibility of an epidemic of typhus being introduced in Canada and America by an infected boat, with Southern European immigrants as the agency.

Dr. Seymour's alarms were voiced in his return from the annual convention of the American Public Health Association in San Francisco.

DRIFTED ASHORE

The horse which belonged to Mr. M. C. Potter, Frontof Sidney and was drowned, came ashore near the Marsh Engineering Works yesterday. It was banker bearing the information "First House of the Siberian Soviet" marks the building, formerly the pedestal of a statue of a notable of the reign of Emperor Nicholas. The horse made arrangements for the disposal of the carcass. The animal was partially blind and had wandered into the water near Jones' Creek and was not able to find its way to shore.