

BRUTAL TOWARDS ENGLISH CIVILIANS

London, May 14.—Intimate facts touching through a drizzling rain toward English civilians in the German concentration camps in Berlin and Ruhlben were laid yesterday before Ambassador Page by a prominent Londoner who had just got back after a harrowing experience. Mr. Page was urgently asked to forward the information to the Washington government in the hope that Ambassador Gerard might be instructed to investigate, with the ultimate idea of Washington officially interceding with the incidents revealed, undoubtedly will communicate with Washington.

On the top of the revelations of the Londoner, Mr. Page was visited by Grafton Minot, Private Secretary to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin. Mr. Minot was informed of the details given to Mr. Page, and it is understood that he is to take the matter up with Mr. Gerard immediately on his return to Berlin next week.

Ambassador Page's visitor, now a physical wreck, formerly was an athlete, a tennis player well known in America. He is reluctant to have his identity revealed, as he has friends still in the concentration camps, and he is afraid they might be severely punished in revenge for his daring to talk. He has not only laid the facts before Ambassador Page, but he also talked with British officials. The story he tells deals also with military prisoners in other camps—information imparted to him on what he calls the most reliable authority.

To a correspondent Mr. Page's informant in his interview explained that, after terrible sufferings in the Berlin and Ruhlben camps lasting nearly five months, he was recently released on the diagnosis of a camp physician that to keep him a prisoner longer would be fatal. In managing to get his release he was more fortunate than any other civilian prisoners, more than thirty of whom he said had died as a result of the treatment received at the hands of the Germans. Now he must undergo a difficult operation on the spine in order to save his life. His hip became diseased from hardships endured in camp.

At the outbreak of the war the Ambassador's caller was at Baden-Baden sojourning with other Londoners. From the day war broke out until November 1 he was detained as a civil prisoner at Baden-Baden. Six days later he was put with 200 other Britishers in a common jail.

One Bowl of Soup in 34 Hours.

"On November 13," he said, "some dozens of us were marched through the town to the railroad station and sent to Berlin, a journey of about thirty-four hours. We had only one bowl of soup each on the way. Attempts to buy food on the platforms of the stations were insolently repressed. Throughout the journey we were insulted by soldiers.

"On November 15 we arrived at

the Ploetzensee jail in Berlin, after marching through a drizzling rain from the Charlottenburg station. The exhaustion caused by the journey and the bad conditions together with a lack of food, undoubtedly caused the death of Morrison Cleator, Acting Consul-General at Mannheim.

"At the jail thirteen of us belonging to the learned profession were divided between two cells, while the rest, about seventy, were housed in cages in one room unfit for dogs. These cages were built especially for the British prisoners. They were not high enough to stand in—just room enough for a wooden bed. The sanitary conditions were terrible, and the beds were alive with vermin.

"On November 23 we were marched through the streets again and sent to Ruhlben. One semi-paralyzed man and several invalids, seated on top of the baggage wagon, suffered intensely, and more than once tumbled from the wagon to the street. At Ruhlben we were forced to sleep on the floor with no straw. In the prison were nearly 2,600 civil prisoners, all Englishmen, who got the scantiest attention. There was no furniture in the hospital beyond the beds and a few iron chairs and tables from the race course. Prisoners complaining of nearly starving were told by the German officers to write home for food.

"About the middle of March the suffering for want of food became acute. If it hadn't been for food sent on from England by parcel post many would have starved to death. Originally the hospital had two doctors, who had to attend 1,500 patients, as more than half of the prisoners fell ill. One doctor died and now the remaining physician does the work. The prisoners had to help with the doctor's cases. Some prisoners went mad and we had to watch them.

Brutality of Officers.

"While more than thirty prisoners have died, it is amazing that more have not succumbed. I could relate innumerable instances of brutality by officers upon civilian prisoners. One feeble man of 60 years was knocked down with a blow of a musket in the hands of an officer, and his face saved in. Right up to the time I was let out of the miserable cruelty to prisoners went on.

The informant says he has indisputable evidence of reliable eye-witnesses that British soldiers at the Collelager and Munster military camps have been hideously maltreated by German soldiers. Prisoners, he says were tied to a stake for some violation or other, after being stripped of their clothes. Three died after being cut down. One soldier was shot dead under his coat after he was so nearly exhausted from hunger; another, while helping to drag a vehicle along the road, was shot in the head, and his hand was splintered by the bullet that it had to be amputated.

CAPT. O'FLYNN AS UMPIRE

Canadians Enjoy Game of Baseball With Cannon Accompaniment

Dan Douglas of Bowmanville in a letter from the front to Editor James of "The Canadian Statesman" gives some details of battlefield baseball in which Captain Ed. O'Flynn of Belleville figures as umpire. "Ed" who was a baseball enthusiast and promoter in the old city by the bay has not forgotten even in the accompaniment of cannonading the rules of Spalding's Baseball Guide. The communication has the following reference—

"Some person among us suggested a baseball game after our parade the other day and it was like holding a match to gasoline, the way it caught on, so sides were chosen, and I, having again twisted my ankle slightly, was put as umpire. I was only a 'tin can' sport at the best of times—a girl about the game. (To be safe, I should say some girls, perhaps.) When in doubt, I found the best way to solve the question was to ask the side that was batting, so you can judge everything went fine—now and again I can say that all my decisions were without prejudice as one could well tell by the noise now and again. Why nobody even offered to square me; but they threatened to do everything to alter my shape otherwise. It was a great game and the afternoon passed before we realized the fact but we did not know that it did us good.

"We have the fever now, and every day it's 'ball' or parade. We have had two games since, with Captain O'Flynn of Belleville, as umpire—our lieutenant, as of course you know, he doesn't get half the things said to him somehow, that I did, but I get my own back now for I generally dispute his decisions. To get whole-hearted fun out of the game you need to come here and see us and our big league games. The 'Dirty Sox vs. 'Ditto Necks' is the call all the time. We hope to get some 'platoon' games up in a few days and then perhaps companies after that. I guess the umpire in the big games will need to bring his revolver to be sure of making us listen to what he says, judging by the noise one hears now. Things are very quiet with us just now as I suppose every where they are preparing for the big 'drive'."

Lost on Lusitania.

(Trenton Advertiser)

It seems by a day or so ago that Mr. H. W. Stanley, late teller in the Bank of Montreal here, was saying goodbye to his many Trenton friends, as he was leaving for his home in Belfast, Ireland, to visit his parents and other relatives. None in wishing him bon voyage and safe return, had thought of the sad fate awaiting him off the coast of Ireland, his native land. When the German torpedo on Friday last struck the Lusitania, on which he sailed, he was one of the victims of the hated Germany bears toward everything British. Up to Sunday last Trenton hoped against hope that his life had been spared. But at last we were all to know that his young and promising life had been cut off. There is the greatest sorrow over his sad demise, among the host of friends he made since his arrival in Trenton in December 1913. A true son of Ireland, he was courteous, gentlemanly and winning. To know him was to love him. Customers of the Bank of Montreal will, for many a long day, miss his sunny smile and agreeable manner. Although but 23 years of age he had climbed fast to his chosen work, and it is safe to say that had he been spared, he would have gone to the top of the ladder in banking circles. He joined the Bank of Montreal at London, England. Prior to that he was connected with the Belfast Banking Company. Arriving in Canada in 1911, he served the bank at Port Hope, Bowmanville, Montreal and Trenton. Since joining the agency here he served in the capacity of teller.

He will be missed by his friends in the bank, by his friends among the young men, and by the business men of the town, to all of whom, he was always the true friend, the perfect gentleman.

We all regret his loss and have the deepest sympathy for the sorrowing ones in his native land. The Germans have taken his life, but be sure his brother Irishmen and brother Canadians will pay back the murderers tenfold for his precious life and the lives of others of the Lusitania.

Honors at Exams

Mr. Wm. McGie has completed his fourth year and his course at the School of Applied Science, Toronto, with honors.

R.M. Byron McCrodon carried off honors in the third year.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. S. M. Gilbert wishes to express her heartfelt gratitude to her many friends for their kindness and sympathy in her very sad bereavement.

THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION

The Editor of The Bowmanville Statesman Talks to Public School Inspectors, Trustees and Teachers.

The majority of public school teachers in Ontario are engaged at mid-summer for the succeeding year and trustees will soon be thinking about re-engaging or engaging teachers, so that just now may not be out-of-season for presenting some thoughts about schools, teachers and trustees. This is our excuse for giving this article at this time.

It is a rule among the trustees to continue the services of teachers who give satisfaction just as any other sane employer of labor does. It is the reward for fidelity and industry. It is not a wise plan to continue a teacher who has not proven satisfactory or who has been unfavorably reported by the inspector. The interests of the children is paramount and should receive first and most earnest consideration by the trustees. No teacher's services should be retained if he or she has not measured up to requirements. Sympathy should not override a lack of capability in teaching or discipline. The enthusiastic, faithful, successful teacher should be told that his or her services are appreciated and such appreciation should be tangibly recognized by an increase of salary, however slight. It is customary in some cities to advance the salary of a successful teacher from \$50 to \$100 a year until the maximum is gained, and town, village and rural school trustees should adopt this plan always having in mind, of course, the worthiness of the teacher to receive the advance. We would suggest an advance of \$10 to \$25 a year according to the conditions. The young teacher who does not, with each year's experience, make himself or herself worthy of an advance of \$10 to \$25 a year has missed his or her calling or is not using the means at command to grow in knowledge and efficiency.

Another courtesy trustees should observe two or three months before a teacher's term expires, and that is to approach the teacher regarding engagement or otherwise for the following year. No teacher feels like asking trustees if they are going to keep her on another year, much as she may desire to know. It is not too soon now to have a business talk with the teacher whose year ends at mid-summer. It is better for both parties to have an understanding. We think, as a rule, there are not enough conferences between trustees and teacher, and in some cases not enough confidence between them. They should often meet to talk over matters of mutual interest about the school. We do not know just what confidences there are between trustees and the school inspector but we have always regarded it a part of an inspector's duty to frankly inform trustees of the condition of the school and to advise with trustees about retaining the services of a teacher when they are in doubt what to do, and also to consult the inspector about engaging a new teacher.

We have in mind a country school where the teacher was regarded as a good teacher and was continued year after year. We shall not say how long ago or where we visited that country school but we express our feelings mildly when we say the conditions we witnessed were shocking. A total lack of order and neatness was in evidence in the schoolroom, on the playground and in the outbuildings. The teacher seemed to be absolutely indifferent to surroundings and existing conditions. Floor dirty, maps books, window sills and blinds dusty, the stove never seemed to have been blacked, neither teacher nor scholars were as clean and tidily dressed as they should have been. The movements of classes, the behaviour of the children at their desks, and the manner of "hearing" the classes gave the impression that this was one instance of a teacher "keeping school" instead of "teaching school." The difference is very great. We pitied sincerely the children who were the victims of a teacher totally unfitted for the noblest of callings and a board of trustees who allowed such conditions to exist. Perhaps they were ignorant of the true state of affairs.

At a later date we visited another school and, while material conditions were entirely satisfactory, the discipline was most everything but a credit to the teacher or the children. It is no exaggeration to say that fully half of the time of our visit the teacher was occupied in calling this boy and that girl to order, and unrest and mischief were visible all over the schoolroom, showing that the teacher was a regrettable failure as a disciplinarian. At last a year has passed since our visit and record show that that teacher still struggles in that school with the lively youngsters whose precious lives are being sacrificed or developed in disorder, disobedience and cunning to deceive a teacher who should never

have received a certificate to teach school. We believe these instances are exceptional, but in a lesser or even greater degree similar conditions are to be found in far too many schools.

The present school system is in a large measure to blame for so many misfits in the teaching profession and inspectors and trustees are to blame for continuing such misfits in the schools. With proper performance of duty by both trustees and inspector such conditions should not long exist in any school.

With these conditions in our mind we could not help but think seriously over the situation, and that year after year the children of this country are losing the benefits they should be enjoying—of receiving a practical and helpful all-round education and a training in discipline, manners and morals that together would make them efficient and ambitious for life's work, and in conduct and moral character the class of citizens that the world regards as noble, helpful and good. What kind of teachers are required, then, to bring about such desirable results? We have been trying for many years to answer this question satisfactorily and shall never give up the effort so long as we are editing this journal. We shall keep trying to impress on school trustees and parents the very great importance of engaging the very best teachers available at salaries they can afford to pay, for the public schools of this country. The personal merits and qualifications of the teacher should be the main considerations, and the salary should fit these rather than finding a teacher to fit the salary as is too often the plan pursued by trustees. The position, however, should be regarded more highly and important than it usually is, for truly we know of no one who fills a public position educationally or as a leader of others, whose responsibility is greater than that of a teacher. The children of the community are placed in the teacher's care and discipline, and they usually remain for years, spending from five to six hours of each school day directly in his or her charge and direction. The teachers duty to the children is vastly greater and more far-reaching than simply acquainting them with the subject matter of text books. The wise and conscientious teacher who fully realizes this responsibility is in a position to accomplish wonders for the children placed in his or her charge.

The non-professional examinations are, in our opinion, a very small fraction of the necessary qualifications, for the teacher to successfully and properly fill in all respects the high and holy mission of fitting children for their life-work must needs possess a complex and many-sided qualification, very much of which is not found within the covers of authorized text books for public and high schools. Qualification for teaching, in our opinion, means more than a trained intellect. We feel that we cannot stress this thought enough or drill it into the heads of the school trustees. Learning is absolutely essential, but far from all that is necessary. Along with training of intellect there must be heart and hand training. Not even normal or teacher-training schools can supply the other needed qualities. In the zeal in pursuing the various branches of study and in the haste to complete the assigned text books, or to cover certain sections, there is danger of overlooking the great moral qualities that round off the well educated and properly equipped life. No one will dispute with us the assertion that the development of a strong and upright character is of infinitely more importance than efficiency in special knowledge. Teaching a boy to be truthful, industrious and honest is worth far more than knowing how to solve all the problems known to mathematics. Teaching him to be pure in thought, in word, in life, and conduct is much superior to gaining a knowledge in pure English. Teaching him proper home duties, politeness, patriotism, deference to superiors and to old age will result in far greater good than acquainting him with history and geography. In the country schools, teaching him the elements of agriculture—how to raise the various grains, vegetables, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and chicken will bring richer results than teaching him how far he must travel to reach the moon.

Text books contain many moral lessons which can be utilized constantly and effectively by the resourceful teacher—one who has a fair amount of initiative. We contend that every school teacher worthy of the position should, in morals, be a walking text book, living a life above reproach and at all times worthy of imitation. Every normal child is a creature of imitation, and a thousand times the teacher unconsciously is teaching some useful moral lesson by his or

her daily conduct and conversation both in and out of school. The teacher who has stood before a school for a year and has not realized that the scholars are in many ways influenced by his or her words and actions, must be dull indeed.

Several other virtues can be inculcated by the tactful teacher from lessons in the books and from examples that are constantly arising in the ordinary conduct of the school, such as honesty, accuracy, neatness, punctuality, cleanliness, conduct toward animals, etc. Every teacher should find unlimited opportunities for instruction in manners and morals. All will agree that all teachers should be honest, truthful, punctual and industrious, but some do not appreciate the prime importance of personal neatness and good manners being taught in the schoolroom and on the playground. To appear before the school carelessly and slovenly is a very serious mistake for a teacher. For one to go into the school careless of appearance reflects no credit on a male or female teacher. Foolish pride and pernicious primness we all dislike but who is there who does not admire proper clothing, tidiness and neatness?

NEW ORANGE HALL HAS BEEN COMPLETED

Fine Suite of Rooms For Use of Local Orange Lodges, Chapter, and Preceptory.

The new Orange Hall which has been furnished in the Corbett Block, east side of Front street, for the use of L.O.L. No. 274 and No. 2519, South Hastings Street, Chapter No. 1 and the Royal Black Preceptory No. 853, is a most commodious apartment. The rooms occupy the entire third storey.

Side by side are the dining room and lodge room. The latter is 24 feet by 55 feet long and is decorated with cream ceiling, and dark buff sides with cork floor to match. The lodge room is equipped with eleven electric lights and ceiling and floor ventilators. The dining room is 43 feet long by 12 feet wide and is decorated in blue. The kitchen immediately in the rear of the dining room is done in cream. It contains a gas range, cupboards, and a Farmers' Jewel wood furnace (the first of its kind in Belleville and installed by the Smith Hardware Co.) Back of the kitchen is the main waiting room, 22 feet by 12 feet, done in a light buff. The lavatory is in blue, in the rear of the lodge room are the preparation room 22 feet by 10 ft and the paraphernalia room 22 ft by 8 ft containing 7 cupboards.

Mr. L. Soule, who is treasurer of L.O.L. 274, and the Black Preceptory, and Commander of the Scarlet Chapter, drew the designs and superintended all the work.

The flat has been leased by the lodges from Miss Corbett, the owner, for 15 years.

The lodges expect to move in next week. Mr. Soule handed over the key this morning.

It is expected that there will be an open dedicatory service.

Potts' Term In the Central

From Saturday's Daily.

John Potts of this city was this morning tried by His Honor, Judge Deroche and found guilty of stealing some blankets or robes from Mr. Hillman of Ameliasburg township. Potts was sentenced to two years less one day in the Ontario Reformatory.

Carter Scholarships Have Been Distributed

The Carter Scholarships won by students of Hastings County last year have been distributed. Miss I. Josephine Tickell, who has returned from her studies at Toronto to spend the summer here has received her scholarship of \$100 from the Department through the local Board of Education. Miss Audrey R. Arnott is the winner of the third scholarship of \$40. The second of \$60 was won by Mr. Harold E. Welsh.

Cannifton Man Missing

Mr. H. M. Honeywell, of Cannifton received word from the Militia Department this morning that Private Ed. Smith was among the missing. Ed. Smith enlisted with the Fifteenth Contingent, having been enrolled with the Second Battalion. Mr. Honeywell received a card from Ed. Smith after the battle of Langemarck stating that he was well. He must therefore have been reported missing since the battle. He was well known in this district, having made cheese in Thurston and engaged in the blacksmithing business with Mr. Honeywell in the winters.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

SMUT
Don't Use Saunty Grain
Use
Formaldehyde
(Formalin)
Sure Cure - 40c lb.
Waters' Drug Store

Delivery Wagon For Sale
We have a second-hand delivery wagon for sale at a bargain.
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MONEY
Private money to loan on Mortgages on farm and city property at lowest rates of interest on terms to suit borrowers.
F. & WALLBRIDGE
Barrister, 26 Corner Front and Bridge Sts., Belleville, over Dominion Bank.

Seed Potatoes for Sale.
Selected Seed Potatoes from New Brunswick, government inspected and certificates attached to each bag. Green Irish Cobblers, \$1.00 per bag; Green Mountains, 85 cents per bag and a new variety, very highly recommended called Snow, \$2.50 per bag.
GRAHAM CO., LTD.
22-31w.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS
I have for service the following standard bred horses, which will be at the Belleville Driving Park barns next to the Grand stand, driving season of 1915: Day Spring, No 50743; record 2 yrs. old 2:27 1/2, trial 2:17 1/2, by Moko, to insure \$25; Arthur King, No. 56230, by King Belline, fee \$19. A. Ball. Wallace Parks, Owner.
13-8 t.w.

Farm for Sale
95 acres one mile west of Wellington, on Lake Ontario, well watered, frame house, good barns, 5 acres of young orchard, 5 acres wood, convenient to school, church, cannery, factories, station, well fenced, land good cultivation, telephone, 1/2 mile to Bowerman, Wellington. Pr. Edward Ontario. m-31w.

FARM FOR SALE.
100 acre Farm, part lots 13 and 14 3rd con. Sidney well watered and drained, two wells, good orchard and first class buildings. Apply on premises, W. H. Bonisteel, R.R.S. Trenton. 22-2mw.

FARM FOR SALE.
In the county of Prince Edward, six miles from Picton, and one mile from Bloomfield. County road, rural mail, telephone. 191 acres first class lands, no stone, 20 acres apple orchard, out 12 years, all rod winter fruit. Solid brick house, 12 rooms, banked barns, hip roofed in good repair. Never failing water supply. First class fruit, grain, vegetable and dairy farm. Price right for quick sale. Write G. F. Hepburn, owner, R.M.D. No. 1, Picton, Ont.

FOR SALE.
A large tract of pasture land only, near Massanuga Park, but not to include the island, or cottages, or lands used in connection therewith. Offers will be received by the undersigned. The highest and best offer not necessarily accepted. Northrup & Ponton, Barristers, Belleville. \$30,m1.&v.

Notice to Farmers
On account of the enlistment of many of our young men, and the interruption of immigration caused by the war, farm help is going to be scarce the coming season. Farmers in need of help are therefore advised to leave their names with the Immigration Agent or with Mr. John Elliott, Standard Bank. The Agent will be at the said bank daily from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
D. J. FAIRFIELD, Canadian Government Employment Agent, 227 Cole man street, Belleville. Phone 460. 125 3mw.

AUCTIONEERS.
J. FAIRFIELD, Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington and Durham and Northumberland and also for the County of Belleville. Terms Liberal, satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 460 at J. Fairfield, 223 Coleman St. Belleville.

F. L. PALMER, Licensed Auctioneer.
Real Estate Broker, also stock & specialty. Belleville, Ont. Phone 191. Address, Anglo American Hotel, "Route".

NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
Pure bred Stock, a specialty. Phone No. 101, Real Estate Broker, also City License. Box 180, Brighton, Ont.

Henry Wallace, Licensed Auctioneer.
for the county of Hastings, special attention given to sales of Farm Stock. Phone No. 821, Stirling P.O., R.M.D. Phone No. 821.

Sherman Snyder and Russell Young Killed

Just as hopes were being entertained that Prince Edward county boys had escaped with a few wounds in the fierce German onslaught which took such terrible toll of Canadians; comes news of the death of two of our brave boys. Telegrams from Ottawa on Monday to their parents told of the death on the battlefield of Sherman Snyder of Picton, and Russell Young of Hillier.

Sherman Snyder was a young man of about 23 years, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Snyder. Two or three days before the men of the First Contingent left for Valcartier, Sherman Snyder gave up his situation, and enlisted. From time to time letters from him at Valcartier, in England, and from France, have been printed in "The Times." His letters to his parents were optimistic, and he never complained of the hardships which are incidental to the soldier's life in such a strenuous campaign. Several years ago Sherman was a member of The Times staff and his record here is one of faithful service and honorable duty, and we may safely assume that his soldier's record is likewise.

Russell Young was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Young, now residing in the Township of Hillier, and was about 17 years of age. His mother is a sister of Sergeant Major R. E. Noble, recruiting officer at Picton.

Details have not been received in either case. Killed in action is the only information.

Prince Edward county's record is now four of her native born sons killed in France—Kenneth Spencer, A. A. Selin Drake, Sherman Snyder, Russell Young; and three wounded—Austin Powless, James Carey, John Lavie—Picton Times.

Farewell to Father Corrigan

A special meeting was held last evening of St. Michael's Total Abstinence Society in the Academy, Church Street for the purpose of bidding farewell and presenting a purse of gold to the spiritual director Rev. Father Corrigan. Mr. E. J. Butler on behalf of the society expressed the sincere regrets of the members at the departure of one who had given so much of his time and zeal to place the society in its present flourishing condition. Mr. J. V. Truush the energetic treasurer made the presentation. Since coming to Belleville, Rev. Father Corrigan has been indefatigable in his efforts to promote the cause of Total Abstinence and he has the satisfaction of knowing that the membership has now reached nearly the 300 mark.

A large number of members were present to say goodbye and many were the expressions of regret at the departure of their beloved priest.

Rev. Father Corrigan was deeply affected and regretted his leaving Belleville. He urged the members of the society to continue their efforts in the cause of total abstinence and stated while his duties called him elsewhere, the society would always have his prayers and best wishes. He thanked the members for their good wishes and presentation. Rev. Father Corrigan will take up his duties at Brockville immediately and will be succeeded by the Rev. John O'Connor nephew of the late Father Twomey.

Star Featured Letter

Bombardier E. G. Haylock's letter to his parents published in the Belleville papers was featured in the Toronto Star in its edition last evening as he is a native of Toronto.

KAISER With A

Scene—A room in place at Berlin. The waiting the Emperor in Chancellor.

Chancellor— Why looks your Majesty choly today? Has not our glorious suffice To banish from the thoughts of gloom might lie? Full many a fath strewn— Men, women, children Upon the bottom of to their last acc brave men. By swift torpedo's d Ha, ha, this is a tin not gloom.

Wilhelm— E'en so, this mood I will pass, 'Tis but the transient dream. Chancellor— A dream, your Majesty. Wilhelm— Aye, a dream; a fool Which in the silent night, Following our celestial glad event, Banished the god of

Chancellor— Dreams should not al mind— Too oft they come gestion— Naught but fantasies of the sleep Wilhelm— Oh, but this was a That smote my com Chancellor— Conscience! In the mans. There's no such wo Let our allied enen What have we to science? It is the principle weak Subservient to the strong. Britain goes to w —a scrap of pa What has conscience them? And what will coe but make us w Wilhelm— True, Hollweg, bu taint I cannot from my And in the dark, It comes to prick Oh, Hollweg such That my discord overwrought. Chancellor— What was the dre Perchance the your mind. Wilhelm— Methought that tania. Chancellor— The Lusitania, y Wilhelm— Aye, methought Lusitania, Sailing upon a p All around me talked and la There a boy and the deck. Here a mother h fant to her When suddenly a shock, That shook the bow to stern. The great ship c on her side, And human be about Like chaff is driv A piercing cry at throats, And children's

Hugh L The terrible toll paying for this forebly impressed day when word Hugh Lett. of shot. Lett went to the first contingent of soldier. He was a and had been c No particulars as death have been a young wife and Times.

Frost L From Satu Farmers comin report rather a s In some places, and garden vegeta In other places of white frost ar a little white fro