The Recompense

By Albert Gale Russell.

"You have been a model prisoner, John Dwight, and the state hands you one nundred and forty-seven dollars, overtime work, and this letter, directing you to the Prisoners' Aid Society to assist you in securing respectable employment."

"Thank you," spoke the serious-faced convict, and no longer Number 9702 he passed beyond the iron-guarded portals.

"Twenty years," he groaned out vengefully, "gone, lost! And this—"

He tore the letter to pieces and a stern settled calm baffled the momentary spasm of emotion. "I have other work before me, all cut out," he snarled, his tones hissing, his eyes flaming. "I have waited for it, I have nursed it, and now—let Robert Price beware!"

He walked on in the dull, dreamy daze of a man getting accustomed to a new existence. He had planned out every step he would take when his freedom was secured. Under now and unusual conditons, however, he could not reason clearly, calmly all at once. In the course of an hour he had reached a quiet spot. He sat down, his eyes fixed on vacancy, his mind drifting back over his past life.

Always its crisis stood out in bold relief. Vividly he recalled an episode twenty years agone which had torn him from home, friends, liberty. Since then his wife had died, his little child, Eulalie, a babe at the time, he had never seen. His closest friend had been Robert Price, also married and the father of a promising lad of five years. Dwight and Price had been like brothers, had worked in the same mercantile establishment, and, catching fever of speculation, had gone west.

At that time Alaskan territory was a field just opening up to prospector and exploiter. Vast mining and timber tracts were available. Hungry promoters seized upon what they could in the way of preemption, to develop later. In order to do this it was necessary that a legal occupation of each tract should be accomplished. Dwight and Price pooled their little capital to hire dummies to settle on various tracts of land, later acquired title and, had their scheme gone through would have become holders of an enormous bulk of valuable property.

So flagrant was the action of the land grabbers that the government began an investigation. Glaring fraud was unearthed, a dozen persons were arrested, among them Dwight. His friend and partner escaped and hurried back East. The government determined to make an example. All the schemers had acquired was forfeited and John Dwight was returned to the states under a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment.

Beginning his long jail ordeal Dwight felt all the bitterness of a wrong, betrayed man. In a cowardly way Price had left him to bear all the brunt of their mutual evil doings. He did not go near his imprisoned partner, fearing to be dragged into the case. Only once, and then two years after entering on his long term of imprisonment, did Dwight hear from Price. It was through the medium of an unsigned note which read:

"There was only one thing to do —to run for safety and I did it. Better one free than both shut away from our helpless ones. Your wife has died, your little girl I am caring for. She will be brought up to think her father dead. Better so. have acted the coward and ...t my efforts to care for ...e and a haunted re- ...g you bear the

...night, John ...nd. In ...nc-

stalwart, handsome young man, a little golden-haired child in his arms, stood enrapt, listening to a happy-faced woman at the piano.

Man and wife, he was the son of dead Robert Price, she the daughter of the convict martyr, the little smiling cherub his granddaughter.

"Yes, better that I suffered," sobbed Dwight. "Dead Robert Price has done his share to work out our fatal enigma of life."

Two days later John Dwight appeared at the doors of the penitentiary. "I am friendless, alone in the world," he told the warden. "Take me in. Let me end my days in the only home I know."

They humored him far enough to employ him as a guard. One morning they found him dead at his post, a happy smile on his face, telling that he was at peace with all the world.

D. R. Coleman M. A.

An Appreciation

On Wednesday, March 12th, Mr. D. R. Coleman, Commercial St., the father and mentor of our staff, entered upon the 30th year of his life, and the 50th year of his service as a teacher in the Ontario School for the Deaf, and on behalf of our whole staff, The Canadian extends to him our congratulations.

Daniel Raymond Coleman, M.A., was born March 12th, 1840, in Washington City, D.C., while his father was Acting Assistant Postmaster General under the administration of President Harrison. The home town was Concord, North Caroline, where Mr. Coleman was brought up and received his primary education. He graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and received the degree at M. A. He studied law under the late Judge Mitchel until the Civil War broke out, when he entered it and served throughout in the 20th N.C. Regiment, to which he had previously belonged. After the close of the war, he returned home and took up a free school, which he taught for two seasons. He was then called to accept a position as teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Raleigh, N.C., where he remained three years. At a meeting of Superintendents and teachers of Deaf and Dumb Institutions in the United States in Columbus, Ohio, in 1869, the late Mr. J. W. Langmuir, Inspector of Prisons and Asylums in Ontario, was present to secure a superintendent for the new school for the Deaf about to be opened in Belleville, Ont. The selection fell upon Dr. W. J. Palmer, Principal of the N. C. Institution. He was requested by Mr. Langmuir to bring with him two experienced teachers, and Mr. Coleman and the late Mr. S. T Greene were selected. They came to Belleville in September, 1870, and were at the opening ceremonies of the school, and Mr. Coleman has been connected with it ever since.

Mr. Coleman has witnessed many vicissitudes during his connection with the school, many pleasant and happy, but quite a number of a sad nature; for among the superintendents, teachers, bursars and heads of departments who have been connected with the School during that time thirty-six have died, and he is the only connecting link between the opening of the school and the present time. Mr. Coleman was married in 1872 to Miss Kate McDonald, in Concord, N.C., and has a daughter living, Mrs. H. L.McAllister. He is an elder in John Street Presbyterian Church and was for many years leader of the choir and Superintendent of the Sunday School in that church.

Mr. Coleman is still hale and hearty, and has lost little of his native humor and good-cheer, and is "right on the job" every working day. During all these fifty years of continuous service, he has not lost a ... of seven weeks in illness, and ...y promise outlasting many ...n yet. He has been a ...tic, hard-working ...a of happy and ...d women ...rateful in- ...is ...one ...be ...years ...are left ...l yet an- ...an.

...ccount of in- ...anada during ...d to 12,385 ...was less than ...nuary, 1919 or

County and District

Ten Thousand Discharged in Military District No. 3.

Rev. Dr. Shorey Accepts Call to Napanee for Second Term

Veteran Lost Thumb in Bowmanville Factory

65,000 Men Enlisted in Military District No. 3.

Freshet at Port Hope

Serious flooding took place in Port Hope on Sunday and Monday, due to the heavy rainfall. The Ganeraska river, which flows through the centre of the town, overflowed its banks with the result that every house on Cavan street was surrounded by water. On the west side of Mill street several of the houses were also badly flooded.

Enlistments

Up to the present time there have been 65,000 men enlisted in Military district, No. 3, and out of this number 49,000 have gone overseas Along with this number 1,500 officers enlisted and accompanied their various units to England and France Out of this number it is reported that over 9,000 have been killed and twice as many wounded, some several times.

Rev. Dr. Shorey Goes to Napanee

The Rev. Dr. Shorey has received the unanimous invitation of Trinity Church, Napanee, to become their pastor next conference year. Napanee is the County Town of the County in which Dr. Shorey was born—Addington.

It was from this town and this church that he entered the ministry, He was the pastor of this same church by invitation some few years later and now he goes back by invitation for a second pastorate—Port Hope Guide.

Dispersal Units

It is understood that in every area a dispersal unit will be organized that will help in the discharge of men on their arrival in Canada. This will be a great help, as there will be no delay when the men arrive in Canada, and from the place of disembarkation he will be able to proceed direct to his home without going through the usual form of procedure as he does at the present time.

Young Veteran Loses Thumb

A young married man, a returned soldier of only a few days from France, while at work in the Goodyear factory at Bowmanville, got his thumb caught in a wrapping machine and before it could be stopped, the thumb was completely torn off and the tendons wound around the machine shaft.—Port Hope Guide.

Smith's Falls Wants School

Toronto, March 21—A deputation from Smith's Falls visited the parliament building to ask for the establishment of a technical school there. It was received by Hon. G. H. Ferguson, in the absence of Dr. Cody Minister of Education. He promised the Government would take the request into consideration.

A Cowardly Act.

A Port Hoper appeared in Court this morning on the serious charge of assaulting and beating his mother As the prisoner's mother was unable to be present the case was adjourned until tomorrow morning. A charge of vagrancy will also be laid against the prisoner.—Guide.

Prepared to Boost Town

Now Port Hopers with an able Town Council and a re-organized Board of Trade of more than two hundred members, let us altogether move forward for a new and greater Port Hope. Supplied with the leadership we ought to be able to do and dare everything that will add to the material prosperity of this good old town that all are so proud of—Guide.

High Prices Maintained

Mr. Henry Elliott, cattle drover, distributed nearly five thousand dollars among the farmers of this section on Saturday last. He shipped two car loads of live stock to Toronto, twenty-two head of cattle for which he paid $2,000; fifty hogs which cost him $2,000; ten calves bringing the record figure of $300. and twenty lambs, for which Mr. Eliott paid $320.—Port Hope Guide.

Demobilization

Since the signing of the armistice over 10,000 men have been discharged in this district. These include men of the M.S.A. and men who have returned from overseas In accordance with orders received from Ottawa several units in the district have been demobilized and only men who have been overseas, and who have proved their merit and efficiency, will be retained in the permanent forces that are now being recruited.

Royal Knights Conclude Session

Annual Meeting Eastern Ontario Protests Sinn Fein Movement In Canada

Cornwall, Ont., March 21.—The concluding session of the 43rd annual meeting of the grand chapter of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland was held here today. The resolution committee submitted a number of resolutions and all were carried unanimously, the substance of the resolutions being as follows: That we protest against the Sinn Fein movement in Canada and record our disapproval of the assertions made in some old country newspapers that Canada is in favor of that movement and we ask the Canadian government to do all in its power to prevent the spread of the movement here through literature or public meetings and to severely punish those guilty of circulating that propaganda.

That the government be urged to prohibit the teaching of the German language in the public schools for a period of at least fifty years as a penalty for that nation planning and carrying out the cruel war.

That we ask for the doing away of all sectarian and foreign schools so as to nationalize all schools throughout the country and that all assessable property be taxed.

Urge Prohibition

That we demand the disfranchisement of all aliens and citizens who refuse to recognize British citizenship, that all undesirable and suspicious characters shall be deported to the place from which they came.

That we urge the government to stand by the war time prohibition measure looking to a permanent policy along these lines. Ontario west has already taken action on this matter and we place ourselves in line with that policy.

That we demand the immediate settlement of the marriage laws of the Dominion once and for all, and that all canon laws foreign to this Dominion shall be prohibited.

That, in view of the revelations made in connection with the Sister Mary Basil case and the Good Shepherd Home, we demand a strict government inspection of all convents, schools, children's orphanages, and foundling hospitals and similar institutions.

Election of Officers

The election of officers for the ensing year was the last business of the convention. The result was as follows:

Grand master, T. E. Stanley, Ottawa.

D.G.M., C. H. Wood, Kingston.

Assistant D.G.M., Wm. Reynolds, Foxboro.

Grand chaplain, Rev. John Puttenham, Mallorytown.

Grand registrar, D. J. Sutherland, Ottawa.

Deputy grand registrar, F. G. Peer, Ottawa.

Grand treasurer, James Moore, Eganville.

Deputy Grand treasurer, George Reid, Foxboro.

Grand lecturer, Wm. Birch, Richmond.

Deputy grand lecturer, E. Armstrong, Ottawa.

First censor, W. G. Burke, Lindsay.

Second censor, W. S. Gage, Lindsay.

First standard bearer, Charles A Lount, Cornwall.

Second standard bearer, E. McEwan, Brockville.

Pursuivant, Geo. L. Hill, Westboro.

Deputy pursuivant, J. Wills, Ottawa.

Committee, S. G. Kerr, Belleville; Lieut.-Col. D. W. Beckett, Kemptville; F. L. Richardson, Richmond; George Porter, Peterborough; Jos. Clarke, Navan; H. B. Fetterly, Cornwall; H. Dempsey, Consecon.

TRENTON

Miss Willoughby, Belleville, was in town yesterday, the guest of Mrs. H. M. Mowat.

Mr. James P. Gordon, Toronto, has been appointed Town Engineer.

Pte. Stanley Cronk has returned home from over-seas.

Mrs. Harry Whittier left today for Toronto on a visit to Mrs. Morton Murdoff.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Kinsella, who have been visiting relatives in town here returned to Buffalo.

Mrs. McGibbon of Montreal is in town, the guest of Mrs. Felion.

Mrs. Gallagher of Kingston is in town, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Bonter, King St.

Mr. W. R. Kelly, Supt., at Ottawa of the Canadian National Railways is in town today

31 Varieties of Crimes Committed by Enemy Nations

Classified by Sub-Committee Appointed by Commission on Responsibility — List Still Incomplete— British Doing Their Utmost to Bring Ex-Kaiser to Book

PARIS, March 20—Here is the list of the 31 varieties of crime committed by the enemy countries during the war, as classified by the sub-committee on Responsibility for the war:

Massacre of civilians.
Putting to death of hostages.
Torture of civilians.
Starvation of civilians.
Violation of women.
Abduction of girls and women for the purpose of enforced degradation.
Deportation of civilians.
Internment of civilians under brutal conditions.
Forced labor of civilians in connection with military operations.
Enemy usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation.
Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among inhabitants of occupied territory.
Pillage.
Confiscation of property.
Exaction of illegitimate or exorbitant conditions and requisitions.
Debasement of currency and issue of spurious currency.
Imposition of collective penalties.
Wanton devastation and destruction of property.
Bombardment of undefended places.
Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational and historic buildings and monuments.
Destruction of merchant ships and passenger buildings without warning.
Destruction of fishing boats.
Destruction of a relief ship.
Bombardment of hospitals.
Attack on and destruction of hospital ships.
Breach of other rules relating to the Red Cross
Use of deleterious and asphyxiating gases.
Use of explosive and expanding bullets.
Directions to give no quarter
Ill treatment of prisoners.
Misuse of flags of truce.
Poisoning of wells.

List is Incomplete

Even this list, as the sub-committee takes pains to point out, does not exhaust the record of the enemy's crimes, and it recommends the appointment of some standing body for the purpose of collecting and systematizing further information with the view of laying before a tribunal or tribunals to be set up a comprehensive list of charges and accused persons.

In the commission on responsibilities as a whole, more perhaps than in any other commission, differences of tendency are apparent. While some energetic people take common sense as the guiding star, there are others who are unable to get away from legal precedent, unable to see that war may even have rendered out of date all the ideas of their sacred temple.

It may be said that the first drafts of at least two of the sub-committees were not by any means satisfactory as to the punishment of those chiefly responsible for the war, which it was suggested, would be satisfactorily meted out if a parliament of the world were to pass a resolution declaring the German Emperor was not a jolly good fellow. Those drafts are being reconsidered, and the British, at least, are doing their utmost to bring the ex-Kaiser to book, together with other chief offenders.

LAID TO REST

The funeral of the late Stephen H. Smith took place yesterday to Reid's cemetery. The Rev. S. C. Moore conducted the service at the home and Rev. Mr. McMullen at the grave. The bearers were Messrs. C. C. Atkins, Edward Naylor, S. Curry, George Ormond John Davis and James Pearson.

Miller's Worm Powders never fail They immediately attack the worms and expel them from the system They are complete in themselves, not only as a worm destroyer, but as a highly beneficial medicine for children, correcting weak digestion and restoring the debilitated system to healthfulness, without which the growth of the child will be retarded and its constitution weakened.

A World Language

On Feb. 20th the Lowell Centenary was celebrated in New York, and the event brought together what was probably the most notable gathering of British, Canadian, Australian and American men of letters and arts ever known in the history of the country.

The principal speaker was John Galsworthy, the well-known English novelist. Taking for his theme Lowell's feeling for the English tongue which he described as "perhaps the noblest vehicle of public thought that ever existed," Mr. Galsworthy asserted that one of the greatest results of the war had been "the promotion of our common tongue to the position of the universal language."

"The importance of the English-speaking people is now such," he said, "that the educated man in every country will perforce, as it were, acquire a knowledge of our speech. The second language problem, in my judgment, has been solved. Numbers of geographic and political accidents have decided a question which I think will never seriously be reopened, unless madness descends on us and we speakers of English fight among ourselves. That fate, I, at least, cannot see haunting the future."

There is little doubt that the common sense of mankind will soon demand a universal medium of communication, if not for literary purposes, at least for the facilitation of commerce and industry and all international interests. And if such a language ever is adopted it is practically certain that it will be the English, and this for many reasons In the first place, it is the native tongue of two hundred million people, and is understood and frequently used by scores of millions of other nationalities. Japan is giving to the study of English language and literature more time than to her own tongue, and the Japanese Foreign office now uses English in all its communications to its agents abroad It is now taught in all the higher schools, and many of the common schools of China, being a compulsory subject in many of the largest provinces. Its use in India keeps pace with the advancement of education, and will in time become, if not the venacular, at least the secondary language of all those teeming millions. At a meeting held in Calcutta a few years ago, attended by over a thousand representatives of the human family, many different tongues were spoken, but the one and only language which was the common medium of communication, in which all could make themselves understood, was English. It can be spoken by millions of natives in the British colonies in Africa and elsewhere. A great proportion of the educated classes in every country in Europe can use English fluently. It might be said to have become the established language of diplomacy and commerce in all parts of the world. It can, in fact, already claim to be almost a universal language, for it is said that a man who knows nothing but English can now travel all over the world and make himself understood wherever he goes.

That this must inevitably become the dominant language is as certain as that the Anglo-Saxon race will be —in fact now is—the dominant force in the world. It is conservatively estimated that when the sun of the twenty-first century rises, it will see ranged under the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes, seven or eight hundred million people speaking the Saxon tongue as their venacular; nothing else, will compel the peoples and the necessity of self-interest, if of every race to acquire at least a working knowledge of English.

But apart from the compulsion of Anglo-Saxon aggressiveness and ubiquity, our language is the most suitable for a universal medium because of its richness and wonderfully composite nature. It possess a remarkable capacity for absorption, and has drawn strength and vitality from almost every living language on the globe, to say nothing of those classed as "dead." All this has given it a wonderful flexibility, and made it the most perfect medium of expression that the world has ever seen. This is indicated by its enormous vocabulary, which now totals over four hundred thousand words, as compared with less than a hundred thousand German, eighty thousand Italian and sixty thousand French; while more new words are added every decade than the Spanish language contains.

And the English is not only the largest, the most pliable, the most comprehensive, it is also as Mr. Galsworthy says, "the noblest vehicle of human thought that ever existed." Stronger than the Roman, more flexible than the Greek, more eloquent than the French, sonorous as the Spanish, it is equally suitable for the poet, the philosopher, the orator, the merchant, the artisan The language of Shakespeare, and Milton, and Tennyson, and Macaulay and Bunyan, it enshrines the greatest and richest literature of all the ages. There is no shade of meaning, no subtility of thought for which it does not provide beautiful and adequate expression. It can be made to sound the deepest depths of philosophic concepts, or stir the heart with holiest emotions, or paint pictures that glow with all the colors of the sunset skies. It can burn with passion, or scorch with invective, or wither with scorn, or give almost perfect expression to the simplest joys, the deepest needs, the richest experiences of the human soul.

civilization around the earth—a mighty ever-expanding force for the betterment of the world. Yes, a universal speech mankind must have, and no where else can be found, or devised, a language so well adapted to humanity's needs, so perfect and comprehensive a vehicle of human thought and human aspiration, so hopeful a harbinger of universal brotherhood and peace.

"For stronger far than hosts that
march with battle-flags unfurled,
It goes with Freedom, Thought and
Truth to rouse and rule the
world."

THE CANADIAN

High Price of Chickens

Small Offering in Maple Syrup — Veal Easier

Chickens were almost turkeys on the market this morning as far as prices went. Some birds were held up to $2.15 each. One pair was offered at $3.75. These were fair sized specimens.

Eggs were a little easier, retailing at 37c and 38c. Buyers quote from 35c to 37.

Butter was disposed of at the uniform price of 58c per pound

Potatoes seemed not too plentiful The price was a little higher, namely $1.50 per bag.

A couple of large shoats were offered at $20 for the two. No others were offered today.

Apples remained unchanged at $1.50 and upwards per bushel.

Maple syrup was not as plentiful as might have been expected. It sold at 65c per quart, last week's figure.

Small maple sugar cakes have made their way to the market at 10c each.

Hay is steady, baled at $20 to $21 per ton and loose at $22.

The reign of sauerkraut at ten to a York shilling per quart is still supported by public taste.

Hides are quoted at 14c to 15c per pound.

Beef hindquarters are worth 18c wholesale.

Veal is a slow seller and plenty is offered. It brings 18c to 20c by the carcass.

Portrait Painting Same as Biography

Mr. Wyley Grier, Canada's Most Distinguished Painter of Portraits, Addresses Women's Canadian Club

That the great portrait painter actually writes biography in the picture he paints, was the opinion expressed by Mr. Wyley Grier, of Toronto, Canada's great portrait artist, in an admirable address delivered at the high school assembly room, last night before the Women's Canadian Club. The portrait painter, Mr. Grier further stated, must therefore be a persistent student of psychology and an interpreter of character.

Though the lecture lasted two hours there were no uninteresting periods. The greater part of the lecture was taken up with screen reproductions of the work of the great artists and many amusing anecdotes, descriptions and interpretations of characteristics of the various schools, enlivened the discourse.

Painting, Mr. Grier stated was a comparatively modern art, while the art of sculpture extended to remote antiquity. Paintings had been discovered in the homes of ancient Pompeii but they were not of great merit. Oil painting was the discovery of the Van Eyck brothers, two Flemish painters who flourished in the 14th century.

Holbein, another famous Dutch painter, was the father of modern portrait painting. He and his disciples, Van Dyck, Rubens, and Rembrandt introduced portrait painting into England where the art is associated with the great names of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough and G. T. Watts. Since the time of Reynolds the English had been preeminent in portraiture.

Mr. Grier then illustrated by lantern slides the distinctive features of the various schools, not the faddist types of Impressionist and Cubist.

Mrs. Bell, vice president of the club performed the duties of chairwoman, while, at the conclusion, a hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mrs. S. D. Lazier and Mrs. J. F. Wills and endorsed by the audience.

Asthma Can be Cured. Its suffering is as needless as it is terrible to endure. After its many years of relief of the most stubborn cases no sufferer can doubt the perfect effectiveness of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Comfort of body and peace of mind return with its use and nights of sound sleep come back for good. Ask your druggist