

SCHOOL FEUD AT PORTSMOUTH

Miss Alice Waldron Claims That She Was Assaulted on Thursday.

AN UNFORTUNATE EPISODE

ACTION HAS BEEN THREATENED AGAINST THE TEACHER.

The Cause of the Difficulty Was the Lack of Discipline—Reconciliation Is Hoped For By Villagers. Bitter antagonism is rife in the Portsmouth public school as the result of a feud which has been developing during the past few months between the teacher, Miss Alice Waldron, who entered upon her duties at Easter, and the pupils of the school.

A crucial point has been reached in the controversy following an unfortunate episode which occurred on Thursday morning when the teacher claims that she was assaulted and her duties interfered with by two pupils, Ross and Eva Waller, residing on Union street.

At the school on Friday morning Miss Waldron was seen by a Whig representative and she was persuaded to present her side of the case. She stated that one of the pupils in question, Ross Waller, had been causing her much worry because of insubordination and impertinence. This became intolerable on Thursday morning and she threatened to apply the strap. When an effort was made to do this the young lad's sister called upon him to resist it. Apparently he followed this advice, and Miss Waldron claims that while the young boy held her, his sister attempted to wrest the strap from her. In this she was unsuccessful, but in the scuffle the girl was struck in the face with the strap and the sleeve of her middie blouse was torn. Miss Waldron explained that this was purely unintentional and that she was quite prepared to apologise before the school to Eva Waller.

An Apology Refused. The teacher stated that the girl's father went to Inspector Truscott and notified him that the dispute could be settled amicably if Miss Waldron would apologise. This she asserted she would only be too glad to do, and she also said that she had gone to the girl's home for this purpose before school on Friday morning, but that she was not admitted.

While in conversation with the Whig, Eva Waller brought a letter from George Hunter, J.P., notifying Miss Waldron that the case had been put in his hands for adjustment, and that if it could be settled peacefully he would require that the teacher should pay fifty cents for the torn blouse and seventy cents for the costs of court. Miss Waldron offered an apology to Eva Waller in the school building on Friday morning but it was not accepted.

Asked what were her intentions towards settling the dispute, Miss Waldron stated that she was unprepared to say just what she would do. After Ross Waller had been dismissed from the class, he went to his home, and his mother went to the school house evidently to get an explanation. She did not gain admittance, however, and Miss Waldron feels that if she were to take the matter into the courts she would be upheld in allowing no interference in the execution of her duties. She is loath to take action, however, and stated that she would seek advice from the justice of the peace on Friday afternoon.

The Waller's Version. The Whig also interviewed Mrs. Waller and her daughter after seeing Miss Waldron. Mrs. Waller stated that while Miss Waldron was speaking to her about some work on Thursday morning, her brother was under the impression that she might be speaking to him. He called out: "Are you speaking to me?", whereupon Miss Waldron advanced towards him and was going to strap him. Immediately his sister urged him "not to take it," as she expressed it, and he resisted.

Eva Waller also said that the teacher had called her a pig and that she had also used that epithet at the beginning of her duties. The girl answered that she wasn't a pig and that she would like the teacher to understand that neither she nor her brother were pigs. Thereupon both left the school and have not returned.

The Whig representative also attended the opening of the school on Friday morning and there were about

thirty pupils in attendance. Naturally enough they were not the incarnation of angelic behaviour, for school pupils seldom are, and they sang three verses of "God Save the King" very heartily. Afterward the scripture was read and the work of the day was continued.

A Difficult School. Miss Waldron is the fourth teacher who has been engaged by the Portsmouth trustees during the session and difficulty has been met with in maintaining discipline. Miss Waldron stated that she had only been able to teach arithmetic and spelling owing to the trouble that she had experienced in securing order in the classes.

From conversations with other pupils on Friday morning, it was ascertained that the basic cause of the trouble is the fact that Miss Waldron is a member of the International Bible School Association, and this has prejudiced many of the people against her because of the attitude of the so-called Russellites to the prosecution of the war. The pupils stated that many of their comrades had left school and that they had not learned very much.

Speaking with a prominent resident of Portsmouth on Friday morning the Whig was informed that for a long time it has been very difficult to secure discipline in the school, especially in the upper forms, in which Miss Waldron is the teacher. The windows in the school have been broken by the boys, and the educational facilities have not been fully utilized.

The episode that occurred on Thursday is a most unfortunate one and is regretted by everyone. The Whig was impressed as much by Mrs. Waller and her daughter as by Miss Waldron. Both appeared to be sincere in their convictions, and it seems that the best way out of the difficulty is to secure more consideration for the teacher. Discipline must be maintained in every school, and it is the duty of the teacher to see that her orders are obeyed. Any complaint that the pupils have should be made to those in authority and the law should not be taken in hand by the pupils.

Miss Waldron has been in frail health for some time, and it may be necessary for her to give up her position as a result of advice given by Dr. E. C. D. MacCallum that the strain may be too much for her to bear.

The village of Portsmouth is much excited over the episode and everyone is hoping that some settlement will be made in the near future by the Board of Trustees.

THE SHIPPING LOSSES ARE CUT IN HALF.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Washington, June 7.—Senator Swanson, acting chairman of the committee, after a conference with navy heads today declared that the Allied naval forces have destroyed sixty per cent of all German submarines constructed and that they have cut the shipping losses in half.

NAVAL AND AERIAL OPERATIONS DESCRIBED

The British Have Been Busy—Two Machines Interned in Holland.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, June 7.—A review covering naval aerial operations during the period from June 3rd to June 5th is published by the Admiralty. It says that the following military objectives: Zeebrugge, Ostend, Bruges and Thourout Railway Junction. Large quantities of heavy bombs were dropped in the course of aerial fighting two enemy machines were destroyed and three driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

In home waters during the same period escort duties and anti-submarine patrole were carried out. Submarines were sighted and attacked and enemy mines located on several occasions. A squadron of large seaplanes carried out long range reconnaissance over the North Sea. A large formation of the military machines was met and engaged, resulting in two enemy machines being shot down. On the return journey two of our machines were forced to alight close to the Dutch coast owing to engine trouble. They have been interned.

NOT TO OPPOSE MINISTERS.

Profound Followers Make Announcement—Election to Decide.

Toronto, June 7.—The following statement was issued at the meeting of the Liberal members of the Legislature in regard to the two by-elections of E. York and N.E. Toronto: On account of the present serious condition of the war, we do not deem it wise to oppose the Ministers of Education and Agriculture. At the same time we recognize the fact that the ultimate decision rests with the voters in the ridings, who have a right to exercise their own unbiased discretion as to whether or not there should be opposition.

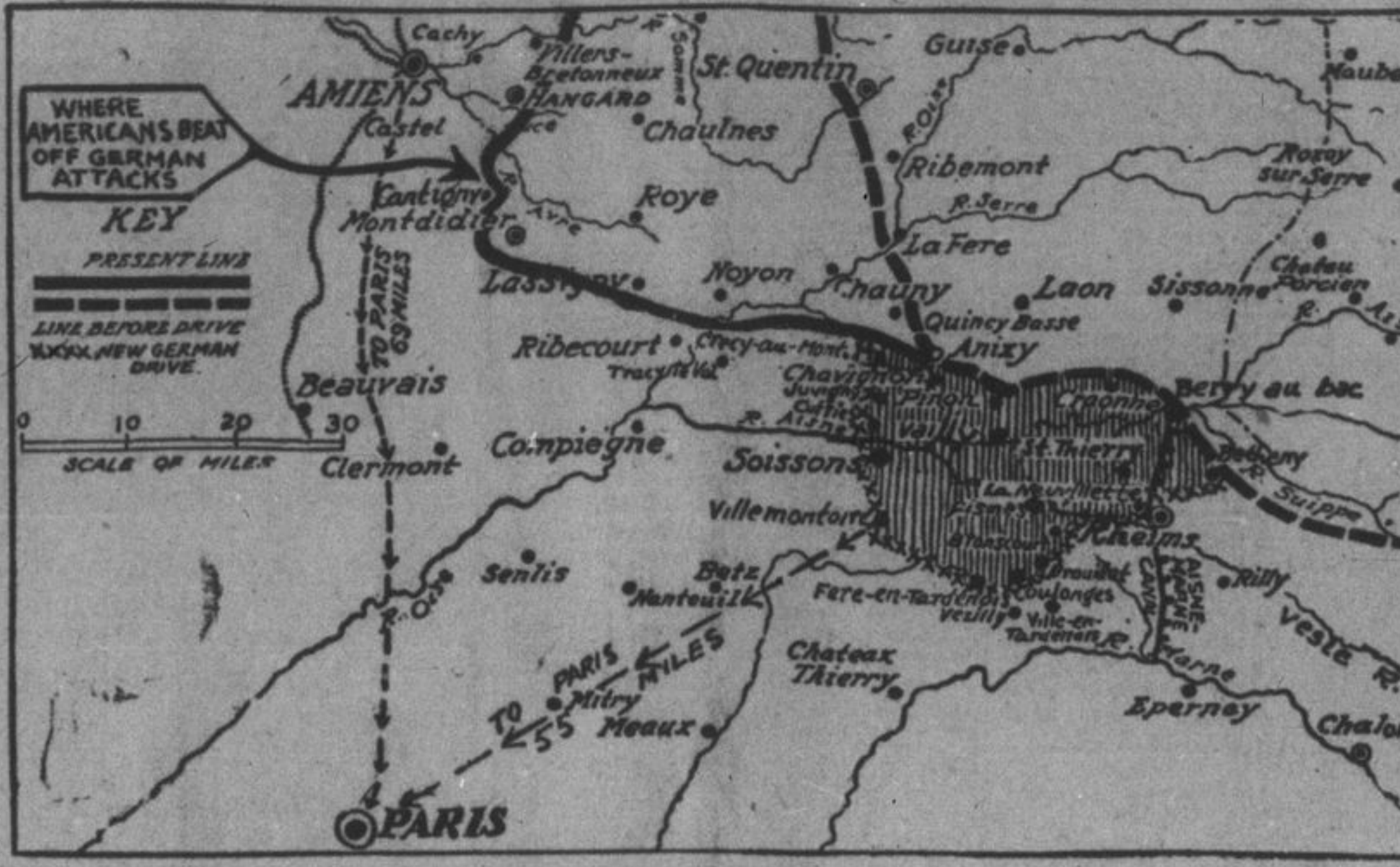
We also desire to express our disappointment at the announcement made by Dr. Cody that he intends to continue his ministerial work as well as head of the Department of Education. We are strongly of the opinion that the position of Minister of Education in this province is of sufficient importance to require the undivided time of any one man.

The 100,000 men whom the Government were authorized to draft under the Military Service Act are likely to be in hand by August.

WHIG CONTENTS

- 1.—School Feud at Portsmouth; Second Phase of Drive Ends; Searching for Submarine.
2.—Arrives at Penitentiary; Incidents of the Day.
3.—Conference in Dublin; Telegraphic News.
4.—Editorial: Rippling Rhymes.
5.—Orange Grand Lodge.
6.—Eastern Ontario News.
7.—Announcements: The Forum.
8.—Military: Theatrical.
9.—Music in the Home; Conference Station.
10.—Who and Who Changed; Talking It Over; War Gardens.
11.—News from the Countrywide.
12.—In World of Sport.

EXTENSION OF THE GERMAN DRIVE TOWARD THE MARNE



SECOND PHASE OF DRIVE ENDS

The German General Advance Has Been Brought to a Standstill.

FRENCH TAKE INITIATIVE AND CONTINUE TO PRESS BACK ENEMY GROUPS.

American Marines Capture Torcy and Drive Their Way Into Douresches, Northwest of Chateau Thierry.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, June 7.—The battle news makes it clear that the second phase of the Grand German offensive has ended. The great attacks on the Noyon-Rheims line which began on May 27th, have been replaced by local fighting in isolated sectors. The Germans in these are far from gaining fresh ground and have lost some. For the last two days their general advance has been brought to a standstill. The French indeed appear to have taken the initiative and continue to press back enemy groups.

French experts declare that the arrival of French reserves is responsible for present equilibrium which, however, they do not expect to remain permanent. Their views differ widely on the question of when and where the Germans will make a fresh effort, but they agree that the scope for surprise tactics on the part of the enemy is being more and more restricted. It is pointed out that the liveliness recently reported on other parts of the front must not be regarded as indicating that a blow is imminent there. It is more likely that the enemy having failed to break through as he hoped is now taking a breathing spell to collect his forces.

ALLIES GAINING GROUND.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, June 7.—American troops fighting on the main battle front have gained ground on the line of Torcy-Belleau and Bourchesches, west of Chateau Thierry, the War Office announced in today's statement. West of Noyon and north of Montdidier in Picardy area, local operations by the French were successful and prisoners were taken.

American marines, who began the second attack on the German lines late yesterday, captured the village of Torcy and drove their way into Bourchesches northwest of Chateau Thierry. This morning they were holding Torcy in face of repeated counter-attacks and were pushing back the Germans through the streets of Bourchesches. Virtually all their objectives in this attack were attained.

In the fighting north of the Aisne the French captured the village of Le Port, west of Fontenoy. On the Marne front northwest of Chateau Thierry, French troops captured the village of Vincy. The French also recaptured Hill 204 between the Marne and Rheims. British troops regained a footing in the village of Bligny, inflicting large losses on the enemy.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK FOR CROPS.

(Copenhagen, June 7.—The Extrabladet in a special from Stockholm says that the prospects for a crop of Sweden are already very serious in consequence of the long drought, but on Monday a cold wave swept the country. In the southern part of the country, where it was five to seven degrees below, potatoes, peas and beans were destroyed and grain and fruit seriously hurt. This, of course, in the present circumstances means nothing less than disaster to the country.

NEWSPAPERMAN DEAD.

Hamilton, June 7.—William J. Booth, of the Spectator editorial staff, died yesterday, aged forty-nine years. Before coming to Hamilton ten years ago he was employed as a reporter on the St. Catharines papers.

PHILIP ROACH, KITCHENER, A DESSERTER.

Philip Roach, Kitchener, a deserter, was sentenced to two years in penitentiary.

REPRISALS UPON GERMAN OFFICERS

The British Government Makes Definite Threat Regarding Prisoners.

London, June 7.—The sentence passed by a German court-martial in March on several British officers who were prisoners-of-war at Clautal has called from the British Government a definite threat of reprisals. The following announcement was made on the subject in the House of Commons: "In the opinion of His Majesty's Government the sentence of seven months' imprisonment passed by the German authorities on these officers for an action, which was incidental to an attempt to escape, is in direct contravention of paragraph 16 of the Hague agreement. The Netherlands Minister at Berlin has been requested to take any action possible to secure a reduction of the sentences and to inform the German Government that His Majesty's Government will be forced to interpret this paragraph in a manner similar to that in which it has been interpreted by the German authorities in this case unless the latter gives an assurance that such breaches of the agreement shall not recur."

WAR TIDINGS.

German papers now admit that the offensive has been halted by the Allies. The British freighter Harpathian was sunk off Virginia Capes Thursday by a German submarine. British attacks on the bombed Rhine cities on Thursday with good effect. On the night of June 5th nineteen enemy planes were brought down. The artillery struggle was livelier on both sides of the Brenta and portions of the Italian front on Thursday. The Italian War Office announced that General Sir William Robertson, chief of the eastern command and former chief of the Imperial staff, has been appointed to command the forces in Great Britain. Capt. Ray, of the schooner Joel Cook, now in an Atlantic port, reports what he believes to have been a German supply ship off the Virginia Capes on May 25th. She was masquerading as a neutral trader.

MONOTONOUS VICTORIES.

Germans So Weary of Celebrating They Crave Peace. Amsterdam, June 7.—A Copenhagen newspaper agrees that all German newspapers are joining in urging a peace offensive, realizing that the German cause is hopeless unless they secure peace with the western powers. They say Germany's present position is the summit of its possibilities and the internal situation of the Central Powers is increasingly critical, and the attitude of the workmen even menacing. The Arbeiter Zeitung says the great victory is unable to make a speedy peace, and the people are weary of celebrating victories. The Kreuz Zeitung started the agitation, the Frankfurter Zeitung approves it, and says the Allied statesmen must be swept away like the Tsar if they continue to not recognize their German victor.

INDIANS ON WARPATH.

Two White Farmers Shot in Anti-Draft Riot. Muskogee, Okla., June 7.—Anti-draft riots are reported to have broken out among the Creek Indians in Southern Oklahoma county and the Henrietta Home Guards, accompanied by about 100 civilians, have left for the scene of the rioting. A stamping ground, scene of the Crazy Snake Rebellion, where it is said about 500 Indians are gathered. Two white farmers are reported to have been shot by the Indians.

NOTHING VITAL LOST.

In any case, nothing of first-class importance has been lost. The Allied front has not been broken. The roads to Paris, toward which the offensive was turned on the third day, are nearly indefensible, but the road to Chalons is barred. The plateau between the Aisne and the Ourcq stand like bastions of a vast fortress. Chateau Thierry is lost, and the German railway and the high road are locally interrupted, but the Marne and the Paris road beside it are covered.

ENEMY'S OBJECT KNOWN.

Finally, the enemy has engaged fifty divisions of his reserves in this battle and many of them have suffered very heavily. Foch Method Unrevealed—A Big Advantage to Allies. Rome, June 7.—The Allies have so often been surprised that this no longer ought to be possible, said General Corral, commenting upon the situation on the western front. He added: "The enemy's manoeuvre is now known. That of Foch is still unknown. Austenitz, Arolo, Maréngo and other famous battles were won when they were believed to have been definitely lost. What must be considered is the fact that the Germans can dispose altogether throughout the western front of 200 divisions, whereas the Allies are concentrated in the Champagne. Therefore, the Allies must be extremely prudent and calm to avoid the deplorable surprise, while public opinion must abstain from exercising any pressure on the direction of operations."

PULPIT MUST BE ATTRACTIVE.

Ottawa, June 7.—At a meeting of the congregation of Knox Presbyterian church, it was decided to dispense with the paid soloist from July 1st. The feeling of those present was that the money expended in this way did not serve to attract people to church, and that there was no return for the investment. Several who voiced their views said the pulpit must be the attraction.

NOTHING VITAL HAS BEEN LOST

Germany, Fighting Against Time, Has Not Attained Much Success.

GEN. FOCH HAS DONE WELL

ATTEMPTS BY ENEMY TO SUPPORT ATTACK ALONG OUR CO.

The Allied Commander-in-Chief Has Beaten the Enemy For Third Time in Two And a Half Months.

London, June 7.—G. H. Perris, with the French Armies, writes: Since yesterday morning a marked pause has fallen on the battlefield, no action of more than local significance being reported. This fact in itself is certainly significant. It may mean only a momentary arrest, due to the necessity of refilling the German ranks after the heavy losses of the preceding two days, or it may mean a larger interval like that which occurred on the Montdidier front at exactly the same period after the beginning of the offensive—the tenth day. It would be idle to speculate as between these hypotheses, but every man's thoughts must be strained toward the future. There are some things bearing upon it that may be confidently said. The first is that, long or short, any pause in the enemy's adventure is a sign of weakness on his part and an advantage to us. Germany is fighting against time. The superiority she gained from the East is passing. The power of surprise had been her greatest asset. After that everything depends for her on speed in the exploitation of success, and every delay is a loss.

FOCH DISPLAYS GREAT SKILL.

The next thing to remark is the great skill with which General Foch has pursued what may be called provisional Fabian strategy. With surprise and superior reserve in the hands of the enemy, he has had to face a situation of the most extreme difficulty. To weaken other parts of our front prematurely in order to defeat the Aisne would have invited a fresh blow in those other parts. Two needs rose supreme; that of economizing men so as to hasten the day when we shall have the superiority of forces necessary to victory and that of barring the road of the enemy toward every vital objective. These objects have been attained, and it should turn out that the third act of his offensive is finished this will mean that with all the unquestionable ability and daring of the German General Staff, Foch has beaten them when the third time in two and a half months of their maximum power.

AMERICANS FLOCKING TO THE WESTERN FRONT

Ultimate Triumph of Entente Ensured by U.S. Soldiers, at Whom Germans Sneered.

London, June 7.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail with the American army in France says: "Troops fresh from the United States continue to arrive with regularity and in numbers more than sufficient to justify renewed confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Entente. The Americans at this moment are distributed over a very wide front indeed.

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RECEIVING PROTESTS OVER IMPORT BAN

Auto, Art and Fruit and Vegetable Dealers Especially Hit.

Ottawa, June 7.—The War Trade Board has received a shoal of telegrams from all parts of Canada today asking for further information and interpretation of the new emergency regulations, or entering protests against the banning of some of the items included in the list of prohibited imports. Complaints come chiefly from automobile dealers, art dealers and fruit and vegetable exchanges, who say business arrangements have been somewhat rudely upset.

SEARCHING FOR SUBMARINE BASE

Which is Supposed to Exist on the United States Coast.

ALSO LOOKING FOR SPIES

SUPPOSED TO BE IN COMMUNICATION WITH U-BOATS.

United States Passion is Intensified By the Bringing of the War to its Doors.

Washington, June 7.—The navy is making a search for a possible secret German submarine base on its coast. The waters around the Virginia Capes are believed to have been well charted by the Germans when the cargo submarine Deutschland was here. One great danger remaining in the situation is that the U-boats still have untouched a supply of torpedoes to use on big craft. All their victims so far have been sunk by other means.

The location of the raiders off the Virginia Capes, on the other hand, leads some Navy Department officials to believe that the submarines may have taken up a position in that region in belief that there, in the path of trans-Atlantic travel, richer prizes in the form of large cargo or passenger-carrying vessels, or perhaps a transport, might be obtainable.

A Search For Spies. Lewes, Del., June 7.—Secret service men have started a search for spies who are believed to be active along the Delaware Capes in communication with the German submarines. One U-boat, according to stories told by seamen who were captured and held prisoner aboard, had wireless communication with some point, and it is believed that some have been in touch with Prussian agents ashore. A concealed radio station is being hunted. A woman is suspected of being involved. The port of Lewes has been ordered closed for twenty-four hours.

Sunk By Gunfire. A Cuban Port, June 7.—A steamer arriving here reported that at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, 19 persons had been picked up 38 miles south of New York, near where their ships, two American schooners, were sunk by gunfire from a German submarine. The people were in a small gasoline launch when found. The next day the vessel halted a steamer bound for an American port and transferred the victims to her.

U. S. Passion Intensified. Annapolis, Md., June 7.—"Germany, by bringing the war to the doors of the United States through submarine activity, has not frightened the American people, but has intensified the fire of our passion, and has brought home to us the need of strength and more strength so that the enemy may be more quickly and more thoroughly stripped of his arrogance," the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, told the graduating class of the United States Naval Academy at the annual commencement yesterday.

THE CIVIL SERVANTS MUST WORK TILL 5

War Time Adds Business, and Daylight Saving Helps Matters.

Ottawa, June 7.—Civil servants in Ottawa who started on Monday last to follow the precedent of other years, and joyfully left their offices at four o'clock, thinking the early release would prevail for the summer months as usual, have been rudely disillusioned. The cabinet has passed an order in council requiring all offices to keep open until five o'clock as usual, and as a result there is much grumbling among the five thousand odd employees of the Government at the Capital. The Government takes the view that in war time and with daylight-saving in effect, there is no reason why its employees should not work until five o'clock in the afternoon. They will still have the longer daylight hours for their garden plots and picnics, and the increased Government work of war times can be done without any undue staff increases.

THE FUTURE ODDS FAVOR THE ALLIES.

With the French Armies at the Marne, June 7.—The enemy now finds his way barred by a line which he cannot hope to break without the medium of heavy artillery, which, as yet, he has not had time to bring up.

Within a very few days, the present battle between the Aisne and the Marne must be expected to reopen with great violence than ever, but the odds will be in favour of the Allies, as the surprise phase is past. This will be the bloodiest summer Europe has ever known.