

## BRAVE YOUNG SOLDIER DROWNED AT KAPUSKASING

PTE. A. W. V. THOMPSON WAS TO  
HAVE JOINED THE 170TH  
BATTALION TO-DAY.

"And we expected him back to-morrow, but not in the way he is coming."

In a pathetic, tear-choked voice, Mrs. A. R. Thompson of 184 Bartlett avenue last night uttered the above words in telling the story of the death of her son, Pte. Albert William Victor Thompson, a young nineteen-year-old Toronto soldier, who met his death in a drowning accident at Kapuskasing Internment Camp on May 24.

"We haven't received any particulars of the accident," continued Mrs. Thompson, "only just a brief official communication from headquarters informing us that he was drowned. His body will be brought to Toronto on the noon train from there, and he will be buried with military honors. Until to-morrow we shall not know just how the end came."

Young Thompson, despite his years, was a thorough soldier. Even before the present war broke out, when he was just seventeen years of age, he applied for enlistment in the 8th Mississauga Horse Regiment for home service, but was rejected. A year ago last March he again applied and was accepted and sent to Kapuskasing to train with the guard at the camp. It had been his intention to proceed overseas with the 75th Battalion, but, as luck would have it, he slipped almost on the eve of the departure of the battalion and sustained a badly sprained ankle. Transferred to the 170th Battalion, the new Mississauga unit, he remained at the camp on account of the recent uprisings of the inmates.

Thompson was born here just nineteen years ago. He had a great fondness for horses, as his parents had kept one since he was a small boy, and it was this trait of character that led him to enlist with the cavalry. His father, Mr. A. R. Thompson, went overseas with the first contingent, and so far has not been wounded.

before we caught them at it, so now, to protect ourselves, we feel obliged to exert our right of search."

### Abused Dye Arrangement.

Lord Robert amplified his recent statement in the House of Commons, when he said that Great Britain would be obliged to deny the request of the United States that cargoes of dyestuffs from Germany be permitted through as a relief to the dyestuff industry in America. "Our answer to America's request must be no," he said. "When we agreed over a year ago to allow two cargoes of dyestuffs through from Germany to America it was stipulated by America and Germany that these cargoes go in exchange for a cargo of cotton from America to Germany which had been contracted for before March, 1915. The matter was allowed to run along by Germany and the United States, until finally American shipments for

Germany came over, and we permitted them to go through to Germany, presuming they were intended in exchange for dyestuffs. But it developed later that Germany paid for the cotton cargoes in cash, while not shipping dyestuffs."