TORPEDOING OF THE LUSITANIA.

Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, the well-known millionaire sportsman, who was a passenger on the ill-fated Lusitania. (N.I.)

The scene at the Queenstown Railway Station—survivors booking for home.

Mr. John Ayala, Cuban Consul, Liverpool. He wore a picturesque robe of light brown colour, and his strikingly foreign appearance made him a remarkable-looking personage.

A violent hater of Germany—M. Abramowitz, 34 Rue St. Annes, Paris, a Russian, who has given his house in Paris for a hospital for the Allies. In his right hand he holds the tri-colour, and on his arm hangs the cork jacket that saved his life.

CAPTAIN W. T. TURNER,
the commander of the Lusitania, who is amongst the saved.

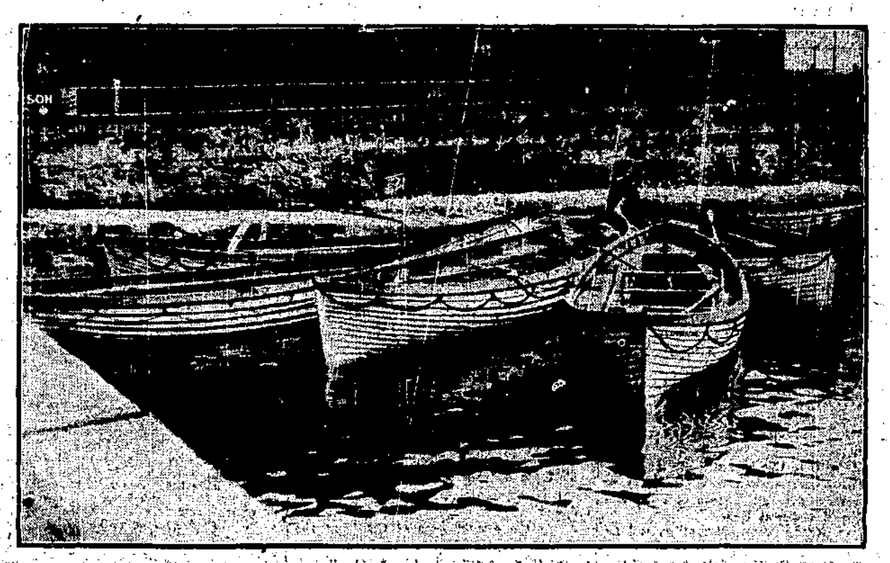
Firemen Survivors.

The man with the grey moustache in the centre of the picture is Toner, a fireman. He had been a hand on the Titanic, was in the wreck of the Empress of Ireland, and lastly the Lusitania.

Re-united and Happy.

A frightful ordeal.

MR. R. LEITH,
who was the chief wireless operator on the Lusitania. (Topical).



All that is left of the Lusitania—a few of her boats.

JOHN DAVIS,
the bos'un of the Lusitania. Many told of his undaunted heroism. He set a great example. With his pipe between his teeth, calmly smoking, he walked along the boat deck releasing the lifeboats. In the end he was working by himself, for the waters threatened, as the ship was going down rapidly, but he worked on undaunted. "The last I saw of the grittiest of men," said Mr. Ernest Cowper, "was old John working away as the waters flowed around his feet, and the instant after seemed to have swallowed him up, for the ship had gone. His bravery, grit, and magnificent work," said Mr. Cowper, "saved hundreds."

THE HERO OF THE SHIP.

A LOOTED LIBRARY.

TRAPPIST TREASURES STOLEN

GERMAN VANDALISM.

Before the war, says a Belgian correspondent in the "Times," I spent nearly two years in cataloguing the library of the Trappist monks at Bouillon; and now I am informed by an eye-witness that the library has been looted and nearly all its rarest treasures have been carried off into Germany. Some account of Bouillon and of what it has lost may be of interest to the educated public in England, whose soldiers are helping to redress the wrongs of my country.

Bouillon, a place of about 3,000 inhabitants, with its mountains and woods and the romantic ruin of the castle of the leader of the First Crusade which make it one of the loveliest spots in the Ardennes, used to be a favourite resort for holiday-makers, and for many years it had a peaceful existence until the storm burst so near it in the eventful times of 1870.

Southward from the old ruined castle, close to the French frontier is the modern and magnificent Chateau des Anerois, which belonged to the late Count and Countess of Flanders, the parents of the valorous King Albert, who passed many summer days of his youth at this Royal residence. On the northern side is a more unassuming dwelling-house, La Ferme de Cordemois. It was in this time-worn Farm of Cordemois that the French Trappist Monks had founded a provisional monastery some 10 or 12 years ago. The old farm stands half-way up a wooded hill, in the shadow of ancient trees, a spot of extraordinary quietude and peace.

In this spot, when the French Government promulgated the last Law of the Convents, by which all the religious Orders were threatened with expulsion from France, the Trappists of Notre Dame des Neiges, in the Department of Lozere, decided to settle themselves, counting on finding here at least tranquility.

The Abbey of Notre Dame des Neiges possessed a famous library, of more than 20,000 volumes, and nearly all these books were sent to Cordemois.

There were precious incunabuli of St. Benedict, St. Bernard, Tritheius, and others; amongst them a splendid Cistercian "Breviarium," dated 1493, and a "Platinae Historici liber de Vita Christi: ac, Pontificum, omnium," dated 1485, by Barth. Sacchi da Piadena, called Platina, who died from the plague in Rome in 1481, and wrote this, almost the first, History of the Popes, by order of Sixtus IV. But the most beautiful and best preserved of the incunabula was the Commentary, "in quartum librum sententiarum," of Joannes Duns Scotus, printed in Italy in 1474. The printing of this book, in Gothic letters, with the initials hand-coloured in red, blue, and gold, was exceptionally fine.

The most important section of the library was devoted to the History of Religious Orders, and especially to that of the Benedictine Order and its affiliated branches, like the Camaldules, the Carthusians, the Cluniacians, and above all the Cistercians or Trapists, whose Order is the most vigorous offshoot of the Benedictines. About a thousand volumes on this subject had been patiently gathered, the principal of which were the works of Bacceti, Bivarius, Boscius, Bucelinus, Bulteau, Calmet, Cassiarius, Erhardt, Felibien, Germain, Gustinoani, Haelten, Henriquez, Jongelin, Maurique, Morotius, Pez, Ranbeck, Abbot Ranee, Ruinart, Stenelius, Ventimiglia, Villefore, and Yppes. Here were the "Historiae Abbatiae Cassinensis," by Dom Erasmo Gattula, O.S.B., four folio volumes with numerous figures; the "Historie des Ordres Monastiques, Religieux, et Militaires," by P. Heylot, called "Pere Hippolyte," Paris, 1714, a very curious work in eight volumes 4to., containing fine engravings representing the various clothings of all monks, friars, nuns, and sisters; the "Acta Sanctorum Ordinis O. Benedicti," by Dom J. Mabillon, the "Annals Ordinis S. Benedicti," by the same author, and all the other works of this famous Benedictine Order: "Historia rei literariae Ordinis Sancti Benedicti," by Dom Magnacld Ziegelbauer, O.S.B.; and the "Monasticon Anglicanum," by R. Dodsworth and G. Dugdale, a finely illustrated work.

All these books reached Cordemois in a mass, and the Abbot asked me to put them in order. I arranged the whole according to Melvil Dewey's decimal classification. But, as the Trappists wished to build a suitable monastery in place of the decaying farm, and as they were in want of money, they decided to sell some of the books. A special catalogue of about 2,700 of the best pieces was printed and was ready a few weeks before the outbreak of the war. Many thousands of francs were sunk in it. Then came the war. Selling the books became impossible, and most of the Trappists had to join the French Army.

Shortly after the invasion of Belgium by the Germans, Bouillon and its environs were occupied by French troops. On Friday, August 21, 1914, a big French Army passed through Bouillon. On Saturday, August 22, occurred the battle of Maissin, where about 12,000 Germans were killed. On Sunday, August 23, took place the retreat of the French Army, retiring to Sedan, where they took an admirable revenge for the battle of 1870. On Monday, August 24, in the morning, the General commanding the French Army informed Mr. Hunin, Burgomaster, and proprietor of the Hotel de la Poste, that it would be prudent for everyone to leave Bouillon.

Publicity to this appalling warning was immediately given by ringing the bells throughout the town. A furious coming and going filled the streets, and people fled, abandoning their homes with all their contents. A few hours later the Germans entered the place. As usual, the abandoned houses were plundered. Wines, beer, spirits, and bedding were the first things seized by the invaders. Then houses were rifled, and pictures and art treasures of every kind carried off and sent to Germany; and, alas! the Monks' library was looted, as I was informed by a witness, of nearly all its rarest and most valuable contents. It is only one detail, one small incident, in the universal robbery and spoliation to which Belgium has been subjected; but it is a pathetic and characteristic one.

TRAWLER TORPEDOED.

CREW SAVED

London, Saturday.

A trawler was torpedoed and sunk off Coquet Island, Northumberland, this morning. The crew was saved.

TIPPERARY FARMER'S AFFAIRS.

ACTION TO SET ASIDE A DEED.

(From Our Correspondent).

In the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Ross, the case of Thomas Ryan v. Sarah Ryan, John Breen, Ellen Ryan, and Mary Ryan, by their guardian, Bridget Ryan, was concluded. The plaintiff, who is a farmer at Cloncoulty, Goold's Cross, County Tipperary, sought to have a deed bearing date the 19th April, rectified. The defendant, Sarah Ryan, is the wife of the plaintiff. John Breen, of Ballinabinch, is her brother, and the two other defendants are minor children of the plaintiff and the defendant. The statement of claim set out that an arrangement was made by which the plaintiff was to vest the entire of his property in John Breen, in trust for plaintiff for life, and in the event of his wife surviving him, then in trust for her, and after her death for the children of the marriage. An indenture of settlement was drawn up for execution, and was duly executed by the parties on 9th April, 1915. The plaintiff now pleaded that the indenture did not carry out the original arrangement, inasmuch as it did not reserve to him a life estate in the property. He said the settlement was not explained to him before its execution, and that he signed it in the belief that it reserved to him a life estate. He now asked to have the deed rectified by restoring to him a life interest in the lands and chattels and by deleting the clause giving his wife control of the lands and premises, and the rents and profits pending a sale. The defences filed were traversas of the alleged causes of action, and that the plaintiff knew what he was doing.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Serjeant Matheson and Mr. Swayne (instructed by Mr. L. J. Ryan).

For Mrs Ryan and John Breen—Mr Carrigan, K.C., and Mr Sealy (instructed by Mr. William Frewen).

For the minor defendants—Mr. Marnan (instructed by Messrs. Little and Cullen).

Having heard the evidence,

Mr. Justice Ross, in delivering judgment, said this was not an action to set aside a deed on the ground of fraud. Nobody alleged fraud on the part of Mrs Regan or on the part of Mr Frewen, the solicitor. Serjeant Matheson was instructed to say that it was inconsequence of an unfortunate marriage plaintiff was driven into drunken habits. His Lordship felt it right for him to say that the charge was wholly unsustainable. There was nothing whatever in the conduct of this lady to render her responsible for her husband's misconduct. She was a woman of refinement, of a well-cultivated mind, and although coming from the same class as her husband, these were things to which he would attach little importance, but which were offensive to her. The farm, which was worth probably £1,600, was thrown away by him for £450—a bargain made in a ditch over a bottle of whiskey. Before the deed was drawn up there was time to discuss the whole affair. The parties were not taken by surprise. John Breen had proved a most capable trustee. If the farm had been left to plaintiff he would have been involved in ruin. His Lordship was not influenced by the argument which counsel threw at judges and juries in such cases as these—that the person should not be allowed to make a pauper of himself, liable to be thrown out on the roads. Plaintiff knew he would be thrown out. His Lordship held there was no ground for this action, and he held that the defendants succeeded in establishing their case. Accordingly he dismissed the action with costs.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

"LEST WE FORGET."

Sir—In your advertising columns to-day I see a notice headed "Remember Belgium," "Belgian Red Cross," "Funds Urgently Needed." This has appeared twice before. Beneath is a list of donations totalling about £8 8s. What can be the meaning of this insignificant result? Are we indeed forgetting Belgium while she is still in her agony? Are we forgetting that her brave sons are being stricken down by hundreds daily, that the ambulance and hospital service is inadequate, and that even when convalescent they have no homes to which they can return to recuperate? Are we forgetting these things, or, if we remember them, are the financial resources of the South of Ireland exhausted? I notice that the banks are still open, and motor cars and cycles are not infrequent on the South Mall. I hope that many who read this can still afford a shilling or half-a-crown for brave Belgium, but if they pass on to the next item in the paper and forget all about it, the money will not be sent, therefore to such I say, "Don't Forget," but make up your mind while reading this letter that you will go out, get a P.O., and post it to Mr. James B. M'Mullen, J.P., 30, South Mall, to-night. To those gentlemen who may read it in their arm-chairs with a cheque book conveniently at hand (say in the top drawer of the writing table) the matter is even simpler. My only advice to them is to "Do it now."

—I am yours, etc.,

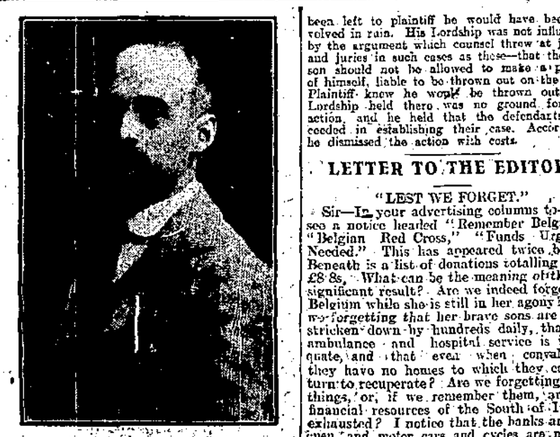
"PHOENIX."

KITCHENER'S ARMY.

ULSTER DIVISION.

Belfast, Saturday.

The Ulster Division of Lord Kitchener's army was inspected at Belfast to-day by Major-General Sir Hugh M'Calmont. 17,000 troops paraded and the review, which took place in beautiful weather, was witnessed by many thousand spectators, including Sir Edward and Lady Carson. Afterwards the division, which included among its officers seven members of Parliament, marched through gaily decorated streets to the City Hall, where the salute was taken by Gen. M'Calmont. The route was densely packed



SIR HUGH LANE,
Director of the National Gallery, Ireland, who was one of the passengers on the Lusitania. (Lafayette, Dublin).