

THE DISPATCH.

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Continued from page 8

that if America declared war on Germany it could be of no real service to the allies. Even if this were so, it should make no difference in the policy which should be dictated by its self-respect and honor. It is not the allies America has to protect, but itself. "We are not sure," however, that it would be a negligible factor. Even if there is no need for further ships for the naval operations, the American fleet could act as convoys for the protection of the lives of those crossing the Atlantic. It could secure the safety of its own and other citizens. Apart from the practical use of this step, it is time that the world should know that the American people no longer sanction "friendly" relations with the murderers of women and babies. Britain, France and other great self-respecting countries anxiously await for a decision on the part of America which shall be consonant with the traditions of a great and free race. We do not like to think that Americans think more of dollars than honor. It is all very well to talk of detachment from European affairs, but no nation can afford to remain unconcerned to the clamant voice of humanity's appeal. As some common-sense Frenchmen and others put it, Berlin is no place for the American ambassador, nor should the German representative insult the nation by his presence at Washington. To be on friendly terms of official courtesy and amity with those who are responsible for poisoned water and a hundred other outrages on the decencies of civilized life is repellant to the conscience of the world. It is not so much that the allies require help, heavy as is their tax, but that a great people has to assert its superiority to all considerations except those of humanity. America is on its trial, and we cannot but believe it will demand that nothing shall prevent the practical assertion of its honor at the ghastly devices of an Emperor mad with excess of vanity and ambition.

Though Germany admits that no great strategic advantage has been gained by committing so brutal a crime as the sinking of the Lusitania, strategy has not been left entirely out of the question. By the sinking of the Lusitania and the greatly increased activity of submarines in the western waters, there is no doubt that Germany is hoping to divert the attention of the British fleet from the North Sea, and so possibly of finding a loop-hole through which one of two of her fast cruisers may escape. Admiral Tirpitz is a cunning old sea-dog, but not cunning enough for Sir John Jellicoe.

Hired Slayers

To Labor Men

New York, June 1.—Maunder for hire was revealed by a new confession made by a gangster, Joseph Rosenzweig (otherwise "Joe the Greaser") to District Attorney Perkins, yesterday.

"Statements by Rosenzweig and by others demonstrate what police officials have long contended, that murder has been a purchasable commodity in this community," the District Attorney said after he and two assistants, Mr. Weller and Mr. Breckenridge, had listened to the revelations.

Mr. Perkins said Rosenzweig's story will result in the arrest and conviction of scores of labor leaders for assault and conspiracy. He told of a large number of shootings, done for a regular price, mainly.

Particularly Rosenzweig revealed the inwardness of shootings occurring during the strike of the Furriers' Union three years ago, when a number of strikebreakers were maimed and two deaths resulted.

According to the District Attorney the Rosenzweig confession supplements to a remarkable degree that previously made by Benjamin Fein, or "Dopey Benny," who told of shootings bought and paid for by labor unions.

The "Dopey Benny" story brought eight murder indictments and twenty-six other indictments for minor crimes. The Rosenzweig information promises to prove equally valuable.

Rosenzweig had the motive that

moved "Dopey Benny" to confess his crimes, for Rosenzweig is awaiting sentence by Supreme Court Justice Shearer for manslaughter at the first degree. Rosenzweig pleaded guilty to having procured "Benny" Snyder, a gangster, to kill Philip Paul, or "Pinchy," who was shot down at No. 109 North Street, May 11, 1914. Snyder confessed and implicated Rosenzweig.

Mr. Perkins says that "Joe the Greaser" is now only twenty-four, but was a gangster at sixteen, and was selling things for fire at twenty.

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San Marino Joins the Allies.

Amsterdam, Via London, June 3.—San Marino, the little republic on the Adriatic, which is entirely surrounded by Italian territory, has officially approved the Italian attitude toward Austria and has declared itself to be in a state of war.

San Marino is on high land a few miles from Rimini. The fact that the republic has joined with Italy in the war makes it impossible for Austria-Hungary to make use of its territory as a neutral point.

(San Marino has 33 square miles of territory, 11,000 inhabitants, and an army of less than 100 men.)

Canadian Troops Engage in Another Battle

LONDON, June 3 (Northern France, Wednesday Afternoon).—Into this fighting has been launched the Third Canadian Brigade. Beyond saying that the losses have been few and that material gains have been great, I must not mention anything, but I have seen twice a wounded Fifth Royal Highlanders lieutenant in hospital. "We just walked through them, that's all. If this is the beginning of a great battle which is to be decisive of the war it is strange in keeping with what should be. There is nothing wrong with the Allies' advance, there may be something very much right, but beyond chronicling the fact that says the optimistic and newsless these days, I dare cable nothing. Everything, however, is rosy. Even wounded soldiers who come down in bafflingly few numbers are wearing wild roses in their caps. Most of them are able to walk straight into the white hospital ships with little assistance, and never without smiles that are reassuring. Whatever is happening up there is happening our way. Correspondents are chained down on the lines of communication, sure that the unofficial describer of events has hastened to the front. Some day soon we may get a detailed story of the mysterious but satisfactory duty the Canadian division is now doing.

German Mechanism and Canadians' Grit

The Melbourne Argus, perhaps the most influential newspaper in Australia, pays a generous tribute to the Canadians who fought at Ypres. The editor of The Argus is Dr. Cunningham who was a delegate to the Imperial Press Conference in 1909, and passed through Canada on the journey to the Conference and also on the return journey to Australia. The passage quoted below appears in The Argus for April 28th.

Canada is a proud country to-day. Her soldiers have been subjected to a terrible testing, and have emerged from it with distinction. Some of them were veterans, having served the Empire in South Africa with great credit, but for the majority the fighting on the Yser was a baptism of fire. The ordeal, judging by the graphic descriptions of the battle, was calculated to cause seasoned soldiers to quail, but the magnificent impetuosity of the Canadians carried them through. By all the rules of warfare they should have been annihilated or forced to a headlong flight. We are told that their chief claim to distinction was "holding on in defiance of every tactical rule." They refused to be vanquished; they disdained to fly. Theories they scorned, and their valor alone prevailed. Now what can the Germans do in face of such stubbornness? They are drilled into the belief that certain movements will inevitably produce certain results—that war is a matter of operating machinery. But against the Canadians the mechanism has failed. A little army of young men, mostly in their military novitiate, has broken it up. The splendor of their heroism will live imperishably. The achievement has been dearly bought with the blood of many gallant men, and Austria, Canada's sister Dominion will be warmly sympathetic with those who are sorrowing bravely with a proud sorrow.

Russia Admits Przemyśl's Fall

Petrograd, June 4.—Although it is officially admitted that the Russians have evacuated Przemyśl, the Russian War Office to-day announced another important success for the Muscovite troops on the lower San, in the vicinity of Rudnik, where four thousand German prisoners and numerous cannon and machine guns were taken. The Russians claim to have pierced the Austro-German line at that point.

Rudnik lies in the San valley, about thirty six miles from Sieniawa.

London, June 4.—Russian forces operating south of Libau have cut that city off from Memel, depriving the Germans of their base of supply, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd. At the same time, the Russians took Dolangen, (on the Baltic in Courland), in the village of Rutzan, south of Libau. Another Russian force is approaching Libau from the north. With this city enveloped, the Germans have an outlet to the sea.

Petrograd, Via London, June 4.—Russian troops on the fronts to the

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Forest Fires in the North

Telegrams from up river points report a very heavy forest fire raging along the line of the International railway on crown lands near the borders of Reigate and Victoria counties. Much valuable lumber has been destroyed and the villages of Hazen and Five Finger are reported wiped out.

Report from New River to-day said a fire in a sawdust pile, some distance from the mill, had been extinguished without damage to the mill.

—St. John Globe.

PERHAPS IT'S THE KIDNEYS

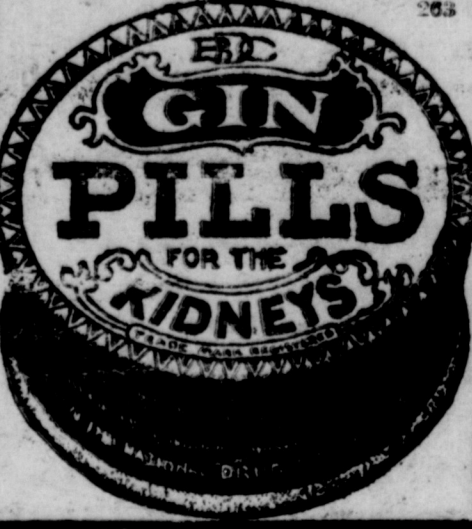
that are making you feel so badly. If so, you can easily tell. If your head feels dull and aching—if your back hurts nearly all the time—if your appetite is poorly and your tongue is coated—if the urine burns, is highly colored and offensive in odor—if you notice a brick dust deposit or mucus in the urine after standing over night—then you certainly have something the matter with your kidneys. Get

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north and west of the fortress of Przemyśl evacuated their positions Wednesday night after all the war materials taken from the Austrians had been removed, according to an official statement issued last night by the Russian general staff. It is explained that after the capture of Jaroslau and Radymno by the Austro-German forces, they began to spread along the west bank of the San, making the defence of Przemyśl a difficult task.

The Russians contend they realized from the first that Przemyśl was incapable of defending itself, and they remained there only as long as it served their purpose. The positions occupied around Przemyśl extended the Russian front about 24 miles, and the troops occupying them were exposed to a concentrated artillery fire.

VIENNA, Via London, June 4.—The German and Austrian forces, which broke the Russian lines at Stry are moving northward rapidly. The Russians apparently are unable to make a stand in plains, and the chances of doing so north of the river are regarded as problematical.

Now that Przemyśl has fallen, rendering it possible for General Mackensen to continue his movement eastward, he would naturally meet a check at the Russian fortified positions partly composed of a chain of lakes extending north and south, about eighteen miles west of Lemberg. It is thought, how-

ever, that these positions will prove untenable, because General Linsingen having crossed the Dniester to the west of Mikolajow, will likely cut the communications with Lemberg. The Austro-German plan of operations against Lemberg apparently is the same as against Przemyśl.

Anti German Riots Again Breaking Out

London, June 2.—Probably as a consequence of the Zeppelin raid, acute anti-German feeling broke out again in London yesterday. Angry mobs surrounded the premises of people suspected of being of German nationality in Shoreditch and attacked their shops which suffered in previous rioting and had been barricaded.

In one case the occupants fled when the premises were entered, and were pursued by the infuriated crowd; in other instances barricades erected after the former riots were pulled down and a good deal of damage was done. One of the main centres of rioting was in Hyde street, Hoxton, where throughout the day there had been threatening demonstrations against any shopkeeper supposed to be of German nationality. In several cases the shops were raided.

In Piccadilly Walk three shops were attacked early in the morning, the shutters were broken in and some of the furniture taken away. One of these shops was similarly raided two weeks ago. During the afternoon a baker's shop at the corner of Pearage street, also raided a fortnight ago was again visited by an angry crowd, chiefly women. Having smashed the windows, they took all the bread, and going into the shop flung the furniture into the street. The proprietor appeared at an upper window and blew a police whistle.

Small crowds also gathered outside a barber's shop. The owner at last persuaded the crowd he was an Irishman. Three or four arrests were made. The special constabulary were turned out, in view of the fear that the anti-German riots might spread.

Germans Fear Rapture With Three Nations

London, June 5.—"The German newspapers," says the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent, "while admitting that the fall of Przemyśl is a satisfactory achievement, warn the public against attaching exaggerated importance to it, declaring that this event is overshadowed in importance by the threatening situation created by the attitude of the United States, Roumania and Bulgaria. Press messages from Berlin are pessimistic, and a rupture with the three countries is feared at an early date."

BELGIAN ORPHAN FUND

Mr. Daniel Mullin, Belgian Consul for New Brunswick, has received from M. Ed. Pollet, Consul General for Belgium, London, who is the Chairman of the Belgian Orphan Fund, a letter in which he is requested to give the Fund the largest publicity, and stating further that all subscriptions in his district can be sent to the Belgian Consul for New Brunswick. Mr. Mullin is also requested to form local committees under his patronage. A similar letter has been addressed to the other Belgian Consuls in Canada.

The Belgian Orphan Fund is under the high patronage of the King and Queen of the Belgians. Mr. Mullin recognizes the splendid response which has been made all over New Brunswick for the relief of the Belgians, and on behalf of the Belgian people cordially thanks the subscribers to that fund. He now appeals for aid for the little orphan children whose fathers have died so bravely in defense of their homes and firesides, and trusts that the generous spirit which has already been manifested for Belgian relief will prompt a ready response for this worthy cause.

All subscribers to this Fund can send their remittances to Mr. Daniel Mullin, Belgian Consul for New Brunswick, who has opened a subscription list in his office in the Fuglesy Building, St. John, N. B., and at drugstores in different parts of the City: North End, South End, East End and West End, also in Fairville. It is proposed by the Belgian Consul to open a special account in the Union Bank of Canada for the Belgian Orphan Fund, where all moneys received will be deposited until remitted, from time to time, to the Belgian Consul General in London. All subscriptions will be acknowledged promptly through the public press.

The Dispatch has received a subscription list for the Belgian Orphan Fund from Mr. Mullin, and will receive subscriptions for the Fund, acknowledge same through "The Dispatch" and remit to Mr. Mullin.

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