

## THE DISPATCH.

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## Losses Heavy on Both Sides

("Montreal Star.")

Paris, April 30.—Frightful losses on both sides have marked the past ten days' fighting in West Flanders, and it is unofficially stated that from 12,000 to 16,000 unburied corpses dot the lowlands or lie in the flooded marshes between the North Sea coast and the battlefield of Ypres. Gravest fears are felt that an outbreak of cholera may develop. Neither side will grant a truce for burials.

French, British and Belgian forces are hurling themselves against the German lines between Ypres and Dixmude with the utmost fury. Over a strip of land comprising 150 square miles in this area, not a building has been left undamaged.

"Watch the centre," is the order given by the French General Staff. It is thought that the Germans, knowing that their offensives in Belgium and east of the Neuve river have caused withdrawals of French troops from the Allies' centre, may suddenly undertake a dash on the Aisne and Oise rivers to cut the Allies' line.

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## Fire At Colon Under Control

PANAMA, May 1.—The fire which swept Colon yesterday afternoon was, last night, doing \$2,000,000 damage and making 12,000 persons homeless, was still burning to-day, but was under control. Ten persons are known to be dead, about 20 others were injured and 23 city blocks were wiped out. It was not until United States artillerymen dynamited buildings in the path of the flames that the conflagration was checked.

## THE PLAIN TRUTH.

Sneer! Everybody sneered at Billy Sunday because of his liberal fee for conducting a strenuous revival at Philadelphia, but we haven't heard anybody sneer over the division of \$100,000 profit between the two fighters for a couple of hours spent in the prize ring at Havana to the defeat of a mob of 80,000.—"Frank Leslie's Weekly."

EVERY ROYAL HONOR  
CARRIES A NUMBER

Thus Precedence in Appearing Before  
Royal Personages is Always  
Determined

In the United Kingdom all matters of precedence before Royalty are carefully settled, and nothing is left to chance. In fact, each person who bears a title, or occupies a position entitling him to any precedence at all, has a number showing his exact position in the scale of relative precedence. According to that work, Lord Decies number is 13,126, while Mr. Borden's number is 13,337—a good way lower down. As a matter of fact, however, the numbers prefixed to the various names, though indicating the relative position of those entitled to precedence, do not show the actual numerics position of each. Thus Lord Decies number of 13,126 does not mean that there are 13,125 persons of higher rank than his. Nor does Mr. Borden's number of 13,336 persons of higher rank than his. What is signified is that they belong respectively to the 13,126th and 13,337th places in the scale of precedence. As a Baron, to class thirteen, and Mr. Borden, as a Privy Councillor, to class eighteen—in the scale of precedence, called, for convenience, 13,000 and 18,000 respectively, and that the honors from which they derive precedence are respectively 126th and 337th in order of seniority in their own degrees. The numbers prefixed to each name, in fact, combine two series.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's number is 18,113—224 higher than that of the Prime Minister. For, though both are in the eighteenth class, as Privy Counsellors—this class comprises Knights of the Garter, Knights of St. Patrick and Privy Counsellors—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's number is above Mr. Borden's for the reason that the former was created a Privy Councillor in 1897, and the latter not until 1912. And the Prime Minister of Canada does not, as such, figure in this scale of precedence at all. In fact, it is as members of "The Most Honorable Privy Council of Great Britain" that he and the leader of the Opposition find their places in the scale. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it is true, is a G.C.M.G., or Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, is entitled to a place in the scale of precedence, but to one very much lower down than that which his Privy Councillorship affords him—one, in fact, with the number 27,000, instead of 18,113.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the only Canadian G.C.M.G. But there are quite a few K.C.M.G.'s, or Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George, whose order of knighthood entitles them to a place in the thirtieth class of the scale of precedence. Thus Sir Frederick Borden is number 30,294, Sir William Mulock is number 30,295, Sir Allen Aylesworth is number 30,416, Sir Joseph Pope is number 30,444, Sir J. M. Gibson is number 30,443, Sir Rodmond Roblin is number 30,450, Sir Richard McBride is number 30,451, and so on. Canadian knights bachelors are almost like the sands of the seashore for multitude. And we have quite our fair share of them in Toronto. But the knights bachelors are not very high up in the scale of precedence, their forming the 33rd class, and, in fact, they are so numerous that they overflow into the 34th.

Among other numbers are the following: Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, 33,572; Sir Henry Pellatt, 33,859; Sir William Mortimer Clark, 34,004; Sir Edmund Osler, 34,414; Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, 34,065; Sir Edmund Waker, 34,226; Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones, 34,611; Sir William Mackenzie, 34,268; and Sir Donald Mann two numbers below his brother railway magnate.

## CAUSE OF TIDES

Many people regard the rise and fall of the ocean as a profound and baffling mystery. The mystery is not very hard to understand. As all know, the surface of the ocean rises and falls twice in every lunar day, this rise appearing along a coast to be a horizontal motion—always ebbing or flowing.

Now the lunar day consists of about twenty-five hours. Thus, of course, the "time" of the tides varies each day. The tides, moreover, do not always rise to the same height. Every fortnight, with the new and full moon, they rise very much higher than at

other times.

These high tides are called "spring" tides, the alternating low tides being termed "neap." When the moon is nearest the earth, the rise and fall of the ocean is markedly increased. Thus the spring tides are greatest at the equinoxes—that is, at the end of March and the end of September.

Yes, you say, but what has the moon to do with it at all? Surely it is the sun which attracts the earth.

That is so. But, although the sun's attraction on the earth is far greater than the moon's, the moon is so very much nearer to the earth that the difference between its attraction at the centre and on the surface is three times as great as the sun's. And it is this difference which causes tides.

## SWEAT SHOP FACTS

## A Woman Gets Eighteen Cents For Making Twelve Shirts

The Duchess of Marlborough gave a most remarkable object lesson regarding the English sweat shop system, at her home, Sunderland House, when a dozen representative sweated workers told their stories to a large audience.

The first woman said she had been a chain maker for fifty-two years. Holding up a heavy chain, she simply

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said, "This used to be 31 cents a hundred; now it is \$1.25." Next she showed thirty-one links attached to a ring which were made for two cents—"a good lot," as she described it. She gave place to the match-box maker, who said she was now paid six cents a gross instead of the four cents, which was previously given. "It takes one and a half hours to make a gross, not losing a minute." Shirt-making was represented by a woman from the West End of London. Unfolding a coarse shirt, she remarked, "A dozen of these right out before earning 18 cents! Last week me and my husband sat from 5.30 in the morning until 11 at night and made fourteen dozen shirts, which came to \$2.62, out of which we had to pay 27 cents for the machine, and 45 cents for cotton."

Another woman had quite a cheerful countenance. Holding high above her head the uppers of two shoes, she remarked, with a laugh, "These are what are commonly called 'pumps,' but what we call in our factories 'patent dress shoes.' I get 20 cents for twelve pairs, and it takes me an hour to make two pairs." "I mostly earn is \$1.50 or \$1.75 a week working very hard from morning till night, and finding my own machine and cotton."

## WITH THE LIVE STOCK

## Pigs

Pigs that are apt to have "differences of opinion" should be separated. Fighting takes off flesh.

There should be placed in every pig yard and pasture a box with salt, charcoal, air-slaked lime, bonemeal and hardwood ashes, so the pigs can help themselves at will.

Hogs do not dig in the earth altogether for the fun of it. They get a lot to eat that way—grass roots, worms, bites of stuff of different kinds that help to make bone and muscle.

## Horses

Horses with good dispositions are always safer and more valuable.

Raise the type of colt that sells best in your community.

Do not let the little colt follow the dam while she is at work.

If a colt is worth raising at all he is worth raising well.

Some folks get so in the habit of saying "Whoa!" to their horses when they do not mean it that these faithful animals cannot tell when their masters do really mean to have them stop, so they keep going. When you say "Whoa!" mean it. That is the only way your horses have of knowing what to do.

## Sheep

Diseases get a fast hold of many a flock of sheep through foul drinking water. Never give stagnant water if you can help it.

A few trees in the pasture add greatly to the comfort of the sheep, these days. If you can't have them, set up a few posts and cover a bit of ground over for a shed.

To dip the flock in the fluke warm weather is good practice, as this spares the lambs. Any one of the carbolic dips is good. This poison destroys the tick and scab parasites by contact on the outside.—From June Farm Journal.

## SOMETHING LIKE A PLAGUE

An Advancing Horde of Locusts Resembles a Dark Cloud

A locust invasion is an event not easily forgotten.

The first sign of the approaching army is usually a long, dark cloud on the horizon. As it comes nearer, it is seen to be composed of countless millions of locusts on whirling wings. Soon the cloud appears overhead, and is sufficiently thick to obscure the sun. Now we are in the midst of a dense swarm of flying, whirling locusts, which dash into our faces, enter our houses, and fill our rooms with their presence; the air is simply alive with them. All open wells must be instantly covered, or they will be polluted by the insects.

Fowls and turkeys, however, welcome the advancing hordes; they simply fatten on the locusts. But the flesh becomes so tainted by this diet as to be quite unsaleable, and even their eggs have an unpleasant taste. As soon as locusts make their appearance in a locality, the price of eggs drops to one-half or one-third of their former value.

Pigs also feed on locusts, and their flesh is so becomes affected; in fact, all animals seem to be adversely affected, for horses have a strong aversion to grass which has been polluted by locusts, and, unless very hungry, will not touch it.—Answers.

## Umbrellas of Ancient Origin

As a shade from the sun, the umbrella is an implement of great antiquity, and can be seen in the paintings and sculptures of very ancient Egypt. From Africa it passed, as an object of distinction, to Greece and Rome.

During the Middle Ages, umbrellas ceased to be used in Europe; but during the 16th century horsemen, of all people, revived the fashion in Italy. And in the next century the umbrella found its way to Britain, but it did not become popular until, during the reign of Anne, a covering of oiled silk was substituted for feathers.

Even then, only ladies used umbrellas. The 18th century had half-regimented a man was seen carrying one in London, and that brave fellow had the name Jonas Hanway.

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