

THE DISPATCH.

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Death Of Prof. Talliaferro Booker Washington

Tuskegee, Alabama, Nov. 14.—Prof. Booker T. Washington, foremost teacher and leader of the Negro race, died early to-day at his home here, near the Tuskegee Institute, of which he was founder and President.

Booker Talliaferro Washington was undoubtedly one of the most remarkable men of his time. In an address before the Philosophical Institute of Edinburgh, Andrew Carnegie said of him: "Considering what he was and what he is and what he has already accomplished, the point he started from and the commanding position attained, he certainly is one of the most wonderful men living or who has ever lived."

Booker T. Washington was born, a slave, at Hall's Ford, Va., in 1857 or 1858. His father's name was John Furrroughs. His mother was the plantation cook and had several children, all born in slavery. Booker never learned with certainty the name of his father. All he knew was that he was a white man. At the close of the war his mother, Jane Ferguson, and his stepfather took him, with the rest of the family, to Malden, W. Va., where he was put to work at a salt furnace. He had never been to school, but was ambitious to obtain an education. After awhile he managed to attend night school for three or four months a year. Then his mother died and Booker was compelled to earn his own living.

After working in the mines and furnace for some time he obtained employment at the house of Mrs. Fannie Ruitner, a lady of New England birth and training, who, though very exacting regarding all matters of work gave him opportunity to continue his studies. Hearing of the Hampton Institute, in Virginia, he determined to go there. With his small earnings and a little money which his brother John H. Washington had given him, Booker was enabled to reach Richmond, Va., arriving there penniless.

Finding shelter in a hole under the sidewalk he slept there all night, awakening next day to find himself near a dock, where pig iron was unloaded from a vessel. Securing work from the captain Booker Washington remained there until he had enough money to pay his way to Hampton and 50 cents over. He entered Hampton Institute, and to pay for his tuition became assistant janitor. He graduated with honors three years later and then returned to West Virginia, where he taught school for a while. Next he entered Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C. where he remained one year, until he was offered a professorship at Hampton Institute. He accepted and remained in that position two years.

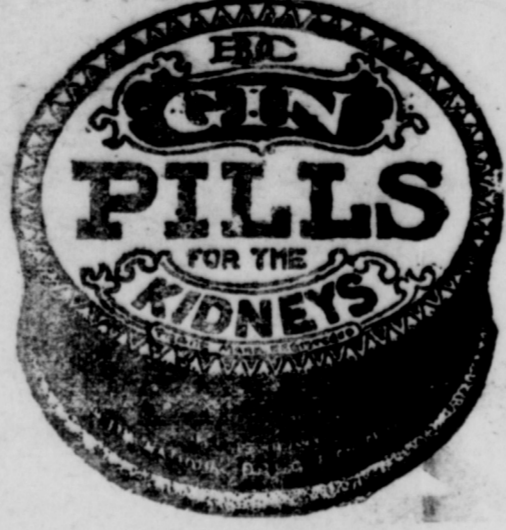
In 1881 application was made to Gen. S. C. Armstrong by citizens of Tuskegee, Ala., for some one to start an institution at that place, on the order of the Hampton Institute, Booker Washington was recommended for the position and accepted with enthusiasm. Upon reaching Tuskegee he found neither land nor buildings, only a promise by the State to contribute \$2,000 annually toward the expenses of the school. Booker Washington started the school in an old church and a shanty, with thirty students. He was the only teacher.

After a short time Mr. Washington bought an old plantation for \$500, paying down \$250 which he had borrowed from Gen. J. P. B. Marshall, one of his old teachers at Hampton Institute. By heroic efforts he managed to raise enough money during the next five months to pay off the debt. Now after thirty-four years of existence the school's plant, with its 2,500 acres of land and its forty or more buildings, is estimated at more than \$1,500,000. Its annual income from all sources is about \$325,000, a considerable part of which comes from benefactions. Last year the number of students was 1,662, not counting the 150 children in the training school. There were 167 officers, instructors and helpers, and training was given in 38 industries or trades, in addition to the academic work. Since 1882 more than 8,000 graduates and such young men and women who had taken partial courses have been sent out, qualified to do good service as teachers or industrial workers.

The remarkable success of the institute, which was incorporated in 1892, under the name of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, was due entirely to the eminent ability, tremendous energy, and unflinching determination of Booker Washington. His efforts received universal recognition in all parts of the country, and Mr. Washington was honored as one of the greatest men of his time and especially as the greatest benefactor of his race. Harvard University and several other universities and colleges conferred honorary degrees upon him. He travelled a great deal, delivered many important addresses and was the author of several important books dealing with the race problem and the education of the American negro.

Some Successes In Serbia

Paris, Nov. 18.—Important successes for both the French and the British forces in Serbia are reported by the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. According to this information, which the correspondent says is unofficial, the Bulgarians have lost



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the town of Kaituma to the French and have been defeated by the British on the Valonovo-Rabrovo front.

Athens, Nov. 17, via Paris, Nov. 18.—Five thousand Serbs, who have been forced to abandon their positions and are retreating on Prilep, according to advices from Salonika.

The Athens Saloniki correspondent confirms the re-occupation of Teovo by the Bulgars. The victory is regarded of much importance, because it may result in the cutting of lateral communications of the Serbian front.

London, Nov. 18.—Serbia's position is growing steadily worse, according to information obtained by the Reuter correspondent at Athens. The population of Monastir is fleeing to Florina, 16 miles south, across the Greek border, and Saloniki.

Prilly (Philly) is expected to fall as soon as the Bulgarian forces arrive there from Tetovo. The danger of being surrounded by Bulgars coming from the west, towards Prilep, upst the Serbian defence at Babuna Pass, Desperate fighting is expected around Prilep and to the south of that point.

A Bulgarian force is advancing from Krushovo to cut off the Serbian line of retreat towards Kresna and the Albanian frontier.

On the northern front the Serbs are fighting desperately, contesting every inch of territory.

The Reuter correspondent declares that, while his information is unofficial, the Serbian legation admits that it probably is correct.

London, Nov. 18.—News from the Balkans continues to be a watchwork of unconfirmed rumors and contradictory assertions, without official statements to establish clearly the present status of affairs. The Serbian armies with insufficient ammunition and inferior number, have been attempting vainly to meet the wide ranging movement of the Bulgarians threatening Prilep and Monastir. Some despatches from Athens report Prilep is already in Bulgarian hands. All admit the Serbian position there is untenable and that evacuation of the city is inevitable.

News that the Bulgarian advance southward is proceeding rapidly and has reached a point within a few hours of Monastir is said to have caused consternation in that city, whose population is fleeing to Greek territory.

Little is known of the Serbian situation in the north, except that determined resistance is still being offered by the Serbians, against both Germans and Bulgarians, who have made no fresh gains of consequence.

In Southern Serbia successes for the British and French are reported. The Bulgarians are said to have been compelled to retreat on the Vardar front and to have sustained a check at the hands of the British in Rabrovo section.

Reaches Halifax With Cargo on Fire

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 5.—With her No. 2 hold half full of water, but fire smouldering among the bags of sugar which compose her cargo, the British steamer "Rio Lages" made Halifax Harbor at sundown and anchored in quarantine, bringing the first news of the mishap since being reported by wireless on Thursday afternoon. The commander of the "Rio Lages" is Captain Bell, D. S. C., of London, formerly of the "Thordis," who was the first merchant marine navigator to ram and sink a German submarine. The steamer will be berthed tomorrow morning. Capt. Bell says there is nothing in his cargo but sugar in bags. It is for the English Sugar Com-

mission and the steamer is consigned to Queenstown for orders. Thursday morning at daybreak the second officer saw smoke issuing from No. 2 hatch and notified the captain. The covers were removed and the blaze discovered. It was soon smothered in water, but the fire had eaten its way so deeply into the cargo that it was thought impossible to deal successfully with it at sea. The steamship is loaded deep and is settled considerably forward owing to the water in No. 2 hold. Germans loaded the steamer at Yonkers, Brooklyn, and the officers say they have no doubt placed an incendiary bomb aboard, causing the fire.

"The Earth Is Crumbling Up"

Cry of the Germans Under Fierce Fire of the French

HELL COULDN'T BE WORSE

Wrote One of Kaiser's Officers— Prisoners Admit They Were Glad To Surrender.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Letters written by German soldiers during the battle of Champagne, found on prisoners and dead, throw some light on the spirit of the troops.

"The battle front has disappeared in a cloud of smoke," wrote one. "Nothing can be seen, for the French artillery fires almost as rapidly as the infantry. Our armored shelter was crushed in and not one of the sixteen occupants escaped. Men are falling like flies and the trenches are nothing but debris.

"Shells are simply raining upon us," another wrote. "If the end were only near! This is the cry everyone should raise, 'Peace! Peace!'"

"Cruel hours!" a captain noted in his diary. "It is as if the earth were crumbling up. Our losses are very heavy. One company of 250 men had sixty killed last night and a battery close by lost sixteen dead. A shelter five yards deep, protected by two rows of logs and two and one-half yards of earth, was caved in as if it were only a match: that's a specimen of the force of the French shells."

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"Many of our men are useless," wrote the captain of the Twenty-fourth Infantry in a report intended for his superior officer. "We must have reinforcements at once. Our men are dying of fatigue, privation and loss of sleep."

"Nothing to eat; heavy losses, noted another. "The French haven't ceased firing since the morning of the 21st; it has gone on sixty hours; how long will it last? Every spot of our position is so bombarded that it is next to impossible for human beings to hold out any longer."

"Six of our men were killed by shells yesterday morning," wrote a captain. "Our trench has been nearly levelled, The Eleventh Battalion has suffered heavily."

How the reinforcements were hurried up is revealed by another officer. "We were crowded into autos," he wrote, "and rushed madly from Vouziers to Tabure. After two hours' rest in the rain and six hours' march to our position, under constant shell fire, we reached the trench, losing fifty-six out of 280 men of the second company by the way. We were 118 hours without food in a trench not two feet deep. Hell couldn't be worse. Six hundred more men just arrived. They will only replace the killed and wounded of the past few days."

Surprise and the demoralization of the German first line troops by sustained artillery fire have both been given as explaining the considerable number of prisoners taken. Orders of German commanders that fell into the hands of the French indicate that the attack was not a surprise, and there has been a natural reluctance to believe that German organization and discipline were in default. Information obtained from eye-witnesses of the operations is to the effect that the German counter attacks were neither spirited nor well received.

If the attack was no surprise, the force of it was a revelation. It appears to have thrown a certain confusion into the German ranks, resulting in precipitate and almost disorderly engagement of reserves. The men seemed both exhausted and demoralized, incapable of properly undertaking a general counter attack. Over-confidence in the solidity of the first line trenches seemed to be general among the officers, for many of them were found in bed at Trou-Bricot a half hour after the attack began. They were ignorant of the capture of the first line of trenches because the telephone wires had been ruptured.

In the counter-attacks divisions were broken up and scattered, regiments even were divided, battalions sent to the right and left in absolute contradiction of the German spirit of organization. There were engaged between the Maison de Champagne and 199 Hill thirty-two battalions belonging to twenty-one different regiments.

When acted most on the nerves of the German troops, according to information brought out by questioning prisoners, was the continuity of the French artillery fire, the weakness of their own reply, the extent of their losses, lack of food for several days and thirst. They surrendered in sections in many instances and in whole companies in some. All acknowledged they were tired of the struggle.

A fact that is regarded as significant is that the reinforcements the Germans sent up during the battle were mostly of the contingent of 1915, with some volunteers of the contingent of 1916 previously held in reserve at their bases. The conclusion drawn by some military critics is that Germany is nearing the day when she will no longer be able to maintain her present force on all her lines.

To Rent

TO RENT.—A ten [10] room house on Connell Street, opposite Elm Street. Possession given Nov. 1st Apply to T. C. L. Ketchum. 20-tf.

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Were Refused Warm Clothing

Petrograd, Nov. 18.—Describing conditions of the German army in Courland the Novos Vremya's correspondent relates the following anecdote: "When Hindenburg demanded warm clothing for the troops the Kaiser replied they were likely to take Riga and Dvinsk more quickly without them. "If the request was granted," he said, "they would undoubtedly winter on the Dvinsk."

Paris, Nov. 19.—The Greek legation issued a denial to day of recent press despatches from Athens, stating that a commission of German military officers had arrived in Greece and was inspecting the camp at Saloniki of the French and British troops, with the assistance of Grecian authorities.

German Steamer Said To Be Lost

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A despatch from Copenhagen to-day says it was believed there to-day that the German steamer Hermanit has been destroyed by a British submarine, with the loss of her crew. An empty lifeboat from the Hermanit was found at the mouth of the Luica River, in Northern Sweden. [The Hermanit is not officially listed.

I'D LIKE TO KNOW

A lady living in Ohio is the mother of six boys. One day a friend calling on her said: "What a pity that one of your boys had not been a girl! One of the boys, about eight years of age, overheard this remark and promptly interposed: "I'd like to know who'd "a" bin'er? I wouldn't "a" bin'er, Ed wouldn't "a" bin'er, Joe wouldn't "a" bin'er, and I'd like to know who'd "a" bin'er."—The "Luthcran."

How To Cure Rheumatism

The Disease is in the Blood and Must Be Treated Through the Blood

There are almost as many ways of treating rheumatism as there are doctors. Most of these treatments are directed at the symptoms and are considered successful if they relieve the pain and the stiffness. But the pain and the stiffness return particularly if the patient has been exposed to dampness. This shows that the poison was not driven from the system by the treatment employed. Rheumatism can be relieved in a number of ways, but there is only one way to cure it, and that is through the blood expelling the poisonous acid that causes the aches, and pains of stiffness. To renew and enrich the blood there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which go right to the root of the trouble and cure rheumatism to stay cured. The following is an example of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do in case of this kind. Mr. Henry Smith, St. Jerome, Que., says: "For upwards of a year I was a victim of rheumatism in a most painful form. The trouble was located in my legs and for a long time was so bad that I could not walk. The suffering which I endured can only be imagined by those who have been similarly afflicted. Doctors treatment did not help me and then I began trying other remedies but with no better results. Finally I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I had begun to lose faith in medicine, I finally decided to give the pills a trial. I am very grateful now that I did so, for after taking eight boxes of the pills the trouble completely disappeared. I was free from pain and could walk as well as ever I did in my life. I have since taken the pills occasionally as a precautionary measure and I cannot speak too highly in their favor. You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 60 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.