

THE DISPATCH.

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Propose to Rev. F. J. McMurray

A special meeting of the trustee of the Fisher Memorial Hospital was held on Friday night, all the trustees being present with the exception of Mr. John Connor, who is absent from town.

The chairman, Rev. F. J. McMurray who is about to leave town for St. John, was presented with a fully equipped travelling bag.

The address, which was composed and read by Mr J. C. Hartley, follows—

The Rev. Francis J. McMurray, chairman of the Board, of Trustees of the Carleton County L. P. Fisher Memorial Hospital.

Dear Friend—We thus address you because we feel that no greater tribute could be accorded to you than to call you "friend," a term which means more it sincerely felt, than almost any word in the English language.

We desire to congratulate you on the fact of your promotion to higher honors in the most glorious profession a man can choose for his life work. While we are rejoiced to hear of your advancement, there is mingled with it sincere regret at our loss in your removal from our midst.

The associations between us in our work for the furtherance of the good work of the hospital have been ever most pleasant. We appreciate the work you have done in this connection as also the gentlemanly courtesy which you have always, in your capacity as chairman, extended to us.

We cannot forget your readiness to give your time and ability to the work which was required to conduct the affairs of this institution successfully. We have always found you ready with your advice and counsel in the many serious problems which the board has been called upon to meet.

It must be a source of gratification to you to have seen the affairs and work of the hospital grow in efficiency and usefulness and to find yourself occupying the position of chairman of the trustee of an institution so much improved, so much enlarged, and contributing so much more to the welfare of the community, than when you first assumed your duties in connection with it.

In conclusion permit us to say that in your departure, which means well deserved preferment for you, your church, the citizens of this town and this board are suffering a loss which they can ill afford.

We wish you success in your new field of endeavor and we will watch with friendly interest your further promotions, knowing that when you are again called to a higher sphere of usefulness, those from whom you will then be called upon to separate will have the same kindly feelings for you which we now entertain.

With best wishes for your future health, prosperity and happiness, we bid you to remain.

- Most sincerely yours, WS SUTTON, F J DIBBLEE, W B BELYEA, J C HARTLEY, JOHN CONNOR, W D SMITH, J A HAYDEN, H A PHILLIPS, ETTA N LANE, BARBARA WALKER.

Suggestion of W B Belyea, each member made some remarks, and each said many complimentary things about the retiring chairman. The members of the board were deeply affected, and Rev. Father McMurray, in his reply, showed that he regretted to leave the office he held at the board and the

friends he met there, and the town where he has spent many happy years. The trustees then elected Mr W B Belyea to succeed Rev. Father McMurray as chairman of the board, an appointment that will give general satisfaction, and he was succeeded as secretary treasurer by Mr J C Hartley who has for years given very valuable service to the hospital board.

THE LIVERPOOL POST, a most reliable paper, reports the capture of one of Germany's latest super-submarines, a vessel 250 feet long, and carrying in addition to its torpedo tubes four guns of fairly large calibres. The submarine was launched only two weeks ago at Stettin, and The Post says that a few hours after leaving her base she was caught "in one of those traps we have so skillfully laid for these craft somewhere in the German Ocean."

Germanic Powers Begin to Realize That Nothing But Disaster Awaits in the End.

Milan, Nov. 3.—The arrival of Prince Von Buelow at Lucerne is regarded as an event of transcendent importance, to which the press of central Europe has suddenly awakened. The general impression, despite official German denials is that a foundation exists for reports that Germany is seeking the possibility of opening negotiations for an armistice. At any rate Von Buelow is allowing the Swiss press freely to present him as the bearer of an olive branch.

WITH THE COMING OF WINTER A MOST TRAGIC STATE OF AFFAIRS IS PRESENTED TO THE TEUTONS.

The correspondent of the Seculo states after inquiring from reliable sources:

"Von Buelow is doubtless entrusted with an extremely important mission. The internal situation of Germany and Austria is pressing hard on a large majority of the population.

"Information from persons who have visited Germany and Austria, the evidence of deserters and letters written by Germans to friends in Switzerland suggest a tragic state of things. The people of Austria look upon the coming winter campaign with a feeling of horror. Milk, butter, petroleum, leather, fat, cotton, meat and vegetables are rising to fabulous prices.

"In Germany the mystery of a large class of the people is great. Next year it will be greater. The armies will also diminish, and in the spring the Government will be obliged to call out the last reserves, pressing into the service all hitherto discarded men, including the half lame, blind asthmatic and diabetic.

"And when this army has been sent to the firing line and sacrificed the question will be 'what then.' Not all the Bulgarians and Turks called to the rescue can then save Germany. It is better for her to try to obtain peace now, while recent military successes give her a basis upon which to build pretensions to favorable terms."

Greets Prisoners As Clear Athletes of British Army

German Writer Expresses Greatest Admiration for Men Captured at Loos

"NO DIRT OR FILTH BEHIND THEM"

"If They March into Battle With the Same Swing, Then God Have Mercy On Us, Writes Dr. Kellerman Free will Soldiers

A striking account of the sight and talk of some British prisoners immediately behind the German lines is given by Herr Bernhard Kellerman, the special war correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt of the western front. He writes:

"They are cleaning themselves up like cats that have rumbled into a clay ditch. They are sitting and brushing away, whilst the clay of the trenches of Givenchy and Loos whirled in clouds out of the earth colored coats and breeches. Puttees are taken off, rubbed hard, washed and hung up to dry; claspknives are busy clipping off the crust of mud. One man stands there in his shirt whilst he bangs the dust out of his breeches. A few Highlanders stand by the water tap, in their kilts, washing their legs. They fought magnificently. They fired volley after volley standing up recklessly, but it was no good. Only very few of them are here; the others [you can see in their eyes] lie outside there somewhere."

And so the busy scene continues, almost without a word. "In case they are used to order, and that there is no dirt and filth where they come from." All this leads

Herr Kellerman to the conclusion that the English say great stress on externals. "Yesterday in the front of battle, and take prisoners; today a heavy wash, and tomorrow private life begins. Their costumes is down. But he has seen French prisoners who in for three or four days in all the filth of the trenches, so full are they of their sorrows, for they attach no importance to appearances."

These prisoners are all typical Englishmen, all very typical, right down to their short pipes. "They are good soldiers, without a doubt; valiant fellows, and tough, too; excellently well adapted to trench warfare. It would be an unpardonable error to assume that Kitchener's army is recruited merely from rag, tag, and bob tail." Herr Kellerman finds them reticent and suspicious, but after some conversation with them they become quite talkative and communicative, "like all prisoners who find somebody to show an interest in their fate."

"They joined of their own free will, because they wanted to fight for their country. One tall rifleman from South Wales said with conviction, 'One has to fight, sir,—to fight, to fight, to fight.' Herr Kellerman asked them would they be willing to go on fighting, or were they glad it was all over. And one non-commissioned officer, chiselling away at his puttees, measured him with cold, clear eyes, and answered: 'Of course I would rather go on fighting. And so would the greater part of us, too.' 'How long have you been at it?' asked the correspondent. 'Twelve months!' was the answer. Herr Kellerman confesses that this man was not the only one, by a long way, who spoke in this strain. Several of them did not know where they had been; they had no clear conception of the English front. They had just been in the trenches, and that was all.

The majority of the men were convinced that conscription would never be put into force. Never! And the non-commissioned officer who was so ready to go back into the trenches to go on fighting was personally opposed to conscription. "It is much better as it is," he said. "Whoever wants to fight can do so; whoever does not can stay at home. Is it anything to be proud of fighting, when one is forced into it?"

They were all convinced that Germany must exhaust herself in the course of time. "Kitchener can have as many soldiers as he likes, sir." All wanted the war to end, though; and then all would be over. They would have no hatred of Germany; they were just fighting for England's sake.

Near by, in a separate building, were the captured British officers. It was all the same to them how long the war lasted. "One, two, or three years, if necessary. England has money enough and men enough. The longer the war lasted the better England's chances were, and if they did not get through the last time they would do so the next time, or next year."

At a signal, the prisoners muster for transportation to the rear. They stamp impatiently; they are delighted to be moving again. A song flickers up along the ranks, hovers half-distinctly here and there; "It's a long way... then they start. With strong, elastic strides they march off, with springing knees and swinging arms,—not like soldiers, but athletes." They wave to Herr Kellerman and swing away. They have soon accustomed themselves to their new situation. And Herr Kellerman finishes;

NOTICE.

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Funeral Journey Of Sir Charles Tupper

London, Nov. 4.—The body of the late Sir Charles Tupper was conveyed to Liverpool to day for removal to Canada by a boat leaving tomorrow. Mrs. Christian Gray and Miss Cameron, grand daughters, will travel by the same vessel. Sir George Perley attended Euseion Station when the funeral party left for Liverpool and also sent a wreath on behalf of the Dominion Government.

Try The DISPATCH for all kinds of Job Printing

"If they march into battle with the same swing, then God have mercy on us."

Food Scare And Dear In Germany

Geneva, Nov. 3.—Owing to the high prices of food in Germany, neutrals are leaving that country for Switzerland.

Under the heading "Can We Hold Out?" the Neue Zeitung, of Strassburg, says: "Hardly had we crossed the threshold of the second year of the war when, the question of bread settled, another anxiety faced us; namely, the dearth of the first necessities in the matter of food. Will our enemies succeed in defeating Germany by famine?"

London, Nov. 3.—Entirely upon the evidence of their own latest official publication, it is manifest that the German food situation on the threshold of the second winter of the war is much more serious than in November, 1914.

This year it was hoped the extraordinary extensive seeding and planting and the conversion of every available acre into agricultural land would produce crops which would provide the country with as generous a supply of farm products as Germany had on hand in November a year ago.

The months of relentless drought on the threshold of the harvest time, however, have completely obliterated the prospects of the expected bumper yield. The result is, according to the best information available here, that while it would be exaggerating to assert that the Germans are face to face with starvation, they confront by far the gravest food conditions herewith they have had to deal during the entire period of the war.

The regulations for restriction of the consumption of meat in the restaurants and the sale of it in the butcher shops are the most drastic in the history of the empire, if not in the history of any country. Potatoes have practically been converted into a state monopoly.

The maximum price is fixed for butter at 64 cents a pound, and soon will be for margarine, cheese, eggs, lard and similar commodities. Milk commands prices which, the Socialist press declares, practically puts it beyond the reach of the poorer classes.

Berlin, via London, Nov. 4.—Although it is not true that Germany is starving, it is certain that the food crisis is attaining alarming proportions. The high prices of provisions throughout the empire furnish a problem of the gravest nature.

The popular view seems to be that an actual necessity of food is impending, but officials insist that the real problem is one of price alone.

An entire page of the Frankfurter Zeitung is devoted to the new imperial food laws, and explains the special potato regulations, the laws concerning fish and game prices and the restriction on the consumption of meat and fat.

The entire German press is proclaiming against scarcity in the necessities of life. The printing of startlingly frank admissions is permitted.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "While our troops are fighting like the heroes of the classical ages, want is growing acute at home, where people are beginning to interpret the miserable existing conditions at the defeat of the empire. We jeered at the blockade but to-day we laugh no longer. The minister aspect of things certainly provides no food for laughter."

"But as our worries increase so day by day grows our hatred against the enemy who is responsible for this misery. This hatred is so potent that it will nourish and sustain us and inspire us to hold on until finally we hack our way through, even though we have drawn the belt so tight around our bodies that the mere act of breathing becomes a trouble and a weariness."

Following the issuance of ration cards maximum prices have been established for butter, milk, eggs, cheese, fish, paraffin bread, lard and potatoes.

The most revolutionary food regulation of the present war has just gone into effect, namely, the "no meat" days. These regulations cover five days a week, two without meat, two without meat cooked in fats and one without pork.

Proprietors of restaurants and butchers violating these rules are liable to three months imprisonment or more and to heavy fines. One packer in Cologne has received a four months sentence and another fifteen months. Ten enforcing of the regulations is causing much suffering. The Vossische Zeitung urges that the restaurants make amends for the short rations five days a week by special generosity on Sundays and Thursdays.

Tuesday was the first no meat day in Berlin. In accordance with the new government measures regulating the distribution and consumption of food meat could not be obtained anywhere in the restaurants or the shops. Vegetables, cheese and eggs were served as a substitute.

London, Nov. 5.—Entirely upon evidence of their own latest official publication, it is manifest that the German food situation on the threshold of the second winter of the war is much more serious than in November, 1914. The iron grip of the British fleet and particularly the activities of Admiral Jellicoe's submarines in the Baltic are making themselves felt, say the British as never before.

A year ago it was unnecessary for the

To Rent

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Kaiser's government to resort to any more stringent regulations than the introduction of bread cards and restriction of breadstuffs in general on the ration basis.

Such steps were found advisable even at the end of the more than average good 1915 harvest, and while Germany was in possession of a vast reserve of American cereals imported as long before the war as April and May.

5,000 French Amazons Offer War Services

Paris, Nov. 3.—Attired in blue-trouser shirts and military cloaks with scarlet sashes, sweeping sombreros and high boots, 5,000 French women marched to the St. Lazare station yesterday to show their readiness to take over military duties and thus release additional men for the trenches.

The Minister of War has not yet decided in what capacity to use the Amazon corps.

He (describing his war experience)—Not then then the enemy, got our range.

She—You poor fellow! And you couldn't cook your dinner.

Smart Young Man—What do you think of Brown?

Indignant Old Gentleman—Brown, sir! He is one of those people that smack you on the back before your face, and hit you in the eye behind your back.

British Coal Supply Seriously Affected

London, Nov. 7.—Official notice has been posted in all coal mines, stating that such a large number of miners have already joined the army that "the supply of coal, which is of vital national interest, is seriously affected."

Hereafter coal miners offering themselves as recruits will be accepted only on condition that they continue to work in the mines until called upon.

"The miners, one and all, must remember," the notice reads, "that upon their efforts (the success of the country depends no less than upon the men who are serving with the forces."

The Rhondda district miners, numbering fifty thousand, have decided to tender a fortnight's no work on November 15 that they will stop work until all the men employed in the collieries join the South Wales Miners' Federation.

German Excuse For Retreat

Berlin, Nov. 11.—(By wireless to Stuyville.)—German troops have systematically evacuated the forest district to the west and southwest of Sploh, west of Riga, because it has been transformed into swamps by the rains' says the official announcement made to-day at German headquarters.