

DISPATCH.

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Dr. Grenfell's Tribute

(S. John Globe.)

The splendid tribute paid the fishermen by Dr. Grenfell, in his addresses here and elsewhere while not unlooked for, not unexpected, was none the less noteworthy. In a general kind of way it has been known that the deep sea fishermen were doing their bit in the great work of fishing for mines, but those who keep closely in touch with war activities had little knowledge of the extent of the work accomplished. An occasional newspaper paragraph announcing the destruction of a trawler by mine or torpedo, an occasional picture in a magazine or newspaper showing a couple of fishing vessels steaming half a mile apart in their search for the hidden dangers of the deep gave such information as was known until Dr. Grenfell's tribute brought realization of the fact that it is the men of the Labrador and of the great North Sea trawling fleet who at the risk of life are keeping open the ways of the sea and making possible Great Britain's wonderful work in maintaining her commerce, in transporting troops and in munitioning and supplying her Allies. Upward of four thousand of these fishermen have placed themselves and their craft unreservedly at the disposal of the government, and for long months have fished the North Sea and adjacent waters for its most dangerous and most deadly menace, the floating mine. Because the Admiralty does not permit it to be known how successful the fishermen have been in the prosecution of this dangerous work, Dr. Grenfell contented himself with the simple statement that the world would be startled, when the story of the war is told, to learn how many submarines and mines these fishermen of the Labrador and the North Sea had captured in their nets of steel. The dangerous work has taken a heavy toll and many a boat will never return, but the men who are gone and the men who remain to carry on the work are as truly doing their bit for King and country and for that glorious liberty which is the Allied goal as the fighting men in the trenches or the workers in the great munition factories. The tribute to the men of the sea came most appropriately from Dr. Grenfell, whose life work it has been to minister to the physical as well as the spiritual needs of these heroes, and it was not surprising to hear him contrast their honest sacrifice with the selfish greed of the men at home who exact more than an honest price for the manufacture of war supplies. When men are risking and giving lives that ideals of a Christian civilization may be maintained it is almost incom-

prehensible to find heirs of that civilization thinking only of self and of what can be secured for their own pocket.

The average boring citizen, the Government of South Australia has offered a large cash bonus to the first person or corporation securing 100,000 gallons of crude oil from the Australian mainland.

New Life Preserver.

"Every man his own lifeboat" seems to be the motto of Paul Simon of Perth Amboy, N. J., whose union suit or seamless rubber with thick soles leaves only the head, neck and part of the arms exposed, and is fitted with airtight pockets on the breast and back and beneath the knees, all connected by air tubing and inflated by a feedtube located on the front pocket which is shaped narrowest at the front, and inflated by the wearer as needed. It would seem that a man thus protected could survive the sinking of a vessel for twenty-four hours or more, at least in fairly moderate weather. "Wonders of Today" in National Magazine.

A Better Way

(Christian Guardian.)

We listened the other day to a sad-faced man decanting "at great length upon the awful evil of war, bemoaning the collapse of Christianity that allowed it, and lamenting the failure of our poor humanity to realize in these latter days that ideal but somewhat indefinite state that he spoke of as the brotherhood of man. We felt that there was some truth in what he was saying, and some point to the application he was making of it, but with the truth there was mingled much of deadly and depressing error. Can we not put alongside what he was saying this unquestionable fact, that if men had not fought, in past ages of the world, for their women, and their homes, their honor and their nation, nothing that we call good and worthy would have survived in the earth. And if that be true, does it not follow that fighting is not so much an inherently evil thing as it is an anachronism. We ought to have learned how to conserve the good by a better way. Fighting may be a bad way of doing a good thing.

London Observer: The hideous story of the Witteberg Camp is unmatched for filth, cruelty and horror outside certain descriptions of Carthaginian horrors in Flaubert's "Salammbô." There have been perfidies, murders and outrages by land and sea, but for torture inflicted with systematic callousness and infamy on helpless prisoners there has been nothing to touch this record.

The Crime of Crimes

(Toronto Sunday World.)

The Germans are irredeemably guilty of the heinous and ruthless butcheries in Belgium, France, Russia, Serbia. But that is not the crime for which someone will have to answer in Germany: the unforgivable crime that the Kaiser, the crown prince, the aristocrats, the office holders, including pastors, will have to explain is the wholesale slaughter of their own men. Hundreds of thousands of men, plain soldiers, taken out of every home in Germany, have been driven up against the slaughter organization of the allies, especially around Verdun. These men were under merciless military rule, the visible agent of which is the sergeant with whip and pistol in hand, more of a slave driver than anything else. These hundreds of thousands of victims did not choose to go to death, but they were driven to it. That will be the damnable crime in the eyes of fathers, mothers, sisters, wives, children of the victims. The military machine that forces them into the slaughter is organized for that very purpose. More devilish than to kill the people and soldiers of the countries they are invading is the German organization to force their own men into certain death, to be mowed down like grain before a reaper! Not one chance in a thousand of escape Germany is murdering her own sons in millions and orphaning her own children in more millions. Germany is making more widows than the enemy—rather she sends them, without any reason than blood guiltiness to slaughter. The allies are fighting to protect their country and their homes; the Germans are killing their neighbors, invading the land of neighbors, but most of all, sending their own sons to certain death!

For this the Kaiser and his immediate associates must answer some day; the penalty will be inexorable, will have to be paid. The aristocrats, land owners, office holders, few of them face what they force Hans and Fritz to face. Outside of colonels and captains they keep under cover. War will cease when men who make it have to go up against machine guns and 15-inch cannon, murderous gas, hidden mines. It's the self-slaughter that Germany has forced on her own sons that will wreck the Prussian tyranny. It is the self-slaughter against which the Almighty has set his cannon!

Papal Nuncio In

Belgium Recalled

ROME, May 26.—The recall by Pope Benedict of Mgr. Tacchini, papal nuncio to Belgium, is regarded here as a decided diplomatic triumph for the Allies as the prelate is reputed to be not only pro-German. When Belgium was invaded the nuncio did not follow the royal court to Havre, but remained in Brussels, where he is said to have been maintaining extremely friendly terms with the Germans, going as far as inviting General von Bissing, the German military governor of Belgium, to luncheon.

King Albert of the Belgians notified the Pope that the nuncio was persona non grata. Cardinal Mercier, on his recent visit to Rome, submitted convincing proof, it is said, that the nuncio openly sympathized with the German and aided them to such an extent that he acted as an intermediary in the German efforts to persuade Belgium to conclude a separate peace.

What Price Do You Pay For Tea?

This is Very Important On Account of Changed Conditions

Conditions in the tea markets of the world have changed considerably since the war. On account of Russia prohibiting the sale of vodka and France putting the ban on Absinthe, these countries have become larger consumers of tea. In fact, France and other countries have followed the English custom of serving tea to the troops, instead of coffee, and this takes an enormous supply of tea.

These largely increased demands for tea would be sufficient in themselves to have caused a rise in tea values. But, in addition, ocean freight rates are three times normal and insurance rates are very high, and over eighteen million pounds of tea have been lost on vessels which were sunk by German cruisers and submarines since war began.

The foregoing facts explain why tea is higher in price than before the war. If you are still paying the same price for tea as you were eight months or so ago you are getting a lower grade than the tea you formerly used. For example, if you are paying 40 cents a pound you are getting the quality that sold at 30 cents a year ago. The old 40 cent quality is now selling at 50 cents—in fact, has been selling at this price for months. If anyone has not been enjoying their tea lately they will no doubt find that they have not been getting the same grade or label, consequently it has not tasted so good. The flavor wasn't so full or so rich.

But tea at 50, 60 and 70 cents a pound is not dear. In fact, it is the cheapest hot drink obtainable when you consider the great number of cups of tea a pound will make. At fifty cents a pound the cost per cup is only 1.5 of a cent, so small that it is hardly worth considering.

There are more people enjoying tea to-day than ever before, as what other beverage will give so much real enjoyment at so small a cost. And while tea sells at anywhere near its present moderate prices there is no reason for not enjoying our due share of this delightful beverage.

WANTED

WANTED—At once, Medical Doctor to act as resident physician in General Public Hospital. Unmarried man preferred. Salary will be arranged to the satisfaction of a suitable applicant. A grand opportunity for a country practitioner to eventually open up in St. John City. Apply to A. E. MACAULAY, M.D., Superintendent.

WANTED—A girl to learn type setting. Apply at "The Dispatch Office."

Dr. Beland Given His Freedom

Montreal, May 30.—A London despatch from Paris says: "A post card received here today (May 27) from Dr. Beland states that he has been released, leaving Germany immediately via Holland."

You will like its Fine Granulation

Buy your sugar in these neat 2 or 5-lb. cartons, which you can place directly on your pantry shelves. Just cut off the corner and pour out the sugar as you need it.

Lantic Sugar

comes also in 10 and 20-lb bags for housewives who like to buy in larger quantities

"The All-Purpose Sugar"



2 and 5-lb Cartons
10 and 20-lb Bags

Red Cross Work

The members of the Red Cross wish to thank the teacher, Mrs. Susie Ryan and pupils of Mapledale for the sum of \$12.60. The proceeds of an entertainment and Basket Sale held in that district.

MRS. GEORGE SANDERSON, Sec. CENTRAL NORTHAMPTON.

The Central Northampton branch of the R. C. S. have raised the sum of \$50.95 in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, and have forwarded said amount to Belgian Headquarters, Montreal.

MRS. G. F. DOW, Vice President.

The Grafton Branch of the Red Cross Society forwarded a box of goods to the Red Cross headquarters at St. John, containing 23 pairs socks, 21 hospital shirts, 12 pyjama suits and 40 rolled bandages.

MRS. HENRY BLACKMORE, Pres. MRS. W. P. HALE, Secretary.

Sale of Debentures

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 6 p. m. on Monday, the 22nd instant, for \$80,000 worth of Debentures of the Town of Woodstock, N. B., called Consolidated Debt Debentures, New Series, dated June 1st, 1916, of which 70 are in denominations of \$1000 and 20 in denominations of \$500, bearing interest at 5½ per cent, payable semi-annually at Town Treasurers' office, and Debentures to run for ten years from date thereof. Coupons and debentures will be redeemable at par at Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Toronto. Delivery of same to be made at Bank of Montreal, Woodstock, N. B.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated at Woodstock, N. B., the 9th day of May, 1916.

J. C. HARTLEY.

Town Clerk.

Red Cross Work.

The local R. C. Society shipped the following to St. John May 25: 72 pairs socks, 12 grey field shirts, 6 hospital shirts, 33 rolled bandages, 1 quilt. The society wishes to thank Mrs. Geo. Holm for 2 pairs socks, Mrs. Jas. Augherson, for 1 pair socks, Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Upper Kett, for 33 rolled bandages and Mrs. E. J. Briggs and Mrs. H. E. Thomas, Belleville, for 1 quilt.

ELLEN M. TEED, Secy.

The Woodstock Branch Canadian Red Cross Society beg to acknowledge and thank the 104th band for \$38.52, proceeds of the collection taken on Connell park Sunday.

SARAH A. HARTLEY, Secy.

A brave old man is General Leman, the defender of Liege. A prisoner in Germany, he was recently offered his

liberty on the ground of ill health and age, but refused to accept under the conditions, declaring that he would not admit that he was unfit for his beloved Belgium. General Leman is older than many a man who's claiming exemption from service on the ground of age. —St. John Globe.

The Battle In The Soudan

London, May 27.—Trouble between Ali Dinar, Sultan of Darfur, and the government of the Soudan, has led to a crash between a mixed force under a British commander and the Sultan's soldiers. El Fasher, capital of Darfur, has fallen. The Sultan's losses are estimated to have been 1,000 men. El Fasher is about 500 miles southwest of Khartoum, Egyptian Soudan. Before and during the action, which led to the fall of El Fasher, a British aviator forced a large body of hostile cavalry and 2,000 infantry to retire.

A war office statement regarding the action, issued last night, says:

"The attitude of Ali Dinar, Sultan of Darfur, towards the government of the Soudan for some time has been unsatisfactory and truculent. Early in February he began concentrating a force of men on the Kordofan frontier Jabel-El-Hell. A mixed force under Col. Kelly assembled at Nahab, and at the end of March occupied Umshanga and Jabel-El-Hell. Subsequently our force moved forward to Abiad, where preparations were made to advance upon El Fasher, Ali Dinar's capital. Col. Kelly's force defeated the enemy and occupied El Fasher on May 23.

"The main action took place near the village of Beringia, twelve miles north of the capital, where the enemy with a force of between 2,000 and 3,000 held an entrenched position.

"Our camel force successfully induced them to leave the position. Then they attacked our troops with the utmost rapidity and desperation.

"The enemy's attack was met by our withering fire. A few penetrated within ten yards of our lines.

"Our troops, counter attacked, badly defeating the Sultan's force. Their minimum losses are estimated at 1,000 men.

"Our casualties were five killed and 23 wounded."

Money From U. S. For Sinn Feiners

Dublin, May 27.—The names of Judge Daniel Cohalan, of the New York State Supreme Court, and Dennis P. Sheilley, a New York lawyer, were mentioned by Major Price in his testimony before the Irish commission investigating the Sinn Fein revolt, in connection with money sent from America to the Sinn Feiners.

Major Price said that \$100,000, mostly American gold, had reached the Irish revolutionists during the first six months after the war broke out. The Sinn Feiners then withdrew all their funds from the banks and stopped making further deposits so that it was impossible to trace later sums received by them. The witness added, however, that he was certain that large sums had been remitted subsequently from the United States.

Printed Butter Wrappers FOR SALE

AT

"The Dispatch" Office