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CONDITIONS.

1. Essays to be handed in before May 20, unless the time is extended by our announcement.

2. Each essay accompanied with a statement of full Name, Age and address of pupil. The name of his or her teacher and an affirmation that the work was done by pupil alone.

3. Each essay to be accompanied by one new subscription to the Dispatch.

The essay that wins the first prize will be printed in "The Dispatch."

Guns and Shells
Getting Scarce

London April 30.—The capture of some prisoners and a machine gun minor operations is reported in the official statement issued by the war office this morning. The statement reads:

"In a small local operation between Monchy-le-Preux and the Scarpe River we captured a few prisoners and improved our position during the night. Our troops also made a successful raid north of Ypres, capturing 18 prisoners and a machine gun.

Heavy fighting continues along the front between Arras and Lens, with very little change in the situation reported Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters telegraphs to-day. The Germans are continuing to bring up fresh troops and to deliver counter-attacks, more particularly in the neighborhood of Oppy and from their trench-system down to Gavrelle. The British hold the windmill northeast of the latter village and have improved their posts along the southwestern slope of Greenland Hill. Continuous fighting is in progress around the Roux chemical works.

"In a general way," continues the correspondent, "the situation this morning along the front of the attack which began at daybreak on Saturday is that we held the German front line from the point where the Bailleul Blache loop line crosses the trenches northwest of Gavrelle to the fork in the Oppy line between that place and Aldeux. Beyond this work we hold the German support line for a length of about 1200 yards. Thence our front continues just east of Arieux.

"The weather was too hazy this morning for good air work and the artillery observation was correspondingly poor, but the gunners on both sides have plenty of registered targets and the old familiar thunder waxes and wanes.

"Various German documents that have been captured urgently emphasize the necessity of economizing strictly in the expenditure of shells of all types; as the dearth of material is seriously minimizing the output of supplies. It is also urged that the artillery officers be trained to employ guns, the inner tubes of which are worn out, upon targets which do not necessitate very accurate shooting, as the output of new guns is limited."

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London April 30.—(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press)—There are increasing evidences daily of how the German higher command is using the name of Field Marshal von Hindenburg in an effort to sustain the morale of the German fighting men, which was lowered by the retreat from the Somme and the successful launching of the British and French offensive actions. Prisoners recently taken also tell how von Hindenburg continues to be held up to the German population as the man in whom it must repose confidence and hope of final victory.

The recent retreat was explained by the desire of the German command to take up a position in the famous Hindenburg line, and prisoners now say that when it becomes known in Germany that the British have turned this position and taken possession of several miles of it southeast of Arras, great depression will be caused.

Civilians as well as soldiers placed great faith in this line, on which they say millions upon millions of marks had been spent. They had been told the line was so invulnerable that the Germans could sit in it for the remainder of the war.

Victory Over Wounds

The Disabled 'Soldiers' Resurrection

Canada should be as proud of her wounded soldiers' victory over their wounds as she is of the glorious fights in which they fell. Their struggle up from the depths of disablement is often as hard, and even as heroic, as their desperate defence of Ypres or their dashing capture of the Vimy ridge.

We hear little, altogether too little, of these hard-won victories won by disabled men, because they are fought out in the seclusion of a hospital, not in the theatre of war with the whole world looking on. But such victories equally deserve public recognition. They show the same spirit, the same pluck, and still more indomitable perseverance.

A preacher on Easter morning was thanked for the inspiring sermon he had just preached, on the resurrection. He said: "I had my text sitting in front of me—a man in khaki, with an empty sleeve. He has had two resurrections already. He was buried by a shell explosion, and was dug out only just in time to save his life. That was the first. He spent months in hospital, fighting his way back to health. That was the second.

"Doctoring and nursing of course did much for him; so did the exercises and occupations that they provide now days—perhaps the best part of the treatment. But the man himself was working out his own resurrection, by resolutely putting his own will power into the task. Now he is almost ready to go out into the world, a better and abler man, he says, than he was before, in spite of his lost arm.

"While the rest of us are thinking of a resurrection beyond the grave, he has won a resurrection this side of it, to a new life of activity and independence among his fellow-countrymen."

Authentic cases resembling that are not rare in the records of the Military Hospitals Commission. Here are a few that have just been communicated to us:—

A mechanic who enlisted in the Princess Patricia's Regiment was wounded, returned to Canada, spent three months in a convalescent hospital, and now earns double his former pay, having taken full advantage of the mechanical drawing and arithmetic classes carried on there. Writing to the hospital instructor, he says:—

"When I enlisted, I was earning

about \$3 a day at my trade. At present, and since my discharge from military service, I am technically, a better man all around: I am able now to hold a job as foreman in a machine shop, with more than twice the salary I was getting before. This benefit to me is greatly due to your practical information, and my only regret is that I was unable, after my discharge, to continue instruction with you as you had advised."

Another letter received is from an ex-private in the 13th Battalion. Before enlistment, he was getting \$12 a week as driver on a city milk round. "I always had a liking for drawing," he says, "and felt that if ever I had the chance I would take up a course in mechanical drawing." This opportunity came to him at one of the Commission's convalescent hospitals. After six weeks' application to the work there, he was able to secure an appointment with a salary beginning at \$75 a month, with good prospects of advancement.

A locomotive fireman enlisted, was severely wounded, and had to have his left arm amputated. Under the Commission's scheme of re-education, which is offered to all men incapacitated for their former work by service, he received special training in telegraphy and railway routine. As a result, he secured an appointment as station agent and despatcher, at \$110 a month.

Still another patient, formerly a mechanic, passed the Civil Service qualifying examination after instruction in hospital, and has got a Custom House position at \$900 a year, rising to \$1,500.

A man who had been a guide and trapper, and had never handled tools, returned from the front with one eye destroyed by a wound and the sight of the other eye impaired. In spite of all these old and new disabilities, by putting his mind to it he became a first class carpenter after three months in the hospital workshop.

Equally remarkable is the case of a Polish labourer. He came to Canada six years ago, and worked in a coal mine till he enlisted. At the front, he was both gassed and buried. Though he knew absolutely nothing about carpentry to begin with, after two months of instruction in hospital he was able to hold his own with any ordinary carpenter.

Not every man, of course, can "double his pay." But one of the most cheering facts proved by experience during the war has been this—that almost all the disabled men, including the very seriously wounded, can be equipped once more with power to earn a good living.

And often, as Lord Shaughnessy said the other day, the occupations and training provided by the Military Hospitals system "reveal astonishing talents which even the man himself did not know he possessed."

An arrangement has been made whereby 10,000 tons of dried fruit to be used as a ration. Canada will be able to ship dried apples.

Important Announcement

\$10. VALUE FOR \$1.00

We have set apart this page of OUR PAPER for a SCHOOL and FARM Section. It will contain SPECIAL INFORMATION along the line of work prescribed for the public school as well as the general principles of agriculture as outlined by the specialists at work on its different branches.

A column will be devoted to questions and answers on points that may arise in school work.

CONTESTS in ordinary school work with SPECIAL PRIZES will be arranged for later. We will make a SPECIAL OFFER to any school applying with a club order of six pupils or upwards.

Here is an OPPORTUNITY to secure the ADVANTAGE of a local paper, and a store of useful information beside.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS and ALL making inquiries respecting this section.

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Notice to Delinquents

Feb. 16th 1917

All persons who are in arrears for Taxes, Water and Sewer rates, in the Parish of Woodstock are requested to make payment within ten days from above date and avoid executions being issued.

H. D. STEVENS

Town Treasurer

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FOR SALE,—6 octave piano case organ suitable for house or church

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