

An Old Man's War

Napoleon's armies were all commanded by young men. So, too, were the Northern armies in the American Civil War. In the present conflict all great commanders are past middle life, and most of them are old men. The youngest of the French generals is 47, and the average age of fifteen is past 60. General Joffre is 64; Foch, 65; de Castelnau, 65; Dubail, 65; Maud'huy, 60; Langle de Cary, 67; Villaret, 64; and Roques, 60.

In the German army, the average age is higher still—63.5—though a list of twenty-one names includes that of the Crown Prince, who is only thirty-four. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is 69, and Field-Marshal von Mackensen, 71.

On the British side the youngest general is 46, the age of Wellington, and Napoleon at Waterloo, and the average age is 54.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that cures. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Stirring Events Are Expected

Athens, May, 25.—(Via Paris, May 26).—Exceptional military activity at Saloniki is believed here to portend developments of great importance. General Powell, chief of the British staff, and other officers of the Allies, who have been on leave in Athens, have been recalled suddenly.

On May 13 Bulgaria was reported to be sending heavy reinforcements to the Saloniki front, in anticipation of a general offensive by the allies. Since that time despatches from various sources have reported activity on the part of the French and British forces, the most notable being the occupation of Florina, 18 miles south of Monastir, by allied troops, on May 23. Significance was also attached to the efforts of the entente to obtain the use of the Greek railroad for the transportation of the re-organized Serbian army to the Saloniki front. Paris and London have been persistently silent as to any developments in the Balkans.

Paris, May 26.—A Havas despatch from Athens says it has been learned from a reliable source that 30,000 Bulgarians have been brought from the Black Sea coast to reinforce the Macedonian front.

Athens, via Paris, May 26.—The agitation throughout Greece, caused by the news that Teutonic submarines had torpedoed three Greek vessels, continues to grow. Resolutions have been passed by the League of Ship Owners and the Sailors' Labor Union demanding that the government take action.



ion... a... G... m... ant ships. The Ship Owners' League has decided to bring a legal action in an effort to obtain the seizure of the Austro-German vessels interned in Greek ports, unless the Central Powers indemnify the owners of the impounded Greek merchantmen.

Paris, May 26.—The directors of Mytilene, the home of former Premier Venizelos of Greece, have opened a subscription which already has reached the sum of 30,000 drachmas, with the object of presenting to M. Venizelos, their deputy in the Greek chamber, a crown of gold set with precious stones, says a Havas despatch from Athens, under date of May 24.

Rome, May 25.—Your correspondent is informed from diplomatic sources that the allies are well determined that Greece shall not profit in any way by any eventual success that they may win in the Balkans and that she shall not reap the advantages of the future settlement of the question of the Balkan states unless M. Venizelos returns to power. The King of Greece is well aware of the intentions of the Allies, and in the course of a conference with an allied representative recently hinted that the Allies accused him of violating the constitution when dissolving parliament and now expect him again to violate the constitution by appointing a premier lacking the qualification of membership in parliament. A fortnight after this conference M. Venizelos was returned to parliament by an overwhelming majority as a member from Mytilene. His election was most significant, since, though possibly precluding his return to power, it deprives the king of justification in not appointing him premier. Thus in case the King is accused of sacrificing the country's interests, conclusive proof is now available.

Breed More Cattle

A very competent authority estimates that, having reference to last year's trade, average prices current for beef on the Smithfield market in London, England, for 1915, show an increase of 40 per cent, since the outbreak of the war. The last English produce report to land quotes Irish beef at 19 to 20c. per lb. for sides wholesale and English at 20 to 21c. per lb., as against a price of 15 1-2 to 16 1-4c. for Irish and 15 3-4 to 16 3-4 for English, during the last week in December 1916. It further quotes South American chilled fore-quarters at 6 1-2 and hind quarters at 19 3-4, as against 12 1-2 and 16c. respectively for fore-quarters and hind-quarters in December. "Supplies of frozen beef are practically exhausted, only a few small odd lots of bull beef being obtainable. These, in view of the strong demand ruling for all classes, realize high prices. The absence of frozen supplies has again forced buyers on to the chilled article, with the result that values have advanced sharply."

The general beef situation, from the standpoint of the home and foreign market, further emphasizes the shortage of

supply. One feature is particularly noteworthy. It has never been noted from any country that there is an undue accumulation of beef in the age or a congestion of cattle going forward to market. Present prices and present demand fully confirm this. The position in Europe is well known. The Argentine output has been absorbed for army supply to such an extent that very little frozen Argentine beef is available for civil consumption in Great Britain. Australia has passed through a severe season of drought and her exportable surplus has been greatly diminished. Moderate supplies of cow beef are going forward from New Zealand but these are not of first-rate quality. Canada and the United States have not appreciably increased their cattle population and are slowly able to find a remunerative market in Europe for any of their product available for export. The steady and continuous rise in price definitely reveals the condition of the world market for beef and emphasizes the fact that the situation is growing worse with the progress of the war.

Contrast the position with respect to grain. Enormous stores of wheat are tied up in Russia. In Siberia alone it is estimated that there is an accumulation of over 9,000,000 tons of grain. Until peace is declared, this accumulation will probably become more pronounced. After the war, the production of grain will again be undertaken on an enormous scale in all the contending countries. In view of this fact and with the release of the accumulated stocks, it is undoubtedly true that grain will then drop in price to a very considerable extent. With an overstocked grain market and a pronounced under supply of cattle the farmers of Canada should have little difficulty in making up their minds as to what their policy shall be for the future.

One warning, however, should be given. We must emphasize quality before quantity. On the British market, Canadian beef does not equal in quality the beef exported from United States or from the Argentine. Unless we can improve our cattle, both as regards quality and as regards finish, we need not expect to be able to effect sales at Smith field but shall be obliged to seek a market in France or Italy. Even our best grass fed cattle, when offered on the Chicago market last year, yielded disappointing returns. In Canada there is any number of good beef cows but we can never develop a beef trade by breeding these to dairy bulls, to grade bulls, or even to pure bred bulls of inferior type. A really good pure bred sire is an asset to any community. He should have the patronage of all the farmers in the neighbourhood. The maintenance or use of a scrub bull, under the present circumstances should be deemed an unpatriotic act.

One other non-progressive practice should be eliminated or, at least, superseded by a better one. Reference is to the sale and purchase of stocker and feeder cattle, whether for finishing in the stable or on grass. In the case of the farmer who sells, this practice, unless in exceptional circumstances, is a mistaken one. He should feed and finish his own stock. On the part of the farmer who buys, a speculative and non-productive enterprise is continued and encouraged, which has neither an economic nor a practical argument in its favour. He should grow his own feeders, or a part of them at least. Trading of this nature has done as much as any other one factor to destroy the beef cattle industry in many parts of Canada. It can only be built up by a change of system.

A good herd of milking beef cows will bring in a return as regular as the change of the seasons. If labour is not available to milk all of them, two calves may be put on a single cow, possibly followed by a third, and better calves reared than if fed by hand. The feeding of these calves until fit for market, whether as baby beef or as butcher or export stock, will insure a steadier income than can possibly be obtained by the continuance of the old methods. No practise will so tend to conserve female stock nor so speedily and steadily add to our available supply of beef.

Great Elation In French Capital

Paris, May 25.—The recapture by the French after three months, of the greater part of Fort Douaumont which was taken by the Germans at the outset of the Verdun drive, is received with great elation by the press and by the public, the more so on account of the effect it is expected to have on neutral opinion. General Nivelle, the French commander at Verdun, took advantage of the fact that the Germans recently

captured the Emperor, who was guilty of the crime of being fatally humiliated in his defeat at the Marston. A successful drive by the Germans through France. Victory had been promised, and they were beginning to look for a quick way. William saw that it was one line, and that he must risk everything upon it. Probably he did not know much risk. Was not a German drive with a high concentration of men a mathematical certainty? As all events he ordered the German nation into the dance of death with an absolute promise of an immediate advance upon Paris. This was to be the grand finale of the war, and the Crown Prince must be the hero of it, if he was ever to hold the reins for the house of Hohenzollern. A greater stake could not be than this contemptible Crown Prince posing as a great Commander, but many shames have been imposed upon the world for a long time. The Crown Prince was to have all the men that could be crowded into the area. He was to be absolutely reckless of German life. But he was to break the French line and then capture Paris. So he has been throwing Germans against the Verdun line for over two months and has slaughtered fifty thousand of them in vain. There is nothing hidden that shall not be known. The German people were carefully deceived from any information except from the Wilhelmstrasse. But from that quarter it is at length learning the hard facts. Not one of those assured and anxiously reiterated promises but must rise in judgment against the nation's deceivers. The time must soon come when there will be a new Germany that has rid itself of the hideous incubus of Hohenzollernism—that has awaked from its nightmare of world conquest—and that will be glad to be among the friendly nations. In that day Prussianism will be left to the anti-German and anti-Christian leagues that are as noisy to-day.

Paris, May 26.—Fighting continued with extreme violence on both banks of the Meuse, along the Verdun front, during the whole night. Two German counter attacks on French positions on Hill 304 failed completely, the War office announced this afternoon.

The French made further gains within Fort Douaumont. The Germans now hold only a small angle in the northeastern corner of the fort.

The battle around Hill 304 was especially severe. In attacking French positions on the west side of the hill the Germans used liquid gas, the official statement says, and penetrated one of the French trenches, but were dislodged at once. On the east side of the hill, the Germans attacked after intense artillery preparation, but were not permitted to reach the French lines.

The principal fighting east of the Meuse was in the sector between Thiaumont and Douaumont. The Germans attacked in mass formation and are said to have suffered enormous losses. They succeeded in recapturing one of the trenches north of the Thiaumont farm, which had been captured by the French.

The text of the statement follows: "In the region of Verdun the battle continued with extreme violence all last night on both banks of the River Meuse. On the left bank of the stream furious counter attacks delivered by the enemy against all our positions at Hill 304 resulted in complete failure. To the west of the hill, particularly, the enemy employed in large measure machines to throw flaming liquids. This permitted them to penetrate one of our trenches but a brilliant counter movement on the part of our troops compelled them immediately to evacuate all the positions gained.

"To the east of the hill, in spite of an intense preparatory artillery fire, the attack of the enemy was broken by our fire, and they could not reach our lines.

"On the right bank of the river, in sectors of Thiaumont and Douaumont, the battle has been continued with ferocity. The enemy during the night increased the number of their attacks in massed formation and they suffered enormous losses. They were successful, however, in occupying a trench which had been taken by us to the north of the Echiaumont farm. Everywhere else we held our positions.

"Inside of Fort Douaumont we have continued to force back the enemy, and in spite of a spirited resistance the Germans to-day hold only the northeast corner of the fort.

"On the heights of the Meuse a surprise attack delivered by us in the Chevalier Wood was in all respects successful.

"The night remained calm on the remainder of the front."

The Prince of Failures

Montreal Weekly Witness. We have from the beginning been ascribing the choice of Verdun as the objective of the great German drive to the fact that that section of the western front had been the scene of the Crown Prince's ineffectiveness since the beginning of the war. It was neces-

the Emperor, who was guilty of the crime of being fatally humiliated in his defeat at the Marston. A successful drive by the Germans through France. Victory had been promised, and they were beginning to look for a quick way. William saw that it was one line, and that he must risk everything upon it. Probably he did not know much risk. Was not a German drive with a high concentration of men a mathematical certainty? As all events he ordered the German nation into the dance of death with an absolute promise of an immediate advance upon Paris. This was to be the grand finale of the war, and the Crown Prince must be the hero of it, if he was ever to hold the reins for the house of Hohenzollern. A greater stake could not be than this contemptible Crown Prince posing as a great Commander, but many shames have been imposed upon the world for a long time. The Crown Prince was to have all the men that could be crowded into the area. He was to be absolutely reckless of German life. But he was to break the French line and then capture Paris. So he has been throwing Germans against the Verdun line for over two months and has slaughtered fifty thousand of them in vain. There is nothing hidden that shall not be known. The German people were carefully deceived from any information except from the Wilhelmstrasse. But from that quarter it is at length learning the hard facts. Not one of those assured and anxiously reiterated promises but must rise in judgment against the nation's deceivers. The time must soon come when there will be a new Germany that has rid itself of the hideous incubus of Hohenzollernism—that has awaked from its nightmare of world conquest—and that will be glad to be among the friendly nations. In that day Prussianism will be left to the anti-German and anti-Christian leagues that are as noisy to-day.

Feat Of Daring American Aviator

Paris, May 26.—Lieut. William Thaw, of the Franco-American Aviation Corps, shot down a Fokker aeroplane in the region of Verdun yesterday. Lieut. Thaw has been decorated twice and cited in the orders of the day for daring exploits in the air.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, former president of the National Women's Suffrage association, lost her suit for \$25,000 damages against the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Pullman Co., recently when a Supreme court judge found the defendants could not be held responsible for an icy station platform that caused Dr. Shaw to break her ankle as she alighted from a train in Jersey City two years ago.

The sugar produced in Denmark is almost entirely obtained from the sugar beet raised and cultivated in the kingdom. Nine factories are operated and their combined production was some 125,200 tons in 1915, against 153,000 tons in 1914. The area sown to sugar beets in 1914, was about the same as in 1914 but the yield in sugar was 18 per cent less. There are three sugar refineries in the kingdom.

Indian rubber trees which are tapped every other day continue to yield sap for more than 20 years, and the oldest and most frequently tapped trees produce the richest sap.

Four hundred pupils marched out of a Boston High School in one minute recently when fire was discovered in the chemical laboratory on the top floor.

This—may induce you to try the first—Advertisement—Packet of—

"SALADA"

but we rely absolutely on the inimitable flavour and quality to make you a permanent customer. We will even offer to give this first trial free if you will drop us a postal to Montreal. E 203