

War News

London, April 8.—A...
to be second chair...
the Dutch...
the government, in view of...
the prevailing extraordinary...
to call...
of the 1917 class, says a...
The Hague.

London, April 7, via Paris, April 8.—A...
through...
former Premier...
over his...
The crowds were so...
the cathedral was stopped...
Mounted police were summoned...
dispersed the crowd with...
several persons being...
The feeling is tense.

B...
in the Herald, his personal organ, on Sunday on the political situation, M. V...
intends to organize public meetings of protest against the continuance of the present government in power. It is believed the government will permit the meetings to be held.

London, April 8.—[New York Star cable]—The Daily Mail

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Saloniki correspondent says that the press of Athens is making trouble on account of the arrest of a Greek lieutenant named Avdis by the French.

General Sarrail says that Lt. Avdis was commissary at Larasati, and wishing to follow the operations on the frontier went to advance posts in an automobile fitted with grooved wheels, which would run on a railway.

Not satisfied with this, and wishing to get information of the movement of French troops he tapped a telephone connecting with general headquarters and installed a French speaking soldier at the receiver. He was discovered and ordered by General Sarrail to leave the post within 24 hours. He was forced to return to Saloniki under escort.

A common soldier caught under such circumstances would have been shot immediately, but General Sarrail, in deference to the Greek army, only expelled him from Larasati.

The Athens press is said to be distorting the facts and heaping imprecations on the Allies.

Splendid Morale Of French Troops

London, April 7.—[By Col. Repington, military expert, London Times]—[In Toronto Globe]—"Mon corps a la terre; mon amie Dieu; mon coeur a la France."

Three three lines were found by the writer scribbled on the wool casting of a bomb-proof, in a fire.

the trench, in France, within...
of the enemy.

They were just the pencilled thoughts of a poet, but how rare, how beautiful, how beautiful.

Of all the truly wonderful things of this wonderful war, most surely by the moral effect of the French army, is the most wonderful of all. Twenty months of a devastating war; one French woman out of every three in mourning; many of the four departments and half of the French back country in the hands of the enemy; and all of the war discernible by a wall of mud; regiments renewed from top to bottom, not once, but many times; the national life suspended; the savings of half a century thrown into the melting pot, and yet here, in close and deadly conflict, with a numerous and still formidable enemy, that most malleable, that most precious of treasures, the morale of the army wholly untarnished.

Rather, with each call upon the generous race the morale rises. To the ever rising demands, France replies with ever rising spirit. She has been great before, but never surely so great as now.

"Rather than accept slavery at German hands," said General de Castelnau to the writer, "the French race will die upon the battle-field," and so in very truth it would.

If lightness were ever its base there is some thing to be said for the lightness which causes spirits to rise superior to all misfortunes and look fate gaily in the face. In the face of death there is a smile of confidence for the stranger who passed by, and a cheery word and an unmistakable sense of superiority to the enemy.

For Protection Electric Plant

TORONTO, April 8.—Barbed wire entanglements will skirt a portion of the frontier of Canada, in the neighborhood of the electric plant at Niagara Falls. This precaution was recommended by Brigadier General Logie, after a conference yesterday with P. W. Ellis, chairman of the Niagara Falls Park Commission, and J. H. Jackson, Park superintendent. The area of the park about the plant will be fenced in by barbed wire, and closed to the public. The present enclosed area will be increased, and no one will be allowed to approach or enter the restricted area without a pass-port. Arc lights will illuminate the fence at night, and the Chippewa street cars will be escorted through the enclosure under armed guard.

Verdun Cannot Be Captured

Paris, April 5.—In yesterday's fighting around Verdun, the Germans lost considerable ground and again sustained heavy casualties, notwithstanding the new formation of their attacking parties.

At 3 p. m., after the Germans had been battered by several hundred tons of projectiles, a thin line of riflemen debouched from Chaufour Wood, a little to the northwest of Douaumont. The Germans advanced by short bounds towards the French trenches, situated about 300 yards south of the village. A second and third line followed at equal distance, with small supporting and attacking columns in the rear. This formation has been noticed during the last few days, and is regarded by the French as proof that the Germans have been sorely punished in their previous assaults in serried ranks. But the change proved ineffective. The first line of riflemen advanced to within fifty yards of the French trenches, and

here had to drop to the ground under heavy blasts of shrapnel and sustained musketry fire.

The second and third lines attempted to advance to the support of the first line, but were stopped far in the rear by machine gun fire.

The Germans in the first line were in a most critical position. Shrapnel worked havoc among them. To them was out of the question, and as long as they remained at the point to which they advanced they were exposed to a devastating fire. The second and third lines were little better off, for they were within range of the French 2 inch guns. The entire attacking force finally adopted the only move open, retreating under a raking fire to Chaufour. They left half their number on the field. At least three regiments took part in the attack. Chaufour Wood proved to be an insecure shelter for the French artillery, increasing its range, covered the entire area. It demolished shelters and piled up the German losses.

The action of yesterday is regarded by military critics as of great significance, showing that the Germans, even with their new formation, are unable to escape the furious responses of French artillery; that the French positions, though they may be vulnerable at certain local and exposed points, cannot be shaken, and that the French counter offensive is effective.

PARIS, April 5.—"Verdun will never be taken. This is the sincere and positive opinion of General Cadorna," said a member of the Italian generalissimo's suite to the Udine correspondent of the Petit Journal.

"General Cadorna," he continued "returns to Italy from his visit to France full of enthusiasm for France, for what she has done, and for what she is now doing.

"What we saw on the French front is simply magnificent. France and Great Britain have heaped all along the line, innumerable depots, so many men and such a quantity of guns and munitions that nothing that the Germans could now do, it seems to us, could possibly catch the Franco-British higher command unprepared."

NEW YORK, April 5.—A special cable to the World from Paris says:

Portable mine-throwers, or mine-throwing engines, bombs so heavy that two men are needed to carry one of them, which are rolled downhill into the enemy's trenches, steel shells behind which march soldiers equipped with asphyxiating hand grenades and attempt to overcome the enemy by getting to close quarters with him, and under a cloud of asphyxiating gas, stripping off his respiratory mask, are among the novelties introduced by the Germans in the recent fighting in the Douaumont and Vaux sections. The houses of the western part of Vaux village, which since has been retaken by the French, were methodically pulverized in the attack last Sunday morning by "mines" hurled into each house at comparatively short range. At one point, where the Douaumont height slopes sharply downward from the Germans to the French lines, bombs as big as medicine (?) balls were rolled downhill and exploded again at the parapet of the French trenches, ripping open mighty gaps in the earth works.

Heaviest Snowfall Of The Season

The heaviest snowfall of this season yet in early Sunday morning and continued with but a few hours' abatement until this morning, with a total of 7.20 inches. While April snow storms are not an unusual occurrence they are not always as heavy as this one. Last year slightly more than 2 inches fell on the 25th, and the last fall of the season was three-quarters of an inch on the 27th of May.

One of the heaviest April snow storms on record occurred on the 9th of April, 1894. In this storm 19 inches were recorded. It was attended by a north east gale with velocities of 50 miles an hour. Drifts were excessively heavy; in some places the snow was piled up 6 feet high. In that year another snow fall of 5.25 inches was recorded on the 13th and the total snowfall for the month of April was 25 inches. The heaviest April snowfall in any year since 1861 was 36 inches in 1874.

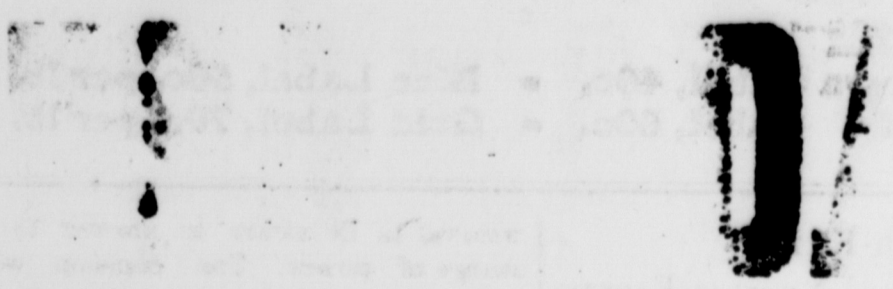
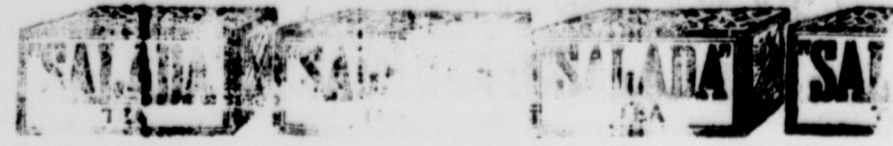
The snowstorm was general, as the appended reports show:

Grand Falls—Snow about 6 inches deep, started about noon yesterday, stopped awhile last night, snowing this morning again at 7, but stopped soon after.

Woodstock—Snow 5 or 6 inches, snowing since Saturday night.

Fredaricton—Snow started Saturday night, snowed steadily till this morning, 7 inches deep.

St. Stephen—Fourteen inches of snow



Blue Label, 50c. per lb. Gold Label, 70c. per lb.

fel between 2 a m Sunday 10 m. today.

Monday Storm started yesterday morning, was light up to 8 o'clock, last night gale set in and heavy fall up to 6 a. m. eight inches now.

Amherst, N. S.—Still snowing, with heavy wind.

Halifax—Three hours' snowfall today and four hours Sunday.

Sydney, N. S.—About two inches of snow fell yesterday, stopped about 5 p. m., then misty and later heavy rain.

Canoe, N. S.—Wind southwest, heavy rain through night, now clearing and cool.

Mrs. Mary L. Thomas, who died at the home of a daughter in Herrin, Ill., a few days ago, was said to have been the sole surviving pensioner of the war of 1812. She was the widow of Henry Thomas of Johnson County, Ill.

Col and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Parker of Richmond, Va., have 11 children, and the shortest son in the lot is 6 feet 4 inches tall.

When once you have conceived and determined your mission within your soul let naught arrest your steps.—Mazzini.

Cleanliness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a reverence to God to society and to ourselves.—Bacon

I've never any pits for conceited people, because I think they carry their comfort about with them.—George Eliot.

War News

Paris, April 10.—Six prominent military critics of the morning newspapers consider that the operations around Verdun have lost the character of a battle and has assumed the character of trench warfare, similar to that of the general front. The Temps agrees with this view, saying that the combats at Verdun resembled more and more those engaged in daily trench warfare at various points of the front. The writer adds: "The enemy's great effort around Verdun has been broken by troops exclusively French, which have undergone quite heavy losses."

Certain of the critics write to the effect that now is the British army's turn to make heavy sacrifices, adding that the British are making preparations. One writer says: "We, on our part, say there are not two armies on our front, one English and one French, operating separately, but only one army, obeying a single direction. If the enemy had struck between Ypres and the Somme, the British would have borne the brunt. As the enemy attacked north of Verdun, the enemy was met only by the French. In this defence the British forces have played a part, as by extending their front to the Somme they freed French forces to oppose the Crown Prince."

Turkey Looking For Peace. MILAN, April 10.—News is received from Berné that the Turkish under secretary for foreign affairs and Reshad Pasha have wired for Osman Effendi former Turkish minister of posts, to join them immediately. They are said to have already had conversations with unofficial delegates regarding proposals for a separate peace.



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