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Smallpox In New Brunswick

FREDERICTON, Feb. 20.—General vaccination Napadogan, as the result of the discovery of four cases there last week, has been completed and quarantine has been established. Mr. C. N. Goodspeed, secretary of the York County Board of Health, is there to-day for the purpose of arranging for the suspension of the people while the quarantine is on. The trains on the Transcontinental Railway will take no passengers from Napadogan until the quarantine is taken off.

Gloucester County is considerably infected, but extreme measures are being taken to deal with the disease there. Wherever it is deemed necessary the public schools will be closed. The fact that the roads are in poor condition for travelling is making it difficult to combat.

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small pox in that section. In many number of cases is reported, the instances it is found that cases new secretary, D. Desmond, work have been concealed for some time. ing vigorously This is the par In Northumberland County sat- ticularly o the districts abou nfactory progress in reducing the D. aktown and Biestown.

German Troops Are Keyed Up to Highest Pitch for Desperate Attempt on the Western Front

With the Aid of Tanks and New Gas Device They Are Told that They Will Have No Difficulty in the Thrust that is to Be Made Against British Lines

British Army Headquarters in France, Feb. 19.—(By the Associated Press)—The great German offensive on the western front may be expected to begin at any moment now, and as far as the British is concerned, the main thrust will be made on the sector between Arras and St. Quentin.

Tanks, and a "new mysterious gas" will be employed by the enemy in their attempt to break through the Allied line. Other attacks will be delivered further south. These facts have become known through German prisoners and from information gleaned in other ways.

The plans of the German higher command are complete, and after many weeks of intensive training of troops they are ready to make the supreme and final effort which has been advertised so widely in the past weeks.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Von Ludendorff appear to have realized that the old methods of attack, in which a long bombardment is employed, are to old now to produce the results desired. Accordingly, the German troops are being told the surprise attacks, such as were used in Clujca last summer, at Riga, and again on the Isonzo, are to be tried against the Allies on the western front.

Much stress has been laid on the fact that tanks, with a new gas, are to be used, leaving the infantry little to do but to walk through the gaps and consolidate the positions captured. German troops have been trained to make long approach marches and then to storm enemy positions after a short gas shell bombardment. These obstacles, which the German preparation has not obliterated, will be rushed by the troops or ignored. The German infantry will rely on weight of numbers, masses of machine guns and mobile batteries to finish the work begun by the tanks and the gas.

USED AS CANNON FODDER

Word has been passed out by the German high command that few of the Allied troops will survive the effects of the tanks, the gas and the bombardment, and that the fresh infantry will overcome speedily any resistance offered the captured positions.

Despite the assurances and intensive training to which they have been put, the German troops are frankly skeptical and are undertaking their task with no enthusiasm. They feel they are going to be thrown into battle to be used as cannon fodder and do not relish the prospect.

"It is said that General Von Ludendorff recently addressed a body of infantry at Laon and asked how many men were willing to

fight to a finish. Only five non-commissioned officers and privates stepped forward. The others declared their desire for an early peace by "arrangement."

German officers, on the other hand, appear to have the conviction that they will be able to break through by means of their "secret" attacks. General Von Hutier, who is reported to have laid the plans for the capture of Riga, has come to the western front to assist in the preparations. The lessons of the capture of Riga have been preached religiously to the German troops. It has been pointed out that a preliminary bombardment of four or five hours to cut the enemy wire and demolish defenses was sufficient to give the Germans a firm footing in the Russian positions.

The enemy troops have not been told, however, that the morale of the Russians at Riga was very low and that the German attack was a complete surprise. The Germans will find the Allied morale at the highest pitch on the western front, and their attack will be far from the surprise desired. The Allies are ready for a big blow, and await the next move of the German high command with assurance.

The German attack cannot be delayed much longer. All information points to the fact that both German civilians and soldiers are keyed up to such a high pitch of nervous expectancy that the strain cannot endure for long. They are waiting for the attack with feverish hope that the high command can this time make its promise.

The German troops are expected to fight well. The coming battles will perhaps be the most sanguinary of the war and they will be the most intensive. But they will mark the beginning of the end, for if the Germans do not break through the Allied line—and they cannot—they will be virtually finished. The Emperor is putting every ounce of strength into this great gamble, and if it fails in the early stages it means the end of Prussian militarism.

The Allied forces have a superiority in numbers, both in men and guns, and no doubt is felt on the front as to the outcome.

It Might Have Been

(Exchange) A party of tourists were examining the curios in a little shop on a back street in a certain European city. The aged dealer, desirous of making a sale, picked up an ancient looking sword, and said: "You see, my friends, this most wonderful sword; this is the sword that Balaam killed the ass with." "But," said one, "Balaam didn't kill the ass; he only wished for a sword that he might kill her." "Well," said the dealer, "this is the one he wished for."

Germany's Formidable Preparations for Offensive are Viewed with Complacency

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 13.—(By the Associated Press)—German preparations for the announced offensive on the allied front have not brought with them any relaxation of German vigilance or efforts to meet any possible attack from the Allies. New concentration of German forces are gathering in the rear of their lines simultaneously with the hard work which continues in front line position, where a most formidable system of defenses has been erected during the winter months.

Various authorities make widely different estimates of the number of German divisions which may eventually be brought into the line on this front should the Germans decide to engage in battle on a large and decisive scale. The exact total of the German forces in the front line and in the immediate reserve is known to a unit.

One hundred and twelve divisions occupy the German front line facing the British, French, American and Belgian troops, while their immediate reserves total sixty-three divisions. (On the basis of 12,000 men in a German division this would be 2,160,000 troops). Possibly several additional divisions have reached various points behind the lines, but the fact has not been established with certainty. At any rate it is agreed by authorities here that the greatest possible number the Germans could add to their forces on this side does not exceed twenty divisions, which would bring the total to 195 divisions (2,340,000 men).

Without Pity Or Mercy For Bold

Paris, Feb. 14.—Demanding the death sentence on Bolo Pasha yesterday, M. Monnet, prosecuting lawyer, said:

"The eyes of the Allies are on us. In the eyes of France we are judging a man who attempted to do in France what has been accomplished in Russia. We must show no weakness. The world is fighting for its liberty and is in expectancy."

"In times of peace I have stood here many times asking the death penalty for a man whose individual guilt of murder, and it was not without a tinge of regret. But today, without pity, without mercy, but with a sense of stern duty to my country and our Allies, I ask for death."

Bolo Pasha, who wept when he was defended by his brother and his former wife's accuser, M. Mormet's plea. He never moved as he accused ruthlessly attacked him.

Before the closing of M. Mormet's address word was brought in that the civil court had refused Bolo's request for an annulment of his first marriage, thereby convicting him of bigamy.

It was a bad day for Bolo, but he smiled and bowed as nonchalantly as ever, as he disappeared between his two guards, into his cell.

In Old Kentucky

Exchange: William Jennings Bryan said in a temperance address in Louisville:

"Why does the world so malign Kentucky? I heard the other day a malignant story about a Kentucky colonel.

"Colonel," a man asked him, "is there any cure for snake bite except whiskey?"

"Who cares," asserted the colonel, "whether there is or not?"

Caillaux Case Talk of the Hour

(Correspondence of the Globe.)

PARIS, Jan. 18, 1918.—"L'Affaire Caillaux" is the talk of the hour; one cannot wonder at this, for the scandal deepens more and more, and has caused a great consternation in France. Every one is positively amazed at the revelations that are leaking out about the ex-prime minister. The shooting of the editor of "Le Figaro" a few years ago by Mme. Caillaux is still fresh in the mind of the public. It was no secret that M. Caillaux was a pro-German; he never attempted to conceal this. It was not wise to appoint him premier under such well-known circumstances; by doing so he was able to play into the hands of Germany, and Germany only too heartily welcomed his nomination on that account. That M. Caillaux was not arrested before is the only surprise expressed by his countrymen never thought for one minute that he was "selling France" in the manner he did. Today he is nothing but a traitor, and in time of war a traitor's reward is to be shot like a mad dog. M. Clemenceau made perfectly sure of all the facts before taking drastic steps towards M. Caillaux. He had not long to wait before unquestionable proofs of his guilt came into his possession from America, Italy and elsewhere. Today the famous French ex-prime minister stands accused of a terrible crime, that of endangering the safety of his country by seeking to destroy her alliances. What a downfall for a man of the very front rank in contemporary life! He ruined himself by keeping bad company while in office and since he returned to private life. He could not resist German temptations; for his treachery he must and will pay the penalty. The damning evidence already against him is sufficient to convict him; that we have not yet heard the whole story of his crime is a popular belief. Germany cannot save him from his fate; it is one of Germany's weaknesses once she has got any one of her accomplices in very serious trouble, to abandon them—having no further use for them. It is well for France that M. Clemenceau sanctioned his rival's arrest; some weeks ago the new courageous veteran premier ordered M. Caillaux to be prosecuted, but he did not carry matters further until he was sure and certain of the ex-prime minister's guilt, as now revealed to the world. The arrest of M. Caillaux has led to the arrest of other persons implicated in the case. Nothing as yet is said about Mme. Caillaux; time will prove whether she was guilty also or innocent. Public feeling against her is none too friendly actually, and numerous rumors are in circulation in consequence. Spies abound everywhere at the present time, and it is well to be on one's guard. Anyone—irrespective of sex—willing to faithfully serve Germany and her allies, can depend upon being handsomely rewarded. There is still an abundant supply of German gold for exclusive use in this direction and Germany's worshippers know this. Traitor's must be mercilessly punished, shooting them is the very best way to get rid of such vermin.

British Line In Italy Lengthened

London, Feb. 14. (Via Reuters Ottawa Agency)—The British line in Italy has been considerably lengthened as the east of Monte Ridge along the Piave river and now extends to some miles east of Nervano.

Rome, Feb. 13.—Although the Austrian press in the last few weeks has been referring to preparations for an offensive, which they say the Italians are making, as justification for the assertion that it is impossible to withdraw other men or guns to help Germany in a supreme effort in France, Field Marshal Stenbock, the Austrian commander, apparently wishing to bring an end to the period of inactivity, he is resuming his battering ram tactics in the mountain sector. In the last three days the Austrians have engaged in vigorous actions against the new Italian line in the Brenzola and Bolla valleys, where important positions were wrested from the Austrians a short time ago.

The enemy preceded his infantry attacks by violent bombardments, but when the Austrian infantrymen attempted to press forward, as they did in the Bella Valley, by advancing into the Solle and Valluzza woods, they encountered the fire of Italian light and medium artillery and machine guns, which compelled them to beat a retreat with enormous losses before even reaching the Italian trenches.

The Austrians met with another and equally severe check in the Franzosa Valley yesterday.

In the course of this fighting Lieke-Rosen, an aviator, brought down two enemy airplanes, increasing the number of his victories in aerial encounters to sixteen.