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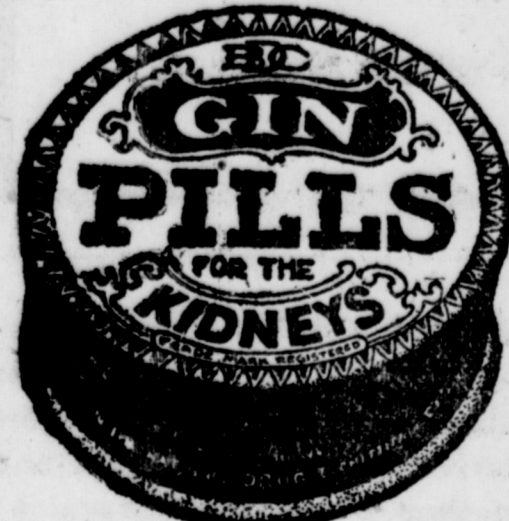
Many a man and woman who has been doubled up with shooting pains in the back, has to stop work and lie down to get a little relief, has found new health and comfort in

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Two boxes completely cured Arnold McAskill, of Lower Selma, N.S. "I have never had any trouble with my back since," he says.

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Surprises For
The Germans

Paris, May 9, 1916.—Germany is being subjected to most unwelcome and unexpected surprises of late from the Allies. Not only are her soldiers being blown to pieces east and west, but while this slaughter is proceeding diplomacy is acting hand in hand with the military and naval authorities in other directions. The new Compulsion Bill, which is certain to be passed in England, has proved a staggering blow to

Little Worries
In The Home

It Is These That Bring Wrinkles And Made Women Look Prematurely Old

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily many little worries in her household affairs. They may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but it is these same constant little worries that affect the blood and nerves and make women look prematurely old. Their effect may be noticed in sick or nervous headaches, fickle appetite, pain in the back or side, sallow complexion and the coming of wrinkles, which every woman dreads. To those thus afflicted Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure; a restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a hearty appetite and a sense of freedom from weariness.

Among the thousands of Canadian women who have found new health through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. N. Worral, Brantford, Ont., who says: "After the birth of my second child I was so weak and ran down that I was unable to do anything. The doctor said I had scarcely any blood in my body. I could not walk half a block without being completely exhausted and all the treatment of the doctor did not seem to help me. I called in another doctor, but with no better results. My feet and legs became frightfully swollen. I suffered with severe pains in my back and sides. I would be all day dragging around at my household work, and I was beginning to give up all hope of recovery. I had been urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but like many others, thought they could not help me when doctors had failed to do so, but after much urging I decided to try them. To my surprise in a few weeks I found myself getting better. I then gladly continued their use and found myself constantly growing stronger, and eventually able to do my house work without fatigue. I strongly advise every weak woman to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

You can get these Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Germany, while it has created the most favorable impression in France. Britain it is now alleged, is sincere in her desire to keep faith with her allies; though the measure ought to have become law twelve months ago, it is heartily welcomed in this country in spite of its late appearance. Germany is not blind to the fact that the constant pouring of thousands of Russian troops in France, and the arrival of a few in London, are destined to crush her all the quicker. Unable to capture Verdun, the demoralized Germans have turned their attention elsewhere, only to find themselves equally confronted with impossible tasks. By way of frightening the British and French—if that is still possible—Germany is massing troops in Belgium and Alsace, and indulging in all sorts of threats. The belief that the Germans are thus preparing for a general offensive is not generally supported, that the Germans, fearing a great attack by the allies, are providing for emergencies is more likely to be the case. The Allies are more than ready for the worn-out Germans.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN
against allied and neutral shipping which Germany has embarked upon is apparently assuming a more intense form. Germany's aspiration is undoubtedly to cut off entirely all shipping to "cursed England," the most hated enemy country. "You are trying to starve us out," she exclaims, "we will starve you out instead." In her endeavor to accomplish this, she is sending her submarines, when possible, to waters far removed from the British coast line. To Austria engineers have been despatched to assist in the building of the new boats which are operating and intended to operate in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and probably as far Germany in the Atlantic ocean. In her last desperate struggle, Germany has reverted to her old love, the mine and submarine, but her hopes and ambitions will be crushed exactly as they were in the original campaign. Her difficulties are two fold. She cannot keep pace in output with the destruction of her boats and the losses of her crews. The new boats have a complement of from forty to fifty men. They proceed to sea for a month, and upon return are, according to reliable information, granted from ten to twenty one days' leave to recuperate from the strain which has been imposed during the voyage. Hence, if Germany possesses sixty submarines in commission—and it is extremely doubtful whether she possesses this number—at least half of them must be in port at one time whilst their crews are resting and the boats and machinery are being overhauled; so that for every single submarine destroyed another is placed out of commission automatically, until the loss of the boat can be made good and a crew trained or got together.

A submarine war is not an easy war to wage against a nation prepared as Britain is today. For the successful waging of the war everything depends upon the rapidity and relentlessness with which it is waged. Germany hopes by rapid action to

PARALYZE SHIPPING
to so scare the seaman of neutral nations that they will refuse to sail in ships for British or Allied ports. She recognizes that today Great Britain is to a large extent dependent upon the neutral shipowners and sailors for her food supplies. But the Hun, in his mad passion, overlooks the fact that several million tons of his own shipping are lying idle in neutral ports and it is within the realms of possibility that in order to meet the situation, neutrals will take a leaf out of Portugal and Italy's books by requisitioning the German vessels now lying idle, and in them carry food stuffs to England and Allied nations, so that Germany may find her submarine commanders destroying her own ships, ships with which at the end of the war she expects to re-enter the world's markets at a time when allied vessels are fully occupied in the bringing home of troops and stores, and capture trade from those who are now fighting for their existence as nations. As already pointed out, Germany is the only one nation in the world possessed of a surplus of tonnage which she cannot use. Her vessels are distributed over the whole world, sheltering from British warships and those of her Allies. Once peace is declared these vessels are free to proceed to sea and win the prize which is awaiting the "ready boat," as the technical term is. Neutrals are not slow to realize the inner meaning of the German game, and to many of them a declaration of war by Germany has now no terrors, hemmed in as she is by the Allies' "wall of steel," and with that "wall" supported by the British fleet, Germany could inflict no hardship upon the minor nations of the world, except perhaps Holland and Denmark.

Though a large section of the people in Holland is pro German, Germany stands on earthly chance of embroiling that country with England. The people of the Netherlands have the full assurance of the British government that their neutrality will be respected, and they rely upon that assurance. It is possible that the sudden turn of affairs in Holland is due in the main to the recent Paris Conference, which will make Britain's blockade of Germany more stringent, but it is far more probable Holland, realizing the real situation, knowing that Germany is hemmed in on all frontiers, understanding fully that the Kaiser's mad desire is a road to the sea, is taking precautionary measures. Natural prudence in such a critical time in the national affairs of a nation situated as Holland is demands that all measures of defence should be taken. Germany's defeat at Verdun may well influence the Hun to violate the neutrality of Holland, as he did the neutrality of Belgium, and it is in order that they may be prevented from doing this that Holland has wisely taken precautionary measures. Despite the unprecedented press campaign which the Germans have commenced the relationship existing between the Netherlands and the governments of the allies is of the most friendly nature. The Dutch clearly foresee danger ahead from Germany—hence why their forces are being strengthened so as to make it clear to Germany that Holland has the power as well as the intention to prevent a menace to Germany's open flank.

Germany was never more determined to break Britain's might on sea—a "talk order." So far she has

MISERABLY FAILED.
—And she may as well take it for granted that her object is a totally impossible task. The allies will not have the pleasure of celebrating the declaration of peace at an early date; much remains to be done, since the work is to be done thoroughly. All the hurrying part is done by Germany, which country can not afford to wait, whereas Time is the Allies' best friend. Germany can, and undoubtedly will for many months yet, conduct a war of defence as against a war of offence, and the most which the more reasonably disposed optimist can anticipate is the end of Germany's power of offensive. Every effort which Germany has undertaken, every plan she has concocted has gone awry, she is to day checkmated by the allies at every move. In spite of her reverses and disappointments on land, sea and air, she will nevertheless continue to fight and scheme until at last in sheer desperation she will send her full naval strength on the last final effort.

"Seeing Things"
It was reported that the captain of a French ship had sighted a German fleet of auxiliary cruiser and submarine half way across the Atlantic. It now turns out that the report was a concoction of British cruisers at night engaged with launches attacking the submarine.

Still Another German Failure

Paris, May 17.—German troops made an attack with grenades last night on French positions in the vicinity of Dead Man Hill. The effort failed, the official report of today says. To the east of the Meuse, along the Verdun front, there was continuous cannonading on both sides, particularly at Haudremont Wood and Vaux Pond. French aeroplane made several raids during the night. Bombs were thrown on the German camp at Damvillers, and on the railway stations at Metz, Frescati and Bielles.

London, May 17.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Edward Grey said that Portugal had not signed the agreement not to make a separate peace.

London, May 17.—The Times to-day prints the following:

Among the interesting war trophies now in London are the placards which were shown by the Germans opposite the trenches occupied by the Irish regiments at the time of the Dublin uprising.

These notices taunted the Irishmen, saying that the English soldiers were shooting their wives and children. The placards were captured by 25 men of the Munster Fusiliers, who crawled by night towards the German trenches.

Half way across the open ground between the line, a German searchlight found them, and the German machine guns caused several casualties. But the little party remained motionless for hours, and then crawled on and reached the German wire which they cut and then charged into the trench. The Germans who thought the Irishmen had retreated or been destroyed, were so startled that they evacuated the trench. The placards were then taken back to the British trenches in triumph.

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