



"I Owe My Life To Gin Pills"

Every one who has suffered from Kidney and Bladder trouble should read this letter from a gentleman in Port Madiway:

"I was once a terrible sufferer with Kidney and Bladder troubles and at times got so bad that I would lose the use of my legs. I could not go away from home without someone with me. My son advised me to take Gin Pills and after taking the first two or three doses I got relief. I continued to take them until I got completely well. I owe my life to Gin Pills.

Yours very truly,
P. M. Kempton.

50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50 at all Druggists, or a free sample will be sent on request to
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.
U. S. Address—NABRU CO. Inc. 60
202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

GinPills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

Goes Into Force On Tuesday

On Tuesday next, the first day of May, the \$8 head tax required by the United States immigration department on Canadians entering that country will be enforced. Canadians going into the States for business or social purposes and not intending to remain permanently will have their tax refunded, provided they return within sixty days. Children under the age of sixteen, accompanied by father or their mother, will not be subject to the tax. Citizens of the United States will not be obliged to pay the head tax, but others entering the States, no matter what their nationality, will be subject to it.

At the time the ticket is purchased either from a steamship or railway company, unless credentials are shown from the immigration officials, \$8 additional will be collected by the ticket agent, and the agent, and the purchaser will be given a green card which will be examined, and if the traveller is not detained by the officials will be endorsed and later lifted. Monthly returns will be made to the head office in Montreal, and the green tickets will be redeemed by the railroad for \$8 each. The transaction between the company and the passenger is a matter of convenience to both the United States officials and the passenger, and will tend to prevent delays at the border.

British Strike Another Blow

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London, April 28.—(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press)—Another attack was launched by the British early this morning. The blow was struck on the front between the Scarpe River and Lens, on the ground over which some of the most desperate fighting has occurred since the British inaugurated their offensive on Easter Monday. The struggle now in progress is

very bitter. The Germans, in anticipation of another British effort, had brought up reinforcements. Fresh German divisions have been identified by the British. In to-day's drive the British faced a well organized trench system, protected by wire entanglements, and held by strong forces of Germans. The artillery preparation, which had been in progress for several days, did much damage to the defense works, but there remained many troublesome strong points between Rœux, just north of the Scarpe, and Gavrelle.

North of Gavrelle satisfactory progress was made so far as could be judged, and early in the day prisoners were being brought back. South of this place the British got on towards Greenland Hill, taking a trench north of Monchy. It is reported that the British have occupied the town of Arleux and half of Oppy, but furious German counter-attacks are developing and the situation is one of surging changes. The fiercest imaginable fighting is under way for the wood west of Rœux. The weather is favorable. The airmen are very active.

German Attacks Less Violent

The terrific German counter-attacks on the British lines in France have ended and the British troops are once more advancing. The fighting continues and the British are making good progress.

There are many signs that the fighting will shortly be resumed on a more terrific scale than ever before, and not least of these omens are the frantic appeals and threats being made by the German leaders and press to avert the menace of a general strike throughout Germany.

All the far-reaching power of the German censorship is unable to suppress the fact that the gravest discontent is seething in the ranks of the German workers and that the government is haunted by the fear that May Day, the great international Socialist holiday,

may see an outbreak which will shake the whole imperial fabric. That the general strike planned by the Socialist Radicals is not confined to Germany, but includes Austria-Hungary as well, is indicated by one of the rare despatches which have come through from Vienna. The "Arbeiter Zeitung," organ of the Austrian Socialists, accepts it as granted that a strike will occur throughout the Dual Monarchy on May 1, and urges the workers to limit the demonstration to that day and return to work on May 2.

How Neutrals Supply Germany

Paris, April 28.—Jean Herbet in the Econo de Paris, discussing the blockade question and the question of exports to Germany through neutral countries, quotes from a report, the reliability of which the writer guarantees, although he says he is unable to reveal the source.

According to the report, Switzerland, during the first nine months of 1913, exported 200,000 pounds of corn and cereals to Germany. During the corresponding period of 1916 the exports of cereal exceeded 1,100,000 pounds. Fruits, cheese, condensed milk and cattle increased in similar proportions. The writer referring to the fact that the Allies contracted with certain neutrals not to hinder exports under certain conditions declares that in view of present conditions the Allies should cancel such agreement. Neutrals, he says, should be made to choose either stop supplying Germany or cease receiving supplies from overseas. It is the duty of the United States, says Herbetter, to compel neutrals to make this choice forthwith in agreement with her Allies.

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ring-bone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at \$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us.
Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Escobedo Falls, Vt.

Is Kaiser Getting Ready to Retire?

Nimeguen, Holland, April 28.—(Montreal Star).—People here are apprehensive because they plainly can see on a hill within the German border, but commanding the town, great concrete gun emplacements. From the hill it would be possible completely to destroy the town without moving a gun into Holland. The railway bridge can also be swept by gunfire from that position. There are some strange rumors in connection with several fine estates in this vicinity. It is said that the properties were purchased by a wealthy German and his wife. I hear that they built on each estate a gorgeous house, furnished it luxuriously, lived there a few months and then repeated

Not The Cheapest in Price

But The Most Economical in Use

"SALADA"

Scaled Packets Only - - Black or Green

the process. It is supposed that these people are acting as agents of Emperor William, and that they are preparing the estate for reversion of the Hohenzollern family as soon as circumstances compel the head to abdicate. Its various members are retired to this part of Holland.

Nimeguen is a town of about 50,000 inhabitants in Guiderland, Holland, close to the Prussian frontier. It is on the Wall river nearly ten miles south of Arnhem.

Day of Peril Is Approaching

Copenhagen, April 28, via London.—The prospect of grave labor troubles throughout Germany on May Day overshadows everything else in the German press.

General Groener's address to the Reichstag Committee, the manifesto of the Federation of Labor against strikes and editorial appeals to the same purport predominate in the newspapers. The news of the great Battle of Arras and the general military situation being very much subordinated.

Where there is so much smoke there evidently must be some fire. The manifesto of the Metal Workers' Union, the organization which took the leading part in the previous strike, is worded in a curiously dubious manner. While ostensibly directed against strike agitators it gives the impression of being a very half-hearted document. The manifesto figures that a general strike is unnecessary because stoppage of work in the iron works, munition plants and transportation systems would be sufficient to immeasurably increase the difficulties of the situation. It adds that the decision to strike can, according to constitution of the union, only be taken by the executive after efforts at an amicable solution have failed.

One of the methods by which the agitators are apparently working is the spread of rumors of a further impending reduction of rations. The Berlin city authorities have appealed to the public to report persons spreading these rumors to the police.

London, April 28.—In justifying before the main Reichstag committee his imperative demand upon the munition workers of Germany to end their strike, General Groener, the Minister of Munitions, said, according to a Renter despatch from Amsterdam, that the so called Leipzig programme and the telegram to the Imperial Chancellery demanding that he should receive a deputation and listen to the political demands, including one for the franchise and the creation of a labor council on the Russian style, were factors which had completely changed the situation. These demands, said General Groener, were mad and imposed upon the inexperienced, good natured

and honesty of the workers. "There shall be no more strikes, and we ruthlessly prosecute wrongdoers and hit these political traitors to the fatherland with the full force of the law," General Groener, is reported as having said.

Problems of War Discussed

Washington, April 28.—American officials to-day met members of the British and French commissions in the second day's series of conferences devoted entirely to discussing and bringing definite problems of the war without the preliminary groping after basis of mutual understanding. The day promises to develop rapid progress in the solution of what the United States is to do to aid the Allied nations most efficiently against Germany.

The morning was devoted to business talks among British, French and Americans behind closed doors at a number of government departments with various experts paired off to work over particular phases assigned to each.

Food and financial problems loomed large as the conference progressed, and the former is dependent largely on the United States' ability to supply ships to keep a stream of supplies moving from America to Europe. In this connection Germany's recent increasing effectiveness with her submarine blockade was given serious consideration particularly by Foreign Minister Balfour and the other British commissioners.

To-morrow British and French visitors will sail down the Potomac on President's yacht Mayflower to visit Mount Vernon as guests of Secretary Daniels.

Many Russian Generals Replaced

Petrograd, April 28, via London.—As a result of the visit of the War Minister Guchkov to the southwestern front, 23 generals, including some generals of division, have been replaced. On all fronts not fewer than 114 officers holding headquarters command have been removed.

Workmen in munition factories, who were sent to the front under orders issued under the Romanoff regime for participation in strikes, are being recalled. The Ministry of Finance has enlisted the services of Gorky, Andreff and other writers for propaganda work.

Prisoners of War Go on Strike

Kiev, April 30, via London.—Prisoners of war employed on municipal work here have gone on strike. They demand an eight hour day and better working conditions.

Printed Butter Wrappers

FOR SALE

AT

"The Dispatch" Office