

SALTS FINE FOR ACHING KIDNEYS

We eat too much meat, which
clogs Kidneys, then the
Back hurts.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days, and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless, inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who have in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

FIVE MINUTES! NO GAS, INDIGESTION OR ACID STOMACH

Instant Relief From Sourness,
Heartburn, Headache,
Dyspepsia.

"Pape's Diapiesin" Is Quick-
est and Surest Stomach
Relief Known.

Why not get some now—this moment, and forever rid yourself of stomach trouble and indigestion? A dieted stomach gets the blues and grumbles. Give it a good start. Take Pape's Diapiesin to start the digestive juices working. There will be no dyspepsia or belching of gas or eructations of undigested food; no feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach or heartburn, sick headache and dizziness, and your food will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapiesin costs only 50 cents for a large case at any drug store here, and will relieve the most obstinate case of indigestion and upset stomach in five minutes.

There is nothing else better to take gas from the stomach and cleanse the stomach and intestines, and, besides, one single dose will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all your food the same as a sound, healthy stomach would do it.

When Diapiesin works, your stomach acts itself in order, cleans up, and then you feel like eating when you come to the table, and what you eat will do you good.

Absolute relief from all stomach misery is waiting for you as soon as you decide to take a little Diapiesin. Tell your druggist that you want Pape's Diapiesin, because you want to become thoroughly cured this time.

Remember, if your stomach feels out-of-order and uncomfortable now you can get relief in five minutes.

YOUR SICK CHILD IS CONSTIPATED! LOOK AT TONGUE

Hurry, Mother! Remove Pains
From Little Stomach,
Liver, Bowels.

Give "California Syrup of
Figs" If Cross, Bilious or
Feverish.



No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that the little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomachic colic, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "Fruit Laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs"; then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

ONE DASH CARRIED VILLAGE OF CHILLY FROM THE GERMANS

Capture of Strongly-Fortified
Position Described.

PROTECTED BY TUNNEL

Underground Work, 1,000
Yards Long, Shield for
the Defenders.

WITH THE ALLIED TROOPS IN FRANCE.—By a Canadian Press Correspondent.—Via Chantilly, France, Oct. 3.—How the village of Chilly was taken from the Germans by one dash of the French troops was related here today by one of the participants in the action to the correspondent of the Canadian Press, when he visited that situation, which is one of the most important on the whole line.

The artillery preparation was unrelenting, the shower of projectiles of all calibres lasting for two days. Everything in the village of Maucourt was razed. Scarcely even the foundation of a wall remained standing at Chilly, where the Germans had massed their strength underground. Entanglements after entanglements of barbed wire were cut by the shells. Then the French, who had assembled in the most advanced dugouts, rushed forward. The first wave cleared the advanced trenches, where the Germans had taken their places after the artillery had ceased to fire, and they were able to emerge from burrows. They are all killed or captured.

Huns Disappear in Ground.
The wave of French then partly crept, partly ran by short bursts to the second German line, and the second wave of French troops advanced in support to occupy the first German line. Meanwhile from somewhere underground, a large body of Germans came forward with machine guns and grenades. The French hesitated an instant, but were not stayed. They bayoneted some of the Germans, the rest of whom disappeared into a tunnel. Calls to surrender, and the Germans had to be an impossible task to follow. Then the French built a sandbag redoubt around the tunnel and waited.

The first French wave went on and took the second German line, and the French then Chilly itself. There, from the other end, the tunnel began to disgorge German troops, whose exit was blocked by machine guns and grenades. The French hesitated an instant, but were not stayed. They bayoneted some of the Germans, the rest of whom disappeared into a tunnel. Calls to surrender, and the Germans had to be an impossible task to follow. Then the French built a sandbag redoubt around the tunnel and waited.

Rush Mile and Half.
The French line, which had been advancing directly eastward, suddenly found itself stopped by a line of machine guns, and the French hesitated an instant, but were not stayed. They bayoneted some of the Germans, the rest of whom disappeared into a tunnel. Calls to surrender, and the Germans had to be an impossible task to follow. Then the French built a sandbag redoubt around the tunnel and waited.

1,000-Yard Tunnel.
The Canadian Press correspondent today went through the tunnel, which is nearly 1,000 yards in length, with an 18-inch railroad track running from the front to the rear. The tunnel was built by the French, and it was used by the Germans to transport their supplies and ammunition. The French then Chilly itself. There, from the other end, the tunnel began to disgorge German troops, whose exit was blocked by machine guns and grenades. The French hesitated an instant, but were not stayed. They bayoneted some of the Germans, the rest of whom disappeared into a tunnel. Calls to surrender, and the Germans had to be an impossible task to follow. Then the French built a sandbag redoubt around the tunnel and waited.

An Underground Castle.
The entrance of the tunnel was towards Maucourt, the exit in the centre of Chilly, where, as the Canadian Press correspondent pointed out, the German commandant's apartment of several rooms, with painted walls, solid doors, chairs, tables, beds and telephone, was situated. At a depth of forty feet was an excavation, sufficient in size to hold a whole company of soldiers, with holsters for machines. This position is now in the hands of the French, and still subject to intermittent bombardment from the German lines about a mile away, and any movement brings a salvo of shells. The correspondent returning under cover of night, through a communication trench, which with constant turnings was several thousand yards long. Water to a depth of a foot covered the bottom, which was of clay, making progress almost impossible. Every foot of the surrounding ground overhead is torn with shells, whose crests are sometimes ten feet deep.

ASK STATES TO SEND COMMISSION TO ENGLAND

Lloyd George and Lord Chief Justice
Extend Invitation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—An invitation from David Lloyd George, war secretary, and Lord Chief Justice Readings of England, when published, will send an industrial commission to that country similar to the one now investigating opportunities for foreign trade in France, was received here today at a luncheon of the American Manufacturers Export Association.

The letter quoted Mr. Lloyd George as saying that he hoped a similar commission would be sent not only to England, but to the rest of the world, which he said "is big enough for us all."

Erwin Thompson, United States commercial attaché to The Hague, advised the members of the association not to take any step in the belief that Germany will flood the world with cheap goods after the war. He said she would want twice as many goods from America, when peace comes, as she took before the war, but as gold would be scarce there, long credit would have to be extended.

LETTER FROM KAISER TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Bernstorff to Present Reply On Polish
Situation.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., Oct. 2.—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, will call on President Wilson here next Monday. It is understood the ambassador will present to Mr. Wilson a personal letter from the German emperor replying to autograph messages sent by the president to the rulers of several European nations urging that a method be agreed upon for getting relief supplies to the starving people in Poland.

Venezelos Men To Have Place In New Cabinet

Royalists Papers Ordered to
Cease Attacks on Ex-
Premier.

ATHENS, Oct. 3.—Via London.—The resignations of all the cabinet ministers, except the premier, Nikolaos Kalogeropoulos, and the minister of foreign affairs, Alexander Carapanos, are now in the hands of the king. The cabinet will be arranged probably so that several supporters of M. Venezelos, the former premier, will hold portfolios, thus giving the new ministry a national character.

CANEA, Crete, via Athens, Oct. 2.—Via London, Oct. 3.—Former Premier Venezelos is expected to leave here shortly for Mytilene, where he will establish the seat of the provisional government. Vice-Admiral Courmouriotis will go to Saloniki to represent the provisional government there.

Orders have been issued to the royalist newspapers to cease attacks on the government. The cabinet will be arranged probably so that several supporters of M. Venezelos, the former premier, will hold portfolios, thus giving the new ministry a national character.

FRENCH CAPTURE IMPORTANT TRENCH NORTH OF RANCOURT

Attacked From Both Sides of
Peronne-Bapaume Road.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Train continued to fall heavily during the night and the earlier part of the day, says the official communication from British headquarters in France, issued tonight.

"The fighting at Eaucourt l'Abbaye is proceeding satisfactorily. Elsewhere, except for intermittent shellings, our front has been quiet."

"In the last 24 hours we have taken 51 prisoners."

The weather has interfered with the work of the aircraft. One of our machines is missing."

PARIS, via London, Oct. 3.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"On the Somme front a local attack on both sides of the Peronne-Bapaume road placed us in possession of an important trench north of Rancourt. We made prisoner three officers and 120 men."

"South of the river there was considerable artillery and trench gun activity at various points. On the remainder of the front nothing occurred."

2,000 ITALIANS OCCUPY AN ALBANIAN TOWN

Greek Military Authorities Ordered Out
—Civilians Remain.

ATHENS, Oct. 3.—Via London.—Two thousand Italians, including artillery and cavalry, who had been holding Santagruata, have occupied Argiro Castro, Albania. The Greek military authorities were alerted and issued orders to evacuate the town. The Greek civil authorities, however, were permitted to remain at their posts.

AMERICAN AND SPANISH PROTESTS SAVE BELGIANS

German Governor at Brussels Pardons
Twenty-Two.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 4.—The Nouvelles Maitrich correspondent says that as a result of a protest of the American and Spanish ministers at Brussels, the German governor-general, who had pardoned 22 Belgians who were sentenced to death last week on a charge of spying.

The correspondent adds that the prisoners are a circular demanding the retirement of the chancellor, which has been sent by a vociferous group of his opponents to such members of the Reichstag as are considered open to their arguments.

SHACKLETON UNDERTAKES ANOTHER RESCUE TRIP

Will Go After Ten Men Left on South
Polar Continent.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 3.—Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton has abandoned the idea of sailing for England this week from Buenos Ayres, and instead will proceed to Australia to command an expedition to rescue ten members of the Shackleton party who were left with scanty provisions on the west side of the South Polar continent. These men were on land when their ship, the Aurora, was captured by ice. They are awaiting the arrival of Lieut. Shackleton, who disembarked on the east side of the continent, but was compelled to return to England.

MAID OF THE MIST BREAKS DOWN NEAR FALLS

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Oct. 3.—The Maid of the Mist broke its propeller shaft when within a few yards of the foot of the Horseshoe Falls on the steamer's last trip of the day.

Twenty-six passengers were taken off in lifeboats and landed on the lower bank of Goat Island. There was no panic. A major portion of the crew of the vessel is in no danger, being anchored about two hundred feet from the shore of Goat Island off Tindale Rock.

CANADIANS WHIPPED FLOWER OF GERMANY, STATES MR. ROWELL

Tells Woodstock Canadian
Club of Ypres.

AN EXAMPLE FOR ALLIES

Speaker Conveys Request
From Fighting Troops
for More Men.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
WOODSTOCK, Oct. 3.—N. W. Rowell, K. C., leader of the Opposition in Ontario, delivered a splendid address on his trip and experiences at the front with the Canadian troops, in Knox Presbyterian Church tonight before a gathering that crowded the place to the doors.

Mr. Rowell, who vividly told the story of how the Canadians won distinction on the Ypres salient, and had held the position against the flower of the German army.

"The German army, in the second battle of Ypres used every device they could command to break the line, but the troops from Canada withstood every assault and drove the runs back defeated."

An Example for Allies.
"Their victory has not been exaggerated one iota," declared the speaker. "I have spoken to military men of high standing, both in France and in England, and they have told me personally that Canadian troops for heroism and fortitude had set an example for the whole allied force to follow."

Ground had been lost on the Ypres salient, but it was left to the Canadian troops, he said, to win it back, which they did in the big drive in June. He referred to the splendid work being accomplished by the other allies, and said that the Canadians, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland were all doing their share to uphold British rights and principles.

Mr. Rowell pictured to the large audience how the wounded men were cared for, and pointed out that the Red Cross Society was doing everything in its power to make conditions as comfortable as possible for the injured.

In the course of his address he told of meeting the County men while in France, and spoke in glowing terms of the fine work they were doing. In speaking of a night watch he had spent in the front line, during a heavy bombardment, he said he was surprised to see the small number of men used in the front line trenches, and was as Canadians, the serious always on the alert, the machine guns manned and the rest of the men placed in a safer place, ready.

During the night there were a number of casualties, and in the morning, he said, he saw a Canadian soldier, who was taking the last long sleep, and he could not but feel that the young soldier had given his life for him and for the others who remained at home.

BULGARS RETREATING ON SALONIKI FRONT; FIGHTING IS HEAVY

Allies Victorious on 120-Mile
Front in Balkans.

VIENNA ADMITS DEFEAT

Austrian Report Says Rumanian
Counter-Attack
Succeeds.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Following Allied victories in Macedonia at various points, on a front of 120 miles, the Bulgarians are abandoning their fortified positions and retreating north, on the western end of the line, where the Serbians and French have inflicted severe defeats upon them, they are withdrawing from the Skarvok-Grob and River Prod regions.

HOLLWEG'S ENEMIES DEMAND RETIREMENT FOR MANY BLUNDERS

Campaign Against German
Chancellor Is Rapidly
Spreading.

[Canadian Press.]
Berlin, Oct. 3.—Via London, Oct. 4.—The campaign against Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg is daily assuming a more tangible form. One of the developments is a circular demanding the retirement of the chancellor, which has been sent by a vociferous group of his opponents to such members of the Reichstag as are considered open to their arguments.

The indictment covers almost everything the chancellor's conduct of foreign affairs before and during the war. Attacks are made in particular on his attempts to reach an agreement with the enemy, and on his policy in England, his first attitude toward Belgian neutrality and, naturally, his policy in the submarine issue.

Another factor which is disturbing the political situation is a breach of the political truth proclaimed at the outset of the war, which has been made by the Saxon Reichstag. This action has led to the resignation of the Reichstag, which has been made by the Saxon Reichstag. This action has led to the resignation of the Reichstag, which has been made by the Saxon Reichstag.

SOPIA'S REPORT. [Canadian Press.]

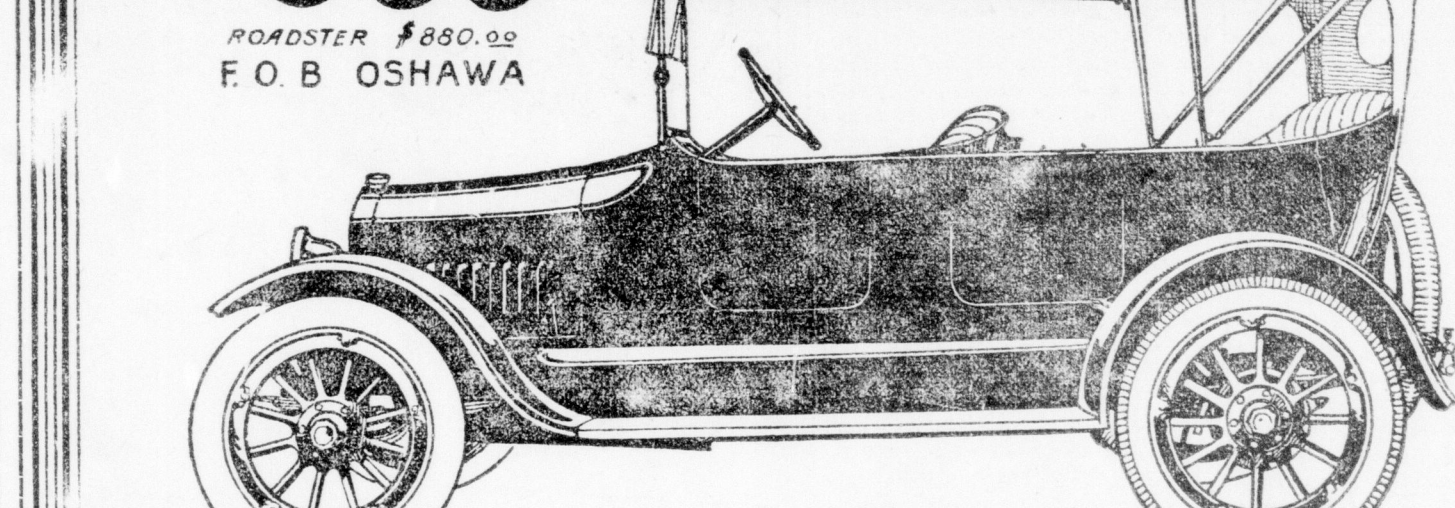
Sofia, Oct. 3, via London, Oct. 4.—The Rumanians who have crossed the Danube and invaded Bulgaria are described as "considerable units of troops" in an official statement issued by the war office today, which, however, does not report any clash between the Bulgarians and the invaders. The text of the statement follows:

"Macedonian front: East and west of the village of Gidice, there was lively artillery activity, without any infantry action. In the Moglenia valley there was artillery, infantry and machine gun fire. On both sides of the Vardar there was weak artillery activity, which became more violent south of Lake Doiran. At the foot of the Belaschita Mountains there was report of a clash between the Bulgarians and the invaders. The text of the statement follows:

"Danube front: We occupied the island of Malakalaf, on the Danube, opposite Vidin. We bombarded with success the post and barracks of Kulest near the village of Gidice, and dispersed by artillery fire a detachment which was preparing to entrench. Near the village of Rahovo the enemy succeeded in throwing a bridge over the river, by which he was able to convey

THE NEW 1917 McLAUGHLIN-BUICK Four

\$895
ROADSTER \$880.00
F. O. B. OSHAWA



MODEL "D" 4-35
The "Big Value" of this New McLaughlin Four
is the talk of visitors at any of our branches.

McLAUGHLIN-BUICK VALVE-IN-HEAD
ENGINE 35 HORSE POWER
106 INCH WHEEL BASE
4 INCH TIRES
DELCO STARTING & LIGHTING
GENUINE LEATHER UPHOLSTERING
FULL "U" DOORS—EXTRA WIDE
TONNEAU SEAT 48 INCHES WIDE

THE Mc LAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LIMITED
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.
McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE COMPANY, LIMITED, Corner Bathurst and Richmond Streets, London.

The New McLaughlin Four is powered high in proportion to its weight, which is under 2100 pounds. This gives you all the speed you want with enough reserve power to take the hills on high gear.

The car was designed to be an efficient, economical, easy running and easy riding automobile for the man who does not care to invest in a six-cylinder model and it fulfils all these functions admirably.

The specifications alone are sufficient evidence to the man who knows motor car values. Read them and compare them point by point with other makes of cars selling under \$1000.00.

We already have many orders for this model and our output for 1917 is fixed. The demand will doubtless be greater than the supply, but orders will be filled in rotation. Send for literature.

CROSS THE CHANNEL IN SEVENTEEN MINS. BY AN AEROPLANE

War Correspondent and Pilot
Deliver New Airship.

Palmer Describes a Journey
Which Is Taken Many
Times Daily.

BY FREDERICK PALMER.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, via London, Oct. 3.—Never was such a journey made as that of a certain general at the war office, an important part as in the battle of the Somme. The wastage of British "planes" at the front has been supplied by new planes flown across the channel from England, where, after coming from the factory, they were tested out at a home aerodrome. The record time in crossing the channel at the narrowest point, where the distance is 22 miles, is eight minutes.

When the Canadian Press correspondent, who was in London for a day's leave from the front, asked a certain general at the war office for permission to fly back instead of going by steamer, train and automobile, the answer was, "Perfectly easy," and to prove he meant it, the correspondent of the flying corps, and in five minutes all was arranged over the telephone.

"What about my baggage?" asked the correspondent. "Oh, take it along and strap it on," replied the general. "A plane that carries 150 pounds of bombs will not be bothered with dress and baggage."

A dozen machines, one after another, were due to go to France that day, as soon as the wire said a storm on the other side of the channel had passed. The correspondent slipped into a wadded jacket, for protection against the wind, which would also act as a lifebuoy if he happened to fall in the channel, and took his place, a position usually occupied by the observer, who also manages the machine gun.

"She is a good and steady bus," said the aviator.

"They flew her down from the factory three days ago and she's toned up and ready for her part in the big show on the other side. You must not expect any fancy stunts or thrills. My business is to fly her to France and deliver her in good condition, ready for work."

Pilot an Ex-Rancher.
She flew immediately in her fresh varnish and reassuring in her stanchness. This pilot had made 20 such crossings and was proud of the fact that he had never come down at any of the way stations. Before the war he had been ranching in South Africa, and was one of the thousands of men who knew nothing about flying, but have been made expert aviators.

It was as straight as a line drawn on a map, following a plotted course of land objects for the route, from the aerodrome the machine left to the aerodrome at the front. After 40 minutes in unvarying steadiness of speed above the pattern work of the English hedger, he turned at a given point for the channel crossing. Usually the cross-

ing is made at a height of 10,000 feet. This allows of more leeway to descend to the nearest shore or to a steamer in the channel in case of engine trouble.

"Our object is not to take any unnecessary risks," said the pilot, "but to get the plane to the front where it is needed and will have risks in plenty over the battle field."

Seventeen Minutes on Trip.
On account of the thick weather he took the channel trip at a height of 4,000 feet. As the white lacwork of surf beat against the chalk just under foot, the correspondent looked at his watch. Beneath were all the patrol ships that guard the channel, which were not lost as the machine ran into a cloud. Neither the shore nor the surface of the water was to be seen. Then the pilot stopped the engine, and the machine slipped for a thousand feet until the sea floor, dotted with the white flecks of wave crests, appeared, and ahead, as the engine took up its refrain again, was the white edging of the surf at the foot of the chalk cliff of France. As the machine crossed the channel, the correspondent looked again at his watch, and saw that the time elapsed was seventeen minutes. The pilot had not been made over the narrowest part of the channel. The fastest steamer would have required an hour and a quarter, and, traveling that way, the passage would have been rough, as a heavy sea was running.

Joins Score of Others.
Now over the broad spaces of the hedgeless land of France, with the fields so many patchwork squares stretching between soft green clumps of woods, and on toward the section of the front and the battle line, so well known to the correspondent, they finally over a hedgerow lower and down into the green floor of the aerodrome, where a score of other new planes fresh from England had been marshalled in ranks after their arrival. When scores have preceded migration for a period of 40 hours come in from England in one day.

"Good night," said the pilot after he had reported his arrival to the aerodrome office, and before getting into an automobile. "I am off to catch the steamer and bring back another 'bus' tomorrow."

INDUCTION AT GODERICH

Rev. C. McDermid Enters Upon Duties
in Knox Parish.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
GODERICH, Oct. 3.—A large congregation attended the induction of Rev. C. McDermid in Knox Church tonight. Rev. Mr. McDermid arrived this afternoon from Starnor to take charge of the pastorate. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Arbory of Londonborough. Rev. J. A. Hamilton of Goderich, interim moderator, spoke on vacancies and the call; Rev. Mr. Lang of Auburn, Indiana, the minister; Rev. Dr. Carvel addressed the minister and Rev. Mr. McFarland of Baysfield addressed the congregation.

The pulpit was declared vacant May 14, when Rev. George E. Ross preached his farewell sermon.

After the ceremony, a luncheon was served in the lecture room, where Mr. and Mrs. McDermid were introduced to the members of the congregation.

WAS HEAD'S AIDE DE CAMP.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.—The death is announced from England, at the age of 87, of Capt. Francis Bonallack, who was a Canadian two generations ago as military secretary and aide de camp to Sir Edmund Head, governor-general of Canada (Upper and Lower Canada) from 1854 to 1861.