CLEANSE THE LARGE INTESTINE

Present War Cry of Advanced Physicians.

Some of the leading surgeons of the world have gone so far recently as to remove part of the Large Intestine in cases so serious as that of Tuberculosis and restored the patient to perfect health by so doing.

The New York American has recently said:

"During Constipation the poisons in the Large Intestine often become so great as to form a serious menace to health and even to life. Through the walls of the Intestine they enter the blood and consume the healthy blood cells, impoverishing the blood, and if this process is continued long enough an acute poisoning is produced.

It is impossible under our present-day mode of living for the Intestine to rid itself of all waste, and it is easily proven that there is an accumulation, no matter how regular we are.

Drugs, if taken regularly, form a habit, but Internal Bathing by means of the "J. B. L. Cascade" cleanses the Lower Intestine its entire length with pure warm water and makes it clean, sweet and healthy.

At the same time it regulates the system and makes one feel that every function is working smoothly and naturally—and, indeed, this is so.

This letter will convey a message of good cheer to many:

Welland, Ontario.

Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell,
163 College Street, Toronto, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—We heartily indorse the J. B. L. Cascade, as we find in our work that a loaded colon means a poisoned system, which, in turn, means ligamentous contraction of the spinal muscles, against which our work is directed.

Anything helping us in gaining relaxation we consider a boon, both to ourselves and our patients.

Most sincerely,
Drs. Hoxsey and Garland.

Over five hundred thousand are now enthusiastic users of the "J. B. L. Cascade," which is now being shown and explained at the Standard Drug Company, Limited, London.

Ask or write now, while you think of it, to Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., 163 College street, Toronto, for free and interesting booklet, "Why Man of Today Is Only 50 Per Cent Efficient."

GERMANS OCCUPY ISLAND OF ALAND IN THE BALTIC SEA

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—German troops landed Thursday on the Island of Aland in the Baltic Sea and occupied the greater part of the island group, according to a dispatch from Uleaborg to the Stockholm Nya Dagligt Allehande.

Children Like It

It is not an easy matter to get a medicine that children like, or to force them to take one they don't like. Most mothers know that a cough medicine, while palatable, should contain no drug injurious to the child. The great popularity of

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

is explained by the fact that it contains no opium or narcotic of any kind, and at the same time is so pleasant and agreeable to the taste that children like it. For this reason it is a favorite with the mothers of young children.

Yours for health,
—Geo. J. Chamberlain

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COBBAN'S HERB TABLETS

For Blood, Stomach, Kidneys and Liver

TRADE MARK

Write for free sample

If you cannot get them from your dealer, remit 25c. for a box of fifty, or we will mail five boxes for $1.00.

These reliable herb tablets are made from an old, tested formula, and contain nothing but roots and herbs. Guaranteed to fulfil every claim or money refunded. Try them for Indigestion, Headaches, Weak Nerves, Rheumatism, Disordered Liver or Kidneys, Constipation, etc.

MUNCEY SUPPLY CO., MUNCEY, ONT.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY — MUNCEY SUPPLY CO. MUNCEY, ONTARIO, CANADA. DEALERS WRITE FOR PROPOSITION

tf-t

CASCARETS SELL TWENTY MILLION BOXES PER YEAR

Best, safest cathartic for liver and bowels, and people know it.

They're fine! Don't stay bilious, sick, headachy or constipated.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets 10¢

WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Enjoy life! Keep clean inside with Cascarets. Take one or two at night and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Wake up feeling grand. Your head will be clear, your tongue clean, breath right, stomach sweet and your liver and thirty feet of bowels active. Get a box at any drug store and straighten up. Stop the headaches, bilious spells, bad colds and bad days—Brighten up, Cheer up, Clean up! Mothers should give a whole Cascaret to children when cross, bilious, feverish or if tongue is coated—they are harmless—never gripe or sicken.

ITALIAN SITUATION IS SHAPING FOR A SEDAN OR MARNE, BUT DECISION SHOULD COME IN WEST

Whether Enemy Emerges Victorious in Great Impending Battle or Not, It Means "Attrition" for Germany—Worst Phase Is Political Effect—Allies Must Not Lose Heart.

By Frank H. Simonds

Author of "The Great War," "They Shall Not Pass."

[Written for The London Advertiser and the New York Tribune—Copyright 1917—The Tribune Association.]

Since I closed my article of last week upon the Italian disaster events have moved very rapidly. The present comment is written on Tuesday, November 6, and on this day the situation is as follows:

Rome and Berlin agree that the Austro-German forces are across the Tagliamento River, having thus forced the first line to which the Italians retreated after their great disaster along the Isonzo. Neither report indicates the extent of the disorder incident to this new defeat, but since Germany makes no large claims to prisoners or guns it may be assumed that the second defeat of the Italians is of a less serious character.

It is going to be a number of days and possibly several weeks before we can measure the full extent of the Italian disaster. In the present article I shall endeavor simply to foreshadow what may happen, and there are three different sets of circumstances to be considered: First, a complete German victory, carrying with it a decisive victory over Italy, which will break the moral power of the Italian people; second, the successful rallying of the Italians at some selected line covering Northern Italy; third, the resumption of the offensive by the Italians after a strategic retreat, following an initial disaster which might repeat the familiar history of the Marne campaign.

Now, to take up the first consideration, namely, a complete Italian disaster, the situation is this: At the outset of the present German operation, the Italians occupied a long front covering more than half the circumference of a circle, one end resting on the Adriatic, just east of the mouth of the Isonzo, and the other upon the Adige and Lago di Garda, just north of Verona. On a front of something like 300 miles, less than 50 miles was active, and only in the 30 miles between the head of the Adriatic and the bend of the Isonzo north of the Balnsizza Plateau was there any serious operation going forward. The Italians had concentrated all their effort on this restricted front, and had been endeavoring to push ahead, with Laibach as their ultimate objective.

The German attacks on the Upper Isonzo broke through the Italian lines north of this front, on which they had concentrated most of their guns and all their best troops. Owing to the configuration of the front the German troops which penetrated the Italian line were nearer to the vital lines of Italian communication than Cadorna's main force about Gorizia. The immediate problem then was whether Cadorna's main force about Gorizia could get west before the German assaulting columns came south and cut their line of retreat. Could the Italians accomplish this, the next natural rallying line was at the Tagliamento River, which comes down out of the Alps, runs straight south across the Italian Plain, and enters the Adriatic west of the mouth of the Isonzo.

Envelopment Failed.

Cadorna did not get all his troops back. He seems to have lost something like 200,000 men and an enormous number of guns. The Germans, on the other hand, did not succeed in enveloping the main Italian force, and by Saturday, or Sunday at the latest—that is, by November 4—the Italians were back behind the Tagliamento River. This stream supplied a front which offered advantages for a defence, provided the Italian army could be reconcentrated and sufficient artillery could be massed to maintain it.

But by Monday, November 5, it was plain that the Tagliamento position could not be held, and within 24 hours Rome and Berlin agreed that German troops were across the river and the Italian armies were retreating. We do not yet know whether the Italian armies retreated in accordance with a plan reached immediately after the disaster, which called for a retirement further west than the Tagliamento, and only for delaying engagements at that stream. This is possible. Cadorna may have chosen to make his fight on lines far west of the Tagliamento River, but if this be the case some days will yet elapse before we know where the chosen position is.

Now, the German strategy must consist in two elements: First, in a rapid pursuit of the armies which were defeated and have retired across the Italian Plain. Having won his victories at Jena and Auerstadt, Napoleon transformed these victories into one of the most complete routs in military history by his pursuit of the beaten Prussians. Within a few days after these battles all Prussian military power had ceased to exist. Germany, with her own history in mind, is likely to make a determined effort to prevent an Italian stand and to transform the defeat into a rout. The second element in the German strategy is obvious. The nature of the Italian front is such that the Austrian and German troops occupying Austrian territory north of the Trentino Alps, seeking an envelopment recalling on a vast scale Moltke's final manoeuvre which ended in Sedan.

So much for the first consideration. Now as to the second. The Italians have lost the line of the Isonzo in their first disaster, and either through weakness or in accordance with Cadorna's plans have surrendered the Tagliamento. They may now retire behind the Livenza River, about a dozen miles west of the Tagliamento, or behind the Piave, a similar distance west of the Livenza, or behind the Brenta, an equal distance from the Piave, or behind the Adige. But it is to be recognized that if they retire beyond the Piave they will have to surrender Venice, and that if they retire behind the Brenta, Vicenza and Padua would come under the range of Austro-German guns, while if they go back as far as the Adige, then Verona will be equally exposed to bombardment and destruction.

Unless the Italian armies have been beaten beyond power to rally we should look for a stand at the Piave. The Piave River is larger than the Tagliamento, and comes down from the Carnic Alps, receiving many streams from the Dolomites. Its weakness lies in the fact that it may be turned by Austro-German flanking operations coming south from the Trentino district along the route followed by the Austrian attack of the spring of 1916, which reached the Asiago Plateau and almost penetrated to the Italian Plain. Unless the Italians have been able to mass troops and guns in large numbers on this Asiago front a long continued stand behind the Piave would invite disaster fully comparable to that of the Isonzo. A similar objection would obtain so far as the Brenta position is concerned.

Not until the Italians are behind the Adige can they be reasonably sure of their left flank. Such insurance might come to the Italians at the Piave or at the Brenta, if their western allies are unable to muster sufficient guns and troops on their flank on either of these streams.

If one may hazard a guess, my judgment is that the Italian army will make a desperate effort to stand at the Piave River, that it will fight all the delaying actions possible between the Tagliamento and the Piave, and that it may possibly make a considerable stand at the Livenza, as the French did at the Meuse during the opening days of the great retreat in 1914.

May Repeat the Marne.

We come finally to the possibility that the Italians will endeavor to repeat the exploit of Joffre, retreating until their armies are reconcentrated and reinforced by their French and British allies, and then, when the Austrians and the Germans have been drawn a long way from their lines of communication and supplies, strike back in the hope of transforming a disaster into a victory. The chances of this seem slight. The Italian army has suffered a disaster far in excess of that which the French army suffered in the various battles during the third week of August, 1914. No one of the French armies fighting either in Lorraine or in Belgium was so heavily beaten as was that Italian army which was driven away from the Isonzo, first upon Cividale and then upon Udine. As I pointed out last week, the real parallel is the Dunajec, and the Russian armies were incapable of rallying for the offensive as a unity at any time after the Dunajec during the summer and early autumn of 1915. Nevertheless, it is necessary to watch the operations of Cadorna from now on, with a clear recognition that he may possibly contemplate an offensive, and equally possibly may be able to achieve such an offensive. The odds are against it, but the chance is there.

Recapitulating the situation briefly, then, the Italian armies retreating from the Isonzo after a great defeat, have been able to reach and pass the Tagliamento, suffering great losses in men and guns, but rallying at this river and presenting a solid front and fighting an unsuccessful but delaying conflict. They are apparently now in full retreat, and the Livenza River is the next line on which they may stand. Subsequently they may retire behind the Piave, the Brenta and the Adige. The chances of disaster and panic may grow with each retreat, or the armies may achieve a new organization and a new spirit, as did the French three years ago. The chances of complete military disorder are unmistakable in the Italian situation. On the other hand, the possibilities of a great rally and of a stand along a new line are equally apparent.

If the Allies have decided to send large forces and strong detachments of heavy artillery to the northern Italian plain, the fight in Northern Italy will take on an importance which it does not now possess on the military side. This war, as I have so often pointed out in these columns, is a war of attrition. It matters little whether German troops are killed in Belgium, in France or in Italy. The killing is the important thing. When the Allies sent troops to Gallipoli or to Saloniki they were guilty of bad strategy, because the troops thus sent fought not against Germans, but against Turks and Bulgars. Therefore troops needed on a vital front were wasted against an unimportant foe in an insignificant field. But in turning to Northern Italy the Allies will not be making a similar blunder so long as they meet German troops there. They will simply be fighting their principal foe on a new field.

Allied Prospects Not Hurt.

So much for the military circumstances. No one should attempt to disguise the gravity of the military situation so far as it affects Italy. We shall have for many days now to face the possibility that Italy will be put out of the war. It is unlikely. It is improbable. But it will remain a possibility until the situation has reached an equilibrium again. But once more it is essential to recognize that even the total collapse of Italy would not, on the military side, greatly endanger the Allied prospects, because no considerable portion of Austrian troops could be brought to the western field owing to the exhaustion of Austria.

But the military side is, by comparison, minor. The moral effect of a tremendous Italian disaster, fully comparable to that in Rumania just a year ago, can hardly be exaggerated. It would reanimate Germany, and it would have an enormous depressing effect in France, where three years of struggle have been borne with a strength which has seemed superhuman, but is patently approaching its limits. Russia has ceased to be a factor in the war. The Italian disaster is the direct result of the Russian military situation. The Russian armies have quit fighting and quit working. They have "walked out," and the result has been that the Germans have been able to take troops from the eastern front and throw them against Italy. The war henceforth is a war between the western Allies and Germany. It will be won by the western Allies if they are not now conquered morally by German successes in Italy. These successes have a limited value on the military side, but on the moral side they may have a fatal effect, unless the American, French and British peoples now display their spirit—the spirit of the North in 1864, the spirit of the French at the Marne 50 years later.

I have been asked many times to give some description of the new form of trench warfare. Through the courtesy of the French general staff I am now able to present the following description, contained in the orders of a German army commander captured by the French. Reading this, it will be plain exactly what sort of a fight the British have been waging in Flanders ever since the beginning of the third battle of "Wipers."

Since their great defeat at Verdun the Germans have abandoned entirely the general offensive. All their orders are written with a view to defensive fighting; it is no longer a question of attacking, but of resisting as long as possible. The following German order shows this clearly:

"Construction of Positions on the Field of Battle.

"The positions constructed up to this time, comprising several continuous lines, have been regularly and methodically destroyed at the very beginning of a battle by the expenditure of formidable quantities of munitions. The shelters in the old-fashioned trenches, especially in the first and second lines, have been only traps for the men, and have contributed very frequently to increasing our losses in prisoners.

"This shows the weak point in the rigid method of defence, applied up to the present, before and during a battle.

"The power of a defence in a defensive battle depends essentially on the precautions taken to hide from the view of the enemy all our fighting strength. These means of defence (trenches, shelters and placements for machine guns and batteries), if they appear in aeroplane photographs, will certainly be destroyed by the artillery.

"The violence of this artillery fire has prevented us from maintaining our trenches in good condition. The work of repair only serves to weaken prematurely the fighting forces of the troops, and yet we are not able to counteract the destruction to the extent to which it is being produced.

"It is necessary, therefore, from the very beginning of a battle to employ another method of position construction. In other words, it is necessary to substitute for the old system of positions—a system which requires repairs which may be continually annihilated by the enemy—a zone of defence organized by depth rather than by lateral extent. This system, with its organizations protected as far as possible from the sight of the enemy, disposed perpendicularly, and with the troops well echeloned, from front to rear, and of which the density, least at the front, will always be proportionately greater toward the rear, ought to permit our passing from the defensive to the offensive with the elements stationed in the rear.

"Depth Required for Defensive Fighting.

"In the course of a battle it is not necessary to think of having in the first line continuous trenches; they will be replaced by funnel-shaped holes, held by groups of men and isolated machine guns, disposed in the form of a checkerboard. On the terrain immediately behind the first line of funnel holes will be installed points of support for machine guns, for troops of assault and for reserve forces, which are to be pushed forward. For this purpose the shelters still existing ought to be utilized. But in default of shelters the installation will be made in covered ground.

"You will place in advance of the first line of funnels a tangle of steel wire, irregular in form, offering as far as possible a continuous obstacle. In the same line of ideas, it is advisable to surround with barbed wire the funnel holes situated in front of the first line, in order to prevent their occupation by the enemy.

"Make an intensive use of obstacles, disposed in a manner to compel the enemy to take a direction which suits us and to bring him under the fire of our machine guns.

"All the works of defence ought to avoid inspection by the enemy; works too much in evidence and continuous lines cannot fulfil this important condition.

"A great part of the supporting troops and of the reserve troops ought to be sheltered in ground which is hidden, either in the inside of the funnels and in the neighborhood of them, in woods, or in ditches, etc.—especially in places where aerial observation can be escaped.

"It is necessary as far as possible to avoid villages, which, as experience has shown us, attract the fire of the enemy.

"The troops of support and of reserve ought to work methodically on the construction of a continuous position, comprising several lines and escaping also as far as possible observation by the enemy.

"Such a position will constitute a support for the troops of defence echeloned toward the rear. It ought to be surrounded by a powerful tangle of barbed wire, with passages for the troops of assault and ought to comprise several lines of trenches.

"Deep shelters will be constructed only in the second and third lines. The first line will comprise only the small shelters for a sixth of a company, almost all of the occupants being considered as a garrison of position. Its pace will be, in general, the line of protection of artillery and ought to be found at one kilometre, or at most two kilometres, back from the first line of funnel holes.

"If there are available working forces on hand, new positions will be constructed at the rear, based on the same principles, to form positions of retirement."

MOTHER DROWNS SELF AND THREE CHILDREN

ROCHESTER, Nov. 9.—The bodies of Mrs. Eleanor Ratigan and her three little daughters were found in a cistern under the kitchen of the family's home near Churchville today by John E. Ratigan, the husband and father, when he returned home from work this noon.

Presumably the mother had drowned her three children and then taken her own life.

LADIES! SECRET TO DARKEN GREY HAIR

Bring back color, gloss and youthfulness with Grandma's recipe of Sage and Sulphur.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn grey, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use preparation improved by the addition of other ingredients, a large bottle, at little cost, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of muss.

While grey, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all grey hairs have disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant, and you appear years younger. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

PRUSSIAN CAMOUFLAGE

Advertiser Illustrations —New York Evening Telegraph.

BRITISH SOLUTION OF LABOR QUESTION RECOUNTED TO U.S.

Head of British Mission Talks to Big Manufacturers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Members of the special mission to the United States from the ministry of munitions at a conference here today with manufacturers in the oil, leather and rubber trades, told how Great Britain has treated the labor problem since the outbreak of the war. The conference today is the first of a series in this city with employers and employers in all lines o. industry.

Sir Stephenson Kent, head of the mission, admitted that Great Britain blundered at the beginning of the war in sending so many skilled workers to the front.

Employers' associations and trades unions then agreed to the munitions act. The unions agreed to abandon all restrictive operations for the period of the war, so that employers can make use of any kind of labor in any kind of employment.

Women and unskilled workers, under its provisions, may take the place of skilled craftsmen to facilitate work. The wages are fixed definitely. It was made illegal to strike or demand an increase in pay during the war, and all labor disputes must be presented to the minister of munitions. It was made unlawful for one employer to entice men from another through promise of higher pay. This prevented shifting in the labor market. The profits of the employers were definitely fixed.

CANADA WILL MAKE MUNITIONS FOR U.S.

Large Order Placed Through Imperial Board.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—Negotiations conducted by the imperial munitions board at Washington have resulted in the placing of a large order for 75 mm. shells to be produced from Canadian plans for the United States Government. It is stated that from six to seven and a half million shells will, under this arrangement, be produced in Canada during the first seven months of 1918.

The imperial munitions board will act for the United States authorities in placing the contract and supervising the production of these shells in Canada. The United States ordnance department will supply the steel and component parts.

The manufacturers of Canada will forge the steel and assemble the shells.

The Dominion Government, which has co-operated in the negotiation will, through the department of customs, facilitate the entry of steel and components into Canada and their reshipment as shells to the United States

GAUTHIER VS. KING

Important Fishery Case Before Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—In the supreme court today the argument proceeded on the appeal of Gauthier vs. the King. The appellant, under license from the province of Ontario, was engaged in the fishery business on the Detroit River at Windsor, Ont. The Dominion, wishing to purchase these rights, entered into an agreement with appellant by which the purchase price was to be settled by arbitrators who were appointed by each party, and the two appointees selected a third. Pending the further proceedings, the minister of the department at Ottawa gave notice to appellant and the arbitrators that the appointment of the arbitrator was revoked, and that the purchase was abandoned. The two arbitrators continued the proceedings, and made an award, on which appellant brought action, which the exchequer court dismissed. The appellant contended that the crown had no power to revoke the submissions that an Ontario act so provided, and under the exchequer court act, cases by or against the crown must be dealt with as if between subject and subject, and be governed by the law of the province.

STUDY AND EXERCISE

Overstudy and lack of exercise make thin bloodless children. Study does not usually hurt a child at school unless the studies encroach on time that should be spent in out-for-doors exercise. But lack of exercise and overstudy is a combination that brings on St. Vitus dance. If your boy or girl at school is thin and pale, listless and inattentive, has a fickle appetite, is unable to stand still or sit still, you must remember that health is much more important than education, and more time should be given to exercise and recreation.

See to it at once that the child does not overstudy, gets plenty of out-of-door exercise, sleeps ten out of every 24 hours, and takes a safe reliable tonic like Dr. Williams Pink Pills until the color returns to the cheeks and lips and the appetite becomes normal. For growing children who become pale and thin Dr. Williams Pink Pills are not only safe but in most cases are the very best tonic that can be taken. These pills should build up the blood, strengthen the nerves, and assist in keeping pace with rapid growth.

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

PETROGRAD CALMS DOWN IN ONE DAY AFTER REBELLION

People in Streets Joke and Laugh.

LITTLE INJURY TO PALACE

New Window Panes and Paint Will Cover Up Most of Damage.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Nov. 8.—The bullet-spattered Winter Palace, the only ocular sign of the remarkable transference of power that has taken place in Petrograd, drew tens of thousands of curious among the populace to the vicinity of the structure today. Nowhere else in the whole city, except perhaps at the Smolny Institute, where the new Government has established its headquarters and which was the scene of unusual activity for this reason, and because the Soldiers' and Workmen's congress had assembled there, had the new revolution left its mark.

Even the Winter Palace carried no marks of last night's battle which a coat of paint and new window panes would not hide from observation. A close inspection of the river front facade was prevented by the sailor guards posted on the palace quay, at the extremities of the big red structure, but from the nearby palace bridge it could be plainly seen that the heavy guns of the cruiser which bombarded the palace, shaking the town during several hours of the night, unaccountably had done virtually no damage.

Machine Gun Markings.

On the land side, however, facing the circle from which rises the gigantic Pillar of Victory, and which is flanked by the arc on which front the foreign office staff buildings, there is plentiful evidence of the work done by the machine guns and rifles during the struggle. The red walls are specked with white discs, marking the hits. Scarcely a window pane is without its clean-cut bullet holes.

Throughout all of today the palace circle and the surrounding streets were thronged with joking, laughing crowds.

On Nevsky Prospekt, where yesterday there were machine guns and armored cars and infantry behind the wooden barricades, today were to be seen the usual throngs of the populace, and there was no excitement among them. Where armored cars had sped by on their way to the Winter Palace before the attack, flocks of pigeons fed in the street, with no whistling bullets to disturb them.

Shell Lands on Table.

Among the street crowds there was an occasional bandaged sailor, who evidently had been wounded during last night's fighting. In an apartment, a mile beyond the palace, a shell either from a gun of the fortress or a cruiser had gone through the roof. Apparently spent, it landed on a table in the living room, but did not explode.

Soldiers, grave but cheerful, were assuming control of various districts. They sat in barracks at the committee rooms listening to complaints and issuing passes. The fusillades of rifles and the clattering of machine guns, with the occasional boom of cannon from the fortress or a cruiser, which had continued from early last night until the palace surrendered, had been supplanted by the laughter and shouts of school boys dismissed from classes and playing in the plaza.

Newspapers Are Issued.

The newspaper appeared as usual this morning with the exception of the Bourse Gazette and the Rusky Avolia. The offices of the latter have been taken over by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates to assure the publication of their official organ, the Rabotchaia Gazette, which was suppressed by former Premier Kerensky. The Tsentro Plotte, the organ of the central committee of the navy, is being published in the offices of the Bourse Gazette.

The municipal council has established a committee of public safety, composed of the municipality and deputies of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress, the Peasants' and Workmen's Committee also is holding itself at the disposal of the population in the event of excesses being committed. The banks are still closed, and many shops have not reopened.

R. B. BENNETT WILL NOT BE COLLEAGUE OF ARTHUR SIFTON

Refuses Candidature on Account of the New Minister.

CALGARY, Nov. 9.—Giving as one of his reasons for refusing to be a candidate in the coming election his consistent opposition to Hon. Arthur L. Sifton in provincial politics, R. B. Bennett, K.C., today issued a statement detailing his position in full. Mr. Bennett says that as a supporter of Union Government, it would be very unfortunate for him to be in a position of criticizing one of its ministers on account of his policy.

The reason of his opposition to Mr. Sifton he set forth as the latter's railway policies in Alberta, which he believes will lead to a duplication of the present railway trouble in British Columbia. Mr. Bennett says unequivocally that he will support the Union Government candidate in Calgary, but he wishes to devote his own time to studying the war situation in various parts of the Empire.

THOSE WHO HAVE NOT REPORTED TONIGHT SUBJECT TO ARREST

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—Every man who comes into class one under the military service act and fails either to apply for exemption or report for service before midnight tomorrow is liable to arrest, and on conviction to a term of five years' imprisonment.

By the provisions of a special order made public by the board tonight, authority is given for the arrest, with or without warrant, of all absentees and such defaulters must have a reasonable excuse for default. The order provides that men who surrender themselves voluntarily as defaulters under the act, into civil or military custody, shall not be prosecuted. They may even make claim for exemption, but their claims will have to be made through the officer commanding the military district to which they belong.

In cases where defaulters surrender to the civil police a report will be made to the officer commanding the military district in which they are. These men will not be prosecuted, but the military service council is arranging for immediate prosecution of men who have refused to obey the proclamation issued under the military service act.

ONE OUNCE OF BUTTER PER WEEK IN BERLIN

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—The butter ration in Greater Berlin has been reduced for the winter to 30 grams, about one ounce, weekly.

Instant Relief! Indigestion, Gas Upset Stomach--Pape's Indigestion

Instantly Neutralizes Excessive Acid in Stomach, Relieving Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Distress. It's Fine!

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its quick relief in indigestion, dyspepsia and gastritis when caused by acidity has made it famous the world over.

Keep this wonderful stomach sweetener in your home—keep it handy—get a large 50-cent case from any drug store and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach it helps to neutralize the excessive acidity, then all the stomach distress caused by it disappears. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming such stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.

Corns Stop Hurting, Then They Lift Out With Fingers

No pain or soreness! Corns and calluses just shrivel up and lift off—Try it!

A noted Cincinnati chemist discovered a new ether compound and called it freezone and it now can be had in tiny bottles for a few cents from any drug store.

You simply apply a few drops of freezone upon a tender corn or painful callus and instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can just lift it off with the fingers. Really! No humbug!

No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying freezone or afterwards and it doesn't even irritate the skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also toughened calluses just shrivel up and lift off so easy. It is wonderful! Works like a charm. Keep it on the dresser.

DRINK HOT WATER AND RID JOINTS OF RHEUMATIC RUST

Why rheumatism and lumbago sufferers should drink phosphated hot water each morning before breakfast.

RUST OF IRON — RUST OF RHEUMATISM

Just as coal, when it burns, leaves behind a certain amount of incombustible material in the form of ashes, so the food and drink taken day after day leaves in the alimentary canal a certain amount of indigestible material, which if not completely eliminated each day, becomes food for the millions of bacteria which infest the bowels. From this mass of left-over waste material, toxins and ptomaine-like poisons, called uric acid, is formed and then sucked into the blood where it continues to circulate, collecting grain by grain in the joints of the body much like rust collects on the hinge as shown above.

Men and women who suffer from lumbago, rheumatism or sore, stiff, aching joints should begin drinking phosphated hot water, not as a means to magic relief from pain, but to prevent more uric acid forming in the system. Before eating breakfast each morning, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will first neutralize and then wash out of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's accumulation of toxins and poisons; thus, cleansing, sweetening, and freshening the entire alimentary canal, each morning, before putting more food into the stomach.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to make any rheumatic or lumbago sufferer an enthusiast on the morning inside bath.

Millions of people keep their joints free from these rheumatic acids by practicing this daily internal sanitation. A glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate, drank before breakfast, is wonderfully invigorating; besides, it is an excellent health measure because it cleanses the alimentary organs of all the waste, gases and sour fermentations, making one look and feel clean, sweet and fresh all day.

Those who try this for one week may find themselves free from sick headaches, constipation, bilious attacks, sallowness, nasty breath and stomach acidity.

DISTRICT CASUALTIES

WOUNDED

DOBBINTON.
Lieut. S. G. Thomson.

MELBOURNE.
Lieut. G. H. Fletcher.

CLINTON.
Major W. B. McTaggart.

ALVINSTON.
Pte. Lewis H. Melton.

GUELPH.
Bombardier Alex. Galloway.
Pte. R. J. Coleman.

SERIOUSLY ILL

ST. THOMAS.
Pte. James Newkirk.

GASSED

ST. THOMAS.
Pte. George W. Baker.

SHELL SHOCK AND GASSED

FINGAL.
Corp. Percy Holden.

PETROGRAD AUTHORITIES SPURN BOLSHEVIKI

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd says the members of the Petrograd Municipal Council and the peasant delegates to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress, together with the Maximalists, have decided not to acknowledge the authority of the Bolsheviki, and will issue an appeal to the nation regarding the coup d'etat.

FOREST TRIBUNAL HAS NO EXEMPTION CLAIMS

FOREST, Nov. 9.—The Forest military tribunal sat yesterday and today, and so far there have been no exemption claims presented.

Dr. Ralph Gustin, formerly of Bosanquet Township, died in Detroit Wednesday night. The body will be brought here tomorrow, and the funeral will be held Sunday. He had a large practice in Detroit.

WAS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL WHEN NERVES COLLAPSED

London Lady Describes Her Trying Experience With Nervous Exhaustion—A Discovery Which Leads to Cure.

London, Oct. 27.—Only persons who have suffered from extreme nervous exhaustion will realize what this lady suffered, and what it means to her to be fully restored to health and strength.

When there is a collapse of the nervous system, the only way to bring about cure is to patiently nourish and build up the starved and depleted nerve cells.

Mrs. Meathrel tried hospital treatment and change of air, but nothing seemed to have much benefit until she began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. As is usually the case, this food cure proved to be exactly what was needed to set up the process of restoration. Little by little the blood was enriched, the nerves strengthened and the whole system brought back to health and vigor.

Mrs. S. Meathrel, 23 Hyla street, London, Ont., writes: "About a year ago I had a complete collapse of my nerves. I was taken to the hospital for treatment, but it did not give me much relief. When I was brought home again I went to the country for a change of air. I semed to be a little better while there, but after my return home I did not feel much better. I used to have nervous spells, when my limbs would begin to shake, then grow cold, and I would be completely exhausted. I was also troubled with an accumulation of gas on my stomach, which caused palpitation of the heart. At last I decided to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after I had used them for a while I could see that they were helping me, so I continued using them until I got well again. I became real strong and healthy, could sleep well at night, and was able to do my own house work. As I got stronger the nervous spells disappeared, and I have not had one since. I also used an occasional Kidney-Liver Pill in connection with the Nerve Food, which I think cured the gas on my stomach. I have received such benefit from these medicines that I wish to recommend them to others."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, a full treatment of six boxes for $2.75, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.—Advt.