BETWEEN NOW AND SPRING THE DECISIVE CAMPAIGN OF THE WAR WILL BE FOUGHT—NOT IN BATTLE

Germany Will Exert Every Influence and Agency Trying to Secure Peace—If Peace Offensive Can Be Repelled, Military Decision Will Come Promptly.

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.]

In the week since I closed by last article the Italian campaign has moved steadily along the lines foreshadowed then. Delaying actions have been fought at the Tagliamento and the Livenza rivers, but on neither line have the Italians been able to make any sustained defensive. Nor have they attempted it. A retirement as far as the Piave River was inevitable once the equilibrium of the line on the Isonzo had been destroyed. If you will look to the precedent of the Marne campaign you will see that once the French offensive had been broken in Alsace-Lorraine and between the Somme and the Meuse in Belgium there was a period, extending from August 22 to September 4, in which French armies steadily retired, during which time the regrouping of the whole French military forces went forward.

Precisely this thing has been going on in Italy, with the added circumstance of the arrival of French and British armies as reinforcements, and the even more important arrival of heavy artillery, in which the Italians were deficient at the beginning.

When Joffre's first offensive was destroyed by the Germans he discovered that the main mass of the German army was coming through Belgium and into France from the northwest, and that the Germans had successfully placed a greatly superior force upon his left flank between the Somme and the Oise on the east and the Channel on the west. He had then to constitute two new armies to meet the thrust, and while constituting these armies to fight delaying engagements to hold up the German advance as much as possible. Two of these operations—one along the Meuse and the other at Guise—represented not inconsiderable local French victories, but they could not interfere with the general retirement necessary to regrouping the forces.

But on Sunday, Nov. 11, the mass of the Italian army was behind the Piave. The new Italian front ran from the Adriatic behind this considerable river barrier as far as the point where the Piave breaks through the first range of the Alps, north of Verona. Thence the line in the bends northwest over the Asiago plateau, making junction above the Piave on the Grappa mountain system with the old front. By this operation the Italian front had been shortened by upwards of two hundred miles—all the long lines up the Dolomites, east of Belluno, through Cortina, across the Carnic Alps and along the Julian Alps and thence up the Isonzo to the sea had been abandoned. Three or four thousand square miles of Italian territory had been surrendered, but by this date the Italians had reached a line easily defensible, and their northern flank rested upon the Alps on a part of their front still unbroken.

Danger From the North.

The problem that we have now to consider is twofold. There are left to Austro-German invaders two lines of attack—one proceeding through the plain along the railroads from Pontebba to Venice, which would lead to a frontal attack along the Piave; the other a turning movement coming down out of the Trentino behind the lines of the Piave.

In my judgment the more serious danger to the Italians at the present time comes from the north and not from the east. In their retreat the Italians have destroyed the railroads as they retired. They have to some extent laid waste the country, and the Germans and the Austrians are now faced with the problem in their westward advance of restoring communications to enable them to bring up their artillery and their munitions from their old lines to their new front, over a distance varying from fifty to sixty miles. Such an operation requires time. If the Italian resistance at the Piave is stiffened sufficiently to hold until such time as heavy artillery can arrive, then the probabilities of a successful defence at the Piave are very great, because every day adds to the weight of Allied support which is coming.

On the other hand, for an attack delivered from the north, the Austro-German forces are able to use railroad lines reaching straight up to the present front. For example, the thrust which broke the Italian lines along the Isonzo was delivered south of Tarvis, along the main Vienna-Venice railroad. It would now be possible for the Germans, once the Italian line has collapsed, to move their artillery by rail back through Villach and down to Udine over the double-track line familiar to all Tyrolese travelers. From Trent it could be sent forward through the Val Sugana to that section of the front facing the Asiago Plateau, well behind the Piave River line. Could the artillery massed here force the Italian lines at this point, Austrian and German armies could descend to the valleys of the Astico and of the Brenta, and the whole line of the Piave would collapse.

Where Austrians Failed.

This operation was attempted by the Austrians single-handed in the spring of 1916, while the Germans were carrying out their great Verdun offensive. At this time the Austrians pushed through Asiago and up the north slopes of the last hills separating them from the Venetian Plain. They were checked only half a dozen miles from the plain, and it is possible that they would have succeeded then had not Brusiloff's great offensive in Galicia produced a collapse of Austrian arms and necessitated the transfer of practically all the Tyrol troops to the eastern front.

For days, and possibly for several weeks, we have, then, to face the problem as to whether the Italians can protect their northern flank between the Adige and the Brenta, the weakest point of which lies along the Asiago plateau. If they can do this Venice will probably be saved, for enough Allied troops and guns should arrive on the Piave front to hold it before the Austrians and the Germans can bring up the necessary weight of artillery over the roads and railroads destroyed by the Italians in their retreat.

On the other hand, any material success of the Austro-Germans along the Asiago Plateau will necessitate a retreat to the line of the Adige. Not only would such a push outflank the Piave line, but it would also outflank the line of the Brenta, which is the only other serious obstacle before the Austro-Germans reach the Adige River. Once the Italians are behind the Adige their northern flank will be secure, resting upon the Lago di Garda, north of Verona, and covered all the way to the sea by the Adige—a really considerable river, and as a military obstacle infinitely more considerable than the Piave, the Brenta, the Tagliamento or even the Isonzo.

May Retire to Adige.

If there is any question as to the condition of the Italians at the present moment—if there is any doubt in the minds of the Allied council as to the ability of the Allied forces to hold the line of the Piave—there is not the smallest doubt that a retreat to the Adige will take place in a relatively short time. When the Italian army, with its reinforcements of French and British troops, elects to make a final stand, every reasonable chance of success must be with it, because the final fight will be decisive so far as Italy is concerned in the war, and just as Joffre remorselessly surrendered French territory to the Germans until his armies arrived in a position and were in a condition where the chances of victory were with them, the Allied council now directing the Italian operations must continue to retire until the moment arrives when its position and the condition of its troops give it warrant to risk a decisive battle.

In this situation all forecast is useless. My own judgment is that the decisive battle will not be fought at the Piave. The Italian line along the Asiago Plateau has once been penetrated, and in this sector the Austrians continued to hold valuable ground after they were forced to give over their offensive in the spring of 1916. From this valuable ground they have already made advances, taking the village of Asiago, which lies in the low ground facing the last range of hills separating it from the Venetian plain. To accept a battle with so dangerously exposed a flank seems a hazardous thing, because a successful Austro-German smash southward across the Asiago would place the victorious army well behind the Italian forces at the Piave, threatening them with envelopment and holding out the possibility either of an enormous Sedan or at least of another prospective Italian retreat, which would very gravely undermine the morale of an army which has already been beaten and ordered to retire in haste and some disorder over fifty miles of the Italian front.

Piave Line Holds Risk.

Such being the fact, I don't believe the Italians will run the risk of a decisive battle at the Piave, because it is very unlikely that the Allies have been able yet to bring up large numbers of heavy guns, without which no defence against the Germans can hope to succeed. Large Allied forces are arriving; the French have sent the whole of their Eleventh army, commanded by General Micheler, Britain's first lieutenant in the field. The British have sent at least as many troops as, and probably more guns than, the French, but neither the French nor the British can afford to risk men or guns in a defeat which carries with it the possibilities of a great envelopment and the capture of guns and men in large numbers.

In sum, all that has happened since the initial defeat of the Italians on the Upper Isonzo has been a direct consequence of that initial defeat. On the morrow of this defeat the question was whether the Italians could save their armies. Despite very large losses—losses which exceeded those of the French in the first phases of the Marne campaign—the Italians, like the French, have saved their armies. The second question faced was whether a successful stand could be made after the armies had been reorganized and regrouped.

Tagliamento Out of Question.

The magnitude of the defeat made it utterly impossible that such a stand could be made at the Tagliamento, and there was the additional weakness in the Tagliamento position due to the Pinzano gap behind it. Accordingly the Italians fought only delaying actions at the Tagliamento and thereafter at the Livenza. We are certain now that they never intended or hoped to be able to reorganize and regroup their armies for a successful defence at either of these two rivers. From the very start Italian high command must have recognized that the retreat would have to go as far as the Piave. What we do not know now, although it may be clear before this article reaches the readers, is whether there was a resolution taken to stand at the Piave or fight a delaying action at this river also and ultimately continue the retreat until the Italian army was safely posted behind the Adige River, one flank securely resting upon the sea and the other upon the Lago di Garda, just above Verona. Conceivably, the Italian army has been sufficiently reorganized and enough Allied reinforcements and guns have arrived to make possible the risk of a decisive battle at the Piave; but unless this has happened we are likely to see a further retirement to the Adige before the German threat along the Asiago becomes too menacing.

Now, as to the general question of Italy, it is essential to recognize that if the Italian armies and their Allied reinforcements elect to fight at the Piave, and are unable to make a successful stand, there is a grave possibility that Austro-German armies will be able to force their way westward across the Adige and the Mincio into the valley of the Po.

This Would Be Disaster.

If this happens, the invaders will be able to destroy practically all the industrial equipment of the Italian nation, which is situated in the great industrial cities of Northern Italy. Such a blow would destroy Italian power in the war, and would, in all human probability, compel Italy to make a separate peace. So far, then, the issue of the next great battle on the Austro-Italian front may be regarded as promising to be decisive. If the Italians are successful in holding their lines at the Piave or the Adige, then the extent of the disaster will be measured by the loss of Venetia, a moral effect it has upon the Italian people and generally upon the Allies, and finally, the resurgence of German war spirit incident to this victory.

Italy will have lost temporarily a large province; cities like Padua, Vicenza, and, above all, Venice, will pass into the hands of the invader; but Italy will not have lost industrial regions. Her invaded districts will not have the same importance for her as the French invaded districts had for France. Her lines will have been shortened, and while the chance of her passing to the offensive during the war will be greatly reduced, this will be the extent of the disaster. Further than this, if the Germans are compelled to make great sacrifices of men and munitions vainly in attempting to force the line of the Piave or the Adige, they will have weakened themselves materially in a subordinate field because it cannot be too often pointed out that he real decision of the war must come on the western front, and that Germany's main enemies in the war are France and Great Britain, with the future menace of the United States when sufficient of our troops have arrived.

Bad Outlook for Enemy.

Sending troops away from the west front to Italy, or sending troops to Italy which might ultimately be used on the west front, which necessitates a reduction in the man-power of Germany. On the west front the Germans are outnumbered and outgunned, and have been steadily losing ground and battles for fifteen months. The time is approaching, as a result of British success, particularly in the recent taking of Passchendaele, when there must be a general retirement of the Germans in Northern France. Such a retirement will be a confession of defeat, which cannot be concealed and will not be mistaken.

We see, then, very clearly, how great was the gamble of the Germans in going to Italy. They had to go to Italy because their Austrian ally was slowly but surely sinking under the weight of the Italian attack. In going to Italy they not only undertook to save Austria, but they planned a blow of sufficient weight to produce a great Italian disaster, and their hope was, first, that the extent of this disaster would put Italy out of the war, and, second, that the moral effect of this defeat upon the Allies would be such that a negotiated peace could be obtained during the winter.

We are not in a position yet to measure the extent of the German success. They are still going forward, and it is too soon to say that Italy has been able to reorganize her armies sufficiently on has received sufficient Allied reinforcements to restore the equilibrium on the Piave.

Dark Possibilities.

It is still possible that Germany may rush Italy and force a separate peace. It is still possible that domestic disorders within Italy, together with the effect of a great disaster, may produce a condition of anarchy within the Italian kingdom which will destroy Italian military power as Russian military power has been destroyed. No man can prophesy about this. On the military side we have yet for some weeks to watch the progress of fighting along the Piave or the Adige before we can take final stock of the extent of the Allied disaster.

On the other hand, it is essential to recognize that the immediate effect of the Italian disaster is to bring about a co-ordination of Allied military operations such as had not existed during the war. We are seeing the knitting together of French, British, American and Italian high commands, and provided that Italy escapes ultimate disaster the net effect of this latest Allied defeat may be beneficial. In our own Civil War it was not until Grant rose to supreme command and became the director of all the armies of the North that victory came. Genius or scientific treatment of the military problem presented by the resistance of the Confederacy. This coordination when it came enabled the belligerent possessing greater resources to overpower the Confederacy. Never before, however, has it been possible to use them effectively and to wear out the weaker party. The Allies now possess infinitely greater immediate resources than Germany and her well nigh broken allies, while the United States is just beginning to be heard from. They possess greater ultimate resources. If they are now able to use them effectively the issue of the war is assured.

Germany Badly Impaired.

There is a natural tendency at this time to exaggerate the strength of Germany and to multiply by ten or a hundred both the numbers and the weapons left to the kaiser. Inevitably, as you approach the weakest point, successes as he happens to win give him a magnified value in your eyes; but it is well to remember that the Germans have been fighting now for three years and a quarter against Russians, against the French, against British, and that in addition some of their numbers and guns have been used against Belgium, against Serbia, against Rumania. They have won many local victories; they have generally succeeded in putting Russia out of the war. Their losses have been colossal, and while the French and the British have made their main losses against the Germans, Germans have fallen to the Russians, to the French and to the British, and today, while the French are more or less quietly holding their front, the British have taken over the work of hammering the Germans.

There is a limit even to the capacity of the German to endure losses. France wearied of Napoleon while he was still victorious, and after Wagram all his advisers urged him to make peace while the French people were still with him. No one can mistake the fact that those who control German policy are aware that peace is all that can save them from exhaustion. Even a victory so considerable as that recently won along the Isonzo has little permanent value to the German people if it does not bring peace.

The great crisis of the war will come when the Italian operation is over and on the strength of her success Germany makes a final effort to persuade the nations that are fighting her to lay down their arms and leave her in possession of portions of what she has won. Unless she succeeds the campaign of 1918 will disclose her weakness and her approach to exhaustion. Between now and next spring the moral element is far more important than the military. Between now and next spring the decisive campaign of the war will be fought, but it will not be fought on the battlefield. Every German influence and agency in this world will be at work, and is already at work, trying to convince the world, first, that Germany is invincible, and, second, that peace must be immediate. If Germany were invincible no German or German agent would be talking peace. Italy has given Germany precisely the same opportunity to push a peace offensive that Rumania supplied last year. If this peace offensive can be repelled the decision of the war will come with no long delay, and it is with these facts in mind that President Wilson this week made his great speech, addressed alike to the American people and to their allies in Europe.

APPENDICITS

Warm Water, Properly Applied, Prevents Operation and Has Cured Many Advanced Cases.

There is no doubt whatever that a great many serious operations for Appendicitis could have been avoided and the patient rendered immune from future attacks if the application of warm water by internal bathing was thoroughly understood and appreciated. There is scarcely an attack that will not yield to this method if used in connection with the "J. B. L. Cascade."

The trouble orginally starts from Constipation. The Colon becomes clogged, and the little sack known as the Appendix at the lower right side of the Colon becomes irritated and inflammed.

By flushing this Colon with warm water in which an antiseptic powder has been dissolved the little sack is cleansed and the inflammation subsides.

Hundreds of operations for Appendicitis have been avoided by the "J. B. L. Cascade," and thousands of others who have had stomach trouble and constipation for years have regained their health completely. Most troubles of which the human family are heir arise from poison accumulated in the Colon which is absorbed into the system. Internal Bathing keeps the system clean, cures constipation and the hundreds of ills which are directly traceable to it.

These letters from among thousands in our possession should convince you that Internal Bathing brings positive results. Mr. James McLaughlin, 91 Evanston street, Winnipeg, writes:

"I bought a 'J. B. L. Cascade' for the cure of a bad case of Appendicitis. My doctors told men I must have an operation at once. I had spent more than fifty dollars in doctors' bills, but the Cascade completely removed in a few days every trace of soreness and pain. I eat and sleep well now, have regained my former weight, and am glad I did not take my doctor's advice."

A mother from R. R. No. 1, Leamington, Ont., writes:

"About two weeks ago our eldest son took sick with cramps in the bowels so bad he could not move. Our doctor gave him hypodermic injections and ordered him to the hospital to be operated on at once. Contrary to our doctor's orders, I induced him to use the 'J. B. L. Cascade,' and in less than a week he was up and around, and has been well ever since. It also cured me of severe headaches and constipation. I cannot praise the Cascade enough. It certainly is a wonderful invention."

If you have Constipation, Headaches, Appendicitis, or feel languid and not just right, don't drug yourself—Bath Internally. Let us send you our little book, all about yourself and Internal Bathing. It is free and will well repay you for sending. Write Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, Room 1120, 163 College street, Toronto, and the book will gladly be sent to you by return mail. Better write today—NOW, before you forget. The "J. B. L. Cascade" is being shown and explained in London by The Standard Drug Company, Ltd.

GRANDMA USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HAIR

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur added, will turn grey, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, streaked or grey. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get a bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound at any drug store all ready for use. This is the old-time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients.

While wispy, 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, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant.

This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite and is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Pour a little

H.P. sauce

on your plate

H.P. is thick, fruity, and delicious — can be taken with the meat just like mustard.

94 PER CENT OF MEN EXEMPT IN MONTREAL BY LOCAL TRIBUNALS

If Record Is Kept Up, Metropolis Will Only Provide 4,200 Soldiers.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16. — Ninety-four per cent of the applications for exemption under the provisions of the military service act passed upon by the tribunals operating in the Montreal district have been granted. If this percentage is maintained, and an official in a position to know stated today that it would be maintained, Montreal's contribution to the new army will only total 4,200 men.

The totals for the Montreal district to date follow: Applications heard, 4,257; applications granted, 3,317; appeals entered, 130; applications refused, 192; cases postponed, 748.

REGINA, Sask., Nov. 16.—Saskatchewan returns show that 38,651 claims for exemption have been made and 2,348 reports for service. Out of 974 cases disposed of by the exemption tribunals in Saskatchewan 749 claims have been granted and 225 refused.

Pope's Mother and Sister Leave Rome, Fearing Invasion

ROME, Nov. 16.—Pope Benedict's mother and sister, who were at Treviso have gone to Bologna because of the fear of the Austro-German invasion.

HAMILTON PASSES $4,000,000.

HAMILTON, Nov. 16.—Including the $1,500,000 subscription from the Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton's Victory Loan to date has exceeded the four million mark, the committee announced today.

PRELATE'S COUNSEL MAINTAINS NO CASE MADE BY THE SISTER

Rests His Case So Far as Concerns Archbishop and Church.

MOTHER-GENERAL'S STORY

Declares Plaintiff Has Trouble With Other Sisters at Smith's Falls.

KINGSTON, Nov. 16.—Three more witnesses for the defence were heard today in the case of Sister Mary Basil against Archbishop Spratt and others. The action, which was begun on Tuesday afternoon, will be continued and ended tomorrow.

During the course of the day, Mr. Tilley, counsel for the plaintiff, sprang a number of surprises. One of these was a note in the minutes of the religious council for the year 1895, to the effect that Dr. Fenwick said Sister Mary Basil would eventually become insane. This item, unlike the others, was not signed and was not in the same handwriting. According to the evidence of Dr. Phelan given yesterday, he and Dr. Fenwick, in consultation in the year 1895, decided that Sister Mary Basil was unbalanced and erratic, but not insane. Mr. Tilley asked Mother-General Mary Francis Regis, when the note saying Sister Mary Basil would eventually become insane was put in the minutes and by whom it was written, but she was unable to say.

"Was it written within a year?"

"I don't know," the witness replied.

Hints at Hope Plot.

Another surprise was the statement by Dr. Tilley that he understood it had been planned to "dope" Sister Mary Basil on the night of the alleged abduction. Sisters Mary Magdalene and Mary Vincent, who are charged with having participated in the alleged abduction, swore positively that they had never heard of the "dope" plot.

Sister Mary Vincent, who is a member of the religious council, admitted on cross-examination by Mr. Tilley that the plaintiff was not the only member of the community who had complained of "the himself and personal government" of archbishop and mother-general.

Was to Get Certificate.

In the afternoon Mr. Tilley read a letter which the mother-general had sent to Father Mea on the night of the alleged abduction for the purpose, he were stated, with pimples, and a sickening sight to look at, are now free from them from its use. Men, women and children have been freed from their running sores have been healed, and what it has done for them it is likely to do for you. Terrible, itchy, scaly skin diseases have disappeared from its use and the sufferer made happy and healthy.

Prof. Mulveney's world - famous Tape Worm Remedy is saving thousands of valuable lives and B'Well is doing just as much for those requiring this kind of medicine.

The letters from people who have used B'Well are sufficient evidence to its merits. Price $1.25 per bottle; six bottles, $6.00.

B'Well is put up in powder form for convenience to send by mail, or parcel post, which does away with all breakage. The package of powder makes twice as much medicine for the same amount of money. Full directions for making. Price, $1.25; six packages, $6.00. Post free. Postage and packing, 20c on each bottle of "B'Well" or "Mother's Friend."

SUFFERED TEN YEARS.

May 13, 1917.

I took the medicine at 9.00 a.m. and at 1 o'clock the worm came head and all. I have suffered with a tape worm for ten years, would be pleased to recommend this medicine at any time.

MR. GEO. W. GALLOWAY.
644 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N.Y.

136 Bird Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.
March 18, 1917.

This is to certify that Professor Mulveney's Tape Worm cure has rid me of a Tape Worm. I had tried five different doctors and several home remedies without results.

THOMAS GRIMES,
Dinsmore, Sask., Can.

Holland Centre, May 25, 1916.

Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find the sum of $1.00, for which send me another dollar's worth of "B'Well" or "Mother's Friend." I used the last with good results.

Yours truly.

Allandale, R. R. No. 1.
Jan. 20th, 1916.

Dear Sir: Would you kindly send me one package of "B'Well." I have used it, and it has done me the world of good and am feeling a lot better since I have taken it.

Enclosed you will find the price of one package. Please oblige me by sending it as soon as you can.

Yours truly.

Waterford, Nov. 16, 1917.

Dear Sir: You will find enclosed $1.00 for two packages of your "worm" destroyer." I have used your medicine, and it did me so much good at the time I want some more.

Yours respectfully.

165 Perth Ave., Toronto.
May 9, 1916.

Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find one dollar and twenty-five cents for more of your "B'Well" powders. It is doing so much for my sons, we wish to try it a little longer.

Hoping to receive it at your earliest convenience, I am, yours truly.

Box 1218, North Bay,
Nov. 22rd, 1916.

Dear Sir: Enclosed is $1.00 for "Mother's Friend." I got it in liquid form when down to your city, and found it an excellent medicine for children. Yours truly.

Hamilton, April 19th, 1916.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find $1.25, for which send me another package of "B'Well" powders. They are just fine, and do all you claim for them. Kindly send as soon as possible. Yours truly.

Woodstock, May, 1916.

Prof. R. L. Mulveney:

Dear Sir,—I am again sending for another bottle of Mother's Friend. It is doing our little girl good. She has not had a real bad spell for a time now, and when she does they are very slight, and she does not lose herself. The other day she passed a great lump of clear slime like the white of an egg, and quite as much. That is the most that has come from her at once. I have enclosed one dollar and fourteen cents for postage.

Yours truly.

Why Not Try B'Well?

It Makes People Feel Well

B'Well is a medicine that assists nature, made from roots, barks, herbs, leaves, etc. The concentrated extracts of these herbs tone up the stomach, regulate the liver, act on the kidneys, and it contains a harmless worm destroyer that is sure death to worms.

B'Well is not a Tape Worm Exterminator. It is not recommended for that purpose.

B'Well expels Stomach or Pin Worms, and in many cases has brought away sections of Tape Worm; and by its use many have discovered that Tapeworm was the cause of their trouble, and have purchased my Tape Worm Remedy and have been relieved of a horrid monster twenty or thirty feet long.

B'Well is restoring thousands of people to health. I am not going to enumerate the different diseases and complaints that people have been relieved of from the use of B'Well, as it would take up too much space. I can simply say that restlessness and disease cannot remain if you take this medicine for a time, and it will surely make you feel fine.

It does not contain poison in any form, or narcotics that only relieve pain, but the different roots and herbs that regulate the system. It stimulates the stomach, liver and kidneys into healthy action, helps digestion, and keeps the bowels regular, expels all gas from the system and takes away the bad feeling around the heart and fearful feeling from the head, depressed spirits and melancholy simply vanish, and a cheerful spirit takes their place. B'Well is a blessing to those who feel life is a burden to them that are downhearted and uphappy from disease. B'Well carries the poison out of the system through the natural channels of health, and as the poison is carried out of the system, nature restores herself and a cheerful spirit follows, as there is nothing like good health to make a person cheerful and happy. Many people treated for epileptic fits have been restored to health by its use. Why ask me if it cures this, that and the other disease. It is different from the most of medicines advertised as cure-alls, and I am not advertising this remedy as a cure-all, simply advertising it as a medicine that has and will regulate the system, carry the poison out of the blood, and consequently will surely tell you the result. Men and women who have been nervous wrecks, with hollow cheek and sunken brow, have become plump, healthy and cheerful from its use, and I can only say what it has done for others it will surely do for you. Young men and women whose faces were covered with pimples, and a sickening sight to look at, are now free from them from its use. Men, women and children have been freed from their running sores have been healed, and what it has done for them it is likely to do for you. Terrible, itchy, scaly skin diseases have disappeared from its use and the sufferer made happy and healthy.

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PROF. R. L. MULVENEY,
211 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Can.
United States Headquarters,
73 Niagara Street - Buffalo, N.Y.

How People Feel When They Have Tapeworm

Tapeworm is bred from a parasite. This parasite is a creature male and female in one. It is a pear shape, having two, four and six suckers. It lays the eggs, which are only connected together with slime. They develop and form a body, which is the worm. Each joint is an individual, having a sucker or mouth. The worm grows to be much longer than the bowels where it is located, and sometimes a whole colony of them are found, enough to fill a quart of solid worm, and when put in a bucket of water would apparently fill it. It is the hardest task in the world to destroy this parasite without doing injury to the individual who may be so unfortunate as to have it, as the parasite clings to the bowels, freeing itself from the body of the worm, and remains there to breed another. It is an internal demon and causes its victim to suffer all the symptoms if disease imaginable. The cleverest physicians are led to believe the patient is suffering from some other disease, as nearly every person has different symptoms, some have been treated for cancer of the bowels, consumption of the bowels, consumption of the lungs, chronic dyspepsia, nervous prostration, melancholia, hypochondria, hysteria, inflammation of the bowels, appendicitis and other complaints, when one or more of these internal demons were eating their lives away.

Prof. Mulveney has made the discovery to free the victim of this monster without injury to the system, destroying the parasite as well as expelling the worm, with one dose of medicine, without any previous starvation. Visit his office where he has in his possession the most wonderful collection of these death-dealing monsters in the world, which have been expelled from hundreds of people by his famous remedy, some bottles containing colonies of worms, and anyone seeing them cannot help but realize what a person could possibly live with them in his bowels. It is surprising the number of people that have them. Thousands have them, and are not aware of the fact. The letters and testimonials that the Professor has in his possession are enough to convince us of this alarming fact. Some of the most prominent symptoms are: Ravenous appetite, dizzy spells, headaches, cramps in the bowels, a feeling of something moving in the bowels, also a feeling as though something was crawling up the throat. The only certainty of having one in the system is when segments or joints are seen, which come away almost any time. They are flat and from three inches to fifteen to one inch long, which have often been mistaken for pin worms by those who do not know the difference. There are many other feelings of distress, which would take too long to enumerate. Strange to say some people of strong constitution have very little distress.

Prof. Mulveney's world - famous Tape Worm Exterminator is safe, sure and harmless. No starvation, no danger, is not disagreeable to take. One dose nearly always effects a cure. Further information free. Send stamped envelope or call at Prof. R. L. Mulveney's, 211 Ossington Ave. (Phone Park. 4830), Toronto, or 73 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y. (Phone 3547-J.)

Staples, April, 1916.

Prof. Mulveney:

Dear Sir: I received the package of B'Well you mailed me March 30, and it is all right. Please send me $6.00 worth as soon as convenient.

Sincerely yours,

Kinlough, Ont., Jan. 5, '16.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find $1.00 for which send me another bottle of "Mother's Friend." I am pleased with the improvement the first bottle has made in our little daughter, so will continue its use till a complete cure is assured. It is for bed-wetting we are using it.

Yours truly,

Montreal, Jan. 23rd, 1916.

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly send me another bottle of your "B'Well"? I daresay you will remember me sending for a bottle on the 23rd of December. My boy, 13, passed a lot of stomach worms, some of them two inches, and some a little more. The third day, after taking it, he passed thirty-seven. No wonder the poor boy had such an appetite. I assure you I am very thankful I got your medicine, and am sending for another bottle for my boy of 11 years. I enclose $1.25 for same, and 22 stamps for postage.

Yours truly,

Ravenne, Ont., Feb. 12, '16.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find $1.25 for a package of "B'Well." I have used one package, and found it the best medicine I ever tried. I have been bothered with stomach trouble for years, and I am now about all right.

Thanking you for your medicine, I remain,

Yours truly,

133 Elgin St.,
Brantford, Ont., March 26th.

Dear Sir—I received the two bottles of medicine safe, and must say it has done my little girl a world of good. She has had better nights of sleep, and her cough has not bothered her. I only wish I had used it before, so I am sending two dollars for two more bottles of "Mothers' Friend," as I do not want to be without it.

Trusting same to be forwarded on as soon as possible, I am,

Yours truly.

Hanover, Aug., 1916.

Prof. R. L. Mulveney.

Dear Sir,—We are giving your B'Well to our daughter for epilepsy and since taking it she has not had one fit. Before, every month she had from one to fourteen at an attack.

I am enclosing $6.00 for six packages.

Yours truly.

Mother's Friend For Sick Children

EXPELS STOMACH AND PIN WORMS, BUT IS NOT FOR TAPE WORMS.

This valuable medicine expels Stomach and Pin Worms. It is not only valuable as a Worm Medicine, but is an excellent Tonic, Physic and Appetizer; strengthens the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys and has stopped some of the worst cases of wetting the bed. Many children that were wasted away to a shadow have been built up and made healthy from its use, and their mothers made happy. Good for Coughs and Colds; also checks Fever, and is useful in cases of Whooping Cough, Measles or Scarlet Fever. It is a real Mother's Friend, and gains its name from restoring sick children to health and quietness.

MOTHER'S FRIEND.

This valuable medicine is working wonders in all cases of sickness among children. I have one case in mind just now of a little girl eleven years old, who had been treated for over four years without any marked improvement; in fact, she got worse all the time. Her case seemed to puzzle the physicians in attendance, and they finally agreed that an operation on the stomach would be necessary to find out what was the matter. Her father got a bottle of **Mother's Friend.** He told me his little girl was in almost a hopeless condition, that she measured 38 inches around the stomach, and her body wasted away to skin and bones; her arms no larger than a broomstick; she was a beautiful, patient child, with a lovely disposition. To make a long story short, **Mother's Friend** took away the enlarged condition of the stomach, built her up, so that she was able to go to school, which was, of course, a surprise to everyone in their neighborhood, and her mother and father made happy.

Another case comes to my memory of a baby about two years old. The mother brought her to me in her arms. She was wasted away to a living skeleton and was a pitiable looking sight. The case was beyond all reasonable hope of recovery. I thought, well, your faith is great if you ever expected this child to get well. She purchased a bottle of **Mother's Friend** and took it home, used it, and the baby was relieved of scores of worms of different kinds. It was about three months after when the lady brought this little one over to my office. The mother gave another bottle of **Mother's Friend** for her own children and another for one of her neighbors she had recommended it to. I did not recognize either the lady or the child until she told me of the circumstances. She said: "Do you not remember me bringing a baby in my arms, all skin and bones? This is she; isn't she a fine, healthy child now? No one would have believed it. Worms was the trouble. Now you can see for yourself what a fine, healthy child she is. Just look at those rosy cheeks."

About 9 o'clock one night a lady called for a bottle of **Mother's Friend.** She said her little boy had been having fits for 24 hours and the doctor had given him up with brain fever. She had asked a lady friend to call in and look at him, and she pronounced him to have worm fever, recommended the use of **Mother's Friend,** and a few minutes after taking the first dose he went to sleep, and next morning was relieved of a lot of stomach worms. **The little fellow has had no fits since and is healthy and well.**

Price $1.00. Put up two packages in one parcel. Each package makes one pint and a half of medicine, just twice as much as in liquid form.

Manufactured by

PROF. R. L. MULVENEY.

FRANK C. FASO.

Dear Sir—I had tapeworm for two years, and I have tried all kinds of remedies. I was advised by the doctors to fast for three days, and after fasting three days I did not throw out the head. It cost me several dollars, then I didn't get cured. One night I read your advertisement in The Buffalo Evening Times, and immediately wrote you a letter. After trying your medicine, I was cured in six hours. Professor Mulveney's "tapeworm medicine" is the best. The history of "Tapeworm Medicine." With one simple dose, and no starvation, it cures instantly. I recommend it. It's the very best. I also like to see it advertised in the Buffalo papers.

Your sincere friend,
FRANK C. FASO,
104 Liberty St., Fredonia, N.Y.

Buffalo, N.Y.,
August 5, 1917.

This is to certify that I took only one dose of Prof. Mulveney's Tape Worm cure and it took the worm from me in 3½ hours after having suffered over six years.

Yours truly,
BERT TUCKER,
391 Trenton Ave.

Pickering, Oct. 2nd, 1916.

Dear Sir: I am sending for some more of your "B'Well" medicine. It is the best that I have ever got yet. I have been doctoring for over six years.

Please send it as soon as you can.

Yours truly.

Winnipegosis, Man., Aug. 14th, '16.

Dear Sir: You must excuse me for not writing sooner about your wonderful "tapeworm cure," which I received some time ago. I did not take it till about three weeks ago, and I have every reason to believe that I got rid of the head, and all. I passed about fifteen feet of it, and it came to a small thread, and I didn't just know what the head was like, but, anyway, it came to a small point, and I feel pretty sure the head must have been there. You don't know how thankful I am to you for your cure, and will do all I can here to advertise your wonderful cure.

Yours truly.

Hanover, May 2nd, 1916.

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed $1.25 for "B'Well." As two of my neighbors have got it lately, and think it is so good, I thought I would try it. Please send it soon.

Yours truly.

742 Dundas St.,
Woodstock, Ont., May 4, '16.

Dear Sir: I am sending for another bottle of "Mother's Friend" for my little girl, as it is doing her a lot of good. It is bringing a quantity of slime and filth away from her, and she has not had a bad fit for a week now. Please, should I continue to give it to her every day as usual?

I have enclosed one dollar and fourteen cents for postage.

Yours very respectfully.

Fenelon Falls,
June, 1916.

Prof. Mulveney:

Dear Sir: Please send me one dollar's worth of your Mother's Friend Worm Medicine. I have given my children some before and would not be without it now for a good deal as I have a little girl that took fits before I gave your medicine. Now she is as healthy as any child could be. Am obliged for your good help.

Yours truly.

Prof. Mulveney's Remedy has relieved thousands of people of Tape Worm, and restored them to health and happiness. If in Toronto, call at his office, No. 211 Ossington Avenue, and see thousands of Tape Worms from people in all parts of the world. If you do you will be convinced that Prof. Mulveney has the greatest remedy on earth. Many Tape Worms from people who were operated on. If in Buffalo, call at 73 Niagara Street and see what his remedy has done for the people of the United States.

Prof. Mulveney's Remedies Sold Only at 211 Ossington Avenue, Toronto. Phone Park. 4830. For United States Orders Write 73 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FARMERS OF LANARK IN DEMONSTRATION AGAINST TRIBUNALS

Claim Farms Are Depleted of Help.

PERTH, Ont., Nov. 16.—Under the auspices of the Farmers' Club of Perth 500 farmers paraded the streets of the town here last night to the town hall, and later many townspeople joined in voicing their opposition to the way the military service tribunals were affecting them in depleting their farms of needed help, and in some instances requiring that the farmer either sell or rent his farm inside of, in the majority of cases, two months, and be ready to go when drafted into the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

This is the first case in the Dominion of any organized effort along this line being made by the agriculturalists.

PROPOSE GENERAL STRIKE.

Vancouver, Nov. 16.—At the trade and labor meeting last night a motion to call a general strike on December 17 was substitu