



Corns in 1860

Were Attacked—As Many Corns Are Yet

The old-time way of ending corns was by harsh attack. And those methods still exist.

The new way—the scientific way—is very gentle, yet absolutely sure. It was invented in this well-known laboratory, and is known as Blue-jay.

It ends the pain—and at once—by relieving pressure. It ends the corn by gently acting on the corn alone. It isn't messy. It wraps the corn with adhesive tape. One application is usually sufficient. In two days the corn is ended, and without any lingering soreness.

Blue-jay
Corn Plasters
Stop Pain Instantly
End Corns Completely
25c Packages at Druggists

Millions of people, by its use, keep forever free from corns. See how it acts tonight. Buy from your druggist.

How Blue-jay Acts



It is the B.B. wax, which gently underlines the corn. Usually it takes only 48 hours to end the corn completely.

It is a rubber adhesive which sticks without wetting. It traps around the toe to make the plaster snug and comfortable.

Blue-jay is applied in a jiffy. After that, one doesn't feel the corn. The action is gentle, and applied to the corn alone. So the corn disappears without soreness.

Let's Get the War Over!

It's up to Canada to finish what Germany started. It's up to us to put the quietus on the monster of Prussianism.

How are we going to do it?

Not by waving flags, cheering or singing "God Save the King," but by showing our patriotic determination to Germany by buying

VICTORY BONDS

Every dollar that you put into Victory Bonds goes to help defeat Germany. Every Bond bought will help to shorten the war.

Don't be a shirker! Buy Victory Bonds so that we can give Great Britain the help she needs, scotch the serpent, let the soldiers get back to their homes, let us get back to peace, and let the whole world get back to normal.

This space contributed to Canada's Victory Loan by
Mercury Mills, Limited
MILLTOWN, ONT.
Manufacturers of Hosiery and Underwear.

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 incandescent 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 neutral-

ize and then wash out of the system a certain amount of 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 aches, headaches, constipation, bilious attacks, salivary, nasty breath and stomach acidity.

DISTRICT CASUALTIES

KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON.
James Stephen.
Pte. L. Irwin.
DRESDEN.
L. D. French.
STONEY CREEK.
E. W. Clarke.
LISTOWEL.
Alex. Armstrong.
UPPER GROVE.
W. J. Doland.
OSTRANDER.
E. C. Hollingshead.
ST. CATHARINES.
E. C. Reed.
BROWNVILLE.
J. A. Holmes.
EESWATER.
A. B. Reid.
Pte. R. E. Hewitt.
GRAND VALLEY.
W. H. Linklater.
BRANTFORD.
F. C. Perry.
COCKINGWOOD.
Alex. McBride.
COURTLAND.
F. E. Burnett.
CAYUGA.
S. A. Thorne.
OWEN SOUND.
W. T. Butterfield.
Pte. Wm. Hutchison.
SEAFORTH.
Lance-Corp. Wesley Wankel.
KINCARDINE.
Pte. G. C. Craig.
BLENHEIM.
W. W. Samson.
STRATFORD.
Henry Devlin.
COCKSTOWN.
Archib. Smith.
PAISLEY.
Corp. J. L. Hamilton.
EMBRAY.
Pte. Arthur Parker.
BRANTFORD.
Lieut. George S. Stratford.
Pte. George Harper.
Pte. James Ransom.
Pte. G. Leach.
ST. GEORGE.
Bombardier Bert Patton.
WOODSTOCK.
Sergeant Fred Kene.
Pte. Arthur C. Parker.
ST. THOMAS.
Pte. P. G. Gattner.
ELMIRA.
Pte. H. W. White.
CAYUGA.
Pte. F. J. Snider.
CHATHAM.
Corp. D. R. Patterson.
INGERSOLL.
Pte. Harry McDermott.
CANDLER TOWNSHIP.
Pte. Lorne French.

DIED OF WOUNDS

LONDON.
F. Livermore.
DETROIT.
J. R. Love.
FERGUS.
A. E. Osborne.
GALT.
Harry Hedges.
WEST LORNE.
W. H. Ross.
BRANTFORD.
Charles Long.
Driver D. C. Dougherty.
Pte. Wm. Simpson.
HAGERSVILLE.
Paul John.
ORO STATION.
T. W. Ross.

ILL.

OWEN SOUND.
Leslie Armstrong.
FAIR GROUND.
Emery Fick.
HAMILTON.
Thomas Davis.

GASSED

CHATHAM.
G. A. Chittim.

MISSING

BELWOOD.
J. S. Hanna.
TURNERVILLE.
R. J. Glassford.
CHATHAM.
Karl Randall.
BARRIE.
Alfred McDowell.
MILTON.
T. E. Robinson.
WINDSOR.
James Blackburn.
BRANTFORD.
J. A. McLeod.
SARNIA.
Pt. W. Kerr.

WOUNDED, RETURNED TO DUTY

LONDON.
Isaac Nicholls.
Lieut. H. B. Galpin.
J. H. Spicer.
ESSEX.
E. W. Hart.

WOUNDED

LONDON.
G. T. Stevens.
Alex. Fulton.
A. H. Ball.
P. E. Dunn.
W. J. Winglow.
Pte. C. T. Cole.
Trooper M. H. Bleuthner.
FINCH.
Pte. Felix Hethony.
WALLACEBURG.
Joseph Alexander.
B. W. Parker.
SEAFORTH.
Pte. David Quail.
NIAGARA FALLS.
A. V. Hult.
R. M. Dilly.
B. G. Warner.
E. A. Dolson.
Andrew Murray.
Herbert Webb.
BLENHEIM.
Sidney Fox.
INNERKIP.
Arthur Johnson.
OWEN SOUND.
Gordon McGregor.
ST. PAUL'S.
Corp. R. J. Dunsmore.
PORT ROWAN.
Lloyd Foster.
LISTOWEL.
W. C. Schott.
DORCHESTER.
A. E. Johnston.
DETROIT.
G. W. Howden.
FLESHERTON.
E. S. Brooks.
P. M. Moore.
FERGUS.
Frederick Lafleur.
CHATHAM.
P. C. Abel.
BRANTFORD.
Arthur Healey.
Pte. Claud Cherry.
TILBURY.
Phillips Delgault.
EASTWOOD.
K. C. Shelby.
HANOVER.
H. R. Tindale.
ST. CATHARINES.
Wm. Kella.
NEWBURY.
Irwin Willick.
DUNDAS.
Harold Maw.
RIDGETOWN.
A. E. Campbell.
IONA STATION.
Westley Dow.
WINDSOR.
Thomas Brockbank.
KINTORE.
Jesse Haynes.
WROXETER.
Pte. A. H. Meehan.
DRESDEN.
Pte. J. G. Brown.
TURNERVILLE.
Pte. N. Van Dusen.
EYER.
Pte. N. N. Nory.
ST. CATHARINES.
Pte. G. W. Lawrence.
MERLIN.
Pte. W. G. Brown.

SERG. ROY MUTTON OF MITCHELL, WHO FELL IN ACTION



TROTZY 'KNOCKING' THE ALLIED POWERS OVER PEACE MOVE

Foreign Minister Attacks England and France—Italian Crisis Pleases Him.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Daily Mail, in its issue this morning, printed a dispatch from Petrograd which reports the salient features of a "violent demagogical speech" by Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, to the Workers' council. The speech, says the correspondent, was made possible only by the level of injustice of the foreign minister's audience. Trotsky gave the audience a long and detailed account of the situation of the Allies and the enemies of the peace proposal. He said that the Allies were only bright hope being left, whom he considered out of action owing to her lack of artillery.

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The United States only entered the war because she was forced into it by her capitalists. Trotsky declared, and as she did not desire territory she probably would regard with favor a Russian Government composed of workmen and soldiers.

EAST ELGIN IS GIVING CHARLTON GREAT RECEPTION

Popular Liberal Candidate Scores Profiteers and Sins of Government.

AYLMER, Nov. 23.—W. G. Charlton, the popular Liberal candidate in East Elgin, is getting a great reception at the meetings he is holding in different parts of the riding. The elections are keenly interested in the big issues of the present campaign, and cheer Mr. Charlton when he lays the profiteers and tells of his fight for the common people, and a square deal for the farmers and others.

Mr. Charlton will address meetings at Sparta on Saturday; Dewar's school, Monday, November 26; Lock's school, Tuesday, November 27; Farnmouth Feighis school, Wednesday, November 28; and New Sarum, November 29.

The Liberal candidate in East Elgin has decided to hold an organization meeting in the council chambers of the town hall, Aylmer, on Tuesday, November 27. The meeting will be held in the afternoon at 2:30, when the people's Candidate, W. G. Charlton, will give an address. It is expected that Rev. L. A. Muttitt will also speak.

Germans Use Fake Letters In Propaganda

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A new means adopted by Germany to spread reports of suffering and heavy losses among the American expeditionary force in France has been unveiled by Government agents, it was announced tonight.

Letters describing imaginary battles on the French front, in which American soldiers have been killed and wounded in large numbers, and in which the general condition of the army is described as pitiable, have been picked up in writing rooms, hotel lobbies and other public places. These letters, which purport to come from American soldiers, are signed only with given names, and all of those found have been pre-dated three or four weeks.

Girl Is Acquitted by Unwritten Law For Killing Father

KATAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 23.—Alice Karlson, a young school teacher, who recently shot and killed her father at their home in the town of Scotts near here, was acquitted today by circuit court jury. The girl declared that she shot her father because he had been cruel to her mother. Miss Karlson also testified that he had wronged her when she was a child.

BRITISH CAPTURE TURK PORT IN SOUTH ARABIA

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The British war office tonight issued the following statement on military operations in Southern Arabia:

"We attacked and captured a Turkish post at Jeddah, fifteen miles north of Aden. Losses were inflicted on the enemy and his defences were destroyed."

FRANKLIN DAY DEAD.

AYLMER, Nov. 23.—Franklin Day, died here today in his 74th year. He was born in Nissouri Township, and is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Peter Kern, Aylmer; Mrs. Mitchell, Prince Edward Island; and Mrs. Bennett, Paris, two sons, Charles, Saskatchewan, and Roy in the British navy, and one brother, Joel, of Guelph.

Continued From Page One

IRISH SWEEP

many of them were shot down as they fled northward along the canal.

A large number of prisoners was captured in the dugouts, on the hill and beside the canal. This fight occurred at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Great Engineering.
In the meantime German machine guns on the eastern side of the canal were given much trouble, and the soon as the high bank was captured British engineers began building bridges over the waterway in order to give a crossing to the infantry. They undertook to have these bridges completed by 3 o'clock and a remarkable piece of work the task was accomplished. Previously they had repaired a causeway in the same vicinity and the troops were able to get over the canal to the western bank. The Irish infantry was then advancing northward on both sides of the canal with the main Cambray-Bapaume highway as their immediate objective.

Another Charge.
During the afternoon the Irish were held up temporarily because of the shortage of ammunition near a sunken road southwest of Graincourt, where the Germans were established in considerable force. This position was rendered doubly strong by a machine gun concentration north of Graincourt, which could sweep the British lines near the canal. The ammunition case, up and the British charged forward again. They overcame the resistance south of the Cambray-Bapaume highway.

Hand-to-Hand.
The Germans then were firing with machine guns down across the Cambray road. Hand-to-hand fighting occurred at positions between the British and the Germans. Finally they were forced to withdraw. Dugouts lighted by electricity were found in the chain of defences along the high bank of the canal.

Mesures Stopped.
Wednesday morning the British pushed forward, this time having the support of a certain amount of artillery. Measures was strongly held, but the Irish stormed the defences with bombs and forced their way half through the village. Here they came up against a heavy barricade which they took with the bayonet and for a time drove the Germans out of the village. In the afternoon the Germans approached from the east side of the canal for a counter-attack, but this was smashed by machine gun and rifle fire.

Later in the afternoon the German artillery opened up and heavily shelled the trenches held by the British south of Mesures.

Thursday morning the Irish were holding most of Mesures and the east bank of the canal. In the afternoon the Germans delivered a sudden counter-attack from the north, and

During Tuesday night the German counter-attack Annex with troops, which had just been brought from the Russian front. A strong battle took place, and the British withdrew. Wednesday morning the British again attacked Annex and recaptured it.

Fighting northward the British drove the enemy from the trenches near the edge of Bourlon wood. This trench was so remarkably well camouflaged that no sign of it was visible until the British saw German faces apparently coming out of the ground.

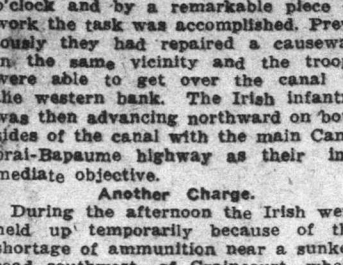
A hand-to-hand battle began. Later the British were forced to withdraw slightly because of heavy machine gun fighting from Bourlon village. Yesterday morning the British again attacked the trench with the assistance of tanks and established their line

around the southern face of the wood ward resistance.

The troops which captured Plasquierra and Canting encountered hard resistance at the former place on the first day of the offensive. Tanks led the infantry in the attack, but the Germans, with the assistance of heavy guns, held out the whole of Tuesday in the face of strong attacks. Wednesday morning the British again attacked, and this time forced the Germans from the village after taking their guns.

Wednesday the advance was rapid. Strong resistance was encountered at the sunken road between Marconing and Graincourt, and very heavy machine gun fire from the direction of Canting and Bourlon Wood. The British, however, battled their way forward, with rifles and bayonets and by noon had forced an entrance into Canting. Wednesday night the advance continued, and an assault was made on Fontaine Notre Dame. The Germans battled desperately here, and there was very hard fighting before the enemy was finally driven out.

There's economy in using H.P.—the odds and ends are made simply delicious with just a few drops of H.P. Sauce.



Of all Sires.

after hand-to-hand fighting through the streets and among the houses they forced the Germans to withdraw to the southern outskirts. This morning the Irish again surged forward against the town, and at an early hour had worked their way around toward the north.

A Record Advance.
In the Graincourt section on the right of the Irish, remarkable work was done by cavalry on the first day. The horsemen had swept forward and captured Annex by Tuesday evening. This represented an advance of about 1,000 yards, which is said to be a record for one day.

Two squadrons of horses accomplished the downfall of Annex and captured it between four and five o'clock in the evening. This place was found to have a system of catcombs under the church. An elaborate battalion headquarters fell into British hands.

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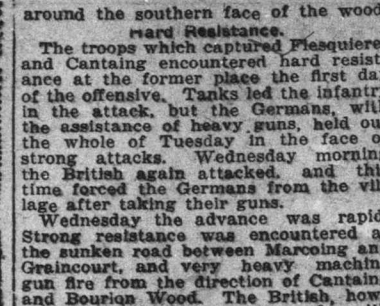
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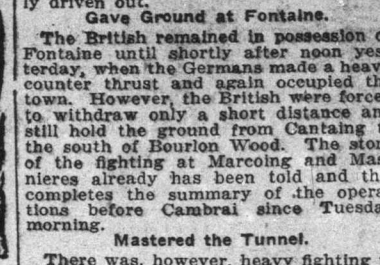
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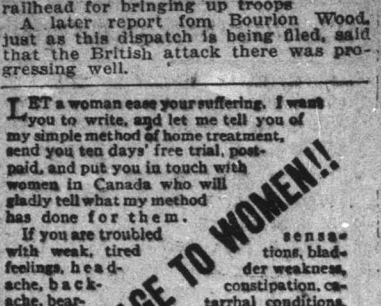
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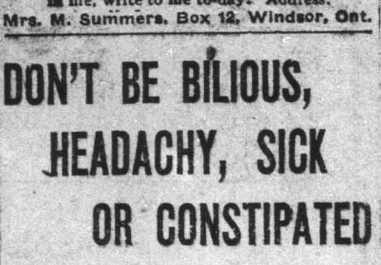
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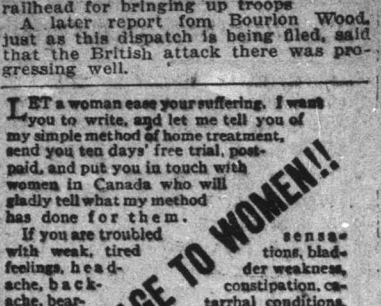
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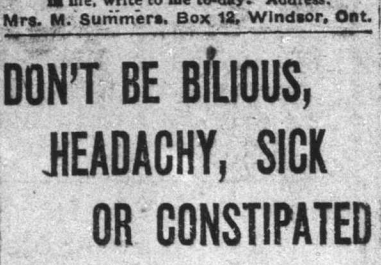
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