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AGRICULTURAL QUESTIONS GONE INTO THOROUGHLY AT ROUSING ILBERTON RALLY

Leader Rowell and Candidate John W. Laidlaw Were Given a Great Reception by Electors From All Over the District.

[By Our Own Man.]

Ilberton, Nov. 18.—Ilberton town hall was well filled tonight by a markedly attentive and favorable audience, which attended the Liberal rally in the interests of Mr. John W. Laidlaw, candidate for the Provincial Legislature, and stirring addresses were given by the Liberal leader, Mr. N. W. Rowell, K. C., M. P., Col. T. R. Mayberry, M. P., of Ingersoll, Mr. Laidlaw himself, and Mr. Bart Robson, who presided. About 175 people were present and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Col. Mayberry said he believed the people desired the best men in character as well as in ability, to represent them in the Legislature, and, believing this, he was very glad to be able to speak in support of Mr. Laidlaw's candidature.

Importance of Temperance Issue. The temperance question at the present time was playing a very important part in Ontario politics, and it was a question that deeply touched the interests of all citizens. He was glad when he read that Mr. Laidlaw had adopted the stand on the temperance question that he was taking in the present contest. It was a manly thing for Mr. Laidlaw to do. He himself had always felt it his duty to do what he could to wipe out the evils of intemperance.

Referring to agricultural questions, he outlined the growth and development of the Ontario Agricultural College since its establishment, largely through the efforts of the late Hon. Mr. Dryden. It had done a great work in assisting the farmers, and its graduates in many counties were doing commendable work. But the Hon. Mr. Monteith, as minister of agriculture, had not been a man possessed of the ability to further the interests of the Ontario farmers to the greatest extent. In his selection of a deputy minister, for instance, he had passed over the graduates of the O. A. C., and had taken a man without any training in agriculture. The Ontario needed a minister of agriculture more of the type of the late Hon. John Dryden.

Discussed Needs of Agriculture.

Col. Mayberry also criticised the department of agriculture for not doing more to assist the farmers by encouraging the immigration of experienced farm laborers from Great Britain.

The Liberal party had in Mr. Rowell a leader who was ready and eager to support any measure for the benefit of the farmers, or of the province as a whole, whether the Government or his own party brought it forward.

Fine Reception for Candidate.

Mr. Laidlaw was received with applause. He explained his position as a fusion candidate. He had been nominated by the Temperance Alliance at its convention, and also by the Liberal party convention. He estimated it a high honor to be nominated by these two parties, whose position on the temperance platform was virtually the same. The barroom, he said, was detrimental to the health, happiness and well-being of the whole community in which it was allowed to exist.

Replied to False Charges.

Touching on the question of hydro power extension for the farmers, he replied to an article in the London Free Press, which alleged that he, as reeve of Westminster, had opposed the extension of power to the farmers of that township. On the advice of Mr. Beck, whom he had called on the telephone, he with others had circulated a petition asking for power for Lambeth and vicinity, but although it was sent to Toronto more than a year ago nothing further had been heard of it. No one more earnestly desired that the benefits of hydro-electric power should be extended to the farmers than he, but at the present time the cost was too great for the farmer. The commission should frame some scheme whereby the farmers could subscribe to hydro power at a reasonable cost.

Hearty Greeting for Mr. Rowell.

Colonel Robson, in introducing Mr. Rowell, stated that it was the third time within the last few years that he had spoken in Ilberton. Mr. Rowell was enthusiastically received, and in beginning his address said that the occasion afforded him a special pleasure in coming back to Ilberton and vicinity, which held for him many old associations, and which had been the home of his father for many years. In visiting Cumberland the past summer from which his father's people had come, he observed in the old parish churchyard at Stapleton many familiar names, the names of men whose descendants were known in the Ilberton vicinity. He was also very glad to speak in support of the candidature of Mr. Laidlaw. He referred to the late Robert Sutherland as a man of the highest character, and he appealed to the electors of the riding to give back to the Opposition another man of equally high character to take Mr. Sutherland's place.

To Replace Mr. Sutherland.

He pointed out the majority of the Ontario Government was already over-large and unwieldy, and it was greatly in the public interest and in the interest of good party government to elect a man like Mr. Laidlaw to strengthen the Liberal Opposition. Sir James Whitney did not need one more man to increase the Government majority. Sir James Whitney apparently believed he himself was capable of dictating the Government's policy himself. One more Conservative

could not change Sir James' policy. To elect Mr. Laidlaw would increase the strength of the Opposition, which could more strongly criticise and keep a watchful eye on the Government's policy. Experience in all countries had shown that in party government, where the Opposition was unduly weak, there was a constant temptation and tendency on the part of the majority to misuse the power that their numbers gave them. If in the next two years, the electors of East Middlesex desired a voice in shaping the legislation of the province, they should elect Mr. Laidlaw, who as a member of the minority would exert a greater and more marked influence. A Government is not induced to change its course by having an additional supporter added to its ranks, but Governments are often induced to change their courses by having a constituency turn against them. Its action being to protest against the policy of the Government.

Referring to the extravagant expenditure of public funds by the Whitney Government, Mr. Rowell criticised the devotion of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 on Government House, the Lieutenant-Governor's new residence. In view of the fact that the expenditure on public accounts was already overrunning the estimates, he characterized it as a "wanton and reckless expenditure of public money." Even if this amount was justifiable, as an expenditure on a residence for one man, the site was unsuitable and ill-chosen, situated in a remote corner of Rosedale, and overlooking the belching chimneys of the Don brick works. This he had cited only as one instance of the growing carelessness of the Government in handling public money. It was in the interests of Conservatives and Liberals alike to strengthen the Opposition, which might better watch the Government expenditure of the people's money.

Giving Away People's Land.

Criticizing the Government's administration of Ontario crown lands, Mr. Rowell declared that the time had come when a stop should be put to the policy of giving land grants to railways. Sir James, while in Opposition had strongly opposed the making of such land grants, yet on coming into power the Conservatives had to the surprise of all granted 2,000,000 acres of land of the rich clay belt of Northern Ontario to the Canadian Northern Railway, and even an extension of time had been granted, and they had voted down the amendment of the Liberal Opposition to require the Mackenzie & Macdonald to bring in settlers for the new territory.

Keep Land for Settlers.

Two townships, comprising 100,000 acres, had been sold for a dollar an acre, the syndicate merely being required to bring in 16 settlers a year. The policy of the Liberal Opposition was to keep the agricultural lands of New Ontario for the actual agricultural settlers.

Mr. Rowell strongly urged that the large corporations should not become the absolute controllers of the lives, destinies and interests of their employees, nor attain the power held of old the feudal lords and barons.

He was strongly applauded when he declared that the Opposition hoped to be able to have placed in the Statute Books of the province a law making it illegal for corporations to make contributions to the political funds of either party.

Public Campaign Contributions.

He also thought Government contractors should be included along with corporations under the restrictions of such a law. The need of a law requiring the publication of all campaign contributions was also urged. Men who contributed to party funds should not object to have their names published any more than when they contributed to the church or charitable purposes.

Regarding the temperance issue, Mr. Rowell said the question confronting the Ontario Legislature was, "What is the best method to deal with the problem of the liquor traffic?" Everyone knows that such a problem exists. Local option had worked with general satisfaction in the majority of cases, but, because the three-fifths requirement was such a handicap that local option could not be carried in the majority of the larger centres. Immigration into the cities of Ontario, people, who do not hold the same temperance ideals as the majority of Ontario people, was making the carrying of local option increasingly difficult every year. A wider measure of prohibition than local option was needed to remove the menace to the community of the open bar. The bar was not a necessary companion of hotelkeeping. The idea had been when it was thought impossible to keep a successful grocery store unless one sold liquor as well as groceries. The keeping of a house of public entertainment was no more dependent on having a bar in connection with it than the grocery or any other business. He believed that hotelkeepers and their wives and children in years to come would look back and bless the day that would separate the licensed bar from their business and remove the stigma which the bar cast on the honorable calling of hotelkeeping. The abolition of the bar was the issue on Nov. 27.

Separate Bar From Hotelkeeping.

The Government had had a free hand to want the liquor traffic and abolish the bar. The Liberals were quite willing that the Government should have the credit for banishing the bar. But the Government had not sent him the question. The Opposition members were waging the fight that the temperance people of both parties had asked them to fight. Were the temperance people ready to support the men who were fighting for what they had asked them to fight for? He believed they were. A reverse for the Whitney Government in a by-election would show the Government that the people were disaffected with the temperance policy. If each polling division in East Middlesex did its duty on Nov. 27, the liquor traffic of

Give Traffic Notice To Quit.

Ontario would receive notice to quit. He was willing to leave the question with the people for them to decide. "Fight for your brothers, your

wives, your sons and your daughters, and your homes." In the words of Nehemiah, Mr. Rowell said he left this issue with the electors. He appealed to their love for home, for womanhood and for childhood to settle this great issue on Nov. 27 by voting against the licensed bar. It might be their weaker brother, or the wives and children of men who are cursed by drink that would profit most by the banishment of the bar. But, for the sake of their brothers, no less earnestly than if it were for their own welfare, they should vote the barroom out of existence.

Mr. Rowell's address was followed by enthusiastic applause.

LUCAS DODGES THE LIQUOR ISSUE AT DORCHESTER

Declines To Tell Why the Anti-Treating Proposals Were Dropped.

THE BILINGUAL QUESTION

Mr. Lucas Attempts To Hoodwink Orangemen by Attacking Mr. Rowell's Position.

[By Our Own Man.]

Dorchester, Nov. 19.—That the Conservative party is determined to evade the temperance issue in this campaign was clearly demonstrated last night, when every one of the three speakers who addressed the open-air meeting here side-stepped the question.

Especially noticeable was the failure of Hon. I. B. Lucas, provincial treasurer, to reply to the pointed inquiries of The Advertiser as to Sir James Whitney's still-born anti-treating proposals. The candidate, Mr. McFarlane, took refuge in the statement that he was "behind Whitney" so far as the liquor legislation was concerned, and Mr. Donald Sutherland, M. P., confined his argument to the stability of the three-fifths clause.

Both these stock arguments are, of course, no answer to the demand of the temperance people, for the speakers at the alliance meetings have clearly put before the electors the fact that the temperance people have reached the limit under the local option law. The temperance people are not satisfied with the stubborn refusal of the Whitney Government to break away from the liquor interests, and they are casting party affiliations aside to secure the province-wide measure of the abolition of the bar, which Mr. Laidlaw is pledged to support. To be "behind Whitney" is, therefore, to be behind the liquor interests, and the temperance people are alive to that fact. Mr. McFarlane, therefore, did not strengthen his position by this declaration. More over to be "behind Whitney" would signify that he upheld the Premier for abandoning his promise of anti-treating legislation. The very fact that Sir James had proposed anti-treating legislation was an admission that the position of the temperance people was well taken, namely, that nothing more could be expected from the local option law.

That admission is being evaded by the Conservatives in East Middlesex, and the fact that Mr. Lucas was asked by The Advertiser why the Government had not brought down anti-treating legislation at the last session as promised and did not even mention the question at last night's meeting, was ample evidence that the temperance people were not to be deceived. Neither did he reply to the inquiry as to whether the Government would bring that legislation down at the next session, and by his side-stepping of the big issue of this controversial liquor legislation, Mr. Lucas was clearly showing that the temperance people present tonight to have settled any doubts by showing in this way the Government's determination to block temperance reform.

To Fool the Orangemen.

On the other hand, Mr. Lucas tried to obscure the issue of temperance by vague remarks about bilingual schools, coupled with pettifoggery about the hidden meaning of his statement. He intended to pull the wool over the eyes of the Orangemen of this riding. It is a well-known fact that the members of the Orange order are largely supporters of the Government, and are at present in a state of revolt over the vacillating policy of Sir James Whitney in regard to alcohol. Mr. Lucas was clearly trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the Orangemen of this riding. It is a well-known fact that the members of the Orange order are largely supporters of the Government, and are at present in a state of revolt over the vacillating policy of Sir James Whitney in regard to alcohol. Mr. Lucas was clearly trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the Orangemen of this riding. It is a well-known fact that the members of the Orange order are largely supporters of the Government, and are at present in a state of revolt over the vacillating policy of Sir James Whitney in regard to alcohol. Mr. Lucas was clearly trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the Orangemen of this riding.

Mr. Rowell had made his position most clear. Mr. Lucas undertook tonight to charge Sir James with not taking a definite stand. The intention, of course, was patent to everybody, because Sir James has changed from pillar to post on the question, and Mr. Lucas could not tell the difference between Sir James or he himself was on the question. In order to ward off the attacks of his own friends in the riding, he set out to hoodwink them, and this, combined with his evasive attitude on the temperance question, was a most serious reflection upon the honesty and sincerity of the Government, for the action of which he has to take personal responsibility as a cabinet minister.

About 60 persons were present, and Reeve J. Boyce presided. He first called upon Mr. McFarlane, who took credit to himself for many things already accomplished by Sir James, and regarding the question of hydro power to the rural communities, as being entirely in harmony with the movement. He also advocated good roads and voted his intention of supporting the making of interests pay.

Hon. I. B. Lucas, who followed, declared that the work of the Provincial Parliament touches more closely the needs of the people than that of the Dominion body.

Indifference was the greatest danger in politics, he asserted. There is often that tendency in party life of taking the convenience in a matter of fact way and neglecting opportunities.

Whitney's Mistakes. "A government should not be judged by its small mistakes," the speaker said. "Of course, the Whitney Government makes mistakes. Mistakes are only human. But judgment should only be passed on general issues—not individual and isolated instances."

He passed quickly over hydro power and good roads, which he declared were equally beneficial to the farmer, and discussed more vividly the schemes of the Whitney regime to "make certain inter-

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Wireless Phone Is Coming Shortly

[Canadian Press.]

London, Nov. 18.—Vocal sounds, but not actual words, words, have been transmitted by wireless telephone across the Atlantic Ocean from Clifden, Ireland, to Glace Bay, N. S., according to a statement made this afternoon by William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy. Mr. Marconi declared that no conversation was held in the recent experiments made by him.

What these interests were, however, were not enumerated.

According to the speaker's arguments, supposed independence cannot exist long without an affiliation with either party. He asserted that an independent party will cast in their lot with the Liberals or Conservatives.

A New Type.

Mr. Lucas spoke of the new type of candidate—a fusionist. The name might appear to have a new significance, but not the hidden meaning he intimated. He challenged any Liberal in the audience to show that Mr. Rowell—apart from his policy of abolishing the bar—had developed any question pertinent to the province's welfare.

Mr. Rowell is a distinctly different type of candidate from Sir James," he said. "He is an eloquent and subtle speaker, appearing to say what he does not say. At that he is an artist."

London Convention.

Speaking of the convention held in London, the speaker charged that Leader Rowell had not considered questions of importance, as, for instance, the bilingual schools. He asserted that Mr. Rowell had ignored the question, because the answer that would satisfy the electors would not please the supporting party. "A man should declare clearly where he stands," the speaker asserted, "and Mr. Rowell had made his position clear."

The Whitney Government, according to the speaker, has laid down its attitude in black and white. What this attitude was, however, Mr. Lucas presumably forgot to mention in strong contrast, he asserted, the Liberal leader refused to state specifically his position, because he dare not.

Mr. Donald Sutherland, M. P., speaking of the Liberal platform, declared that abolition of taxation for the upkeep should receive equal distribution. The speaker did not favor the style of Mr. Laidlaw, but he considered somewhat self-assertive.

IS RECOVERING NICELY. [Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, Nov. 19.—Ald. Thomas Bulman is recovering from an operation for appendicitis performed at the Sarnia General Hospital yesterday. Mr. Bulman was taken sick but a couple of days ago, and it is expected that he will soon be up and around again.

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is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the inflamed air passages, stops dropping mucus in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. A box, 25c. per box. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

The strike of the Stockport gas workers has now ended, and work is again resumed. The loss to the town council is estimated at something like £500,000.

Played by Handel when he was organist to the Duke of Chandos, 1718-1729, the organ of St. Laurence, White-church, Little Stanmore, Middlesex, has been rebuilt.

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The "Champion Interchangeable" is just as efficient and durable as any two ranges. It's a high-grade steel gas range which, in thirty seconds, can be changed to a coal or wood range just as you desire. It is the most serviceable range you can buy—two ranges in one—and costs only a trifle more than one ordinary range. Buy this double-duty range and save money. You'll have two efficient ranges—a coal range and a gas range—and only one range to keep clean.

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