SENATOR DROPPED DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—James McNichol, state senator and Republican leader, one of Philadelphia's richiest contractors, dropped dead today from heart-trouble, resulting from indigestion

TRADE MARK

MORE THAN THREE MILLION CANADIANS wear and recommend "Winged Wheel" Watch Cases. The reputation of the largest makers of Watch Cases in the British Empire stands back of this trade mark, which for over 30 years has been recognized as the guarantee of highest quality.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED

Try This If You Have Dandruff

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely, and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single germ and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and scaling of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple formula has never been known to fail.—Advt.

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD EAT

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE.

Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble are, nine times out of ten, due to acidity; therefore stomach sufferers should, whenever possible, avoid eating food that is acid in its nature, or which by chemical action in the stomach develops acidity. Unfortunately, such a rule eliminates most foods which are pleasant to the taste as well as those which are rich in blood, flesh and nerve building properties. This is the reason why dyspeptics and stomach sufferers are usually so thin, emaciated and lacking in that vital energy which can only come from a well-fed body. For the benefit of those sufferers who have been obliged to exclude from their diet all starchy, sweet or fatty food, and are trying to keep up a miserable existence on gluten products, I would suggest that you should try a meal of any food or foods which you may like, in moderate amount, taking immediately afterwards a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia in a little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any acid which may be present, or which may be formed, and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and fullness, you will find that your food agrees with you perfectly. Bisurated magnesia is doubtless the best food corrective and antacid known. It has no direct action on the stomach; but by neutralizing the acidity of the food contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation which inflames the delicate stomach lining, it does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine. As a physician, I believe in the use of medicine whenever necessary, but I must admit that I cannot see the sense of dosing an inflamed and irritated stomach with drugs instead of getting rid of the acid — the cause of all the trouble. Get a little bisurated magnesia from your druggist, eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the bisurated magnesia as directed above, and see if I'm not right."—Advt.

Outdoor Workers

are subject to exposure to all kinds of weather, and strenuous outdoor work brings the rheumatic aches. You can't afford to be laid up, so heed that first twinge of rheumatism. Use Sloan's Liniment. Clean and convenient, no need to rub, no stains, no clumsy plasters and your pain disappears.

Sprains, strains, neuralgia aches and stiff, sore muscles are all relieved by the application of Sloan's Liniment.

Generous size bottles at all druggists, 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

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Finest Motor and Horse Equipment.

ONTARIO TANKARD PLAY AT INGERSOLL

District Cup Will Be Held at London Curling Club's Rink This Year.

The primary play for the Ontario tankard will be played at Ingersoll this year, while the district cup will be played for in London as usual. Play for the cup will be at the London Curling Club's rink on Lyle street this year. It was at the Thistle rink last season.

The Ontario tankard will bring together some of the crack curlers of these parts. Embro, Ingersoll, London Curling Club, London Thistles, St. Thomas and Woodstock constitute group 15, which covers this district. W. J. Elliott is announced as umpire and the group will play off some time early in January.

In the district cup competition for district No. 8, the following teams will clash: Ingersoll, London Curling Club, London Asylum, London Thistles, Sarnia and Thedford. Some time about the middle of January this group will be played off. Tom Gillean is announced as umpire.

BASEBALL MAGNATES SOON WILL DISPERSE

Have Only to Decide Where to Hold Meeting Next Year.

Louisville, Nov. 15.—The selection of next year's meeting place and the report of the national board of arbitration was the most important business yet remaining to be taken up when the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues convened for its final session here today.

The adverse vote at yesterday's stormy sessions on proposals for redistricting the minor leagues, which also killed plans for the formation of a new league by clubs taken from the American Association and International League disposed of the most pressing question to be presented at this year's meeting of the National Association.

The cities desiring next year's meeting of the association are Peoria, Ill.; Newark, N. J., Salt Lake City and Chicago. Of these it appeared today that Peoria had the best chance.

BECK'S MILITARY PAIR LOSES TO U. S. TEAM AT N. Y. HORSE SHOW

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The 2nd United States Cavalry won permanent possession of the Canadian challenge cup presented by Sir Adam Beck for competition among Government horses, at the National Horse Show tonight, when the judges declared "The Black A," ridden by Capt. Charles B. Amory Jun., U. S. A., the winner.

The defeat of Sir Adam Beck's great pair in this event was one of the biggest upsets of the show. The Beck entry seemed to be the best in the class, but when they came out for their turn around the course, their form was poor, and they got away from each other.

In the class for hunt teams there were represented eight of the leading hunt clubs of America, including the Westminster stables of London, Ont. The riders were garbed in flashing red and green hunt uniforms, with the exception of Sir Adam Beck, who was in the uniform of a colonel of the Canadian army.

Each team was comprised of three horses, and the total field in the ring at one time numbered 28 horses.

MANHATTANS WIN THEIR FIRST GAME

CANADIAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Empire Brass	9	3	.750
Hymans	7	3	.583
McClarys	5	4	.556
Electrics	5	4	.556
Whites	7	5	.538
Whites	5	4	.556
Blue Labels	6	6	.500
Chorazin	3	6	.333
Manhattans	1	11	083

White's five took the last two of the three games from the Manhattan bowlers last night in the Canadian League series. The Manhattans got away with their first win of the season without much trouble, but were forced away from the win in the second and third rounds of the night's work. Cushman of the White team was top man on totals, getting 491 for the three games. Summers turned in the highest score for a single game, collecting 179 tallies.

The teams and scores:

White & Son.				
Gallagher	126	156	160—	442
Summers	128	179	141—	444
Rockwood	135	137	123—	395
Cushman	170	144	177—	491
Brown	157	162	166—	485
Totals	716	778	767—	2216
Manhattans.				
Barry	133	127	146—	406
MacFie	155	113	155—	423
Clark	152	137	155—	444
Major	149	153	153—	465
Arnott	174	150	124—	448
Totals	763	680	743—	2186

FOUND DEAD IN FIELD.

STRATFORD, Nov. 13.—Richard Freeman, for 50 years a resident of South Easthope, was found dead in a field at his home near Shakespeare. He went out to do some work, and when he did not return search was made.

A SLUGGISH LIVER CAUSES LOTS OF TROUBLE

When the liver becomes sluggish it is an indication that the bowels are not working properly, and if they do not move regularly many complications are liable to set in.

Constipation, sick headache, bilious headache, jaundice, heartburn, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a disordered liver.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are a specific for all diseases or disorders arising from a slow, sluggish, lazy or torpid liver, and they have been universally used throughout Canada for over 20 years with the greatest success.

Mrs. W. A. Harrison, 7 Poplar Grove, Halifax, N.S., writes: "I take pleasure in writing you concerning the great good I have received by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a sluggish liver. When my liver got bad I would have severe headaches, but after using a couple of vials of your pills, I have not been bothered any more."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

BORDEN STARTS BALLOT BATTLE DOWN BY OCEAN

Declares Canada Has Seen a Regeneration by Unionist Movement.

VOLUNTARY SYSTEM DONE

Extols Liberals Who Forsook Party to Enter the Cabinet.

HALIFAX, Nov. 14.—In a speech in which he contended that the coming election was a test of what Canada thought of the war, and the necessity for the troops of the Dominion remaining in it, and which was being watched by Germany, Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of Canada, inaugurated his tour of the Maritime Provinces at a great meeting in Market Hall this evening.

Sir Robert announced that he considered the immediate enforcement of the military service act the only method by which the imperatively necessary reinforcements for the Canadian troops in France could be supplied, and he contended that the referendum proposal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, if carried out, would delay the arrival of support for a year, something that would be hailed by the German high command with great joy and not a little mirth.

Discussing union government, Sir Robert mentioned that in his effort to give representation to all elements of the population that strove to maintain the national endeavor in the war, he offered a cabinet position to three Liberal French-Canadians, who had declined it.

The premier was given a warm reception. Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons attended the meeting, including many women. The chair was taken by John W. Regan, Hon. A. K. MacLean who followed the prime minister, defended his decision to enter the Union cabinet as minister without portfolio

Antagonists Get Together.

Sir Robert said in part:

"Since Halifax was founded, more than a century and a half ago, there have been no events in the world's history comparable with those through which we have passed since August, 1914. In all the political memories of this historic city, where from time immorial public questions have been studied and discussed with intense earnestness, there was never a meeting so remarkable and even wonderful in its character as that which is assembled here tonight. Here we find men sharply divided in their party allegiances, men who have fought in many a renowned political battle, men who on occasion achieved hard-won victory or encountered together in a spirit which rises far above all former political antagonism; we find them standing shoulder-to-shoulder in the firm determination to put aside every purpose other than service to their country. What has brought this about is a regenerating sense of the national peril, a clear vision of the national destinies involved, a compelling conviction that the future of this Dominion, of the Britannic commonwealth, yes, of the world itself, is at stake.

"There is no more effective unit today in any theatre of the war than the Canadian Army Corps. Its records and achievements have spoken for themselves, and the world bears witness in the glorious part that Canadians have taken during the last three years in holding the western front with unrivalled tenacity and endurance, and more than that in hustling back the invader from Vimy Ridge and many positions deemed safe. In the first instance we relied almost entirely on voluntary enlistment. That seemed, and, indeed, was, the most democratic idea as long as the need could be thus met.

"The task of the Allied nations proved incredibly greater than was first supposed. The power of two great empires with a population of 125,000,000, more highly disciplined and more thoroughly organized than any other nation in the world, and armed with a war preparation extending over nearly half a century, was not adequately estimated. All the nations of the British Empire felt called upon to exert their utmost effort.

Over 30,000 Have Died.

"The one Canadian division which I saw at Ploegsteert, opposite Messines, in the summer of 1915, had been increased to any army corps of four divisions when I visted the Canadian front twenty months afterwards. The casualties have been severe, and more than thirty thousand of the bravest have made the supreme sacrifice for their country, for civilization and for humanity.

"No man in my position could without emotion call upon the youth of his country to take up arms even in so just a quarrel. Still more unenviable is the duty of enforcing compulsory military service. That duty was urged upon me for nearly eighteen months before I announced the decision of the Government on the 18th of May last. In all parts of this Dominion men of both political parties, men of the highest standing, men of the loftiest patriotism and sanest judgment, from time to time impressed upon me warmly and vehemently the obligation of Canada to throw into this war still greater effort, and the necessity of compulsory military service for that purpose.

The Voluntary Slump.

"During the first four months of 1916 men were enlisted at the rate of nearly one thousand per day, and the need seemed to be adequately met. Through the summer and autumn of 1916 and the first four months of 1917 recruits came in so slowly, knowing the utmost personal efforts of myself and my colleagues, that only one of two alternatives could be adopted.

"One was to leave our Canadian divisions without support and without reinforcements, and the other was to enforce the military service act. My heart and my conscience did not permit me for one moment to endure the thought of the first, and thus I found imposed on me, not of my own desire, but by the compelling force of circumstances, the stern duty of providing reinforcements by means of a selective draft, under compulsory provisions. In this country the principle of compulsory service is not new. The militia act, which has been in force for half a century, empowers the Government to enforce military service, but not by intelligent selection. Under that act the determination is by ballot—that is, by blind, unthinking chance. For ordinary conditions such a provision may be adequate; but for so tremendous an effort as is now necessary, it is entirely unsuitable. The need could not thus be met. The occasion demands from each the best service of which he is capable, organization, system and intelligent judgment are necessary, and thus the military service act was made necessary.

Opposed to Referendum.

"In the face of the autocratic military aggression which now seeks to dominate the world no nation can endure unless its people are prepared to fight in its defence. Under the military service act the highest duty of citizenship is demanded of the people. I am confident that they will not shrink from that duty. It is said that this law ought not to be put into operation without a referendum. Such is the policy put forward in opposition to that of the Government. I consider it my imperative duty to put the act into force immediately. That course is being pursued and it will be unhesitatingly continued. What is the situation? The needs for reinforcements are insistent, compelling, imperative. Do we fully appreciate the meaning and effect of what is taking place in Russia? There never was greater necessity to summon our sternest resolve and to gird on our fullest strength. In the British isles and especially in France, they are much in advance of us in the organization and utilization of the nation's human energy. The terrible need for reinforcements can be met. But even with the best speed that can be made, we shall barely be in time. Yet it is seriously proposed that with Canadian divisions depleted at the front—and remember that a division thus depleted ceases to be an effective fighting unit until reinforced—it is proposed that with divisions depleted at the front we are to wait until parliament is summoned, until a bill for a referendum is passed, until the referendum shall have been held and the verdict of the people pronounced.

Too Long a Delay.

"How many men could be brought into military service by means of a referendum within one year from today? Parliament stands adjourned to the 28th of February because the election returns will not be available until the 27th of February. Probably the session could not begin before the middle of March. The project of waiting for a referendum might take and doubtless would take at least two months. To hold the referendum election and obtain the verdict of the people would require two or three additional months. In the meantime the military service act would be suspended. The spirit of our men would be broken and their ranks become more and more depleted. They had asked for reinforcements and you gave them a referendum. All military activity would be at an end and perhaps the war itself would have come to a conclusion with results disastrous to our country. This is a war in which the last hundred thousand men may mean victory, the lack of them mean defeat. Make no mistake about it the proposal for a referendum has but one meaning. It means that Canadian forces at the front shall be left to their fate without support and without reinforcements.

"Whether that be the purpose is immaterial; that beyond question would be the result. It would be hailed with great joy and not a little mirth by the German higher command. Can we doubt that if any effort of their part can bring about such a consummation it will be spared?

Union Government Has Arisen.

"Out of the momentous events of the year now coming to a close has arisen the Union Government, which appeals to the electorate to uphold its hands in this terrible struggle. Upon all the incidents which led to the formation of that Government, I need not dwell. Its members have come together from both political parties in a very earnest spirit and with an intense desire to perform their duty to the country in the hour of its most urgent need.

"The enforcement of military service ought not to be carried on by a party government, if that can be avoided. When the war reached so critical a period, it became most important that a government should be formed thoroughly representative of every element in the population prepared to support Canada's utmost efforts. I have never deviated from that purpose. In this or in any other country an alliance of parties in a union or national government is hardly possible until it becomes practically inevitable. Even in this great emergency the task has been a most difficult one, involving wearisome negotiations resulting at times in serious discouragement and requiring almost infinite patience.

Equal Representation.

"It was my desire, and it is my firm intention, that both political parties shall have equal representation in the Government, outside of the office of prime minister. My efforts have not been spared. During the last three weeks I have approached, successively, no less than three Canadians of French origin and of Liberal affiliation with the request that one of them should enter the Government. I do not reproach them because my effort was unsuccessful, but I most sincerely regret their decision. So earnestly did I desire the formation of an administration with the broadest possible basis of representation that I should willingly, and even gladly, have stood aside if it had proved necessary to the accomplishment of that purpose. There may be those in the party in which I have been associated who would consider this a reproach to me. In the awful conditions which confront the world today, why should the political future of any individual or the political fortunes of any party stand for one moment across the path of a great national purpose?

"In my effort to form the present Government, I have been assailed, sometimes with vehemence by earnest men within the party which made me its leader more than sixteen years ago. I have been told that a Conservative victory was certain, and I was surrendering the fortunes of an historic party to my desire for the accomplishment of an impossible purpose. I did not pause to consider the prospects of a party victory; its certainty would not have altered the higher purpose which I had.

MINOR SEA ENGAGEMENTS OFF THE FLANDERS COAST ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE

Berlin, via London, Nov. 14.—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press)—"On the afternoon of Monday," says an official statement, "a short artillery engagement took place off the Flanders coast between German torpedoboats and British advanced patrol forces, as a result of which one enemy destroyer was hit. The German boats returned to port undamaged."

THE OTHER SIDE.

London, Nov. 14.—The British Admiralty comments as follows on the German report of an engagement off Flanders.

"On Monday some German torpedoboat destroyers came out from under the protection of their shore batteries and fired a few rounds at our patrol vessels, none of which were hit. The fire was promptly returned, and the Germans immediately retired under the protection of their shore batteries, and our patrol was resumed.

"Incidents of this nature occur daily and in no way interfere with the maintenance and efficiency of our patrol and they are therefore not reported."

LEMIEUX CHARGES THAT BORDEN GOVT. INCITED TO REVOLT

Declares Plan Was To Turn All Other Provinces Against Quebec.

Montreal, Nov. 16.—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, speaking at a meeting held last night in support of the candidacy of P. R. Dutremblay in the Laurier-Outremont division in a schoolhouse on St. Lawrence Boulevard said: "I accuse the Government of having attempted to incite revolt and rebellion in the province of Quebec, so that the regiments from the other provinces might march against the French-Canadians."

He accused the Government of having enacted the conscription law so as to raise the eight other provinces against the province of Quebec, so that they might claim falsely that Quebec had not done its duty.

"This is their disabolical method since the war started," he added, "to represent the French-Canadians as a race of cowards. I protest against this insult to my province, to my compatriots." Hon. Mr. Lemieux alluded to Lieut.-Col. C. C. Ballantyne as a "safety-first colonel."

AUSTRIAN RULERS ASKED TO SAVE ART TREASURES

Geneva, Nov. 15.—The emperor and empress of Austria-Hungary are appealed to by the Journal de Geneve to save Italian art treasures in a petition which it is circulating among art lovers in Switzerland for signatures before forwarding to Vienna. The appeal describes the treasures as the common patrimony of civilized humanity. Damage to them, it says, would cause profound sadness to the whole world and bring unanimous reprobation.

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Any doctor will tell you that the ingredients of Vinol as published above, combine the very elements needed to make strength.

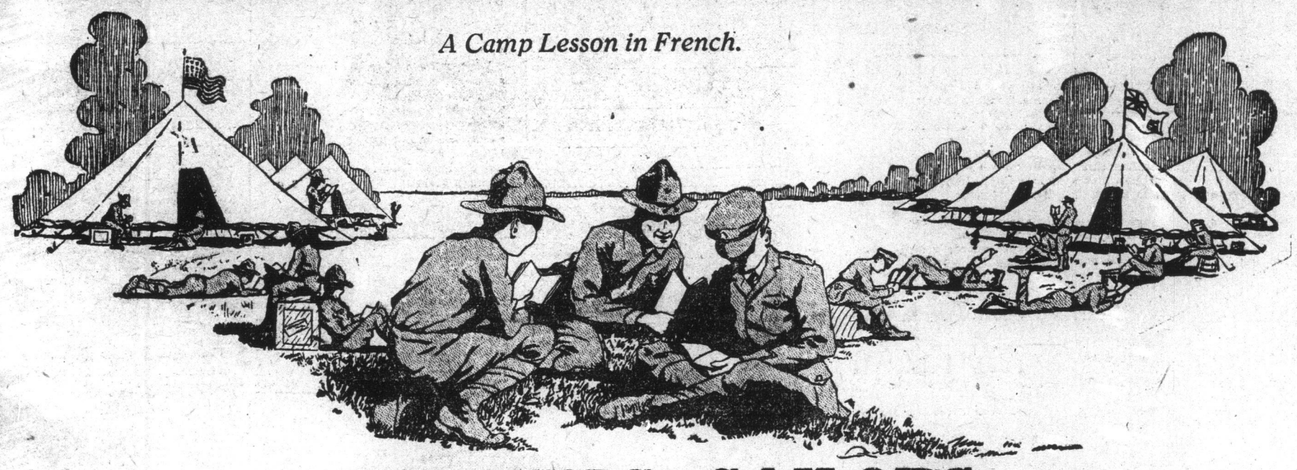
All weak, run-down, overworked nervous men and women may prove this at our expense.

There is nothing like Vinol to restore strength and vitality to feeble old people, delicate children and all persons who need more strength.

Try it. If you are not entirely satisfied, we will return your money without question; that proves our fairness and your protection.

Taylor Drug Company, London, also at the best druggist's in all Ontario towns.

A Camp Lesson in French.



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Newspapers of the United States and Canada have arranged to supply the Soldiers-Sailors Diary and English-French Dictionary to all branches of the service. Distribution in this city will be made exclusively by

THE LONDON ADVERTISER

THE DIARY

This Diary fixes the time and place of important, pleasing, tragic or humorous events.

New experiences, new scenes, new friends—sea fights, land battles, camp life, trench duty, marches—all rush with confusion into the minds of soldiers and sailors. A daily note in the Diary will retain for use in after years the happenings of this epoch-making period. When the boy comes marching home his Diary will recall scenes of battle, exciting charges and days filled with all emotions from rage and terror to sport and laughter. Many a soul-thrilling scene would be forgotten if it were not recorded while fresh in memory.

Few persons in this war will remember all they see unless the main points of each event are noted in a Diary every day. No memory can be trusted to record accurately names, dates, places, etc., except when aided by written evidence.

Every soldier, sailor, nurse or civilian, seeing the war from individual viewpoints, should set down each day's experiences. For this need the Soldiers-Sailors Diary and English-French Dictionary is the most serviceable, most durable, most compact book ever published. On land and sea it will be a most cherished possession.

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You may start this diary any day—it never can become out-of-date. Other diaries are useless after dates specified.

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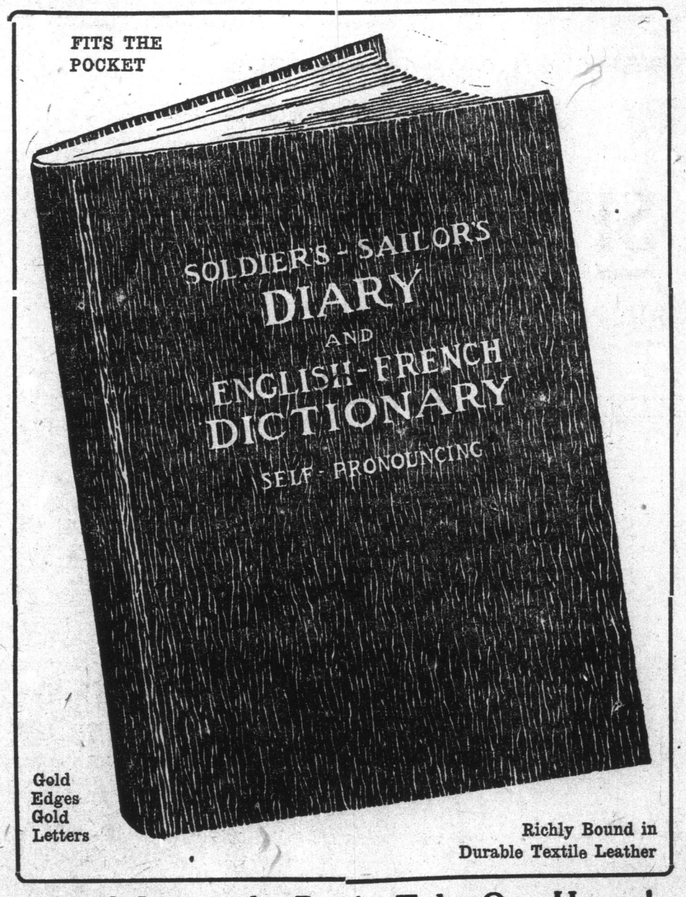

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The Sound-spelling Method of this English-French Dictionary is the most advanced, easiest and most effective means of teaching language ever invented.

Ahead of all schools, it thoroughly and quickly gives command of French. It accustoms English-trained ears to French sounds. It enables those speaking English to express themselves in French.

The Sound-spelling Method of teaching French presents first the English word; then its French equivalent and then, spelled out in English syllables, comes the French word as it sounds to English ears. Exhaustive tests prove this method so simple that even a child readily acquires French with correct pronunciation.

All who go to France should be able to talk to the people in their native language. To do so would save time, money and embarrassment. It might even save lives.

If a man can't talk French in France he must either seek an interpreter or make signs; but with the Soldiers-Sailors Diary and English-French Dictionary annoyance and trouble will vanish. Interchange of ideas will broaden the soldier's horizon and acquirement of the French tongue will be a life-long business and social asset.

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Filled on terms explained in Coupon in this paper on page 2.

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