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Gin Pills sell for 50c a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50 at all food dealers. Sample free if you write to National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto; or to U.S. address, Na-Drug Co., Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

## Mr Kerensky Was Deposed

London, Nov. 8.—Premier Kerensky has been deposed.

An exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd says a strong detachment of troops of the Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates occupied the Baltic railway station, and that the government commandeered all motor cars, confining the troops to the barracks.

The Maximalists have obtained control of Petrograd and issued a proclamation saying the new government will propose immediate peace, the semi-official news agency

announces. The Maximalists were assisted by the Petrograd garrison, which made possible a coup d'etat without bloodshed.

Leon Trotzky, president of the central executive committee of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates, issued a declaration to the effect that the provisional government was no longer in existence, and that some of its members had been arrested. The preliminary parliament has been dissolved.

A wireless despatch from Petrograd says that the Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates has announced that the spirit in the council has been healed, and that a call has been sent out for a delegate from each 25,000 of the population to express the will of the Russian army.

(It has been indicated for some time past that an attempt was to be made by the Maximalists in Petrograd to seize control of the capital. November 2nd was the date originally set for an extremist demonstration, which was expected by its promoters to result in the taking over of power by this element. A postponement to an unannounced date was afterward decided upon, however.

The Maximalist, or Bolshevik, element, comprises the most extreme class of the Russian revolutionary Socialists. It first sprang into prominence in the early days of the revolution, under the leadership of Nikolai Lenin, the radical agitator, who later was put under the ban of the provisional government because of his ultra-radical preachments, and his suspected pro-German leanings. He is known to be in Petrograd for some time past, however, but a government order for his arrest failed to result in his apprehension. Meanwhile the Maximalists were under

the leadership of his chief lieutenant, Leon Trotzky, who was in the United States when the revolution broke out, but who sailed for Russia shortly afterwards. He was one of the leaders in the 1905 revolution.

Premier Kerensky seemingly recognized that the growing menace to his government was one that he could not cope with by drastic measures, surrounded as he was by military power in the hands of his opponents. It was only within the last day or two that he refused to declare the Bolsheviks outlawed at the request of the Cossacks, although asserting the government was taking all measures to deal with the threatened uprising.

Kerensky's task at the head of the provisional government since his assumption of the premiership on July 20 last, has been a formidable one. Hailed as the saviour of Russia, in her hour of need, he labored with ability and patience to keep the diverse elements comprising the revolutionary democracy together. Assailed from one side by the clamors of the extremists for an early peace, and the adoption of the most radical internal policies, he was impelled from the other to endeavor to maintain some form of cohesive government for the nation, save Russia from falling into the trap laid for her by the German propagandists in their peace clamoring, and endeavor to keep Russia in her place in the war and faithful to her obligations to her allies.

"It appears for a time after the failure of the Korniloff rebellion that he might succeed in tiding Russia over the dangerous shoals upon which she had drifted as the result of her divided councils and the seemingly irreconcilable urge to diverse currents. That he was becoming discouraged over the situation, however, was indicated by a recent interview with him, in which although he declared Russia was still emphatically in the war, he asserted she had become worn out by the struggle, and felt she had a right to claim that her allies henceforth assume the heavier part of the burden.

## Huns Run Away on Western Front

London, Nov. 8, (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Telegraphing last night from British headquarters in France, Reuter's correspondent says: "The order attributed to von Hindenburg that if Passchendaele was taken it must be re-taken has not borne fruit. By nightfall the Canadians were reported well dug in around the half moon of captured ground and plentifully supplied with machine and Lewis guns.

"The principal feature of the fighting is the enemy's persistent refusal to allow our men to come to close quarters. Their resistance consisted mainly of long range machine guns, which, owing to the unfavorable weather conditions, was not very effective.

"Our walking wounded agree that the Huns did more running in this battle than usual.

"Our line has been carried clearly due north and south along the Brood-sein-de-Paschendaele ridge. We command a very wide observation over the plains of Belgium."

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London,

## The Name

# "SALADA"

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Nov. 8.—(By W. A. Willison, Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press).—Over Passchendaele Ridge, into the mud of the far-reaching Roubiers Plain, Canada has driven the Huns. Yesterday the men of the Dominion were well established on the crest, with Passchendaele Village in their hands, and with it a good-sized semi-circle of captured ground. Our wounded are coming down the line exhausted and covered with mud, but jubilant. With them are coming down German prisoners, dazed from the terrific nature of our artillery bombardment, worn out from their experience of the last few hours and despondent at the loss of Passchendaele, but glad to be removed from a winter campaign in the mud behind Passchendaele. Eighteen officers and nearly three hundred other ranks have been taken prisoner by our men, making a total since the beginning of the operations, on October 25, of more than thirty officers and nearly nine hundred non-commissioned officers and men.

Our advance was hardly interrupted, save on the extreme left. On the right our infantry pushed steadily along Passchendaele Ridge to the village, meeting with no determined opposition until they reached the north end of the village, where sharp fighting took place around pill boxes, one strong point being held with great determination by a small party of German officers.

But generally our men followed the barrage so closely that they were on top of the enemy before he could recover or use his strong points for that concentrated machine gun fire which was such a feature in his defensive tactics. On our left reports of desperate opposition from a stronghold seventy-five yards from Westcheals are not confirmed. Our infantry were on top of the enemy before he could work his guns. So the advance moved on to Mueselmarshy, where real resistance was offered from a nest of concrete strong points. But the Canadians, rushing the position with bombs and bayonets, broke down the defence until the enemy surrendered in numbers. One German officer, seeing his men giving themselves up and realising that the position could not be held longer, held his own bombs in hand until the explosion blew him to pieces.

The most desperate fighting of the day was at Vine Cottage, on the extreme left of our advance. There, after prolonged resistance from a company, half of our men, who were detailed for this special operation, finally rushed the place, taking forty prisoners.

Three striking facts characterized the battle—the disciplined, irresistible attack of our infantry; the striking efficiency of our artillery; and the splendid work of our medical services.

## LIFE OF PIONEERS IN THE FORESTS

First Settlers in Ontario Were Happy in Spite of Many Hardships

When the early settlers of this country first took up land and built their shanties, the country being all bush, they cleared the land with the use of an axe by chopping the timber down and cutting it into lengths and burning it, says a writer on pioneer life in Ontario. The ashes were gathered and put into leeches, water was put on them to run off the lye which was boiled down into what they called black salts and taken to market. That was the only way they had of obtaining money till they got their land cleared.

In reference to their houses, the beds of the shanties were made of roughs, hewn out with an axe. The walls of the shanties were of course made of logs, the cracks being stuffed with moss. The chimney was built of sticks and mortar in a triangular shape; mortar was made of mud and straw tramped by the oxen. There were large fat stones at the bottom of the fire-place.

Bread was baked in a large iron pot with three legs and a lid. Hot coals were put under it and on the lid and it was turned around often. Meat was slowly boiled. There were lots of berries and vegetables, such as cow cabbage, lamb's quarters, wild plums and currants. The only sugar they had was maple sugar boiled in iron kettles and cooled in small, axe-hewn troughs.

Furniture in those days was made with nothing but an axe and a saw. The chairs were benches with four legs for legs. The bedstead consisted of a pole at each side and two poles at each end driven into holes in the four upright posts. The bottom of the bed was made of stabs split with the axe, the same as the floor of the shanty.

The women would card wool, spin it and someone in the neighborhood would weave it into cloth, which made beautiful dresses and men's suits. They made their pens for writing out of wild bird's feathers, not having any geese or turkeys.

Through all the hardships the people were very happy. They had church service in their homes turn about. The preacher would come to have service once in three weeks. The women went to church with their aprons and sunbonnets on, and everybody brought their babies. Later on they built churches out of logs and stabs.

People were very hospitable and by-and-by travelling through the country, such as for flour, etc., would call in and stay where night, and look them up. Some times at night the floor would be almost covered with men lying with their feet to the fire.

### No More Inky Fingers

The average Frenchman is particular as to his personal appearance, and it is not surprising that the most original device for pulling pens from



holders without inking one's fingers should have been recently invented by a Parisian.

The device shown in the sketch explains itself. The pen is gripped in the jaws of the clamp shaped to fit it and is pulled out by the hook. The device is made of tin.

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