

Mutt and Jeff--The Little Man's Dream

By "Bud" Fisher



War Reports in Last Night's Cables

There is still some doubt as to whether they have cut the railway near Vassya, the Serbian government denying the report that they have done so, while other accounts say that the Bulgarians reached the city, but were driven back. Mining operations have occupied the attention of the Anglo-French troops and the Turks in Gallipoli, while from Mesopotamia it is officially reported that the British are within a few miles of Baghdad. Considerable importance is attached to the arrival at Odessa of a military mission en route from Roumania to Paris. Its object is not known, but it is thought here that such a mission would hardly be undertaken unless Roumania contemplated action on the side of the Allies. London, Oct. 21, 1:52 a. m.—Great Britain has made a formal offer of the island of Cyprus to Greece, as soon as Greece undertakes to intervene in the war on the side of the Allies. The Daily Telegraph makes this announcement this morning. Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, sixty miles from the coast of Asia Minor. It was administered until Nov. 5, 1914, by Great Britain, under a convention concluded with the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople in 1878, but on the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey on the former date, the island was annexed. The high commissioner, Major Sir J. E. Clauson, is assisted by an executive council. Cyprus has an area of 3,584 square miles and a population of nearly 300,000, thus about one-seventh as large as New Brunswick and with a population nearly as great. Verona, Oct. 20.—The Italian offensive along the Tyrolean front is believed here to be the beginning of the execution of the plan of General Cadorna, chief of the Italian general staff, for an invasion of Austrian territory, which he is declared to have held to be the best way of assisting Serbia. The capture by Italian forces of Pregasina threatens Riva, while the taking of the Brentonico Castle, 2,500 feet above it, threatens Rovereto, meaning Italian command of the route to Mori and the railway to Trento. The results of this offensive movement thus far are held here to indicate that the Austrians may be obliged to triple their forces to meet it. Odessa, Oct. 20, via London.—The Russian authorities have decided that the favorable turn in military affairs has rendered it unnecessary to carry out the contemplated evacuation of the three northern districts of the government of Bessarabia. London, Oct. 20.—A report from Field Marshal Sir John French issued to night says: "An enemy attack yesterday afternoon was made against our front from the quarters to Hottelack. After a heavy bombardment of our trenches, infantry attempted to attack across the open ground, but was completely stopped by our combined fire, artillery, machine gun and rifle. This was followed by a number of bombing attacks in the neighborhood of the Hohennollern redoubt and Foss No. 8. All these attacks were also repulsed. The enemy's losses were very severe." London, Oct. 20.—Battles south of Riga, where the Germans have made some progress in the new thrust at the Baltic province port, and in Volhynia and Galicia, where the Russians have gained rather important victories, are now competing in interest with the operations in the Balkans. The Germans have concentrated very large forces with a great amount of artillery south of Riga, and, as a result a stubborn battle has been in progress for several days. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg who is in command in this region reported two days ago that his forces had reached the River Dvina, but, as on previous occasions, this broad and fast running waterway appears to have held him up for the time being. The situation, however, is considered by the Russians to be more serious than it has been for a long time and there is again talk of the evacuation of Riga by the military, who have been in sole occupation of the city since the civilian population left a month ago. At the other end of the eastern front the position is just the reverse. General Ivanoff, who has proved himself to be the most aggressive of the Russian commanders, has been striking hard at the Austro-German forces on the Middle Stry and all along the fringe of Galicia that is still in Russian hands. At several places he has driven his opponents back, and there is a report tonight that the Austrians have evacuated Caserowitz—a report which finds some confirmation in an Odessa despatch, declaring that the Russians have abandoned their contemplated evacuation of the northern districts of Bessarabia.

SIR EDWARD CARSON

CARSON, IN COMMONS, TELLS WHY HE GAVE UP CABINET POST



British Attorney-General, who has resigned from the Cabinet.

London, Oct. 20.—Coming direct from Buckingham Palace, where he handed to King George the seals of his office on his resignation from the cabinet, Sir Edward Carson appeared in the house of commons this afternoon and set to rest all conjectures regarding the reasons for his retirement. After expressing regret at the absence of Premier Asquith and stating that for this reason he would give a brief explanation than he had intended, Sir Edward Carson said: "I am well aware of the difficulties under the existing circumstances of making any full statement, or of saying anything that might be taken hold of as showing any signs of weakness or divergence in the main object we have in view of carrying the war, at all sacrifices, to a final and conclusive issue. I need hardly say that upon that issue there is not and never has been, either in the cabinet or in the house or in the country, any disagreement or divergence of opinion. I have seen criticisms of myself and reasons for my resignation, of a very petty and malicious character, attributing the motives to a party and political nature. I do not desire to deal with these ridiculous assertions, except to say now, in the presence of many of my late colleagues, that since I entered the cabinet I have never heard a word of discussion or dispute on these party questions which led to far-reaching results. In every cabinet meeting I attended we all devoted our energies wholly and solely to the discussion of questions which arose with reference to the prosecution of the war. "Difficulties which have arisen in the eastern war theatres have created a situation which, to my mind, must necessarily lead to far-reaching results. At the time I entered the cabinet we already were committed to what may be called the operations in Gallipoli. It is not, of course, my intention to deal

either with the inception or the carrying out of these operations, but it must be plain to any observer that the new war theatre in the Balkans created a situation which could not be divorced from our position on the Gallipoli peninsula, and the statement made in this house by the foreign minister, with the sanction of the cabinet, appeared to me to be an announcement of a policy of the highest importance with regard to our obligations in the Balkans, involving our prestige and honor. "That situation, with all its complications, necessitated, in my opinion, a clearly defined, well thought out and decisive policy on the part of the government; and, finding myself unable to agree in any respect with what I understood to be laid down as a policy approved by the government, I felt that my presence in the cabinet could not be of any use in the critical situation in which we were involved. "I need hardly say I am not suggesting that my views could possibly be compared with those who have much more experience and greater wisdom in dealing with such situations, but at the same time I held, and hold, the views I have expressed, very strongly, and I hope the house will believe, conscientiously and patriotically. I did not think that in the circumstances I could be anything but a source of weakness at a time requiring great strength and consistency. "That is all I can say, and I ask the house to believe that in the course I have taken I have been actuated by no personal party motive, but that I have acted to the best of my ability solely in the interests of my country." Sir Edward Carson's speech was punctuated with cheers, and was concluded amid loud cheers. Everybody wants 'em—the tickets for that \$5,000 drawing.

RUSSIAN CONTRACTS FOR \$7,000,000 IN STATES

New York, Oct. 20.—The distribution of a \$7,000,000 Russian war contract for munitions and supplies recently awarded in this country is announced. The Bradley Construction Company was awarded a munition contract which totals about \$80,000,000, and includes one billion rifle cartridges. Its contract provides also for a new one-man machine gun which is carried on a soldier's back. It is an American invention. A contract for 5,000,000 yards of cloth for overcoats was awarded to the American Woolen Co. Tickets on sale in principal stores about the city, for the patriotic drawing.

BRYAN ATTACKED BY BRAZIL BISHOP

Carnegie, Too, Denounced For His Peace Activity—Teuton Design Seen

The Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kingsolving, Episcopal Bishop of Southern Brazil, who returned to the United States a few days ago and is now at the Laurent-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, N. J., has denounced Mr. Bryan as a ridiculous figure in history, and characterized Mr. Carnegie as a man who had debased his Americanism when he said he would welcome invading German troops with his hand in his hand. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, was in the Bishop's opinion, an exponent of ridiculous policies, when he urged the United States to declare the waters of South America neutral seas. As evidence of the German attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine he related an incident aboard a coaster bound for New York in which he was a passenger several years ago. He said a German entered the cardroom where he and several Englishmen were talking and smoking and remarked: "What is all this nonsense I hear about the Monroe Doctrine and the United States? What is the United States trying to do?" Bishop Kingsolving said he was so incensed that he could hardly control himself but replied that the Monroe Doctrine meant the United States feet backed up by the United States government. Colonel Approved. "When I arrived in Washington," said the Bishop "I told this story to President Theodore Roosevelt, who retorted: 'Did you say that bishop?' and sticking his fist under my nose he roared: 'That's perfectly true and the German emperor very well knows it.'" Bishop Kingsolving said that Brazil feared the German peril and that its government had knowledge of ulterior German aims in South America. He said the people of Brazil regarded England's entry into the European war as a guarantee of Brazilian independence. The Bishop might call on Secretary of State Lansing before returning to Brazil. "With Germany master of central Europe," he said, "his next step would be a warlike attempt to place new interpretation upon the Monroe Doctrine by attempting to establish a Teutonic colony in South America, but England's participation in the great conflict gave Germany something else to think about. "I suppose you don't know that in every little town and hamlet in Southern Brazil the German population has organized rifle clubs and that they are armed with repeating rifles of large calibre. There are nearly half a million Teutons in that part of the country. They are the best shots in the country and the government has made many efforts to break up these clubs without success. The newspapers there have been aware of this condition for several months and are doing everything to inform their countrymen of the German menace. At the same time they advise the people of the sincere friendship of the United States toward all the South American republics." Bishop Kingsolving will remain in this country until February when he will attend the churchmen's conference at Panama. He will lecture in Chicago, Friday night at a laymen's meeting of the Episcopal church.

Overworked? Run Down?

You need—WINGARNIS

For Men who must "keep going." Of course you need a rest—but you know how impossible it is just now to "slow down." So let Wingarnis be your tonic—to reconstruct your worn-out nerves—to build up new vigor of brain and body. Get Wingarnis. Accept no substitute, but buy Wingarnis itself—the famous tonic. Wingarnis is not a "Beef, Iron and Wine." It is a scientific preparation of Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt and a specially selected Wine, noted for its tonic properties. Wingarnis will furnish the elements your overworked, under-nourished system needs.



WINGARNIS The Famous English Tonic. If you cannot obtain Wingarnis from your dealer, write to our Canadian Agent, Mr. F. S. BALL, 87 Portland St., Toronto, who will give you the name of the nearest representative.

A PLAIN SKIN FOOD IS BEST

Campana's Italian Balm is the most simple, healthful and effective of all complexion lotions. As soothing as pure, rich cream. Contains no pore-clogging sediment. Twenty five cents the bottle. Ross Drug Company, Limited, St. John.

PARIS PATE advertisement. "A Meal in a Moment" TURN the key—open the tin—and Presto!—you have a "Delicious French Cooked Meat Paste" all ready to eat. Only 10c a Tin—Everywhere.

REGAL Table Salt advertisement. Made in Canada. Perfected by Canadians, in Canada, in the most modern salt works on the Continent—and daily in use in thousands of Canadian homes. Free Running. is not affected by climate or weather changes. It never gets damp—never clogs the shaker—but is always dry and free running. ASK YOUR DEALER!

Wrigley's advertisement. Don't Forget! When going away, by train, boat or motor car—don't forget to take along this delicious refreshment that costs so little but means so much to your comfort and happiness. The Perfect Gum in the Perfect Package—made clean, kept clean, sealed against all impurities: WRIGLEY'S It quenches thirst, steadies the nerves, and calms the qualms of an unsettled stomach. It helps appetite and digestion. MADE IN CANADA Write for copy of "WRIGLEY'S MOTHER GOOSE" handsome jingle book in four colors. It will amuse you. Address WM. WRIGLEY JR. CO., LTD. Wrigley Bldg., TORONTO "Chew it after every meal" Sealed Tight Kept Right