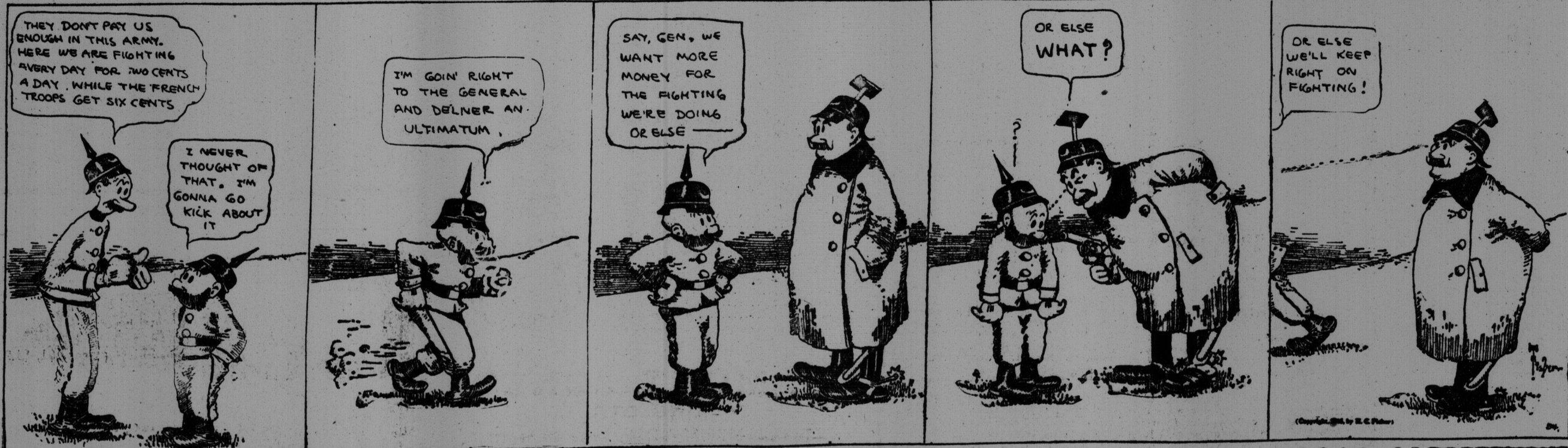


Mutt and Jeff—Oh, Well, You Can't Rule a Guy Off For Trying

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By "Bud" Fisher



When the British Used Gas the Germans Lost Hohenzollern Redoubt

(By Associated Press Correspondent at the Front.)

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 15, via London, Oct. 16.—Among the Hohenzollern-Halmes line, where the fighting has been almost continuous since the taking of Loos, a correspondent had an unprecedented view of the British attack which took the Hohenzollern redoubt.

From a vantage point in the flat country was witnessed a stupendous panorama of artillery operations and glimpses of infantry rushing through smoke and shells. So rapid was the fire that it seemed to count the number of audible shots per minute from the British guns.

The line of both the British and German trenches was undiscernible in long clouds of smoke and dust from bursting shells. That of the German artillery seemed smaller in volume. No shells were seen bursting in Loos itself, which appeared peaceful now back of the British positions.

It was a warm and perfect autumn day, a bright sun shining and playing into a nimbus in the sky, which gave

the aeroplanes cover, and into the churned, man-made nimbus rising from the earth.

Gas Used By British. Rolling clouds of gas, rising up from the British trenches like steam from the locomotive of a passing train above the edge of a cut, as it was released from the apparatus in the trenches, was distinguishable from the explosion of every variety of shells. The reddish-black British lyddite and the coal-black German nitro-cellulose explosives shot up through the lighter smoke in dense spurts, tinged at the bottom with dust from the trenches, while the explosion of a mine made a vast, mushroom-shaped column. Smoke bombs, used as a screen, added to the effect of the light-colored burst from the shrapnel, shot low to destroy the barbed wire and high to search the trenches.

Large calibre shrapnel bursting in the air made big vaporous puffs, and high explosives bursting in the air caused big black puffs. There were also asphyxiating gas shells, signal shells to assist the gunners, and shells which dropped stinging points of fire like those from a skyrocket. The sun, shining through the clouds above and below, made a mass of changing colors that was an eye-tiring spectacle. Now towards Halmes, a bright sun shining and playing into a nimbus in the sky, which gave

the aeroplanes cover, and into the churned, man-made nimbus rising from the earth.

Gas Used By British. Rolling clouds of gas, rising up from the British trenches like steam from the locomotive of a passing train above the edge of a cut, as it was released from the apparatus in the trenches, was distinguishable from the explosion of every variety of shells. The reddish-black British lyddite and the coal-black German nitro-cellulose explosives shot up through the lighter smoke in dense spurts, tinged at the bottom with dust from the trenches, while the explosion of a mine made a vast, mushroom-shaped column. Smoke bombs, used as a screen, added to the effect of the light-colored burst from the shrapnel, shot low to destroy the barbed wire and high to search the trenches.

Light On A Dangerous Habit

Prominent periodicals everywhere are daily exposing the harmful effects of the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee.

Physicians, food experts, medical writers and editors largely agree that the cumulative effect of the 1/2 to 3 grams of caffeine in the average cup of tea or coffee is responsible for the many troubles, such as sleeplessness, nervous prostration, heart palpitation, indigestion, etc., that subtly beset most regular tea and coffee drinkers.

Some people seemingly hold up under regular tea and coffee drinking without serious results, but modern thinkers, with respect for the fundamentals of health and longevity, are daily changing to

POSTUM

It is a pure food-drink made from wheat and a little wholesome molasses—contains no caffeine or other injurious drug.

When properly made, Postum has a flavor so delicious and snappy that one is inclined to forget tea and coffee within a very short time.

POSTUM comes in two forms: The original, POSTUM CEREAL, requires thorough boiling, 15c. and 25c. packages; INSTANT POSTUM, the soluble form, is made in the cup with boiling water, 30c. and 50c. tins. Both kinds are equally delicious and the cost per cup is about the same.

Better appetite, steadier nerves, brighter days are scheduled for those who quit tea and coffee. A 10 days' trial shows.

There's a Reason for "POSTUM"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

MADE IN CANADA—By Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

the Hohenzollern redoubt and Post the German parapet became visible for an instant only to be hidden again. Avenues of trees along the roads, some of them cut down by shell fire, stood striped, like telephone poles, of their limbs and foliage, and there were to be seen jagged ruins of villages, spectral in the variegated mist of destruction, whence came a continuous sigh-roar, which submerged the sound of the machine guns and rifles firing during the half hour from 1 to 1.30 before the British infantry sprang from their trenches.

Meanwhile in the rear, the miners of this mining country proceeded with their work (farmers were ploughing; women going and coming in the villages or standing in doorways); the soldier support straining their eyes toward the battlefield or playing football, ready to find cover in the dugouts or cellars instantly should their neighborhood be shelled.

The only way the progress of the attack could be told to an observer looking over the whole battlefield was by the lifting walls of fire out of the British guns from the front of the reserve German trenches, while the Germans moved back in the rear, and the British reserves coming to support their advance.

A mass of flame, and it was seen that Post was on fire. An officer on horseback in the midst of shells was seen for an instant and the explosion of a mine gave only a few glimpses of the presence of human beings in the inferno.

ALLIES MAKE GAINS; SUNDAY NIGHT'S WAR CABLES MORE CHEERFUL

London, Oct. 17.—Although there is very heavy fighting at some points along the eastern front, as well as in the west, the Austro-German and Bulgarian invasions of Serbia, and the efforts of the British and French generals to bring help to their ally before it is too late, continues to occupy the chief attention of the peoples of the belligerent countries.

The Serbians are being helped by the weather, which is cold and winter like. The rains have been so heavy as to impede the movement of troops and guns, which, at the best, must be slow over the muddy roads in the Balkan States.

The Germans, however, claim to have taken the heights of the fortified Belgrade, while along the Danube the army of Gen. Von Gallwitz is pushing the Serbians eastward.

The Bulgarians also lay claim to a rapid advance into Macedonia, although the French are reported to be in contact with them at Gjevelj, while both the French and British continue to land troops at Saloniki.

Nether Russian nor Italian assistance has yet developed, but the allies have begun a more vigorous offensive along their frontier, and have captured Peregain, an important advanced point of the fortified Riva group on Lake Garda. This will be of indirect aid to Serbia, preventing as it does the movement of any more Austrian troops from that frontier.

The Germans have taken the offensive south of Riga and say they have forced the Russians out of their positions, capturing a large number of prisoners and some guns. On the rest of the eastern front the offensive remains in the hands of the Russians, who are attacking west of Drinsk, in the centre and to the south of the Pripiet river.

On the whole, it appears to observers here as if the Germans were satisfied merely to hold their present line, except in the north, where they have made repeated attempts to take Drinsk. This would mean the fall of Riga, and would compel the Russians to withdraw behind the Dvina river. This ambition has already cost the Germans many thousands of men, but they keep on trying, first in the north, then in the south, and then on the Dvinsk front. At present their attacks are developing the greatest force in the north.

There is somewhat of a lull in Flanders and Champagne on the western front, probably the calm before the storm of shells.

Except for the gaining an important barricade in Artois, activity, for the moment has been transferred to Lorraine, and to the Vosges, where the Germans have again withdrawn from Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, which has changed hands many times.

Petrograd, Oct. 16.—British submarines operating in the Baltic Sea have sunk five German transports and forced another ashore, according to a Russian official statement given out here tonight.

Cays Caroline Catter. I want to be an angel. But not just yet a while; I find that present fashions suit my peculiar style.

UNITED STATES TO SPEND MUCH FOR HER ARMY

Large Increase Planned And Millions Will Be Cost

PRESIDENT FAVORS IT

Navy Appropriation Also To Be Much Larger—Encourage Enlistment By Making Short Term of Service

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—President Wilson has approved Secretary Garrison's plan for increasing the army. It calls for an annual expenditure of \$182,000,000, an increase of approximately \$75,000,000. The plan in its approved form will be presented to Congress with the full backing of the administration.

Much of the increased appropriation would be devoted to coast defenses and a substantial increase in the field artillery. Details about increases in the personnel of the army have not yet been made public.

If the navy, which will ask for an increase of \$100,000,000 carries through its plan, making the total naval appropriation \$284,000,000, the appropriation for national defense, including the army's \$182,000,000 would total \$466,000,000. It is probable, however, that in final form the appropriations will not exceed \$400,000,000.

Short Term Enlistments Secretary Garrison's estimates and plans are understood to propose an increase of 80,000 to 90,000 men in the army and a large reserve to be created through inducing men to join the ranks by short-term enlistments. The plan also includes encouragement of the National Guard and increasing of the number of army officers by using the Military Academy at West Point to its full capacity.

After conferring with Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, the president laid the plan before Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee. Later he consulted Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee and other influential leaders of both senate and house.

The administration is confident that the Democratic leaders in both houses will approve the plan although it is not expected that the appropriations will be made without some opposition.

In the recommendations of both Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, particular attention was paid to air craft.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ADDRESS

A highly instructive and inspiring address entitled "God is Love" was delivered yesterday afternoon at a well-attended public meeting in the Imperial Theatre by George Shaw Cook, C.S.B., Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston (Mass.). He made a pleasing impression upon the large gathering who followed his discourse with attentive interest. Mr. Cook will leave today for Nova Scotia, where he will speak in Truro and Halifax. He is registered at the Royal.

The speaker was introduced by H. Farmer Hall.

Canada Has Most To Lose

(The Monocle Man in The Canadian Courier)

Nothing but a dense ignorance of the international situation could possibly justify the feeling which is so common in Canada that we have very much less at stake in this war than have the European Allied nations.

Of course, our people never have taken international politics seriously. They have always acted on the theory that "diplomacy" was a wicked mixture of lying and secrecy and deception with which it was distinctly to our credit to have nothing to do.

We were too honorable and "diplomatic" to play the game of international politics. Only the effect and immoral peoples of the Old World could be got to mix in such a muddy muddle.

The consequence is that we, as a result of our hypocrisy, do not understand the direct and important relations which exist between our national future as well as our individual happiness and "diplomacy." We imagine ourselves safely outside its sway, and conceive of ourselves today as generously sending soldiers to help other people fight their battles.

A more wrong-headed and deadly dangerous notion could hardly exist. The precise opposite is in my opinion, the truth. We stand to lose more by a German victory than do any of the other Allied nations, with the possible exception of Belgium and Serbia. This is not a hyperbolic metaphor. I believe it to be the literal fact and I will tell you why.

A German victory in this war means the early dismemberment of the British Empire. Most of our people see this now without finding it necessary to have the why and wherefore explained to them in detail. So I shall not pause at this point. Now the dismemberment of the British Empire will not mean, I take it, the German occupation of any part of the British Islands. England, Ireland and Scotland will be much poorer—they will have lost their empire—but they will be self-governed. The greater part of the British Empire will be left intact—France and self-governed. Germany will not want any more Alsace-Lorraine.

Italy will continue to be the struggle eye of some of her Northern Provinces. Russia may lose Poland; but Russia will still be Russia.

Canada, on the other hand will be wholly taken over, occupied, systematically settled and ruthlessly ruled by Germany. There is no more doubt about this than there is that the sun will rise tomorrow morning. Take a map of the world, which shows the British Empire colored red, and decide what portions of that red territory a wise German Empire would acquire if she had her choice.

What she wants we all know. She wants a land where her people can live and prosper—where there is an abundance of natural wealth for them to exploit—where they can colonize and create an overseas Germany—where they will stand ever ready to fly to the help of the Fatherland if it be attacked. Where can she best find that within the limit of the British Empire? Not in India, that is too full already. She might like to exploit India—compel her people to consume goods "made in Germany"—but both climate and a swarming population would prevent her from turning India into an overseas Germany.

Egypt, she would probably take over commercially under the guise of a Turkish province. But Germans cannot live there the whole year round. South Africa will be tempting but the Boer population would not take kindly to Prussian methods. They have shown what they think of the prospects by their gallant efforts in this war. Australia is an empty Island-Continent; but a large part of it is said to be uninhabitable by Europeans—and it lies ever under the menace of an awakened and over-crowded Asia. That pretty well calls the roll until we get to Canada. And what of Canada? It has a temperate climate, not unlike Germany itself. It is sparsely populated, and so could soon be sym-

PREMIER HERE TOMORROW

Arrangements have been completed for the programme of the visit of Sir Robert L. and Lady Borden to the city tomorrow. They will arrive in the Montreal train at 12.30 o'clock and will be met at the depot by members of the Canadian Patriotic Fund executive and the general Recruiting Committee, with the citizens in general. The two bodies first named have the preparations in hand for the visit of the premier, who with his wife during their stay here, will be the guests of Hon. J. D. and Mrs. Haas.

Accompanied by the Carleton Corner and City Cornet bands Sir Robert will be escorted from the depot in an automobile followed by other cars, and it is expected that a large body of citizens will turn out to form part of the procession in his honor. In the evening at 8.45 the premier will give a patriotic address in the Imperial Theatre at a big meeting for which arrangements are about completed.

Mayor Frink will preside and on the platform will be members of the recruiting committee executive and patriotic fund executive. Lieutenant Governor Wood has been invited to attend. Selections will be given by Walter Pidgeon and the Welsh choir. It is thought that Sir Robert and Lady Borden will leave for Halifax on the late train tomorrow night.

"MOVIE" MAN WHO IS MUCH ON THE MOVE

An interesting visitor to the city last week was Arthur Larente, executive assistant general manager for the Pathé Freres in Canada. Although still a young man, Mr. Larente has traveled extensively and has many interesting experiences to tell. He is an enthusiast on the subject of motion pictures and regarding the future of the business in Canada. His duties take him from one end of the Dominion to the other and his next jump is to Calgary, to open a new branch there, thus completing their organization in every province. Among the many St. John men he meets on his travels is Andrew Keegan, now manager for Halifax and will proceed to take up any of their business in Vancouver.

So they will then have an inferior navy to that of Germany—much inferior. They will have no army at all in the European sense. Moreover, Germany will not declare war on them. She will simply announce that she proposes to "move in next jump" and that she hopes that they will be the very best of neighbors. Then she will land a German army here strong enough to sweep from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande without serious trouble, and will proceed to take up any

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