

Mutt and Jeff--As a Cook, Mutt Can Make a Door Knob Taste Like a Goldfish -- By "Bud" Fisher

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BRITISH SINK GERMAN CRUISER; SUNDAY NIGHT WAR CABLES CHEERFUL

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 24.—A British submarine, operating near Libau, attacked and sank a German cruiser of the Prinz Adalbert class, according to official announcement made tonight.

The Prinz Adalbert, to which class this craft belongs, is a cruiser of 8,850 tons displacement, was built at Kiel and completed in 1902 at a cost of \$885,000. The armament consists of two 8.2-inch guns, ten 5.9-inch, twelve 3.4-inch, three 1.4-inch and four m. It has a speed of 20.3 knots, and carries a complement of 504 men.

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 24.—An imperial ukase issued today authorizes the Russian minister of finance to transact on foreign markets credit operations amounting to 5,500,000,000 rubles, (\$2,750,000,000), and also to issue abroad the necessary treasury bonds in pounds, francs and dollars.

Explaining his plans to a representative of the press, Pierre Bark, the finance minister, said the whole fiscal system of Russia would be reformed on the basis of the income tax, which already had been approved by the Duma, and now was under consideration by the council of the empire.

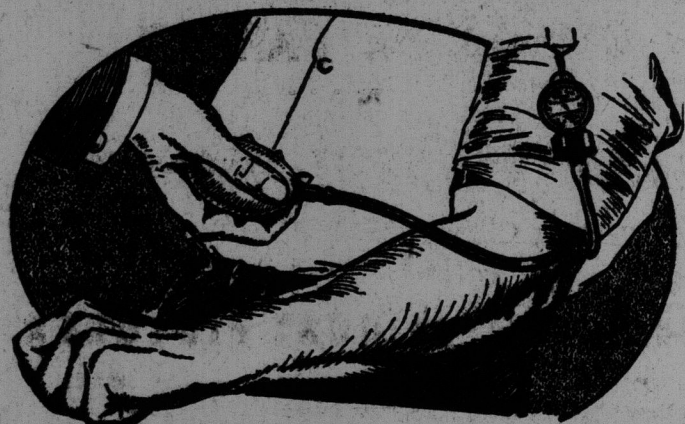
All textiles, he said, also will be taxed, which will bring into the treasury \$750,000,000 annually.

Schemes for creating tea, sugar and match monopolies are being worked out.

The question of a six per cent. internal loan shortly will be determined, as the Russian money market is rich in sources, the proof of which, said the minister, will be found in the recent official statement that current deposits in private banks had reached the marvellous total of \$2,000,000,000, and that the increase in deposits for the year ending Sept. 1, amounted to \$350,000,000, while the savings bank deposit monthly increase was \$25,000,000.

London, Oct. 25.—The Russian forces which landed on the northern coast of Courland proved stronger and more numerous than the Germans supposed, and they have been pushing forward since Saturday morning, according to advices received at Copenhagen, says a despatch from the Danish capital to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Germans are reported to have retired from several important points.

Owing to the presence of British submarines German naval co-operation



What Is Your Blood Pressure?

The age of the 40s is a critical period in every person's life. And one of the most common things that make it critical is increased "blood pressure" with its accompanying "hardening of the arteries."

Scientists have fully proven that increased blood pressure is caused by poisonous deposits in the delicate tissues of the arteries. One of the chief agents in this process is caffeine, the poisonous drug in tea and coffee.

"A man is as old as his arteries," life insurance companies say, and the Blood Pressure Test is one of the principal factors nowadays in determining a "risk." How do you stand?

If there is any doubt about tea or coffee hurting—if you have frequent headaches, biliousness, sleeplessness, nervousness, or heart flutter—try a 10 days' change to

Instant Postum

the pure food drink.

Made of prime wheat roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses, INSTANT POSTUM contains no caffeine, no cumulative, harmful drug, nothing but the good food values of the cereal.

Postum comes in two forms: The original POSTUM CEREAL—must be well boiled; and INSTANT POSTUM—the soluble form, made in the cup instantly.

ONE OF THE FIRST STEPS AWAY FROM INCREASED BLOOD PRESSURE IN TEA AND COFFEE DRINKERS IS POSTUM

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with the land forces in the Baltic is said to be impossible.

Paris, Oct. 23.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads as follows:

"Army of the east: The debarkation of French troops at Saloniki continues and under the best conditions. The French troops who crossed the Greek frontier have formed a junction with the Serbian troops."

Paris, Oct. 24.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads as follows:

"Army of the east: On Oct. 21 our troops had an engagement with the Bulgarians in the direction of Rabrovo. That village, which is fourteen kilometers (approximately nine miles) south of Strumitza, remains in our possession. Our losses were very small."

Nish, Oct. 23, via London, Oct. 24.—An official announcement issued today by the Serbian general headquarters staff says:

"The Serbian towns of Kumanovo and Velje have been taken by the Bulgarians."

Udine, Italy, Oct. 23, via Paris.—The Italian army is making a general attack along the whole line from Switzerland to the Adriatic.

In the preceding five months of the Austro-Italian war the Italians have been directing efforts against the penetrating of the Austrian territory, and the capture of strategic points for the purpose of securing Italy against the possibility of an Austrian invasion. In the opinion of the Italian general staff, this has been accomplished, and the war is now entering its second phase.

It is estimated here that the Italians

have taken 25,000 prisoners during the war and have put out of action upward of 100,000 men in all.

Italian losses, including killed, wounded and prisoners, amount to about 45,000, according to official figures, which is the lowest percentage of any of the belligerent nations.

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 23, via Paris, Oct. 24.—General Joubert, of Boer war fame, has arrived here on his way to London, where he proposes joining the English forces.

The British minister today presented General Joubert to President Mottau.

London, Oct. 25.—An interesting account of the escape from Germany of two prisoners of war, one a sergeant and the other a private of a British light infantry regiment, has just come to light through an audience granted by the king at Buckingham Palace to Sgt. Biley and Pte. Haworth.

King George personally questioned the two soldiers at great length regarding their escape. The story told by Sgt. Biley was particularly interesting.

"It took us just four days and five nights to get free of German soil after we had once broken out of our prison at Westphalia," the sergeant said. "I went to the front with my regiment, the 1st Gloucesters, as soon as the war broke out, and was captured on Oct. 23, 1914, near Ypres. On the way to the prison camp in Westphalia we were pretty roughly treated. One night fifty-three of us were locked in a church and had nothing to eat for more than twenty-four hours. At last they supplied a basket of mouldy bread onto the floor and left us a bucket of water. During the train journey fifty-three of us were crammed into a closed railway van for fifty-six hours. Only once were we allowed to get out, and that for a few minutes. For food we had scraps of bread."

Camp Well Lighted.

"At the camp I made several plans for escaping, but never got a favorable opportunity. I managed to get myself transferred to another camp and there began my plans which have succeeded so well."

"It was not an easy matter. The camp was, of course, surrounded by high barbed wire fencing. On each of its four fronts a sentry was posted, and at night four powerful acetylene lamps lighted up the whole of the camp."

"The great night came. We waited till one of the sentries had his back turned and then wriggled on our stomachs to the fence. I then managed to sever one strand of the fence, and, to my mind, the tang of it made the greatest noise I've ever heard. But the sentry walked on. With beating heart I snatched the second strand. That made an awful noise. Still the sentry walked on. Then we crawled out, free men. I am glad we outwitted that sentry, as he had caused us a lot of trouble."

"We had to crawl for 100 yards before we could get any sort of shelter, and then we moved away as quickly as we could in the circumstances. During the night a compass which I had was a real friend."

A Hard Journey.

"The only food we had was a few biscuits and a little chocolate. Whenever we came near a farm the watch dogs barked. In the nights that followed the dogs always smelt us when we were stealing apples in the orchards. For three days we had no other food but apples."

"It wasn't safe to travel by day. Although we had plenty of tobacco, I had laid it down that there was to be no smoking day or night until we were out of the country. The smell of English tobacco might easily put an inquisitive German on our track."

"When we actually crossed the frontier into Holland we were in a pretty bad condition, so cramped with sleeping out in the wet and our feet swollen and bleeding we could hardly stand. The first Dutch farmhouse was a God-send."

WOODEN LEG NOT SHOWN IN MOVIES

Sarah Bernhardt Appears on the Films But All Evidence of Lameness Deleted—May Act on Legitimate Stage Again

New York, Oct. 23.—The first acting done by Sarah Bernhardt since the loss of one of her legs by amputation last summer was shown in motion pictures privately exhibited this week at the offices of the Universal Film Company.

The film was a screen arrangement of Tristan Bernhardt's drama, "Jeanne Dore," and was taken in France. It was in this play that Madame Bernhardt was appearing in her theatre in Paris when the trouble with her leg forced her to leave the stage.

Madame Bernhardt's role is that of a middle-aged woman, and while she appears a trifle older in the pictures, perhaps, than on her last visit here, otherwise she looks the same wonderful artist of other years. Her great visual charm and her marvellous facial expression are still potent.

The film itself was so arranged before it was sent to this country that all evidences of the actress' lameness, because of her artificial leg, have been deleted. So the film, as it reached America, never shows the actress walking. In every scene in which she appears she is shown either seated or standing, and whenever she starts to walk the scene is immediately changed through the devices of the switchboard, the "cut in." Thus, if madame rises from a chair and starts to walk across the room to a window, she is seen to rise, then the picture is snapped out for an instant, and when it again

covers the screen the actress is shown at her destination.

The effect is no more confusion than in the average picture. The picture is so focused that the feet of the actress do not show, so there is nothing in the many scenes of the photo drama, which is melo-dramatic in the extreme, that would apprise the uninformed of her misfortune.

According to the motion picture people, Madame Bernhardt will never be able to act again on the legitimate stage. The directors who took the film so informed the company controlling the American rights. But William F. Connor, Madame Bernhardt's American representative, denies this, and insists she will make an American tour this winter as planned.

"Jeanne Dore" has been announced as

one of the new offerings of her repertoire when she arrives. The pictures will be exhibited publicly within the month.

WOMAN HURT BY AUTO

IS AWARDED \$8,000

Boston, Oct. 21.—Judge Irwin in the superior court has awarded \$8,000 damages to Mary E. Weston of Beverly in her suit against Thomas J. Bowen also called Boyhan, of 1877 Tremont street, for injuries received May 6, 1914, as a result of being hit by the defendant's automobile.

Five of her ribs were broken and she received injuries to her nose and jaw. She alleged the auto was going fast and was not under control. The defendant was defaulted and damages assessed.

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