

FLOUR

It is so strong
a great deal
therefore makes
Bread
or Bread
for yourself.

and Cream!

ought of them
mouth water?
strength as
-pleasure by
with

WHEAT

ous shreds of
heat give pal-
as stomach
In Shredded
you get the
ing, body-
ments of the
grain in a
m.

without kitchen
Heat one or more
to restore crisp-
ened peaches and
cream.

Some Satisfying
CANADA

**Edwardsburg
Crown Brand
Corn Syrup****PORRIDGE**

delicious a dish of Oat-
m it is sweetened with "Crown
Syrup"—watch the kiddies' eyes
see how they come for 'more'
cream and sugar—better for the

with "Crown Brand"—serve it
at Biscuits, on Blanc Mange and
it for Candy-Making.
pure white Corn Syrup, more delicate
than any other—14, 2, 5, 10 & 20 lb. Tins.

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Edwardsburg Brands.
Montreal

Without a Rival**Business and**

avor
Made of
The Finest
Ingredients!
prepared from our own
beans selected and ground
centres of nuts, fruits and
sugar—the rich, thick choco-
late Taste.
two confection extremes
as flavor not found in other

CHOCOLATES

Moir's, Limited
Halls, Canada

APPROACH OF WINTER MAKES GERMAN CHANCES OF SUCCESS IN RUSSIA LESS FAVORABLE

Six Weeks of Open Winter Remain Before
Time for First Snows, and Military Ob-
servers Foresee Collapse of Drive if Decision
is Not Reached.

(Special to New York Herald.)
London, Aug. 22.—The Austro-Ger-
man offensive, the most tremendous
military movement in history—has
been in progress without cessation for
four months. Twice, many of the
shrewdest military observers said the
smiles of the two Kaisers would rest
on their successes in the east and turn
their attention to the western or south-
ern front. These predictions came
with the fall of Lemberg and with the
occupation of Warsaw. But the Ger-
man hosts now are 150 miles beyond
the capital of Poland. They are be-
yond Poland. There are, in fact, from
50 to 150 miles inside Russia itself,
and still there are no signs of an end
to the sweep.

An end there must be, however.
Every day sees the invading armies
further from their bases of supplies.
Every day sees the rigors of the Rus-
sian winter drawing closer. Every day
finds the stubborn rear guard detach-
ments who protect the Russian re-
treat taking their toll of the pursuing
columns.

It must be admitted that too much
weight may be placed on the danger to
an indefinite continuation of the Ger-
man advance. The history of this war
has shown German organization equal
to every demand put upon it. While
the armies, as in Russia, may be op-
erating far from their national supply
station, Belgium and France illustrate
the ability of the business departments
of the Berlin War Office to utilize to
the full every natural resource of con-
quered territory. France and Belgium
virtually are supporting, in arms, am-
munition and provisions, the forces in
occupation. And while Grand Duke
Nicholas, before the retreat from the
Polish salient, ordered the destruction
of whatever might be turned to the
use of the captor it is not too much to
believe that the German engineer staff
already is preparing for operation the
great machine shops of Warsaw and
Kovno and the smaller establishments
of Lublin, Chelm Siedlice and other
Polish towns. Lodz, for
more than eight months, has been an
important factor in the German indus-
trial system.

Wet Season Begins.

It is to considerations of season and
losses then that observers are more in-
clined to turn for argument that the
drive is nearing its close. The last
week has brought reports of the begin-
ning of the wet Russian autumn. Rains
have appeared in all the sectors from
Riga to Brest-Litovsk. The roads are
softening and the low land, which so
frequently degenerates into swamps
and marshes, is taking on the charac-
ter of bogs. Advance over water soak-
ed ground is difficult, if not impos-
sible, for an army burdened with heavy
artillery and transport trains. Accounts
of big guns, mired and abandoned,
have come already from the country
east of Kovno. The current rains in
not more than six weeks will turn into
the first snows of winter, and Novem-
ber 1 will see the whole bleak theatre
of operations in the grip of freezing
cold. It is true armies from the north
through the winter, as they did this
year in the Carpathians and spasmodi-
cally along the Zuzra and the Niemen,
but the movement of troops were on
a scale almost insignificant as com-
pared with that in progress today.

There is a strong conviction here
that if a decision is not reached before
November 1 the campaign will be
brought to an abrupt, if involuntary
stop and every hope the Germanic peo-
ples may have for victory will have
been dissipated.

The most careful observers of
events, keeping as accurate an account
as possible in the circumstances, of
the losses in the east place the Aus-
tro-German casualties since the Gal-
ician drive began at 1,000,000 in killed,
wounded and prisoners, the Russian
losses at fifty per cent. more. A con-
servative estimate of the accretions
of the offensive armies from the sum-
mer levies is 750,000 men, leaving a
net loss of a quarter of a million men.
No figures are obtainable of Russian
losses aside from those furnished by
Berlin and Vienna of prisoners cap-
tured and which are generally regard-
ed as an exaggeration, but considering
the nature of the operations in which
the forces have been engaged the esti-
mate of 1,500,000 is not believed too
high. It is doubtful if the Russian
forces have been increased during the
summer in view of the known shortage
of arms and the great wastage of weapons
necessarily entailed by such a
retreat as they have been making.

Three More Fortresses Fall.

The week since last Sunday has been
a repetition of the sixteen preceding.
The momentum of the Austro-German
sweep has carried them to and beyond
the Bug River and its great system
of fortified positions. Three fortresses
of secondary importance and one
among the most formidable in Europe,
have been occupied. Ossowetz was
abandoned first. Brest-Litovsk,
which is the key stone of the en-
tire Russian defence system, resisted
attacks for ten days, then the fortresses
were destroyed, the garrison of

MANY STRATEGIC MOVE- MENTS ARE MADE UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS

Owing to the havoc caused by mod-
ern artillery, commanders in France
are now carrying out a considerable
number of their most important move-
ments under the protective cover of
darkness.

The night attack is a form of tactics
which is becoming increasingly popu-
lar, and night fighting has developed
into quite a science. All manner of
ingenious ruses are practised to enable
large bodies of troops silently to ad-
vance across country and launch an
unexpected attack on the enemy.

The success of such tactics depends
very largely on the silence with which
they are carried out. During night
operations troops are strictly forbid-
den to carry their rifles at the "slope"

which is to say, across their shoulder.
This is to prevent the muzzle of the
rifle glittering in the moonlight above
the undergrowth.

The men have to carry their arms
in the right hand, but never with the
left, the reason being that the bayonet
is slung on the left side, and the
weapon would continually rattle
against the rifle, and cause a sound
which could be heard for a long dis-
tance, especially if several hundred
soldiers' bayonets and rifles clashed.

To cut noise down to a minimum
troops during a night attack never
march in step. The steady rhythmic
tramp of several hundred men would
be heard for miles.

Hard roads are avoided, and the
soldiers march in broken step each
side of the road, on the grass, if pos-
sible, two columns of men occupying
each side of the highway, this forma-
tion being the usual marching forma-
tion of "fours" cut in two. Should an

alarm be sounded the troops can
quickly conceal themselves each side
of a road, if they are marching at the
side of it, and they are far more likely
to escape detection than if they had
to scamper noisily from the thorough-
fare itself.

When advancing over country at
night, troops, whenever possible,
choose the direction of their attack
so that they march with the moon be-
hind them.

It has been discovered that objects
at night are more clearly visible when
the moon is in front of them than
when it is behind them. A patrol scout
if he has the moon in his rear, can
distinguish advancing troops several
hundred yards away if the night is
starlit. If the observer faces the
moon, however, his vision is limited
to less than one hundred yards.

At night, advancing troops are pro-
tected by advance and flank patrols
which sweep the surrounding country
to discover the position of the enemy.
These bodies of men, generally com-
posed of four, have a most ingenious
method of carrying out their hazard-
ous work.

They move in what is known as the
"diamond" formation. There is a man
in front and rear and one on each
side, and the ground between them is
a rough diamond shape. On whatever
side the patrol is attacked the body
can thus get three rifles to work on
the enemy whilst the main line, in the
rear, can scuttle to cover and creep back
to the main body to warn them of the
proximity of the enemy.

In practising for night operations,
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In practising for night operations,
as all troops preparing for war are
now doing, the men have to learn nu-

merous tricks of sound and light.

It is easier to hear sounds on soft
ground when standing, and on hard
ground noise is best heard if the lis-
tener lies flat.

On a calm night over level ground
it is easier to detect the enemy's pres-
ence by ear, but if the night is windy
or wet it is better to trust to the eyes
to discern the approach of armed men.

During night operations it is a
crime for a soldier to walk over the
crest of a hill or the skyline of rising
land. It is a suicidal thing to do, as
objects on a skyline are plainly sil-
houetted, and they make excellent tar-
gets. Therefore troops automatically
drop to earth and creep over high
crests so as to avoid the alert eyes of
the enemy's scouts.

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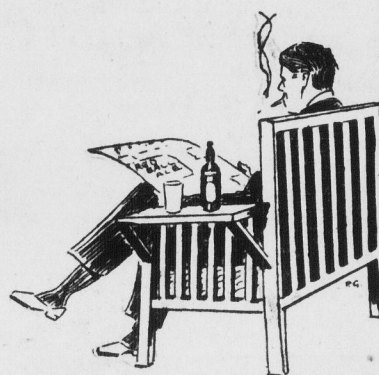
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Invest five dollars in a

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SCOTCH

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