SUNDAY MORNING

ARMERS

DAIRY

the allied troops. The losses of Germany have been

many, and to delay the inevitable. They would make good a month of the

AFTER AN INVASION

lgaria is receiving

An allied for

NOVEMBER 7 1915

## WEEK'S SUMMARY OF THE WAR By W. H. Stewart has veen added to the situation by the landing of an Anglo-French for at Kavala. This town is about sever ty or eighty miles from Dedeagato

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valuable railway line. An allied in sufficient numbers can ad down this railway, turn the danelles, cut off south-eastern garia from the capital, and invest the land defences of Constantinople, the famous Chatalja lines. That this fresh operation is regarded with anxiety by the enemy is seen in the reporting of the lancing from Sofia. Such a bold stroke adds greater uncertainty than ever to the German plans. It will thus be seen that the allies hold the best cards for ultimate suc-

cess, even should the Serolans be forced to yield up the Danube-Sofia-

forced to yield up the Danube-Sofia-Constantinople raflway route. The only way that the enemy could hold up an advance from Saloniki would be either by the defeating of this force, or the holding of a fortified line stretch-ing in sufficient strength for prolonged resistance across a line across Serbia as far as the Rhodope Mountains and even with his Bulgarian allies the enemy has not sufficient men to spare for the purpose. enemy has not sufficient men to spare for the purpose. To Mystify Enemy. But it should be remembered that any discussion of what the allies will do is based on probabilities. Nobody knows the forces which will ultimately be sent to the Near East and it is for the enemy to guess the line of oper-ations that the allies will adopt in the early disposition of troops the purpose of the allied high command will be to mystify the enemy as to the exact mystify the enemy as to the exact plans of campaign in which secrecy

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tion to the whole war in that the ene-my, for the time being at any rate, has been checked on every front in the major theatres and is only on the of-fensive in the Balkans, where he is being aided by a valuable ally. He has concentrated in this new theatre every ounce of his surplus strength and yet with the help of the Bulgarians he has been able to advance somewhat less than twenty-five miles on a front ess than twenty-five miles on a front of eighty miles in the course of a month's campaigning. It is almost in-disputable that without the assistance of the Bulgarians he would have al-ready been defeated in this adventure. The causes of the enemy's ability to advance at all are soon told. He has massed a superior force of artillery and he has a supply of big gun am-munition superior to that of the Ser-bians. He sets down before the Serb tranches munds them to niceas with bians. He sets down before the setb trenches, pounds them to pieces with his big guns, for the Serbians have an Insufficient number to subdue the hos-tille bombardment, and then his inthe advance is a fairly constant fac-tor, the reason for the slowness of his progress must be attributed to the inferiority of his infantry to what it was last May, when it embarked on

Serbian Campaign. From a military point of view, the Serbian campaign is notable in rela-tion to the whole war in that the eme-my, for the time being at any rate, has

Calls for Action. Vigorous calls for action by allied forces come from certain of the more adventurous spirits not only in Eng-land, but in the United States, as it is such who find fault with the speech of Mr. Asquith. He does not fore-shadow any action and he does not see that this and that must be does not say that this and that must be done and that the nation is in grave peril. The truth is that the alles are everywhere holding back the enemy except in a ago. An advance up the Struma val-ley from Strumnitza would, besides threatening Sofia, threaten the whole central plain of Bulgaria. It would also threaten the avenue of communica-tion with Constantinople, which the Germans are fighting to secure. The arrival of reinforcements from Sal-oniki has already eased the pressure on the Seche small military theatre, Serbia, where the enemy is employing only about 150,000 men, all he has to spare, and numerous artillery. A glance at the British casualty lists

would indicate that the British army is seeing considerable action. What on the Serbs. Such a movement as this depends these critical people are doing is con-fcunding a forward movement, like upon the numbers that the alles can place in the field. They would also have to protect their forces from a

the recent German advance in Russia, with military success. But military success does simply only one thing, the destruction of the army of the Insufficient number to subdue the hos-tile bombardment, and then his in-fantry advances more or less success-fully to occupy the trenches which have been made untenable for their defenders. As the artillery part of the advance is a fairly constant fac-tor, the reason for the slowness of

> attacking with his infantry the enemy has to form them up in dense masses For an attack, he uses a concentra tion of ten to eighteen men a yard. He trusts to the momentum of this mass getting its blow home. What do we ind in the Champagne last Sunday our attacks, would certainly use heir minmium concentration, say, ten men a'yard. They might attack each time with a concentration of five men a yard, but, for all their attacks, they would employ a total of ten men a yard .Thus they would launch against this frontage of six miles something like 17.000 men a mile, or, say, 100.000 men altogether. The probability is that they employed 50 per cent. more. They thus came forward from five to seven and a half times as strong as the French were in their trenches. But they attacks failed, save at one little Tabure Hill and as an attack. The losses of defining have been so great that they explain the attempt to get thru to Turkey. The German and secure the services of half a mil-trong transport. The losses of defining have been so great that they explain the attempt to get thru to Turkey. The German and secure the services of half a mil-trong transport. The losses of defining have been so great that they explain the attempt to get thru to Turkey. The German and secure the services of half a mil-trong transport. The losses of defining have been so great that they explain the attempt to get thru to Turkey. The German and secure the services of half a mil-trong transport. The losses of defining have been so great that they explain the attempt to get thru to Turkey. The German and secure the services of half a mil-trong transport. The losses of defining have been so great that they explain the attempt to get thru to Turkey. The German and secure the services of half a mil-trong transport. The losses of defining have been the loss of the secure the services of half a mil-tempt the secure the services of half a mil-trong transport. The loss of the secure the secure the secure the services of half a mil-tempt the secure t their attacks falled, save at one little many, and to dealy the intermediate knoll, Tahure Hill, and as an attack fails owing to the loss of a quarter of the attacking force, the Germans must have lost at least 25,000 to 37,500 would play a big part in frustrating men. But if an attack fails thru the loss of a quarter of the attacking force the force must suffer in excess of any men while that force threatens that quarter while it is retreating and their capital. still exposed to gunfire, so, at the very least, the Germans lost 40,000 men and perhaps even double that number, WILL POISON PEOPLE while the greatest possible loss of the French defenders would be the full 21,000 in the trenches, and it is certain,

since these men generally resisted the enemy successfully, that the French losses at the most were no greater than one-fifth of the enemy. This is n part what is meant by the great of-fensive, the seizing of strategic posi-

he has destroyed, in conjunction with coast as possible, submarines would Gen. Joffre a great part of the whole draw close to shore with submerged tance, particularly during foggy wea

German army. The German and Aus-trian losses are now half a million a month, an attempt may be made to couble that rate of loss, and that in a trian morth a mathing and that in a manner most conserving the lives of ly help them to overcome defensive gas back on the Huns, a happy oc-

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Walmer Rd. and Bridgeman St. DAIRY

than one-takin one-takin of the enemy. This is is meant by the great of-fensive, the seizing of strategic posi-tions which the enemy must either recover at all costs or retreat. The moment chosen for seizing these posi-tions is usually an opportune one so as to permit the carrying out of the operation with a minimum of loss to he alkies. This process will be con-tinued till the enemy is so exhausted hat the cilles will break thru his lines at a number of places, get all the Ger-many's poison war, the Ge mans will the analy so poison gas machine in any

chapters of the mines, statues, can-delabra, altars and even two large chapters have been cut out of rock sait. A large dancing salon has also been hollowed out of the living salt.

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### Acid Stomachs Are Dangerous

A famous physician said in the first used at close-range fighting in the trenches it was not detected, as all intestinal troubles, as well as many course of a recent lecture that nearly diseases of the vital organs, were directly traceable to a deranged condition of the stomach, which in turn i apparently nt; only to succumonia and other was due nine times out of ten to exdiseases induced by the insidious Ger-man poison gas. This advantage would diseases induced by the instatous cert man poison gas. This advantage would be lost to them now, as British army doctors immediately detect symptoms of asphyxiation and supply renie-dies. It is well to remember that gas is not the only torturing agent used by the Germans. From ammunition cap-tured by the allies in the battle of the Marne, it was discovered that Ger-man shrapnel and high-explosive shells and even bullets were coated with poiand even bullets were coated with poi-son powders. On explosion these pow-Irritating medicines and medical treatments are useless, so long as the con-

at a number of places, get all the Ger-mans turned out of their trenches and crush them. It is obvious that if

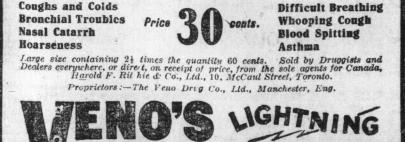
COUGHS, CO and all Bronchial Troubles. No curative preparation can possibly be quicker in action than Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. You don't have to wait for the effect, relief comes with the first dose, and in ordinary cases cure follows with a rapidity which fully justifies the title "Lightning." Even in old deep-seated bronchitis and asthma Veno's can be relied upon when all the usual means fail. Awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal, International

#### Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910.

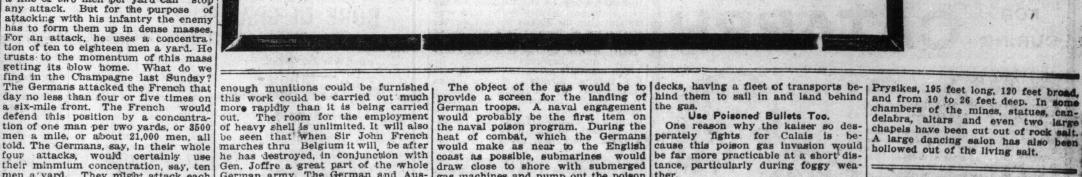
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The Lightning Cure for

That award is the hall-mark of international scientific approval. The approval of the public is expressed in a reputation which is wide as the British Empire. Veno's has the largest sale of any cough preparation in the whole world. It is made in Great Britain by British pharmacists, financed by British capital, and sold wherever the British flag flies. Old and young take Veno's for-







ther. Whether conditions would have much to do with the success of this scheme, for an adverse wind might turn the currence occasionally reported from the trenches.

Another consideration is Britain's preparedness. When poison gas was some of the effects of the poison were hidden and deceptive. Men have been

known to return home from the front apparently fit; only to succumb from

Everywhere-from coast to coast- you will hear the praises of Usit. This won-

derful complexion restorer is bringing the ders generate poison gas.

