

THE DISPATCH.

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Germany's Food Will Soon Run Out

Paris, Dec. 12.—M. Jean Lejean, the political economist, predicts that by the end of January the Germans will begin seriously to feel the effect of the blockade. Six thousand big steamships making 20 voyages each annually, are necessary to provide Germany with food stuffs, combustibles and raw materials. Within six weeks, M. Lejean estimates, she will have exhausted the supply on hand before the war.

Constantinople, Dec. 12.—A Turkish gunboat was sunk when it struck a submarine mine at the entrance of the Dardanelles today. It is said that the mine was placed there by the British.

Found.

FOUND.—a knife on Queen Street near "The Dispatch" office. Call and describe property. THE DISPATCH OFFICE

For Sale

FOR SALE—Everybody should have a copy of that popular war song entitled "Rallying for the Empire." Price ten cents. Address The Colonial Song Agency, Berlin, Ontario. 61.

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Wanted

WANTED—An industrious man who can earn \$100 per month and expenses selling our products to farmers. Must have some means for starting expenses and furnish bond signed by two responsible men. Address W. T. Rawleigh Co., Toronto, Ont., giving age, occupation and references.

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WANTED—To contract for 3,000 cords green wood for winter delivery. Write us for prices on seasoned wood. F. O. B. cars. F. A. CATES & COMPANY, Main street, Houlton, Maine.

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War News

Paris, Dec. 14.—The most desperate fighting of the month on the extreme western end of the battle front was resumed today in the region from Ypres, through Armentieres and La Bassée. The Germans have met the attacks of French and British in this region with a vigorous counter offensive which has resulted in extremely bloody hand-to-hand fighting.

The Allies have slowly advanced their lines trench by trench, but it is admitted their losses have been heavy. The German losses, however, are three to one greater than those of the Allies. In one charge alone along the La-Bassée canal an entire German regiment is declared to have been practically wiped out after it had taken a French trench. The French, aided by the British Territorials, succeeded in flanking the Germans, only a few of whom escaped.

It is evident today that the French are making excellent progress in the Woëvre region, where a flanking movement is in progress against the Germans holding St. Mihiel. Fighting has been in progress in the region for several days and the French are declared to have reached a point where the German communication with Metz from St. Mihiel is seriously threatened. The German attacks upon Ashas have been repulsed and the lines in Alsace are generally being strengthened. The greatest enthusiasm has been aroused by the action of 21 communes in Alsace by France.

Burden Falls heavy on Rural France.

Vitry le Francois, November 30.—Black ruins which have just ceased smouldering, houses whose interior have been demolished by bursting shells, leaving only the skeletons of their structures standing, others with sides blown out, still others where only a chimney stack remains erect, are common sights in this portion of the tract of the armies fighting a short distance to the north.

Amid the desolation, in half-sheltered shacks, the women and children and old men, uttering scarcely a word except about their husbands and fathers and sons away with the army, and from whom news is rare, if it comes at all. Lack of laborers makes it almost im-

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The most successful Music School in Canada

THE WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC was started by Mrs. Adney simply as a Name under which the scope of work of the most successful teacher of music in this Province might be extended. We shall not here refer to the course of study offered, except in a passing way, but to those more personal matters which so far outweigh all other considerations as to make the list of truly successful schools of any kind very few in number. It is altogether a matter of the TEACHER.

The secret of Mrs. Adney's widely known success is that resolved upon having the best instruction at any cost she had the wisdom to select or the good fortune to be directed to the BEST TEACHERS IN AMERICA, and has the faculty of imparting what they taught her. William Mason was our greatest teacher of Piano and admitted as the equal of the best of Europe. He was a pupil of the immortal Liszt. Her lessons, over an extended period, were cheap at six dollars apiece. Previously, she had instruction from Gonzalo Nunez, a distinguished graduate of the Paris Conservatory, where Prof. Le Couppey was instructor on Piano. This world's greatest music school also perpetuates the musical theories of Liszt. These ideas led to a technique in contrast with that of the dry, mechanical German technique. We criticize German execution, not German music. The influence, however, of this nation of musicians is such that their "method" is the one nearly everywhere met with. Combining Mason's "Touch & Technique" with the thus rarely taught "Conservatoire method," it is worthy of note that Mrs. Adney's steady use of "Le Couppey" has exhausted the American edition, and a new one is being printed for her use.

In Voice, Mrs. Adney was in a sense almost equally fortunate. After some instruction from a famous (that is to say, well advertised) teacher, whose method was not as great as his celebrity, nor his charges, she took lessons under Mr. A. A. Patton, a distinguished French singer and teacher, who with the finest credentials that France had to offer, came to New York to make his debut where German influence controlled everything from orchestral members to press critics, and it being shortly after the Franco-Prussian war his reception was so hostile that he abandoned his intended career in Grand Opera, and retired to the routine work of a teacher. Later she studied at the N. Y. Vocal Institute, under the talented Mr. Tuross, editor of The Vocalist, and derived many ideas that have proven of great value here. So it happened that, by accident or otherwise, Mrs. Adney acquired the method in singing of the great Garcia, and the almost equally famous Shakespeare—the only true method of voice production and that which has produced the great singers of Italian and French Opera.

When deciding to carry on her well known private work in Piano, Singing, Musical Theory, etc., under the name at the head of this section, it was with the idea of extending its scope as opportunity might offer. It perhaps did not occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music, which during her three years after its establishment became an institution of such recognized importance in the music world of Canada, that a special publication entitled "Musical Toronto" gave her and her work extended space. Perhaps it was because one of her pupils, solely instructed by her, went to the Toronto College of Music and in the same year took the Gold Medal in Piano. Two other pupils sisters, one fifteen and one thirteen years of age, after studying with Mrs. Adney entered one of the foremost Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The head master writing to their parents said "they have had the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." Today her work has become so well recognized in the United States, that she has been invited to become a member of the International Musical Society, formed thirteen years ago by the very leading musical professors and patrons of the world, and only seeking membership of those identified with "advanced musical research and its results."

There is a point relating to "Diplomas," "Graduation," etc., upon which Mrs. Adney needs again to remind the public. Except for theoretical studies such as harmony, this School gives no "Diplomas," has no "Graduates." In all practical, artistic work, the only test of proficiency recognized among artists is that of the actual work itself, except for the degree of Doctor of music, for which only the masters ever qualify, and which is recognition of exceptional proficiency and musical learning. For all others the only recognized test is ability to perform, from memory, to say, two recitals, a program of pieces of certain grades of difficulty, one of ordinary music, and one from the representative works of the great Masters. The program itself is the "certificate" and no teacher of high standing ever offers anything else; and whatever institutions hold forth as an inducement the prospect of a "Diploma" for a certain length of time in study, it may be taken as certain that the actual teacher is indifferent—any person whom the institution finds it convenient from time to time to employ. Even a school or institution becomes famous only through some exceptional TEACHER in it. An artist of real distinction offers only his program: no one asks or cares WHAT school he studied at, but who was his TEACHER. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas: we offer the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada, and better than will be obtained by going to any but the few greater masters in the large cities of the United States.

Thus Woodstock offers advantages for musical study that one may go to any city in Canada, or to New York or London, and perchance not get. Mrs. Adney did not in the first instance select Woodstock as furnishing the full scope for her exceptional talents as a teacher, but she has made it and the work done here by pupils who are now successful teachers in various parts of United States and Canada, a credit to Town and Province.

Harmony, History and Theory of Music taught in classes which are free to pupils of the school. Ensemble classes taught by Mrs. Adney are also free.

Prospectus on application.

The Winter Term opens at Fredericton Business College

Monday, January 4th. Full particulars furnished on application. Address, W. J. Osborne, Principal. FREDERICTON, N. B.

possible for the villagers to start any repairs. Trade is at a standstill, and the common articles of domestic necessity are difficult to obtain owing to the dislocation of transport.

Only a mile or two from Vitry the villages of Erignicourt and Courdemange have virtually disappeared, except for disorderly heaps of bricks, tiles and stones which a few weeks ago were houses. The fighting around here was some of the most terrible of the war in its intensity. The fields are dotted with deep holes made by bursting German and French shells, while all about are small mounds showing the burial places of German and French soldiers interred where they fell. Even in the drainage ditches along the roads many graves were hastily made, and small crosses formed of two broken branches of trees placed over them, without name or number to indicate the occupants.

The battle in Courdemange lasted nearly three days before the Germans hurriedly departed through Vitry-le-Francois. In the streets of the village the ground was thickly covered with corpses, which were later interred by the inhabitants.

Further away from Vitry is Normée, near Fere Champanois. Normée, before the war, possessed about 100 houses. Now there are but sixty, the rest having been blown to pieces or burned.

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The village passed from hand to hand several times during the German retreat to the Aisne. It is placed in a capital position for defence from any side, and the opposing forces fought desperately for its possession. In its single street, 510 German bodies were picked up on one day, as well as about 100 French dead. Everywhere near was the scene of furious combats and graves strewn all about the fields, while the excellently constructed and sheltered trenches on all sides remain as they were during the battle; with pieces of exploded shells and accoutrements spread about.

Concerning Kings

All the sovereigns have been to the front. The Kaiser bangs from front to front in his blue and white train with his following of fifteen hundred. He is now nesting at Berlin. Neither he nor his sons carry reassurance. They interfere too much. The Czar has apparently contributed much to the enthusiasm of his soldiers by appearing among them. King George has been with his men in the trenches and on the firing line, and especially in the hospitals, talking to them like a brother. He has there had a meeting with King Albert and President Poincare, along with General Joffre, the commander-in-chief, and Field Marshal Sir John French. His presence had a most inspiring effect upon the troops, for whose comfort he never ceases to express the deepest solicitude. The Prince of Wales seems determined to win the heart of the nation by such kindly ways as Englishmen love, not by imperial swagger or crown prince assumption, but by the good old rule "Whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant." He has

gone to the seat of war nominally as on the staff of Sir John French, but determined to be of constant service. We are told that he adds to the tasks of the day a six mile walk before breakfast to harden a somewhat puny frame, that his car is everywhere where he can in any way minister, and that he goes as near the front as he is allowed. The King looks on gladly and like Edward III, hearing fondly on the risks his firstborn, in command at Crecy at sixteen "was running, says: "Let the boy win his spurs."—Montreal Weekly Witness

Note: The Name of Ralph Holko, of Grade 11, was unintentionally omitted from the Honour List of First Period Examinations. His average mark was over 75 per cent.

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