

THE DISPATCH.

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Germany Has Lost All Her Colonies

If Germany has any territory left
outside of the continent of Europe
after the war is over it will be because

the British have overlooked it. British forces have already taken Togoland; they are attacking German Southwest Africa; they have seized the German Samoa, in the Pacific, and news has just come from Australia that a British force has taken the chief city of New Pomerania, the largest island in the Lismarck archipelago. It will not be long before the world is informed that the German part of New Guinea has been attacked and it will be surprising if the Caroline and Ladrone Islands do not surrender to a British warship. And Japan is laying siege to Kiaochow on the China coast.

The Kaiser's advisers, who did not expect the Prussian to enter the war, will have much to explain to their chiefs before a peace treaty is signed. They have already been rebuked for the consequences of their contemptuous allusions to a scrap of paper. And the worst is yet to come.

Terrific Battle; Great Slaughter; No Result

British Bear Brunt Of Fight

London, Sept. 19.—A despatch to the Times from Bordeaux dated Friday says:

"Throughout yesterday the whole front was engaged, the fight again being hottest on the left flank, where the turning movement is becoming defined. The enemy made a series of vigorous counter attacks. General French's army has again been signalled out for the enemy's particular attention, but their three attempts to get home upon it have been in vain. While fighting is hard on the eastern half of their front, the Germans are digging hard in the centre from Rheims to Argonne and this probably will form the pivot of the battle."

Paris, Sept. 19.—Fragments of news from the front confirm the serious character of the combat on the Aisne. Some of those wounded on Thursday, who have arrived here, declare that the fighting was even more violent than on the Marne, and say the losses on both sides must be heavier. The English, as on the Marne, are bearing the brunt of the counter attacks and are conducting themselves brilliantly. After a four days' constant hammering the German artillery slackened its fire last evening during a heavy downpour of rain, which lasted all night. The trenches must have been nearly filled with water, diminishing greatly the advantage of the defense works prepared by the Germans and at the same time adding to the sufferings of the wounded.

Returning confidence is shown in the return to Paris, of many who took refuge in Bordeaux, and other provincial towns on the approach of the Germans. Some of the newspapers, temporarily at Bordeaux, are getting ready to publish in Paris again. The Daily Mail, however, will probably remain until the war is practically ended.

London, Sept. 19.—The Times' correspondent, from a point behind the lines at Sentis and Chantilly, under date of September 16, writes:

"The allies succeeded in crossing the line Sunday, after a most desperate struggle. On the north bank the Germans were able to reform their lines and obtained large reinforcement."

"On Monday a second and greater battle opened all along the line. Details are scanty, but there is every indication that the struggle has been possibly more terrible and greater than the struggle on the banks of the Marne."

"General Von Klueke's defence demanded the allies' utmost strength and determination. Smashing attacks have been made and sustained in a manner that will make this battle one of the most momentous of the whole campaign."

London, Sept. 19.—The correspondent of the Express at Soissons, telegraphing under date of Sept. 17, via Paris, says:

The great artillery duel continues unabated and the position is the same as it was four days ago. The Germans have prepared elaborate trenches and barbed wire approaches to protect the positions of their heavy guns behind the hill crest.

"A British officer said to me today: 'If we had the same position we would never be shifted while our ammunition lasted. We realize the serious task which faces the allies.'"

The infantry losses must be extremely heavy. The aeroplanes of the allies are doing splendid service. Last night one located a train filled with retreating

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC

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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 out-weight 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 Coupey was Instructor on Piano. This world's greatest music school also perpetuates the musical theories of Liszt. These ideas lead 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 Coupey" 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, she took lessons under Mr. A. A. Pattou, 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 orchestra 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. Tubbs, 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.

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Germans soldiers, and the pilot dropped a torch to indicate the range. Our artillery blue the train to atoms in a few minutes. We are having frightful weather, torrents of rain fell almost continually, the trenches are full of water, and as a consequence there is something like an epidemic of rheumatism among the troops.

"It is reported that a German force, with a general in command, has been surrounded in the forest near Chateau Thierry."

"The allies are now massing enormous bodies of troops, and everything points to the probability of one of the bloodiest battles of the campaign as a sequel to five days' fighting."

Paris, Sept. 18.—The American hospital service is now caring for upwards of 200 British, French and German soldiers who are wounded. The surgeons

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were operating all last night and to-day and were obliged to refuse to accept more wounded men, owing to an insufficient staff and lack of accommodations. The American service now has the use of a high school building which will accommodate 800 beds, but more money is necessary to extend operations. Cables have been sent to the United States which, it is expected, will result in the securing of funds with which it will be possible to complete one of the best equipped hospitals in France.

Germans Asked Much, But Received Little.

London, Sept. 16.—The war indemnity claimed by the German troops in towns traversed in Belgium and France reaches a total of \$144,300,000. Only a very small percentage of this sum, however, has been paid.

What Wall Street Thinks.

(Wall Street Journal.)
The Kaiser is like a dog with a stick of dynamite tied to its tail. You can neither stop it nor let it run, but at least the explosion will dispose of the dog.

From the Reichsbank down, every bank and every business in Germany is necessarily insolvent. Her mercantile marine is no more, and her foreign commerce will take years to build up again. Whether she takes Paris or not, Germany was beaten in the first week.

She is beaten now, and her true friends will tell her so.

Flashed the Word 'Go'

On the night that King George signed the declaration of war against Germany 317 one word wireless messages were flashed from the Admiralty to British naval vessels. The one word was 'Go.' Within an hour 317 messages had been received in reply. The one word reply in each case was "Off."

Effective System of the Germans.

London, Sept. 17.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Post, who visited Termonde one of the razed cities of Belgium, found that out of 1,500 houses less than three hundred remained. Hospitals and churches were all burned. Termonde, adds the correspondent, was burned for much the same reason as Louvain. On Sept. 4 a German force came back from the field, after having been severely handled by the Belgians, and the German commander exclaimed: "It is our duty to burn the town." The inhabitants were given two hours' grace, and German soldiers filed through the town, breaking windows with their rifles. They were followed by other files of troops who sprayed kerosene into the houses. Others applied lighted fuses, and thus, says the correspondent, the town was systematically destroyed.