



King of Italy Made a Third Corporal

Marseilles, France, June 2.—Lieut. Doncausse, commanding the Third Zouaves at Constantine, Algeria, has appointed King Victor Emmanuel of Italy third corporal in the first section of the first company, first battalion of the regiment, a rank which the King's grand father was given on the night of the battle of Palestro.

The Austrians were defeated at Palestro, May 30 June 1, 1859, by the French and Italian allies.

Advantage Of Retreat

On the day the news came that Italy had entered the conflict, and was already marching troops over the border into Austria, it was asserted in a despatch from Holland, that the German army in the western theatre would retire to its second line of defence, so securing a stronger natural position, a shorter line necessitating the use of fewer men for its defence and releasing a large number to help in the new campaign against Italy. Nothing has happened since to show that the rumor was well founded, yet there is no doubt that it was thoroughly logical. Germany, at the present time, has her army stretched across France and southern Belgium, on a line which measures very nearly four hundred miles. She could, by retiring from the region of Ardennes to the banks of the Meuse and by retiring from northern France to the border of Belgium, decrease the length of this line by fully seventy miles, or she could, by the heroic act of moving right back to the Meuse, along its whole length from Verdun to Holland, decrease the length of her line by nearly a hundred miles, at the same time securing a much stronger natural line of defence. The effect of this shortening would also be to decrease enormously her transport work, thus making additional saving in her store of materials and releasing an additional army for the trenches. By falling back to the Meuse Germany could free at least a half a million soldiers and still leave her line as strong as it is at present. There is no doubt that from the fighter's point of view this ought to have been done long ago. Had she had half a million more men to throw into Russia at the time of her attack on Warsaw, or at the time of her second victory in East Prussia, her fighting there might have been of a decisive nature. She might have gone through the Russian army and trampled it up.

Too Late To Retire

While the German people have shown an excessive ability to sacrifice their relatives and friends in battle, and to follow their leaders in any abhorrent work they might propose, they are altogether so devoid of feeling that they would not have felt such a retreat to be an unspeakable disaster. They would easily have grasped its beneficial character and their judgement would have condoned it, but their feeling, more powerful than their judgement, would have received a staggering shock. The military staff did not dare retire to the Meuse; they had to hold all they got, and continually predict that further successes could be expected in the near future. Of course Germany would suffer a great loss in such a retirement; she would lose the industrial work of the people of northern France and the people of Belgium, whom she has probably organized on a large scale to help in supplying her armies; she would lose also the crops which she will get off of these large regions if she stays there till the fall, and if she fall all the way back to the Meuse she would leave Antwerp an isolated point, to be gradually subdued by siege. It was far more incumbent on Germany to make this retirement months ago than it is to make it today. Then there was a chance that by making it she could utterly crush the Russian forces, setting herself free to devote her whole strength subsequently

to the armies of France and Britain. Now no such possibility is open to her. Should she withdraw her forces from northern France, it would be to send them, not to Russia but to Italy. It would not be in the hope of delivering an overwhelming blow, and so free herself in one quarter, but in an effort to protect herself for her ally. There is, too, another difference in the conditions between now and six months ago. Then Germany could, without question, have retreated; now it is doubtful that she can.—Montreal Weekly Witness.

Situation Epitomized

The position of the Germans is epitomized in a small note reported by the "Eye witness" to have been thrown from the German trenches into the British trenches the other day. It read, "We are too few to attack, too many to retire, and too proud to surrender but we 'all want to go home.' It was a clever German that penned that. The last clause of it, in which he expressed the desire of the Germans to go home, may or may not be a well judged estimate of the sentiment of his fellows, but the first three clauses show an uncommon military insight and daring of expression. It is quite useless for the Germans to attack in the western theatre; they are much outnumbered, and have not made a single gain of moment in months, for nearly all the land they gained around Ypres was taken back from them. Equally true is it that they are too many to retire; the British and French are pounding away every day at particular parts of the line, partly for the purpose of preventing the Germans from extricating themselves from their present position. British and French strategists consider that they hold the Germans in the weakest position that they can well get them and they desire to hold them along that line until they can force them into such a retreat as will be a rout. They have no intention whatever of allowing the Germans to fall back on a shorter and stronger defence line. If the Germans start to fall back they will race them for their second line to beat them across it, and so make it useless. It is no small task to retire an army as large as that of the Germans. When the French retreated to the Marne they had an army probably not half as large, and their men were captured in tens of thousands during the retreat. The moment Germany starts on anything in the nature of a retreat there will be such a rush of the British and French on their army in motion, and no longer entrenched, as may well make the Germans fear to move.—Montreal Weekly Witness.



One of Great Failures of War.

LONDON, June 2.—The Daily News correspondent, Frederic Rennett, at Petrograd, wires: "The Germans, when they suddenly started their rush from the Danajec River hoped to gather the opposing Russians into scurrying formation, and with terrific artillery fire sweep them back into the Fortress of Przemysl where, lacking supplies, they would shortly have been compelled to surrender, but the Russians, making a very wide deployment in their retreat along the San, compelled the Germans to follow. Now for a week there have been three separate battles in progress and within the Germans have been losing. "Dimitrieff's army remains covering Przemysl, Imanoff's Caucasian Corps, by terrific fighting, secured possession of both banks of the Lubaczowka River at its junction with the San, and is within ten miles of the main railway connecting Jasoslau with Cracow. The strength of Imanoff's position destroys the entire value of the advance of Mackensen's plan across the San. "Mackensen had originally about a million men, of whom nearly half are across the San. The Russian general who for months held Von Lindingen successfully on the Strv-Munkacz road, has disastrously defeated Trautner's army before it reached the Dniester marches, when it was to attempt to rush across Galicia to relieve Mackensen's army. "The entire German position is now marked by utter confusion. Entire regiments, with machine guns, projectiles, transport, are surrendering daily. The pressure of the French and British in the West evidently prevents Germany

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 Couppay 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 Couppay" 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 orchestra members to press critic, 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 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.

from sending further reinforcements. Her effort in Galicia, which was meant to impress the Balkan States, is rapidly becoming one of the greatest failures of the war.

Free Speech in the Reichstag!

LONDON, June 2.—German papers, giving full reports of the debate on Saturday in the Reichstag, tell of vigorous demands by the Conservative and National Liberal leaders for substantial territorial expansion in the event of Germany's victory.

Strong opposition to the sentiments came from the Socialist speakers, as a consequence of violent protests by Dr. Liebknecht, who seems to have returned from the front to participate in this debate. He was subjected to a hostile demonstration, many of the deputies threatening to throw him out of the chamber. Anti-Socialist deputies during the course of the debate admitted that the days proceedings revealed an unmistakable breach between the Socialists and other parties.

HABITS.

"Force of character is cumulative," says Emerson. "All the foregone days of virtue work their health into this." All the foregone days of doubt, inertia and unworthiness work their weakness into this also, and that is the great lesson of all habit-forming: We weight our future with our present, and the things of today shall help or hinder tomorrow.

Famous Gilded Horses at Venice

ROME, June 2.—The famous gilded horses, which has adorned for a century the principal portal of the Cathedral of St. Mark's, at Venice, have been removed from the city to a place of safety because of the fear that they might be damaged by hostile aviators or warships.

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For Sale

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

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WANTED—A girl to learn type setting. Inquire at The Dispatch Office.

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