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Ultimatum To Greek King

A news agency despatch from London to New York, received this afternoon by Messrs. J. M. Robinson & Sons over their private wire said Lord Kitchener is bearing an ultimatum to King Constantine of Greece. The king will be warned that his quitting in the direction of the Central Powers will not be tolerated any longer and will be held that any action threatening to the Entente Powers will cost him his throne.

SALONIKI, Greece, Nov. 16.—After heavy fighting with the reinforced Bulgarian troops in Southern Serbia, the French were compelled to retire at two points in the vicinity of Gradje, 12 miles north of the Greek border.

A Bulgarian attack along the Ceina River was repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers.

The battle on the Ceina was waged along the left bank of the river. Two or three Bulgarian divisions were engaged, and a desperate attempt was made to pierce the French centre. The engagement was in progress with furious intensity for 36 hours, after which the Bulgarians were beaten back along this entire front.

The situation in Macedonia is developing rapidly. Large reinforcements have been brought in by the Bulgarians, who are making renewed efforts to force Babuna Pass. The Serbians are still holding out there, but this movement threatens Perlepe and Monastir. Many inhabitants of Monastir are preparing to depart. The members of the diplomatic corps have changed their plans and intend to proceed to Scutari, Albania, instead of Monastir.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—A "Warning to Greece" is uttered by Lord Kitchener in an interview with Emile Hinzelin, chief editor France Demain, who saw Lord Kitchener when he was about to leave England for the Orient.

"One thing lacking as to the Balkan expedition," said Lord Kitchener, "has been the close connection between the armies operating on different fronts."

"Regarding the Balkan neutrals," Lord Kitchener's advice is: "Don't let us say neutrals. We count on you to win, but let us demonstrate victory is certain, and say: 'Those who are not for us are against us.'"

"What about Salonki Hinzelin asked."

"Germany is credited with a dream of possessing Salonki. It is a dream they cannot realize," Lord Kitchener replied.

"The slightest suspicion that Greece intended an attack," Hinzelin says "would result in the Franco-British squadrons smashing Salonki. The Greek government is rightly open to suspicion. It asked the Allies to land troops at Salonki."

"Then she declared she would remain neutral unless Serbia was attacked by Bulgaria. Finally she tore up her treaty with Serbia on the pretext that Serbia's enemies were too powerful."

"Lord Kitchener," Hinzelin concludes, "is taking assurances to Greece that if she fulfills her duty toward Serbia the Allies will protect her from all danger."

(In above, 70 words from start, it should probably read: Don't let us say to the neutrals: 'We count on you to win,' but let us demonstrate victory is certain and say: 'Those who are not for us are against us.'")

So Nervous Now

(New York "Sun.")

It is reported that the crew of the German cruiser "Prinz Adalbert" got nervous and excited when attacked by a British submarine. Von Tirpitz should reprimand them. What is there in the sinking of a cruiser to get nervous and excited over when ships full of women and children go down without injury to the Teuton nervous system?

FACTORIES IMPROVING

Question of Abolishing Whistles is Now Raised

In commenting upon an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners forbidding the railway locomotive engineers to use the steam whistle with in cities except for the purpose of warning people in danger, a paper advocates that city councils should pass by-laws absolutely forbidding the use of steam whistles in factories. "That senseless and useless custom originated at the time when towns were so small that all employees in a factory could be reached in this way and warned to begin work for the day," says the paper. "There are thousands of helpless invalids in every large city to whom the sound of scores of steam whistles is a fearfully torturing infliction."

The desire to exterminate the steam whistle is so radical that it is suggested as an alternative that manufacturers be advised to consider how necessary a steam whistle is to a factory. It is no doubt a fact that the increase in the use of timepieces and time recording devices has reduced the necessity of a steam whistle to a great extent. Factory employees now leave home guided by their own timepieces or by the many public clocks which can easily be seen in all large places, while the stimulus of the time recording clock which punches their time cards is probably as effective as the blast of a steam whistle. In some places, however, for example, where a large number of the employees in a factory are foreigners, the language of the steam whistle is easily understood.

The point raised is only one of many connected with the problem of reducing the number of unattractive features of industrial life. The old idea of a factory was that it was a dirty place, poorly ventilated, unsanitary and disagreeable, but that these were necessary evils. A factory town was considered to be a most undesirable place to live in. Industrialism as applied to a community was a reproach. Of late years a great change has been taking place. The object now is to make a factory attractive. Many factories in Canada are surrounded by beautifully kept grounds, and lawns well planted with flowers; the walls are covered with vines, the interior of the buildings are well ventilated, well lighted and equipped.

Two Hours of Huns

London, November 5.—Joseph R. mach, the military historian, stated today that had the French guns been able to continue firing for another two hours in the Battle of Champagne the German army would have been driven from France. The French staff, he says, possesses convincing evidence of this.

It is also learned that the German garrison at San Quentin was advised that the German line was about to break, that all military stores were removed and German staff officers formally said farewell to the French families with whom they had been living. Every road in the rear of the German line from Lens to the Argonne says Reimach, was packed with guns and military supplies being sent back to Belgium and Lemberg. But at the critical moment the French army was unable to follow up its advance because the men dropped in exhaustion and the guns were red hot.

Teutons Need For Peace Is Greatest

Milan, November 3.—The news of the visit of Prince von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, to Switzerland, and the further news that he is about to visit Spain, have naturally led to reports that he is acting as a dove sent out by the Imperial Noah to ascertain whether at this time the German military success would not justify negotiations for peace.

This, according to information here, is more urgently needed by the Central Empires than by the Entente Allies. Notwithstanding the elaborate precautions taken by the Central Empires to prevent the outside world from becoming aware of the gravity of their internal conditions, it is known that they lack many of the necessities of life, such as milk, petroleum, leather, grease cotton and rubber. In Austria and Germany the winter is looked forward to with dread by the great masses of the people who fear more privations and hardships than they already suffer.



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It is pointed out that Berne is becoming increasingly important as a political centre. There Prince von Buelow will find Mgr. Marchetti, the Papal delegate, whose ostensible mission to arrange for the reception in Switzerland of wounded and sick prisoners has not been crowned with success, notwithstanding his seven months' residence. Many believe that his real mission is to prepare a way for the Vatican's intervention in favor of peace.

Not only Sweden, but Turkey, Japan and Bulgaria have, or propose to have, representatives at Berne, while the Swedish minister, Count Albert Ehrensvard, who was formerly at Washington, is now regarded as the most important of the representatives of the smaller neutral states, whose interests are gravely compromised by the European conflagration.

Thus, while it is impossible to estimate the value of the various rumors afloat, undoubtedly the Swiss capital is becoming a most important centre and may have a momentous influence on the future of Europe.

GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS How They Help

ST. RAPHAEL, ONT.
Four years ago I had such pains in my back that I could not work. The pains extended to my arms, sides and shoulders. I used many kinds of medicine for over a year, none of which did me very much good. I read about Gin Pills and sent for a sample and used them, and found the pains were leaving me and that I was feeling better. So I bought one box and before I used them all, the pains were almost gone and I could keep at work. After I had taken six other boxes of Gin Pills, I felt as well and strong as I did at the age of 30. I am a farmer, now 61 years old.

FRANK LEALAND.
All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto.

London, Nov. 5.—Germany seems to be trying a new method of attack on British merchantmen—with aeroplanes. The Cork steamer Avocet, which has arrived at Manchester, tells a story according to the Liverpool "Journal of Commerce," of a thirty-five minutes' engagement with three hostile aeroplanes, at 11 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 30. One of the aeroplanes was a large battle-plane, which dropped 30 bombs, some of which missed the steamer by not more than seven feet.

When the bombs were exhausted the battleplane fired on the Avocet with a machine gun. The ship's sides and decks were struck by bullets, but all the crew escaped injury.

At a height of from 800 to 1,000 feet all the aeroplanes dropped bombs and attacked the steamer with rifles. The Avocet's escape was due to zigzag manoeuvring and the fact that the aeroplanes dared not fly lower.

London, Nov. 2.—Eight hundred wounded or medically unfit non-commissioned officers and men left Sherborne today for Canada, three special trains taking them to their port of embarkation.

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 out-weigh 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 for 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 Nunes, 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. 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 acquired 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. It perhaps did not occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music, which during the 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 attended one of the foremost Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The headmaster writing to their parents said "they have had the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." Truly her work has been so well recognized in the United States, that she has been invited to become a member of the National Music 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 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 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 CHOICE he studied at, but who was his TEACHER. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas; to offer the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada, and that 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. Prospects on application.