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Wearing Germany Down

(St. John Globe)

Recognizing at the very outset of war the superiority of the well-prepared Teutonic war machine, Allies plainly announced their policy would be one of wearing down the enemy, while building up their own machine. That policy, steadily persisted in for a period of more than fifteen months, has seen Germany win apparent successes on all fronts, while failing to achieve a final success on any front. As determinedly as at the opening days of the war, the Allied powers are fighting, and as stoutly as they are declaring their purpose to continue fighting until their plan of campaign brings the success they are sure it will bring.

In the face of these explanations and predictions, the Teutonic Powers are launching new campaigns which, even if they bring to Germany's aid all the Balkan

nations, must compel Germany to lengthen her own battle lines. It is not surprising, therefore, to find leading military writers discussing seriously this policy of attrition, and considering its possible outcome. No military student enjoys a better reputation than F. H. Simonds, an American, with a brilliant Civil War record who has since made military tactics a study. A recent review of the attrition campaign furnished leading American papers, is attracting wide attention. Basing his opinions and calculations on the accepted theory that nations under conscription can place in the field approximately one-tenth of their population, Mr. Simonds concludes that France, with a population of 40,000,000, could supply an army of 4,000,000; Germany, with 67,000,000, an army of 6,700,000; Austria, with 50,000,000, an army of 5,000,000; Italy, on the same basis, 3,500,000, and Russia, upwards of 17,000,000, while whatever methods of England have so

far yielded about 3,000,000 men. Leaving out of his calculation Belgium, Serbia and British and French colonies, because their forces about equal the forces of Turkey and Bulgaria, the great critic concludes that the possible allied wealth in men is 27,500,000, and that of the Central Powers 11,700,000. These figures are far in excess of any actual forces, because nations even under conscription, are unable to use anything like their full strength.

Neither France nor Germany has at any time had on the fighting lines one-half their available resources in men, while Russia, because of lack of equipment, has never had more than 2,000,000 men fighting at any one time, and Great Britain has only just reported an army of 1,000,000 men on the Western front. Mr. Simonds' concern is as to whether or not fifteen months of fighting has brought the time when the alliance with the smallest reserves—the Austro-German alliance—faces the exhaustion which was inevitable unless victories could be obtained before the numbers of their opponents began to tell. Considering carefully the French claims of German losses of 3,750,000 to the first of November, and the British estimate that those losses are at least 3,000,000. Mr. Simonds says if the first is correct the Germans have already passed the zenith of their strength, while acceptance of the British figures,

which are based on Britain's own experience, make December the time that will see the beginning of Germany's decline. The report of a New York Post correspondent who counted one week's casualties in Germany, corroborates the British figures. Basing calculations on these figures, Mr. Simonds points out that they indicate a decline of Germany's fighting strength which will reduce the available fighting forces on January 1 from about 3,500,000 to 2,500,000, and by April 1 to 2,300,000 a number one-third less than the average size of the armies engaged in the first year of the war.

So far as Austria is concerned the conditions are even less favorable, for it is known that Austria's losses in the first year, including 1,000,000 prisoners, were close to 3,000,000 leaving her with, say, 1,600,000 fighting men on November 1, a strength which by April 1 will be reduced at least to 1,200,000 making the combined Teutonic forces not more 3,500,000. It is, of course, admitted that the opponents of the Germanic powers have suffered losses in the same ratio. Assuming that the French army numbered approximately 2,000,000 men, Mr. Simonds finds her permanent losses to November 1 were 1,800,000, and that already her strength is declining so that her army in April next will not exceed 1,550,000.

If France alone was fighting Germany on the Western front this decline would be serious, but beside it is the British army of 1,000,000 men, a force it will be possible to keep at full strength, thereby giving the Allies an army on the Western front of 2,500,000 men, or more than the whole German force left in existence. Russia and Italy, the allies of Britain and France, will be able without fear of exhaustion to maintain the strength of 2,000,000 and 750,000 which they have so far maintained. These figures, then, give for April 1 next a total Germanic force of approximately 2,500,000 men with 10 reserves, fighting an allied force of, 5,250,000, with millions of Russian, Italian and British reserves. It is any wonder that military writers declare Germany is bleeding to death, and that another year of war will compel her to beg for peace. The slaughter by April 1 next will, Mr. Simonds figures, reach for Germany 5,450,000 killed, captured and permanently disabled; France, 2,450,000; Austria, 3,800,000; Russia, possibly 6,000,000; Great Britain, 1,250,000; Italy close to 750,000. Summing up the result of his calculations, Mr. Simonds says:

I have set forth the Allied case as it has been made in many magazines and newspapers in France, Great Britain and Russia. I confess to having found no German answer which meets the situation and disposes of the arguments which are the foundation for the belief that Germany will be conquered by attrition. But I should make it clear that not all Allied observers accept these arguments and they are rejected in totality by all German writers and sympathizers.

German experts insist that Germany can put far more than one-tenth of her male population in the field, and point to figures showing at least 9,000,000 available. But this includes those employed in munition works, on the railroads and in other trades which must go on if the nation and the army are to live. If you grant that more Germans are available, then necessarily more French, Russians and Italians are available, and you merely postpone the inevitable.

Again, Germans argue that the Allies are not the end of their resources in money, and that France and Russia



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are about ready to make peace. This is an open question, but certainly it does not affect the main question, that unless Germany succeeds in getting peace soon she will be beaten by mere attrition.

Admitting for argument's sake the ten per cent basis of maximum strength is slightly lower than actual war time conditions provide, Mr. Simonds says raising it to twelve per cent, the highest figure claimed, means only that the time of German exhaustion will be slightly prolonged. The altered ratio does not materially affect the final outcome, for the basis of strength of one country is the basis of strength of another under conscription; while Britain without conscription is raising armies which will maintain on the Western front a numerical superiority long after all French reserves

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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-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 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 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 name of voice production and that which has produced the great singers of Italian and French Opera.

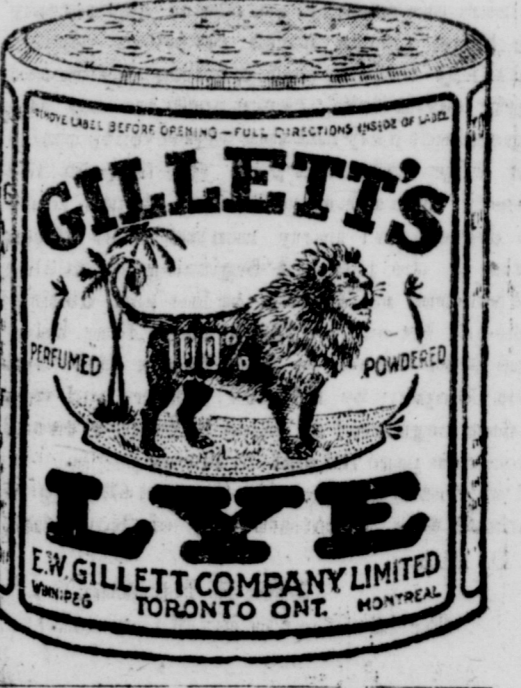
When deciding to carry on her well known private work in Piano, Singing, Musical Theory, etc., under the name of the Woodstock School of Music, it was with the idea of extending its scope as opportunity might. It perhaps did not occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music, which during the three years after its establishment became an institution of such recognized importance in the music world of Canada. A special publication entitled "Musical Theory" 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 at 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." Today her work has become 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 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 performance 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 charges 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 club 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 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. Evening classes taught by Mrs. Adney are also free. Prospectus on application.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



are exhausted. Concluding his comprehensive review with a brief reference to the Balkan campaign, the distinguished critic repeats his former opinion that Germany has gone there for peace, not for victory, and says she has gone at the expense of her Russian campaign, a move in itself affording ground for belief in the French contention that Germany's decline has already begun. The conclusion naturally to be drawn from Mr. Simonds' review is that hope of a Germanic victory on either front so complete as to eliminate either Russia, France or Italy is now an impossibility. That being so, peace or defeat is the only end in sight for Germany and Austria. Aid from Greece and Roumania would enable them to prolong the struggle, but it would not avert final defeat.

Germany In Great Want

London, Nov. 29.—According to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen, a dozen German newspapers have been suspended for discussing the food question.

In his newspaper "Die Zukunft," Maximilian Harden concludes an article on the subject with this sentence: "We must confess that the German people for the moment are suffering great want."