

Always the Same PURITY FLOUR



Day in and Day out.
Week in and Week out.
Year in and Year out.
Always the same.

Griffiths, of 171 Company R. E., directed operations.

O. A. R. L. found that the enemy's mines were in close proximity to ours, so our efforts were increased in our endeavor to outpace them.

From the 1st to the 10th was the most exciting period of my life, crowded with anxiety. The men worked like Trojans, knowing the tremendous issue at stake. We had the tunnels completed by the 10th, and then we were busily engaged in carrying explosives to charge them.

Tons of explosives were carried up through the communication trenches from the dumping ground in rear. The nature

of our work may be better realized if I state that a regiment going into the trenches to relieve another considered themselves fortunate if they didn't lose more than 50 men.

The approaches to our communication trenches were being continually shelled, and a few points were under machine gun fire. The officers carried the detonators in their pockets, and the men the explosives on their shoulders. One mishap, and we should all be hurried to eternity.

The strain during this period became almost unbearable, but with the tenacity of the British bulldog we stuck to it. By the 15th the chambers were charged and the wires laid ready for the

order to set them off.

During the period of waiting for the order the mines were zealously guarded, the wires and fuse were examined every two hours. This meant a man having to go into the mine, thereby, running the risk of being buried alive in the event of the enemy finding our mines and exploding them. We could now hear them working overhead, which made us anxious to set our mines off.

In all, there were six mines laid under the hill, and at 7 p. m. on April 17th the first mine went up, to be followed in rapid succession by the remaining five. What was once the German trench was now a mass of broken earth, among which were the mangled bodies of the German brutes.

Never will I forget the feeling of relief which I felt when the hill went up, and the satisfaction it caused among the men who had labored so hard faced so many dangers to destroy one of the strongest positions in the German line. Each man proved himself a hero, and when the full history will be written by an able pen than mine, the collier boys of Monmouthshire will receive the credit which up to the present has not been pulled.

Mount Etna Is Active Again

Catania, Sicily, Dec. 18.—Mount Etna is considerably active again, and is emitting red hot lava, which, streaming along the sides of the moun-

tain and melting the snow, produces a wonderful effect, especially at night. In addition, glowing cinders and smoke form an umbrella-shaped cloud above the volcano.

Plots To Blow Up Power Houses

New York, Dec. 21.—Two federal grand juries are investigating to-day the alleged plot to blow up the Welland Canal, and the activities of Labor's National Peace Council in instigating strikes in war munitions factories. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who testified yesterday in the case of the Labor Council, is under subpoena for further appearance before the grand jury, with Frank Morrison, Secretary of the Federation.

It was reported to-day that inquiry into the Welland Canal conspiracy has shown that Paul Koenig, who is under arrest as the chief conspirator, was watched by secret service agents while on frequent trips to Washington and that he carried to that city suit cases or trunks containing documents and delivered them to persons in that city.

Illustrating the ramifications of the federal investigation here, it was said that the government agents are collecting evidence regarding alleged plots to blow up power houses on both the Canadian and American sides of the Niagara River and Niagara Fall, and to destroy the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk International bridges there.

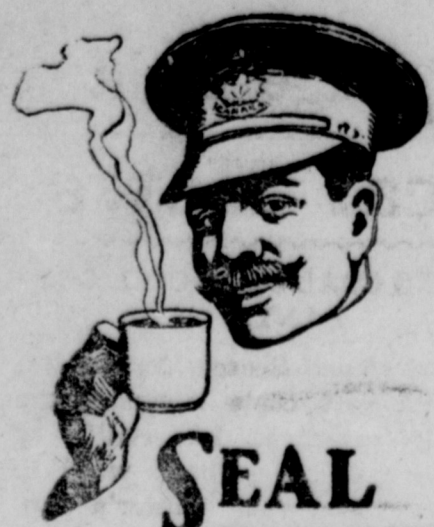
Snowden H. Marshall, district attorney, to-day received evidence concerning an effort to ship rubber contraband of war, from New York to Germany. The facts in this case came to light when the neutrality squad of the custom service seized four trunks and eight packing cases containing about 3,500 pounds of rubber.

All these trunks and cases have been checked as the personal baggage of a woman who was booked to sail for Rotterdam on the Holland-American liner Ryndam on November 27. Exportation of goods for commercial purposes without notifying the customs authorities is a violation of the Espionage Act.

Plan To Bring Congressmen

New York, Dec. 22.—The plan to bring the German agents to New York for trial has been set on foot. The government is spending about \$1,000,000 to bring the men to New York. The plan is to have the men brought to New York by the department of justice. It is hinted that the man who served as the agent for big German interests, and who became involved in their affairs, in many ways, is now ready to tell his story, and, in fact it was asserted here to-day that this man already had visited United States District Attorney, Marshall.

He came to New York about the time of the outbreak of the



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CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

war and got employment here. It is asserted that he was the active person in connection with the scheme of the Germans to get tugboat captains to swear that they carried supplies to the British warships outside Sandy Hook. Because of his activity in that work he readily recommended himself to a representative of German government. After that incident he was hired directly by the Germans, and received \$1,000 every Monday morning, in addition to any expense money that might have been spent.

He had numerous conferences with Paul Koenig, now under arrest on the charge of attempting to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada. The two men are said to have worked together.

The man went to Washington and there he dined at the German embassy, met Captain Bay-Ed and Von Papen and began to spend money extravagantly among the members of Congress. He had his headquarters part of the time in the Reg Hotel, and there he met members of Congress.

Germans Have Suffered Heavily

London, Dec. 22.—The 'Express' has learned that the German government has suffered very heavily. Five German divisions have been read on Tukum, against which the Russians are advancing. A sanguinary battle is in progress near Ukul.

"There were few events of importance last night. In the evening, the attack delivered yesterday by our troops made it possible for us to enlarge appreciably our positions on the east slope of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. The number of Germans made prisoners is now 1,200 of whom 21 are officers. They belong to six different regiments."

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 previously, she had instruction from Gonzalo Nunez, a distinguished graduate of the Paris Conservatory, where Prof. Le Couppé 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 Couppé" 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. 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 received 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 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 that a special publication entitled "Musical Toronto" gave her and her work extended space. Perhaps it was because of her name, or because she was 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 the parents said "they have had the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." They are now working on become so well recognized in the United States, that she has been invited to become a member of the International Music Society, formed thirteen years ago by the very leading musical professors and patrons of the world, and is a member 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 be understood. 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. The exception 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 repertoire of the great masters. The program itself is the "certificate" and no teacher of high standing will offer 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 it convenient from time to time to employ. Even a school or institution becomes famous only through some one who is a real teacher. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas; it is to give the student, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada, and that can be obtained in no other but the few greater masters in the large cities of the United States.

Thus the advantages for musical study that one may go to any city in Canada, or to New York or London, and receive the same. Mrs. Adney did not in the first instance select Woodstock as furnishing the full scope for her personal efforts 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.