



Greece Remains A Problem

London, Dec. 3.—The correspondent of the Morning Post telegraphs from Athens.

"Greece has conceded all the demands of the entente powers. The military attacks of the allies and members of the Greek general staff are conferring about the withdrawal of Greek troops from Saloniki, the allies having given a pledge that in return for these concessions the sovereignty of Greece in all the territory affected will be not only recognized but guaranteed."

Berlin, Dec. 2, via London, Dec. 3.—The fate of Serbia is bound up with the fate of its fugitive king and dynasty. Bulgaria intends to annex all the regions with a Bulgarian population. Austria-Hungary will take such measures as are necessary to insure future freedom from Serbian attacks and intrigues. The fate of the rest of Serbia cannot now be told, since no one knows the future fate of the dynasty. The developments of the war have not impaired Greco-Bulgarian relations, and there is no desire in Bulgaria to sign to Greece's just aspirations. This is the substance of an inter-

view with M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian premier, by Leerer, the Berliner Tagblatt's correspondent. The premier's remarks concerning Greece confirm and supplement declarations made in an interview of him by the Associated Press several weeks ago.

Paris, Dec. 3.—The prolonged delay of the Greek government, respecting the demands of the Entente Allies, has again aroused the suspicion of the French press. One newspaper goes so far as to assert that Greece has concluded, or is about to conclude, a treaty with Bulgaria, by the terms of which Monastir and the Vardar Valley, in Serbia, are "ceded" to Greece, in return for aid against the Anglo-French expeditionary forces.

French correspondents at Saloniki indicate that the Bulgarians notwithstanding promises made by the Germans that Bulgars would not enter Monastir, have resolved to take that city, which is their real objective, realizing that the Germans are not in a position to stop them.

Interest Centres On Roumania

Paris, Dec. 1.—"Partisans and adversaries of the government came to blows at the opening session of the Roumanian parliament," telegraphs the Berne correspondent of the Matin.

"King Ferdinand had hardly begun to read his speech when he was interrupted with cries of 'Down with the government,' from Mr. Mille, leader of the interventionists, and his adherents.

The supporters of the government replied with cheers for the King, whose speech was punctuated throughout by shouts from the opposition.

"No sooner had the King departed than a general fight began between the two factions." London, Dec. 1.—Roumania will deliver an ultimatum to Austria as soon as the entente allies concentrate 500,000 men in the Balkans, it is reported in Bucharest, says a Central News despatch from that city.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Diplomatic circles at Rome believe, says the correspondent of the Journal, that the visit of Emperor William to Vienna was made to reconcile, if possible, the divergent views of Germany and Austria and obtain a pledge of territorial sacrifices from Hungary, in the hope of assuring the neutrality of Roumania.

Alexander Marghitoniu and P. P. Cary, leaders of the Roumanian Conservatives, are reported to have assured the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin when he was in Bucharest that the benevolent neutrality of Roumania could be counted upon by the Teutonic allies if Germany could induce Austria to cede Transylvania and parts of Bukovina to Roumania.

M. Carp is said to have promised also to bring about changes in the Roumanian cabinet.

Negotiations between Berlin and Vienna, the Journal says, were fruitless, owing to the determined opposition of Hungary, and it is asserted that the German ruler is endeavoring to induce Emperor Francis Joseph to consent to the sacrifice of Transylvania upon the understanding that Germany will return to Austria two provinces of Silesia annexed to Prussia in 1836.

Rome, Dec. 1, via Paris.—The real object of Emperor William's visit to Vienna was to put a stop to efforts Austria is making, by means of negotiations through Madrid with the Vatican, to obtain a separate peace with the quadruple entente," says the Tribune. Vienna and Berlin disagree on the question of peace. Berlin desires to treat separately with each of the allies so as to break up the quadruple entente and then to crush England but Vienna desires a real and lasting peace to end the tension, which rapidly is becoming too great for Austria to bear."

Eye Him with Suspicion

New York, Dec. 2.—In reply to despatches saying that Holland

would forbid Henry Ford's peace party, which leaves on Saturday on board the Oscar II., from using its soil as a peace forum, Mr. Ford sent to Dr. N. London, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, a cablegram denying that his party intended to force a strike amongst the fighting soldiers.

Mr. Ford was quoted on Tuesday by newspapers all over the country as saying at his home in Detroit that he had faith that on Christmas Day the world would see a general strike in the trenches. Now, it appears, he said nothing of the kind, and is anxious to have the neutral European nations look on his party as not going abroad to foment a strike of any kind.

In reply to this telegram, Chevalier W. E. C. Van Rappard, Minister for the Netherlands to the United States sent the following:—

"I thank you for your telegram of today. I notice with great satisfaction that you will do nothing that may embarrass the Governments of the neutral nations."

Plight Of The German Farmers

A Danish farmer and stock-breeder, who has extensive connections in Germany and has just returned from a business tour in that country, has written his impressions for the Daily Mail, of London, as follows:

There is great depression in agricultural Germany. The German farmer is under no illusions as to the grievous food difficulties which confront Germany if the war is prolonged another year.

I have recently made extensive journeys in Oldenburg, Hanover, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, and East and West Prussia. I have come into contact with agriculturists of all grades. Many are old acquaintances, and over a glass of Munich beer some of them were frank with me as to their troubles and fears.

But I did not need the furtive confidences of my German friends, I am myself an expert agriculturist, and have been conversant for many years with German agriculture. My own observation as I travelled and what I was able to read between the lines in German newspapers enabled me to form conclusions as to the parlous state of German agriculture, and hence of the German food supply.

The chief food stocks of Germany are rye, pork, and potatoes. Even before the war these three staple agricultural industries were suffering from the adverse conditions. Your naval blockade and bad weather have hit the Germans hard.

The 1914 crop of rye was deteriorated by heavy downfalls of rain at the end of June and in July. The crop sown that autumn suffered also from weather conditions. There was scarcely any rain upon the sandy soil of North Germany last winter, and the weather was also extremely mild. The young rye normally protected, lay exposed. The frosts came just after the new year and continued almost without break until April. Had warm rains come in April and May the rye crop would have revived to a great extent, but a drought then set in which lasted thirteen weeks.

Pork is the staple flesh food in Germany. The pig is therefore by far the largest and most important live stock of the German farmer. The great European drought of 1911 struck a severe blow at the German pig breeder. Owing to the failure of the potato crop, with its consequence of there not being enough swine food for the winter, many cases came under my own notice of large stock-holders having to kill off. Food-and-mouth disease also ravaged the stock and even at the outbreak of war it had not risen to normal figures. When war broke out the supply of imported concentrated stock food ceased. This it became necessary to feed the stock on cereals and potatoes grown in the country. This caused a vital depletion of the stocks of rye and other foodstuffs required for human consumption. Hence the Government order that pigs should be fed only to a certain standard. In January I saw in butcher's shops that pigs were being killed at only one hundred-weight, (normal weight



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The position is now made worse by the relative failure of this year's potato crop. During the last two months the market supply of pork has almost reached vanishing point. I myself have seen none in restaurants for four weeks. Pork is forbidden to be sold in shops on Saturday, the wage day and popular marketing day. This points to the fact that the German Government is anxious to keep the limited quantity of breeding stock that is left.

The potato crop has suffered from three causes; the late spring, the phenomenal drought of the summer and heavy early frost. From samples of crops I have myself handled I would place the potato crop of North Germany (the great potato growing district) at a weak fifty per cent, of the normal yield. The late crop is usually lifted in early November. Towards the end of October came three days of frost wherein the lowest October temperature for 200 years was registered. The potatoes were frost-bitten and will not keep in pits through the winter. In the Magdeburg sugar district I noticed that a considerable proportion of the area formerly under beet is being turned to the production of cereals, but the crops are in any case too small to have any effect upon national requirements.

Situation In The Balkans

New York, Dec. 6.—The correspondent of the New York Herald cables from London as follows:

"Though the attitude of Greece still is a subject of solicitude to the Entente Powers, I am informed that the negotiations have reached in one respect at least a satisfactory end. This is evidenced by Greece permitting elements of the Serbian army to form a junction with the Anglo-French, I am told that despite all reports to the contrary the Serbian northern and southern armies, nearly intact, have retired into Albania, where, when they are succored and re-equipped by France and Great Britain, they will strike again.

"The newspapers this morning, emphatically endorsing the expeditions to Saloniki and Gallipoli, demand that the government shall send at least 500,000 men to this theatre of war in order to insure the adherence of Roumania to the entente cause.

"Despite the mauling of the pessimist there is an eradicable belief that though Serbia is overrun, the Central Powers have dismally failed in the Balkans as well as on the Eastern and Western fronts. No doubt we are on the eve of tremendous developments. All the military experts including those who have been the most pessimistic, agree that the forces of the Central Empires, are beginning to crumble up, despite their ephemeral triumphs."

Paris, Dec. 6.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency, sends the following, under date of Sunday: "According to news from Saloniki, the Serbian troops retiring from Monastir, arrived at Gieglé yesterday and will fight under the orders Gen Sarrai, [commander-in-chief of the French army in the Orient] in conjunction with the French troops.

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 of 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. 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. It perhaps did not occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music," which during 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 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 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 deems 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, but 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. Ensemble classes taught by Mrs. Adney are also free. Prospectus on application.