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Germany Under War Conditions

(News notes compiled from latest available German newspapers, by the New York Evening Post.)

The Friedenswarte criticises the statement in the German press that whereas the Allies have occupied only a small area of German and Austrian territory, the Germans have occupied enormous tracts of Belgium, France and Russia. The peace journal ridicules the pride in the number of prisoners captured, and the number of cannon and machine guns taken. It remarks that in this summary of the results of a year's fighting no mention is made of the cost to Germany, of Germany's terrible toll of blood and treasure, and it is more notable still, that although Germans are regaled with these "monstrous success," no mention is made of a time when the final

victory may be expected.

The Friedenswarte punctures the boastful statements of the German secretary of the treasury concerning the prosperity of the Empire. What, it asks, is the object of all this eloquence? Is it to prove that under these flourishing circumstances Germans should be satisfied with the continuance of the war, and that they should no longer regret their vanished foreign trade? In quieter times, says the peace journal, wise economists pointed out that war was the most unprofitable of all industries, and that its results are out of all proportion to the capital expended. Yet here is this expert secretary of state who would make his countrymen believe the contrary. The Friedenswarte wishes to know why this nonsense is talked about there being more work than workmen. There is no mystery about it. It is because the labor market has been depleted by the absorption of labor into the army. Stop this humbug of making a virtue of necessity and of trying to persuade

unsophisticated people that nothing promotes their general welfare more than war.

The Chief Bürgermeister of Berlin, Herr Wermuth, was guilty of the same suggestion when he boasted lately that the number of unemployed in the capital had sunk from 15,000 in July, 1914, to 2,354, and that the night asylums now shelter only one-tenth of the normal number of refugees. Are these high officials juggling with these statistics in order to prove that Germany is passing through an unexampled period of prosperity?

In the opinion of the Friedenswarte these and similar efforts are in the highest degree unworthy and dishonest. People are not idiots to believe that a year of war is the best thing that could happen to them. The German nation knows that nothing more frightful has ever occurred than this year of war. Never in the entire history of the human race has there ever occurred so belittling a destruction of the nation's best energy and life. What are these arithmetical acrobats trying to prove? That a war resulting in unexampled devastation, in the desolation of a million homes, a war more cruel in one year than the entire Thirty Years' War from 1618 to 1648 is not so bad after all, because there is less unemployment than there was a year ago, and because the night refugees of Berlin shelter fewer outcasts than usual?

Women are being largely employed on the coarsest kind of work in connection with the new elevated and underground railway which is being built from north to south of Berlin. They are doing such work as digging, shoveling earth, handling rails, planks, etc. Hundreds of them are employed on the exceedingly arduous labor of wheeling earth into lighters. The average wage is \$3.50 a week for a ten hours' day.

In a Berlin journal appears the following advertisement: "Educated lady required for about eight weeks for light counting-house work. From 9-1 o'clock and from 3-6 o'clock. Weekly wages

\$1.60." Vorwärts calculates that this works out at about 4 cents an hour, and wonders how the educated lady will manage. There are sure to be hundreds of applications.

There is considerable trouble and friction with the women employed on the tram and omnibus lines. It seems they are not so amenable to discipline as men. They come to work, we are told, in a casual sort of way in the morning, most of them unprepared and wearing their uniforms in a slovenly way. General complaints are heard that they fail to run the cars on time, that they ring the bells at untimely moments, and are far too attentive to affairs on the street which do not immediately concern them. Grumbler, writing to the Berlin Tageblatt, says that they think far too much of their coffee, a refreshment at which they are always punctual.

In Cologne there is trouble of another sort. The women conductors have been forbidden to use at the terminal stations the same waiting-rooms as their male colleagues, or to sit in the same car while waiting. A notice has been issued warning them against any infringement of this regulation. Should male conductors enter the car or room where they are sitting they are to be warned off the premises, and should they persist in remaining, the women are to leave. A city father of Cologne, when remonstrated with regarding so drastic a rule, stated that the women could not be trusted.

The war begins to have disastrous consequences for German newspapers without a sound financial foundation. Raw material in the shape of paper and ink, is said to have risen to incredible heights, labor grows more scarce and must be higher paid, and the public grows less inclined to advertise. We hear that in all parts of Germany the Kasse Zeitungen—those newspapers whose final destination is to serve for wrapping up cheese—are rapidly disappearing with a valedictory promise to appear after the war.

In Bavaria twenty-one newspapers, and in Württemberg twenty-six, have announced that their selling price on and after October 1 is to be doubled, as it is impossible to carry on business on the old conditions. Some of the newspapers of the south and west are endeavoring to make both ends meet by raising the price of their advertisements.

Co-operative Light- houses

The U. S. Bureau of Lighthouses will soon award the contract for building the first lighthouse that the United States Government will erect on land that is not a part of the national domain. The land is Nevada Island, a rocky islet west of Haiti, where a light is needed to protect ships on their way to the Panama Canal. The Washington Star says that the Nevada light, which will have a beam of 50,000 candle power, will be visible for 27 nautical miles, and that it will cost \$125,000. Another lighthouse built in somewhat analogous circumstances stands on Cape Spartel, the Morocco headland opposite Gibraltar. Since 1887, the United States, Great Britain, Morocco, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain have shared the expense of keeping it up.

INVENTORS' FORTUNES.

It is no always he greatest inventor that brings the largest financial reward. Roller skates are said to have brought their inventor nearly £1,000,000, while nearly half a million was realized by the man who first devised the motor-laces. The inventor of the safety-pin, who took the idea from the reproduction of a Pompeian fresco, made £2,000,000.

On the other hand, Charles Boursein, who discovered and described the principle of the telegraph in 1855, died poor, Michaux, the inventor of the bicycle, ended his days in the utmost penury, and Frederick Savage, who is credited with the invention of the screw propeller, was impoverished and died bankrupt and insane.

The Admirable French

The world, Germany included, is learning to admire France and Frenchmen. In these days, when the labor question is so acute, it is a remarkable



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fact that since the beginning of the war there has not been a strike or the threat of a strike in any part of the French Republic. The men in the factories who are producing war material work ten or twelve hours a day and half of Sunday, although of late they have a half holiday once a fortnight. Even that they did not ask for, but the employers offered it, as they also made an increase in wages, although the men did not ask for that, either. A gentleman who has investigated the matter writes to the London Times that in no case has an industrial dispute hampered the Government or reduced for a single day the full output of the factories of France.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

A GOOD BARGAIN.

The old gentleman showed a good deal of displeasure. "It seems to me," he exclaimed testily, "rather presumptuous for a youth to your position to ask for my laughter's hand! Can you advance any good reason why I should give my consent?" "Certainly sir!" promptly replied the suitor. "What?" pressed the old man. "I am comparatively modest and economical in my personal expenditure," replied the suitor, "and I think, sir, that, altogether, you will find me less costly to maintain than almost any other son-in-law you could select." —Scottish-American.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The British government has notified Greece that the Kaiser's summer residence "Villa Adlon," on the Island of Corfu, will be taken by the Allies for use as a hospital.

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 Couppey 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 Couppey" 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 (this 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 has to offer, came to New York to make his debut where German influence controlled everything from orchestral 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 gained many ideas that have proven of great value here. So it happened that, by accident or otherwise, Mrs. Adney acquired the method of 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 Woodstock School of Music, it was with the idea of extending its scope as opportunity might. At perhaps three years after its inception, the school had become 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 reputation, solely instructed by her, went to the Toronto College of Music and in the same year took the Certificate in Piano. Two other pupils sisters, one fifteen and one thirteen years of age, after studying with Mrs. Adney and one of the foremost Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The headmaster writing to her parents said "they have had the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." 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 is 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 the least, 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 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 is 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 is studied at, but who was his TEACHER. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas; 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, 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.