

THE DISPATCH

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Charge Abbe With Treason

London, Sept. 25.—A Berlin despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company, by way of Amsterdam, says a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Abbe Wetterle, whose property has been seized on the ground of High-treason. Abbe Wetterle is a member of the Reichstag from Alsace-Lorraine and recently declared that the people of that province were waiting for the French soldiers to rescue them.

Mr. J. G. Emery and Co. Woodstock, N. B.

Two or three years ago Mr. Beverly Pelky of Oakland Car. Co. N. B., was telling me of a pain in his side and the doctors said he would have to be operated on for appendicitis. I told him to take Emery's Magical Healer (Green Roll) and make plasters and apply to his side, he did so and they cured him.

My son George had pains in his breast and was quite bad. I applied Emery's plasters made from Magical Healer (Roll) and he wore them until they cured his breast, and they cured him.

Emery, John C. Carey.

Lonsdowne, Car. Co.

July 4 1914.

Latest Engines of War Marvel of Destruction.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

London, Sept. 25.—Remarkable tales of novel engines of war are appearing in all parts of Europe, but nothing has yet equalled the reports circulated concerning new guns used by the French in firing turpentine, a substance said to produce instantaneous and painless death for every living thing within its reach.

Although it is so deadly in its work, turpentine cannot be objected to on the ground that it violates humane principles of war. In fact, it is so humane that it must not be confused with lyddite and other explosives which have deadly fumes.

British correspondents have reported that entire lines of German soldiers stood dead in their trenches as a result of the fumes from the mysterious turpentine discharged by the French in engagements along the Marne. The dead Germans are reported to have maintained a standing posture and retained their rifles in their hands, so sudden and unusual was the effect of the new weapon. Instantaneous paralysis is said to have been caused by turpentine.

The French man for the use of turpentine is shrouded in as great mystery as turpentine itself. Experts are required, it is said, for the use of the new armament, and the manipulation of the strange gun so recently brought into use in battle.

Military experts are now speculating whether turpentine will lend itself to use in aeroplanes. Lyddite is said to be available for the use of military aeroplanes and Zeppelins. As Zeppelins are capable of carrying guns of considerable size, it is conceivable they might utilize turpentine. However, in the present war military experts do not expect to see any of France's enemies discover enough about turpentine to imitate its use and the guns necessary for its use.

London is constantly hearing stories of the terrible engines of war Germany will send over the British capital, and bombs containing horrible gases are among the weapons it is predicted the Germans may drop upon darkened London streets. But such stories cause little uneasiness, because of the experience of Paris with German bombs. A few persons were killed there, but the Parisians in a way enjoyed the visits of the German aeroplanes, which ordinarily sailed over the French capital about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Great crowds thronged into the streets to see the aerial visitors, and showed little fear of the bombs dropped from the sky.

Real War News Dazes Refugees

Rotterdam, Sept. 25.—Four hundred Englishwomen, refugees from Berlin, passed here today on their way home. When the train steamed into Rotterdam only those on the station cheered.

The refugees were strangely quiet. When they left, after hearing the true state of the war, they cheered lustily, as people might on

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 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 "Touches/Tecnic" 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 of the head of this section, it was with the idea of extending its scope as opportunity might offer. It perhaps did not occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music, which during her 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 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 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 ever 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 school he studied at, but who was his TEACHER. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas: we 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.

MRS. ADNEY will open a branch of her MUSIC TEACHING, at Florenceville, and if sufficient encouragement is received will have a CHORAL CLASS for both School Children and Adults. APPLY TO DAY'S HOTEL.

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awakening after a horrible night-mare.

All of them asked astounding questions regarding the British army at the front. They were all ignorant of the German retreat, and said they had heard of nothing but German victories. They were amazed when told of Kitchener's army. They were quite incredulous having been thoroughly convinced by the Germans that only 2,000 men had responded to Kitchener's call.

"It is true," said one, "that the English fired on the French because they were running away? When they heard the emphatic

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denial, several cheered.

"Are the Japanese really keeping down the revolution in India?" asked another. When told that there was no revolution nor likelihood of one, and that Sikhs and other Indian troops were on the way to fight the Kaiser, they seemed stupefied. It required an effort to throw off the stories they had heard in the German capital.

"Is it really true that the Germans are in retreat? Are you sure?" they persisted, almost afraid to believe the good news. They said that the people in Berlin had not been given the slightest inkling that the Germans had fallen back an inch.

Krupp's Racing Yacht Held as British Prize

London, Sept. 24.—The racing yacht Germania, owned by Lieut. D. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, head of the Krupp gun works of Germany, has been ordered detained by the British Prize Court. The yacht was sent to England to participate in the Cowes regatta.

Kaiser's Son Has Heart Weakness

London, Sept. 25.—Prince Oskar, Emperor William's fifth son, has been obliged because of heart weakness to enter a hospital, according to a telegram from Berlin forwarded to London by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Company.

Krupp Making War Material Feverishly

Edinburgh, Sept. 26.—A Scotch woman who has returned here from Germany, where she has been staying with friends in Essen, relates that work is going on at the Krupp gun factory feverishly day and night. The gun and ammunition departments alone are being operated, but these keep 46,000 men constantly employed.

This woman relates that foreign spies have been numerous and that on a day 14 Russians, dressed as workmen, were shot. She says that food is abundant in Essen, and some of it is even cheaper than before the war.