

## At the Top The PURITY FLOUR

standard of quality is so high  
that you get  
**More Bread and Better Bread**  
—Better Pastry Too.  
Buy it and see for yourself.

### Von Papen Paid U. S. Dynamiters

London, Jan. 14.—The documents which were taken by the British authorities from Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled military attache of the German Embassy to the United States, upon his arrival at Falmouth two weeks ago on the steamer "Noordam," have proved on examination to supplement in a remarkable fashion the disclosures made in the Archibald correspondence as to the activity of Teutonic agents in the United States.

Yon correspondent has opportunity of examining the document,

new light on the methods employed by representatives of the German Government in America and the manner in which they interpreted their duties in a neutral country. Apparently there is nothing in the documents to involve directly Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. There is, however, in Captain von Papen's pass-book and check-book, which were among the safe's seized, a considerable amount in regard to amounts received by Captain von Papen from the ambassador and the payments made by Captain von Papen to secret agents, who were pecuniarily rewarded for the execution of such out-rages as the shooting of the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Vancouver, B. C.

The widespread panic in the United States and the offences committed by its agents against American sovereignty are shown by the seized documents, some of which are said to point even to more surprising revelations than those which are now made public. Ambassador Papen's check-book, which was found in the safe at the German Embassy in Washington, which was closely examined here.

On January 10, 1915, von Papen gave \$700 to H. R. Theobald, who was issued a German passport and paid \$2,000 to Captain von Papen's cousin.

Captain von Papen's check-book, which was found in his bank, R. G. National Bank of Washington, now about 500 items, many of which had to do with routine expenditure. Others, however, revealed payments to various persons who have figured prominently in the activities of German agents in America, and to at least one spy who committed suicide in a cell in an English prison.

Several large payments were made to Captain von Papen by Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington. Most of these were for salaries of agents. A number of entries showed payments made by the ambassador to the military attache for "German intelligence office."



**Coffee—**  
that will make  
your household  
happy; your  
guests grateful;  
yourself enthusiastic.

In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound cans.  
Whole—ground—pulverized—  
also Fine Ground for Percolators.

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

One of the payments on this account, made in October of 1914 was for \$2,300.

Another check book shows that about two weeks before the explosion in Seattle on May, 30, 1915, Captain von Papen sent \$500 to the German consulate at Seattle. In February of 1915 he sent 1,300 to the German consulate in that city.

Among the letters taken from Captain von Papen there is little of interest, with the exception of a letter from the German consul at New Orleans condoling him on his recall from Washington and criticizing severely the attitude of the American Government.

In January, 1915, Captain von Papen gave a cheque payable to Amick & Company, New York, in which the name E. Kuepfer is bracketed on the stub. This is believed to have reference to the man named Kuepfer, who, after being arrested in England on a charge of espionage, committed suicide, leaving a written confession in his cell. As an example of the size of the captain's financial operations, his bank book shows that in January of 1915 he received approximately \$6,400 and paid out \$5,000.

### Hints.

Adversity is most to be deplored when we fail to learn the lesson it has for us.

Odors from fish and strong vegetables will be entirely removed from cooking utensils if they are washed with soap and warm water, wiped dry, then washed with strong vinegar and rinsed.

It is usually easier to stop a clock than to make it go—and it is easier to keep well than to get well.

If you want gravy for dinner and have not enough flour or cornstarch in the house for thickening (and that actually happens) fine cracker crumbs will answer the purpose perfectly.

If baby slips in his new shoes, rub the soles over a few times with sandpaper.

**Utilizing Glass Dust**  
One of the characteristics of modern industry is the utilization of wastes that were formerly thrown away. One of the newer and more surprising illustrations of this is the utilization of the glass dust which accumulates in the factories. This is now melted and molded into blocks, which form an extremely efficient and useful material for paving streets.

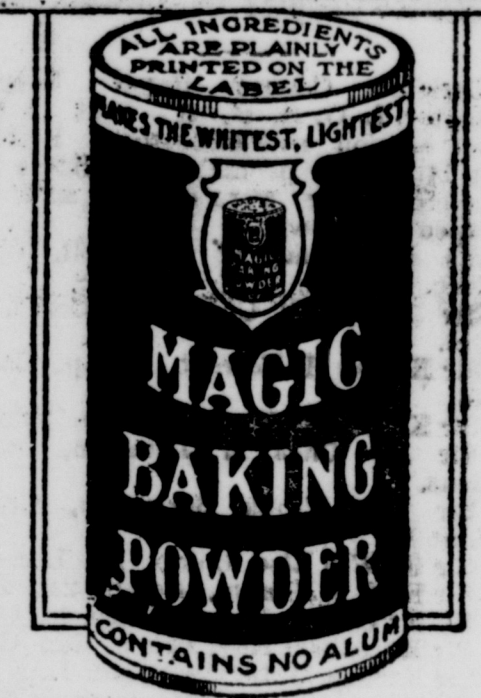
**Substitute For Towels**  
The infinite variety of electrical devices received a recent addition in a drying machine that is intended to do away with the towel. A current of hot perfumed air is thrown from an adjustable funnel on either hands or face. The current is regulated by a pedal. The sanitary advantage of this substitute for the towel is apparent.

**World's Highest Tide**  
Navigators state that the highest tide in the world is in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The tide there sometimes rises to the height of seventy-five feet, and the increase is occasionally as much as a foot every five minutes.

**Islands Warmer**  
Islands are less cold in winter than continents, as the sea is warmer than the frozen land, and mitigates the coldness of the land air.

**Cause of Frost Tracery**  
Frost tracery on bedroom windows is caused by the warm breath of the sleeper being condensed and frozen on the ice cold window.

### NO ALUM



Above all things, let's never get to the place where we "enjoy" poor health, as Josiah Allen's wife would say.

In sewing buttons on garments that are to have hard wear, slip a pin across the face of the button and sew through the eyes over the pin.

There is not much to be afraid of but cowardice.

Don't buy heavy comforts for winter use; buy the soft, warm outing flannel blankets that are lighter and more easily kept clean.

Every wise mother keeps "unconscious" school for her children 365 days in the year and the children do not clamor for vacation either.

### A BATH-TUB HINT

Toy Balloon Put to Work—As it Goes up Water Goes Down

Regulating one's bath with a toy balloon has a rather queer sound when put into words, but if put into practice it would prevent the overflowing of the bath tub. There are any number of times when it is not possible to stand by while the bath tub is being filled to watch and turn off the water before it overflows the tub. And there are many times when one stands by when one could be doing something else.

Therefore enter the toy balloon as the bath's little helper. Attach the balloon with a string to the plug in the bottom of the bath, the string being fast as long as the depth of water desired. Then when the water reaches the required depth the toy balloon floats on top and by its buoyancy lifts out the plug and lets the water escape.

## 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 cheap at six dollars apiece. Previously, she had instruction from Gonzalo Nunez, a distinguished graduate of the Paris Conservatory, where Prof. Le Coupey 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 Coupey" 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 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, 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, 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 their parents said "they have had the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." By her work has been 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, 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 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 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 undoes 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; it offers the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada and far 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. Each class taught by Mrs. Adney are also free.

Prospectus on application.