

Ladies!

Think well of the grocer who handles

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

German Savants Acted as Spies

New York, Feb. 1.—A special to the Herald says: Melbourne Jan. 25.—That four German savants, who attended the congress of the British Association for the advancement of science held in Australia in Aug. and Sept. 1914, mocked the hospitality lavished upon them as upon other guests of the association, by Australians—in plain words, turned themselves into spies—has just been revealed by The Age of this city. These German professors were Doctors Albert Penck, Eugene Goldstein, Graebner and Pringsheim. The Age

says: 'These learned gentlemen still lingered in the Commonwealth, when war was declared. They immediately approached the federal government for permission to return to Germany, representing that they were international scientists and therefore neutrals, and that, although by accident of birth, German citizens, they belonged to the whole world, and ought not to be detained. The Commonwealth government assented to this proposition and merely required them to take the oath of neutrality. Drs. Goldstein and Penck promptly took the oath. The former went to Java and the latter took ship to England. Drs. Graebner and Pringsheim were more dilatory than their conferees, and they raised certain objections. At length however, they took the oath, but suspicion fell on them, and their correspondence was intercepted and examined before they sailed. This correspondence proved that they were spies and they were immediately arrested and interned. Dr. Goldstein got away, but not so Dr. Penck. 'The last named professor's baggage was overhauled during his journey to Europe, under cabled instructions from the war authorities. It contained even more complete information concerning Australia's military preparations and intentions than the correspondence of Graebner and Pringsheim, and it contained, in addition, the most excellent contour maps of the country, surrounding some of our largest capital cities—maps which could have no vestige of use than to serve the ends of the German army of invasion.

Germany Starts Peace Reports

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Official denial was made here today of reports attributed to German sources that England intended to abandon the peace overtures. GERMANY, via Paris, Feb. 1.—The German D.P.A. has issued a statement that the British Ministry of War is now in command of the Turkish forces at Ezerum, and that there are 80,000 men locked up in the city with provisions for only a fortnight. The Black Sea fleet is supporting the operations of the Russian right wing is now marching on Thebisonid, according to the above information.

Germans Reckon The Cost Of Peace

London, Jan. 16.—An exceptionally frank article regarding the actual economic conditions in Germany appears in the Koelmsche Zeitung. The writer calls attention to the seriousness of the situation and expresses great doubts as to the possibility of Germany being able to increase her income after the war in a proportion sufficient to meet the situation. Extracts from the article follow: 'Never shall we be able to forget the seriousness of these times. The effects of this war will not be wiped out with the conclusion of peace. In all circumstances, as the Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury had said in the Reichstag, we shall have to bear a colossal burden of taxes after the war. It is useless to make guesses about the extent of the coming taxes. But even superficial consideration shows that after the war we shall have to place a far higher percentage of our income at the disposal of the State, in the shape of taxes and customs. In addition to these great sacrifices, smaller sacrifices are required, and the future as well as the present demands privation. How can one measure these sacrifices in comparison with what our soldiers have to bear in the rain of shells, in frost and wet and without even the most miserable conveniences? 'Let us not forget that many German women are today walking a road of suffering, and that there is much need among the families of the lower middle classes which is not yet allayed in spite of all readiness. BLAMING ENGLAND 'We know who is responsible. A war is no child's play; but this war is of quite special horror because of England's cunning and violence, and because England's sharpest weapon is aimed at the lives of our children and of our weakest and most helpless. 'Anybody in England who has the very faintest conception of economic life has known for a year past, ever since the beginnings of our organized economy, that the German people as a whole will continue to hold out in this war for years to come. And every neutral knows that if England in the course of a long war can still claim a success it will be the elements of the German people which are physically and economically the weakest and will succumb to the pressure. If the English yet succeeded in gaining a triumph it would be our babies and the weakest members of our people that would go under; never the people as a whole. And even this we shall know how to prevent. 'England will not be able to satisfy her ambition and to make good the failure of her strategy by a great murder of children. We who are strong and capable of resistance and will bring every blow to naught, but to this end our sacrifices must be made. Our enemies, now that the war is approaching its climax, and now that the last trumpets are being played on the enemy's side, shall earn that in our capacity and readiness to make sacrifices we have by no means reached the end, and that our readiness will be the stronger and more willing the more plainly we see through these horrible methods of warfare. Seeing that everything that the British spirit of invention has devised against us has hitherto turned into a blessing for us, we may be sure that the enemy's last spring will not find us weak. 'We have never had and in future shall have less than ever any lack of bread. The supply of potatoes, which caused us such anxious hours and which seemed to be in such hopeless confusion, has now been happily assured. 'Thanks to the heroism of our soldiers, the existence of the German citizen is secure that he hardly realizes how little this terrible war has altered the conditions of life in Germany. This is the reason why we hear complaints about trifles instead of seeing every sort of discontent and all superfluous complaints put aside at the outset. The renunciation of these popular and customary complaints is itself a sacrifice which is now required in the interests of our fatherland—required not only from him who complains without reason but also from him whose heart is devoured by real suffering. Complaints will not do anything better but many of these letters do show marked breaches in our front in the field which may be more serious than many have been made by shells. 'The dictates of the simplest gratitude ought to stop the mouths of those who complain. The time for big talking has long passed by. We have entered upon the days of tough endurance and silenced complaints, and it is more than ever necessary that every German should not only every other German a trustworthy support.

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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 Couppey was Instructor on Piano. This world's greatest music school all so 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 (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 dress 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. Jacobs, director of The Vocalists, and gained 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 Fingering, etc., under the name at 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 the last few 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 not until 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 for some time in the two Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The first time they were writing to their parents said "they have had the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." By 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 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 CHOICE he studied at, but who was his TEACHER. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas: to offer the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada and further 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 find in 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.

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