

It costs more to put the
"pick of the wheat" into

PURITY FLOUR



But it makes

"MORE BREAD AND
BETTER BREAD"

English Palaces For the Successful Commanders

London, April 2.—I learned shortly after the outbreak of war some interesting facts about the German plans in the event of their being able to successfully invade England. A Charles von Weissenrode, a member of the Kaiser's staff, wrote a pamphlet entitled "The German Army in England," which was a frank confession of what the Huns—especially those in high places—intended to do when they had carried out a successful invasion of England.

The Kaiser, however, would not allow the pamphlet to be published. The Emperor perhaps thought it might be wiser to wait until he was able to invade England before allowing his post invasion plans to be made public.

Some parts of the pamphlet were, as a matter of fact, later published in the form of a short article in a German paper. I, however, saw a copy of the complete pamphlet. It was shown to me in 1906 by the manager of the publishing firm who printed it.

It appeared that one of the first things that the Kaiser's general staff intended to do after the Germans had effected a successful invasion of England was to seize and distribute among themselves and other prominent persons a large number of the most notable residences in England.

It seemed officially settled that Eaton Hall, the residence of the Duke of Westminster, was to be given to Hindenburg; Von Falkenhayn was to have Chatsworth, the residence of the Duke of Devonshire; Count Zeppelin, it appeared, desired to possess himself of Hatfield House.

"In the extensive grounds about Hatfield," said the writer, "some Zeppelin sheds could be easily erected; a Zeppelin station so close to the English capital, under command of the Count, would no doubt have a subduing effect not only on Londoners, but on the whole English population, who would know that we had the power to smash London to pieces at very short notice."

Very many highly-placed German officers, it seemed, desired to possess themselves of Blenheim Palace, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough.

"It is obvious," wrote Capt. Weissenrode, "that whilst there may be several officers in the German army and navy who may each have an equally good claim to take possession of this historic English seat (now held by the descendant of England's greatest general), it must be left to the Emperor to decide in all such cases as to who is to have the desired prize. Blenheim, I am assured on the highest authority, will be granted by the Kaiser to the Crown Prince, who it is known has often spoken of it as the only English nobleman's seat that he had the least desire to possess."

"There must not be," said Captain Weissenrode in a later passage, "any quarrelling or disputing among ourselves about such matters when we get to England, and the only way to preserve harmony and order is that the King Emperor should decide who is to have any particular residence that may be wanted by several."

I may say that the seizure of all the finest English country residence by the Germans was justified by Capt. Weissenrode on the grounds that they would be taken in full satisfaction of the indemnity that Germany intended to levy on England.

Capt. Weissenrode estimated that the value of two hundred of the largest

and finest English country seats might amount to one hundred million pounds, about one-twentieth part of the indemnity that Germany intended to levy on England.

"We shall see the dispossessed owners of these country seats," wrote the Captain, "scattered to the four corners of the earth like the French nobles after the Revolution."

A remarkable passage in the pamphlet related to where the Kaiser would take up his abode during the time he spent in England after the invasion.

"There are obviously," wrote Capt. Weissenrode, "only two places where the Emperor could take up his residence—Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. It would be contrary to the dignity of His Majesty to occupy any place except the existing regular abodes of the English sovereign. . . . Whilst, therefore, the Kaiser remains in London, which His Majesty would probably do for about three months after the conquest of England, he will be in residence either at Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle. The English Court will be transferred during that time to one of the smaller royal palaces, either St James or Kensington Palace."

Absurd and ridiculous as these arrangements sound they were undoubtedly all part and parcel of the carefully settled plans that the Germans intended to put into execution after their successful invasion of England, which, beyond question, they thought they would accomplish in the first six months of the war.

The pamphlet, "The German Army in England," dealt with many other matters relating to the German plans for the English invasion. For example, how the Kaiser would make his triumphal entry into London was roughly outlined.

"It must be the most dazzling ceremony of its kind that the world has ever witnessed," said Capt. Weissenrode. "It would be fitting that the leading English admirals and generals, together with the most notable members of the English government, should be compelled to take part in the procession—not perhaps exactly as captives, but in such a way as to indicate to the world how completely we had triumphed over the English arms at sea and on land, and over the machinations of the English politicians. . . . I have heard that the Emperor is giving great attention to this matter, and has discussed it with the officials who are arranging the programme of the Emperor's triumphal entry into the English capital."

To seize and carry back to Germany the most valuable national treasures in England was also part of the post invasion plans of the Huns.

Among the treasures to be taken were the chief contents of the British Museum, the Tate Gallery, the National Gallery, and the Tower of London, and the priceless stained glass windows in Westminster Abbey, Christ-church and other churches were to be removed to Berlin to decorate an immense War Memorial Hall, where the treasures looted by the Huns were to be placed.

"Possibly," wrote Capt. Weissenrode, "it may be decided that we shall take these treasures also from the English in part payment of our indemnity—that is a detail—what is certain is that we must have these treasures, and we shall have them on our own terms."

If the Huns in their trenches ever read C. P. Weissenrode's picture of

how the German army would be billeted when it occupied London, they must regret almost as bitterly as their Emperor that their plans to invade England have never materialized. The main body of the German army was to be billeted in the wealthier suburbs around London.

"Our soldiers," wrote the Captain, "will be comfortably billeted in the substantial residences that abound in these suburbs. The owners of these houses will have to give up their best rooms to our privates, corporals and sergeants, and to provide for them at least three well-cooked substantial meals a day."

The English housewife will be kept very busy when we come to London, and woe be to those who grumble who do not make our soldiers comfortable."

Among the suburbs mentioned in the pamphlet were Golden's Green, Hampstead, Brixton, and Hammersmith. "Some of our soldiers," wrote Weissenrode, "know those London suburbs well, and it will be a pleasant experience to return to them as the soldiers of a conquering army."

A large number of German officers were to be billeted in the West-End hotels and in the best houses about the West-End.

"Our Officers," says the pamphlet, "will no doubt find themselves quite comfortable in the houses of the well-to-do citizens of the West-End. One can picture a proud peeress or her daughter looking after the preparation of our captain or colonel's sausages, eggs and fish with as good a grace as they may command."

Capt. Weissenrode, when he wrote this pamphlet, no doubt honestly and sincerely believed that it would ere long be within the power of the German army to carry out all these plans and arrangements; indeed, there is very little doubt that most of the German high commanders, from the Kaiser downwards, cherished similar delusions.

What Captain Weissenrode thinks now about the matter I don't know, but I should imagine his sketch of what the German army was going to do in England must strike him occasionally as having been written rather too hastily. Perhaps he may sometimes feel that a sketch of what the Allied armies will do in Germany would form a topic of more immediate interest to Germans.

Though the Kaiser would not allow the pamphlet to be published at the time it was written, there is no doubt he approved of it, and intended to give permission for its publication at no distant date.

The Emperor's private secretary wrote to Capt. Weissenrode to the effect that the Emperor did not think it advisable that the pamphlet should be published just then, but said that before very long the Emperor would be able to furnish him with other interesting details of the German plans after they had invaded England. The time, however, never arrived for Capt. Weissenrode with those "other interesting details," nor does it seem ever likely to arrive.

KIDNEYS FAIL TO WORK

Galeta, Ont.
"My husband used GIN PILLS for Backache and Kidney Disease which formerly troubled him a great deal. The pain in his back was dreadful and the kidneys failed to do their work properly. After taking one dose of GIN PILLS he found them to be exactly what he needed, and after taking two boxes of GIN PILLS was completely cured. We heartily recommend GIN PILLS at every opportunity to our friends and relatives."
Mrs. James E. Milford.
All druggists sell

GinPills
FOR THE KIDNEYS
at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED 74

Interned German Gunboat Blown up

Washington, April 7.—The interned German gunboat *Cormorant*, at Guam, one of the Ladrones Islands, in the North Pacific, has been blown up. The *Cormorant* refused to surrender to the American forces which went to take possession of her and was destroyed by her crew. Two German warrant officers and five enlisted men of the crew were killed in the explosion. Twenty officers, 12 warrant officers and 321 enlisted men were taken prisoners.

(The message was received at the Navy Department this morning from Capt. Roy Smith, Governor of Guam and Commandant of the naval station there.)

The three words that tell the whole story of a perfect cup of coffee, from plantation to breakfast table— "SEAL BRAND" COFFEE.

In $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 pound tins. Whole-ground—pulverized—also
fine ground for Percolators. Never sold in bulk. 187
CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

DRINKING IN JAPAN

Terrible Havoc Wrought by Addiction
to "Sake"

That drinking is a widespread habit in city and country life alike, says Captain Bickel, is a widespread general impression in the minds of missionaries. As, however, outward evidences of direct intoxication are comparatively scarce in public, I fear that the terrible havoc wrought by liquor in Japan is not fully understood. Reports from many prefectures give striking evidences that drink has a terrible grip on the communities. A few places report drinking as being moderate but by far the large majority of the reports have statements such as the following: "Fifty per cent. of the village A drink." "The village of B with 400 houses spends 12,000 yen (\$8,000) per year on sake." "Several families in the village of C spend above fifty dollars each year on alcohol." (The figure represents about the annual earnings of unskilled workers such as night watchmen or porters, and more than most workers will earn in a country village). I have intimate knowledge of one county largely given over to the manufacture of shoyu (a sauce like a ketchup) in which the consumption of sake largely outstrips the profits on this main source of income. Liquor shops are largely on the increase in country districts.

MOTOR OILS AND COLD

Proper Kinds of Oil and Anti-Freezing
Mixtures

Many anti-freezing compounds use alcohol, glycerine, water and calcium chloride. The best of the three sets is that using alcohol, glycerine and water, but for really cold weather, more alcohol and glycerine and less water should be used. When these solutions are used and evaporation occurs it is not necessary to add make-up solution to compensate for the evaporation. The alcohol evaporates much faster than either of the other liquids, so it is necessary to add only alcohol to bring the radiator to capacity.

During cold weather it is necessary that the owner pay attention to oil changes in the gear cases. In cold weather lighter oil should be used than in summer because of the effect of cold on the viscosity of oil. Some use a medium cylinder oil for the rear axle, while others prefer a semi-fluid oil. Heavy oil or grease should not be used. Before the oil is placed in the case, the latter should be thoroughly cleaned and flushed twice with kerosene.

MATCHLESS GAS LIGHTER

Simply Turn the Tap and the Flame
works Start

Gas may be lighted without matches if the ordinary incandescent gas mantle used is converted into a self lighter.

The thing is very simply done. A bit of fire clay or other incombustible material is rolled into a ball about the size of a pea by getting powdered clay and adding a little water. Before the ball has hardened it should be rolled in spongy platinum which forces in a gray powdered form, and, while highly expensive, enough to do the work can be obtained for a small sum. While the pea is still soft attach it with a fine wire to the top of the incandescent mantle—it might be hung or fastened to the same hook that holds up the mantle.

Then turn on the gas and light it with a match. The pea is hardened by the flame. When it becomes thoroughly hardened the gas might be turned on again it is not necessary to use a match, as a chemical action is set up in the platinum by the contact of the gas which heats the platinum immediately to a white heat and immediately to a white heat and causes the burner to ignite.

Natural gas or gas generated from gasoline will not do this.

WHY A WINE BOTTLE'S BOTTOM IS CURVED UP

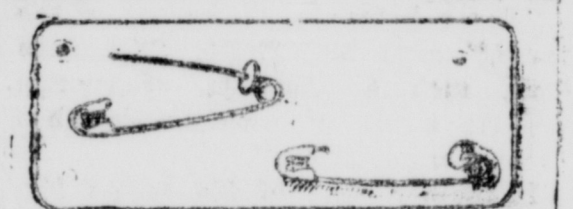
There is much more important reason for the dimple in the wine bottle than the usual idea of the wine purveyor who feels that the manufacturer of the wine has used such a bottle so that it will not require as much wine to fill it. The real reason is that wine cools more quickly and the temperature of the entire bottle is made more nearly equal if there is a dimple in the bottom than if there isn't one.



And a scientist has discovered that what works well in cooling will have precisely the same effect in heating. So that if a person desires to "save" a bottle or sauce pan that will heat water more quickly than is ordinarily to be obtained all that is necessary is to make a depression in the bottom as shown in the illustration. The discoverer of this fact has asserted that a quart of water may be heated from the flame and heat of a burning newspaper if the water is placed in a covered vessel with an indented bottom.

Make Safety Pins Safer

While the safety pin is regarded as a great device its general abuse causes some little inconvenience at times by the habit it has of catching in lacey material of fine fabric and often making it necessary to tear the fabric or work over it half an hour or more, to get it out. This is especially true with pins made of gold or silver and used to fasten the lace parts of waists.



This trouble can easily be avoided if a small pearl button is slipped over the pin before it is pushed through the fabric. The button falls against the coiled part of the pin and effectively prevents entanglement.

If desired, another button can be placed over the end of the pin after it has been pushed through the fabric and thus prevent a tangle at the other end also.

QUEER WAYS OF NAMING

Japanese Raffle Themselves—Several Christenings Are Needed

The Japanese have many quaint customs handed down from generation to generation. One of the strangest is that of their christening ceremony. When one month old a Japanese child gets its first name with ceremonial trumpets are blown and the child is borne in great state to the family temple, and behind the procession march the household servants carrying the infant's wardrobe. The servant, in the rear of the procession, bears a huge box, in which is the parent's fee, together with three strips of paper, on which three names are written. On reaching the temple the names are thrown into the air, and the first that touches the ground is the one which the child receives.

When three years old the child is again christened, accompanied by elaborate religious rites. At the age of fifteen his education is supposed to be finished, and as he then enters manhood (according to Japanese law) he is again christened. When he takes to business he receives his "business" name, by which he is known in the commercial world, and upon every upward step in life he receives a new name. If disgraced happens to have the same name he must at once change it, as it detracts from his superior's dignity. At his marriage his name is altered again, and his last and only name, which is that given him after death, which is written on his tomb.