

DESERTERS SEE TROUBLE

Their Fate Sealed If They Are Extradited.

WHEN THE WAR ENDS

MANY GERMAN DESERTERS ARE IN HOLLAND.

The Dutch Parliament, However, Gives Them Some Ray of Comfort in their Distress.

The Hague, Netherlands, Feb. 10.—The question whether a deserter who enters a neutral country in war times should be interned, and, if so, whether he should be extradited with his ordinary interned fellow-soldiers at the end of the war—that is to say, in most cases delivered up to certain death—are aspects of the deserter problem that have been raised in acute form in Holland.

However good the general spirit in the German army, German deserters have been slipping over the Dutch border, especially that adjoining Belgium, every now and then ever since the first two or three months of war, and, although many of them either manage to get hold of civilian clothes beforehand or secure them on this side of the frontier, in which case they usually escape arrest, there are at present between thirty and forty German deserters actually interned in this country, a number of whom have been in that position for many months.

During the great Ypres offensive of the Germans in an early stage of the war, when their losses were so heavy, the number of deserters was reported to be very considerable. Since then such arrivals have been less frequent, but they still continue. The causes that lead to desertion are many and varied. In one case the horror of the front and the moral and physical strain the prospect proves too much; they grasp at an opportunity of escape. In another instance the deserter attributes his act to bad treatment on the part of the officers, the sort of thing to which German Socialist deputies have recently been drawing attention. One deserter has related that he was one of a family of five brothers, of whom all but he had been killed or wounded, and

urged thereto by his family, he had taken to flight. One young officer was wounded and invalided home, and when the order to return reached him it so preyed on his mind that he deserted. Occasionally a French-speaking native of German Alsace-Lorraine makes a dash for freedom, and in some instances goes from here to join the French army.

For some time the agitation in favor of liberating German deserters actually interned at Bergen, in North Holland, had no result. Its promoters enlarged on the mental torture which these men were suffering, with the prospect before them of possible extradition and execution, added to the ordinary discomforts of internment. Then finally the matter was brought up in the Dutch Parliament, and elicited the declaration from the War Minister that those who could show they were really deserters would not be delivered up with the others when peace came.

MARVELLOUS INVENTION

TO REPAIR THE WASTES MADE BY WAR.

An Artificial Hand Shown At Zurich Which is Able To Grasp Objects And Lift Weights Up To Twenty-Two Pounds.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—At the convention of the German Orthopedic Society, which is now in session here, many inventions of methods for repairing the wastes of war have been exhibited or discussed.

Dr. Ferdinand Sauerbruch, professor of surgery at Zurich University, showed the delegates an artificial hand which was able to grasp objects of all forms and to lift weights up to twenty-two pounds. An entire novel feature of the hand is that it and the fingers are controlled by muscular action in the upper arm, which is prepared for such work by two operations. The muscular power afterwards is transmitted to the hand through a system of wires and pulleys, to which all the fingers respond.

Dr. Karl Ludloff, professor of surgery at Breslau University, described a method for uniting severed nerves and reviving the muscular action of nervesless limbs. Dr. Ludloff pointed out that the natural tendency of severed ends of nerves to reunite is hindered by the fact that the cicatrized new flesh between them is impervious to growing nerve fibres.

Prof. Ludloff says he restores the tissues with a piece of an artery of an ox filled with gelatine, through which nerves readily grow, even bridging gaps of several inches. In several weeks crippled limbs regain their motor activity. The professor said that many cases already had been successful, where permanent lameness would have otherwise followed.

Prof. Hoerstmann of Konigsberg University described a method for treating joints stiff after wounds

OUR NAVY'S REPLY TO THE HUNS' BARALONG RAVINGS



British sub crew rescuing German sailors from sea. This is a way they have in the British navy—this actual photograph shows two of the gallant crew of a British submarine, in perilous danger themselves on the slippery outrigger of a submarine, hauling in by means of a life-line one of the drowning German sailors from a Kaiser warship sunk somewhere in the North Sea. In the foreground, holding on to another rope, is a German sailor, just rescued, watching some of his comrades who are still in the water. This photo is proof of the way the British navy carries out its humane traditions, even when fighting such a dastardly foe as the Hun.

have healed. Through the use of hot air, massage and mechanical appliances, Prof. Hoerstmann said he had been successful in eighty per cent. of the cases treated by him.

New Helmet Saves Lives.

London, Feb. 10.—Lieut. F. W. Bird, of the 29th Vancouver battalion, recently wounded, is in the Empire Hospital, Westminster. While on his way to the trenches one evening he was hit on the top of the head by shrapnel, which has also affected his arm. He was not wearing a helmet at the time, but says that these helmets, which are chiefly reserved for sentinels, would undoubtedly have prevented many casualties if generally used. When he left, the men of the battalion were in good condition and excellent spirits.

Britain to Feed Cameroon Refugees.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The Spanish Government is sending a regiment of marines to Spanish Guinea to guard the 900 Germans and 14,000 German colonial troops who took refuge there when driven out of the German colony of Cameroon by the British pursuit, according to a Havas despatch from Cadiz to-day. The Germans will be brought to Spain. The British steamer Catalina is taking on board a cargo of food for the hungry fugitives.

Lieut. G. LaFerry, Calgary, brother of the commandant of the Quebec Arsenal, has proceeded to the front with an English regiment.

The late Senator, McKay, of Cape Breton, is succeeded by John S. McLennan, Sydney, for many years publisher of the Sydney Post.

\$2,000,000 IN BAD BILLS.

Seizure in Montreal—Picture Post Card Man Suspected.

Montreal, Feb. 10.—Bogus bills to the amount of \$2,000,000 were found in the premises of Joseph Aaron, Notre Dame street west. The man is believed to be of German extraction. Aaron kept a picture-post-card store. He claimed to the police he kept the counterfeit bills to sell.

HOW "TIZ" GLADDENS TIRED, ACHING FEET

No more sore, puffed-up, tender, aching feet—no corns or calluses.

"Tiz" makes sore, burning, tired feet fairly dance with delight. Away go the aches and pains, the corns, calluses, blisters, bunions and chilblains.

"Tiz" draws out the acids and poisons that puff up your feet. No matter how hard you work, how long you dance, how far you walk, or how long you remain on your feet, "Tiz" brings restful foot comfort. "Tiz" is magical, grand, wonderful for tired, aching, swollen, smarting feet. Ah! how comfortable, how happy you feel. Your feet just tingle for joy; shoes never hurt or seem tight.

Get a 25 cent box of "Tiz" now from any druggist or department store. End foot torture forever—wear smaller shoes, keep your feet fresh, sweet and happy. Just think! a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents.

The bills, which were found tied up in the packages, one of which had been opened, were in \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 denominations.

WOMEN FOR FARMS.

English Board Takes Steps to Repair Shortage.

London, Feb. 11.—It is officially announced that the Board of Trade, in conjunction with the Board of Agriculture, is taking steps to mobilize a sufficient number of women to work the land in order to meet the shortage of agricultural labor due to the enlistment of men.

W. H. Stevens A \$12,000 Creditor.

Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 11.—William H. Stevens of this city, head of the Agricultural Insurance Company, is a creditor for \$12,000 in the bankruptcy of the Indestructible Fibre Company of Massena, which filed a petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court at Utica. S. H. Stevens and Louis F. Stevens of New York who are due \$143,100 are relatives of Mr. Stevens. W. N. Cornell of this city is creditor for \$13,445.

W. H. Sharpe, former M. P. for Lisgar, Man., who resigned to enter the provincial campaign after the fall of the Roblin Government, comes to the Senate in succession to the late Hon. Nesbit Kirchoffer. Hon. C. W. Fisher, Speaker of the Alberta Legislature, tells of excellent crop prospects in the west. Over 12,000 men have enlisted in the last three months in the Toronto military district.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Story Comes From Remote Section of Shetland Islands.

London, Feb. 11.—A story that rivals fiction has reached London from the remote section of the Shetland Islands.

A mother, watching over her sick child in a cottage on the shore of a sea inlet, saw a German U-boat submerge in the channel way. During the day the doctor had called saying that a British warship was expected to anchor in the inlet before many hours. This meant peril to the 300 lives of the crew of the battleship.

Leaving her child alone in the cottage, the mother made her way to the post office and reported what she had seen. Returning quickly to the side of the child, she found it dead. Before long a British mine sweeper entered the inlet. As it did so the submarine came to the surface. There was a sharp fight. The mine sweeper gave a plunge and went down. Boatmen from the shore rescued the drowning crew.

The submarine prepared to depart. When it reached the outward headland it came face to face with the British warship. Another battle ensued and the submarine was damaged and captured. On board the U-boat was Mangus Laursen, husband of the heroic mother whose baby had died. Laursen had been captured the day before when the submarine sank his ship.

Laursen and his wife that same afternoon sat in their cottage brooding over the death of their child, yet happy that the father himself had been spared. The captain of the battleship was ushered in. He warmly congratulated Mrs. Laursen for her heroism, asking:

"Will you accept an immediate installment of your reward?" "As you please," she answered. The captain turned to the door. As he did so, a British jack tar entered holding at arm's length a flaxen-haired, blue-eyed infant.

"Will you adopt him?" asked the captain. The husband and wife readily and willingly assented.

The child, concludes the story, had been rescued from a British steamer which had fallen prey to a submarine.

GREATEST HOSPITAL SHIP.

New Liner Britannic Built For White Star Line.

London, Feb. 11.—To England falls the honor of having the biggest hospital ship in the world. She is the new 48,900-ton liner Britannic, which was built at Belfast for the White Star Line. As soon as completed she was taken over by the Admiralty towed to Liverpool and converted into a hospital ship. The Mauretania and Aquitania, also being used for hospital service.

NEGOTIATE WITH EACH.

Germany Will Never Consent to General Peace Conference.

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—The Koelische Volks Zeitung, discussing peace possibilities asserts that Germany will never consent to enter a general peace conference, but will only consent to negotiate with each individual enemy.

Germany takes the ground, the paper adds, that a general conference would give Great Britain the upper hand.

Must Die For Murder of Girl.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Hans Schmidt, the former New York priest, convicted of murder in the first degree for the death of Anna Amulder in New York in September, 1913, must pay the penalty for his crime in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison during the week of February 13th. Governor Whitman to-night declined to interfere with carrying out of the sentence.

Bonar Law to Open Hospital.

London, Feb. 10.—It is expected that the Ontario Government hospital at Orpington, Kent, will be opened by Bonar Law on February 24th. Hon. Dr. Pyne will remain for the ceremony, although he is anxious to return to his legislative duties at Toronto as early as possible.

WON WIVES BY ADS

And Then Vanished With Their Savings.

A MUCH MARRIED MAN

GETS TEN YEARS FOR HIS WICKEDNESS.

Has A Toronto Record—Money Taken From One Woman Financed Honeymoon With Another.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 10.—Frank Duquay, known to the police the nation over as "the King of Love Pirates," who operated three times in Toronto under the name of Henry Hoffman, a crook whose specialty is winning wives by want ads, and then disappearing after getting their money, yesterday was sent to the Wisconsin State Prison for ten years.

In Milwaukee he was caught trying to use the same name more than once in the same campaign. He secured \$1,700 from Mrs. Carrie Turiff, a wealthy widow, whom he promised to marry, and then under the same name of Wilson he married another Milwaukee woman, Mrs. Hattie Deakin. The money secured from Mrs. Turiff financed his honeymoon with the other woman, and while on this honeymoon he was carrying on a correspondence with a view to matrimony with a Madison woman.

The police, however, trailed him through the postal authorities and arrested him when he returned from the honeymoon to his bride's home.

In Mrs. Turiff's case he secured the money under the proposal that the two after their marriage run a Chicago grocery store. He took the money to buy the store and did not return. Meanwhile he continued to follow up other replies to the letter which was made public by the Mayor's office, and there he made his first serious slip in ten years of love piracy.

In this letter to the Milwaukee Mayor he asked to be put into communication with some Christian woman who would be willing to be a wealthy man's wife, and Miss Daisy Allen, the Mayor's private secretary, gave the letter to the newspapers. Then came the story from three prospects and Duquay's eventual capture.

In Toronto, he was first arrested February 11th, 1908, for securing \$1,000 from a woman under promise of marriage. He was sentenced for a year.

In 1911 under the same name he organized a theatrical company there and disappeared with the money contributed by his victims to float the concern. In 1913 he visited Toronto again and worked a gold brick stunt on a stranger from London, Ont., and escaped again as he had done in 1911.

He has also operated in Indianapolis as Dr. W. Pierce; in Mobile, Ala., as Dr. R. Smith, and in Duluth as Henry Hoffman.

After Duquay had pleaded guilty of marriage the court prepared to pronounce sentence, Duquay listened intently.

"The sentence is ten years at Wau-pun. I am sorry that it cannot be more," said the court.

Duquay quickly glanced behind him, and then dropped upon the soft carpet. He gave three low moans before deputies could get him up.

"That fainting spell is entirely too artificial," Judge Backus told Duquay. "I was watching you, and I observed you turn your head so as to pick out a soft spot to fall."

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Oh, Yes, Pinochle is Very Popular in the Russian Army

By Bud Fisher

