

HEDWIG NERLICH ALLOWED FREEDOM

Verdict of Not Guilty is Ordered in Her Favor.

LETTERS ADMITTED

Will Not Be Evidence Until Case of Conspiracy is Made.

(Continued From Page 1.)

planator might perhaps clear up his connection with the matter. Before the case for the crown closed, Mr. DuVernet made another attempt to introduce three other letters, one belonging to Emil Nerlich and the others to Hedwig Nerlich, which were seized by the police in the postoffice before they reached the Nerlich home on Dunbar road. He contended that he had laid a foundation of evidence to admit them, but his lordship ruled against him. It was on these letters that the crown depended to show that Mrs. Nerlich had sent parcels and boxes of comforts to Germany for the soldiers.

Was in the City. The principal witnesses at yesterday's hearing were Henry Nerlich, brother of the male defendant, and Herman Storms, business manager of the Nerlich firm. The former swore that his brother had not been absent from the city on the Wednesday, Thursday and Friday preceding his arrest, and during which time Inspector Kennedy said he was unable to locate him.

Henry Nerlich was also ordered to produce the monthly returns from the office in Berlin, showing the salaries paid to the Nerlich office staff in the German city, there being a suggestion that the salary of one E. Howald, one of the employees, had been increased since he went to the front. Storms, who was called next, explained the returns, which showed that Howald's salary had remained at 50 marks without change from the beginning of the war, and that for December and January the money had been paid to "Fran" Howald, presumably his wife. Storms declared that no money from the Nerlich office had reached the office in Berlin since the outbreak of the war. It was Emil Nerlich's practice on his annual visits to Berlin to leave in the office blank cheques post-dated, which were used to pay the expenses of conducting the Berlin end of the business. Mr. Nerlich had returned from Berlin in May last and had left there sufficient cheques to cover expenditure for the next year, but all the employees with the excep-

tion of Carl Hoerl, the manager, and one apprentice had now been discharged.

Henry Nerlich was also examined as to the receipt of goods by the Nerlich firm from its German office since the outbreak of the war and he swore that no shipment ordered prior to the beginning of hostilities had been forwarded by way of Rotterdam in Holland by special permission secured by him from the department of customs at Ottawa.

Minister Testifies. Rev. Mr. Hoffman, one of the witnesses subpoenaed by the crown and not called, was called by the defense and described the deception practised upon him by Zirzow in securing a letter which he had used to obtain his exit from Judge Costarworth. The general remarks in this document described Zirzow as mentally incompetent, lacking ambition and responsibility. Chase Hope, thru whom Zirzow obtained \$20 from the German relief fund, gave evidence of the same tenor.

At the morning session James Carroll, the postman who delivered mail at the Nerlich residence, swore to Mrs. Nerlich's blaming him for not bringing her letters which she alleged were being held back by the postoffice, and in certain instances, to relax in your favor our prohibitions affecting the export of food and the transfer of money.

"Military considerations might be held to render such action on our part inadvisable, but it appeared to us necessary, in the circumstances, to disregard such considerations. You represented to us, however, that such grants were quite inadequate to your needs. You asked for a monthly remittance from our government to supplement the very generous private contributions which you are receiving from the American public.

Distribution Doubtful. "We did not see our way to accede to your request. Indeed, for some time we have regarded the whole project of the distribution of food in Belgium with some doubt, in view of the action of the German authorities.

"While respecting the food actually imported by you, they did not, until December, accede to your representations regarding the cessation of requisitions for the use of the German army of supplies of native food remaining available for the civil population of Belgium. They even carried away cattle and cereals from Belgium into Germany.

"They also levied large monetary contributions upon the cities and communes in Belgium. These exactions have now culminated in a levy of the sum of 40,000,000 francs (\$6,000,000) per month from the whole country.

Would Aid Germany. "It is evident that, if under such conditions, the British Government undertook, thru your commission, to supply money and food to the Belgian population, the only result would be an equivalent diminution of the food and supplies already there. The British Government, in fact, would be facilitating the feeding and paying

NO DIRECT SUBSIDY FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Sir Edward Grey Notifies Belgian Aid Commission of Decision.

MERELY HELPS ENEMY

Germans Still Exact Food and Monetary Contributions From Country.

(Continued From Page 1.)

for the maintenance of the German army. Under these conditions it was impossible for our government to make a direct grant to the commission. Eventually, however, his majesty's government recognized that the work of the commission was directed on sound lines to supply the urgent needs of the Belgian people and in the case of this point in view of the additional guarantees obtained by you in December from the German Government, that at least all kinds of foodstuffs which would need to be replaced by the commission should be free from all requisition, and in view of the assurances given by you to give his majesty's government that foodstuffs imported by you had not been interfered with by German troops.

Further, I was able to inform you last month that his majesty's government would grant the commission a monthly subvention of 100,000 francs to carry on its work, on condition that the German Government would undertake to cease all requisitions for food and to allow the commission to take such taxation and other measures as it might deem necessary to carry out its work.

Germans Refused Concession. "At your request this offer was not made. The German Government refused to be authorized to inform the German Government of it. I now understand that during your absence the German Government of the exact position of affairs, but that while they consented to stop requisitions for food, they refused to consider the cessation of their pecuniary exactions, and especially the levy of 40,000,000 francs per month, which they apparently intend to continue.

"But for the moment the idea of a direct subvention by the government of the funds toward the charitable work of the commission must remain in abeyance.

"(Signed) Grey." Mr. Hoover, in reply to the letter of Sir Edward Grey, made the following statement tonight: "The commission deeply regrets that its hopes have again been disappointed in finding lack of accommodation between the belligerents by which the financing of its work will remain open in the event of the German Government receding from their present position with regard to their levies in Belgium.

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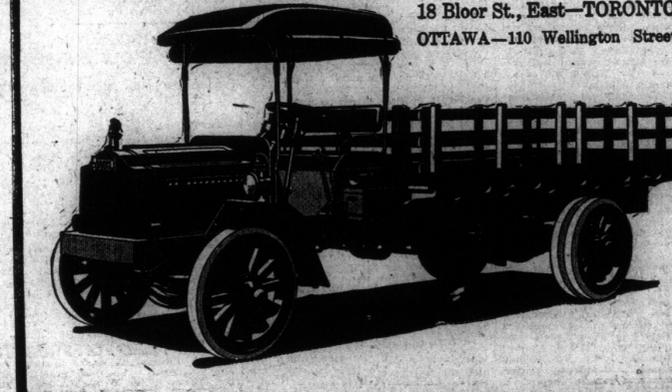
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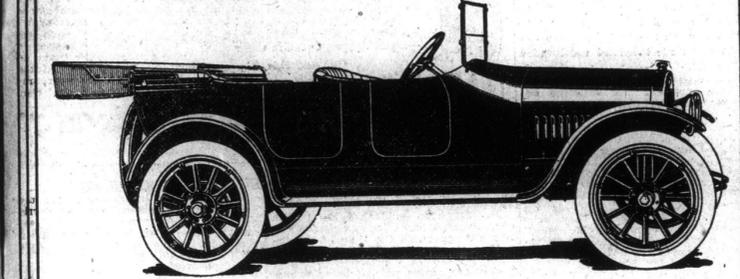
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"No Hill Too Steep"
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The New Jackson "44" has met with instantaneous success. Dealers and buyers alike are enthusiastic over the exceptional value of this Jackson at \$1500. Its distinguished appearance and perfect finish have aroused universal admiration. Its full streamline body is the equal, in style and symmetry, of the highest priced cars on the market. And, above all, it has the durability and mechanical perfection for which Jackson cars have always been famous.

All the refinements are complete—flush doors, concealed hinges, one man top, two-piece rain-vision windshield, crowned fenders and rounded radiator front. Ignition and lighting switches, speedometer, ammeter and oil gauge are all grouped on a metal instrument plate in the centre of the dash, all illuminated by one dash light.

Two other models for 1915; The Jackson line for 1915 also includes the Jackson "48," a medium priced six, and the Olympic "46," a big, powerful four cylinder car. Both offer unusual values in their fields.

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WILL FINANCE BUILDING OF TORONTO TERMINALS

New Union Station to Be Paid for by Issue of Bonds.

Montreal Gazette, Feb. 23.—A meeting of the Toronto Terminal Company was held yesterday in the board room, which was presided over by the C. P. R. with Mr. H. G. Kelley, vice-president of the C. P. R., in the chair. There were also present Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mr. G. S. Bury, vice-president of the C. P. R., Mr. L. G. Ogden, vice-president of the C. P. R., and Mr. Henry Phillips, secretary.

The meeting was a closed one, but it is understood that the project is to issue special bonds to bring in something like \$15,000,000, which sum it is understood will be used to carry on the necessary work.

The people of Toronto have borne the last year's accommodation with great patience. In their case it might truly be said that hope deferred has made the heart sick. The Terminal Company has on its board the most energetic men of the two companies; and, doubtless, progress will be made in the immediate future.

The World believes that the money for the erection of the terminal building has been raised, and that work will commence on a large scale as soon as the spring breaks. It states that World two weeks ago, the financial arrangements have been made, and the work will proceed with all speed.

ONE GERMAN TRENCH BLOWN UP BY BRITISH

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Feb. 23.—The British bi-weekly report on the progress of the fighting in Flanders was given out today, and reads as follows: "The enemy continued to show considerable activity. In the neighborhood of Ypres several attacks and counter-attacks were made. At 6 o'clock in the morning of Feb. 21, the enemy exploded an elaborate series of mines which destroyed one of our trenches. A large number of our men were killed or wounded. The enemy's progress has been completely frustrated.

"Near Givenchy our infantry, after a successful bombardment, captured a trench of the enemy and blew it up. An attempted attack by the enemy along the La-Bassee Canal was easily repulsed by our artillery.

"To the south of the River Lys there has been an increase in artillery and rifle fire in which our troops showed marked superiority. Along the remainder of our front there has been nothing more than an artillery duel. The thick weather has handicapped the work of air craft."

STRIKING VICTORY GERMANS ASSERT

But Only Sixty Thousand Russians Taken Prisoners, Latest Claim.

BATTLE OF FOUR DAYS

Russian Commander Made Laudable Achievement in Carrying Off Army.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Feb. 23.—The German forces under Field Marshal von Hindenburg inflicted a striking defeat on the Russians in the recent battle of the Masurian Lakes.

The Russians, composing the tenth army, were under the command of Gen. Sievers. This commander, by a skilful use of the railroads at his disposal, succeeded in saving a greater part of his artillery, but no fewer than

CUT THIS OUT

OLD ENGLISH RECIPE FOR CATARRHAL DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES.

If you know someone who is troubled with catarrhal deafness or head noises, cut out this formula and hand it to them and you will have been the means of saving some poor sufferer perhaps from total deafness. Experiments conducted in conclusively that catarrhal deafness, head noises, etc., were directly caused by constitutional trouble. It was further brought out that salves, sprays, inhalers, etc., merely temporize with the complaint and seldom, if ever, effect a permanent cure. This being so, much time and money were spent in performing a pure, but ineffective, tonic that would quickly dispel all traces of the catarrhal poison from the system. The prescription given was eventually formulated and which has aroused the belief that catarrhal deafness and head noises will soon be extinct in given below in understandable form so that anyone can treat themselves in their own home at little expense.

Secure from your druggist 1 oz. Parmitin (Double Strength), about 75c worth. Take this home and add to it 1/2 pint of hot water and 4 oz. granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

Parmitin in this way not only reduces by tonic action the inflammation and swelling in the Eustachian Tubes, and thus to equalize the air pressure on the drum, but to correct any excess of secretions in the middle ear.

Every person who has catarrh in any form should give this recipe a trial and free themselves from this destructive disease.

60,000 of the 150,000 men are already counted among the German prisoners, also numerous. The fact that they have not attempted to molest the Russians in their new lines beyond engaging in a few skirmishes, indicates their inability to follow up their advantage.

While the attention of the Russians was concentrated on the Masurian Lakes, the German forces quietly assembled an overwhelming force in East Prussia, behind the Masurian Lakes, and suddenly launched it in two columns against the unsuspecting Gen. Sievers.

Two Columns Engaged. One column drove in from the south and threw back the Russians, who for months had been besieging the lake gateways to East Prussia, and the other column from the north swung round in a wide circle to the eastward and to the southward, aiming to join hands with the southern German column and cut off the retreat of the retreating Russians.

The two wings of the drive closed to the east of Suwalki and Augustowo a few hours too late to catch the entire army.

The delay which enabled the army to escape was due to nature. The line of advance of the southern column lay thru the belt of swamps which form a natural defence of the Masurian front. It is almost without exception that the Russian troops use the cross-country trails because almost hopelessly bogged down.

To the right wing of the German army engaged the heaviest part of the fighting fell. The left wing sweeping down from the north was called upon mostly for leg work to accomplish marches of forty miles daily. In pursuit of the Russians, who retreated after the four days' engagement on the Masurian Lakes, and thereafter the soldiers of the German left army were gaily interested in getting away. The battle in the south was fought in a driving snowstorm.

Could Not Fire Rifles. When the Germans came to grips with the Russians they found their rifles so covered with ice and the muzzles so choked with snow that the weapons could not be fired, but they stuck to their work despite heavy losses.

The Russians were assuming the offensive when artillery, which hitherto had been unable to get up thru the forests to the south of the Masurian Lakes, arrived just in time and turned the scale. The troops of this column pressed forward along the fair-ways, only a dozen miles wide, between the Masurian Lakes and the Russian frontier, but they were forced to turn three times to beat off the flank attacks, yet effective after the retreat of the Russian troops. The retreat of the Russian troops on this part of the field of operations could be made in only one direction, namely, the northeast, as the swamp belt prevented their escape to the east or south.

The Russian commander was able under such road conditions to bring off as much artillery and transport as he did is, in the opinion of German experts, a most laudable achievement. The roads were very narrow and obstructed with deep drifts of snow.

The foregoing report from German sources must be taken with considerable reserve. At that it tones down the statement of the German general staff, that 200,000 prisoners were captured. The Russians were attacked in vastly superior force and the op-

erations were rushed, hence it may be assumed that the German losses were also numerous. The fact that they have not attempted to molest the Russians in their new lines beyond engaging in a few skirmishes, indicates their inability to follow up their advantage.

GIFT TO ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Gerard B. Strathy of Toronto has donated to No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station of the Army Medical Corps, under command of Lt.-Col. Bennett, a Wolseley automobile ambulance, fully equipped; the same to be delivered to London. This corps expects to leave shortly, and G. B. Strathy is going as quartermaster. The gift has been accepted by Lt.-Col. Bennett and Major-Gen. Hughes, who have thanked him for it. The value of it is estimated at about \$800 to \$10,000.

ACID STOMACHS ARE DANGEROUS

Nine-Tenths of All Stomach Trouble Said to Be Due to Acidity.

A Physician's Advice on Cause and Cure.

A famous physician whose successful researches into the cause and cure of stomach and intestinal diseases have earned for him an international reputation, said in the course of a recent lecture that nearly all intestinal troubles, as well as many diseases of the vital organs were directly traceable to a deranged condition of the stomach, which in turn was due nine times out of ten to excessive acidity, commonly termed sour stomach or heartburn, which not only irritated and inflamed the delicate lining of the stomach, but also set up gastritis and stomach ulcers. It is interesting to note that he condemns the use of patent medicines as well as of medical treatment for the stomach, stating that he and his colleagues have secured remarkable results by the use of ordinary bland antacids, which by neutralizing the acidity of the food, removes the source of the trouble. He contends that it is as foolish to treat the stomach itself as it would be for a man who stepped on a tack to rub liniment on the foot without first removing the tack. Remove the tack and the foot will heal itself—neutralize the acid and the stomach troubles will disappear. Irritating medicines and drastic treatments are useless so long as the contents of the stomach remain acidic; remove the acidity and there will be no need for medicine—the inflamed lining of the stomach will then heal itself. Sufferers from acidity, sour stomach or heartburn should get a small bottle of bland antacids from their druggist and take a teaspoonful three or four times a day after meals, repeating in fifteen minutes if necessary; this being the dose which the doctor has found most efficacious in all cases.