

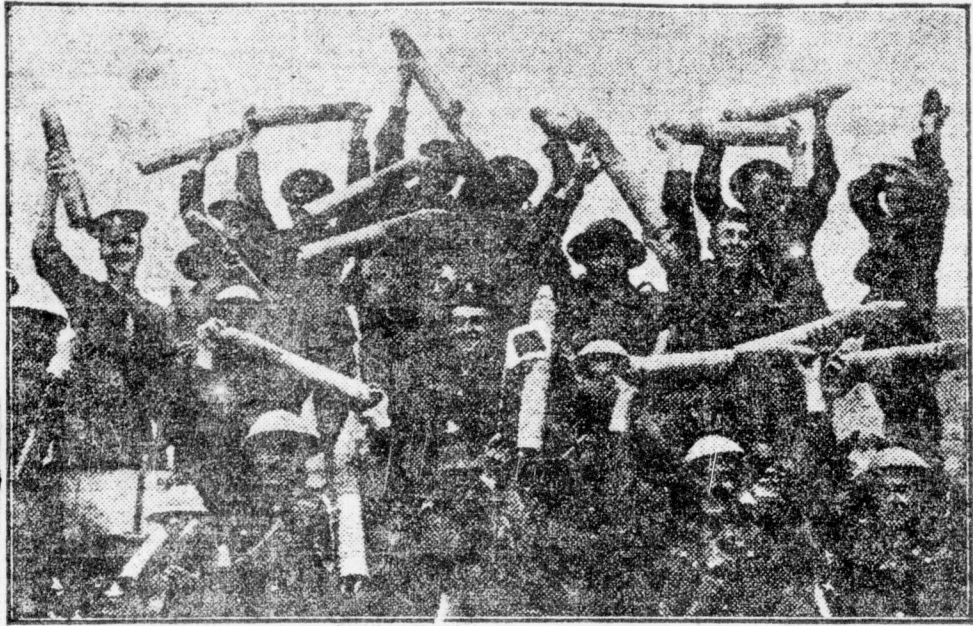
JULE AND JAY J. ALLEN PRESENT

# The CANADIAN ARMY in Action

## and the Advance of THE TANKS

The Official Moving Pictures Of The Battle Of COURCELETTE

Under the Auspices of The  
London Advertiser



THE CHEER OF VICTORY AFTER COURCELETTE.

## All This Week!

THESE Pictures are Canadian made. The soldiers of Canada made them—the men who are making Canadian history in France right now.

The battle shown in the film this week at the Lyric Theatre is Canada's greatest battle, the Battle of Courcellette, which engaged the largest number of Canadians ever assembled for an operation on the battlefield—an army larger than Napoleon's at historic Waterloo.

There was little enough about this battle in the newspapers, but history will record it. Meantime, you have these wonderful battle pictures.

### From the Toronto Mail and Empire

In addition to showing the Canadians in action at Courcellette, the war pictures that are being presented at the Lyric Theatre this week show several other features of warfare that have not yet been pictured by official photographers. The chief of these is, of course, the tanks, which are shown working behind the lines, and also lumbering into action and breaking their way through barbed wire and other entanglements. The tank pictures are undoubtedly the most novel in these particular films, but sentiment wins the chief interest for the incidents of Courcellette in which the Canadians took part. Many scenes are shown, in the preparation for the battle, the charge across No. Man's Land, and the aftermath of the struggle, and the Canadians in them can always be plainly distinguished. The wounded are shown after the fight, and there is one tragic picture of the burial of the brave dead. To show the other side of the conflict, glimpses are given of broken trenches filled with mangled Germans, and many of the Prussians captured by our boys pass across the screen. There are several other interesting items in these films besides the battle of Courcellette and the tanks. The British Columbia soldiers are shown voting behind the battle lines of France to help upset a government thousands of miles away. A splendid idea is given of the mud of Flanders and France, about which all the men at the front write so much. The use of carrier pigeons to send messages, the methods of signaling, and the work of the artillery are also illustrated. The films close with a number of striking silhouetted scenes that could not have been more graphic and beautiful if posed by a Griffiths.

Daily and Continuously From 1 p.m.  
Until 11 p.m.

AFTERNOON 1 P.M.,  
2:15 P.M., 3:30 P.M.,  
4:45 P.M.

EVENING  
6 P.M., 7:15 P.M., 8:30 P.M.,  
9:45 P.M.

All Performances 25 Cents

WAR TAX ADDED.

# LYRIC Theatre

## "VOTES FOR WOMEN" POSSIBLE IF ACT IS BUT "SPEEDED UP"

Leader Rowell Declares for  
Franchise Next Session.

### DISAGREES WITH LUCAS

Cites Government Action as  
Precedent for Rushing  
Legislation.

[Special to The Advertiser.]  
TORONTO, Feb. 18.—N. W. Rowell, leader of the Ontario Liberals, was asked if he agreed with the statement of the attorney-general, Hon. J. E. Lucas, in reference to woman suffrage appearing in the press, that "even if a bill is put through this session it is doubtful if women would be able to vote at the next provincial election."

Mr. Rowell replied: "I do not agree with the attorney-general. The next legislature must deal with and settle many of our most urgent war-time problems, and the women of Ontario should be entitled to vote for the members of this legislature as well as to vote on the referendum. They can be given the right to vote at the next election without difficulty if the Government agrees."

Could Extend Time.  
"It is true the assessors in the rural municipalities commence their work on or before the 15th of February (the day I introduced my resolution in the House), but they have until the 30th of April to complete their work, and this time can easily be extended by an amendment to the act. If the Government would act promptly, as we suggest, the legislation could be passed and the law put into operation in a few days."

Three years ago, when the seat of one of the members of the present Government was in question, the Government rushed a bill through practically all its stages in one day, and had the lieutenant-governor come down and assent to it the following day. I do not suggest the same speed with this bill, but it could easily be put through all its stages in a few days and provision made for the assessors going right on with their work."

### Prior Refusal No Reason.

"Of course it would have been better if the Government had accepted instead of opposing our bill of last session to give the women equal suffrage and the assessors would now be proceeding with their work and the women would be put on the list at the same time as the men. But the Government could hardly now contend that its refusal to grant the suffrage to women before is any good reason for not giving effective legislation this session, so as to insure the right of the women to vote at the next provincial election."

"I hope the Government will act promptly, and we will heartily cooperate."

### 12 VESSELS LEAVE NEW YORK ON TRIP THROUGH SUB ZONE

Movement of Shipping Continues  
Despite Prohibition.

### THREE ARRIVE SAFELY

Passenger Liners Sail, But  
Presence of Americans  
Is Unknown.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Associated Press tonight sends out the following:

Twelve steamships, one of them flying the American flag, sailed from here today, presumably for European ports, which will necessitate their passage through the "prohibited zone" announced by Germany. Three vessels which came through the restricted area, one of which was of American registry, arrived here.

Two of the steamers departing today—the British liner *Laconia*, the *Laconia* and the *Roma*, the *Roma*, for Marseilles—are passenger ships. Whether there were any Americans on board either vessel was not disclosed.

The City of Pueblo was the lone American vessel sailing today to brave the dangers of the submarine zone. Her captain, John E. Willett, is a New Yorker, and other officers—thirteen in all—are Americans, while the crew is composed of Russians, Norwegians, Japanese, Swedes and Scotch. The steamship is bound for New France, with a cargo of merchandise. She was cleared by a New York company.

The steamer *Moreni*, from Mediterranean ports, was the only American vessel arriving here today. The other arrivals were the *Penelope* (British), from Bordeaux, and the *Liege* (Belgian), from Rotterdam and Cardiff.

Besides the City of Pueblo, the *Laconia* and the *Roma*, the sailings today were: *Verdi* (British), Liverpool; *Kansas City* (British), Bristol; *Feltria* (British), London; *Kaikoura* (British), London; and *Bjornstjerne Bjornson* (Norwegian), Chile (Danish); *Moorish Prince* (British); *Kawachi Maru* (Japanese); *Llandudno* (British), all presumably for European ports.

It is expected that several American steamships will sail for the danger zone tomorrow, among them the *Mongolia* and the *Algonquin*. The *Mongolia* is equipped to carry passengers, and is one of three vessels bought by the Atlantic transport line of West Virginia, from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company about a year and a half ago. The *Algonquin* is a freighter.

American ships which have sailed from here since the new German submarine policy became effective were, besides the City of Pueblo, the *Dochter*, Feb. 2, for Genoa; *Orleans* and *Rochester*, Feb. 10, for Bordeaux, and *Owega*, Feb. 11, for Genoa.

Mr. Lazare Savoy, Pokenouché, N. B., writes: "About two years ago I was troubled with indigestion that had I could keep nothing on my stomach. I was sorely disappointed in everything I tried to relieve me. At last a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I took four bottles and can now eat anything that is set in front of me."

That grand old medicine, B. B. B., has been on the market for the past forty years, and we claim, without any fear of contradiction, that it is the best cure for all stomach troubles.

Manufactured by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## JURY DISAGREES IN MURDER CASE AFTER NINE HOURS

Frank McDonald May Get  
New Trial in Fall.

### VERDICT A SURPRISE

Jury Stood Six for Man-  
slaughter and Six for  
Acquittal.

CHATHAM, Feb. 18.—After being out nine and a half hours, the jury returned at 11:30 last night and announced they had disagreed on the murder charge against Frank McDonald, alleged to have been implicated with his brother Henry in the wreck of an M. C. R. express near Ridgeway, on May 30, 1911, as a result of which Russell Oakes and Stephen Quintan were killed.

Questioned by His Lordship Justice Clute as to whether there was any hope of their making a finding, the jury stated there was not, and they were discharged. It has since become known they split even, six for acquittal and six for a verdict of manslaughter, with leniency.

The finding came as a surprise to the entire court, in view of the completeness of the case submitted by the crown against the prisoner, Frank McDonald, and the judge's charge to the jury, which was straight against the prisoner.

Judge's Charge.  
In summing up, his lordship called attention to the confession made by the prisoner to the Detroit police, and subsequently verified before Magistrate Arnold at the preliminary hearing. He stated the jury should pay particular attention to the fact that the defence had claimed that the sworn statement was obtained by third degree methods, and inducements held out to the prisoner by Detroit police. This was not of such great importance, as the prisoner had appeared in a Canadian court later and received the most thorough caution or warning which is known to English law, and in spite of this and that he had been told that he need not say anything unless he wished, and that if he did say anything it would be used against him, he had replied he had nothing more to say than was included in the first statement sworn to.

On the second charge of derailing the train he had also made a statement to the police magistrate, to the effect, "I pulled a few spikes, that is all."

"This evidence is very important and material," stated his lordship. "Do you think the prisoner was still laboring under such great fear and terror as he claims forced him into making a statement in Detroit at this late date, and do the jurors think the magistrate told him he would have to make another statement?"

"I do not," remarked his lordship. "You will notice in considering the evidence, that the hotelkeeper of Ridgeway, who gave evidence, positively identified the flask which M. C. R. officials brought to him from the scene of the wreck on the day following as the one he had sold to Henry McDonald at 10:30 the night before. This is also very material, and should not be overlooked when you are considering facts."

With regard to the evidence given by Mrs. McDonald, the court remarked, "Her evidence was given in a straightforward manner, and impressed me very favorably, and you will notice she stated she had overheard the two prisoners talking in the woodshed at their home, when Henry said to the prisoner, 'If any person finds out it will be she who tells.' This should not be overlooked."

The Defence.  
Dealing with the evidence put in by the defence, Justice Clute intimated one important feature of the case had been partially neglected, in that the prisoner had been drinking and might have been drunk on the night of the derailment. While drunkenness was no excuse for the crime, it would be of sufficient import to reduce the charge to manslaughter if the jury found this to be a fact.

The jury retired at 2 o'clock and returned at 6 p.m. to say they had been unable to agree. They were sent back and returned at 8:30 and were again sent back, to return at 11:30 with no hope of agreeing.

Charges against Henry McDonald, a brother, will be commenced tomorrow. The case of Frank McDonald will likely go before a new jury at the fall assizes.

## WAR DELAYS DESTROYING FOOD FOR UNITED STATES

7,000,000 Pounds Condemned as Unfit for Consumption.

New York, Feb. 18.—Health department reports show that 7,000,000 pounds of food brought to this port by ships during the past twenty weeks have been condemned and destroyed as unfit for consumption. The value is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Lucius P. Brown, head of the food and drugs division of the health department, says that part of the condemnation was due to war conditions, including delays in arrival and the

## HAD INDIGESTION Could Keep Nothing on Stomach.

Indigestion is one of the worst forms of stomach trouble. The stomach becomes upset and you have a raw, debilitated feeling in it.

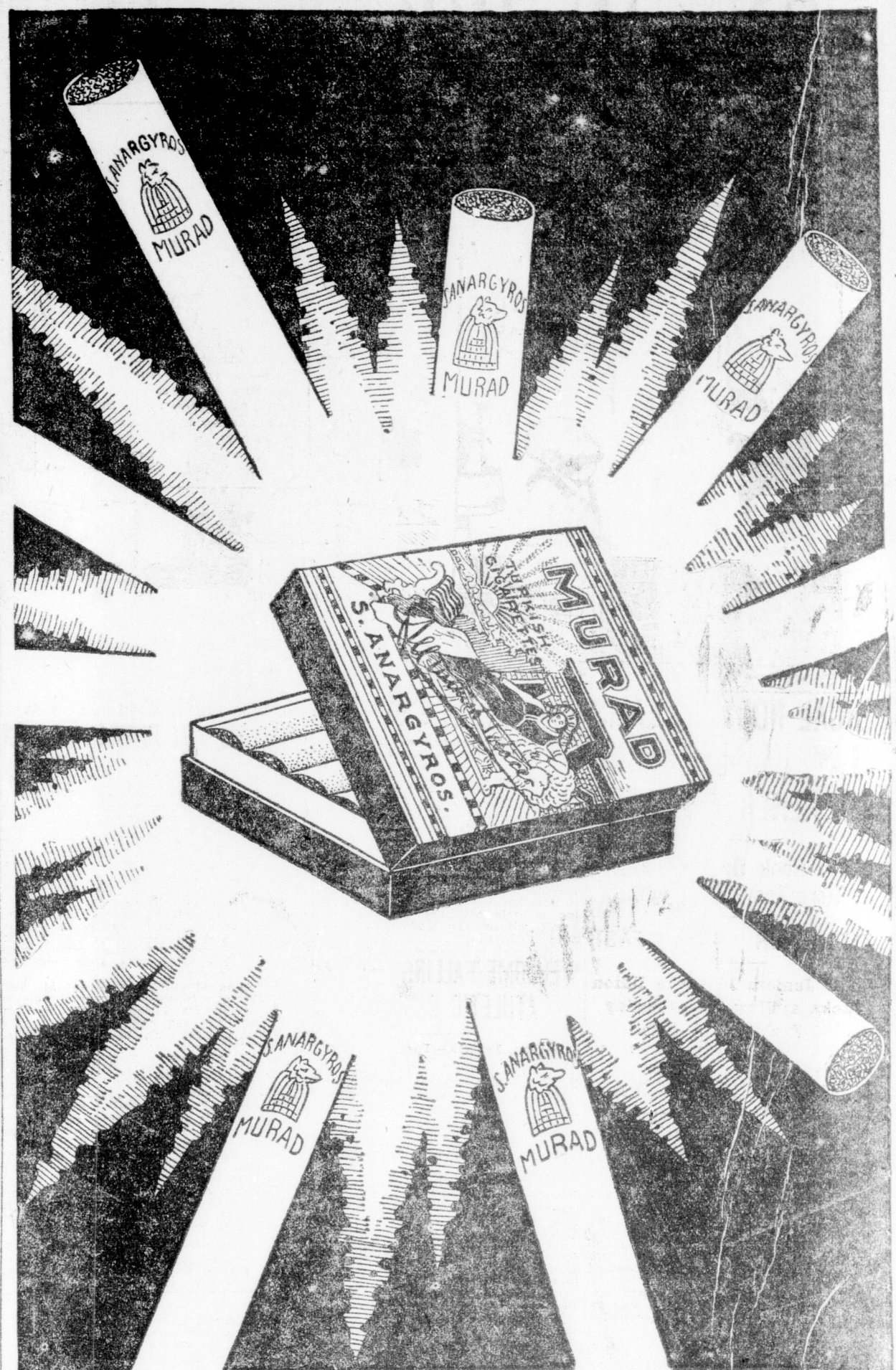
After a meal you feel that you must get rid of that nasty, bilious, burning sensation; that souring and rising of the food which is so unpleasant and in many cases very painful.

It is not necessary for you to be troubled with indigestion when Burdock Blood Bitters may be so easily obtained. This old and well-known remedy, which is a combination of nature's best roots, herbs, barks and berries will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles.

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Manufactured by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.



# MURAD CIGARETTES

## TO-DAY—

at this very hour—more smokers are trying Murads for the first time than all other high-grade cigarettes combined.

Almost 100 per cent of these new Murad smokers continue Murad smokers.

What is happening to-day has happened every day since Murads were first introduced.

What is responsible for this?

Not advertising—Quality!

And the endorsement of Murads by one smoker to another, from coast to coast.

*Anargyros*

## Everywhere—Why?

loading of perishable cargoes in ships not designed for such purposes. Dealers here, said Dr. Brown, are learning to sort over partly spoiled cargoes, saving some portions which formerly were destroyed under condemnation.

The food condemnation, however, is only a very small part of the total received here. Health Commissioner Emmerson estimated the seizure at about one-fifth of one per cent of the arrivals.

TOOK HALF-CARGO.  
London, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to Reuters from Amsterdam states that the Hamburg prize court has confiscated as contraband one-half of the cargo of the Dutch steamer *Batavier II*, and confirmed the forfeiture of 5,000,000 francs in securities which were taken from French couriers' bags on board the Dutch steamer *Prins Hendrik*. The securities were consigned to New York. The Dutch steamer *Batavier II*, was captured by a German submarine while

bound from Rotterdam to London last September. The Dutch steamer *Prins Hendrik* was taken into Zeelbrugge by German torpedo craft on January 10. A Reuter dispatch from The Hague said that the *Prins Hendrik* had been released after a part of the mail had been taken.

PRESS OF HUNGARIANS  
CONDEMNS POLICY OF  
THE SUBMARINE MURDERS

Budapest Papers Attack Tirpitz and von Reventlow.

BERNE, Feb. 18.—(Per wireless to British admiralty.)—The Budapest newspapers condemn ruthless submarine warfare.

The Post and Naps attacks Count von Reventlow as the principal exponent of submarine warfare, and demands that he be placed in restraint.

The *Nepszava*, a Socialist organ, attacks Admiral von Tirpitz, and demands a cessation of what it calls "murder at sea."

The *Posta-Hiriap* publishes expressions from three members of the Chamber of Deputies who are opposed to submarine warfare. One of them is quoted as saying: "We made the whole world turn against us"; another: "All American countries are joining our enemies. This is sheer madness."

Count Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian Independent party, the newspaper adds, said: "I regret deeply the phase of the war into which we entered, with the declaration of submarine warfare."

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