
Notice to Advertisers.

 In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather.

 Maritime: Increasing east and northeast winds, with snow, in some localities turning to sleet or rain.

ALL THE NEWS FOR ONE CENT

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

BRITISH TROOPS WON SMASHING VICTORY ALONG THE ANCRE

British Captured 4000 Prisoners on the Ancre

Report of the Capture of Heavily Fortified Beaumont-Hamel is Confirmed by the War Office---German Attack in Champagne Sector Repulsed by French.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The number of prisoners taken by the British in the fighting on the Ancre sector of the Somme front is now over 4,000, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today.

The capture of Beaumont-Hamel, which was reported unofficially yesterday, is announced in today's statement. The announcement follows:

"We stormed the heavy fortified village of Beaumont-Hamel and advanced to the outskirts of Beaucourt-Sur-Ancre. The number of prisoners is increasing, considerably over 4,000 having passed through our collecting station since yesterday morning. The fighting continues."

PARIS, Nov. 14.—A strong German detachment made an attack last night west of Aubrives, in the Champagne, the War Office announced. The assault was checked by the French. South of the Somme, in the vicinity of Pressiere, there was active artillery fighting."

News despatches from Rome say that the Vatican and the government of Spain, and the United States, have decided to jointly approach the German government with a view of putting a stop to deportation of Belgians.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Times says that the Belgian and British passengers on the Dutch mail steamer Koningin Regente, recently seized by a German submarine, have been sent to prison in Bruges. The Belgian women and children were released and allowed to return to their homes. It is reported that the Koningin Regente seizure was in retaliation for the refusal of the Dutch authorities to allow a German vessel to proceed from Antwerp to Bremen through Dutch waters.

Say Operations in the Roumanian Seat Of War Are Only of Local Importance

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Operations in the Roumanian theatre of the war must for the time being be regarded as of merely local importance, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post. The correspondent writes:

The Allies' whole plan of campaign in this quarter fell through as soon as it became evident that the forces at Saloniki were unable to devote their undivided attention to their task, owing to the attitude of Greece.

If the decision of the Roumanians had been accompanied by a similar action by Greece, which is believed here could have been brought about by the use of a couple of warships at the proper moment, matters would now be very different, and joint action from Saloniki and the Dobrudja would by now have cut off Germany's supplies of men from Turkey. The Turks have always been among the finest war material in the world, and under German sergeants they must be considered extremely formidable. Greece has been allowed to prevent the Allied plan for cutting off Germany, or at any rate to postpone the scheme for another year.

Teutons Are Putting Forth Strenuous Efforts Against the Roumanian Forces

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Redouble efforts are being made by the Austrians and Germans against Roumania, Reuter's Bucharest correspondent reports. Powerful teutonic reinforcements have been sent to the region of Orsova, on the Danube, in Hungary, near the Roumanian border.

In this region the struggle is continuing stubbornly, every effort being made by the Austrians and Germans to recapture the town and re-establish communications by way of the Danube. Fighting is also especially severe at two points in the Carpathians, at Oltanic and in the Jiu Valley, where the invaders are seeking to break through to Craiova.

Canada to Produce World's Pulp Supply

New York, Nov. 14.—J. E. A. Dubuch, president of the North American Paper Co., who is in the city, says that in his belief Canada will eventually produce enough wood pulp to supply the needs of the entire world. Owing to the increasing demands for paper and the many uses to which it is being put, Mr. Dubuch does not look for any recession in the price of paper.

THE MAIL'S COMMENT ON SIR SAM

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The Montreal Daily Mail says:

The acceptance of Sir Sam Hughes' resignation by the Prime Minister should be allowed to pass out of the public mind as quickly as possible, in the light of the important changes for the better prosecution of the war which that step indicates. If there are to be recriminations, let them come from the deposed minister alone. They will not deserve extended notice or more than passing attention. More important matters loom up. We have promised more troops and we must provide them without stopping to argue with a disappointed and incapable minister over his elimination for good cause.

The efficiency of the Militia Department should be augmented in every possible way, freed as it is from its chief handicap. There is serious work ahead in order to finish the war as it should be finished. The people of Canada will doubtless rally to assist the government's efforts in an unmistakable manner. That should be the attitude of everyone, no matter how much provocation ensues to stop and listen to those who would bandy words over Sir Sam Hughes' downfall.

His Own Executioner.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—The Telegram (Con.) says: "Canada recognizes Sir Robert Borden as the leader of a government that in 90 per cent. of its work is worthy of support as the best government in the country's history.

A time of war is not a season appropriate to the pursuit of newspaper glory, even the glory of acclaiming the resignation of Sir Sam Hughes as a vindication of the Telegram's policy towards Sir Sam Hughes.

"It was not newspaper critics that did harm to Sir Sam Hughes. Sir Sam Hughes harmed himself. Sir Sam was his own executioner."

SIR SAM HUGHES QUILTS THE BORDEN GOVERNMENT

Doughty Minister of Militia is Down and Out--- Came Across With His Resignation at the Request of the Prime Minister---F. B. McCurdy, M. P. in Control of the Department.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—"It will be made public if and when the Governor General consents," was the official announcement this morning anent the production of the Borden-Hughes correspondence. It is expected some time during the day.

The minister was at his office this morning picking up his papers, preparatory to vacating. He was outwardly quite cheerful. Hon. A. E. Kemp is mentioned for the portfolio, with F. B. McCurdy retaining the parliamentary under secretaryship.

Toronto Globe's Views.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—Regarding the resignation of Sir Sam Hughes, the Globe this morning comments in part as follows:

"He has been a heavy load for the administration ever since the outbreak of the war. A man of great energy, he was possessed of the driving force so noticeably absent in the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues, and had he stuck to his desk and his official duties as Minister of Militia, Sir Sam might have become a tower of strength to the Government and a great force for good in the country.

Insufferable Egotism.

His insufferable egotism would not permit him to play the part of a civilian administrator. He put on the uniform of a military officer, secured the rank of Major General, usurped the functions of the Governor General, who was by virtue of his office commander

in chief of the forces of Canada, and went around the country in great state, holding reviews and inspections, snubbing and insulting some officers, even before the men under their command, an unpardonable offence, and exalting and promoting others with Napoleonic abruptness.

While General Hughes was basking in the limelight, instead of toiling at his desk, the affairs of the Department of Militia were so neglected that, despite the best efforts of the bulk of the departmental heads, grave abuses multiplied.

Good Thing for Canada.

His resignation will be a good thing for Canada and for the Allied cause, if someone is chosen as his successor who will stick to the work of administration of the department or defence and leave the "brass cap" and the gold lace and saluting business to the military chiefs of Canada's army.

(Continued on page 5.)

GERMANS ON THE ANCRE TREATED TO A GENUINE SURPRISE BY BRITISH

Were Preparing for Breakfast When the British Swooped Down Upon Them--- Four Thousand Huns Taken Prisoners---Many Dead Left in Trenches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 13, via London, Nov. 14.—The Germans were apparently completely surprised by this morning's attack in the Valley of the Ancre. An evidence of this was found in the fact that the garrison of the trenches around Beaumont Hamel were preparing for their breakfast at the very moment when the British infantry stormed their position.

The British, after partially clearing the underground galleries and rounding up 700 prisoners, proceeded to eat their prisoners' breakfast, telling the captives they would be fed when they arrived within the British lines.

A total of nearly 4,000 prisoners has so far been sent to the cages, including a regimental commander who was captured in a dugout with a major, an adjutant and a number of other officers.

Many of Enemy Prisoners Were Silesians, Who Are Described as Poor Fighting Material

The majority of prisoners are Silesians, and, according to the British officers, very inferior fighting material. The German higher command depended apparently on the supposedly impregnable character of the old front line and its strongly fortified villages rather than on the stamina of the troops.

The British officers knew that the Germans withdrew their best men for other parts of the British front, where the new and shallower positions to which the defenders have been forced demand greater resisting power on the part of the infantry. The British losses were unusually light, owing to the exceptionally feeble character of the German machine gun fire at Beaumont Hamel and St. Pierre Dixon.

Many Dead German Soldiers Were Found Strewn About in Trenches Taken by British

Large numbers of German dead were found strewn in the wrecked trenches of the original main line. This line consisted of four parallel roads of trenches, the last being flush with the western face of Beaumont Hamel.

For some days past the sector attacked and the area behind have been subjected to successive bombardments, which rose to a record pitch yesterday and resulted in the demobilization of a large part of the defences.

The garrison accepted the morning's deluge of shells as part of the usual daily programme, and didn't fully realize their danger until the British infantry was seen approaching in the darkness.

Machine Guns and Hidden Snipers Compelled the Attacking Force to Withdraw

The British advance north of Beaumont Hamel was held upon a front about 1,000 yards west of Serre. The first detachment captured some German trenches and passed eastward toward the village.

Suddenly hidden machine guns and infantry snipers, scattered in great profusion in the craters and other shelters, began firing in the back of the attacking troops, and necessitated their withdrawal.

North of Serre the British also gained ground, but owing to the failure of an advance immediately south, the position is subjected to an enfilading fire from higher ground in the neighborhood of the village. A number of isolated pockets are being cleared of Germans in the intervening ground between Beaumont Hamel and Beaucourt-Sur-Ancre.

The British are firmly established on the western outskirts of the latter hamlet. Three hundred Germans, the only survivors of the bombardment, were captured in an extensive system of riverside caves.