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ONE CENT PER COPY

WORK OF CANADIANS IN FRANCE COMES IN FOR WARM PRAISE

Men From Ends of the Earth Took Part in Great Battle

The Greatest and Most Dramatic Struggle the British Have Yet Participated in Took Place on Sept. 15---Canadians Played a Very Important Part.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sept. 18 (via London, Sept. 19).—The most dramatic and picturesque battle of the British army in all its two years in France, was fought on Sept. 15th. Here is the story of how all kinds of men from the ends of the earth took part in the mighty conflict.

In the same dressing station this week the correspondent has seen Canadians, New Zealanders, English, Scotch, Irish, Newfoundlanders and Americans. These were some of the men of many countries who took part in the now historic battle, and with them there went into action those armored cars called "tanks," which are to the credit of a quiet officer of the Engineers. When the correspondent met this officer in London six months ago and asked him what job he was now on, he replied: "Sh, sh! don't tell." It was the "tanks" that completed the wonderful business of this battle.

Today when the correspondent called on a Canadian Brigadier, it was a "tank" called "The Cordon Rouge," looking like a prehistoric monster in a sling of modern armor, with engines inside, which took him across the field of shell craters, weaving its way with pythonic adaptability by all irregularities up to the door of the Brigadier's dugout.

The skipper of "The Cordon Rouge" alighted and with a phlegmatic drawl announced that he reported for further orders. The Brigadier with a laugh bade him not to start the brute down the stairs of the dugout, but to move it to one side and wait. So the "tank" ambled with the bulky leisure of a hippopotamus over some more shell craters to a place where it would be out of the way until it was needed.

It Was the Canadians' First Offensive

On a Mammoth Scale Since the War Began

Then when the correspondent went over the ground that the Canadians had taken up to the edge of the village of Courcellette (later they stormed the village), he met Canadians who came from Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. There were also men with the accents of Missouri and New England, and other who, on the soil of France, hailed one another in the French tongue of Quebec.

It was the Canadians' first offensive on any big scale. They had stood the shock of attack at the second battle of Ypres, at St. Eloi, Orrell Hill and Sanctuary Wood, and it had been their fortune up to the present to stand under blows rather than to give them. They wanted their chance on the Somme to make good, as they said, and they had it.

On this rainy day we saw battalions of them marching out from the trenches they had won, and other battalions marching in to relieve them after their sturdy trial.

The "Byng Boys" Made Good and Had

Many Stories to Tell of Their Exploits

Those fresh from the fight were plastered with mud, but triumphant. They had a hundred stories to tell while the rain dripped from their tarpaulins, of how the "Byng Boys" had made good. And the wounded, also drenched by the rain, eagerly joined in these stories.

The Canadians are known as the "Byng Boys" after the name of their corps commander, General Sir Julian Byng, and also by virtue of a popular song in London entitled "The Byng Boys are Here."

General Byng grasped the idea that the Canadians have initiative. Just there, as far as the correspondent could learn, is the essential of the universally admitted brilliant stroke which the Canadians dealt when it came their turn to play their part in the colossal plan of the Somme offensive. In other words, General Byng understood that, given a goal, the men of North America would go to it with all there was in them, ready to take a pinch-hit chance.

Canadians Gained Their First Objective in

An Uninterrupted Dash and Were on Time

The correspondent went over the ground today where they went to it, and saw where they stuck in trenches under shell fire which they had gained after their second charge, and which were not in the original plan. The night before the battle the staff officer in charge of that branch of the front

BRIDGE EN- QUIRY WILL BE THOROUGH

Quebec, Sept. 19.—The river is fast giving up the bodies of the victims of the Quebec bridge disaster one week ago. Up to 9 o'clock today six bodies had been recovered, three of which have been identified. On Sunday the body of Cyrille Bernier was recovered and yesterday morning that of A. Jourdanais, of Napierville, was found, and yesterday afternoon the body of Cleophas Cadorette, of Sillery, was found at New Liverpool.

This morning a river schooner arrived towing a body found floating, supposed to be that of Charles Sweeney, of Lachine. The two other victims recovered, one at Levis and one near Ste. Anne de Beaupre, are not yet identified.

With six bodies to hold an inquest upon, initial procedures of enquiry into the disaster were taken today by Coroner Jolicœur, who swore in a jury at Moisan's morgue, in this city, where most of the bodies recovered have been taken.

The widest scope will be given this inquest, and not only will Coroner Jolicœur go through the ordinary course, but researches will be directed to find the exact cause of the disaster.

GOES TO MONTREAL.

Lieut. Col. A. H. Powell, formerly of the office of the New Brunswick command at St. John's, has been appointed A. A. G. of No. 6 Military District, with headquarters at Montreal. It is probable that Lieut. Colonel J. L. McAvity will succeed him at St. Jean, with Major F. A. Good as staff officer. Major Hubert Steithem, who was staff officer last winter, is expected to go overseas.

showed the correspondent the Canadian objective.

No home run was expected from them, but only a sacrifice fly to aid the men on the bases. They gained their first objective in an uninterrupted dash, absolutely on time.

When the word was given they started for Courcellette, which they were ordered to take. Now, the village has been "less crumpled" than any yet captured. There were some battered rafters of roofs still in position; that is, Courcellette had been less hammered by preparatory shell fire to clean out its strong points, nests of machine guns and so forth.

Canadians Were So Busy "Digging In" That

They Had No Time to Send News of Success

Through the streets to their new objective, marked on their map, went these fighters of the New World, including men from Nova Scotia to Vancouver. They were determined to get there and make good, and they got there.

When no word came back for some time, the staff, sitting in the centre of the web of telephone and telegraph wires over which flashed the news of the progress of the great battle, began to wonder if the Canadians were in trouble.

But presently they got word that the charge had swept beyond the village and that the Canadians had been so busy digging in they had not had time to send news. It was explained that they thought it would be taken for granted that they had got there.

A Battalion of French Canadians Was

Among Those Known to Have Made Good

Among those who "made good," say those who are supposed to know the facts, was a battalion of French Canadians, the kind of men who see in times of peace working their farms in Quebec or bending over the benches of a factory in New England. "We had our luck with us, and we forced it," one of the Canadians said.

VON PAPEN AT THE FRONT.

BERLIN, Sept. 18, via London, Sept. 19.—Capt. Franz Von Papen, former military attache at Washington, is now in the centre of the fighting on the Somme front. He is the chief general staff officer of a division holding one of the most crucial sectors on this front, against which the entente Allies for weeks have been launching their heaviest attacks.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN THE WEST

Continuous Rain Has Fallen For Twenty-Four Hours---The Huns Now Belittle British Successes and Give all the Credit to French Troops.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—"Heavy and continuous rain has fallen during the last 24 hours," says today's official account of operations on the Franco-Belgian front. "The general situation is unchanged."

"In the neighborhood of Richebourg l'Avoue (northwest of LaBasse) we entered the enemy's trenches at three places, capturing prisoners and a machine gun and inflicting many casualties. Our casualties were very slight."

"Since last night's report five more of our aeroplanes have failed to return."

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE LATEST BRITISH

OFFENSIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The mass attack by the British along the Somme front on Friday was, according to advices reaching here, apparently carried out only by means of the concentration of the entire British forces. The Germans declare that there is hardly a fresh British division left. The Germans, nevertheless are not at all disposed to give way to any illusion that the British army has been completely weakened, although it is asserted in official quarters that the latest battle has served to convince them once again that Germany's chief opponent in the west is France.

HUNS CLAIM THEIR POLICY IS TO RETREAT

RATHER THAN HOLD UNIMPORTANT GROUND

On Sunday, while the Germans were making counter attacks and among other things regaining a portion of the lost village of Martinpuich, both the British and the French continued their efforts at various points along the line, particularly the British, between Thiepval and Comblès.

Those efforts, it is announced, were brought to a standstill. The French concentrated their efforts at Bouchavesnes, but were thrown back. The belief is held in Berlin that even if Germany's opponents have not been completely weakened, a continuance of the attack of the former intensity is an impossibility, because the Anglo-French offensive, especially that of last week, has cost them so heavy.

Reports from the front reiterate that, little as the German troops like to retreat, this policy is preferred, if thereby lives can be saved at the expense of comparatively unimportant territory.

HUNS MAKE A PRACTICE OF BELITTLING ANY

BRITISH SUCCESS, AND PRAISING THE FRENCH

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Daily Mail says this morning: "The German communique printed today is a perfect example of the methods recently adopted in German official reports. The method is to be silent as to British successes, or to represent the British attack as 'bloodily repulsed,' while the French are given credit for their successes and praised for their bravery. Thus, today's communique impudently asserts that 'The battle north of the Somme terminated favorably for us,' whereas, south of the Somme, where the French are attacking, it says that positions had to be abandoned."

"On Sunday, in the same style, it declared that north of the Somme all attacks were 'bloodily repulsed.'"

"On Thursday last it pretended that 'an attempt by a considerable English force to capture by means of an encircling movement our salient south of Thiepval, failed' Strong and bravely conducted infantry attacks failed with heavy losses."

BULGARS EVACUATING MONASTIR.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—An Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says that information received there indicates that the Bulgars are beginning the evacuation of Monastir. It is said that the Bulgarian archives are being hastily transported to Uskub.