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* The Weather. *
* Maritime: Fresh winds, most- *
* ly northwest to northeast, fair *
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ALL THE NEWS FOR ONE CENT

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

SERBIAN TROOPS CAPTURE MORE VILLAGES SOUTH OF MONASTIR

Bombardment of German Positions Was Terrific

German Prisoners Say That There Was Nothing to do But Surrender---British Seemed to Come From Nowhere And Took the Huns by Surprise.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—“During the night there was considerable enemy shelling of our battle front north and southeast of the Ancre,” says a statement from the War Office today. “Otherwise, nothing to report.”

German prisoners taken in the British advance on the Ancre tell of being subjected to a terrific bombardment, when suddenly, out of the gloom, they found English troops all around them and running on the top of the trenches, throwing bombs among them, telegraphs the special correspondent of the Times at headquarters in France.

“Some of them were wounded,” he says, “and the rest held up their hands. Others tell how the English had gone past the place where they were lurking, so they were left behind. Then other English came up from somewhere and there was nothing to do but surrender.”

“None of them seemed to be sorry to be prisoners, whether they were Wurtembergers, Rhinelanders or Prussian Guardsmen.

“Some had fought since the beginning of the war and had been in the first affairs in Belgium; others had been exempted until recently, but at last called to active service, because nobody is exempted now.

“Whatever they say, they seem war-weary now. One man said: ‘With us it is all peace talk. I am going to learn to love the English.’ He could not see the humor of the suggestion that it was a little late to begin.”

Von Hindenburg Appeals to Agriculturists To Give Up All Available Food Supplies

BERLIN, Nov. 15, via London, Nov. 16.—The afternoon newspapers today print a lengthy appeal by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to Baron Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor, for an active propaganda among agriculturists to induce not only a greater production of fats, but also a greater willingness to voluntarily give up all available food supplies for the benefit of industrial workers, particularly in ammunition making centres. The appeal declares that it does not appear to be sufficiently apparent in some circles that it is a question of life and death for the German people and Empire, and that it is impossible to keep workers on an efficient basis unless they have a justly apportioned and sufficient amount of fats.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg says he is informed from the coal mine sections and other industrial quarters, that this is not only the case, but that the quantities of fats in some other sections are decidedly too low.

Runciman's Speech Outlining Government's Food Policy Meets With Hearty Approval

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The speech of Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in Parliament yesterday, outlining the Government's proposal for dealing with the food problem, was welcomed in all parts of the house. Sir Edward Carson, on behalf of the Opposition, and George J. Wardle, for the Laborites, agreed that the House was ready to grant the power asked without the formality of a bill.

The debate on the resolution of William Hewins, Unionist member from Hereford, declaring that it was the duty of the Government to adopt further methods of organization to increase and conserve the national food supply, was not concluded when the House adjourned. It is understood that Premier Asquith will make a statement next week in regard to the appointment of a food controller.

BULGARS HAVE FALLEN BACK.

SOFIA, via London, Nov. 16.—The retreat of the German-Bulgarian forces in the Cerna bend under the assaults of the Serbians, is admitted in the official statement by the War Office today. According to the statement the Bulgarians have fallen back four to six miles west of Iven, the last town west of the Cerna reported captured by the Serbians.

THE POPE SENDS A PROTEST.

ROME, via Paris, Nov. 16.—Pope Benedict has sent a strong protest to Austria in connection with the aerial bombardment of Padua.

Sentence in C. T. A. Case is Suspended

Counsel for Prosecution Asked For Delay--Magistrate Refused.

In the police court this morning two sentences of thirty days in jail were imposed for second offences against the Canada Temperance Act. In one case the sentence was suspended by Police Magistrate Limerick. Mr. R. B. Hanson, counsel for the prosecution, objected. His Honor pointed out that counsel had no right to make any remarks. Mr. Hanson admitted that, and upon asking for permission to speak, was allowed to do so.

He asked that the case remain open a few days in order to permit him to consult the Police Commission. The magistrate said he would not, and that the matter of suspending a sentence was one in which the Police Commission would have no interest, as it rested entirely with himself.

Mr. Hanson then asked if any guarantee had been given this Honor in this case that there would be no further violations. His Honor replied that as a magistrate he could enter into no such agreement as that suggested. He stated further that he had suspended sentence on account of representations made to him by persons living outside Fredericton. He handed the letters in which these representations were made to Mr. Hanson to read.

European Supper.

The Senior Mission Band of the Brunswick Street Baptist Church will hold a European supper and sale of fancy and useful articles in the vestry of the church on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 6th.

GERMAN MILITARY CRITICS ADMIT BRITISH GAINS

Claim That Huns Reckoned on Developments Such as That at Ancre When They Withdrew Troops for the Roumanian Front--General Strategic Position Not Affected.

BERLIN, Nov. 16 (via London).—Several military critics, discussing the British gains on the Ancre in the newspapers, recognize that they resulted in part at least in a betterment of the tactical position for which the British are striving.

Major Von Schreibeshof, writing in the Mittag Zeitung, says that the most supreme command undoubtedly reckoned upon such developments when it decided to concentrate its efforts in the Roumanian theatre and leave in the west forces only absolutely necessary to maintain a defensive.

Major Moraht, in the Tagesblatt, finds in the events the text for a homily on the necessity of bending every effort to stimulate the production of munitions. He says the general strategic situation in the west is not decisively affected, but the possibility that the British may succeed in breaking a breach to the northward is not without importance.

Sir Sam's Farewell To Militia Staff

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Lieut. General Sir Sam Hughes sent the keys of his office to Sir Robt. Borden, Prime Minister, yesterday. Before doing so he addressed assembled members of the military department staff and praised them for their efficiency during the time of stress and for their splendid work since the war began.

“The reason of my retirement does not concern this occasion,” he said. “Suffice it to say that interference with and conditions imposed upon the administration seemed to me a reflection not only on myself, but on my officers, and I therefore deliberately forced the issue.”

Two Killed in Auto Accident

Thamesville, Ont., Nov. 16.—Two persons were killed and two fatally hurt as the result of an auto accident at the Grand Trunk crossing here last night.

CASUALTY LIST

Infantry.

Seriously ill—P. J. Pender, St. John.

Mounted Rifles.

Previously reported missing, now unofficially prisoner of war—Acting Sergeant J. L. Annett, Campbellton, N. B.

Services.

Seriously ill—E. P. Eveleigh, Sussex, N. B.

BRITISH VICTORY AT ANCRE ONE OF THE MOST SWEEPING IN MONTHS

Ground Won is Being Consolidated and Preparations Made For Still Greater Efforts---German Counter Attacks On French Lines a Dead Failure.

(Arthur S. Draper in New York Tribune.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The first phase of the battle of the Ancre is ended. Following the mighty blow by which one of the most sweeping victories in four months was attained, the British troops are consolidating their new posts and preparing for still greater efforts to come.

They made slight advances north and south of the Ancre today. Meanwhile the Germans counter attacks that had been expected on the Ancre were delivered instead against the French lines both north and south of the Somme today.

This fact leads to the conclusion that the Germans believed Foch's troops were less able to withstand a heavy assault at the present moment than the triumphant British.

Enemy Assaults Were Beaten Back by The Accurate Fire of the French Guns

The German infantry were sent against the French lines in two great sections. One beat against the defences in the region of Ablaincourt and Pressoire. These attacks were delivered after three days of incessant bombardment, and lasted the entire morning and afternoon. The sole success obtained by the attackers was the capture of a few houses in the eastern part of the village of Pressoire.

The Germans made extensive use of flaming liquors and tear-producing shells, but assault after assault was driven back by the accurate fire of the French guns, and at the point of the bayonet when the attackers penetrated as far as the French trenches. The French official statement describes the losses of the Germans in these assaults as terrific.

German Attempt to Divert British From The Big Drive at Ancre Proved a Failure

The other attack was aimed at the French positions on the seven mile front from the region of Les Boeufs to a point south of Bouchavesnes. At the price of heavy casualties the Germans succeeded in winning a foothold in the advanced French trenches in the northern and western outskirts of St. Pierre Vaast wood. Everywhere else the attacking forces were hurled back with greatly reduced numbers.

As an attempt to inflict a telling defeat of the French and so divert the attention of the British from their Ancre drive, the German counter blow against Foch's lines may be said to have failed completely in its principal object.

MORE FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The French last night recaptured the portion of the village of Pressoire, on the Somme front, which the Germans occupied yesterday, the War Office announces.

French and Russian troops on the Monastir front are now within four miles of Monastir, it was announced officially. The War Office says pursuit of the defeated Bulgarians continues.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE SERBIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The capture by the Serbians of the villages of Tepavtsi and Gniles, southeast of Monastir, is reported in a Reuter despatch from Saloniki. It says the Serbians, in co-operation with the French, captured all the positions south of Tepavtsi after fierce fighting. German troops which were defending the positions sustained considerable losses, the survivors being captured or taking to flight. The prisoners already counted, the correspondent says, are 500 soldiers, 2 officers and 5 cadets.

THE CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—Canadian casualties to date show that 9,477 have been killed in action, 477 died of wounds and 3,277 are missing. There have been over 60,000 casualties reported.