
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: Fresh to strong
northwesterly to northerly
winds: Local snow flurries,
but generally fair and quite
cold.

VOL. XXIII., No. 275

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

British Troops Captured Ten Villages in Two Days

They Also Overran Forty Square Miles of New Territory---Cambrai is Now Worthless as an Enemy Base---Fierce Struggle Around Fontaine.

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The correspondent of Reuter's at British Army Headquarters in France, reviewing the battle, points out the fact that Tuesday's advance was greater than the base. This necessitated widening the latter by bombing the various Hindenburg lines. This was entrusted to the Ulstermen, who forced their way three miles northward against continuous opposition. Altogether the British in two days overran forty square miles of new territory and captured ten villages.

The Scheldt canal, sixty feet wide, was a great obstacle behind the Hindenburg line, yet we overleapt it and are now two miles from Cambrai. A half-built line of trenches intervenes, and here the Germans have massed many guns.

But it seems immaterial whether or not we attack, because Cambrai as it is now is worthless as an enemy base since its communications are commanded by our fire.

By early Friday afternoon we had penetrated well into Middle wood and with continual hand to hand fighting in the wood, in which the tanks rendered noble assistance, we continued to push through, until by evening some of our men had gone clear through it. Whether the whole wood rests in our hands cannot be ascertained. The wood is not only protected by formidably fortified and well camouflaged trenches, but is full of machine guns and strong points.

THE VILLAGE OF FONTAINE IS ABSOLUTELY COMMANDED ON BOTH SIDES BY THE BRITISH

We have again broken through further along the Hindenburg line west of Moeuvres, again enlarging the base of our wedge into the German defences to the northward. In the village of Moeuvres, where we were on the southern edge of the place on Friday, street fighting of great ferocity has been in progress, the enemy continually bringing up new waves of men, only to be thrown back every time.

Even fiercer at times was the struggle around Fontaine, which hapless village is now in flames. After we evacuated it the previous day, the Germans pushed in, manned the houses, mounting machine guns and firing from windows. Fontaine is absolutely commanded on both flanks since our posts encircle it on three sides.

GERMANS FALLING BACK STEP BY STEP, BUT ARE FIGHTING WITH THE FURY OF DESPAIR

British Army Headquarters in France, Sunday, Nov. 25.—This morning found the line of battle of the weary but determined British troops stretched in a semi-circle about Bourslon Wood and village at the northwestern edge of the forest.

All day yesterday the opposing forces struggled bitterly across for possession of the little village from which the British were forced on Friday after gaining a footing in the rush which took them through Bourslon wood. Nightfall still found waves of infantry surging back and forward through the streets. Gradually the Germans fell back, the British pressing forward with grim persistence, which the enemy could not withstand, and the hamlet was finally cleared of most of the enemy.

THE CAPTURE OF BOURSILON WOOD ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT GAINS IN THE BIG DRIVE

In the capture of Bourslon wood and the village the British have acquired possession of one of the most important points they have secured since the great drive began last Tuesday.

This high ground controls a wide sweep of territory and its occupation holds out the possibility that Germans will eventually be forced to withdraw their lines to the northwest.

Th Bourslon region also overlooks Cambrai, but this city might be a hard nut to crack, because the central part is walled and many suburbs radiate from it, forming natural barriers against an advance. Cambrai may possibly become a sort of No Man's Land dominated by the big guns of both sides.

The fighting over the wooded slopes of this elevation has been among the most spectacular of the war, for the occupation of the forest was due largely to the work of tanks and airmen, who paved the way for the on-rushing infantry. A number of iron monitors led the advance on Friday with British planes circling over the enemy at a height of from 30 to 50 feet.

BRITISH AIRMEN, FLYING LOW, CHARGED ON THE ENEMY INFANTRY WITH MACHINE GUNS

It was hard fighting, but the advance was continued successfully until the northeast corner of the wood was attacked, and the tanks were held up by a strong force of the enemy.

British airmen, who had been fighting close to the ground, deliberately charged down on the enemy infantry with their machine guns, pumping a steady stream of bullets into the German ranks. The battle was short and decisive. The airplanes wheeled and re-wheeled over the heads of the Germans, and maintained such an intensive fire that the defenders were com-

pelled to retire from the position after suffering considerable losses.

The tanks pushed on, the conquest of the wood being completed and an entering wedge driven into the village.

Almost immediately the Germans delivered a heavy counter attack on the troops who had penetrated the hamlet, and after a stiff battle forced them to withdraw again to the edge of the wood. Saturday morning the British renewed the attack on the village.

British in Their Glory.

It was a battle in which the British troops gloried, for it took them back to the days of other wars, when men

GEN. CURRIE WAS HONORED

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

Paris, Nov. 24 (via Reuter's Ottawa agency)—Lt. General Sir Arthur Currie, commanding the Canadian corps in France, was privately dined here today by the commission which recently visited the United States. Premier Clemenceau instructed General Vidallun to send General Currie the Croix de Guerre in the name of France.

The Canadian commander was the recipient of many congratulations. M. Panou, within the course of a congratulatory speech, recalled that the great British effort in Flanders was assisted by Canadian troops.

General Currie thanked M. Panou and expressed his own and the Canadian army's determination to continue their efforts for the triumph of liberty alongside the French army on French soil.

"CHIVALRY OF THE ARMY."

London, Nov. 25. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"The chivalry of the army" was the title bestowed upon the British air forces by Premier Lloyd George in a tribute he paid to them in a recent speech in the House of Commons. The Premier was moving a vote of thanks to the British armies and navy. Of the aviation service he said:

"The heavens are their battlefields, they are the cavalry of the clouds. High above the squalor and the mud, so high in the firmament that they are not visible from the earth, they fight out the eternal issues of right and wrong. Their struggles there by day and night are like a Miltonic conflict between the winged hosts of light and darkness.

"They fight the foe high up and they fight him low down, they skim like swallows along the ground, attacking armed men in their trenches. They scatter infantry on the march and destroy convoys. Every flight is a romance, every record is an epic.

UNIONIST RALLY AT THEIR ROOMS ON SATURDAY

Campaign Beginning to Liven Up—Opposition are Organ- izing Women Voters of Fredericton.

The rally in the Unionist Committee rooms Saturday night was well attended and much enthusiasm for the cause of the Union government was displayed. Dr. B. C. Foster occupied the chair. The speakers were Col. H. F. McLeod, the candidate, Mr. W. S. Tompkins and Mr. Charles FitzRandolph, who recently returned after serving about two years in France with a western battalion in the rank of Lieutenant. Col. McLeod outlined the steps by which Union government was formed and the necessity for such a government to have control in Canada during the present crisis. Mr. FitzRandolph gave the audience some of his own personal experiences and strongly advocated the Military Service Act.

Tonight a meeting is to be held at McAdam in the interests of Union government. The organization of the Unionist ladies in Fredericton was completed Saturday.

Opposition Activity.

The opposition to the Union government is continuing its committee work. Arrangements have been completed for the opening of a ladies' committee room in the same building as the Opposition Committee rooms, Regent street. The organization of ladies' committees will be taken up.

They are the knights of the war, without fear and without reproach. They recall the old legends of chivalry, not merely by the power of the individual exploits, but by the nobility of their spirit, and among the multitude of heroes we must continuously thank the chivalry of the army."

Perfection is all right as a theory, but perfect purity is seldom found outside of the baking powder advertisement.

When a minister has a praying congregation behind him he doesn't have to worry about his back salary.

ANGLO BRITISH TROOPS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Infantry and Supply Trains Now in the Battle Zone--Artillery Activity in the Verdun Region--British Aerial Work.

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, No. 25.—Solid ranks of Franco-British infantry with artillery and supply trains were seen by the correspondent today within the zone of battle on the Italian northern line. They had been on an eight day march.

FIGHTING NEAR VERDUN.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Violent artillery activity is continuing in the Verdun region, east of the Meuse, where the French are organizing the ground they captured yesterday to the north of Hill 344, says the War Office announcement.

REPORT ON AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, No. 25.—The following report on aerial operations was issued tonight: "The weather was bad Saturday, but several aerial reconnaissances were carried out. In the battle area bombs were dropped on the enemy and machine gun fire was opened against his troops. In the afternoon the violence of the gale made it almost impossible for machines to leave the ground. One of our airplanes has not returned."

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, in London, Nov. 25.—An official statement today on the campaign says: "Liveller fusillades occurred in the direction of Jacobstadt, where a strong fire was opened by the Germans. On the western, southwestern and Roumanian fronts there were fusillades and scouting reconnaissances. In the Baltic the situation is unchanged."

struggled out in the open. The trying period of fighting behind sandbag parapets was temporarily past, and they were at close grips with the enemy, where they could employ the bayonet, which they knew so well how to use.

The Germans had rushed up reinforcements, which they had obtained by raking every available point of their line.

During the morning the enemy advanced in strength from the north and pushed themselves to the edge of the wood. A sanguinary struggle followed and the British, unable to withstand the fury of the German attack without too great a loss of life, withdrew to a slight extent and the Germans gained a footing in the northern edge of the forest. But the British were not to let the matter rest, and they surged forward again.

This time dismounted cavalrymen advanced with the infantry, and between them they drove the enemy

back and re-established themselves on the old line.

Little by little the Germans were forced to give ground about Bourslon village, until the British infantry attained the blood-stained streets of the hamlet once more.

A Grim Tragedy.

No more grim tragedy has been enacted since the war began than was staged among the ruins of Bourslon village last night. Its finish found the shattered German forces outside the village boundary, but still full of determination. Several times they reformed and swept forward, but each time were hurled back with heavy losses.

The village of Fontaine Notre Dame, between Bourslon wood and Cambrai, was still in German hands today. This shattered hamlet, however, was giving the British no reason for worry, and at the latest reports they were ignor-

CANADIANS TOOK PART IN BIG DRIVE AGAINST THE HINDENBURG LINE

A Squadron of the Fort Garry Horse Covered Itself With Glory---Swooped Down on Enemy Guns and Put Them Out of Business.

(By W. A. Willison, Canadian Press Correspondent.)

Canadian Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 26.—Canada was splendidly represented in the great British advance of November 20, which broke the Hindenburg line and drove the enemy back on Cambrai. For the first time since the German retreat from Bapaume last spring, the Canadian cavalry went really into action with their horses.

Operating from the right centre, opposite the village of Masnieres, the cavalry behind the line waited at dawn for the signal which would send them forward after the tanks and infantry had opened a way. The anxiously awaited signal came, and the "Hell-for-Leather" Fort Garrys galloped to the attack.

But Masnieres was not clear. The bridge over the river in front of the village had collapsed under the weight of a British tank, and the approach to it was swept by enemy rifle and machine gun fire. For an hour and a half the Fort Garrys waited under enemy fire. Another bridge took them across the river, but they were confronted with the Lescaut canal on the other side. Finally, under a concentrated enemy machine gun fire, the troopers, working side by side with splendid infantry, bridged the gap. In single file the dismounted men and their horses got across the canal. At 3.30 p.m. they penetrated the enemy's country through wire cut by the British troops, and galloped on "into the blue."

EXPLOIT OF THE CANADIAN CAVALRY IS EQUAL TO ANYTHING IN THE HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE

What follows equals anything in cavalry exploits in the history of the empire. A single squadron found itself all alone. Racing forward, with the enemy to the right and left of them, the Fort Garrys galloped in sections over the crest of a hill concealing the enemy's guns. Charging down the slope, they found themselves facing a hostile battery of four "77" light German field guns. Charging straight for the battery, sabreing everything as they came, the officers and men raced to the guns.

They advanced so quickly that the enemy had no time to man two of the guns. One other was cut off and put out of action. The gunners attempted to blow up the fourth and pieces of the gun hit some of our men as they went on. With sword the cavalry wiped out that battery.

CANADIAN TROOPERS WHO WERE CUT OFF FOUGHT THEIR WAY BACK TO SAFETY ON FOOT

Unchecked, our horses went on until dusk found them two miles inside the enemy's territory, commanded by a lieutenant. A defensive position was essential. With sword the horsemen fought their way through to a sunken road. They were dismounted. Two were sent back to report their position. They had their horses shot under them, but struggled back to our lines. Darkness was falling and the gallant band was isolated. Stamping their horses, to divert the enemy's machine gun fire, what was left of the squadron prepared to return.

They fought their way back on foot with their short Lee-Enfields, bayoneting their path. Their retirement was a succession of hand to hand struggles. Four times the little party met enemy parties and dispersed them with the bayonet.

For two hours the spent and weary men fought their way back to Masnieres, through the enemy infantry in the town to the wrecked bridge, and crossed to safety, wading waist deep in the water.

FORTY-THREE MEMBERS OF THE SQUADRON CAME THROUGH THE FRAY UNWOUNDED

Forty-three of the men came through unwounded; but they brought their wounded back and over a dozen prisoners. One of their lieutenants, wounded in the throat, led his section back to safety, and then refused to give up his prisoners until he had a proper receipt for them.

In addition to the putting out of action of a battery, the killing of a large number of boches in the fighting, three main lines of enemy telephone communications had been cut and invaluable information had been secured of the enemy's positions.

These are the bald facts of a great story. It is impossible to over-estimate the great service of this single squadron in disorganizing the enemy and smashing his communications.

ing it and continuing to push ahead on the northwest side.

Airmen's Close Call.

The nature of the fighting can be seen from the experience of a British air pilot, whose machine was literally shot to pieces by rifle and machine gun fire, and who finally crashed down behind his own lines with ten bullet holes through his clothing although he himself was unhurt.

Another young airman yesterday presented himself at headquarters at-

ter having been shot down for the third time within two days. He was delighted over his experience, and immediately applied for another machine so that he might go out again.

One aviator attacked a column of German infantry marching in close formation and hurled two high-power bombs directly among them.

The troops scattered and as the airman whirled away he saw two heaps of dead and large holes which bombs had torn in the soil.