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The Toronto World

BRITISH CAPTURE BEAUCOURT

Serbian Gain Advantage in Another Balkan Battle

BRITISH KEEP UP DRIVE
FOE YIELDS BEAUCOURT

Powerful Advance Gains Already More Than Five Thousand Prisoners—General Haig's Troops Also Extend Line East of Butte de Warlencourt.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The British have captured Beaucourt on the Somme front as a result of the continuation of their powerful drive begun yesterday. The prisoners taken by the British number more than 5000 up to the present, according to the official bulletin, issued tonight. The text reads: "The village of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre is in our hands. The prisoners reported to date number considerably over 5000, and more are coming in."

Today a local advance was made east of Butte de Warlencourt, practically all our objectives were gained. Some eighty prisoners were taken in this area."

BRITISH TAKE GROUND
AFTER BITTER FIGHT

Astonishing Progress Made After Intense Bombardment Penetrates Front for 1000 Yards.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The British attack now in progress in the Ancre region was preceded by four days of intense bombardment and began in a dense fog, says La Liberté's correspondent at the front. The British, he says, did not at first fire a shot, and were not perceived until they were upon the Germans. Rising from a creeping attitude when a few yards from the German trenches, they charged with loud hurrahs. A French officer who was present said that he observed with astonishment the progress the British troops had made. Every man, says the correspondent, seemed to have a separate mission, and when he fell another went after the same objective. At the village of St. Pierre Division, where the fighting was exceptionally bitter, the British delivered ten assaults, and a whole German battalion, according to the writer, with the major commanding, laid down their arms. According to this correspondent the average depth of front penetrated by the British is from 1000 to 1200 yards.

Canadians' Courage Wins D.S.O.

Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, Nov. 14.—The following officers have been awarded the D. S. O. for gallantry in action: Major Howard Lionel Bodwell, of the Pioneers, with a small party built a roadway under a heavy fire, displaying great courage and initiative. He has on previous occasions accomplished very fine work. Capt. Chas. Edgar Bredin led his company in attack and captured a strong enemy position under heavy artillery, rifle and machine gun fire. Later, he took over companies along the whole line and consolidated a position with great skill and determination. Major Charles Edward Fairweather, with his company, dug a trench 300 yards long in front of the front line, under intense fire, thereby rendering the support necessary to ensure safety of the ground gained by flanking the battalion. He displayed the greatest courage and initiative. Lt.-Col. Elibert Brown Hardy of the Medics, controlled the removal of the sick and wounded, and by energy and bravery kept up the courage of the stretcher-bearers when they were much exhausted. Capt. John Burton Harrison led his company with great dash in attack, and when he lost touch with the battalion commander, assumed command of all the troops around him, consolidated his position and organized a defence, all under heavy fire. Capt. Lionel Delisle Keton, M.C., made a valuable reconnaissance and later organized a bombing party, capturing many prisoners with splendid courage and skill, and greatly assisting the advance. Col. Harry Neville Jacques, of the medics, supervised the clearing of the front and controlled the work of advanced and main dressing stations with great courage. Major George Walker McLeod went forward into the fight, selecting ground to be consolidated and, though severely wounded, made his way back under heavy shell fire and rendered a complete report on the situation. He has always set a fine example of coolness and courage. Harold French McDonald carried out a dangerous reconnaissance under heavy shell fire after a splinter of shell had blown off his arm. He reported the result of his reconnaissance before allowing the stretcher-bearers to remove him. Arnold E. McElligott took complete command of the front line of three companies and with great skill and (Continued on Page 2, Column 1).

WAR SUMMARY
THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

BEAUCOURT-SUR-ANCRE was captured by the British, in their advance yesterday in northern France, according to the bulletin from Sir Douglas Haig, issued in London last night. A number of prisoners had reached considerably more than 5000, a gain of over 1700 in 24 hours. More are steadily coming into the cages. The powerful offensive is being continued. The British also made a local advance east of the Butte de Warlencourt. Practically all the British objectives were gained in this area and eighty prisoners were taken. Silesian troops, according to press correspondents, opposed the British in this Beaucourt salient, which is being reduced, and they are of inferior fighting value to the other Germans. The British attacked the foe after four days' bombardment and fierce combats were fought for possession of the villages. The disorganization of the German command is shown from its inability to organize counter-attacks after 36 hours. The present engagement is the most serious yet for the Huns. They have been forced to stand dreadful punishment for months without being able effectively to retaliate; they

BRITISH AIRMEN DROP
TRIBUTES TO BOELKE

Wreath and Two Letters Attest Admiration for Gallant Adversary. Berlin, Nov. 14, via Sayville.—A wreath and two letters from the Royal British Flying Corps have been handed to the parents of Capt. Boelke, the noted air fighter, who was killed recently at the front in France, says the Overseas News Agency, which describes the sending of these testimonials as follows: "A British airman dropped a package behind our lines with two letters. One of the letters bore the inscription: 'In memory of Capt. Boelke, our brave and chivalrous adversary.—The Royal British Flying Corps.' The other letter runs: 'To the officers of the German Flying Corps on this front: We hope that you will find this wreath and letters as worthy as it comes so late. The weather prevented us from sending it earlier. We mourn with Capt. Boelke's parents and his friends. We all recognize his bravery. Kind regards to Capt. Egan and Lieut. Long of the Moran squadron.—(Signed) J. Sergeant Green, lieutenant.'"

BLACKLIST TO
BE CONTINUED
SAYS BRITAIN

U. S. Plainly Told It Has Failed to Suppress Hun Plottings. Washington, Nov. 14.—The British reply to the latest American note protesting against the trade blacklist, made public tonight by the state department, denies that rights of neutral traders under international law have been ruthlessly canceled, defines the blacklist measure as a municipal regulation which the British Government and British citizens and contends that it is designed to shorten the war. The note was submitted by Viscount Grey, the British foreign minister, and was addressed to and transmitted by Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador at London. A part which attracted much official notice dealt with the subject of peace, based on the theory that one American contention had been that there exists no military necessity for the blacklist, that it is unnecessary for the allies to prejudice neutral commerce and that nothing which happens in neutral countries can influence the result of the great conflict. "If that really were the position," says the note, "it is possible that the measures taken by his majesty's government would be different."

END OF WAR REMOTE
Britain is Determined to Shorten Struggle by Every Just Means.

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LABOR SECESSIONISTS
Serious Split is Outcome of Recent Vote on Description.

London, Nov. 14.—A Reuter despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says that the attempt of the militant section of the labor party to overthrow Premier Hughes has caused a serious split in the party, and, as a consequence, the premier has been obliged to reconstruct the ministry from his remaining followers, so that he can carry on the government with the assistance of the Liberals until a general election is held. The new ministry includes Mr. Hughes as premier and attorney-general; G. F. Pearce, minister of national defence; J. A. Jensen, minister of marine, and Mr. Eoynton as treasurer. The labor secessionists include 19 senators and 24 members of the house of representatives. Among these are Mr. O'Malley and H. Mahon, who resigned from the Hughes ministry and formed a new labor party, with Charles McDonald, speaker of the house of representatives as acting leader. There are three parties now in the house of representatives, the despatch adds, none of them able to govern alone. Labor difficulties are increasing, 30,000 men being idle as a result of the coal strike and 100 steamers have been laid up. The wool sales have been suspended owing to the impossibility of getting freight.

MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS.
NEXT BRITISH MAIL.

A fur-lined coat is stylish from season to season, and the first coat is more than the price for a well-tailored heavy winter coat that will begin to show wear the first season, and probably be out of style the second season. Dineen's are specialists in men's fur and fur-lined coats. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance.

HUGHES SAYS INTRIGUE
BROUGHT ABOUT CRISIS

"Petty Ambitions and Intrigues" Charged in Letter Containing Resignation—Two Members of Cabinet Termed "Usually Antagonistic"—Hughes Wanted Sir Max Aitken Appointed to Overseas Post in Place of Perley.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 14.—The correspondence which passed between Sir Robert Borden and General Sir Sam Hughes from October 18 to November 11 was made public today at the request of the latter. It shows that the points of difference which finally caused the break between the prime minister and his minister of militia were the establishment of the portfolio of Sir George Perley as overseas minister. General Hughes was anxious to have Sir Max Aitken appointed and objected strongly to Sir George Perley. The correspondence began on October 18 and grew more strained as it proceeded, until finally on Nov. 11 General Hughes wrote a letter which prompted the premier to call for his resignation. In his letter to Premier Borden, his two private secretaries, Miss McAdam and Miss Crossigan, will remain in the militia department in the engineering branch. Gen. Hughes will devote some time to his private business and set his affairs in order. They have been much neglected since war began. His interests are extensive. It is understood that his successor will be appointed at once, but only Sir Robert Borden knows who he will be. He may be either Hon. A. E. Kemp or Colonel Hugh Clark, as it is presumed that an Ontario man will get the appointment.

SERBIANS MAKE GAINS
IN ANOTHER STRUGGLE

Begin Fresh Engagement on Cerna Reka—Foe Offers Stubborn Resistance. Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, Nov. 14.—Reports of advantages have already been won by the Serbians in a fresh battle on Cerna Reka with Bulgarians and Germans, including the capture of important positions near Tepoval. The battle has not been concluded, but no Serbs have taken 1000 prisoners, says the cable. The Serbian effort to annihilate the enemy's communication on the Cerna Reka, is still in progress. On Monday we fought engagements with the Bulgarians on the Cerna Reka. The Serbs are not yet concluded. Certain stubborn resistance on the part of the Bulgarians in certain trenches are reported. At the close of the day we were in definite possession of important enemy positions near Tepoval. Apart from enormous losses on the enemy in killed and wounded, we have taken 1000 prisoners, including German and Italian battalion commander and many officers. The body of the details are not available. German Steamer Fired By Norwegian Torpedoes. Copenhagen, Denmark. The Morgenbladet says that a German steamer, which stopped when passing Stava, was fired upon by a Norwegian torpedo boat. The Norwegian boat fired the rigging, the newspapers boarded the steamer and her wireless. Since the war foreign ships have been permitted to carry wireless telegrams when in Norwegian waters. Fate of Szentonia's Crew Is Still in Grave Doubt. St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 14.—The sinking of the British steamer Szentonia was reported in a despatch received here by Bowring Bros., owners of her cargo. It was learned today, however, that the fate of the crew was still in doubt. The Szentonia carried a cargo of props, which were loaded at St. John's, Nfld., for Cardiff, Wales. She registered 2,287 tons.

KEMP OR CLARK LIKELY
TO SUCCEED GEN. HUGHES

Sir Sam to Step Out Today and Devote Full Time to His Extensive Interests. Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 14.—Gen. Sir Sam Hughes will bid good-bye to the officers of the militia department tomorrow and will hand over the keys of office to F. B. McCurdy, M.P., the under-secretary for military affairs. Today all his private property was removed. His two private secretaries, Miss McAdam and Miss Crossigan, will remain in the militia department in the engineering branch. Gen. Hughes will devote some time to his private business and set his affairs in order. They have been much neglected since war began. His interests are extensive. It is understood that his successor will be appointed at once, but only Sir Robert Borden knows who he will be. He may be either Hon. A. E. Kemp or Colonel Hugh Clark, as it is presumed that an Ontario man will get the appointment.

BELGIANS SEIZURE
STIRS WASHINGTON

Germany Will Be Asked to Explain Wholesale Deportations. Washington, Nov. 14.—Deportation of Belgian civilians into Germany for forced labor has reached such serious proportions that American Charge Grew at Berlin has been directed by the state department to take the matter up personally with Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg. The charge was requested to say that such deportations could not but have a most unfortunate effect on neutral opinion, particularly in the United States, which has the welfare of the Belgian civilian population very much at heart. The deportations are viewed here not only as a violation of international law, but in a degree as a violation of Germany's assurances to Ambassador Gerard last June, which, the relating to the 20,000 French women and girls deported from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, are felt to be applicable to the Belgian situation. Reports from Rome that the United States has joined or will join the Vatican, Spain or the Netherlands in a joint protest are declared untrue. In this question, as in the many others that have arisen during the war, the United States will act independently. The deportations are regarded by some officials here as an attempt to release German workers for the firing line by replacing them with Belgians.

SERBIAN VICTORY
TO BE CONTINUED

Monastir Offensive Will Go on in Spite of Cold Weather. Athens, Nov. 12, via London, Nov. 14.—Further details of the Serbian victory in the Cerna River region last week have been given the Associated Press by King Peter of Serbia. Chukce Height, on the western slope of Seltza mountain, which was captured Friday, dominates the Cerna Valley, and the road to Monastir and Prilep. The victory also puts the Serbs in touch with the French at Baldental, and apparently renders a combined advance on Negotin on the east bank of the Cerna and Tebalut, on the slopes of Seltza, the inevitable next movement, comparatively easy. The Germans and Bulgarians were strongly fortified on Chukce, as it was the last height before the plain extending to Monastir. Opposite Negotin, on the west bank of the Cerna, an extensive marsh forms the only remaining obstacle to an attempt at the encirclement of Kenal, where the Germans and Bulgarians are still in force, and to an advance on Monastir. More than 1500 Germans and Bulgarians were made prisoner, among them 30 officers, and eight mortars, 15 machine guns and several mountain guns.

STEAMER CORINTH SUNK

London, Nov. 14.—The British steamer Corinth has been sunk by a German submarine, says Lloyd's Shipping Agency. This agency states that the British steamer Bernicia is believed to have been sunk. The Corinth was of 3,660 tons, and the Bernicia registered 3,155 tons.