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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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MILITARY HONORS TO 'OUR BOBS'

British Press Bureau Gives Touching Account of the Funeral Service at British Army Headquarters

FLOWERS O' FOREST AND THE LAST POST

Played as Cortège Moved Along—General Officers as Pall Bearers—Many Notables in the Procession

London, Nov. 18.—The Official Press Bureau gives a touching account of the funeral services of Earl Roberts at the headquarters of the British Army in France.

The route of the cortège from the house where he died, to the Mairie where the funeral service was held, says the statement, was lined with British and French troops.

The coffin was borne in a gun carriage and the guards of honour were Indian, British troops.

To the wail of "Flowers O' the Forest" from the Pipers, the cortège moved slowly through a double rank of soldiers with arms reversed. The general officers acted as pall-bearers and those following the caskets included representatives of the family of Lord Roberts and of King Albert and President Poincaré, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur of Connaught and General French.

The simple funeral service was conducted by Chaplain Anderson of the British forces.

At the conclusion of the service British bugles rang out "The Last Post."

As the coffin was moved to a motor ambulance for conveyance to Boulogne, the French trumeters across the square blew a fanfare and the guns of Earl Roberts' old regiment roared out a last farewell.

Late Earl Roberts Will Be Laid To Rest In St. Paul's Cathedral

Folkestone, Nov. 18.—The body of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, on its arrival here last night from Boulogne was received by a large contingent of officers from the Shorncliffe camp. The Mayor of Folkestone and other officials were in waiting.

A room at the railway station had been converted into a mortuary chamber and the coffin borne there by non-com. Army officers. It was laden with a number of wreaths.

In the procession from the boat to the railway station marched a delegation of British, French and Indian officers as a guard of honour.

Buried at St. Paul's. London, Nov. 17.—In deference to the public wishes, the body of Lord Roberts will be buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. The funeral will be of an elaborate military character.

SENSATIONAL CASE ON THE WEST COAST

Man Charged With Arson And With Larceny at Lobster Cove, Bonne Bay

The preliminary hearing into a sensational case was heard to-day at Bonne Bay before Magistrate March. Valley E. Snowdon, a discharged stoker of the American navy, stands charged with the larceny of \$1400 from a man named Decker, at Lobster Cove, and setting fire to the premises to destroy evidence.

Mr. Decker and his family were at church at the time of the fire, and it is said Snowdon was very anxious for them to go to church.

Snowdon went to Canada shortly after and returned with \$300 worth of goods which he says he purchased for a woman named Kennedy.

Upon returning he was arrested and the preliminary hearing took place to-day.

It is very likely that the prisoner will be sent to St. John's.

Herrings of a fine quality were taken at Portugal Cove yesterday.

GLASGOW, SAFE AT RIO, SENDS REPORT OF BATTLE TO BRITISH ADMIRALTY

Says Guns on German Cruisers Hopelessly Outraged Those on the Biggest British Ships Engaged

GOOD HOPE LOST WITHIN AN HOUR

Admiral Craddock Tried to Get in Touch With the Battleships Canopus Before Fight Began

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 17.—The British cruiser Glasgow which came into port yesterday after her trip from the Chilean coast, where she was damaged in an encounter with the German squadron, will undergo repairs here.

Report of the Battle. London, Nov. 18.—The Admiralty issued last night the report of Captain Luce, of the British light cruiser Glasgow, of the battle with the German squadron off the Chilean coast.

The Glasgow, which left Coronel on the morning of that day, was advised by Rear Admiral Craddock that the enemy's ships were to the Northward.

Towards evening the Glasgow sighted smoke and reported to Rear Admiral Craddock and the British fleet formed a line ahead, the Good Hope leading with the Monmouth, Glasgow and Otranto following.

The enemy had turned south and were also in single line ahead, the Scharnhorst and Gaisensau leading.

Admiral Craddock signalled the Canopus: "I am going to attack the enemy."

Jammed Wireless signals. The enemy was at that time 15,000 yards away, says the report and maintained this range at the same time jamming the wireless signals. The sun was setting immediately behind the British ships and, while it remained above the horizon, the British had the advantage in light but range was too great.

When the sun had set and visibility conditions were tere, the British ships were silhouetted against the afterglow and the failing light made the enemy difficult to see.

The Germans opened fire at 7 o'clock at 12,000 yards range, followed in quick succession by the British. The growing darkness and heavy spray and head sea made firing difficult, particularly from the main deck guns of the Good Hope and Monmouth.

The enemy, firing salvos, got the range quickly and their third salvo caused an outbreak of fire on the fore-part of both ships which were constantly on fire until 7.45 in the evening.

Good Hope Blew Up. At 7.50 an explosion occurred on the Good Hope amidst the flames reaching two hundred feet high, and the total destruction of the ship must have followed.

It was now quite dark and both sides continued firing at the flashes of the opposing guns.

The Monmouth was badly down by the bow and turned away to get her stern to the sea signalling the Glasgow to that effect.

At 8.30 the Glasgow signalled to the Monmouth "The enemy is following us," but received no reply. Under the rising moon the enemy's ships could be seen approaching and as the Glasgow could render the Monmouth no assistance she proceeded at full speed to avoid destruction.

Final Attack on Monmouth. At 8.40 we lost sight of the enemy and at 9.30 we observed flashes of fire which were doubtless the final attack on the Monmouth.

The statement issued by the Admiralty on Nov. 6th, concerning the sea fight off Chili, said the battleship Canopus was not present at the time of the battle. The report of Captain Luce indicates that Admiral Craddock tried with his wireless to locate the Canopus, which was doubtless in the Pacific and within range of the wireless call, with the hope that the battleship would turn her prow in his direction and assisted in giving battle to the Germans.

Schr. Annie L. Warren with 4699 qtls. of codfish from the Monroe Export Co. sailed yesterday for Pernambuco.

Ecuador And Bolivia Kept Germans Posted About British Ships

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The mystery of how German cruisers are kept in touch with movements of English ships in the Pacific Ocean and of how they coal has been revealed. It has been learned that the German fleet coaled at the Galapagos Islands, which belong to Ecuador, and the German admiral has been informed constantly by wireless stations in Bolivia and Ecuador.

The British and French governments have protested. Ecuador and Bolivia have been told that they will hereafter violate neutrality at their peril. The operations of Bolivian and Ecuadorian wireless stations cost England the Good Hope and the Monmouth.

Americans Shelled By Turkish Forts At Smyrna Harbor

London, Nov. 17.—A despatch from Athens says a launch from the United States cruiser Tennessee which was entering the Gulf of Smyrna to arrange for the cruiser to come into the harbor was fired upon by the forts and compelled to return.

The Tennessee's Commandant informed the Vail that he had orders from his Government to enter the harbor of Smyrna and had decided to do so.

On the heights of the Meuse and south of Verdun we have advanced on several points.

In St. Mihiel region we have taken several houses of Chauvencourt village, the barracks of St. Mihiel garrison. This village is the sole position still held by Germans on the left bank of the Meuse in this region.

On the remainder of the front nothing to be reported.

Allies Make Progress. Paris, Nov. 18 (Official).—According to latest advices the enemy has renewed his attacks to the east and south of Ypres, but they have not altered the situation, which is satisfactory.

During the last two days we have registered progress, more or less pronounced, everywhere we have attacked, at Hetch, on the Yser, between Armentieres and Arras, and in the region of Vailly, in Argonne, and on the heights of the Meuse.

What Berlin Reports. Berlin, Nov. 18. (Official).—Generally speaking, yesterday was quiet in the western arena of the war.

To the south of Verdun and north-east of Crey the French made several attacks, which, however, were unsuccessful.

Operations in the eastern arena made further favorable progress, but a detailed report is not yet to hand.

BRITAIN'S CAUSE ALSO IRELAND'S SAYS O'BRIEN, NATIONALIST M.P., WRITING TO HIS CORK CONSTITUENTS

London, Nov. 17.—"We have got either to bid good-bye to Home Rule or help Britain honestly in this war," said William O'Brien, M.P. for Cork, and leader of the Independent Nationalists, writing to-day to constituents who had protested against the suggestion of conscription. Irishmen, he said, were being cruelly led astray, and their attitude to the Government was inexplicable.

This, he said, was furnishing to certain British politicians their only excuse for deserting the cause of Home Rule.

GERMAN CRUISER HAS BEEN INTERNED The Berlin Put Into Trondheim and Was Disarmed In That Port

Christiania, Nov. 17.—It is officially announced here to-day that disarmament of the German cruiser Berlin, which put in at the Norwegian seaport of Trondheim, has been completed.

The Berlin appeared off Trondheim, which is on the north-west coast of Norway, and well outside the North Sea, yesterday. It was then reported that she was endeavouring to escape from the North Sea to act as commerce-raider in the Atlantic, very much as the Emden had done in the Indian Ocean.

The Berlin, with a crew of 450 men, arrived yesterday. Her commander was given the choice of putting to sea within 24 hours, or submitting to disarmament.

He chose the latter.

Russo-German Forces At Death Grips Again

Petrograd, Nov. 18.—In East Prussia the enemy is falling back along the whole front between Gumbinnen and Auerburg, while continuing to hold the passages in Mazurian lakes. On the front between the Vistula and Warthe rivers (in Russian Poland) fighting continues, it taking the character of a great battle.

There are still important German forces in Galicia. We have reached the Austrian rear-guard in the region of Dukla and the passages of Ulok.

DESTROYED A GERMAN REGIMENT

Allies Artillery Puts Stop to Efforts of Germany to Check the Inundations and Enemy is Forced to Evacuate Trenches

GERMAN ATTEMPTS AT OFFENSIVE FAIL

In the Argonne, the Allies, by Means of Mines, Blow Up Several of the German Trenches—Much Cannoning

London, Nov. 17 (Press Bureau).—Fighting in France and Belgium was less violent yesterday.

One German regiment was entirely destroyed, south of Bixchoote.—Harcourt.

Paris, Nov. 17 (Official).—At Neuport opposite Dixmude, and in the Ypres region, cannonading has again started much heavier than on previous days.

On the canal south of Dixmude our artillery stopped the enemy's operations underway to check the flooding. The Germans were compelled to evacuate, several of their trenches filling with water.

Attacks Failed. Two German infantry attacks, one south of Bixchoote, the other south of Ypres, failed. On our side we have recorded progress between Bixchoote and the canal.

An artillery duel, particularly sharp, marked the line between La Bassée and Armentieres.

Several German detachments which attempted to cross the river Aisne, near Vailly, were thrown back or destroyed. There has been heavy cannonading beyond Vailly, and also in the Rheims region, where several shells fell on the town of Rheims.

Blew Up German Trenches. In the Argonne we no infantry engagements, but we have blown up, by means of mines, several German trenches.

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WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—North-W. winds and gales, changing W. to N.W.; Colder with snow flurries. Thursday fresh west to S.W. winds, fair and cold.

LLOYD GEORGE ESTIMATES FULL YEAR'S WAR TO COST BRITAIN \$2,200,000,000

Necessary to Borrow £230,000,000 to Tide the Country Along to the End of the Present Financial Year

\$500,000,000 OF LOAN ALREADY RAISED

Income Duty to be Increased and Additional Taxation of Six Cents per Pound Placed on Tea

London, Nov. 17.—\$500,000,000 of the new British War Loan of \$1,125,000,000 has already been taken by one firm, was the announcement made in the Commons to-day by Chancellor Lloyd George.

He said also that an additional duty of six cents a pound would be placed on tea.

Lloyd George's Proposals. London, Nov. 18.—Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presenting his financial statement in the House of Commons this afternoon said he was making proposals not merely to meet the increased expenditure up to the end of March next but to meet also the deficit in the necessary sum for which provision had been made already, £535,000,000, hovering ordinary war expenses. The additional money which had to be found was £239,571,000.

Years Cost of War. A full year of war would cost £450,000,000.

The proposed income tax should be doubled but that this year there would be collected in respect to one-third of the income.

He announced an extra duty of three pence per pound on tea and of one halfpenny on a half pint of beer.

It was necessary, continued the Chancellor, to borrow £230,321,000 to carry the country through to the end of the financial year. It was also desirable to have some surplus and hence, he proposed a loan of £350,000,000 at three and one half per cent., the issued price to be at ninety-five per cent of the thirty-first of March 1918.

Much Already Offered. £100,000,000 had already been offered to the Government.

The tea duty, he said, would produce £950,000 this year and £3,200,000 next year; the beer duty would yield £2,000,000 this year and £19,000,000 the year following.

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There are still important German forces in Galicia. We have reached the Austrian rear-guard in the region of Dukla and the passages of Ulok.

German Spy Made Attempt On Camp Water

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Word has reached Ottawa that an exchange of shots in the Canadian camp at Salisbury Plain resulted in a Canadian sentry being wounded by a pistol bullet in the leg, while a suspicious character was shot dead by the sentry.

German Attempts To Check The Floods Were All In Vain

Paris, Nov. 17.—There was given out in Paris this afternoon the following communication: "From Neuport to Dixmude and in the region of Ypres cannonading has been resumed with greater violence than on the preceding day."

On the Canal to the south of Dixmude the action of our artillery checked the work that the Germans were endeavoring to carry out to keep down inundations. The enemy was

New taxation this year would realize £15,500,000 and the suspension of the sinking fund would give another £2,750,000.

Proceeding Lloyd George declared the income to the country at present was £2,300,000,000 whereas, during the Napoleonic war it was but £250,000,000.

If, he added, we rose to the heroic level of our ancestors, we should now be raising almost £700,000,000.

Prudent Conduct. The war, he said, might be long or short but we are fighting an enemy who will not submit on terms that we could accept or on no terms we could prudently accept without a smashing defeat. The wise Chancellor must estimate on a longer period.

The issue of the war loan would take the form of inscribed stock to bearer bonds.

The yield to the loan investor, allowing for redemption, will be exactly four per cent.

Patriotic Action. The Bank of England has patriotically undertaken to give the most important facilities in connection with the new loan, the Bank, for three years would be prepared to make advances against the deposit of war stock taken at the issue price, without collateral security, at one per cent below the market rate of interest.

In conclusion, he appealed for support for the loan, which, he said, was a loan to help this country fight this battle for her existence. Victory meant value, defeat meant depreciation. It was an excellent investment because the credit of Britain was still the best in the world.

Lloyd George was loudly cheered upon resuming his seat and the resolution passed.

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Supreme F.P.U. Convention Emphatic In Expressing General Condemnation Of the Government and the Governor

Legislative Council is Censured For Throwing out the Loggers' Bill—Governor Blamed for Assenting to the Squires-Blandford Appointment—Bouquet for Capt Kean--Exporting Company to be Formed

reduce risks of life at the seal-fishery will be sought by petition from the electorate. Various reports of committees will be submitted today and the debate will likely be long and instructive. The Convention is indignant over the delay of the Prospero and her small-like progress from Green Bay. It was agreed that a demonstration will be tendered at the close of the Convention. A vote to purchase 1000 lbs of wool to be knit into socks by union women was passed last night.

Great Britain Closes Whole Of North Sea

London, Nov. 17.—Premier Asquith stated to-day in the Commons that the British Government had decided to declare the whole of the North Sea a military area.

All subjects of the enemy found on neutral vessels, he said, would be liable to detention as prisoners of war.

Further, oil and copper would be declared contraband.

The s.s. Queen Wilhelmina leaves Halifax the 27th for here and sails for Liverpool on the 30th.