

GERMAN FLEET OF 71 VESSELS HELD CAPTIVE IN ORKNEY ISLANDS

Surrender of Enemy Navy Assures Peace—British Grand Fleet Forms in Two Single Lines to Enable Surrendering Fleet to Come Up the Centre.

A despatch from London says: Seventy-one German warships, consisting of nine battleships, five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers and 50 destroyers, the greater part of the High Seas Fleet, were surrendered to the allies on Thursday. There remains to be surrendered two battleships undergoing repairs, and 50 modern torpedo-boat destroyers.

Describing the surrender of the German warships to the commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet, Sir David Beatty, correspondents say that after all the German ships had been taken over, the British admiral came through the line on the Queen Elizabeth, every allied vessel being manned, and greeting the admiral and the flagship with loud and ringing cheers.

The British Grand Fleet put to sea in two single lines six miles apart, and so formed as to enable the surrendering fleet to come up the centre. The leading ship of the German line was sighted between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. It was the Seydlitz, flying the German naval ensign.

This announcement was made by the Admiralty on Thursday afternoon. The statement read: "The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet has reported that at 9.30 o'clock on Thursday morning he met the first and main instalment of the German high seas fleet, which is surrendering for internment."

The point of the rendezvous for the Allied and German sea forces was between 30 and 40 miles east of May Island, opposite the Firth of Forth.

The fog which had enveloped the Grand Fleet for three days cleared Wednesday night, and on Thursday the weather was dull with a slight haze hanging over the Firth of Forth. The fleet which witnessed the surrender consisted of some 400 ships, including 60 dreadnoughts, 50 light cruisers, and nearly 200 destroyers.

King George and Queen Mary entertained the British, French and American admirals Thursday on board Admiral Beatty's flagship. They witnessed the departure of the fast destroyers which formed the vanguard of the ships to which the German war vessels surrendered. King George reviewed the entire Grand Fleet, and was received everywhere with tremendous enthusiasm.

After its surrender the high seas fleet was brought to the Firth of Forth on Thursday. The British Grand Fleet and five American battleships and three French warships, in two long columns, escorted the seventy-one German vessels to their anchorage. They will be taken to the Scapa Flow on Friday.

The Scapa Flow is in the middle of the Orkney Islands, off the northeast coast of Scotland.

It is a small inland sea, with an area of fifty square miles. It contains many small islands, and has numerous good harbors and roadsteads.

There is good anchorage in the Scapa Flow for a great number of large vessels. Before the war it was the headquarters of the British home fleet during the naval training season.



Uniforms for Siberia—Here is the outfit, approved by the King, which the Canadian soldiers will wear in winter in Asiatic Russia.

SCHLESWIG IS AGAIN DANISH

Town and Canal of Kiel Are in Schleswig-Holstein.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The Danish colors are now flying throughout the Province of Schleswig after 52 years.

The German authorities at Kiel have sent a message that it is now permissible to hoist the flag of Denmark, which was hauled down in 1866, when Prussia acquired sovereignty.

The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted against Danish rule in 1848, and appealed to the German powers for support. Prussia and some other states took up arms in their behalf, but the duchies were restored to Denmark by the London protocol of 1852.

In the second Schleswig-Holstein war in 1864 Prussia and Austria wrested the provinces from Denmark, and in 1866, after Prussia had defeated Austria, they were joined to Prussia.

Under the treaty of Prague following the war the people of the northern part of Schleswig were entitled to decide by vote whether they should be governed by Denmark or by Prussia, but the plebiscite was never taken.

Kiel and the important canal which bears its name are in Schleswig-Holstein.

CANADA'S TROOPS PREFER FARMING

Over One Hundred Thousand Have Already Stated Their Desires.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Over 150,000 members of the Canadian expeditionary force have expressed the definite wish to take up farming in Canada after the war. This figure was obtained by interviewing 230,000 members of the forces overseas, and indicates that 43 per cent. of those men wish to go on the land. The actual number of men returning after the war will be much greater. If it should be for example 345,000, on the assumption that the same proportion holds true, the number of men desiring to go on the land will be 157,500.

These facts and a great many details bearing on them have been compiled by the statistical division of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment from the cards issued by the National Service Council to members of the Canadian forces overseas and signed by them. The facts given represent the men's own statements of their intentions, and in most cases there can be no doubt of their sincerity, as perusal will show.

SLAVERY OF WORST TYPE PRACTISED IN BULGARIA

A despatch from London says: The Times' correspondent in Sofia says that there is no shadow of a doubt that slavery of the worst type known in history, ancient or modern, has been practised on a large scale in Bulgaria during the war. The whip was freely applied to stimulate the flagging strength of prisoners, and when any sickened there was no medical aid to restore them. A thousand thus perished miserably. Out of 100,000 Serbs interned in Bulgaria only 53,000 survive.

One Warship Struck Mine. Was Badly Damaged and Sunk

A despatch from London says: One German destroyer while on its way across the North Sea with the other ships of the German high seas fleet to surrender to the allies, struck a mine. The warship was badly damaged and sank.

When using barley flour, sift several times, as that makes it lighter.

BRITISH LOSSES IN WAR REACH A TOTAL OF 3,049,991

658,655 of This Number Were Killed—Total of Dominions Included in Grand Total.

London, Nov. 19.—The total of British losses on all fronts during the war was 3,049,991, the total in killed being 658,655, it was announced in the House of Commons to-day by James Ian MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office. The officers killed, wounded or missing aggregated 142,634 and the men 2,907,357. The figures given include troops from India and the Dominions. The losses were distributed as follows:—			
Officers	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Men	37,836	92,644	12,094
	620,829	1,959,478	347,051
Total	658,655	2,032,112	350,145
The casualties on the respective battle fronts were as follows, the missing including prisoners:—			
France-Belgian Front, 2,719,652.			
Officers	Men	Total	
Killed	32,769	526,843	559,612
Wounded	83,142	1,750,203	1,833,345
Missing	10,846	315,849	326,695
Italian Front, 6,738.			
Officers	Men	Total	
Killed	86	941	1,027
Wounded	334	4,612	4,946
Missing	38	727	765
East-African Campaign, 17,825.			
Officers	Men	Total	
Killed	380	8,724	9,104
Wounded	478	7,276	7,754
Missing	88	929	967
Dardanelles Expedition, 119,729.			
Officers	Men	Total	
Killed	1,785	31,787	33,572
Wounded	3,010	75,508	78,518
Missing	268	7,431	7,699
Mesopotamia, 97,579.			
Officers	Men	Total	
Killed	1,340	29,769	31,109
Wounded	2,249	48,680	51,115
Missing	566	14,789	15,355
Egypt, 57,853.			
Officers	Men	Total	
Killed	1,093	14,794	15,887
Wounded	2,311	35,762	38,073
Missing	183	3,705	3,888
Salonica Front, 27,318.			
Officers	Men	Total	
Killed	285	7,330	7,615
Wounded	818	16,058	16,876
Missing	114	2,713	2,827
Other Theatres, 3,297.			
Officers	Men	Total	
Killed	133	690	823
Wounded	142	1,373	1,515
Missing	51	908	959

In addition to the grand total of deaths there were 19,000 deaths not forming any part of the Expeditionary Force.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant A. Brownie, a native of Earlsburg.

The death is announced of ex-Baillie Ramsay, of Peebles, at the advanced age of eighty-two. Alexander Mackie, of Alva, has been appointed manager of the Bolness Gas Light Company.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Private William Wilson, K.O.S.B., a native of Peebles. The Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to Sergeant J. Kelly, St. John street, Glenluce.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Corporal George Skene, R.F.A., Beanston Mains, East Linton. A number of Rothesay children gave a backyard concert and raised £5 for the Airdrie Pit Disaster Fund.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Private Finlay Speedie, a well-known international football player.

The death occurred recently in Glasgow of Dr. William Butchart, a well-known practitioner of Clydeside. Capt. J. Taggart and Lieut. F. W. S. Taggart, twin brothers, from Tormory, have both been killed in action.

Word has been received of the death in action of Rev. Frank W. Saunders, minister of Answorth Church.

Lieut. Arthur F. Lakeman, Black Watch, killed in action, was the eldest son of Fred F. Lakeman, Elsternwick, Lenzie.

A portrait of the late Sergeant-Major John Kinnear, V.C., is to be hung in the sergeants' mess at Berwick Barracks.

Flight Commander W. Barrie Young, accidentally killed while flying, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Young, Earlsburg.

The Clydebank Town Council has decided to use the Town Hall for cinematograph purposes as a municipal enterprise.

Private Herbert Broome, officially reported dead, was one of the three soldier sons of T. A. Broome, Thompson Place, Corbiehall.

In the latest list of military honors are the names of two soldier sons of Rev. Hamilton Moore, minister of London Parish, Newmilns.

Provost Mitchell has presented the Ayr Corporation with a bust of "Bobbie" Burns, to be placed in the vestibule of the Municipal Buildings. War bonds and war savings of the value of \$312,359 have been sold in the burgh of Dumfries, an average of 27 per cent. of the population.

The Lamplit Hour.

Dusk—and the lights of home
Smile through the rain;
A thousand smiles for those that come
Homeward again.

What though the night be drear
With gloom and cold,
So that there be one voice to hear,
One hand to hold?

Here, by the winter fire,
Life is our own;
Here, out of muck and mire,
Here is our throne.

Then let the wide world throng
To pumps and powers,
And leave us with the love and song
Of lamplit hours.

When wool wears shiny try spouring
With hot vinegar, this cuts the
oil, which makes the shine.

System For Encouraging Thrift Among People Inaugurated by Government.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Announcement is made that the Government will inaugurate a war savings stamp campaign. The first war savings stamp has just been issued to His Excellency the Governor-General.

The Government will become the repository of the nation's savings up to a total of \$50,000,000. Savings will be placed with the Government by means of the purchase of war savings stamps. The stamps are to be redeemable in January, 1924. They are to be sold by the Government at a price which works out to an interest rate of somewhat better than 4 1/2 per cent. compounded semi-annually.

5 per cent. simple interest if computed at the end of the period. Thus in December, 1918, or January, 1919, a five dollar war savings stamp may be bought for four dollars. After January the purchase price of a war savings stamp will be increased month by month, but at the end of five years from December, 1918, all stamps will be redeemed at \$5 each. Stamps of lower denomination to be known as thrift stamps will be on sale. When sixteen of them have been accumulated they can be exchanged for a war saving stamp worth five dollars at the end of the period. The plan is expected to work out to the greatest advantage of both the people and the nation.

In all the nine provinces strong local organizations are being formed. They will in turn organize the municipalities and the process of organization will be further carried out until it will embrace so far as possible every individual in the country.

BRITISH CROSS WATERLOO FIELDS

Second and Fourth Armies on March to Germany.

A despatch from London says: British cavalry on Thursday were riding across the fields of Waterloo, on their way to the German frontier. Large numbers of guns were taken over on Wednesday in groups by the British. Field Marshal Haig on Thursday night reports on the British advance as follows:

"The 2nd and 4th armies resumed their march Thursday morning toward the German frontier. The movement of our troops is being conducted in accordance with programme, without incident.

"On our right advanced detachments are pushing forward toward the Meuse, south of Namur. On our left we have reached the general line of Gembloux-Wavre."

Another Flotilla of U-Boats Surrenders to the British

A despatch from Harwich, Eng., says: Another flotilla of German U-boats surrendered on Thursday to a British squadron. There were 19 submarines in all; the twentieth, which should have come on Thursday, broke down on the way.

In saving seed for use next spring, carefully label each envelope or bag, so the seed can be identified when used.

A lighthouse on a British Channel island has been equipped with telephones to enable shipping men to land and converse with persons on the mainland.

Markets of the World

Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/2, in store Port William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 85 1/2c; No. 2 C.W., 83 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 84 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 81 1/2c, in store Port William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.63; No. 3 yellow, \$1.68; No. 4 yellow, \$1.52; sample corn, 1c, \$1.39 to \$1.40, track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 77 to 80c; No. 3 white, 76 to 78c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2, do., \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3, do., \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 Spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 Spring, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, \$3.10; No. 3, \$3.00; Marling, new crop, \$1.63 to \$1.08, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.55; Rye—No. 2, \$1.70; Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.35, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.25, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$27.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton; Hay—No. 1, \$24 to \$26 per ton; mixed, \$22 to \$24.50 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$11.00 to \$11.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 33 to 39c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made, solids, 51c; prints, 52c.

Eggs—New laid, 60 to 61c; store, 56 to 58c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 30c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 31 to 34c; squabs, doz., \$1.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 26c; ducklings, lb., 22c; turkeys, 27 to 30c; Spring chickens, 19 to 22c; geese, 20c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New, large, 27 to 27 1/2c; twins, 27 1/2 to 27 3/4c; old large, 28 to 28 1/2c; twin, 28 1/2 to 29c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 48c; creamery, solids, 51 to 53c; prints, 52 to 54c.

Margarine—24 to 35c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 52 to 53c; selected storage, 51 to 52c; new laid in cartons, 70 to 75c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 24 to 28c; roosters, 22c; fowl, 24 to 28c; turkeys, 33c; ducklings, lb., 30c; squabs, doz., \$5.50; geese, 25c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$6.00 to \$6.50; imported, hand-picked, Bufo or Indian, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Lima, 17 to 17 1/2c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 29 to 30c lb.; 10-lb. tins, 25 to 26c lb.; 60-lb. tins, 26 1/2 to 27c.

Provisions—Wholesale Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 51 to 52c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; boneless, 51 to 53c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31 1/2c; tubs, 31 1/2 to 32c. Compound, tierces, 25 1/2 to 25 3/4c; tubs, 25 1/2 to 25 3/4c; pails, 26 to 26 1/2c; prints, 27 1/2 to 27 3/4c.

Montreal Markets Montreal, Nov. 26.—Oats, extra, No. 1 feed, 99c; flour, new standard grade \$11.25 to \$11.35; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.85 to \$5.00; bran

\$37.25; shorts, \$42.25; Moullie \$68 to \$70; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25 to \$26. Cheese, finest easterns, 25 1/2 to 26c. Butter, choicest creamery, 50 to 51c. Eggs, selected, 56c; No. 1 stock, 50c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.70 to \$1.75. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$22.00 to \$23.00; Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31 to 32 1/2c.

Live Stock Markets Toronto, Nov. 26.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.00 to \$13.65; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do. good, \$10.60 to \$11.00; do. medium, \$9.25 to \$9.75; do. common, \$8.00 to \$8.50; bulls, choice, \$10.00 to \$10.25; do. medium bulls, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do. rough bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do. good, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do. medium, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do. common, \$6.50 to \$7.00; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10.25; feeders, \$10.00 to \$11.00; canners and cutters, \$4.85 to \$5.00; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do. com. and med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; springers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; light ewes, \$10.00 to \$11.00; yearlings, \$12.00 to \$13.50; Spring lambs, \$14.75 to \$15.50; calves, good to choice, \$15.00 to \$17.50; Hogs, fed and watered, \$12.50; do. weight off cars, \$13.75.

Montreal, Nov. 23.—Choice steers, \$11.25 to \$13.00; good steers, \$10.50 to \$11.00; medium, \$9.00 to \$10.50; common, \$7.50 to \$8.50; choice butchers' cows, \$8.50 to \$9.00; good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; medium, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do. common, \$6.50 to \$7.00; lambs, \$17.50 to \$13.00; sheep, \$8.00 to \$9.00; choice select hogs, off cars, \$17.50 to \$18.00.

Marie Antoinette's Chateau Chosen for Peace Congress

A despatch from Paris says: The city of Versailles is preparing to receive the delegates to the peace conference. The deliberations are expected to be held in the Grand Trianon, part of the Chateau of Versailles once occupied by Marie Antoinette.

The priceless tapestries and furniture, removed to a place of safety during the course of hostilities, are now being replaced.

Kaiser's Cellars Filled With Food

A despatch from Copenhagen says: According to Berlin advices enormous stores of foodstuffs were found in the castle of the former German emperor in Berlin. A member of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council is authority for the statement that there was a great variety of foodstuffs found, the value of which normally would be several hundred thousand marks.

1,840,000 Germans Killed and Over 4,000,000 Wounded

A despatch from Copenhagen says: Up to Oct. 31, 1,840,000 German soldiers were killed or missing (not including prisoners), the Vorwaerts of Berlin says it learns on reliable authority. Four million soldiers had been wounded, some several times. The newspaper adds that there were 490,000 German prisoners in hostile countries.

Hungarian People's Republic Official Title of Hungary

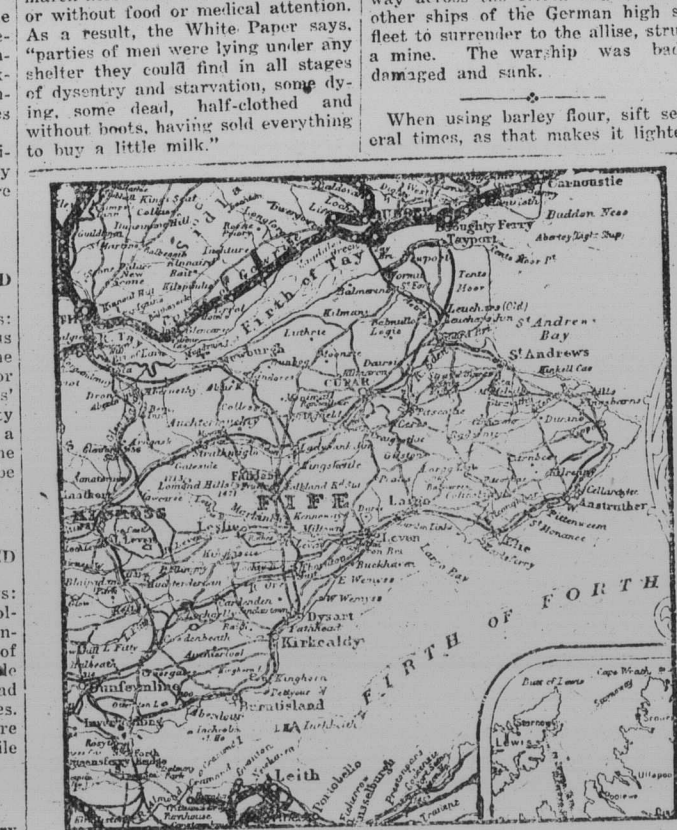
A despatch from Budapest, Hungary, says: The Government has decided that the official title of Hungary from now on shall be the "Hungarian People's Republic."

2 OUT OF EVERY 5 PRISONERS DIED IN HANDS OF TURKS

A despatch from London says: A "white paper" on the treatment of British prisoners in Turkey, just issued, says that of 16,583 prisoners taken by the Turks, 3,290 are reported to be dead, while no trace can be found of 2,222 others, and it is believed they have perished. These latter prisoners were all captured at Kut-el-Amara, so it is certain they passed living into Turkish hands, but no word has been heard from them.

The Kut prisoners were forced to march across the desert to Asia Minor or without food or medical attention. As a result, the White Paper says, "parties of men were lying under any shelter they could find in all stages of dysentery and starvation, some dying, some dead, half-clothed and without boots, having sold everything to buy a little milk."

The End of The German Navy—The Firth of Forth of Scotland will hereafter have new prominence in history, for it was there that the naval delegates of Germany met Admiral Sir David Beatty and acknowledged Britain's title to the Supremacy of the Seas by agreeing to hand over the bulk of their navy to the Allies, to be interned in the Orkneys off the north of Scotland.



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