

MARSHAL FOCH TAKES FORMAL POSSESSION OF METZ FORTRESSES

In the Presence of President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau the Supreme Commander Makes Solemn Entry Into German Stronghold.

A despatch from Paris says: Germany's troops began to evacuate France and Belgium on Tuesday. The allied troops then moved forward, the Americans advancing in the direction of Metz and Strasbourg.

Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied armies, will make solemn entry into these German fortresses on Sunday in the presence of President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau. The Marshal will ride into the cities on Crocus, his favorite charger.

It is probable that the departments in the re-won territory will resume their old names, namely, Bas Rhin, prefecture of Strasbourg; Haut Rhin, prefecture of Colmar, and Moselle, prefecture of Metz. The Government already is considering the establishment of provisional administrative arrangements.

The occupation of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine and the bridgeheads will not be undertaken by the allied forces until later.

The liberation of Belgium promises to be rapidly accomplished. On the occasion of the re-entry of the Belgian sovereigns into Brussels, the French Government has decided to present to the Queen the Grand Cord of the Legion of Honor, and to the heir apparent, the Chevalier's Cross and the Cross of War.

In conformity with the agreement reached between Marshal Foch and the German delegates, a period of five days has been allowed to the enemy

in which to hand over all the armament material stipulated in the armistice.

The French command asked the Germans for information as to where mines had been laid, and was informed that some had been placed in the Ostend station and timed to explode on Wednesday. The German command accordingly was asked to send officers to locate the explosives.

An additional day, making 15 days in all from the date of the armistice, has been granted to the enemy to evacuate Belgium, Luxembourg, Alsace-Lorraine.

Marshal Foch has directed the Germans to send officers to the King of the Belgians at Bruges to give information regarding the German and Luxembourg railroad and canal systems and the navigation of the Rhine.

The Germans on Thursday sent an officer to the King to arrange with French officers for the handing over of the arms and material which Germany has to surrender.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in Alsace-Lorraine. Thousands of Germans are leaving the provinces. The German authorities are being hooted by the crowds. French and American troops are expected daily.

Receptions on a huge scale are being prepared for the allied troops, under the noses of the German officials. There is also joy in the Rhine towns because of the cessation of allied air raids.



Saved From The Hun—These two little French children will rejoice at the downfall of the enemy. Had they lived next door to where they did they would have been blown to atoms; as it was they lost both their parents in the destruction of their home.

WARSAW IN HANDS OF POLISH TROOPS

German Civil Governor Has Fled For Protection.

A despatch from Bern says: Vienna advises that Polish soldiers have occupied the Royal Palace and Belvedere at Warsaw, and also the military commander's quarters.

They also have taken possession of the German military automobiles and arms and munitions. Polish officers are directing the German demobilization.

Poles hold the post and telephone stations connecting with Vienna. The German police have been disarmed.

Count Lerchenfeld-Moerfering, the German civil administrator, has fled to Brigadier-General Joseph Piludski, of the Polish legion, for protection.

BRITISH CASUALTIES LAST WEEK OF WAR

A despatch from London says: Casualties in the British ranks reported in the week ending on Thursday total 30,535 officers and men, divided as follows: Officers—Killed or died of wounds, 887; wounded or missing, 1,049; total, 1,936. Men—Killed or died of wounds, 6,237; wounded or missing, 22,862; total, 29,099.

500 CANADIAN CASUALTIES YET TO BE CABLED OVER

A despatch from Ottawa says: With the advent of peace it will relieve the suspense of many people in Canada to know that the casualty lists, often weeks behind, are tapering off to the end. There are numerous tragic cases where, since the celebration of peace, news has come of men previously killed in action. "We are not exactly certain, but our advice indicates that about 500 more are to be cabled," said the Acting Director.

TO COURT-MARTIAL GERMAN OFFICERS

French Authorities Have Instituted Criminal Proceedings.

A despatch from Paris says: As a result of investigations made in Lille and the region of the Department of the Nord very precise charges have been made out against German officers guilty of having ordered or of having themselves committed shocking crimes.

In the presence of evidence that has been revealed by a commission of enquiry, the Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Justice has ordered that criminal proceedings be instituted at once against the German officers in question. They will be tried by court-martial in their absence if the allies are unable to secure their arrest, but whatever sentence may be passed will remain valid.

"IT HAD ONLY TO COME OUT" SAID MONOCLED ADMIRAL

A despatch from Paris says: Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, who was appointed to notify the German envoys of the naval conditions of the armistice, is credited by Figaro with a phrase which admirably reflects the respective positions of the two fleets. "It is inadmissible," the Germans protested, "that our fleet should be given up without having been beaten." Facing the envoys with his monocle, Admiral Wemyss retorted: "It had only to come out."

WILL MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE IN NAVY, SAYS GOVERNMENT

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The British Government has issued orders in which it says it will support the officers in maintaining discipline in the navy. The order calls for all ranks to co-operate in carrying out the terms of the armistice.

GREAT PEACE CONFERENCE WILL MEET AT EARLY DATE

Allied Governments Have Decided to Assemble Delegates as Soon as Possible—Versailles Will Probably Be Chosen as Meeting Place.

A despatch from Washington says: Developments in Europe, not only in the military way, but in the field of international politics and the tendency of the revolutionary spirit manifested by the demoralized civilian population of the Central Empires to spread to neighboring states, have influenced the allied and American Governments to arrange for the meeting at an early date of the great peace congress.

The Atlantic cables were burdened on Friday with Government business believed to have been made up for the most part of exchanges between Washington and Paris, where the Inter-Allied Council is endeavoring to reach an agreement as to the time and place for holding the conference, the conditions under which it shall be held and nations that shall be admitted to participation. Consideration of this last question probably will occupy much time for almost every day witnesses the birth of a new state.

There has been a disposition to delay the holding of the peace conference until the political situation in

Europe had somewhat crystallized, but it was understood on Friday that other considerations finally led to a decision by the associated Governments to proceed to assemble the conference at the earliest date that can be set, having regard to the difficulty of ensuring the attendance of the commissions or delegates at Versailles, which seems most likely to be selected as the place of the meeting.

One reason suggested for the change of decision is the necessity of restoring the channels of trade and industry in the late enemy states so as to afford employment to labor and thereby relieve the threat of Bolshevism and anarchy. Another is the general desire now expressed by all of the allied Governments to relieve the civilian populations of the Central Powers from the danger of famine, it being recognized that this relief work can best be carried on after formal peace treaties have been negotiated.

There also has been some apprehension that delay in the consummation of peace would have an injurious effect upon industries in America and the allied countries.

DEMobilIZATION PLANS ARRANGED

Cabinet Committee and Departmental Officers Hold Conference.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Details of the plans under which Canada's troops at home and overseas will be demobilized and returned to civil life were discussed by the Cabinet committee on reconstruction and development and departmental officials in conference and by the Ministers in council. The problem which will in the near future confront the Government involves, first, the military process of transporting the men and discharging them from the army; and secondly, their assimilation in the industrial life of the country. In the solution of the problem three departments are concerned; the Department of Militia, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Settlements, and the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board, a branch of the Interior Department. That being so, the Government is, it is understood, appointing a committee whose duty will be to co-ordinate the action of these various bodies.

Steps are being taken to ascertain the previous occupations of the soldiers, arrangements which any of them have made to return to their former employment, and the preferences they may have as to their future place in civil life. Simultaneously there will be created agencies whereby the Central Government may be kept informed of opportunities in different parts of the country for the absorption of returned soldiers into industry. The effort then will be to regulate the release of men from the army that the labor market may not become congested.

In connection with the military process of demobilization, it is understood that the troops in Canada will be first disbanded. Of these there are some 40,000 on duty, 10,000 in hospitals, and 16,000 who have been freed from military service. Movement of invalided soldiers in hospital ships from England to Canada will continue as during the years of war. Some other troops from overseas, moreover, may be transported to this country before many months have passed.

A "FREE CITIZEN" OF RUSSIA.

An Incident Which Illustrates a Russian's Idea of "Freedom."

The Russians were so long unacquainted with a reasonable degree of freedom that it is not astonishing that since the revolution they carry their newfound "liberty" to fantastic lengths. A member of the first American Railway Commission to Russia tells in the journal entitled Russia an amusing incident that he observed.

While walking along the Nevsky Prospect in Petrograd one morning we saw, he says, a line of street cars that had evidently been blocked; in front of the foremost car was a crowd of people. As we entered the crowd we saw a man standing on the track and arguing with the motorman. The motorman was pleading with him to get off the track so that he could proceed with his car, and the man was maintaining that Russia was a free country, that he had just as much right on the track as the car had, and that he did not intend to move until he was personally inclined to do so.

A number of soldiers looked on, but no one attempted to remove the man from the track, and neither the motorman nor the conductor attempted to move the car, but resorted solely to moral suasion. The argument that finally induced the man to move was to the effect that the motorman was a hard-working man and had to get to the car barn; the longer he was held there the longer it would take him to get through his work, and would not his brother workman please get off the track so that he could get the car to the barn? With that the "free citizen" politely bowed, folded his arms, and moved off the track, the crowd dispersed and the cars went on their way.

WAR MAKES THEM BIG

Important Battles Have Made Small Villages Famous.

War brings into prominence many places small and insignificant in themselves. The names of tiny villages like Givency and Messines, for instance, will live for all time in the history books of the future. Similarly, Blenheim, the scene of Marlborough's most famous victory, is but a hamlet of some half-dozen houses straggling along the Bavarian bank of the Danube.

Waterloo is a small place, with fewer than 4,000 inhabitants. Austerlitz, where Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Austria and Russia, falls into the same category. Agincourt—or Azincourt, to give it the modern spelling—is a mere hamlet of a few hundred souls. So are Fontenoy and Malplaquet.

Abu Kien, where, in 1885, 15,000 British troops defeated 16,000 of the Mahdi's picked warriors, is a ramshackle collection of Arab huts clustered around a group of wells. Mafeking, Colenso, Stormberg, Magersfontein, and Paardeburg, places famous in the South African War, are quite unimportant villages apart from the historical events associated with them.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Nov. 19.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½; in store Fort William, not including tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$2.24½; No. 3 C.W., \$2.19½; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.4½; No. 1 feed, 78½¢; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.53; No. 3 yellow \$1.50; No. 4 yellow, \$1.44; sample corn, feed, \$1.30 to \$1.40, track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 76 to 78¢; No. 3 white, 75 to 77¢; 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, \$2.08 to \$2.11; No. 3 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10; shipping points according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, \$2.30. Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1.02 to \$1.07, according to freights outside. Buckwheat—\$1.65.

Eye—No. 2, \$1.70. Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.50, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.75 to \$11.00, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, \$23 to \$24 per ton; mixed, \$21.50 to \$23.00 per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$10.50 to \$11.00, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39¢; prints, 40 to 41¢. Creamery, fresh made: solids, 51¢; prints, 52¢.

Eggs—New laid, 57 to 59¢; store, 52 to 54¢.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 30¢; roosters, 32¢; fowl, 27 to 30¢; ducks, 30¢; turkeys, 41 to 45¢; squabs, 40¢; geese, 25¢.

Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20¢; fowl, 24 to 26¢; ducks, 15 to 22¢; turkey, 27 to 30¢; Spring chickens, 25 to 26¢; geese, 20¢.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New, large, 26½ to 27¢; twins, 26½ to 27½¢; old, large, 28 to 29½¢; twin, 27½ to 29¢.

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

Margarine—34 to 35¢.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 51 to 52¢; selected storage, 53 to 54¢; new laid, in cartons, 70 to 75¢.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 24 to 28¢; roosters, 22¢; fowl, 24 to 28¢; turkeys, 33¢; ducks, 15 to 30¢; squabs, 40¢; geese, 25¢.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus. \$6.00 to \$6.50; imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Lima, 17 to 17½¢.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 31¢ lb.; 10-lb. tins, 30¢ lb.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 38¢; do., heavy, 30 to 32¢; cooked, 51 to 52¢; rolls, 52 to 53¢; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45¢; backs, plain, 46 to 47¢; breakfast, 51 to 53¢.

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

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½¢; tubs, 31½ to 32¢; pails, 31½ to 32½¢; prints, 33 to 33½¢.

BRITISH ELECTION DATE FIXED FOR DECEMBER 14

A despatch from London says: A proclamation will be issued on November 25 summoning a new Parliament. Andrew Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons on Thursday. Nominations will be made on December 4, and polling will take place on December 14. The counting of the ballots may be postponed until December 28. Prorogation of Parliament will take place on Wednesday or Thursday of next week, at the latest.

NORWEGIAN LOSSES AS RESULT OF THE WAR

A despatch from London says: Norway lost during the war 831 vessels, aggregating close on to 1,250,000 tons, according to official statistics. In addition 33 vessels of approximately 69,000 tons were damaged by German submarines.

One thousand one hundred and twenty lives were lost in these disasters.

GERMAN FOOD PROFITTEERS FOUR FOODS INTO MARKET

A despatch from Paris says: German food profiteers who for nearly four years had been hoarding necessities are now flooding the markets with hidden goods. In consequence, prices of food commodities in Germany have fallen nearly 50 per cent., while German housewives crowd the market places buying all they can lay hands on. Germany can now boast more butter and more grease than at any period of the war.

ALLIED FLEET HAS PASSED THROUGH THE DARDANELLES

A despatch from London says: The allied fleet has arrived off Constantinople, having passed through the Dardanelles Tuesday, the Admiralty announces. British and Indian troops occupying the forts paraded as the ships passed.

LIBERATED ITALIAN CIVILIANS BEING FED FROM THE SKY

A despatch from Washington says: Caproni airplanes are being used by the Italian Supreme Command to transport emergency rations to the famished citizens of the liberated cities of Italy, and also Pola and Fiume, said an official despatch from Rome.



The Fatal Letter Which Started The War—Now Tiza is dead from the pistol of an assassin and the Kaiser wishes that the letter had never been written.

STAR FOR ALL WHO SERVED IN WAR PRIOR TO 1916

A despatch from London says: In the House of Commons, on Saturday, J. I. MacPherson announced that it had been agreed that a star similar to the 1914 star, but dated 1914-15, should be given to all naval men and marines who had served on warships at sea prior to December 31, 1915, and to all soldiers and members of the air forces who had served in the war theatres prior to the same date. No body will receive a 1914-15 star as well as a 1914 star.

BELGIAN KING WILL ENTER BRUSSELS ON NOV. 23

A despatch from Paris says: The entry of the King and Queen of Belgium into Brussels has been postponed. The solemn event probably will take place November 23, coinciding with the re-opening of the Belgian chambers. Meanwhile special trains are being organized for the transfer of the Belgian administration and diplomatic bodies.

A Paris despatch Wednesday said King Albert and his family intended to re-enter Brussels on Friday.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

A despatch from London says: A republic has been proclaimed in Austria-Hungary, according to a Vienna despatch received by way of Zurich, published in Le Journal.

WILL ADMINISTER ALSACE-LORRAINE

A despatch from Paris says: Leon Siben, Adjutant-General to the Paris Court of Appeal, has been appointed Director of Justice for the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.