

DESERVED TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN'S HEROES SENT BY ARMY COUNCIL

Great Praise Bestowed on Field Marshal Haig and All Officers and Men Under Him for the Glorious Campaign They Have Carried on—The Mightiest Force That Ever Went Forth to Battle for the Empire and Add New Lustre to the Noble Traditions of the Flag.

London, Nov. 18.—The following message has been sent by the army council to Field Marshal Haig:

"The Army Council desires the occasion of the happy termination of hostilities to congratulate all ranks of this Majesty's forces in France upon the magnificent share taken by them in the series of brilliant actions which have so powerfully contributed to the gradual wearing down and final submission of the enemy. Since August, 1914, the British expeditionary forces have grown from a small but highly efficient contingent which acquitted itself with such renown at Mons and in the battles of the Marne and the Aisne and at Ypres, to a great army. For the last four months this army has waged on a front of many miles unceasing battle and has every day won new glories for its standards through these four chequered years of conflict. The same spirit of cheer-

fulness, stoicism and gallantry which our forefathers so constantly displayed has again been shown in the glorious tale of daily achievements which are the cause of the Empire's pride and rejoicing today. To Field Marshal Haig, who has led to a decisive victory over a formidable and skilful foe for the mightiest army ever sent forth to battle for the Empire; to all officers from the highest to the lowest; to all the rank and file who have borne the burden of the campaign unflinchingly; to all who have sustained the unceasing labors behind the lines has smoothed the working of the machine of victory, the Army Council tender its tribute of admiration and gratitude with the hope that, under God, the mighty work which has now been brought to a victorious conclusion on the battlefield may ensure for the Empire a future of honor, prosperity and peace."

Official Statement of Plan Which Will Be Adopted Is Now Issued by Gov't

(Continued from page 1)
On the close co-operation between the military and the economic side of demobilization, it was decided that it would be better to first return men whose trade classification showed there was immediate need for them from an industrial point of view. The question of married and unmarried men was also gone into, and preference is to be given to married men because of their heavier responsibilities. The class, under the scheme, was again divided and the order of their return will depend on the length of time they have been away from home. Then come single men in accordance with their length of service overseas.

The sorting out of the men according to occupation and whether married or single has to be done at some stage of demobilization and it has been decided, in order to prevent unnecessary cross-traveling in Canada, and delay in returning the men to their homes, to do this sorting in France and England before embarkation.

The military scheme of demobilization of necessity comes first. The number of Canadian troops overseas, according to the latest figures was 236,304.

An estimate of the number of the men to be discharged based on the number recruited by provinces is as follows:

Ontario	121,500
Quebec	35,500
New Brunswick	12,500
Nova Scotia and Prince Ed.	15,500
Manitoba	25,500
Saskatchewan	15,500
Alberta	21,500
British Columbia	25,500

For the purpose of demobilization Canada has been divided into twenty-one dispersal areas and men are to be allowed to return to any area selected by them, regardless of the place of previous residence or enlistment. The rate of return to each area will be in accordance with the proportion that the number desiring to return to such area bears to the entire force. The men will be returned in standardized drafts of 500 all ranks.

It is the intention of the militia department to return men immediately on reaching their dispersal area so that they may quickly return to civil life.

After consultation with the Imperial War Board, the conclusion has been reached that taking into consideration the available amount of shipping and rolling stock in Canada which can be used for transport of troops, the rate of return at the beginning will be about 20,000 per month. It was felt that it may not be in the interests of the men themselves, nor that of particular areas, to have troops return regardless of their occupation in civil life and the economic needs of the particular area. Consequently the militia department has classified the men serving overseas into occupational groups. It will be possible in this way for the men to be returned in accordance with the demand of any particular area. The department also hopes to return men with any special trade or profession should a demand for such be made.

All necessary work in connection with documentation and medical records will be completed before the disembarkation of troops of Canada, and the troops will be immediately engaged and transported in a body, without delay, to the dispersal station. It is anticipated that a draft arriving in the morning can be disbanded if desired before night.

While it is expected that mechanical transport, horses and mules, tools and general equipment of units and engineering material will be disposed of through the imperial government, the men will bring back with them certain equipment. All of the few machine guns, with what munitions may be decided upon by the Canadian government will be

brought from overseas. The men will retain their uniforms, great coats, steel helmets, and other wearing apparel.

In addition to the demobilization of soldiers of Canada's own units there will enter into the problem of demobilization and reconstruction the large number of Canadians discharged from the Imperial and Allied forces and also the men who have been engaged overseas in the making of munitions and other war work, which will be discontinued when peace is signed. Arrangements have been made for handling these classes.

The problems of the return to Canada of the wives and families of soldiers who are at present in England, estimated at about 35,000, has been entrusted to the department of immigration. Every effort will be made to return to Canada these families quickly, and in such a way as not to retard transport of troops. The desirability of having the soldiers' homes re-established before their arrival is fully appreciated by the government, and every effort will be made to bring this about.

Re-Yes, that's what the editor said about it.

ANOTHER ONE READY TO QUIT

Prince With an Awful Name is Prepared to Abdicate—He Rules a Farm.

Basel, Nov. 18.—Prince Gunther of Schwarburg-Rudolstadt, a princeling of Germany, at the demand of the Diet, has declared his readiness to abdicate according to a despatch from Rudolstadt.

Prince Gunther was born August 21, 1852 and succeeded his cousin Prince George as the reigning prince of Schwarburg-Rudolstadt, January 19, 1890. The reigning prince is also reigning prince of Schwarburg-Sonderhausen. The principality of Schwarburg-Rudolstadt has an area of 363 square miles and has a population of about 100,000. The country is mountainous, the Thuringian Forest rising to a height of about 350 feet.

Here is a Record That We Do Not Think Will Be Beaten

(Continued from page 1)
citizens of this district have responded nobly, and I believe if we had had there is another city in Canada has done as well.

Mr. Elkin yesterday received the following telegram from Sir Thomas White: "Thanks for your kind telegram. The success of your kind telegram attests the financial strength of Canada, but will inspire confidence for the period of reconstruction. Best regards, W. T. White."

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SOME OF THE WARSHIPS WHICH GERMANY MUST NOW SURRENDER

Publication of List of Those Demanded by the Allies Shows That the Huns Are Stripped of Fully Half of Their Fleet of Dreadnoughts and Practically All Their Battle Cruisers—Something About the Armament of Those of the Larger Classes Now Being Given up.

London, Nov. 18.—The Times' naval correspondent, writing on the subject of the submission of the German fleet says:

"The surrender in accordance with the armistice conditions will be made to a force in which the navies of France and America, as well as our own, are represented. In its outward signs the business cannot fail to be impressive.

"The appearance of the long lines of vessels to be surrendered, carrying reduced crews and no armament; the method of their transference to the Allied escorts; the exchange of flags on the German ships when that happens, and the striking of the colors which have replaced the imperial ensign, the ancient token of yielding, will be among the more interesting features of the manifestation.

"There is another significance which attaches to this act of submission, for it represents the non-fulfilment of one of the principal purposes for which the German navy was created—to protect Germany's sea trade and colonies.

"The war has come to an end and Germany has lost her colonies and her trade. She now loses the best part of her effective naval forces.

"On the other hand the British fleet is still adequate, and is not only as strong as it was before the war, but absolutely and relatively stronger than ever."

Washington, Nov. 18.—There was no announcement here today regarding the delivery of the fleet of battleships, battle cruisers and light cruisers which Germany was required under the terms of the armistice to surrender today to the allied nations.

Nor was there any information as to the names of the ports at which the vessels are to be turned over to the allies. Publication of the names of the battleships and cruisers which were designated by the associated governments for delivery reveals that Germany has lost at least half of the fleet of Dreadnoughts which it had in commission or building when the war began, and of practically all of its battle cruisers.

The Dreadnought Kronprinz Wilhelm, Grosser Kurfürst, Markgraf and Keonig, are of the same type, each 330 feet long and 36,000 tons. They were designed for a speed of 23 knots and had just been completed when the war opened. They were armed with ten 13-inch and fourteen 5.9 inch guns. The Prinz Regent Luitpold, Koenig Albert, Kaiserin, Kaiser and Friedrich Der Grosse, were completed in 1913 and are 564 feet long, with a speed of 21 knots and of 24,000 tons. They also carried ten 13-inch guns each, and fourteen 5.9 inch rifles.

Available naval records here do not show a battleship Bayern, but it is regarded as possible that this is one of the three dreadnoughts completed since the war started. These were authorized in 1913 and 1914, and were to have been of 28,000 tons displacement with eight 15-inch rifles each.

Besides the craft delivered Germany had four older dreadnoughts, but their surrender was not required. They must be dismantled and laid up in German ports, however.

The Derfflinger is the largest of the battle cruisers, her displacement being 28,000 tons and length 218 feet. Her armament consisted of eight 12-inch rifles and her designed speed was 30 knots an hour. There is no mention of a cruiser Hindenburg in the records available here, but this ship probably is a sister of the Derfflinger, and originally was named the Lutow.

The Seydlitz is a battle cruiser, 24,000 tons and carried ten 11-inch guns. Her speed is 29 knots and she was completed in 1913.

The battle cruiser Moltke, a sister ship of the Oebesen, was completed in 1912 and soon afterwards visited this country as the flagship of a fleet which President Taft reviewed at Hampton Roads. She then was regarded as one of the fastest of the battle cruisers afloat, being 610 feet long, of 22,600 tons displacement and 25.5 knots speed. She had ten 11-inch rifles in her main battery.

The Von Der Tann was built in 1910 and has a displacement of 18,900 tons. Her speed is 27.6 knots an hour and her armament consists of eight 11-inch rifles, ten 5.9-inch rifles and many smaller guns.

seeing and tireless pioneer of our commerce and export trade.

At the outbreak of war Ballin was appointed at the request of the Emperor to manage the entire railroad system of the German Empire. It has been his duty to keep the German railways working during the war, to supply the front with food and munitions. Herr Ballin was the subject of a debate in the House of Lords some time ago, when Lord Haldane declared that he had received from him at the outbreak of the war. The Times accused Ballin of first placing his own interests before the war on Russia and later trying to throw the responsibility on England. Lord Haldane said that it was a private matter, and had been written about in the press.

There was nothing of an important nature in the letter, and it dealt chiefly with the peaceful nature of a private matter. Lord Haldane said that he had received from him at the outbreak of the war. The Times accused Ballin of first placing his own interests before the war on Russia and later trying to throw the responsibility on England. Lord Haldane said that it was a private matter, and had been written about in the press.

In a message issued in January, 1917, Herr Ballin said that the failure of the German navy to protect German trade was due to the fact that the German navy had no other base outside of the North Sea.

JUST OUT OF ONE FIGHT, NOW STARTS ANOTHER

Crown Prince Rupprecht Who Has Just Lost His Job and His War is to be Married.

Basel, Nov. 18.—The marriage of Rupprecht, the former Crown Prince of Bavaria and Princess Antoinette of Luxembourg, which had been fixed for November 15, was postponed until the middle of January, according to a message from Munich.

The former Bavarian Crown Prince commanded the German armies on the northern section of the western front until August of this year when he returned to Munich for a rest. He is forty-nine years old and a widower, his first wife having died six years ago. Princess Antoinette was born in 1890 and is one of five sisters of the Grand Duchess Marie of Luxembourg.

THE ROTARY CLUB.

The first meeting of the Rotary Club since the lifting of the ban was held yesterday at noon at Bond's. F. H. Quirt presided. The feature of the meeting was a discussion led by the executive committee on the subject of definite programme of work for the members if interest in the club was to be kept alive. The matter was referred to the executive committee to outline a programme and submit it to the next meeting.

No More Credit.

She—"Yes, Reginald, I heartily have awakened in my conscience under the throbbings of a first and only love."

He—"Dovey! Darling! Onliest only!"

Her Young Brother (peeping from behind the curtain)—"Hullo! Caught yet? Look here; if you don't give me a tanner, I'll split."

She—"Tommy, you little wretch, go away, and if you hold your tongue I'll give you sixpences—tomorrow."

Tommy—"No, fear, no more! I don't promise me a bob if I don't tell you about Sammy Spooner kissing you, and you never braced up yet!"

CUTICURA Quickly Heals Eczema, Rash, Itchings and Irritations

In the treatment of all skin troubles take freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. The fragrant super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious if used for every-day toilet purposes.

For sample of each free by mail. Send postal note to: N. B. Cuticura, U.S.A. Sold by druggists throughout the world.

TERRIFIC STORM—SWEEPS QUEBEC

Million Dollars Damage in the Lower Town by Tide and Gale—House at Levis Burned While Storm Raged.

Quebec, Que., Nov. 18.—Damages which may reach nearly a million dollars were caused here within an hour this evening when the flood tide swept on by an easterly gale of 75 miles an hour, flooded the streets of Lower Town as well as the basements of the wholesale flour, grain, provision and other merchants.

Harvor was caused all along the river front, as well as in the St. Charles River, and the inundation in Lower Town was greater than has been experienced here for many years. Pontons and boats suffered damages as the heavy waves drove them against the wharves. Lumber piled on the wharves was carried away, and the river was so dangerous for navigation that the ferry service between Quebec and Levis had to be discontinued, while the street cars were obliged to stop running in Lower Town, the tracks being covered by a flow of several feet of water.

The Quebec Harbor Commission broke from their meetings (during the storm, and no trace has yet been found of them.

While the storm was at its height, fire broke out in the home of Joseph H. Tardif, situated on the summit of the hill at Levis, and could be seen burning from this city. It was impossible, with such a gale, to combat the blaze effectively, so the building was razed to the ground in a short time, while sparks from the fire were carried one mile across the river to this city, on the wind.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS NEXT THURSDAY

Prohibition Bill is Through, But the New Revenue Bill Could Not be Disposed of and Will Come Before the New House.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Adjournment of the present session of congress to the next Thursday was arranged today by Democrat and Republican leaders of the senate and house. This will enable members to secure travel mileage allowances and also will prevent the present session, which began last December 8, from merging with the third and final session of this, the sixty-fifth congress, which will open December 2.

Ending of the present session Thursday was agreed upon after the senate finance committee had decided that it could not report the revised tax bill which goes to the president by Thursday after formal signature by Vice-president Marshall and Speaker Clark. The most pressing business of the session was completed.

While congress is adjourned, the senate finance committee will continue the revision of the revenue bill in accord with suggestions by Secretary McAdoo, and house committees will begin framing the 1920 appropriation bill. Since the department estimates were prepared with continuance of the war in view, sharp reductions in the appropriations are contemplated by congressional leaders.

Tabular, Nov. 18.—Mr. Arthur Smith, of Talamagueville visited friends here last week.

Wm. U. Symonds, who has been employed for some time at Millerton, spent Sunday at his home.

There are several cases of influenza at Gaythorne, Fred the little son of Donald McCullum, is very ill. George McCullum, who was also seriously ill, is now convalescent.

Our little village was on feet last evening. Crowds of people gathered to celebrate the glorious victory of the Allied forces. At two o'clock an automobile parade, followed by several teams, formed and made their way to Neguac. In the evening an immense bonfire burned on "the corner."

S. Loggie, M.P., was present, and from the verandah of Mr. H. T. Graham's store, gave an inspiring address to a very appreciative audience.

Handling Them a Lemon.

The proprietor of a large temperance hotel in Scotland—probably at Dundee—much frequented by travellers on account of its comfort and good catering, was struck by the very numerous demands for "shaving water" just about bedtime.

Encountering one of the principal waiters bearing a large tray full of jugs of hot water, the proprietor stopped and inquired:

"What's all this hot water for, John?"

"Shavin', sir," came the reply.

"Just wait a wee, then, till I put a bit of soap into the jugs." And he did.

Wide Awake.

"Is this a hustling town?"

"Sure," answered the old resident.

"We never sleep."

"Right up to snuff, eh?"

"That's the ticket, stranger. The feller down at the depot ain't the only person who stays awake all night in this town. We've got an all night restaurant." — Birmingham Age-Herald.

Chance for a Caddie.

Recruiting Officer—But what could a boy like you do in the army?

Scottish Lad—Don't you need a caddie to carry your sword and things?

D. D. D.

The Liquid Wash for Skin Disease

We have witnessed such remarkable cures with this soothing wash of oil that we offer you a bottle on the guarantee that unless it does the same for you, it costs you not a cent. E. Clifton (Brown, Winnipeg, St. John.

MEN'S Overcoats of Impressive Serviceable Character

THESE ARE OVERCOATS THAT PLEASE CRITICAL MEN who know there is no economy like the economy of quality.

MASTER TAILORS HAVE DESIGNED AND BUILT these coats for you. The colors and patterns have been critically selected.

IF BOUGHT AT TODAY'S MARKET PRICE they would have to sell at considerably more than our present prices.

Excellent values at \$20.00 to \$45.00

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

For Christmas, an Overcoat will be more appreciated than ornate book ends.

NOVEMBER—PHASES OF THE MOON.

New moon, 8th 5 32m. p.m.
First quarter, 11th 11h. 46m. p.m.
Full moon 18th 3h. 32m. a.m.
Last quarter, 25th 6h. 35m. a.m.

Date D. of W. Sun. Rise. Sun. Set. H. Water a.m. H. Water p.m.

18 M. 7.39 4.49 11.08 23.87 5.06 17.37
19 T. 7.23 4.44 10.58 5.53 18.29
20 W. 7.23 4.46 10.29 12.51 4.49 19.20
21 Th. 7.35 4.45 1.21 13.44 7.41 20.11
22 F. 7.46 4.44 2.13 14.37 8.33 21.02
23 Sa. 7.57 4.43 3.03 15.31 9.26 21.54
24 Su. 7.59 4.42 4.04 16.27 10.20 22.45

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B. November 19, 1918.

Arrived Yesterday.
SS Oshon, 695 tons, Capt. McPhail, from Louisbourg, C.B., coal, R. P. & W. F. Starr, Ltd.

Cleared Yesterday.
SS Oshon, 695 tons, Capt. McPhail,