

ALLIES TO DEMAND EXTRADITION OF THE LATE GERMAN EMPEROR

Holland Will Be Called On to Surrender Kaiser's Person—Former Emperor Kept Informed of Every Development.

A despatch from London says: The Entente allies have decided to demand that Holland surrender the former Emperor of Germany to justice, according to the Daily Express.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Amersfoort, Holland, says the stories regarding the former German Emperor's princely surroundings and big dinner parties and similar functions are not altogether true.

The most striking feature of the daily life of William Hohenzollern, the correspondent continues, "is the mass of correspondence to which he devotes most of his mornings, and apparently unrestricted by the Dutch Government, he is kept accurately informed of every development in Germany and elsewhere and is reported to be able to keep in pretty close touch with the other side of the frontier.

The correspondent says he learns on good authority that the Netherlands Government considers the former Emperor's day being regarded as ended.

It is commonly reported at Amersfoort, the correspondent declares, "that William Hohenzollern will not be there long but it is uncertain whether he will go.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
 Toronto, Dec. 3.—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. \$1.81; No. 3 C.W. 78c; extra No. 1 feed, 78½c; No. 1 feed 76½c, in store Fort William.
 American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.65; No. 3 yellow, \$1.60; No. 4 yellow \$1.54; sample corn, feed, \$1.40 to \$1.45, track Toronto.
 Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 77 to 80c; No. 3 white, 76 to 79c, according to freight 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; local, shipping points, according to freight.
 Peas—No. 2 \$2.10.
 Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1.03 to \$1.08, according to freight outside.
 Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.50.
 Eye—No. 2, \$1.62, nominal.
 Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.35, Toronto.
 Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.25, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.
 Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts \$42.25 per ton.
 Hay—No. 1, \$21 to \$23 per ton; mixed, \$20 to \$21 per ton, track Toronto.
 Straw—Car lots, \$9.50 to \$10.00, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39c; prints, 40 to 41c; creamery, fresh made: solids, 40c; prints, 32c.
 Eggs—New laid, 62 to 64c; store stock, 50 to 51c.
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35c.
 Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 26c; ducklings, 1b., 22c; turkeys, 27 to 30c; Spring chickens, 23c; geese, 18c.
 Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
 Cheese—New, large, 27½ to 28c; twins, 28 to 28½c; old, large, 28 to 28½c; twin, 28½ to 29c.
 Butter—Extracted, choice, 46 to 48c; creamery, solids, 51 to 53c; prints, 52 to 54c.
 Margarine—34 to 35c.
 Eggs—No. 1 storage, 52 to 53c; selected storage, 54 to 55c; new laid in cartons, 70 to 75c.
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 36 to 38c; roosters, 22c; fowl, 28 to 33c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; ducklings, 1b., 30c; squabs, doz., \$5.50; geese, 25c.
 Beans—Canadian hand-picked; bus., \$6.00 to \$6.50; imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Lima, 17 to 17½c.
 Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 29 to 30c lb.; 10-lb. tins, 28 to 29c lb.; 60-lb. tins, 26½ to 27c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Dec. 3.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed 95c; 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 \$68.00 to \$70.00; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24.00 to \$25.00; Cheese, finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter, choice creamery, 51 to 51½c. Eggs, selected, 55c; No. 1 stock 50c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.70 to \$1.75. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$22.50 to \$23.00. Lard, pure, wood pulp, 20 lbs net, 31 to 32½c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Dec. 3.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$14.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.50 to \$12.00; do. good, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do. medium, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do. common, \$8.25 to \$8.75; bulls, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.00; do. rough bulls, \$7.75 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.00; do. good, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do. medium, \$8.00 to \$8.50; do. common, \$7.00 to \$8.00; stockers, \$7.75 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.25 to \$11.25; canners, \$5.00 to \$5.25; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do. com. and med. \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$100.00; light ewes, \$10.00 to \$11.00; yearlings, \$13.00 to \$13.50; spring lambs, \$14.75 to \$15.25; calves, good to choice, \$15.00 to \$17.75; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25 to \$18.50; do. weighed off ears, \$18.50 to \$18.75.
 Montreal, Dec. 3.—Choice select hogs, \$18.50; choice steers, \$12.00 to \$12.50; medium steers, \$11.50 to \$12.00; inferior stock, \$9.50; choice butchers' cows, \$8.75 to \$9.25; good cows, \$7.50 to \$8.50; medium cows, \$6.50; canners, \$4.50 to \$5.00; sheep \$9.50 to \$10.50; lambs, \$11.00 to \$12.50; calves, grass-fed, \$8.50 to \$9.00; milk-fed stock, \$12.00 to \$15.00.

KING DECORATES MARSHAL FOCH

British Order of Merit Bestowed Upon Allied Generalissimo.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Following the dinner given at the Elysee Palace on Thursday night in honor of King George a reception was held at the British Embassy. During the reception King George bestowed upon Marshal Foch the Order of Merit. Marshal Foch is the only French holder of this decoration. In bestowing it King George said: "I am happy to give the highest distinction of which I can dispose to the eminent soldier who has conducted the allies' armies to victory."

The reception was the first fete of victory in Paris. The gay-colored toilettes of the women and the scarlet robes of Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, and Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, contrasted strikingly with the khaki and horizon blue uniforms of officers and the black dress clothes of civilians. It was a picture which had been almost forgotten in Paris. Marshal Joffre wore a black tunic and the red trousers of the epoch of the battle of the Marne.

The British Order of Merit was instituted by King Edward VII. on July 26, 1902. It is very exclusive but carries with it no special title of personal precedence. The badge of the order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enameled centre. The reverse of the badge shows the Royal and Imperial cipher in gold. The whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS ALL HOME IN YEAR

London, Dec. 1.—Allowing for every possible contingency, every Canadian soldier should be back home in Canada within a year, the Canadian Press was told to-day at Canadian headquarters. Men in second class categories are already being returned in large numbers, which means that men in the fighting class can be transported with the least possible delay when the general demobilization begins. Arrangements already effected with the British Ministry of Shipping are calculated to ensure the eventual demobilization in a surprisingly rapid manner.

RUPTURE BETWEEN BERLIN AND BAVARIA NOW COMPLETE

London, Dec. 1.—Bavaria will open negotiations for a separate peace with the Entente Allies, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Zurich, which adds that the rupture between the Governments of Berlin and Munich is now complete. The Government of Germany is supported by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who placed the army at its disposal, and refuses to resign or dismiss Dr. W. S. Solf, Foreign Secretary in the Coalition Cabinet, or Dr. Matthias Erzberger.

3,000,000 GERMAN TROOPS IN ARMY OF WITHDRAWAL

Berlin, Dec. 1.—Three million German troops, 1,000,000 horses and great quantities of baggage, withdrawing towards the River Rhine from Belgium and Northern France are conducting the movement in an orderly manner, according to a special telegram from Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia. The troops are carrying their own provisions.

2,680 British Airmen Killed In Last Eight Months of War

London, Dec. 1.—Casualties in the Royal Air Forces from April, when the air forces were amalgamated, to November 11, were: Killed, 2,680; wounded, missing and prisoners, 4,969, according to an official statement by the Air Ministry.

EIGHT MORE U-BOATS SURRENDERED SUNDAY

Harwich, Dec. 1.—Eight more German submarines surrendered to-day, making a total of 122 which have been taken over by the Allies.

CANADA'S SHARE OF WAR HONORS TO DATE



KAISER SIGNS HIS ABDICATION

Heir Apparent Has Not Relinquished His Claim to Throne.

Amsterdam, Dec. 1.—William Hohenzollern has definitely renounced all future rights to the crowns of Prussia and Germany and has released all officials and officers from their oath of fealty, according to the text of a document signed by the former Emperor, which is quoted in a telegram received from Berlin.

The text of the former German Emperor's act of renunciation, which was issued by the new German Government "in order to reply to a certain misunderstanding which have arisen with regard to the abdication," follows:

"By the present document I renounce forever my rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German Imperial crown. I release at the same time all the officials of the German Empire and Prussia, and also all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Prussian navy and army and of contingents from confederate States from the oath of fidelity they have taken to me as their Emperor, King and Supreme Chief.

"I expect from them, until a new organization of the German Empire exists, that they will aid those who effectively hold the power in Germany to protect the German people against the menacing dangers of anarchy, famine and foreign domination.

"Made and executed and signed by our own hand with the Imperial seal at Amersfoort, November 28, 1918. (Signed) William."

WITH THE CANADIANS IN NORTH RUSSIA

London, Dec. 1.—The formal abdication of the German Emperor caused surprise in England. It had been supposed on the strength of the announcement made by Prince Maximilian of Baden, while Chancellor, and the reports of the Berlin Council of Soldiers and Workmen's delegates, that William Hohenzollern had abdicated before he left Germany for Holland.

The abdication of the former German Crown Prince was accepted here as a fact on the same basis, but it is now believed that Frederick William has not relinquished his claims to the Throne. The ex-Emperor's pronouncement speaks for himself only.

BELGIUM HAS BEEN CLEARED OF ALL GERMAN TROOPS

A despatch from London says: Belgium is clear of German troops. The correspondent of the London Times, who has followed the retreat, says that there has been little destruction in the country east of Mons. He says further that in the area between Mons and Charleroi, the mines and factories are now working.

10,000 BRITISHERS DENOUCE GERMANS

A despatch from London says: A demonstration of 10,000 people took place in Hyde Park under the auspices of the British Empire Union. A resolution was passed expressing horror and indignation of German brutalities against British prisoners, especially after the armistice, and averring an economic boycott of the Germans for their foul deeds.

NOTICE TO KARL TO QUIT AUSTRIA

A despatch from Copenhagen says: Former Emperor Charles has been informed by the Government at Vienna, that he must leave Austria because of the counter-revolutionary movement there, according to a Leipzig despatch in The Politiken.



"Got Milt Uns"—This was the legend chalked by German vandals on the bedstead of a pillaged home in Cambrai.

KING GEORGE PAYS TRIBUTE TO HEROIC EFFORTS OF FRENCH

Union of Hearts Created by the War, Says His Majesty in a Notable Speech at a Dinner Given in His Honor in Paris.

A despatch from Paris says:—At the dinner given at the Elysee Palace on Thursday night in honor of King George, the King, in proposing the health of President Poincare, said: "It is difficult for me adequately to express the great pleasure that I feel in being your guest here to-night in this fair city of Paris and in the midst of the great nation with which during past years I and my people have mingled our sorrows and our joys and are now triumphantly crowned by overwhelming victory over the common enemy.

"We can all remember the repeated and desperate efforts made by the German armies to reach and capture this great capital; but, thanks to the bravery of the splendid French army and the loyal co-operation of the allies, the aims of the enemy have been defeated and by the skillful direction and the strategy of the distinguished Field Marshal Foch the troops of the invaders have been hurled across the frontier and compelled to sue for peace.

"Mr. President, I congratulate you and the noble French nation upon the great victory that has been achieved, in which my generals and armies are proud to have taken part. In the life and death conflict in which our nations have been together engaged for civilization and for right against the methods of barbarism and the forces of destruction, the French and British peoples have learned in unity of purpose to appreciate each other and their respective ideals.

"They have created a union of hearts and an identity of interests that, I trust, will ever grow closer and contribute materially to the consolidation of peace and the advancement of civilization.

"Lastly, let me add one word of sympathy for those heroic Frenchmen and French women who have suffered at the hands of the invader such as few have suffered, except in Belgium. And let us not forget the immortal dead whose names will ever be enshrined in one of the most glorious pages of the history of the world.

"My soldiers have fought during all these years of relentless war side by side with the soldiers of France, whose valiant deeds have added fresh lustre to their immortal traditions. The sailors of our two navies have, together, kept these seas in comradeship and mutual trust, which the length of the war itself has only served more and more to foster and to strengthen.

"With all my heart I thank you for your friendly feelings and the terms in which you have proposed my health. Accept also my cordial thanks for your generous hospitality and for the opportunity which you have afforded me in these ever-memorable days of victory to pay my respectful homage to the French nation."

CELEBRATE XMAS IN GERMANY

Canadian Army of Occupation Will Have Headquarters at Mainz.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Members of the Canadian army invading Germany will spend a victorious Christmas in the great Rhine fortress of Mainz, where, it is expected, they will have their headquarters until peace is signed.

Situated on the left bank of the Rhine, Mainz is one of the oldest cities of Germany, and is the largest in the Grand Duchy of Hesse. It is one of the great fortresses of the former German Empire. The fortifications, enlarged since 1871, consist of several lines of bastioned forts, the citadel in the southeastern part of the town, and a number of detached forts. It is connected with Kassel, on the opposite bank of the river, by a modern bridge. The city has a rich military history extending back to Roman times.

The Canadian army which will remain in Germany during the period of occupation has not been decided upon as yet, but it is believed that the force will be composed of men volunteering for this duty.

TWO HUNDRED U-BOATS DESTROYED BY ALLIES

A despatch from London says:—It is announced that approximately 200 German submarines were destroyed during the course of the war. The total number of all types built by the Germans is estimated to have been 360.

TURKS MASSACRED 1,600,000 PEOPLE

London, Dec. 1.—Reuter's has received from a Greek source figures showing that in the Spring of 1914 the Turks deported 700,000 Greeks, of whom 500,000 are now refugees in Greece. Since the war to the end of 1917, the Turks deported 2,140,000 Greeks and Armenians, of whom 900,000 Armenians and 700,000 Greeks have been massacred, and 200,000 mobilized Greeks have been put to death or have died of their sufferings. A great number of women and children have been forcibly converted to Islam; others have been killed or committed suicide. Greek property taken by the Turks is valued at 3,000,000,000 francs.

ENTERED GERMANY AND OCCUPIED BONN FORTRESS

A despatch from London says: The Canadians have crossed the German frontier and occupied Bonn after a series of eight marches.

BRITISH CROSS FIELD OF WATERLOO

Amazed to Find the Opposing Armies So Close Together.

A despatch from the British Armies in Belgium says: When I crossed the field of Waterloo the British and French troops were not far apart and were moving in unison towards the German frontier. A British general was standing beside the great bronze lion on the mound which dominates the battle field. He watched the troops cross the historic ground in a thin, winding column which spread far into the distance—a wonderful panorama of advancing armies.

The British troops were fortunate enough to find Waterloo on their itinerary, and they have passed most interesting hours on this battlefield. The men clustered around a little Belgian guide who told the story of the battle very clearly and in excellent English and they bombarded him with questions. They were amazed to find that the opposing armies were so close together. I saw a sergeant carefully studying the position of Honoumont from the mound of the lion and then I heard him say to his companions that "a few trench mortars would have settled the business."

"The Germans looked their last on Waterloo ten days ago. They were nearly starving, and a woman told me that one of their last acts was to kill and eat her pet cat.

The monuments on the battlefield were not defaced during the four years of its occupancy by the enemy.

CANADA'S BIG MUNITIONS OUTPUT

Produced 48 per cent. of Entire Supply of Pyro-Cotton.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Figures compiled recently show that the Canadian production of munitions supplied is a very substantial part of the material used by the British and Canadian armies in the field during the closing months of hostilities. Taking the British and Canadian production of munitions together, and dealing with the six-month period ending last September, Canadian plants produced one-quarter of the total production of nitric acid. The plant at Trenton, Ontario, established by the Imperial Munitions Board, was the second largest producer of its kind. In trinitrotoluol Canadian plants produced ten per cent. of the whole production, and included the fourth largest producer.

The National Plant at Toronto, which is carried on in the establishment loaned by the Messrs. Goodenham, was responsible for practically the whole of the production of acetone by this particular process. Canadian production of pyro-cotton, which is the basis for the production of nitrocellulose and cordite powders, formed 48 per cent. of the whole quantity produced. The Trenton plant was the largest producer of this material in the British Empire.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEAD IS A FULL MILLION

A despatch from London says:—It is officially announced that during the war the forces of Great Britain actually lost nearly one million men killed or dead through various causes.

Recently it was stated that the British losses totaled 658,704, but this number did not take into consideration men who were reported missing who actually lost their lives, but of whom there is no trace, nor did it account for men who died at the front from sickness.

KING GEORGE SENDS HIS CONGRATULATIONS

A despatch from Ottawa says: His Majesty the King has cabled to the Governor-General of Canada his congratulations upon the success of the Victory Loan. His Majesty's message is as follows: "I have heard of the magnificent success of the Victory Loan with the greatest satisfaction and pride. Please convey to the Government and people of Canada my sincerest congratulations upon so splendid a demonstration of the maturity of financial strength to which the Dominion has attained."

SURRENDER SHIPS IN BLACK SEA

London, Dec. 1.—The allied naval squadron, which recently passed through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea, anchored off Sebastopol, the Russian naval base in the Crimea, on November 26. The Russian ships, which were in the hands of the Germans, and also some German submarines, were surrendered to the allied naval representatives.

ANOTHER BATCH OF U-BOATS SURRENDERED BY GERMANS

A despatch from Harwich, England, says: Twenty-seven German submarines were surrendered to-day to the allies. This brings the total of German U-boats turned over to 114.

MEDAL OF MONS FOR CANADIANS

To Commemorate the Liberation of City by Canadian Troops.

A despatch from the Canadian Corps says:—Before leaving Mons, which the Canadians captured just before the armistice was signed, Sir Arthur Currie, the Commander of the Canadian Corps, was presented by the city with a medal in gold, specially struck in his honor and inscribed as a souvenir of the liberation of the city by the Canadian Corps. Replicas will be distributed among the troops who participated. Men of the First Canadian Division were given a great reception upon their entry into the city of Nivelles on their march to Germany. Leisure has been granted the men for visits to Waterloo and the historic battlefields in the neighborhood, and a considerable contingent of Canadian officers attended the official entry of the King and Queen of the Belgians into Brussels.

The published plan for the demobilization of the Canadian army have not been received with enthusiasm, as the men hoped and believed that they would have an opportunity of returning to their bases as members of the fighting units with which they have so long been associated.

BLOCKADE WILL BE MAINTAINED

No Relaxation Until Definite Peace is Ratified.

A despatch from London says: The Times says the absurd story which the Germans spread to have spread semi-officially that the Entente probably will consider the abolition of the blockade is absolutely unfounded. The allies have not the slightest intention, the Times continues, of throwing aside their chief weapon for insuring the signature of a just peace and the performance of its conditions, particularly in the present chaotic state of Germany.

After quoting evidences in an endeavor to refute Dr. Solf's declaration that Germany is starving, the newspaper says that German statements on this subject require careful examination. When the truth has been ascertained, the allies and the United States will allow the Germans from time to time during the peace negotiations such food supplies that humanity dictates, but the blockade must remain in force until a definite peace has been ratified. Thereafter it may be kept in abeyance as the chosen instrument of the league of nations for enforcing its decisions.

KAISER'S LAND HOLDINGS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

A despatch from London says: Writing in The Daily Mail on what Canada is going to do about the extensive land holding on the Pacific coast of the Kaiser, acquired through his agents, a writer says he was enabled during his connection with the Government department to gain much knowledge of the activities of the Count Alvensleben in British Columbia. They bought up large tracts, both on the mainland and Vancouver Island, in various names, but all ought to have been in one name alone, William Hohenzollern. Remarkable on the uncertainty of the whereabouts now of the Alvenslebens, who disappeared after the outbreak of the war, the article concludes "in any case it is certain the whole of the Alvensleben transactions will be thoroughly investigated, and Canada will not stand for any dealings with the ex-Kaiser or his friends."

KING SENT LETTER TO EACH SOLDIER

A despatch from Halifax says: Just before embarkation in England, a letter from the King and Queen was presented to each soldier leaving for Canada on the Aquitania, which arrived here on Nov. 28. It reads: "Buckingham Palace, 1918. "The Queen and I wish you God-speed, a safe return to the happiness and joy of home life, with an early restoration to health. "A grateful Mother Country thanks you for faithful services. (Signed) "GEORGE R.I."