

# KING GEORGE SENDS MESSAGE TO ALL, BALLANTYNE TELLS OF GREAT WORKS, MUNITIONS BOARD OUTLINES POLICY.

## WILL SLOW UP SHIPBUILDING ON MUNITIONS TO BOOM HERE

Imperial Board to Cancel Shell Contracts at Once.

Necessary Articles Will Still Be Accepted as Already Ordered.

Shipping and Lumber May Continue for Some Time as There Will be a Demand from All Countries.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—The Imperial Munitions Board desires it to be known that it is in communication with the British Ministry of Munitions, with regard to the method to be adopted in ceasing munition production in Canada. The orders now running in Canada which have been placed by the Imperial Munitions Board, on behalf of the Ministry of Munitions, and other British government departments, may be divided into three classes.

(A)—Articles which are no longer required at all, as a result of the cessation of hostilities, and of which use can be made, namely, shells and explosives. The further production of these would be economically wasteful and it is therefore expected that the British government will give instructions for their production to be discontinued, as soon as possible.

(B)—Articles which may no longer be actually required by the government, but of which use can be made, namely, metals and raw materials of various descriptions. In this class it may be found possible to allow existing contracts to run out, or to bring them to an end gradually. The British government taking any loss on the materials as they are delivered.

(C)—Articles which are still likely to be required, namely, commercial lumber and ships. In this class it is not likely that any change will be made in existing contracts. It should be stated that the Imperial Munitions Board has still a number of steel and wooden ships under construction for the British government, in addition to the program of merchant ship construction, which is being carried out by the Canadian government. This latter program will take up the berths in steel shipbuilding yards now occupied by the board's vessels as they are completed. As regards wooden ships, important contracts have been placed in Canada for this class of vessel by the French government, and also on private account, which will assure continued operation in yards.

With regard to Class A, i. e., the class of contracts which are likely to be discontinued as soon as possible, it is estimated that not more than fifty thousand work people are at present employed in Canada on British government contracts of this description. It is proposed that these should be reduced with these that manufacturers should be asked at once to discontinue the initial operations of material. This would involve the immediate reduction of their staff to the extent of ten to fifteen per cent. of the number employed. This must be taken at a rough general average, as the members would of course vary in individual plants. The balance of the employees will be occupied in completing the manufacture of articles already in process, and as these are completed will be gradually reduced. This will go on till a fixed date, probably about the middle of December, after which time further manufacturing operations in this class would cease.

It is hoped that by this method of sufficient time will be given for a considerable portion, at any rate, of the work people who will no longer be required for the manufacture of munitions, to be absorbed in other employment. Many of the manufacturers now making munitions have other lines of manufacture, the output of which has been restricted by shortage of material and labor, and which they may be able to extend as these restrictions will disappear through the cessation of hostilities. It is understood also that the Canadian government as announced by the acting prime minister, is taking up with the railways and other directions, the question of placing increased orders for manufactured goods and putting in hand new work of various kinds in order to provide occupation for munition workers, as they are released from the munition factories.

## DRY OLD SYDNEY HAD SOME FUN TOO

People Celebrated With Sanity and Not With Excesses—War Works Many Changes Nine Thousand in Line.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 12.—The largest parade in the history of Nova Scotia

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne Sees Prosperous Times Ahead.

Makes Announcement of An Ambitious Programme for Canada.

Great Contracts Awarded Yesterday and Many Others Are to Follow—New Yards to Be Established.

Montreal, Nov. 12.—An address by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of marine and fisheries, at a Victoria Loan luncheon here today provides food for reflection for those who are inclined to view with misgivings problems attendant on demobilization and reconstruction.

Mr. Ballantyne is confident that Canada's progress will in the next few years be marked by an expansion of trade, domestic and foreign, development of industrial activities, and the stress on the importance of shipbuilding to play by placing Canada in the forefront of the nations of the world. The minister's encouraging remarks by the announcement of an ambitious shipbuilding programme for the Dominion whereby the seventeen steel shipbuilding plants now established in the country, the numerous wooden shipbuilding plants, and a score or more new plants to be erected, will be kept busy during the next few years in turning out new tonnage to carry our expanding trade.

"There are some men who think that there are very hard times ahead of this Dominion," Mr. Ballantyne said, "but I do not entertain any such gloomy view. In my estimation, the country which could produce out of such raw material a finished product as splendid as our soldiers have, steel vessels and ships, and equipment and money necessary to sustain them at the front, should have no doubt that it can meet the whatever problems may present themselves.

"I am convinced that the country will not only maintain its present level of trade with the world, but will increase it a hundred-fold, both in domestic and foreign markets. As the Minister of Marine it has been my privilege to recommend and secure the adoption by the government of a great shipbuilding program. There are at present on the stocks of our shipbuilding companies, thirty-one steel vessels under construction at the order of the government. These are destined to develop our trade not only with our allies but with neutral states, who will all be clamoring at our doors for supplies.

It is evident that we shall need ships and more ships if we are to take advantage of all the opportunities that will be offered to us, and we intend to supply them. "Not only our expansion of trade is to be considered," declared the minister, "but we have a problem of employment for the returning soldiers. I do not think we should have any misgivings over this, however, for the country is already very short of labor, and with the expansion of industries planned, we should be able to care for all who present themselves for employment. We have over 200,000 munition workers in the country, and these also must be cared for. I believe that our shipbuilding program will be able to provide for a great majority of them."

Mr. Ballantyne then announced that he was about to close a contract with the Canadian Vickers Company for nine more ships.

While this means much to Montreal, the minister's next remarks provide encouragement for other shipbuilding centres, inasmuch as he declared that under the government's new program throughout the balance of the country the proportion will be about the same, and estimated that the shipyards will be able to take care of between thirty and forty thousand workers.

Mr. Ballantyne referred to many other large undertakings in other industries, such as the great plate mill to be built at Sydney, and said he felt confident that these would be able to absorb all the available labor in the country. There is nothing to be pessimistic about, Mr. Ballantyne declared, and he expressed his belief that a wonderful opportunity was now offered to the makers of Canada to stand out as a more and more worthy nation than many had dreamed possible in the past.

marked the passing of the Hun in Sydney yesterday. Nine thousand soldiers, sailors, members of the men's patriotic organizations, together with unofficial Hun beaters, in numbers of labor organizations and school children took part in a parade which was finally addressed by provincial president, J. W. Maddin, ex-M. P. of the G. W. V. A., "Let's celebrate not with excesses, but with sanity. We have preserved law and order, and let us who are now celebrating the humiliation of our enemy observe law and order here."

## A Message of Praise, Congratulation and Thankfulness From the Head of Our Empire To All His People.

London, Nov. 12.—(British Wireless Service)—King George has sent messages of congratulations to the Empire, the Allies, and the fighting forces. To the Empire, he says:

"At the moment when the armistice was signed, bringing I trust, final end to the hostilities which have convulsed the whole world for more than four years, I desire to send a message of greeting and heartfelt gratitude to my overseas people, whose wonderful efforts and sacrifices have contributed so greatly to securing victory, which is now won.

"Together we have borne the strenuous burdens in the fight for justice and liberty. Together we can now rejoice at the realization of those great aims for which we entered the struggle. The whole Empire pledged its word not to sheath the sword until our end was achieved. That pledge is now redeemed.

"The outbreak of the war found the whole Empire one. I rejoice to think that the end of the struggle finds the Empire still more closely united by common resolve, held firm through all vicissitudes by suffering and sacrifice, and by dangers and triumphs shared together.

"The hour is one of solemn thanksgiving and of gratitude to God, whose Divine providence has preserved us through all perils and crowned our arms with victory. Let us bear our triumph in the same spirit of fortitude and self control with which we have borne our dangers."

To the Army, the King expresses his pride at the brilliant success which has crowned more than four years of effort and endurance.

"Germany, our most formidable enemy, who planned the war to gain supremacy of the world, full of pride in her armed strength, and of the contempt for the small British army of that day, has now been forced to acknowledge defeat," he says.

"I rejoice that in this achievement, the British forces, now grown from a small beginning to the finest army in our history, have borne so gallant and distinguished a part. Soldiers of the British Empire, in France and Belgium, the prowess of your arms, as great in retreat as in victory, has won the admiration of all—friends and foe—and has now by a happy historic fate, enabled you to conclude the campaign by capturing Mons, where your predecessors of 1914 shed the first British blood. Between that date and this, you have traversed a long and weary road. Defeat has more than once stared you in the face. Your ranks have been thinned again and again by wounds, sickness and death. But your faith has never faltered; your courage has never failed; your hearts have never known defeat. With your allied comrades you have won the day.

"Others of you have fought in more distant fields, in the mountains and plains of Italy, in rugged Balkan ranges, under the burning sun of Palestine, Mesopotamia and Africa, amid the snows of Russia, and Siberia, and by the shores of the Dardanelles.

"I pray that God, who has been pleased to grant a victorious end to this great crusade for Justice and Right, will prosper and bless our efforts in the immediate future to secure for the generations to come the hard-won blessings of freedom and peace."

In his message to the air forces, the King said: "Our far-flung squadrons have flown over home waters and foreign seas, the Western and Italian battle lines, the Rhineland, the mountains of Macedonia, Gallipoli and Palestine, the plains of Mesopotamia, the forests and swamps of East Africa, the Northwest Frontier of India and the deserts of Arabia, Sinai and Darfur. The birth of the Royal Force with its wonderful expansion and development will ever remain one of the most remarkable achievements of the great war."

In his message on the work of the naval forces, the King says: "Never in its history has the Royal Navy done greater things or better sustained its old glories and chivalry of the sea. With full and grateful hearts, the people of the British Empire salute the White, Red and Blue Ensigns, and those who have given their lives for the flag. I am proud to have served in the navy; I am prouder still to be its head, on this memorable occasion."

## LONDON TORE ITSELF LOOSE AND SIMPLY WENT WILD WITH JOY OVER THE GLORIOUS NEWS

### They Kissed, They Hugged, They Sang, They Danced, They Dangled from Busses and Lorries, They Hooted, They Screamed, They Cheered, They Laughed, They Rang Bells and Put Off Fire Crackers and Generally Had the Time of Their Troubled Old Lives.

By Courtney Draper. (Copyright the N. Y. Tribune, Inc.)

London, Nov. 12.—When news was received that the armistice was signed the wildest excitement broke out in London. Punctually at eleven o'clock gunfire started announcing the signature to the populace. Instantly every inhabitant in London rushed into the streets and a hatless, coatless crowd began celebrations that lasted all day and night while the weather, though cloudy, favored the general rejoicing by being as mild as a summer day. Within half an hour all the streets underwent a mysterious transformation. No trace was left of the usual workday appearance. Everyone automatically stopped work by general consent. All buildings broke into flags and thousands of workers in government offices tore up useless dossiers into small fragments and threw them fluttering into the streets. Before the air ministry there was a paper blizzard.

A huge crowd surged to Buckingham Palace wildly cheering the King and Queen and Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught as they appeared on the balcony.

Lloyd George was looking happy as he poked his head out of the window at 10 Downing street, with Bonar Law, and made a short speech while the multitude, packed tight in the narrow space between No. 10 and the foreign office, cheered and sang. As the streets filled every passing vehicle was boarded by the people, taxicabs, lorries, traction engines, delivery vans were soon packed tight from wheel to roof. Every motor and wagon had a crowd of people on top, roof and mudguards. There were flags and shouting everywhere, bands playing, people kissing, bells ringing,

and dancing in the streets. London had never seen such wild excitement and is not likely to see it again.

When Lloyd George read the armistice terms to the House of Commons he stated "at eleven o'clock today there came to an end the cruellest war in history." The House adjourned and proceeded to St. Margaret's at Westminster to give thanks for the deliverance from war. During the afternoon the King and Queen, and Princess Mary left Buckingham Palace and drove, through the city and West End.

Little attention was paid to the armistice terms themselves, the general impression being that they were all that could be desired. The Earl of Crawford as Lord Privy of the Seal read the terms of the armistice to the House of Lords in the absence of Earl Curzon.

Dispatches from Germany indicate that the revolution is so far pursuing a moderate course, but so intense was the celebration of peace in London that there was complete indifference to the happenings in Germany.

The fate of the Kaiser, or the spread of Bolshevism awakens no interest, and it probably will be many days before London awakens to the sense and reality of the serious problems yet to be faced before the world is free of troubles.

A huge crowd surged down Whitehall and the people outside of the Admiralty demanded a speech when Sir Eric Geddes appeared. Winston Churchill's car was festooned with people as he drove past the ministry of munitions, accompanied by his wife. As the day advanced more and more people came from the

cutting districts, so that the streets of the centre and the west end became impassable. Among the vehicles commandeered by the crowd was a large trolley dray containing cases of bottled beer and soda. All the beer was quickly disposed of, and the soda that was not drunk was squirted among the crowd.

The authorities withdrew restrictions against bell ringing and lighting and during the afternoon an army of workers was busy removing the black from the lamps. Everyone left blinds up and London's air raid siren was dispelled for the first time in four years.

The celebrations of the officers and soldiers was as great as that of the civil population. The staff and girls clerks of the Admiralty House, one of the branches of the war office, paraded the streets playing improvised instruments, including fire shovels, saws, tin mugs and fire irons.

There were congregations in all Y.M.C.A. huts, but these were unable to compete with the streets. Secretary F. W. Murrefield says the American boys all expect to leave for home immediately, and the Y.M.C.A.'s most difficult job now is in keeping the men happy till they can return. Demonstrations occurred outside the Allied embassies.

The military authorities gave a fireworks display in the evening, and great numbers of bonfires lit up the sky. The permission for fireworks display was granted for a period of one week by the authorities, who evidently believe that the celebration is likely to continue for some days.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 12.—Celebration of the Allies' victory was held here today, a public holiday observed, and a big military and naval parade took place. Chief Justice Howard, administrator of the government, read the King's message to overseas dominions. Hospitalities for soldiers and seamen, including a contingent of French bluejackets, took place during the afternoon. Display of fireworks and torchlight procession by returned soldiers were held to

## GARY'S ADVICE TO AMERICANS

Keep Your Heads and Avoid Panic, He Says.

World Readjustment is a Serious Matter, But Need Cause No Worry.

If People Will Realize Actual Conditions and Properly Adjust Questions of Supply and Demand.

New York, Nov. 12.—Elbert Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, today warned the American people to be on their guard against "economic demoralization, depression and possibly panics," which might accompany readjustments after a world war.

In a statement issued before he left for Washington, to confer there tomorrow with the War Industries Board, regarding steps necessary to return the steel trade to a peace basis, Mr. Gary cautioned the public to "exercise prudence, deliberation and courage," as much depends upon the attitude and the speech of men. He added that "it is easy to precipitate a feeling of demoralization and no more difficult to develop a sentiment of confidence and serenity."

Asserting that although there would be reduction in purchases for military purposes, which might interrupt the conduct of general business, Mr. Gary asserted that there would still be "a normal and certain volume of business. Any attempt to secure more than a proper share of this business, he said, would impede rather than accelerate prosperity, so that "we must all trim our sails in accordance with the drift and amount of business."

"If all business men recognize conditions and conduct their different lines so as to adjust the questions of supply and demand, on a legitimate basis, all will be benefited, and may look forward with confidence," said Mr. Gary. "Upon a careful survey of the situation it will be found there are many reasons for believing prosperity in this country should be continued."

The United States is the richest of all countries. Industry is protected and fostered in accordance with its merit, the war burdens surely, even though gradually, will be lifted.

"And judging the future experience by the last few years there will be a disposition on the part of those in authority to assist rather than to attack business effort. There will be study, reflection, friendly concern shown in relation to the needs and requests of enterprise and investment. Legislation and administration will be founded on ascertained conditions, deficiencies and requirements, both capital and labor will be protected and rewarded. Employers will lead in the effort to promote the welfare of the workmen."

"Co-operation will be seen on every hand. Capital and labor will continue to co-operate with government administration, and the latter will reciprocate in every practical and proper manner. This spirit has been exhibited in a marked degree in this country, and other countries, during the last four years, and its benefits have been demonstrated so clearly that they will not permit a return to the methods of destructive competition."

"As a general proposition, it is still true that the optimist who keeps within the limits of cash resources, will succeed. For the long future I have reason to believe that the country will be more progressive and more prosperous than ever before."

## A WARM SEND-OFF FOR WILLIAM

Belgian Refugees Unite to Speed the Part. Guest, But He Kept Out of Sight.

Maastricht, Holland, Nov. 11. (By The Associated Press)—Amid exclamations from two thousand Belgian refugees, the former German Emperor's special train left here at ten o'clock this morning northward bound. A tremendous crowd of sightseers had gathered but the platform was strongly cordoned and William Hohenzollern did not show himself. His destination is said to be Amerongen, about 20 miles from Utrecht, where Count Bentinck has a country seat. But it is not possible to say where he will finally remain, for in order to avoid the curious he may have to keep to the train for a couple of days.

Bulletin—Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—The workmen and soldiers' council at Berlin announces that the former Emperor, the former Empress and their eldest son, Frederick William, have arrived in Holland.

\$50,000 FROM J. N. PUGSLEY. J. Newton Pugsley, of Parrabrook, has subscribed \$50,000 toward the Victory Loan. Mr. Pugsley is one of the most prominent lumbermen and ship-builders in Nova Scotia.

## GOING SOME ON HOME STRETCH

Germans Are Hustling Back to Their Own Land.

Armistice Terms Have Been Amended and Demands Are Stiffer.

Food Needed in Germany—Mutineers on Fleet Want to Fight—Transportation a Big Problem.

New York, Nov. 12.—The Associated Press tonight issued the following: "The guns everywhere are mute. Hostilities have given way to preparations by the defeated enemy to evacuate all invaded territory in accordance with the terms of the armistice, and by the Entente forces to take up the strategic positions assigned to them in order that the foe may be unable to resume fighting."

Although the British, Belgian, French and American armies have stacked arms, they nevertheless are on the alert for any eventuality. And thus it is supposed that they shall remain until peace has arrived.

As the German armies in the west went their way backward across the Rhine, defeated, comes the cry from Germany for an early peace. Starvation faces the war-torn empire, Germany, which once boasted that it would throw a circle of iron about the British Isles and starve the people into submission, today is begging not alone for peace, but for bread.

Magnanimity lies in the outstretched hands of the Allies. The German people are not to be permitted to perish for want of food. Sustenance in abundance is to be given them, but in doing so, undue privations are not to be visited upon the people of the devastated countries over which the Germans have swept.

In Germany proper, the new governmental regime apparently is being swung away. Internal strife seemingly has ended, except for a mutiny by the sailors. It is asserted that the northern fleets of Heligoland, the Island Bastion defending the coast of Northern Germany, are in the hands of the mutineers, who have called upon the sailors to defend the coast against the "unholy presumption" contained in the allied armistice terms.

Amendments to the armistice to Germany show that the Allies are more exacting in their demands than was at first reported. The Teutons are to be stripped entirely of their submarines, those wolves of the sea which have caused such devastation, instead of, as first was stipulated, a reduction in the quantity of some of the military equipment to be delivered up, is made, but instead of 50,000 railroad cars, 150,000 must be surrendered. The treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk, it is stipulated, must be renounced, and the evacuation of the Rhineland on both sides of the Rhine, shall be completed within thirty-one days. The countries on the left bank of the Rhine are to be administered by the local troops of occupation instead of the local authorities under the control of the armies of occupation.

It is again reported that Charles, Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, has followed the example of his chief colleague in the war, Wilhelm, Hohenzollern, and laid aside his scepter.

All day long the rear guard troops of the shattered and defeated German army have been marching from the border as though their lives depended on reaching their own land by nightfall.

## CHEERING CROWDS GREET KING GEORGE

Royal Party En Route to Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Drive Through Dense Masses of Enthusiastic People.

London, Nov. 12.—All approaches to St. Paul's were thronged this morning by thousands of people eager to witness the arrival of the King and Queen and other royalties at the Cathedral for the service of thanksgiving at the victory achieved against the Germans. With the exception of the seats reserved for the ambassadors and other notables the Cathedral was quickly filled by those who had waited hours for the doors to open.

The route taken by the Royal party from Buckingham Palace led through the principal streets of the city, which were jammed with people, still in the carnival spirit, aroused by the first news of the armistice. They sang patriotic songs and waved flags, while lorries packed with cheering soldiers continued the impromptu parades of yesterday. King George wore a military uniform, and in response to the cheers of the throngs, his hand was constantly at salute. The Queen bowed repeatedly.