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Black Cheviot Suits, \$19.95

Three-button, well-fitted sack. Six-button vest with trousers. Sizes 36 to 44, \$19.95.

Men's \$1.25 and \$1.50 Arrow Shirts

Down, 98c

Maker turned over 600 No. 100 us at a concession. They are and floor stocks, together with ones from our regular stocks, pipes and colorings. Coat style and cuffs. Sizes 14 and 14 1/2 only, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Sale price, 98c.

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d fancy hairline and cluster black, blue and helle. Incomers grouped to clear. Some rate collar to match. Double ts. Coat style. Sizes 14 to 18, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00. Sale price, \$5.50.

Good Kind of Underwear

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—made from pure Australian yarn—made heavy winter natural shades. Sizes 34 to 44.

WOLSELEY WINTER COMBS—Natural shade. Made quality wool yarn—closed. Sizes 40 to 46. Sale \$5.50.

\$1.25 Winter Weight Shirts and Drawers

Down, 88c

Drawers—brushed wool—natural shade. Made from cotton mixture. Elastic rib. Sizes 22 to 32. Regularly \$1.25, 88c.

\$2.50 Brushed Wool Winter Combinations

Down, \$1.75

made, made in fine elastic rib crocheted style, long sleeves and cuffs. Sizes 22 to 32. Regularly \$1.75, \$1.75.

le, \$7.65

Illustration of a man in a suit

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN ABOUT JANUARY 1

Paris, Nov. 24.—The preliminaries to the peace negotiations will begin about Jan. 1, The 20th de Paris declares, and the protocol will be signed about the end of February. The paper adds that Premier Clemenceau will go to London on Dec. 4.

GERMANS LEAVE BERLIN FOR MARCH ON POLAND

Paris, Nov. 24.—A despatch to The Temps from Bern says that German troops are leaving Berlin in an easterly direction, which is believed to have a bearing on the unrest in Poland. Berlin is very disquieted, says The Temps, at disorders in Posen, Silesia and East and West Prussia, where councils consisting exclusively of Poles have been formed to the exclusion of Germans.

BRITISH ARMY REACHES FRONTIER OF GERMANY

London, Nov. 24.—Field Marshal Haig's report tonight of the British advance says: "We reached today the German frontier immediately north of Luxembourg. Our general line along the frontier lies south of Beho, Grandment, Huy and east of Avenas."

CANADA MAY OBTAIN CREDITS FOR BRITAIN

Sir Thomas White Negotiates With Sir Hardman Lever at New York.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—Sir Thomas White has been in conference with Sir Hardman Lever, the financial representative of the British treasury in New York. The question of provision of Canadian credits for Great Britain to be used in the purchase of grain and foodstuffs and other commodities was under discussion. It is likely that entirely satisfactory arrangements will be made with respect to both outside and domestic credits which will ensure the financing of exportable agricultural production.

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Senate Reading Room 11an19-13001 SENATE POOTAWA

ENEMY MUST PAY BILLIONS FOR DAMAGES BOLSHIEVIK REPUBLIC IN NORTH GERMANY

LARGE SUBMARINES GIVE UP IN BATCH OF TWENTY-EIGHT

Most Imposing German Flotilla Yet Hauls Down Colors.

FOUR BIG CRUISERS Noted Deutschland Comes to Surrender to British Navy.

Harwich, England, Nov. 24.—In the presence of Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, 28 more German U-boats surrendered today. This was the most imposing flotilla to haul down the German flag thus far. It included several very large submarines and four of the cruiser type, one being nearly 350 feet in length.

The noted cruiser submarine Deutschland U-153 was among the number. She carried two American officers, who had been rescued from the American army cargo ship Ticonderoga, torpedoed on Sept. 30 last. The officers were taken to Kiel by the Deutschland, which was returning from a three months' cruise in American waters, and were landed today at Harwich.

Another surrendered boat was the U-139, which had just returned to a German port after a 64 days' cruise, commanded by Lieut-Commander Arnaud de la Perriere, who in 1916 was awarded the Order Pour le Merite for sinking 126 vessels. The U-139, however, was brought in by a first lieutenant, who explained that Perriere was too sad to undertake the duty.

GERMAN ARMY UNABLE TO RESUME FIGHTING

Von Hindenburg Blames Armistice and Internal Conditions for Weakness.

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 24.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to the semi-official Wolff Agency, has telegraphed the Berlin Government asserting categorically that the German army, because of the hard terms of the armistice and of the internal situation, is in no position to renew fighting. The German military leader added that even operations against the French army alone would be impossible.

THREE SOUTH AFRICAN MEMBERS DROWNED

James Lowther Announces Deaths While on Way to Parliamentary Association.

London, Nov. 23.—Right Hon. James Lowther presided today at a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association at the houses of parliament at which many peers and commoners were present. The prime minister wrote a tribute to the work of the association, which had enabled the meeting of overseas parliamentarians from different parts of the empire. He urged the continuance of similar services, which would be even more invaluable in future than in the past. The chairman deplored the loss of three South African members of parliament who had been torpedoed and drowned on their way to attend the meeting. He commended the proposal that an overseas delegation of parliamentarians be invited to visit England next year.

TO SEE GERMAN SHIPS ARE DISARMED AT KIEL

London, Nov. 24.—The British squadron which will go to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven this week, it is understood, will be commanded by Vice-Admiral Montague Browning, who will be accompanied by American, French and Italian admirals. The purpose of the journey is to see that German vessels in those ports are properly disarmed.

New Steamship Service Between Vancouver and India

Vancouver, Nov. 24.—It was announced Saturday that the intention of the Canadian Robert Dollar Company to put on a thru steamship service to India in the near future. Arrangements can be made with the Canadian Government regarding mail service. If this deal is completed the Dollar company will put on several new boats, and it was said by a representative of the company that working conditions with a transcontinental railroad company are also being made.

BRACE QUITS COALITION.

London, Nov. 24.—William Brace, parliamentary under-secretary for home affairs, and Labor member of the house of commons, speaking at Crumlin, Ireland, today, announced that he would not accept office under a new coalition government.

TO RESTRICT SUB WAR ON MERCHANT SHIPPING

Proposal to Come Before Peace Conference for Preventing Recurrence of Lusitania Disaster—Negotiations Expected to Open in January.

Paris, Nov. 24.—Restriction of submarine operations against merchant ships so as to prevent attacks like that against the Lusitania, doubtlessly will be proposed in the discussion by the peace congress of the "freedom of the seas," question.

It is the view of leading naval authorities who have examined this branch of the subject that submarine operations should be limited to attacking warships forming the regular part of a navy. Attacks would be prohibited against merchant ships, either passenger or freight, and whether armed defensively or otherwise. According to this view submarines would continue to be an arm of a naval service but their use would be confined strictly to naval warfare.

This and many other subjects to come before the peace congress are now in a formative state as it will be some time, perhaps a fortnight, before the regular sittings of the inter-allied conference are resumed to arrange the preliminaries of the congress.

Colonel House III.

In the meantime, none of the British, Italian or other foreign delegates is here except Colonel E. M. House, the American representative to the conference, who is confined to his bed with the grippe. Several members of his staff also are down with the prevailing epidemic.

But those engaged with the preliminaries are going ahead, and diplomatic circles are actively discussing various phases of the big questions ahead.

According to information from one quarter negotiations for the signing of preliminaries of peace cannot commence until January. The discussion will take about a month and a half, so that the signing of the protocol would not occur before the end of February. This will necessitate a renewal of the armistice, which

expres on Dec. 17, unless extended before that time.

President Wilson's Part.

Previous to the January sittings of the congress, however, the inter-allied conference will have sessions during December in which President Wilson will take part.

Active preparations for the peace congress are shown in the requisitioning of a large number of the most important hotels in Paris for the accommodation of the extensive staffs of the British, French, American, Italian and other delegations.

The Americans have taken the Hotel Carlton, facing the Place de la Concorde, and the adjoining extensive office quarters formerly occupied by the American Red Cross.

The British have taken the largest hotels Majestic and Astoria on the Champs Elysees. The Belgian mission has taken the Hotel Lutetia, on the left bank of the Seine, and the Hotel Louvre, on the Avenue d'Opera, also has been requisitioned. In all some 25 of the largest hotels in Paris have been taken, creating a great stringency in hotel accommodations, so that army and navy officers and men are finding the greatest difficulty in securing quarters.

No Need to Protest.

It is declared that Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, has said he will give no heed to protests of the German armistice delegates made thru communications from Foreign Minister Sof concerning the manner of carrying out the armistice. This official doubtless will carry no weight with the representatives that may be made by the Germans.

The armistice as a whole lasts 36 days from the date of the signing, and the right of extension and the right of withdrawal on 48 hours' notice. The evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine must be completed by Nov. 26 and the withdrawal of the German troops from the country designated in the armistice is limited to Dec. 12.

A renunciation of the armistice probably will carry it beyond the fulfillment of the peace congress, when fuller consideration can be given to its continuance.

EXEMPLIFIES SURENESS OF SEA POWER'S WORK

British Admiralty Address Message of Felicitation to Royal Navy on Deeds.

London, Nov. 24.—The admiralty has addressed a message of felicitation to the royal navy and the royal marines as follows: "The admiralty desires to express to the officers and men of the royal navy and the royal marines on the completion of their great work, their contribution to a triumph to which history knows no parallel. The surrender of the German fleet, accompanied without the shock of battle, of the wonderful silence and sureness with which our sea power attained its end. The world recognizes that this consummation is due to the steadfastness with which the navy has maintained its position on the enemy thru more than four years of war—pressure exerted no less insistently during the long monotony of waiting than in the rare opportunities of attack."

KING WILL VISIT PARIS WITH CONGRATULATIONS

Paris, Nov. 24.—Great preparations are being made for the visit of King George to France this week. President Poincare and members of the French Government will meet the King at the railway station, whence a procession will drive to the foreign office, where a suite of rooms has been reserved for the use of the King and his party during their stay in Paris.

The official object of the King's visit is to convey personally to the president his congratulations on the successful termination of the war. King George will pay an official visit to the president on Thursday, the day of his arrival, and in the evening will be given by the president at the Elysee Palace. On Friday, there will be a reception at the British embassy, and on Saturday the King will leave Paris to visit the armies.

ALLEES ENCOUNTER STRONG OPPOSITION

Bolsheviki Offer Stubborn Resistance on Vologda-Archangel Railway.

Archangel, Nov. 24.—The allied troops have encountered strong opposition both on the Vologda-Archangel railway and on the Dwina River. Owing to the swampy condition of the terrain it has been necessary to confine operations to the waterway and the railway. As the upper part of the river is deeper than at its mouth the Bolsheviki craft, equipped with large guns, have been better able to maintain their positions than ships, and have prevented the occupation of Kotlas by the entente.

A plan is under discussion in military circles for the creation of a voluntary army for Russian relief should the allies agree upon the policy of feeding Russia.

Daylight in Archangel now is of only four hours' duration, and this fact, with the fogs, facilitates the guerrilla warfare of the Bolsheviki operating in the shelter of the forests. It is believed that evacuation of the Archangel district by the allies would probably result in the murder of the entire population friendly to the entente by the Bolsheviki, just as the elements antagonistic to the Bolsheviki were slaughtered in the Vologda district. The Bolsheviki are unwilling to establish of white guard government under Czech support. A further slaughter occurred at Vologda, where entente supporters who rallied about the embassies were persecuted mercilessly after the departure of the entente diplomats. A "left" encouragement of the anti-Bolsheviki organization has carried with it a responsibility which the military leaders are unwilling to overlook.

ROYALTY REVIEWS SILVER BADGE MEN

Scenes of Wild Enthusiasm Occur During Impressive Function.

London, Nov. 24.—There were scenes of wild enthusiasm in Hyde Park yesterday during the review of the "silver badge" men—those who have served in the forces and since have been discharged on account of wounds or other physical disabilities. The review was presided over by the King, the Duke of Connaught, Gen. Sir William Robertson, commander of the forces in Great Britain, and the staff officers rode past the lines, the men forming three sides of a square, there were demonstrations of loyalty.

When the King dismounted, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Sutherland, who were seated on the carriage, were greeted with hearty cheers.

In the meantime, another crowd of discharged soldiers gathered around the carriage in which were the Queen, Mother Alexandra, and the Princess Victoria. The men climbed on to the footboard and the back of the vehicle and endeavored to shake hands with the royal ladies.

"God bless you, dear boys!" exclaimed the queen mother as she shook hands with as many of the men as she could.

An attempt was made to take the horses from the carriage so that the men might pull it themselves, but officers and mounted police persuaded them to fall into line again. The King then rode to the saluting base and the men marched by.

In his address to the men, the King said: "I am glad to have met you today and to have looked into the faces of those who, for the defense of home and the empire, were ready to give up their all and have sacrificed their limbs, sight, hearing and health. Your wounds, the honor of your country, and the strength to bear them. As your King, I thank you. I all honor you and thank you for the part you have played in the war. You have done your duty. That you may live long and enjoy with happiness the peace which you have so hard won is the most earnest wish of my heart."

STRASSBURG ENTRY TO FINISH LIBERATION

Paris, Nov. 24.—The entry of French troops into Strassburg will complete the liberation of Alsace. The military occupation of the city with Allied troops has been completed. The King of Belgium, present with Marshal Foch, says the Petit Journal, will be followed by another ceremony.

At a conference of President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch at the Elysee Palace it was decided that the entry of the civil authorities would take place on Dec. 8, in the presence of the president, the premier, and members of the cabinet and deputations from the senate and the chamber. They will leave Paris on a special train on the night of Dec. 6.

TUNISIAN AT ST. JOHN WITH TORONTO TROOPS

St. John, N.B., Nov. 24.—The C.P. liner Tunisian, the first large passenger ship here this season, arrived on Saturday with a heavy mail and 100 passengers, including 200 returned officers and men. Twenty-six are for active districts and will leave by C. G. R. train tomorrow morning. A party for Toronto and the west, as well as Nova Scotia, left for Halifax this morning. Saturday morning will leave tomorrow. Lieut-Col. W. M. Yates, D.S.O. of Swift Current, Sask., was in charge of the returning party.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT PARIS TO PRESENT BIG DAMAGE BILL

TEN THOUSAND WAR VETERANS FOR TORONTO WITHIN A MONTH

Ten thousand war veterans are expected to reach the City of Toronto within one week from today.

Six thousand of these returned soldiers are due to reach a Canadian Atlantic coast port on Wednesday of this week.

A big proportion of these 10,000 returning soldiers, several thousand of them, will be for the City of Toronto. The others will take in central Ontario.

It is generally expected that the "Original First," the Canadian contingent, now in France, will be the next to reach Canada and Toronto, and that their arrival will be timed closely following that of the 10,000 war veterans now homeward bound.

HAMBURG IS CAPITAL OF A NEW REPUBLIC

German Workmen Decree North Sea Coast Independent and Rhineland is Embraced in Separatist Movement from Prussia.

Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 24.—All telegraphic communication between Germany and Switzerland has been interrupted. It is believed here that there has been some unusual occurrence in Germany to cause this interruption.

Coast Area Republic.

Copenhagen, Nov. 24.—German newspapers report that the united workers' and soldiers' councils have proclaimed Ogdensburg, Oestfriesland, and Bremen, Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein a republic. The capital will be at Hamburg.

The districts named comprise all the North Sea coast of the German Empire from Holland to Denmark. Bremen and Hamburg are the two most important German shipping ports and are free cities. The Kiel Canal traverses Holstein.

Workers' Wart Power.

Berlin, Nov. 24.—The soldiers' and workmen's council for Greater Kiel has adopted a resolution declaring that all authority be invested in the council until the fruits of the revolution can be safeguarded, according to Red Flag, the organ of Dr. Liebknecht, the radical socialist. The resolution declares that the principal industries and all great landed properties should be national property.

All legislation, it is declared, shall be in the direction of the socialization of the state in collaboration with the soldiers' and workers' councils. The bourgeois class is to be excluded.

Separatism in Rhineland.

The movement to withdraw from Germany and create a separate republic is gaining ground rapidly in the Rhineland, according to reports from Cologne to the Socialist Vorwaerts. The movement on the part of the radicals is a result of the Prussian Government's announcement of its intention to disestablish the church.

Recent events in Berlin also apparently have increased the fears of the Rhinelanders regarding Bolshevism, as the correspondent declares: "We shall have to reckon with a serious situation unless an immediate reorganization is reached in Berlin and the date of elections to the constituent assembly set with the greatest speed."

Situation Dangerous.

"I cannot be denied or concealed that the situation becomes more difficult and more dangerous every day," says Theodor Wolff in The Tagblatt, referring to a statement attributed to Field Marshal von Hindenburg regarding alleged French plans for the permanent conquest of German territory.

Herr Wolff declares that all south German states are in a state of panic. He is dissatisfied with conditions in Berlin and is beginning to refer to a statement of the capital to its fate. He points out that the reported Polish aggression against the eastern borders of Germany may have fatal consequences in regard to the provisioning of Berlin.

Count Reventlow, in The Tageszeitung, takes the same standpoint, declaring that only a speedy primary peace can prevent a catastrophe.

BANDITS CAPTURED AFTER LONG CHASE

Murders of Saskatchewan Constables Surrendered When Surrounded.

Prince Albert, Sask., Nov. 24.—Victor Carmel and Jean Baptiste Germain, the bandits who murdered James McKay and Corp. Horsley, were captured at 10:30 p.m. this morning in a straw stack at the farm of Charles W. Young, on the bank of the North Saskatchewan River, six miles north of Prince Albert.

They were in a state almost bordering on collapse from hunger and exposure, and were taken without a struggle. The stack was surrounded by police and citizens and a demand was made upon them to come out and put up their hands, otherwise the stack would be fired into. The men crawled out from a hole thru which they had burrowed into the pile and were immediately handcuffed.

They carried small revolvers, having thrown away their rifles earlier in the morning, when they were fired at by their district at midnight, Saturday, T. Goodfellow.

GERMAN RADICALS OPEN BIG BATTLE

Party Starts Determined Opposition to National Assembly.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—(Via Amsterdam, Nov. 24.)—The left wing of the Social Democrats and the ultra-radicals today launched their anticipated fight on the national assembly during the course of a largely-attended meeting of the working men's council for Greater Berlin, called by the executive board of the soldiers' and workmen's council. It was presided over by Hermann Molkenbuer and Herr Mueller, joint chairmanship of the body which considers itself the highest authority in the present government, and incidentally claims the right to disband the cabinet if the latter refuses to carry out its policy.

Herr Mueller, who is the Independent chairmanship, asserted at the meeting that an attempt to convene a national assembly is a plain endeavor to phase the bourgeoisie control of the then democracy. He demanded a socialistic republic and added: "A national assembly would be our death warrant. The path to it can only lead over my dead body."

Friedrich Ebert, head of the new German cabinet, and Dr. Hugo Haase, attended the meeting. The latter emphasized the need of a national body and added that the achievements of the revolution would not be lost as a result of it.

Today's opposition to the Ebert-Scheidemann program forebodes internal strife that is calculated to disrupt the present government. While Haase is known to be in favor of a national assembly because of its immediate bearing upon American food relief and the peace negotiations, it is plain tonight that his faction is a unit against the proposition.

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VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,893 TWO CENTS

Britain Has Large Claims for Shipping Losses and War Expenses—France Wants Sixty-two Billion Dollars Compensation, According to Unofficial Computation.

Paris, Nov. 23.—Premier Clemenceau's intended visit to London early in December doubtless will give him an opportunity to discuss a number of the important issues to come before the inter-allied conference and the peace congress, with Premier Lloyd George. A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, and other British leaders who are detained in England by the election campaign.

Announcement of the premier's intention to go to England follows the visit to Paris of Paul Cambon, French ambassador to Great Britain, who is believed to have acquainted the authorities here with the prevailing British sentiment on the main points under discussion.

While there has been no authoritative announcement, it is announced that a considerable advance has been made in discussing preliminary details and that a very thorough examination now is going on concerning any questions likely to come before the conference and the congress, particularly economic questions and reservations made by the allies in accepting President Wilson's 14 points as the terms upon which peace could be made.

The economic questions are assuming a marked prominence since the announcement that an American jury, including a large staff of economic and shipping experts, was coming to Paris, and the presence on this side of the Atlantic of Edward N. Taft and other American economic and shipping authorities.

The main discussions appear to center around President Wilson's third point, which was accepted without reservation by the allies, providing for the removal of all economic and political barriers. It is this point which is being discussed most extensively.

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