

## GERMAN FLEET OF 71 VESSELS HELD CAPTIVE IN ORKNEY ISLANDS

Surrender of Enemy Navy Assures Peace—British Grand Fleet Forms in Two Single Lines to Enable Surrendering Fleet to Come Up the Centre.

A despatch from London says: Seventy-one German warships, consisting of nine battleships, five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers and 50 destroyers, the greater part of the High Seas Fleet, were surrendered to the allies on Thursday. There remains to be surrendered two battleships undergoing repairs, and 50 modern torpedo-boat destroyers.

Describing the surrender of the German warships to the commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet, Sir David Beatty, correspondents say that after all the German ships had been taken over, the British admiral came through the line on the Queen Elizabeth, every allied vessel being manned, and greeting the admiral and the flagship with loud and ringing cheers.

The British Grand Fleet put to sea in two single lines six miles apart, and so formed as to enable the surrendering fleet to come up the centre. The leading ship of the German line was sighted between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. It was the Seydlitz, flying the German naval ensign.

This announcement was made by the Admiralty on Thursday afternoon. The statement read:

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet has reported that at 9.30 o'clock on Thursday morning he met the first and main instalment of the German high sea fleet, which is surrendering for internment."

The point of the rendezvous for the Allied and German sea forces was between 30 and 40 miles east of May Island, opposite the Firth of Forth.

The fog which had enveloped the Grand Fleet for three days cleared Wednesday night, and on Thursday the weather was dull with a slight haze hanging over the Firth of Forth.

The fleet which witnessed the surrender consisted of some 400 ships, including 60 dreadnoughts, 50 light cruisers, and nearly 200 destroyers.

King George and Queen Mary entertained the British, French and American admirals Thursday on board Admiral Beatty's flagship. They witnessed the departure of the fast destroyers which formed the vanguard of the ships to which the German war vessels surrendered.

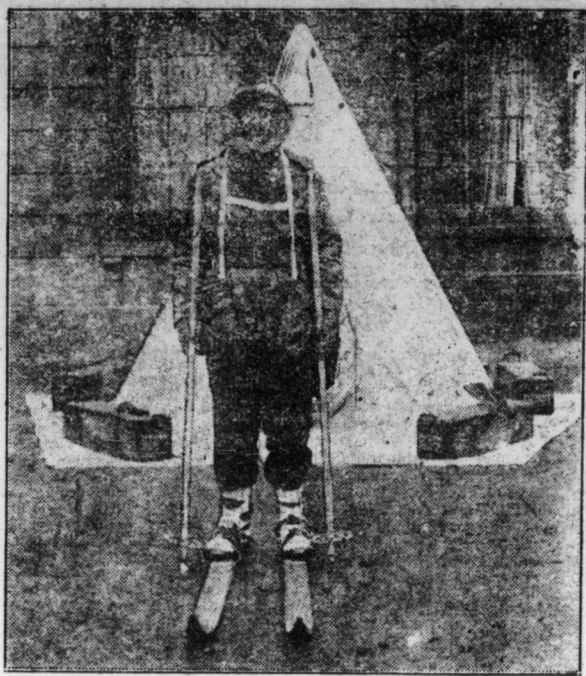
King George reviewed the entire Grand Fleet, and was received everywhere with tremendous enthusiasm.

After its surrender the high sea fleet was brought to the Firth of Forth on Thursday.

The British Grand Fleet and five American battleships and three French warships, in two long columns, escorted the seventy-one German vessels to their anchorage. They will be taken to the Scapa Flow on Friday.

The Scapa Flow is in the middle of the Orkney Islands, off the north-east coast of Scotland. It is a small inland sea, with an area of fifty square miles. It contains many small islands, and has numerous good harbors and roadsteads.

There is good anchorage in the Scapa Flow for a great number of large vessels. Before the war it was the headquarters of the British home fleet during the naval training season.



Uniforms for Siberia—Here is the outfit, approved by the King, which the Canadian soldiers will wear in winter in Asiatic Russia.

## ALLIES MUST DEMAND THE SURRENDER OF HOHENZOLLERNS

Britain and France Uneasy Over Present Situation Which Seems to Point to Restoration of Dynasty to Throne of Prussia.

A despatch from London says:—While Hohenzollernism lives at liberty has the world been made "safe for democracy"? The continued presence of the humbled but unrepentant master murderer of Europe and his equally guilty son and heir as refugees in Holland, adjacent to the borders of Germany, fringes the peace preparations of the allied nations with anxiety. The dissatisfaction with the situation—the serious doubt as to whether the "democratized Germany" of Berlin's revolution despatches is genuine—which gervades official circles in Paris, and the French people generally, has spread to this country. There is a growing British demand for an effective disposal of the whole Hohenzollern dynasty.

The warning words of the Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice and special British Ambassador to the United States, have created a profound public impression. Friday's despatches from Berlin, Amsterdam and The Hague, some of them from semi-official Teuton sources, hinting at plans to restore the House of Hohenzollern to the Prussian Throne, and describing the "temporary" removal of its personal wealth and possessions to Holland for safety, feed suspicion that it is the expectation of a not inconsiderable portion of the German people to restore the monarchy and place some minor member of the Hohenzollern family at the head of the Kingdom of Prussia. It is believed that Prince Maximilian, former Chancellor, is working with this end in view, and that the co-operation of von Hindenburg, who still retains nominal command of the army, is counted upon.

Insistence upon the Allied powers dealing with the Hohenzollern situation is manifesting itself in public sentiment. That the representatives to the Peace Conference must make a concerted demand for the surrender of the Hohenzollerns, father and son, now seems to be inevitable. The methodical indifference exhibited in the development of the governmental revolution in Germany and the persistence of the arrogant and exclusive spirit of autocracy, in the face of presumed new conditions, suggest camouflage, while the reiterated report that "Count" Wilhelm has never formally abdicated has had no official denial from Germany's new Government.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S CHATEAU CHOSEN FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

A despatch from Paris says: The city of Versailles is preparing to receive the delegates to the peace conference. The deliberations are expected to be held in the Grand Trianon, part of the Chateau of Versailles once occupied by Marie Antoinette. The priceless tapestries and furniture, removed to a place of safety during the course of hostilities, are now being replaced.

BEATTY'S SIGNAL TO GERMAN FLEET

A despatch from Edinburgh says: Admiral Beatty's historic signal after the German fleet had been moored at the appointed place, was: "The German flag is to be hoisted down at 3.57 and is not to be hoisted again without permission."



The End of The German Navy—The Firth of Forth of Scotland will hereafter have new prominence in history, for it was there that the naval delegates of Germany met Admiral Sir David Beatty and acknowledged Britain's title to the Supremacy of the Seas by agreeing to hand over the bulk of their navy to the Allies, to be interned in the Orkneys off the north of Scotland.

## BRITISH LOSSES IN WAR REACH A TOTAL OF 3,049,991

658,655 of This Number Were Killed—Total of Dominions Included in Grand Total.

London, Nov. 19.—The total of British losses on all fronts during the war was 3,049,991, the total in killed being 658,655, it was announced in the House of Commons today by James Ian MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office. The officers killed, wounded or missing aggregated 142,634 and the men 2,907,357. The figures given include troops from India and the Dominions. The losses were distributed as follows:—

Killed			Wounded			Missing		
Officers	Men	Total	Officers	Men	Total	Officers	Men	Total
37,836	92,644	12,094	620,829	1,939,478	347,051			
Total .. 658,655 2,032,112 359,145								
The casualties on the respective battle fronts were as follows, the missing including prisoners:—								
France-Belgian Front, 2,719,652.								
Killed			Wounded			Missing		
Officers	Men	Total	Officers	Men	Total	Officers	Men	Total
32,769	526,843	559,612	583,142	1,760,203	1,833,345	10,846	315,849	326,695
Italian Front, 6,738.								
Killed			Wounded			Missing		
Officers	Men	Total	Officers	Men	Total	Officers	Men	Total
86	941	1,027	334	4,612	4,946	38	727	765

## SCHLESWIG IS AGAIN DANISH

Town and Canal of Kiel Are in Schleswig-Holstein.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The Danish colors are now flying throughout the Province of Schleswig after 62 years.

The German authorities at Kiel have sent a message that it is now permissible to hoist the flag of Denmark, which was hauled down in 1866, when Prussia acquired sovereignty.

The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted against Danish rule in 1848, and appealed to the German powers for support. Prussia and some other states took up arms in their behalf, but the duchies were restored to Denmark by the London protocol of 1852.

In the second Schleswig-Holstein war in 1864 Prussia and Austria wrested the provinces from Denmark, and in 1866, after Prussia had defeated Austria, they were joined to Prussia.

Under the treaty of Prague following the war the people of the northern part of Schleswig were entitled to decide by vote whether they should be governed by Denmark or by Prussia, but the plebiscite was never taken.

Kiel and the important canal which bears its name are in Schleswig-Holstein.

2 OUT OF EVERY 5 PRISONERS  
DIED IN HANDS OF TURKS

A despatch from London says: A "white paper" on the treatment of British prisoners in Turkey, just issued, says that of 16,683 prisoners taken by the Turks, 3,290 are reported to be dead, while no trace can be found of 2,222 others, and it is believed they have perished. These latter prisoners were all captured at Kut-el-Amara, so it is certain they passed into Turkish hands, but no word has been heard from them.

The Kut prisoners were forced to march across the desert to Asia Minor without food or medical attention. As a result, the White Paper says, "parties of men were lying under any shelter they could find in all stages of dysentery and starvation, some dying, some dead, half-clothed and without boots, having sold everything to buy a little milk."

SLAVERY OF WORST TYPE  
PRACTISED IN BULGARIA

A despatch from London says: The Times' correspondent in Sofia says that there is no shadow of a doubt that slavery of the worst type known in history, ancient or modern, has been practised on a large scale in Bulgaria during the war. The whip was freely applied to stimulate the flagging strength of prisoners, and when any sickened there was no medical aid to restore them. A thousand thus perished miserably. Out of 100,000 Serbs interned in Bulgaria only 53,000 survive.

Another Flotilla of U-Boats  
Surrenders to the British

A despatch from Harwich, Eng., says: Another flotilla of German U-boats surrendered on Thursday to a British squadron. There were 19 submarines in all; the twentieth, which should have come on Thursday, broke down on the way.

Hungarian People's Republic  
Official Title of Hungary

A despatch from Budapest, Hungary, says: The Government has decided that the official title of Hungary from now on shall be the "Hungarian People's Republic."

## WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED

System For Encouraging Thrift Among People Inaugurated by Government.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Announcement is made that the Government will inaugurate a war savings stamp campaign. The first war savings stamp has just been issued to His Excellency the Governor-General. The Government will become the repository of the nation's savings up to a total of \$50,000,000. Savings will be placed with the Government by means of the purchase of war savings stamps. The stamps are to be redeemable in January, 1924. They are to be sold by the Government at a price which works out to an interest rate of somewhat better than 4½ per cent, compounded semi-annually, or 5 per cent, simple interest if computed at the end of the period. Thus in December, 1918, or January, 1919, a five dollar war savings stamp may be bought for four dollars. After January the purchase price of a war savings stamp will be increased month by month, but at the end of five years from December, 1918, all stamps will be redeemed at \$5 each. Stamps of lower denomination to be known as thrift stamps will be on sale. When sixteen of them have been accumulated they can be exchanged for a war saving stamp worth five dollars at the end of the period. The plan is expected to work out to the greatest advantage of both the people and the nation.

In all the nine provinces strong local organizations are being formed. They will in turn organize the municipalities and the process of organization will be further carried out until it will embrace so far as possible every individual in the country.

The Maker of Dolls.

The German doll, with its flaxen hair, its eyes of blue and its color rare, its smiling lips and its form so round, was the prettiest doll that could be found.

But that was all before the war—No German makes dolls any more.

He had just come home from a Belgian town.

The war was done and he settled down.

In his little shop to make once more The dolls that he made before the war.

He worked away with the same old tools;

He scraped and shaped by the same old rules;

But somehow, try as he would that day,

His skill all seemed to have flown away.

The doll looked dull—no longer bright;

Its hair had lost its yellow light—

And taken on a sea-green hue

As the braids of little drowned things do.

The color faded from its cheek—

The doll looked thin and pale and weak.

A hand broke off—he thought he saw

The arm with the bleeding flesh all raw.

Its staring eyes were full of fear—

A look of horror would appear—

He laid it down—the weights of lead

Refused to work—the doll looked dead.

That night they found him a huddled heap—

In the German way—in his last long sleep.

And none of the Makers of Dolls, they say,

Can make the dolls of yesterday.

## FOE SURRENDERS 20 MORE U-BOATS

Revolutionary Element Uppermost in Crews of Last Flotilla Yielded.

A despatch from London says: Twenty more German submarines were surrendered to Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt off Harwich on Friday morning. This makes a total of 59 submarines thus far handed over. There would have been 21 surrendered on Friday, but one sank during the night.

The correspondent of the Wireless Service with the British Naval Forces says that just before noon a cruiser came into sight, followed by the German submarines and a German transport. The transport took place in the harbor on account of the heavy sea running. The majority of the submarines were large, and nearly all were fitted with wireless equipment.

When the Germans arrived it was noticeable that the revolutionary element was decidedly present. Some of the officers had removed the Prussian eagles from their caps and replaced them with a sort of red badge that recognizes the authority of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Council. There seemed to be little discipline among the lot. The men took very little notice of anything their officers said to them. One shouted: "No officer—no Kaiser."

## CANADA'S TROOPS PREFER FARMING

Over One Hundred Thousand Have Already Stated Their Desires.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Over 150,000 members of the Canadian expeditionary force have expressed the definite wish to take up farming in Canada after the war. This figure was obtained by interviewing 230,000 members of the forces overseas, and indicates that 43 per cent. of those men wish to go on the land. The actual number of men returning after the war will be much greater. If it should be for example 345,000, on the assumption that the same proportion holds true, the number of men desiring to go on the land will be 157,500.

These facts and a great many details bearing on them have been compiled by the statistical division of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment from the cards issued by the National Service Council to members of the Canadian forces overseas—and signed by them. The facts given represent the men's own statements of their intentions, and in most cases there can be no doubt of their sincerity, as perusal will show.

KAISER'S CELLARS FILLED  
WITH FOOD

A despatch from Copenhagen says: According to Berlin advice enormous stores of foodstuffs were found in the castle of the former German emperor in Berlin. A member of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council is authority for the statement that there was a great variety of foodstuffs found, the value of which normally would be several hundred thousand marks.

One Warship Struck Mine,  
Was Badly Damaged and Sunk

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## Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Nov. 26.—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., \$5½; No. 2 C.W., \$5½; extra No. 1 feed, \$4½; No. 1 feed, \$4½, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.63; No. 3 yellow, \$1.58; No. 4 yellow, \$1.52; sample corn, feed, \$1.30 to \$1.40, track, Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, \$1.77 to \$1.80; No. 3 white, 76 to 78¢, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per ear 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, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, \$2.11; No. 3, \$2.07; Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1.03 to \$1.08, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.55; Rye—No. 2, \$1.70; Manitoba flax—Old crop, war quality, \$11.35, Toronto.

Ontario flax—War quality, old crop \$10.25, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton; Hay—No. 1, \$24 to \$26 per ton; mixed, \$22 to \$24.50 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$11.00 to \$11.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 33 to 39¢; prints, 40 to 41¢. Creamery, fresh made, solids, 51¢; prints, 52¢. Eggs—New laid, 60 to 61¢; store, 56 to 58¢.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 30¢; roosters, 23¢; fowl, 27 to 30¢; ducks, 30¢; turkeys, 31 to 34¢; squabs, do., \$4.50; geese, 25¢.

Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20¢; fowl, 24 to 26¢; ducks, 18 to 22¢; turkeys, 27 to 30¢; Spring chickens, 19 to 22¢; geese, 20¢.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New, large, 27 to 27½¢; twins, 27½ to 27¾¢; old large, 28 to 28½¢; twin, 28½ to 29¢.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 48¢; creamery, solids, 51 to 53¢; prints, 52 to 54¢.

Margarine—34 to 35¢. Eggs—No. 1 storage, 52 to 53¢; selected storage, 54 to 55¢; new laid in cartons, 70 to 75¢.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 24 to 28¢; roosters, 22¢; fowl, 27 to 28¢; turkeys, 33¢; ducks, 18 to 30¢; squabs, do., \$5.50; geese, 25¢.

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

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 29 to 30¢ lb.; 10-lb. tins, 28 to 29¢ lb.; 60-lb. tins, 26½ to 27¢.

Provisions—Wholesale Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39¢; do., heavy, 30 to 32¢; cooked, 51 to 52¢; rolls, 32 to 33¢; breakfast bacon, 41 to 46¢; backs, plain, 46 to 47¢; boned, 51 to 53¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31¢; clear bellies, 29 to 30¢. Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½¢; tubs, 31½ to 32¢. Compound, tierces, 25½ to 26¢; tubs, 25½ to 26½¢; prints, 27½ to 27¾¢.

Montreal Markets Montreal, Nov. 26.—Oats, extra, No. 1 feed \$11.25 to \$11.85; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs. \$4.85 to \$5.00; bran \$37.25; shorts, \$42.25; Mouille \$68

## BRITISH CROSS WATERLOO FIELDS

Second and Fourth Armies on March to Germany.

A despatch from London says: British cavalry on Thursday were riding across the fields of Waterloo, on their way to the German frontier. Large numbers of guns were taken over on Wednesday.

The Field Marshal Haig on Thursday night reports on the British advance as follows: "The 2nd and 4th armies resumed their march Thursday morning toward the German frontier. The movement of our troops is being conducted in accordance with programme, without incident."

On our right advanced detachments are pushing forward toward the Meuse, south of Namur. On our left we have reached the general line of Gembloux-Wavre."

KING ALBERT ENTERS  
BELGIAN CAPITAL

A despatch from London says: King Albert and the Belgian Government left Bruges Thursday and were expected to make official entry into Brussels on Friday afternoon, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Brussels.

Belgian troops and gendarmes reached the Capital on Thursday and restored quiet. The newspapers resumed publication and flags are flying everywhere in celebration of the return of the King.

Some of the administrative services of the Government resumed, their functions in Brussels Thursday evening. King Albert will reopen Parliament on Friday, immediately after he reviews the troops.