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.

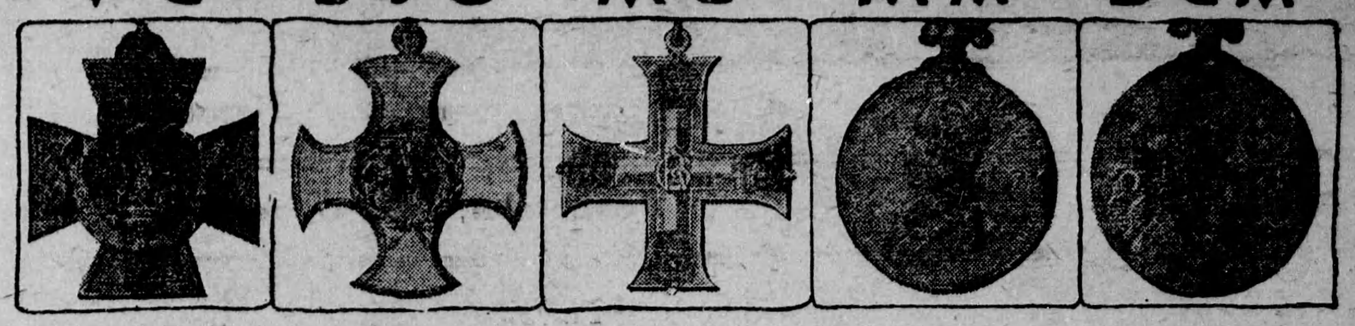
A despatch to the Daily Mail from Amerongen, Holland, says the stories regarding the former German Emperor's princely surroundings and big dinner parties and similar functions are not altogether true.

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 Amerongen, the correspondent declares, that William Hohenzollern will not be there long, but it is uncertain whither he will go.

CANADA'S SHARE OF WAR HONORS TO DATE—



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., 81c; No. 3 C.W., 78c; extra No. 1 feed, 78¼c; No 1 feed 76¾s, 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 freights 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, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2 $2.10.

Barley—Malting, new crop, $1.03 to $1.08, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.50.

Rye—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, 51c; prints, 52c.

Eggs—New laid, 62 to 64c; store stock, 50 to 51c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 30c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 31 to 34c; squabs, doz., $4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 26c; ducklings, lb., 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 28¼c; old, large, 28 to 28½c; twin, 28½ to 29c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 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, 30 to 33c; roosters, 22c; fowl, 28 to 33c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; ducklings, lb., 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; Limas, 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; mouillie $68.00 to $70.00; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots $24.00 to $25.00. Cheese, finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter, choicest 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 pails, 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, $90.00 to $160.00; do. com. and med. $65.00 to $75.00; springers, $90.00 to $160.00; 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 cars, $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 butcher 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, $6.50 to $8.00; milk-fed stock, $12.00 to $15.00.

GERMANS RELEASE 1,500,000 PRISONERS

Of This Number 250,000 Will Pass Through American Lines.

A despatch from the American Army of Occupation says: More than a million and a half of prisoners of various nationalities have been released by the Germans, according to estimates based upon reports received by the Third Army.

Of this number approximately 250,000 will pass through the American lines, and will be fed by the Americans. Most of the quarter of a million prisoners are French, English, Italian and American soldiers. The army, assisted by the Salvation Army and the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus, is shouldering the bulk of the task.

The population of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg already has been doubled by the arrival of the army of occupation. The question of feeding the former prisoners is taxing the American transport facilities owing to the fact that the new lines of communication cross No Man's Land, and because the Americans are getting farther each day from the base of supplies.

EPITAPH FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS

"Their Name Liveth For Evermore" to be Engraved on Memorial.

A despatch from London says:—"Their name liveth for evermore." This is the phrase that will be engraved upon the great memorial stone which is to be erected in each of the cemeteries of British soldiers who have fallen in the war. It is the suggestion of Rudyard Kipling, who, in submitting the phrase to the Imperial War Graves Commission, wrote, "It was necessary to find a word of praise and honor which should be both simple and well known, comprehensible, and of the same value in all tongues, and also standing as far as might be outside the flux of men and things.

"After search and consultation with all ranks, and many races in our armies and navies, as well as with those who had given their sons, it seemed to me that no single phrase could be better than that which closes the tribute to the famous men in Ecclesiastes: 'Their name liveth for evermore.'"

ONE TANK BATTALION NOW ON ITS WAY HOME

A despatch from Ottawa says: At the Militia Department it was stated that the Second Canadian Tank Battalion is now on its way home. The First Tank Battalion is not coming at present and the date of its return could not be learned. In returning the Second Tank Battalion, the Militia Department is following its policy of clearing up certain troops in England before the real demobilization of the C.E.F. starts. Low category men, now in England, and men who are not required and are also in the British Isles, are being sent home. It will in all probability be some time before men now in France will be moved.

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.

$14,000,000 WAR LOAN INTEREST BEING PAID

A despatch from Ottawa says: December war loan interest is now being mailed by the Finance Department. Total payments will approximate fourteen million dollars.

EX-KAISER IS STILL A MENACE

Has Many Adherents in Germany and Generals Are Devoted to His Cause.

A despatch from London says: "It would be a great mistake to suppose the Kaiser is done with; he has many adherents in Germany who are quite resolved not to take the recent defeat lying down," is the opinion given the Daily Mail's correspondent at The Hague by a Dutch citizen who spent the whole period of the revolution in Bremerhaven, and now has returned to Holland.

The returned Dutchman estimates the proportion of loyalists to revolutionists as one to two, and he says a large number of soldiers are what might be called "true to the Kaiser."

It must not be imagined, he insists, that the German army, although smaller than before, has ceased to exist. On the contrary, he represents it as very much in existence, and, moreover, commanded by Generals devoted to the Emperor's cause.

The correspondent's informant did not doubt that something in the shape of a counter-revolution would be attempted before long. He said the red flag is still freely displayed in Bremerhaven, but he heard that it had almost disappeared in the Rhine district.

A despatch from Paris says: William Hohenzollern can be extradited, in the opinion of Professor Batheleny of the Paris law faculty, who explains that his guiding principle is that when there is an apparent conflict between law and common sense, the solution is always found in following the latter.

The theory that a political crime is any crime inspired by purely political motives, the Professor declares, has long been abandoned. He notes that Belgium, in 1856, classed regicides among common law criminals. Crimes such as the assassinations of President Carnot of France and King Humbert of Italy were inspired by political motives, he points out, and yet the authors of them were executed.

The atrocities ordered by former Emperor William, the Professor continues, are condemned even in a state of war by international law, and constitute common law crimes. To maintain that they are not, because the object for which they were committed was political, is, he argues, an absurdity.

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 DENOUNCE 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 favoring an economic boycott of the Germans for their foul deeds.

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 th 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 skilful 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 as in a 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."

WITH THE CANADIANS IN NORTH RUSSIA

A despatch from London says: The nature and the conditions of the expedition in which the Canadian force of picked fighting men is taking part on the River Dyina in north Russia is well set forth in a letter from an officer, printed in The Times. The writer describes the men as lodging in a long, narrow board building and mentions a dinner with the commander, when Russians, French and Poles were present. He says they have seen ptarmigan and Arctic hare and one of the men saw a bear. Sending men out to shoot and fish, a British officer got a 42-pound salmon after five hours' play.

The men are healthy and very cheery. They are in great demand as they can turn their hand to anything.

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.

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 Leipsic despatch in The Politiken.

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

GELEBRATE 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 Kastel, 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.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO PEACE CONGRESS

A despatch from Washington says:—President Wilson himself will head the American representation at the Peace Conference. The other members of the delegation will be: Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; Col. E. M. House; Henry White, former Ambassador to France and Italy; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff of the army, and now American military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

DEMAND REAL ABDICATION FROM THE GERMAN EMPEROR

A despatch from London says: The Berlin Government, according to a news despatch received from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph Company, has sent a telegram to the former German Emperor, now in Holland, demanding the formal abdication of himself and the former Crown Prince.

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.

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 are reported 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. Remarking 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."