FIELD MARSHAL HAIG AND GENERALS WELCOMED IN LONDON

Twenty Airplanes Accompanied Train Bringing War Heroes From Dover—Reception at Buckingham Palace.

A despatch from London says:—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British armies in France and Belgium, attended by Generals Plumer, Rawlinson, Birdwood, Byng and Horne, who were his mainstays in aiding to defeat the Germans, reached London on Thursday and was accorded a notable welcome.

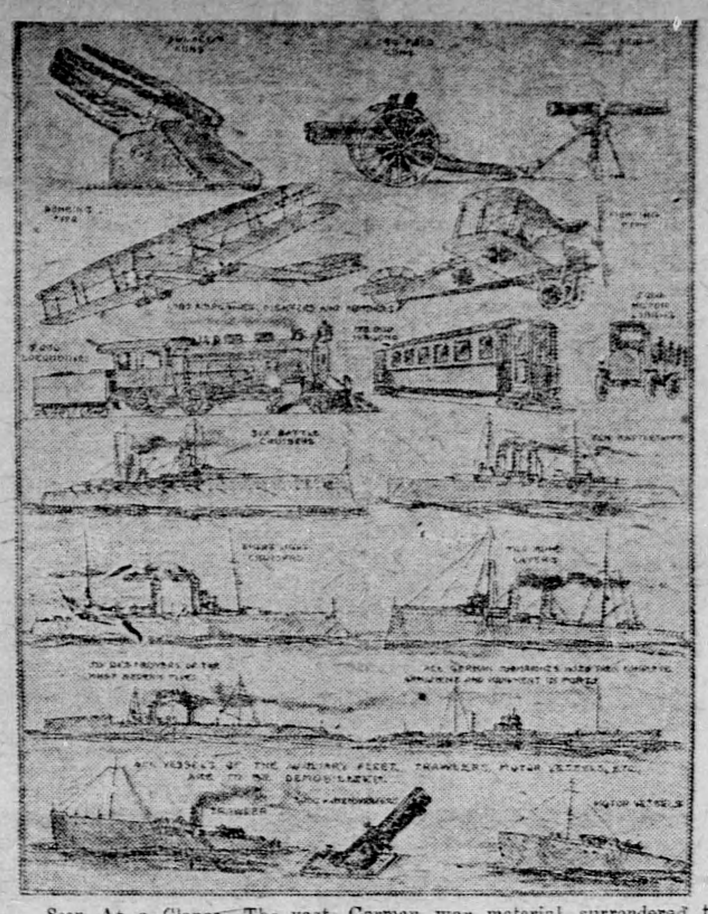
The train bringing the Field Marshal to London was accompanied from Dover by about 20 airplanes, which also hovered over the procession which passed through the densely crowded thoroughfares from the station to Buckingham Palace, where King George welcomed the returning warriors.

At the station the generals were met by the Duke of Connaught, representing the King; the Prime Minister, the secretary of War, members of the Army and Air Councils, representatives of the Admiralty and many other distinguished persons.

The Grenadier Guards, with their regimental colors and band, were drawn up at the station to act as an escort to the Field Marshal, and amid loud cheering as the band played "See the Conquering Hero Come."

As the royal carriage emerged from the station yard the bells of St. Martin's rang out and the crowds again broke into tumultous cheers. Likewise at Hyde Park, down Constitution Hill and onward to Buckingham Palace there were stirring scenes. Many soldiers and sailors on leave participated in the demonstration.

The carriages passed along the front of the palace to the entrance at the southern gates, where they drove up to the grand entrance. Here Field Marshal Haig and the generals passed into the palace and were received by King George and Queen Mary and the members of the Royal Family. After the reception they were entertained at luncheon in the state room.



Seen At a Glance—The vast German war material surrendered to the Allies under the terms of the armistice. It is the most crushing surrender in the world's history.

LONG-RANGE CANNON KILLED 196 AND WOUNDED 417 PARISIANS

More Than Half the Fatalities Occurred on Good Friday Last When Church Was Shelled.

A despatch from Paris says:—Figures are now made public for the first time regarding the number of persons killed during German air raids and by long-range cannon. These statistics relate to the city of Paris only, and not to the suburbs.

In 1914, 45 bombs were dropped. In 1915, 70 bombs, 6[illegible] them on March 20, fell on the city. In 1916, the enemy employed 61 bombs against Paris, and in 1917, 11. During the last ten months of the war there were 1,211 casualties from 396 bombs.

Airplanes and Zeppelins dropped 228 bombs on August 6, killing two persons and injuring 392. The long-range cannon fired 168 shells into Paris, killing 196 and wounding 417. On last Good Friday more than 100 persons were killed.

80 CANADIANS BLINDED IN WAR

Prisoners of War Returning to England Report Hun Cruelty.

London, Dec. 14.—The Canadian Mission attended St. Dunstan's Institute for the Blind yesterday and met the blind Canadians, some thirty in all. A petition was presented to the Premier asking that the Government give to each one of the blinded Canadian officers or men 320 acres of homestead land, without stipulation that it must be personally cultivated, and suggesting the method by which the land can be located for them by proxy.

Lieut. Hitchings, who spoke supporting the petition, pointed out also that in Australia blinded soldiers had been given free permanent transportation over Government railways.

Sir Robert Borden made a sympathetic reply and promised careful consideration of the requests. It is estimated that there are only about eighty cases of total blindness in the Canadian army.

Sir Arthur Pearson, Head of St. Dunstan's, goes to Ottawa next week.

Canadian prisoners of war have returned to England to the number of 2,000 and are now arriving at the rate of 25 a day. They reach the country at Dover or Ripon and are there taken charge of by the Canadian army authorities. Each man is fully interrogated as to his treatment in Germany and a statement is drawn up for his signautre. While this information is not available for publication, it may be said that it more than confirms the stories of German brutality, and shows German civilians in a specially bad light. This information will be an available part of Canada's case at the Peace Conference.

WILL CELEBRATE ALLIED VICTORY

Canada Will Be Represented in Triumphant Procession in London Early Next Year.

A despatch from London says:—An official celebration of the success of the British arms is expected here in January or February. The authorities, says The Times, are considering details of a scheme for enabling the public to witness a military procession representing every unit which served in the field. All the armies will have a place in the historic procession, with Marshal Haig riding at its head, followed by the Army Commanders. The Dominion and colonial troops, with bands playing and colors flying, will also participate. To this it may be added that Thursday's homecoming of Marshal Haig and certain other Generals is not in any way an official recognition of the services they have rendered. The official announcement gives prominence to this, which therefore disposes of the criticism that he is unaccompanied by Gen. Currie and Monash, the Australian General.

The Canadian Press has reason to believe that Currie, besides participating in the general recognition by London early in the new year, will receive special honors here, and will also be offered the freedom of at least one famous English city.

A special celebration for Canadians is likely to be arranged at Liverpool. When the armistice was signed several hundred Canadian cadets from all units were in England undergoing training for commissions. The training schools are now closed, but Canadian Headquarters, recognizing the conspicuous service these cadets rendered, have decided to return them to Canada as officer cadets. Each will receive a grant of twenty pounds to purchase uniform and will embark first-class, wearing officers' uniform, minus rank badges.

GRAVE OF EDITH CAVELL LOCATED

British Community in Brussels Hold Commemoration Service For Martyred Nurse.

A despatch from London says:—The grave of Edith Cavell, the English nurse executed by the Germans, in the Tir National Cemetery at Brussels, is believed to have been definitely located from a German plan of the cemetery in the hands of the Belgian authorities, and on Tuesday last the British community held a commemoration service at the grave. The service was attended by the British Minister, who laid on the mound of earth a wreath from King George and Queen Mary, inscribed, "In memory of a brave and splendid English woman."

Sir. F. S. Viliers deposited a wreath bound with the British colors in the name of the British Legation and colony, and Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, added a tribute of his own. The Spanish Minister, the Belgian Foreign Minister and the members of the legations' staffs were present at the ceremony.

One of the first acts of King Albert after his re-entry into Brussels was to visit the cemetery in company with Queen Elizabeth, who laid a wreath on Miss Cavell's grave.

FAMOUS WARDROBE OF KAISER FOUND

A despatch from London says:—An inventory of former Emperor William's private belongings in Berlin and Potsdam has led to the discovery of the famous Imperial wardrobe, including 598 German and foreign military uniforms, according to the Boersen Zeitung of Berlin. Several thousand horses in stables formerly belonging to Herr Hohenzollern have been confiscated.

Negotiations between Potsdam, the Soldiers and Workmen's Councils and Prince Eitel Friedrich, looking to the safeguarding of the Hohenzollern family fortunes, are progressing slowly. It is said an agreement will be framed next month.

40,000 AMERICANS ARRIVE AT COBLENZ

A despatch from Coblenz says:—Approximately 40,000 American troops have arrived at Coblenz since the advance guard reached here a week ago. A large number of these troops have passed through the city, while considerable forces will remain here temporarily.

German officers, who had remained in the city to turn over war material to the Americans, soon completed their task, and proceeded across the Rhine in automobiles flying white flags to join the German armies beyond the bridgehead lines.

If you intend to do a mean thing, wait till to-morrow. If you are to do a noble thing do it now.

RUSSIA'S DEAD NUMBER 3,000,000

8,000,000 is Total of Casualties Suffered in Great War.

A despatch from New York says:—Estimating Russian casualties in the world war at "not less than 8,000,000 men, of whom 3,000,000 were killed and about 1,000,000 disabled for life," A. J. Sack, Director of the Russian Information Bureau, declared in an address before the Foreign Commerce Club here that "Russia's present pitiful condition is due to her exhaustion from war.

"She is lying in seas of blood and tears," he continued, "and further, millions of her people are facing death, this time from starvation. About 20,000,000 Russians will die this winter unless the allied countries render the unfortunate country immediate help on a very generous scale.

"Russia has sacrificed millions of her sons and all her happiness to make the triumph of the allied cause possible and at this solemn moment of victory the thought of the democratic nations should be devoted to Russia and they should not feel any right to joy and happiness until Russia is made again great, free and happy.

"Russia's friends must not come and will not come to suppress the Russian democracy, to impose upon the Russian people a form of government they do not desire. Their aim must be the opposite; to re-establish fundamental order and thereby give the Russian people the possibility to express themselves. After the Bolshevist tyranny is crushed and civic rights are re-established, the Russian people will again call a Constituent Assembly, on the basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage, and the assembly will define the constitution of the state and will solve Russia's main social problems."

GRAVES OF SOLDIERS TO BE ALL ALIKE

A despatch from London says:—Whatever military rank or position in civil life England's dead in France and Belgium may have had they will have equal treatment in their graves.

That is the keynote of a plan outlined in a report to the Imperial War Graves Commission by Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Kenyon, director of the British Museum.

Many cemeteries will be required to accommodate the British dead. They will be of uniform design, with plots of grass or flowers separated by paths and set with orderly rows of headstones, uniform in height, width and shape. Wherever possible the graves will face towards the east, and at the eastern end of each cemetery there will be a great altarstone, bearing a brief phrase. The headstone will be two feet one inch in height, one foot three inches in width. A simple pattern with a curved top has been approved.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Dec. 24.—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., 79¼c; No. 3 C.W., 75¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 75¾c; No. 1 feed, 75¼c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.67; No. 3 yellow, $1.62; No. 4 yellow, $1.57; sample corn, feed, $1.40 to $1.65, track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 73 to 76c; No. 3 white, 72 to 75c, 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, $2.00.

Barley—Malting, new crop, 98c to $1.03, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.42.

Rye—No. 2, $1.58, 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, $23.00 to $24.00 per ton; mixed, $20.00 to $21.00 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10.50 to $11.00, 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, 63 to 65c; store stock 57 to 59c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 30c; turkeys, 40c; squabs, doz., $4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 26c; ducklings, lb., 22c; turkeys, 35c; spring chickens, 23c; geese, 18c.

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 13c; prints, 52 to 54c.

Margarine—34 to 35c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 53 to 54c; selected storage, 55 to 56c; new laid in cartons, 75 to 80c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 28 to 33c; roosters, 22c; fowl, 28 to 30c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; ducklings, lb., 30c; squabs, doz., $5.50; geese, 25 to 28c.

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. Comb: 16 oz., $4.50 to $5.00 dozen; 12 oz., $3.50 to $4.00 dozen.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked 51 to 52c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; boneless, 51 to 53c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½c; tubs, 30½ to 31c; pails, 30¾ to 31¼c; prints, 32 to 32½c; compound, tierces, 25¼ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½s; prints, 27¼ to 27¾c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Dec. 24.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 91½c. Flour, new standard grade, $11.25 to $11.35. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $4.25 to $4.50. Bran $37.25. Shorts, $42.25. Mouillie, $67.00 to $70.00. Hay. No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24.00 to $25.00. Cheese, finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter, choicest creamery, 52 to 53½c. Eggs, selected, 55c; No. 1 stock, 50c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.70 to $1.75. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $24.50 to $25.00. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs net, 31 to 32½c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Dec. 24.—Heavy Christmas steers, $14.00 to $15.00; choice heavy steers, $13.50 to $13.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.50 to $12.00; do. good, $10.75 to $11.25; do. medium, $9.50 to $9.75; do. common, $8.00 to $8.25; bulls, choice, $10.25 to $10.75; do. medium bulls, $8.75 to $9.25; do. rough bulls, $7.50 to $8.00; butchers' cows, choice, $10.25 to $10.75; do. good, $9.50 to $9.75; do. medium, $8.25 to $8.50; do. common, $7.00 to $7.75; stockers, $7.75 to $10.50; feeders,, $10.25 to $11.25; canners, $5.50 to $5.85; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $150.00; do. com. and med., $65.00 to $75.00; springers, $90.00 to $150.00; light ewes, $9.00 to $10.00; yearlings, $13.00 to $13.50; spring lambs, $14.50 to $15.00; calves, good to choice, $15.00 to $17.25; hogs, fed and watered, $18.25; do. weighed off cars, $18.50.

Montreal, Dec. 24.—Steers, $7.50 to $12.00; choice butcher bulls, $8.00 to $9.00; poorer quality, $7.00 to $7.50; butcher cows,, $9.00 to $5.00; frass calves, $5.00 to $7.00; milk-fed, $12.50; sheep, $9.00 to $10.00; choice select hogs, $18.50; sows, $15.00 to $16.00.

PRINCE OF WALES TO TOUR BRITISH DOMINIONS

A despatch from London says:—One of the latest battle cruisers is being refitted for the purpose of the Prince of Wales' Imperial tour. It is the intention of the King to express to the Dominions by this tour his deep consciousness of the great services they have rendered during the war to the Mother Country and the whole Empire.

Britain is the bulwark of the liberty and independence of the nations. —Prince Colonna.

DELIVERY OF GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES

Enemy Must Also Furnish List of War Prisoners Who Have Died.

A despatch from Paris says:—According to Berlin despatches received here the Germans between December 17 and December 26 must deliver up to the allies 1,700 locomotives. In the periods from December 27 to January 6, and January 7 to January 16, two additional batches of 1,700 must be turned over to the allies. It is asserted that if the deliveries are not carried out with regularity the Germans will be forced to give up 500 additional locomotives as a penalty.

Other despatches from Germany say that the French general, Nudant, during the negotiations of the international armistice commission requested an authentic list of all the war prisoners liberated by Germany and also a list containing the names of all the prisoners who died in that country.

It is asserted that the French delegates also reminded Germany that she must feed prisoners of war during their journey home.

To stone raisins easily, pour boiling water over them and drain it off. This loosens them, and they come out with ease.

ITALY'S DEAD NUMBER 150,000

Called Up 4,500,000—500,000 Are Permanently Disabled.

New York, Dec. 15.—Italy, with a population of only 36,000,000, and with 4,500,000 men called to the colors, suffered approximately 1,500,000 casualties in the war, General Emilio Gugliemetti, military attache of the Italian War Mission, announced in an address at the Red Cross rally here to-night.

Of the 1,500,000 casualties General Gugliemetti said approximately 150,000 were killed or died of wounds and 500,000 were permanently disabled.

Referring to the pleas of Germany for food, which, he said, were based on the claim that the bread ration was only five pounds of bread a week, Gen. Gugliemetti said:

"In Italy we have cut the bread ration to three pounds a week, and bread is the chief food of Italy. The Italian people get less than two pounds of meat a month, and no milk or eggs."

SPEND CHRISTMAS ON THE ATLANTIC

Three Ships Loaded With Canadians on the Water Returning Home.

A despatch from London says:—Christmas among the Canadians in England will be a happy time all round, eight days' leave with free railway warrant being granted troops in camps here, only this arrangement is not allowed to interfere with the return of any man to Canada. A good many who had been longing to get back sometimes show now unwillingness to undertake the journey complaining that they have not had a chance of seeing England or relatives here. However, those whose passage is arranged already must sail forthwith.

Sixteen hundred Canadian prisoners now in England will be dealt with at Dover and Ripon. This makes about half the total number of Canadians awaiting repatriation. Three shiploads of Canadians will therefore spend Christmas Day on the water in returning home. These vessels leave on Friday and Monday.

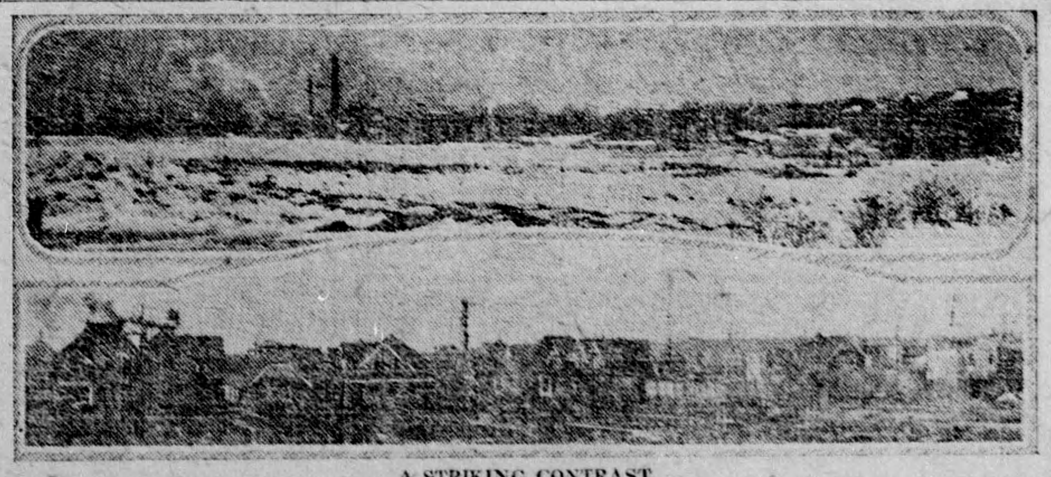
BRITISH HOUSE MEETS JAN. 21 —MANY WAR RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

70 Per Cent. of Christmas Goods Displayed Are British, Compared With 20 Per Cent. British, 55 Teuton Before the War.

A despatch from London says:—Christmas shopping in London is exceeding all previous records. In some of the great commercial establishments admission to stores of would-be purchasers has been regulated owing to the large crowds.

This "Victory" Christmas will be a notable one because of the fact that the general holidays are to be on a more extensive scale than ever before. A large number of war-time restrictions have been removed and many of the food orders modified. All soldiers in England are to have 12 days' leave of absence. The authorities are combining toward making this Christmas a memorable one.

Interesting details have been compiled regarding the Christmas goods displayed before the war and this year. In 1913 German and Austrian goods aggregated 55 per cent., French goods 15 per cent., British 20 per cent., and goods of doubtful origin 10. This year British goods aggregate 70 per cent., French 20 per cent., American 5 per cent., and of doubtful origin 5 per cent. The doubtful goods this year include relics of old stocks of German and Austrian manufacture.



A STRIKING CONTRAST.

In the upper picture is given a glimpse of the devastated area of Halifax just after the disaster of a year ago. The lower picture shows the same district twelve months later, after many new houses have been built upon it. As the section is being reconstructed it is being made more modern and more beautiful.—Pictures from Leslie's Weekly.