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 seas 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.

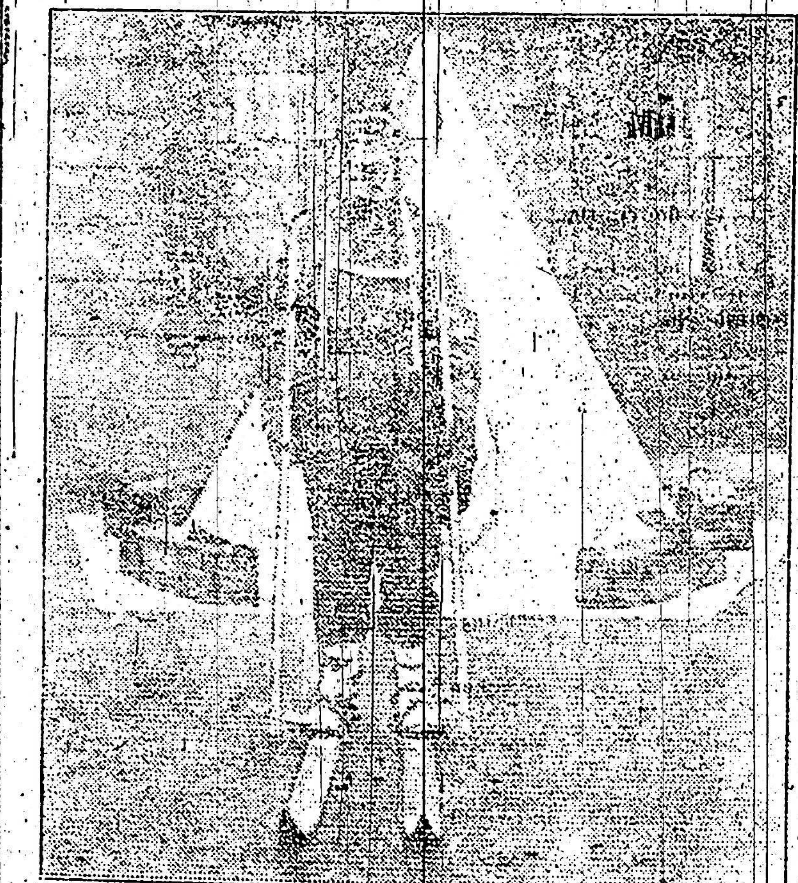
After its surrender the high seas fleet was brought to the Firth of Forth on Thursday.

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 pervades 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 cooperation 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 [illegible] indifference exhibited in the development of the government revolution in Germany and the persistence of the arrogant and exclusive spirit of autocracy, in the face of the altered new conditions, suggest camouflage, while the reiterated report that "Count" Wilhelm had never formally abdicated, has had no official denial from Germany's new Government.

UNITED STATES NAVY WILL BE DOUBLED

A despatch from Washington says: The naval strength of the United States will be about twice as great by 1920 as it was in 1917, the year this country entered the world war. It was brought out before the House Naval Committee in considering the 1920 naval appropriation bill. No comparative statement was given regarding capital ships, but the total number of all ships will be about 850, as compared with 300 in 1917.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S CHATEAU CHOSEN FOR PEACE CONGRESS

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.

MINE-SWEEPERS ARE SURRENDERED

A despatch from London says: Twenty-seven mine sweeping vessels passed out of German possession on Monday, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam. They arrived in Dutch waters from Belgium and were interned.

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 hauled 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.

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., 85¾c; No. 3 C.W., 83¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 81¾c; No. 1 feed, 81¼c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.63; No. 3 yellow, $1.58; No. 4 yellow, $1.53; sample corn, feed, $1.30 to $1.40, 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 $2.19½; 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 [illegible] according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.75 [illegible].

Rye—No. 2, $1.70.

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, $24 to $25 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 39c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made, solids, 51c; prints, 52c.

Eggs—New-laid, 60 to 61c; storage, 56 to 58c.

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, 19 to 22c; geese, 20c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Cheese—New, large, 27 to 27½c; twins, 27¼ to 27¾c; 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, 24 to 28c; roosters, 22c; fowl, 24 to 28c; turkeys, 38c; 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.

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, 31½ to 32c. Compound, tierces, 25¼ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c; prints, 27¼ to 27¾c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Nov. 26.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed 99c; 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; M[illegible] $[illegible] or $70; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $25 to $26. Cheese, finest easterns, 25½ to 26c. Butter, choicest creamery, 50 to 51c. Eggs, selected, 55c; No. 1 stock, 50c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.70 to $1.75. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $22.00 to $23.00. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 31 to 32½c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Nov. 26.—Choice heavy steers, $13.00 to $13.65; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.25 to $11.75; do., good, $10.60 to $11.00; do., medium, $9.25 to $9.75; do., common, $8.00 to $8.50; bulls, choice, $9.00 to $10.25; do., medium bulls, $8.75 to $9.25; do., rough bulls, $7.50 to $8.00; butchers' cows, choice, $9.50 to $10.00; do., good, $8.25 to $8.50; do., medium, $7.50 to $8.00; do., common, $6.50 to $7.00; stockers, $7.50 to $9.25; feeders, $10.00 to $11.00; canners and cutters, $4.85 to $5.00; 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, $10.00 to $11.00; yearlings, $13.00 to $13.50; spring lambs, $14.75 to $15.50; calves, good to choice, $17.00 to $17.50; Hogs, fed and watered, $17.50 to $17.75 [illegible].

Montreal, Nov. 26.—Choice steers, $11.75 to $12.50; good steers, $10.50 to $11.00; medium, $9.60 to $10.00; common, $7.50 to $8.50; choice butchers' cows, $8.50 to $9.00; good, $7.50 to $8.00; medium, $6.75 to $7.00; canners, $6.00; good, $7.50 to $8.00; medium, $6.75 to $7.00; lambs, $13.50 to $14.00; sheep, $8.00 to $9.00; choice select hogs, off cars, $17.50 to $18.00.

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 in groups by the British. 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 [illegible] immediately after he [illegible].

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

658,655 of This Number Were Killed—Total of [illegible] 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 to-day 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	37,836	92,644	12,094
Men	620,829	1,939,478	347,051
Total	658,665	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.

	Officers	Men	Total
Killed	32,769	526,843	559,612
Wounded	83,142	1,750,203	1,833,345
Missing	10,846	315,849	326,695

Italian Front, 6,738.

	Officers	Men	Total
Killed	86	941	1,027
Wounded	334	4,512	4,046
Missing	38	727	765

East African Campaign, [illegible]625.

	Officers	Men	Total
Killed	380	[illegible]	9,104
Wounded	478	[illegible]	7,754
Missing	38	[illegible]	967

Dardanelles Expedition, [illegible]72[illegible].

	Officers	Men	Total
Killed	1,785	31,7[illegible]	33,522
Wounded	3,010	75,50[illegible]	78,518
Missing	258	7,4[illegible]	7,[illegible]

Mesopotamia, 97,5[illegible].

	Officers	Men	Total
Killed	1,340	29,76[illegible]	31,109
Wounded	3,249	48,68[illegible]	51,[illegible]
Missing	566	14,78[illegible]	15,355

Egypt, [illegible].

	Officers	Men	Total
Killed	1,098	[illegible]	15,[illegible]
Wounded	2,311	[illegible]	38,[illegible]
Missing	182	[illegible]	3,[illegible]88

Salonica Front, 2[illegible].

	Officers	Men	Total
Killed	285	7,[illegible]	7,[illegible]15
Wounded	818	16,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
Missing	114	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]27

Other Theatres, [illegible].

	Officers	Men	Total
Killed	133	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wounded	142	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Missing	51	[illegible]	[illegible]

In addition to the grand total of deaths there were [illegible] deaths not forming any part of [illegible] Expeditionary Force.

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 52 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 7 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,[illegible] prisoners taken by the Turks, 3,2[illegible] 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 living 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."

FOE SURRENDERS 20 MORE U-BOATS

Revolutionary Element Uppermost in Crews [illegible] Flotilla [illegible].

A despatch from [illegible] says: Twenty more German submarines were surrendered to Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt [illegible] Friday morning. This [illegible] total of 59 submarines [illegible] over. There would [illegible] surrendered on Friday [illegible] during the night.

The correspondent [illegible] Service with the [illegible] Forces says that [illegible] cruiser came into [illegible] the German submarines [illegible] men transport [illegible] place in [illegible] the heavy [illegible] of the submarines [illegible] nearly all were [illegible] equipment.

When the German [illegible] collection [illegible] ment was [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] placed them [illegible] Sailors' and Soldiers' [illegible] the flot. The [illegible] notice [illegible] to them. [illegible] Kaiser [illegible].

CANADA'S TROOPS PREFER [illegible]

Over One Hundred [illegible] Have Already [illegible] Their [illegible]

A despatch [illegible] 150,000 members of [illegible] Expeditionary Force [illegible] Canada [illegible] members of [illegible] the war [illegible] should be [illegible] holds true [illegible].

These facts [illegible] bearing on the [illegible] piled by the statistical [illegible] Department of [illegible] establishment from [illegible] by the National Service [illegible] members of the [illegible] seas and [illegible] given represent the [illegible] ments of their inter[illegible] cases they [illegible] sincerity, as [illegible].

KAISER'S CELLARS [illegible]

A despatch from [illegible] According to Berlin [illegible] stores of foodstuffs [illegible] castle of the former [illegible] in Berlin. A member [illegible] and Workmen's Council [illegible] for the statement [illegible] great variety of foodstuffs [illegible] value of which normally [illegible] several hundred thousand [illegible].

One Warship Struck Mine Was Badly Damaged and Sunk

A despatch from London says: One German destroyer while on its way across the North Sea with the other ships of the German high seas fleet to surrender to the allies struck a mine. The warship was badly damaged and sank.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED

System For Encouraging Thrift Among People Inaugurated by Government.

A despatch [illegible] announce [illegible] ernment [illegible] ings stamp [illegible] savings stamp [illegible] his Excellency [illegible].

The Government [illegible] a total of [illegible] be placed [illegible] means of [illegible] ings stamps [illegible] redeemed [illegible] are to [illegible] at a price [illegible] rate of [illegible] cent [illegible] 5 per cent [illegible] at the [illegible] December [illegible] five dollars [illegible] bought [illegible] uary the [illegible] ings stamp [illegible] by month [illegible] from December [illegible] be redeemed [illegible] lower denomination [illegible] thrift stamps [illegible] sixteen of them [illegible] savings stamp [illegible].

In [illegible] They [illegible] it will [illegible].

FOUR CANA[DIANS] WIN [illegible]

DETAILS OF BR[illegible] OF DOMINION[illegible]

Example of Courage [illegible] Initiative Which [illegible] spiration to [illegible]

In its issue of N[illegible] Gazette records the new Victoria Cross [illegible] went to Canadians [illegible] ploits of the latter [illegible] described:

Lieut.-Col. Cyrus [illegible] O., of a Manitoba [illegible] conspicuous bravery [illegible] ing when in attack [illegible] His command [illegible] first objective but [illegible] objectives was held [illegible] chine gun fire on the [illegible] situation being [illegible] Lieut.-Col. Peck [illegible] made a personal re[illegible] heavy machine gun [illegible] stretch of ground [illegible] swept with fire. [illegible] the position he re[illegible] ized his battalion [illegible] knowledge personal [illegible] them forward and [illegible] tections of his [illegible] out under the most [illegible] and machine gun [illegible] tanks and [illegible] Force [illegible] for a Canadian [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

There are about [illegible] of coal field [illegible].

The [illegible] 500,000 [illegible].

A fine [illegible] or remaining [illegible].