# GREAT BRITAIN DEMANDS $40,000,000,000 REPARATION FOR WAR

### War Cost the British Empire That Amount—Germany to Pay $2,000,000,000 Yearly Until Claim is Satisfied.

A despatch from London says—Premier Lloyd George has announced a demand from Germany of £8,000,000,000 sterling on behalf of Great Britain and her Dominions as reparation for the war. This, according to the Daily Mail, is what the war cost Great Britain and her Dominions, and British taxpayers will be relieved of £400,000,000 per annum by the German payment.

The British claim, says the Daily Mail, has been prepared by a committee under Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, and Baron Cunliffe, former governor of the Bank of England, who is one of the principal members of the committee. It adds that it is expected the report will be published Saturday.

The Daily Mail says the French claim for reparation will be infinitely larger than that of Great Britain.

# Markets of the World

### Breadstuffs

Toronto, Dec. 10.—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., 80½c; No. 3 C.W., 77½c; extra No. 1 feed 77½c; extra No. 1 feed, 77½c; No. 1 feed, 75½c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.70; No. 3 yellow, $1.65; No. 4 yellow, $1.60; sample corn, feed, $1.40 to $1.55 track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 75 to 78c; No. 3 white, 74 to 77c, 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, $1.00 to $1.05, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.40.

Rye—No. 2, $1.58, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, $11.50, Toronto.

Ontario flour—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, $22.00 to $24.00 per ton; mixed, $20.00 to $21.00 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10.00 to $10.50, track Toronto.

### Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 53 to 54c; selected storage, 53 to 55c; cartons, new-laid, 70 to 75c. Butter—Creamery solids, 51 to 53c; do., prints, 53 to 55c; choice dairy prints, 45 to 47c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 30 to 33c; oleomargarine (best grade), 34 to 35c. Cheese—New, large, 27 to 27½c; twins, 27 to 27½c; spring made, large, 27 to 27½c; twins, 27 to 28c. Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., $4.50 to $5.00 per dozen; 12 oz., $3.50 to $4.00 per dozen.

Maple Syrup—In 5-gal. tins, $3.25.

### Provisions—Wholesale

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, $48; mess pork, $47.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 28 to 29c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked hams, 51 to 52c; backs, plain, 43 to 47c; backs, boneless, 50 to 52c. Breakfast bacon, 42 to 47c. Cottage rolls 35 to 36c.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 30½; in cases, 30½c; clear bellies, 28 to 28½c; fat backs, 25c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½c; tubs, 31¾ to 32c; pails, 31 to 32¼c; prints, 32½ to 33c. Shortening, tierces, 25¼ to 25½c; tubs, 25 to 25½c; pails, 26 to 26¼c; 1-lb. prints, 27 to 27½c.

### Montreal Markets

Montreal, Dec. 10.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 92½c. Flour—New standard grade, $11.25 to $11.35. Rolled oats—Bags, 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, $25.00 to $26.00. Cheese—Finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 51 to 52c. 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. 10.—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, $9.25 to $9.50; do. common, $7.75 to $8.00; bulls, choice, $10.25 to $11.00; do. medium bulls, $8.75 to $9.25; do. rough bulls, $7.50 to $8.00; butchers' cows, choice, $10.25 to $11.00; do. good, $9.25 to $9.50; do. medium, $8.00 to $8.25; do. common, $7.00 to $7.75; stockers, $7.75 to $10.50; feeders, $10.25 to $11.25; canners, $5.35 to $5.50; 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, $9.50 to $10.50; yearlings, $13.00 to $13.50; spring lambs, $13.50 to $14.75; calves, good to choice, $15.00 to $17.50; hogs, fed and watered, $18.25; do. weighed off cars, $18.50.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—Steers, $7.00 to $11.00; butchers' cows, $7.00 to $10.00; grass calves, $5.00 to $7.00; milk-fed stock, $14.00 to $16.00.

# MANY LANGUAGES AT PEACE TABLE

### Diversity of Races Will be Present at Versailles Conference.

A despatch from Paris says:—Translators in 23 languages, including Chinese, Arabic, Turkish, and some not even so well known, have been called for by Brig-General William W. Harts, who is directing the equipment of the American peace delegates. The number required is indicative of the diversity of the races and countries before the Peace Conference, either through participation in the war or by reason of treaties or other relations.

The full list of languages comprises French, Italian, Greek, Japanese, Spanish, Montenegrin, Norwegian, Bulgarian, German, Hungarian, Turkish, Chinese, Portuguese, Polish, Swedish, Persian, Russian, Serbian, Armenian, Czech, Rumanian, Danish and Arabic. This, with English, makes the quota 24.

The knowledge of the languages possessed by translators must be complete in order to get the precise meaning of treaties and documents, and not the ordinary speaking knowledge.

The first effort will be directed at obtaining translators from among college men or army men, and should these be lacking others from various civilian occupations will be taken.

# 5,622 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

### 2,475 of These Sent to Bottom With Their Crews Beneath Them.

A despatch from London says:—During the war 2,475 British ships were sunk with their crews beneath them, and 3,147 vessels were sunk and their crews left adrift, according to a statement by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in an address in support of a fund by the women of the Empire to erect a memorial to British merchant seamen. Fishing vessels to the number of 670 had been lost during the period of hostilities, and the merchant marine service had suffered casualties exceeding 15,000 men, Sir Eric added.

### 15,053,786 GROSS TONS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

A despatch from London says:—The world's total losses of merchant tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of October, 1918, by enemy actions and marine risk was 15,053,786 gross tons, according to official announcement.

# ENEMY KINGS WILL BE TRIED BY ALLIED COURTS

### The Former Rulers of Bulgaria, Austria and Turkey Will Be Brought to Justice as Well as the Hohenzollerns.

A despatch from London says:—Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Local Government Board and Minister of National Service, in a public address, said that the line of policy advocated by the Coalition Government was a peace which, so far as the enemy powers were concerned, should be based on stern justice, and so far as those men who planned and started the war were concerned, should be founded on justice of the nature meted out in the highest courts of the land. Such men as the former German Emperor, Enver Pasha and the former rulers of Bulgaria and Austria, would be placed on trial and if found guilty their lives would be forfeited.

"Men guilty of unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and upon the civilian inhabitants of the invaded lands," he continued, "must stand trial and if they are condemned must suffer death."

It had to be proved how far the commanders of submarines acted under orders, which they had to carry out under pain of death, of how far they acted on their own volition, he pointed out, but if the atrocities at sea were committed on the volition of individual commanders, he declared, they, too, must suffer the extreme penalty.

"To-day is the day of reckoning for our enemies," said the Minister, "and they will have to pay to the uttermost farthing what it is possible to bring out of them."

CHEERING THEIR DELIVERERS—School boys in Ostend, orphaned during the four years of German occupation, demonstrate under the leadership of their teacher. Similar scenes have been witnessed in all the delivered towns.

# ALSACE-LORRAINE PRESENTS KEYS

### President Poincare Assures the People They Will Never Be Relinquished.

Strasbourg, Dec. 9.—President Poincare and the Governmental and Parliamentary party of France were given to-day in Strasbourg, the former German capital of Alsace-Lorraine, the nearest thing possible to an official greeting in the province. The Diet appointed by the former German Emperor being defunct and the Landtag dissolved by its own consent, there exist no Parliamentary institutions, but unofficially the native Alsatians of the defunct assembly gave President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and members of his Cabinet, and several hundred members of the French Parliament, and members of the diplomatic corps of the Entente powers, including Marshals Joffre, Foch, Petain and Haig and Gen. Pershing a reception that may be considered as having the sanction of official Alsace to the reasserted authority of the French Government over the province.

Strasbourg had profited from its first fortnight of release from German hands and had put on a dress that was French for the occasion. The old Kaiserplatz had become the Place de la Republique; Friedrich Karl Strasse had been transformed into the Rue de la Paix, and the Rue de la Liliette had superseded another thoroughfare with a Teutonic name. Shop signs with German names everywhere had been revised, wiped out or covered over to conceal German connections.

President Poincare arrived early this morning and was heartily welcomed by the populace, the keys of the city being turned over to him. The President assured the people that the custody of the keys would never be relinquished.

From the steps of the City Hall the President delivered another speech in which he said the desire of Alsace to be returned to the bosom of the mother country had been attained and that henceforth the country would be French.

### CANADIAN CONTINGENTS BUSY IN RUSSIA

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—A cable from the overseas military authorities to the Director of Public Information says that Canadian contingents employed in northern Russia consist of three parties. The first and third parties are engaged in training and leading the local forces raised in Archangel and Murmansk and in administrative duties. The second party forms part of the Allied Expeditionary Force operating from Archangel and including, in addition to British and Canadian contingents, American, French and Russian troops, whose object is to protect the Russian people from the ravages of the Bolsheviks and to maintain the status of the allies.

### Armistice to be Extended At Request of Germans

Berlin, Dec. 9.—Mathias Erzberger, head of the German armistice delegation, announced to-day that the French Government has requested the German army command to designate plenipotentiaries to confer regarding the prolongation of the armistice. The delegates will meet at Treves, in Rhenish Prussia, December 12 and 13.

# SOME DELAYS TO BE EXPECTED

### Natural Causes Combine With Others to Hamper the Transport of Troops.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—That the people of Canada must prepare their minds for many and vexatious delays in the carrying of Canadian soldiers from Halifax to the various disparate points throughout the Dominion is the warning given by the Militia Department here to-day. It is pointed out that in peace times, when the demands on the railways are normal, the trains from the east and elsewhere in Canada are often held up for many hours by reason of heavy snowfalls and bad winter storms. These things are beyond the power of the Department of Militia to control, and the further remark is made that Canadians must not think that the Department is the only agency in demobilization, their arrangements are subject to changes in time of arrival of steamships for unforeseen reasons and to breakdowns in the transportation machinery in Canada. In any case a tremendous task confronts the railways and the Government in taking care of the men as they come.

"Our program is to bring 20,000 men home every month for the next three months and then 30,000 after that, increasing the number as rapidly as the facilities of the country will permit," said a member of the Government. "It must be remembered that there is only one line of track out of Halifax, and we know it is an ordinary thing to have trains from Halifax ten to fifteen hours late in the winter time. No matter how hard we try, it will occur this winter and the public might as well appreciate the fact. There are five divisional points between Halifax and Toronto where engines and crews have to be changed. It takes about 18 days to get a car to Halifax from Victoria and back; what with switching and delays of one kind and another. Another delay is that the serious depreciation in rolling stock and equipment, which all Canadian railways have suffered, will further complicate the situation."

"Why is not St. John used as well as Halifax?" he was asked. "The Canadian Pacific Railway," was the reply, "says that the hospital cases could not be handled at St. John on account of the excessively high tides except for three hours a day. The distance and inconvenience of carrying a shipload of cot cases militates against that port.

"We have been seriously considering Portland, Me., as a disembarkation point for hospital cases, which from that point could reach Montreal in 12 hours, as against much more than twice the time from Halifax.

### CANADA KEPT BRITAIN IN BUTTER TWO MONTHS

A despatch from Ottawa says—The dairy industry throughout Canada will rejoice to learn, says a Food Board statement, that its patriotic service, rendered in the recent supply of butter for export to Great Britain to meet a pressing emergency there, has met with the most cordial appreciation from the British authorities and the people generally.

It is entirely due to Canada that the British butter ration, small though it was, was maintained in the last two months of war.

ALLIES OF THE SEAS—British, French and American sailors celebrating the defeat of the Germans by a little party at Ostend. The dog is an important member of the party.

# ALLIES UNITE FOR RELIEF WORK

### Task of Feeding Europe Considered at Important Meeting.

London, Dec. 9.—The most important meeting yet convened to consider the plans of feeding the freed peoples of Europe and the relaxation of the embargo on enemy countries to permit the relieving of their stricken populations was held here to-day. It was attended by representatives of the allied countries and America. There was practical agreement on all points, the only differences being as to the methods by which relief in certain places is to be granted.

It is understood that further suggestions will be made by the allied Governments which will be presented to President Wilson on his arrival, when final action is expected to be taken. The American representatives were Food Administrator Hoover, Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board; Mr. Davis, of the Treasury Department, and Thomas Logan, of the Special Shipping Commission. Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hurley are returning to Paris to-morrow to await the President's arrival.

Facts were disclosed that the German food situation is not so acute as painted by the German leaders, which bears out Mr. Hoover's statement before leaving America. It is certain that in furnishing food to Germany and Austria the merchant ships of these countries are expected to be the principal means of transport.

It is Chairman Hurley's plan to use the big German and Austrian liners to transport American troops home. If some of these ships are thought rendered unsuitable for carrying supplies to those countries some American cargo vessels will make up the necessary discrepancy in tonnage.

### GERMANY'S COLONIES WANT BRITISH RULE

A despatch from London says—Natives of Germany's colonies want to come under British rule, says Walter Hume Long, Sec. of State for the Colonies, speaking at Westminster on Thursday night.

"Our representatives at the Peace Conference should see that the case for our retention of those colonies is put forward in full strength. It will be a great injustice to our great Dominions to tell them that these colonies, which, in a large measure, they conquered by their blood and valor, are to pass under the control of anybody but the Empire to which they belong."

### 50,000,000 SPINDLES IDLE IN LANCASHIRE

Manchester, Dec. 9.—The strike of 100,000 cotton spinners for an increase of 40 per cent in current wages is in full swing in South-east Lancashire. Only a few firms have conceded the men's terms. Fully fifty million spindles are idle. As the stock of yarn is low the weaving sheds will soon have to close, throwing out of employment an additional 200,000 persons.

### GERMANS MUST MAKE PLAINTS TO ALLIES

Washington, Dec. 9.—Notes were sent to Berlin and Vienna by the State Department to-day advising the German and Austrian Governments that the United States desires to receive no further communications from them which should properly be addressed to all the allied nations.

# CANADA'S WAR BILL $1,290,000,000

### Dominion's Expenditure Estimated to March 31, 1919, More Outlay Ahead.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The Minister of Finance has forwarded to Sir Robert Borden full particulars of Canada's war expenditure of Canada and the annual pension burden resulting from the war. The expenditure of Canada is estimated at $1,968,000,000 to November 30, March 31 next, it is estimated at $1,290,000,000.

To this estimate should be added the amount of war outlay which will be incurred after March 31, 1919, which may exceed $300,000,000. The pension load is estimated at $30,000,000 per year and probably more. Canada's net debt at March 31, 1914, was $365,000,000. The net debt to March 31, 1919, is estimated at $1,500,000,000. Canada will have large claims for consequential damages arising out of the sinking of Canadian fishing vessels. The matter of putting in claims of this kind is now being dealt with by the Department of State.

# BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK BY MINE

### Struck a Mine in Baltic—Loss of Crew Feared.

A despatch from London says—Eleven men are missing from one of the British warships which was in contact with a mine in the Baltic Sea last Wednesday, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty. The boat destroyers rescued the crew. The Admiralty statement says:

"The British warship struck a mine in the Baltic before midnight Wednesday. Eleven are missing. Presumably killed by the explosion.

"The remainder of the crew were saved by other vessels."

### BRITISH TROOPS IN GERMANY—FIELD MARSHAL HAIG

London, Dec. 8.—Field Marshal Haig, in his official report to-night on the movements of the British army in Germany, says the entry of the last night advanced to Cologne. A Cologne despatch in Friday's Rhenish Gazette of Essen says: "Large numbers of soldiers, youths, school children, crippled for rewards for service in the Entente troops, or by authority, were harnessed to the wagons of the Rhine, were harnessed themselves to gun carriages, and dragging them at a

### TRANSYLVANIA PROCLAIMS HER UNION WITH ROMANIA

Berne, Dec. 8.—The Transylvanian Council of Twenty has proclaimed union with the kingdom of Rumania. Rumanian colors are flying everywhere and enthusiasm is manifest.

# HOLLAND TO YIELD TO ALLIES' DEMAND FOR EX-KAISER'S PERSON

### Dutch Legal Authority Declares Wilhelm Entered Country on False Pretence—Holds Hun Responsible For Outrages.

Amsterdam, Dec. 8.—Dutch public opinion concerning the disposition of the ex-Kaiser has been roused at last by the Inter-Allied Conference in London. The Dutch are now fully expecting an allied demand for his extradition.

Dr. Louis Israele, a distinguished legal authority, in an article on the subject in the Amsterdam Telegraaf, points out that the ex-Kaiser did not come to Holland as a private person, arguing that the text of the abdication, particularly his appeal to the German people, to which he affixed the imperial signature and seals, "constitute an imperial action on Dutch soil, irreconcilable with the acts of a private person."

Dr. Israele's conclusion is that since the ex-Kaiser came to Holland under false pretences and since Holland thus received him under false premises, "the Dutch Government is freed from the slightest obligation to protect him."

The Nieuws Van Den Dag says it holds the opinion that the former German Emperor is responsible for the acts of his troops in Belgium and France, for the ruthless submarine warfare and the aerial bombardments of open towns, and that, consequently, no Dutch Government with common sense would allow Holland to be involved in war or have her food supply endangered by reason of acts of friendliness toward the former monarch.

Another reason, the newspaper says, why Holland should be relieved of William Hohenzollern's presence as soon as possible is that many persons in Germany have yet abandoned the hope of the Imperial power.

"It would not be surprising if these people entertain relations with the Germans in Holland," the paper concludes. "Consequently, as long as the Kaiser is in Holland the germs of a political plot will exist."

London, Dec. 8.—If the Allies insist on the delivery of the former German Emperor and Crown Prince to an international court in Holland will yield, but will urge that the allies content themselves with an undertaking by Holland to intern them for life of the Dutch colonies, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Press.

Holland, it is understood, will suggest that Herr Hohenzollern be placed on an island in the East or West Indies, where he would be guarded by a Dutch fleet.

It is also anticipated that Holland will be asked for compensation for permitting violation of her neutrality by allowing German troops to pass through the Province of Limburg in their retreat from Belgium and receiving German ships from Antwerp. This compensation, says the correspondent, may possibly be the cession of certain territory along the frontier owned by Holland, which is perhaps the southern part of Limburg, the population of which region is claimed to be principally Belgian.

# QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO BRITISH WOMEN

### Her Majesty Calls on Women of Empire to Work For Good of Country.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The following message from her Majesty the Queen to the women of the Empire has been received by his Excellency the Governor-General:

"A few months ago, at the height of our anxiety and strain, I sent a message in the name of the women of our land to our men fighting for us across the seas. Now, in an hour of thankfulness and hope, I should like to give a message to the women of the Empire. During the war they have been given the high privilege of service; they have risen to the great opportunity, and have proved their courage, resourcefulness and ability. I have been allowed to watch and appreciate their work in many parts of the country, and my heart is full of admiration and gratitude for what I have seen.

"I earnestly pray that through the thrill and glamour of war, the spirit of self-sacrifice which it has kindled may not die when the coming of peace brings upon the world many difficulties and perplexities. Parliament has pledged the country great things, and unless we are thorough and patient in the work it will disappoint the world, whether the war be won or lost to the full.

"We all rejoice that the hour for which we have prayed has come at last, and we thank God from the bottom of our hearts that victory has crowned the efforts of our men and women. As we look back on the years of anxiety and suffering we can see how, through our sorrow, God has been with us, and we can see how our own weakness has been made strong by the strength of our allies.

"As we look forward we see a world in which the spirit of service and self-sacrifice, which has been the glory of our women in the war, will be the guiding principle of all who desire to build a new world worthy of those who have given their all that it may be made possible. I am sure that I can trust the women of my Empire to do their part in the great work of reconstruction which lies before us, and I pray that we may be guided to see the way and be given the strength to follow it.

"They have given their best to their country in the days of her need. They have proved themselves worthy of her confidence. I know they will not fail her now in the days of her peace."

# PEACE PARLEY TO LAST UNTIL MAY

### Conference Will [illegible] Week in January.

A despatch from [illegible] says: Later Allied [illegible] assemble on January [illegible] meetings will [illegible] in the Quai d'Orsay, Versailles. David Lloyd George, British Premier, [illegible] the Foreign Ministers [illegible] here at that time. President Wilson and other [illegible] the elections [illegible] not permit them [illegible] two or three [illegible]

The opening [illegible] is set for the [illegible] The first [illegible] actual framework of peace will [illegible] the events [illegible]

The [illegible] to the Peace [illegible] yet been [illegible] stood they will [illegible] the Government [illegible] member. The President [illegible] Premier Lloyd George [illegible] Minister Balfour, [illegible] Chancellor Andrew Bonar Law, [illegible] Nicoll Barnes, [illegible] War Cabinet [illegible] yet selected, [illegible] the peace delegation [illegible] four months [illegible] obstacles [illegible] entrenched [illegible]

### BRITISH DELEGATES AT WHITE SEA PORTS

A despatch from [illegible] British battleship [illegible] naval delegation [illegible] five torpedo-boats [illegible] in Jahde Bay. The despatch to the [illegible] from Copenhagen [illegible]

Jahde Bay is the [illegible] man naval station.

### Crown Prince Renounces Succession to Throne.

A despatch from [illegible] Crown Prince Frederick [illegible] renounced his right [illegible] throne.

A despatch received [illegible] the semi-official W[illegible] the Crown Prince in [illegible] throne as having said:

"I renounce formally [illegible] all rights to the crown [illegible] the imperial crown which [illegible] fallen to me by the [illegible] the Emperor-King [illegible] reasons.

"Given by my authority [illegible] by my hand. Done at W[illegible] cember 1, 1918.

"(Signed)

"FREDERICK WI[illegible]

### Conscription in Europe May be Abolished by [illegible]

A despatch from [illegible] The British representative [illegible] Peace Conference will demand [illegible] eral and absolute abolition [illegible] scription throughout Europe.