

FIUME STRUGGLE COMES TO AN END POET SOLDIER RETIRES FROM FIELD

**D'Annunzio Gives Up Fight, Leaving City by Airplane—
Disbandment of His Legionaries and a General
Amnesty Part of the Bargain.**

A despatch from Rome says:—D'Annunzio has issued a proclamation declaring that it is not worth while dying for Italy. He said he was leaving Fiume by airplane.

This was semi-officially announced here on Wednesday afternoon, together with the announcement that the Fiume agreement may be regarded as concluded.

Settlement of the Fiume question based on recognition of the Treaty of Rapallo, disbandment of D'Annunzio's legionaries and a general amnesty was expected following receipt of late advices from the blockaded area.

The suspension of hostilities, previously ordered, has been prolonged. Negotiations for surrender are proceeding with the Municipal Council of Fiume, to which D'Annunzio has ceded his power.

A description of the last phases of the struggle in Fiume, received here, shows that the legionaries reopened fire against the troops who were merely holding the positions they had taken Monday night.

The fight assumed the character of guerrilla warfare all along the line. The legionaries took advantage of the natural resources of the terrain for laying ambushes.

As the regulars were advancing across orchards they were enveloped by fire from machine guns which had been sunk to the level of the ground and cleverly camouflaged.

The houses seemed to have been abandoned, but when the troops approached, the legionaries, hidden behind windows, behind chimney-stacks and on balconies and roofs, suddenly opened fire. Even women were found working machine guns.

The gravest losses were inflicted by hand grenades, which were used so freely as to give the impression that they must have been accumulated by scores of thousands. It would have been an easy matter to get the better of the legionaries by employing artillery, but the military authorities refused such recourse, except against military buildings.

The legionaries ultimately tried to force the regulars to retreat in order to relieve pressure on the city, but failed owing to the stubborn resistance, especially of the Carabineers and Alpine troops, who fought courageously for more than three hours. The points where the struggle was the bitterest, near the railway station, and inside the Fiume cemetery, were virtually destroyed.



Sold His Electrical Interests.

Sir William Mackenzie, the Toronto Electric Knight, who has disposed of his plants at Niagara Falls for a sum of \$22,735,000 to the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission. The deal was negotiated by Sir Adam Beck and consummated by Sir William by cable from England, where he was on a private mission.

235 Census Commissioners to be Appointed

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Early in 1921 there will be appointed, 235 Census Commissioners, one for each Federal constituency.

These in turn will appoint the 13,000 enumerators necessary to find out how many people of all sexes, colors, ages, nationalities and creeds live in the Dominion.

The whole thing will cost \$1,700,000, and the census-taking begins June 1.

OUTLOOK IN CANADA BRIGHT, SAYS SIR GEORGE FOSTER

A despatch from London says:—After two months' stay and observation in Europe my appreciation of Canada's conditions and opportunities is greatly strengthened, said Sir Geo. Foster in a recent speech.

Canadians have burdens and difficulties not comparable with those in Europe. We shall overcome them much more easily and earlier than can other countries. A little later we shall receive great contributions of the very best European immigration now looking anxiously for freer areas. It only remains to set our house in order for the large development which is certain to come to us. To all Canadians, then, courage, hope and the best wishes for the New Year.

ent living conditions are almost intolerable, and the future is distressingly uncertain for the nations of Europe. The reaping will be a full, sad harvest of the seeds sown by war.

Canadians have burdens and difficulties not comparable with those in Europe. We shall overcome them much more easily and earlier than can other countries. A little later we shall receive great contributions of the very best European immigration now looking anxiously for freer areas. It only remains to set our house in order for the large development which is certain to come to us. To all Canadians, then, courage, hope and the best wishes for the New Year.

With disordered credit, inflated finances, confused and unstable exchanges, the economic situation for Europe certainly is growing no better. Pres-

Returning Loot to Ravaged Louvain

A despatch from London says:—In connection with the fund for restoration of the University of Louvain, it is announced that Germany had begun to return loot from the library of the pillaged institution under the reparations clause of the Treaty of Versailles.

One carload of books made up the first consignment and shipments are expected monthly, but the restoration cannot be complete, owing to the amount of treasures destroyed when Louvain was taken.

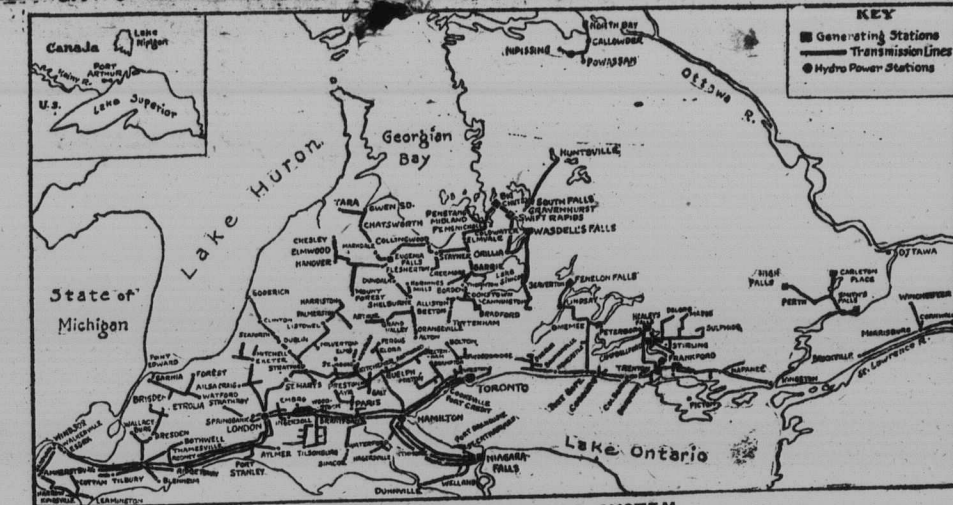
KING GEORGE WILL VISIT VERDUN

**Much Diplomatic Significance
Attached to January Tour
of France.**

A despatch from London says:—The Franco-British diplomatic world is much interested in the French visit of King George in January. It is intended to make this occasion an imposing demonstration of France's cordiality toward the British understanding.

High circles here attach considerable significance to the visit as bearing on the future relations between the two countries, and expect an important announcement during it.

It is stated the King will visit Verdun at his own suggestion. This appeal particularly to the imagination of the French, who regard the region as symbolical of the heroic effort of the French army during the war. The King's stop in Paris itself will be short.



ONTARIO'S GREAT POWER SYSTEM
With the acquirement of the Mackenzie electric power holdings in Ontario by the Hydro Electric Commission, the people of the province will own the greatest electric power system in the world. The above map shows the ramifications of the hydro system and its great development in the last few years.

A Review of the Year 1920

- Jan. 10—Exchange of peace ratifications by Germany and fourteen Allied Powers.
- 13—Mob storms Reichstag; forty-two killed.
- 16—First meeting of Council of League of Nations in Paris.
- 18—Alexander Millerand becomes French Premier.
- 20—Red uprisings in Italy.
- Feb. 17—Trial of Joseph Caillaux, former French Premier.
- 23—Bolsheviks consolidate northern Russia.
- 25—Irish Home Rule, providing dual Houses, introduced in Parliament.
- 26—Prince of Wales lays cornerstone of new Australian Capitol.
- Mar. 8—Woman suffrage in Communal elections voted in Belgium.
- 6—Silva becomes Premier of Portugal.
- 10—Lord Mayor of Cork, McCurtain, assassinated.
- 13—Revolution of Junkers in Germany.
- 28—General strike ordered in Belgium.
- April 2—Sir Hamar Greenwood appointed Irish Chief Secretary.
- 18—Powers demand disarmament of Germany.
- 25—Turkey carved by the Powers.
- May 7—Carranza flees from Mexican capital.
- 20—Carranza murdered by Herrera.
- June 4—Hungary signs treaty of Versailles.
- 18—Giolitti succeeds Nitti as Italian Premier.
- 24—Ladislav Grabski made Polish Premier.
- July 12—Lithuania signs peace with Russia.
- 12—Latvia makes peace with Russia.
- 15—Japan occupies island of Saghalien.
- 16—Civil war renewed in China.
- 31—Reichstag abolishes compulsory military service.
- Aug. 13—Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, begins hunger strike.
- 18—Armistice between Poland and Soviet Russia.
- Sept. 9—D'Annunzio declares Fiume's independence.
- 23—Millerand elected President of France.
- Oct. 2—W. B. Vanderbilt obtains vast concessions from Lenin.
- 8—Agreement between Egyptian Nationalists and Lord Milner's Mission.
- 25—Terence MacSwiney dies.
- 26—Poles and Russians negotiate a peace.
- Nov. 12—Italy and Jugo-Slavia conclude negotiations.
- 14—General Wrangel defeated by the Reds.
- 15—Paul Hymans made permanent president of League of Nations.
- 22—President Wilson accepts responsibility in Armenia.
- Dec. 1—Oregon inaugurated President of Mexico.
- 11—City of Cork set afire; damage \$20,000,000.
- 15—Bulgaria and Austria admitted to the League of Nations.

PAYS 65,000,000 MARKS FOR SLESVIG

**Denmark Fulfills Conditions of
Annexation of German
Province.**

A despatch from Paris says:—Denmark made a payment of 65,000,000 gold marks to the Reparations Commission on Christmas Day in fulfillment of conditions of the annexation of Slesvig, as enumerated by the Versailles Treaty.

This payment, according to announcement made here, represents Slesvig's portion of the German Empire's debt at the beginning of the world war, her part of the Prussian State debt and the value of German public property taken over by Denmark.

Germany has been given credit for the entire sum as a part of her war indemnity.

Giant Airship to Carry 1,000 Passengers

A despatch from Petrograd says:—A special committee of experts has approved Machonin's plans for a giant passenger dirigible, which will have motors of a total of 24,000 horsepower, and a lifting capacity of 2,200,000 pounds.

The passenger cabins will be arranged in several tiers and the several tiers connected by an electrically operated elevator. An airplane, automobile and motor boat will be carried on board the dirigible, which will accommodate 1,000 passengers. It will develop a speed of more than sixty miles an hour.

To save a penny is harder than it is to earn it.

London's Lost Opportunity.

If certain plans, which are still in existence, had been carried out, London to-day would have been one of the model cities of the world, says a London paper.

No sooner had the Great Fire of London, in 1666, destroyed the City than Sir Christopher Wren, the famous architect of St. Paul's, prepared a set of plans for the rebuilding of the City on an unimpaired scale of grandeur and utility. As ever, private and vested interests prevented their adoption, and the narrow alleys of Fleet Street and the close-packed buildings of the City area of to-day, which we are laboriously, and at immense cost, trying to improve or eradicate, are the ghastly result.

When proposed to build a main thoroughfare ninety feet wide, to insulate all the churches in conspicuous positions, as the two churches in the centre of the Strand are insulated to-day, form large piazzas on and under which the public could walk in sunshine and shower, and group all the state City Halls of the Companies and Guilds in a handsome square annexed to the Guildhall.

Finally, a fine quay was to occupy the bank of the river from Blackfriars to the Tower—the first idea of a Thames Embankment—to be flanked by noble buildings, and crowned with the great cathedral. Perhaps this scheme was too ambitious for the times; but it is hard to forgive our ancestors for preferring to muddle through anyhow.

In Norway there are practically no illiterates.

Take care that the face which looks out from your mirror in the morning is a pleasant face. You may not see it again all day, but others will.

Confectionery Manufacturers Urge Removal of Tax

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A delegation of confectionery manufacturers interviewed the Minister of Finance on Thursday afternoon to urge the removal of the luxury tax on all kinds of candy. At the present time, only the cheaper kinds are exempt.

Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, promised full consideration to the delegation's representations.

IRISH RAILWAYS RESUME OPERATION

**Are Carrying Armed Forces
of the Crown—Raids
in Dublin.**

A despatch from Dublin says:—For the first time in months armed Crown forces travelled on Wednesday on a train which left the King's Bridge Station, the Dublin terminus of the Great Southern & Western Railway.

All the employees of the railway have returned to work. The military on Wednesday made extensive raids and searches of residences and business establishments throughout Dublin. In Rutland Square alone five hundred soldiers made a house-to-house inspection, and about a score of young men were arrested.

TRADE INCREASED BY 464 MILLIONS

**Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Show Growth in Imports
From Great Britain.**

A despatch from Ottawa says:—An increase of approximately \$464,000,000 in the total trade of Canada for the 12 months ending November 30 last, as compared with the 12-month period immediately preceding, is shown by the monthly summary prepared and issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The feature of the summary is the great increase in the total value of goods imported into Canada. For the 12 months covered by the summary, imports into Canada totalled approximately 1,245,000,000, as compared with 920,000,000 in 1919, or an increase of 425,000,000.

The Dominion is increasing its importation from the Mother Country with great rapidity. In the 12 months ending November 30 imports from the United Kingdom were to the value of \$228,925,844, as compared with \$84,638,900 in 1919. Imports from Cuba jumped from \$10,000,000 to \$34,000,000 in value during the year.

Importation from the United States apparently shows no sign of decreasing. During the period under review, imports from that country amounted to \$927,664,711, as compared with \$725,968,653 in 1919.

The value of Canadian produce exported to the United Kingdom in the 12 months ending November 30 was approximately 160,000,000 less than in the preceding 12 months. In the period covered by the summary, goods valued at \$352,083,388 were exported to the United Kingdom from Canada. In the corresponding period in 1919, goods worth \$514,012,960 were exported. Exports to France show a decline of some \$22,000,000, and to the United States an increase of somewhat over \$100,000,000, the figures for the latter country being: 1919, \$443,416,125; 1920, \$545,283,365.

How completely we have lost the arts of seamanship as it was practiced in days of square-rigged ships and hemp cables! The British Admiralty, which has undertaken to restore the Victory, Nelson's flagship, can find scarcely a man in all the navy who knows enough about handling marlinpike to work eyes and splices in the six-inch manila cables that are to form part of her standing rigging. Sailors who have been in the service for forty years, however competent they may be to handle wire cables, leave enough "Irish pennants" in manila to disgrace forever a "bos'n" of the old days.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.	
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.96½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.93½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.89½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.66.	Smoked meats—Hams, med, 39 to 41c; heavy, 38 to 40c; cooked, 55 to 58c; rolls, 33 to 35c; cottage rolls, 37 to 39c; breakfast bacon, 45 to 49c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 55c; backs, plain, bone in, 49 to 51c; boneless, 55 to 59c.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 55½c; No. 3 CW, 52½c; extra No. 1 feed, 52½c; No. 1 feed, 50½c; No. 2 feed, 47½c.	Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 89c; No. 4 CW, 84c; rejected, 65c; feed, 60c.	Lard—Pure, tierces, 25 to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26½ to 26¾c; prints, 28 to 29c. Compound tierces, 17 to 18c; tubs, 17½ to 18½c; pails, 18½ to 20c; prints, 21 to 22c.
American corn—\$1.15, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.	Choice heavy steers, \$11 to \$12; good heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med, \$8 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, best, \$9 to \$10; do, 900 lbs., \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, 800 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, com., \$6.25 to \$6.25; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. to med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$12 to \$13; calves, good to choice, \$15 to \$17; sheep, \$5 to \$6; hogs, fed and watered, \$16.75; do, weighed off cars, \$17; do, f.o.b., \$15.75; do, country points, \$15.25 to \$15.50.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85, shipping points, according to freight.	Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 72½c; do, No. 3, 69½c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$11.10. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$3.80. Bran—\$40.25. Shorts—\$42.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$30 to \$31.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, \$1.75 to \$1.80.	Cheese—Finest easterns, 24½ to 25c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 51 to 52c. Eggs—Fresh, 75c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.55 to \$1.60.
Barley—85 to 90c, according to freights outside.	Canners, \$3.25; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; small bulls and yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; grass calves, \$4.50 to \$5; good lambs, \$12 to \$18; sheep, \$5 to \$6; hogs, selects, \$18; sows, \$4 less than selects.
Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1 to \$1.05, nominal.	
Rye—No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55, nominal, according to freights outside.	
Manitoba flour—\$11.10, top patents; \$10.60, Government standard.	
Ontario flour—\$7.75, bulk seaboard.	
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$38 to \$40; shorts, per ton, \$42; good feed flour, \$2.75 to \$3.	
Eggs—new-laid, cartons, 90 to 95c; selects, 78 to 80c; No. 1, 75 to 77c; Butter—Creamery prints, 54 to 57c; fresh-made, 58 to 60c; bakers', 35 to 40c. Oleomargarine—best grade, 35 to 36c. Cheese—new, large, 27 to 27½c; twins, 27½ to 28c; old, large, 29 to 32c. Maple syrup—one-gal. tins, \$3.50; maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c. Honey, Extracted—white clover, in 60-lb. and 30-lb. tins, per lb., 24 to 25c; do, 10-lb. tins, per lb., 25 to 26c; Ontario No. 1 white clover, in 2½ and 5-lb. tins, per lb., 27c. Churning Cream—Toronto creameries are paying for churning cream 58c per lb. fat, f.o.b. shipping points, nominal.	

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

