

UPRISING IN FIUME THREATENS

Jugo-Slav Rule May Provoke Outbreak of Hostilities

TROOPS CONTROLLING CITY WERE FORMERLY IN AUSTRIAN ARMY

Have Disarmed Italian Population And Formed Armed Civil Guards; Situation Demands Immediate and Effective Action, Says British Workmen's Leader

By Courier Leased Wire.

FIUME, Nov. 14.—Victor Fisher, founder of the British Workers' League, in making a tour of redeemed Italian territories, has visited Fiume, since the Hungarian governor left the city. Speaking on the situation he says it is of extreme delicacy. Danger is arising out of the unexpected occupation of the city by considerable bodies of Jugo-Slav soldiery, most of whom were Croatian troops and until quite recently fighting in the Austrian army. In addition to this the local Jugo-Slav committees, while disarming the Italian population, have formed armed civil guards from Jugo-Slavs living in the outskirts of the town. Mr. Fisher adds:

"The situation demands effective and immediate action, as at any moment an unpremeditated explosion of racial sentiment may lead to the most serious eventualities. Jugo-Slavs to the number of 18,000, all armed, occupied Fiume under the command of a Serbian captain, altering the normal proportion of the different races among the inhabitants.

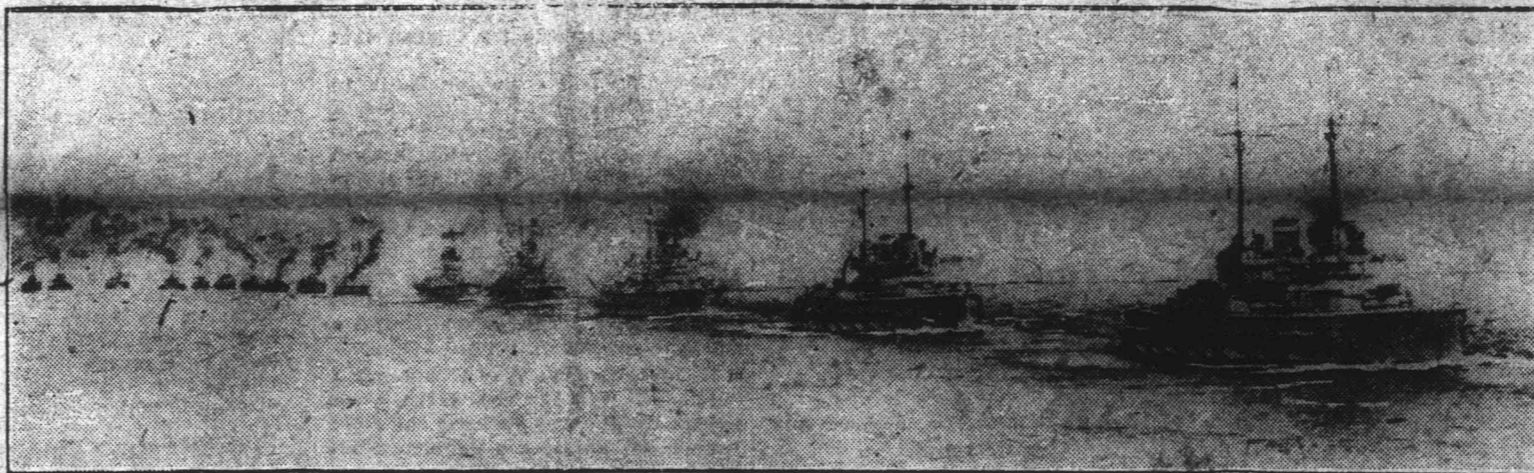
The main factor in the maintenance of law and order is the presence of a small Italian squadron. The Italian population is in a state of trepidation amounting almost to terror. The Jugo-Slavs have proclaimed that the name Fiume is now changed to the Slav name of Rika.

Formal application has been made to the Italian admiral by four Hungarian delegates from the republican part of Hungary for passports to Berne, as they are unable to secure facilities to reach Switzerland by way of Austria. The delegates are Paul Kerl, Nicolas Vadasz, Dr. Othon Ernst and George Debolom.

"Some of the vessels in the harbor here which formerly belonged to the Austrian mercantile marine, now are flying the Jugo-Slav flag, while others have the Croatian flag. The Italian maritime authorities have refused to recognize these ensigns.

"The situation is extremely perilous. Aside from the final territorial solution there is the utmost urgency for the protection of the lives of about 50,000 Italians. Either an Italian or an allied force should be landed here and the Jugo-Slav bands disarmed and induced to leave the city."

It is reported here that American troops had been ordered to occupy Fiume in the name of the allied, and to restore order.



HOW GERMAN FLEET LIKELY APPEARED ON WAY TO SURRENDER. THE GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET IN MANOEUVRE FORMATION.

On Thursday, Germany's fleet was turned over to the allies. The above picture shows the German Fleet steaming in battle formation during the manoeuvres.

PITIABLE CONDITIONS AMONG BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY DESCRIBED

Thousands of Captives, Now Released From Slavery, Are Returning to France Daily—All Are in a State of Hunger, Raggedness and Misery; Treated With Indescribable Brutality

By Courier Leased Wire.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Pitiable conditions among British prisoners of war, who have been liberated by the Germans since the signing of the armistice are described by Reuters correspondent at French headquarters. Thousands of these men, mostly British, are entering France daily. The correspondent writes:

"I have never seen human beings in such a state of raggedness, hunger and misery. When the camps at Forbach, thirty-eight miles east of Metz, as well as those elsewhere were broken up, the prisoners, some of them were captured during the March offensive, were told to clear out and seek help from their allies. They started to walk the 50 or 60 miles to the allied lines, but were given no food and had no money. They were in shameful rags, the soles dropping off their boots. Some wore clogs and no socks.

"They left the prison camps in droves of hundreds, in charge of German officers and soldiers who had deserted. The weather was very cold, and many died by the roadside within a few miles from friends. When the survivors entered the French lines, French soldiers who were hardened war heroes, were horrified to see men in such a plight. It is not doubted that this suffering was intentionally imposed upon the British. Prisoners of other nationalities are agreed that the British were treated worse than the others at all German camps."

A further report of Sir Robert Younger's committee dealing with the treatment of British prisoners in the coal and salt mines of Germany gives harrowing details of brutal treatment by the Germans. This report says:

"From testimony scarcely a month old, it is evident that there is no sign of improvement whatever in the treatment

of prisoners in Germany. This disgrace is open and flagrant, and the only possible inference is that Berlin deliberately approves of it. There is no doubt that work in the mines is inflicted as punishment. Here is an extract from a letter dated May 29 last from a British private soldier.

"We have had little to eat since we left Hameln. Two of our number have gone to the hospital with broken arms, and the remainder are suffering from cuts on their heads and bruises as the result of floggings they received at the last place. I fell in a faint unable to work any longer last Saturday, and the man in charge, a civilian, kicked me back into my senses and kept me down in the mine sixteen hours after all my gang had gone up. If you could only see the boys here. They all look like dead men. They are worked to death."

A record of daily promiscuous violence might be much further illustrated. To scores of men who had given evidence concerning the mining camps, kicks, blows and insults became a part of the normal routine. Here is an example from the testimony of a man who had been at one of the Hameln salt mines:

"In January, 1918, I refused to complete my task as it was a physical impossibility. I was taken out of the mine dressed only in shirt and drawers—it is too hot in the mine to wear anything else—and put for the night in a hut which was not weather-proof. In the morning it was half full of snow. The next day I was taken to the mine and again beaten until I had finished my task. I had received nothing to eat from the time I went down into the mine on the first morning until two o'clock the next afternoon."

It is impossible to say how many prisoners' lives were sacrificed, for, until more evidence is given by men who have been set free, the exact conditions must remain in obscurity.

KING MADE ENTRY INTO BRUSSELS

Albert of Belgium Returned in Triumph to His Capital Yesterday

A DRAMATIC SCENE

Monarch's Prophecy Made in 1914 is at Last Fulfilled

By Courier Leased Wire.

Brussels, Friday, Nov. 22.—King Albert entered Brussels this morning at 10 o'clock. He was accompanied by Queen Elizabeth, Princes Leopold and Charles, and Princess Marie Jose.

The royal party entered at the Porte de Flandres, and proceeded to the Place de la Nation, receiving a tremendous ovation along the streets. Entering the parliament house, King Albert and his family listened to an address of welcome. Then followed a review of allied troops which formed a line ten miles long.

Flowers were thrown in the path of King Albert as the procession made its way along the boulevards, lined for miles with dense throngs. As this dispatch is being written the noise of cheering rolls continually like thunder across the city.

King Albert and his two sons were on horseback. The crown prince was on his right, and was dressed in khaki, while his younger brother was dressed in the uniform of a midshipman.

The city is wearing its gala dress and the influx of thousands during recent days has made it impossible for all to obtain lodgings. Many are sleeping in public halls and shelters.

The return of King Albert to his capital recalls the king's prophecy in an interview with the Associated Press only a few months after the Belgians had checked the first rush of the Germans. In the dispatch reporting this interview, given on December 26, 1914, at the king's headquarters in West Flanders, the following passage occurred:

"Your majesty it has been predicted that you will re-enter your capital within three months," the correspondent said.

The king shook his head and, saying:

"Not so soon, but some day I shall ride into Brussels at the head of the Belgian army."

British, French and American troops marched with the Belgian king to Brussels yesterday when King Albert made his entry into his capital, says The Daily Mail's correspondent, who witnessed the entry.

"I have seen many great coronations at many places," the correspondent writes. "It is easy to be impressive, but I have never seen so vast a crowd so carried away by a tumult of fervor. Put a modern artillery battery into terms of delight and you have some idea of the ecstasy of a people, who felt that their release from captivity coincided with the birth of the millennium."

"The royal family stood for the return of peace. The king was at the head of the army which had won that peace by its sacrifice. Two divisions of the Belgian army occupying something like fifteen miles of roads, marched in the procession, accompanied by battalions of French, American and British troops with artillery. This procession was far down the Grand route, while the front was passing down the Rue Royale.

Ex-Minister of War, Mr. K. de Broqueville, promised his wife on last wedding day 1914 that he would be with her on their golden wedding anniversary. They are now enjoying it in California.

FREE FROM GERMAN RULE



Joyous Inhabitants of Lille Following Occupation of City by the Allied Troops

RELEASE AND NEW TRIAL FOR MOONEY URGED

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 23.—The Federation of Labor is doing all in its power to produce a release and new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, according to President Compeers of that organization, who arrived yesterday from the Mexican border. He declined to discuss the movement for a general strike.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—Decision not to call a general strike as a protest against the execution on December 13 of Thomas J. Mooney was reached last night by the San Francisco Labor Councils which as an alternative appointed a committee of ten to call personally on Governor Stephens and urge him to grant Mooney a new trial on one of the remaining murder indictments. Mooney was convicted in connection with the Preparedness Day Bomb explosion here, July 23, 1916. He is in San Quentin prison.

Moses Filasing is reeve of the township of Carriok, which is almost entirely populated by Germans, was fined \$800 and costs for dilatory and wilful disobedience made in the village of Midway.

CITY TO SEND DELEGATION RE HIGHWAYS

Adoption of Central Route for Provincial Road Will be Urged

A meeting was held in the Board of Trade room last night to complete arrangements for the delegation to Toronto on Wednesday next for the purpose of urging the Government to designate immediately the route of the Provincial Highway as from Windsor via Chatham, London, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford, Hamilton, thence (a) to the Niagara Frontier, and (b) to the Quebec Frontier via Toronto.

The majority decided on leaving Brantford at 10.17. Others will go earlier, but all will assemble at the Parliamentary Buildings at 1.30, the appointment with the Premier being at 2 o'clock.

The general arrangements and speakers programme are being prepared by the Committee appointed at the Woodstock Meeting, viz. Messrs. V. A. Sinclair, M. P. F., J. C. Elliott, M. P. P., W. S. Brewster, K. C., and Russell T. Kelly. Badges for the Brantford contingent are being provided by the Chairman of its Committee.

Deserters Organizing. Paris, Nov. 22.—A million deserters from the Austrian armies organized in large and small bodies and calling themselves Green Guards are established in fortified camps in the forests of almost every part of south-eastern Europe, according to William J. Rose, agent of Slovene Government in Laibach, the new capital of Slovakia, and of the Polish provisional government in Austrian Silesia.

Mr. Rose, who is from Winnipeg, Man., is now in Paris. He is an Oxford University man and is secretary of the World's Christian Student Federation in Poland. Throughout the war Mr. Rose has been living quietly in a country house near Cieszyn, in Austrian Silesia. He has now prepared for Col. House a lengthy memorandum on the situation.

Bolsheviks Ready to Flee.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Nov. 22.—The cold wave is now centered in Southern Dakota, while pressure is comparatively low in the Maritime Provinces. Local snow flurries have occurred in Ontario and Quebec and a few showers in the Maritime Provinces.

Forecasts. Fresh northwest to west winds, a few local snow flurries, but generally fair and cold to-day and on Sunday.

"Zimmie"

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OR SALE

of the finest bungalows city, with large lot and conveniences. The house on Terrace Hill is a brick cottage on Lawton St. story brick with large Brock St. cottage on Able Ave. 1250, \$200 down. Other particulars apply to zgkqpd., shrdlufairdn

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R SALE

or 98 acres, good frame storey, nine rooms, good k barn 45 x 50; barn No. 2 Clay loam. For 50 acres extra good and best of soil. For 30 acres, good frame rooms, small barn, shed, soil. For 25 acres, good frame k barn, cement floor; fruit cultivation; best of sand for 130 acres, extra good and soil No. one; on electric. For 75 acres, a fine farm, buildings and soil. For two storey buff brick conveniences, East Ward. For new red brick two th ward; all conveniences. For new frame cottage, five bargain. \$100 cash, \$12 per

W. Haviland

nt St., Brantford Phone 380.

or Sale

k Ave., 1-1/2 Red Bricks by terms. Wellington St., 1-1/2 rough; \$150 down. 4th Place, near Cockshutt's, 4 Bricks; \$150, cash. 5th Ave., Cottage, with veranda; \$200 cash. Ontario St., 3-piece bath, etc; \$100 cash. 10th Ave., modern house; \$100 cash. Terrace Hill, 6-room Cottage; \$100 cash. 10th Ave., 3-rooming House, Home, all conveniences, close Steel Plant; \$300 cash will take this. \$850 at 7 per cent on 1-1/2 use and Barn, Curtis St. \$750 on Frame Cottage, extra lot, Alice St.

Realty Exchange

GEORGE STREET. Machine Phone 384.

ALE!

cottage with furnace, gas, sewer, in first class concrete Hill. Price \$2,200. Cottage, with gas, electric in good location, East side, \$2,550. Brick, with all modern conveniences, East Ward. Price \$3,200. up-to-date bungalow, Eagle side, \$3,000. Red brick house, with 3 gas, electric and veranda, bath. Immediate possession. \$2,800. Houses in all parts of the city on terms. I can supply

PARSONS

Fire Insurance. Residence 1000 St. George. Curby Block. W. F. EVANING.

OR SALE!

SPECIAL. 10th St. (facing south) brick house, double parlour, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms upstairs, 1 downstairs, 3 piece electric and gas, large small barn, would go for side and front veranda of 40 x 132, with side owner is leaving city, immediate possession. \$2,800. Terms. F. C. COULSON, Commercial Chambers, 2 to 4. Phone appointments 1779.

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