

EVACUATION OF FIUME BY CIVILIANS HAS BEGUN: FACE STARVATION

D'Annunzio's Finance Minister Resigned and Left Fiume—Poet-Soldier Calls His Rebellion a "Holy War."

A despatch from London says:—The evacuation of Fiume by civilians has begun, according to a despatch from Milan to The London Times. Already one hundred refugees have arrived at Candria. The food situation at Fiume is considered almost desperate. The population numbers 62,000, and the food supply will not provide for them for more than a fortnight. The situation in the islands of Arbe and Veglia is considered even worse. A majority of the population of Fiume, says the correspondent, oppose any encounter involving bloodshed. Even some members of the Regency disagree with D'Annunzio.

The Finance Minister, Professor Pantaleoni, has resigned and left Fiume. Fifteen men have deserted from his army. Despatcher Sui and Deambri have left Fiume for Rome to submit a proposal that Italy recognize the Regency with Barro, Arbe and Veglia, while the Regency renounce the immediate annexation of Fiume to Italy, which would be a subject for future negotiations and also renounce further action in Dalmatia.

A despatch from Rome says:—To all appearances a state of war has been re-established along the Fiume front. Roads have been torn up, railway tracks have been broken, barbed wire entanglements have been established and all telephone and telegraph wires leading into Fiume have been cut.

Cyclists are rushing with orders to and fro between headquarters and the front lines and all strategic points are closely guarded by patrols. Everywhere along the frontier of the "Regency of Quarnero" military automobiles and lorries may be seen driven at full speed from one point to another.

Gen. Cavaglia, Commander of Gov't troops around Fiume, has issued manifestos urging his men to give evidence of their discipline and loyalty. Captain Gabriele D'Annunzio, on the other hand, is launching his appeals. He is praising his sailors of Italian destroyers which recently took their ships over to the D'Annunzio side, and is inviting other Italian sailors and soldiers to follow their example. He says that the mutiny of the sailors is worthy of imitation and that his rebellion is "holy war."

Serbian officers have assumed command of the troops of General Wrangel, former commander of the anti-Bolshevik forces in South Russia, who recently landed at Buccari, six miles southeast of Fiume, to operate against Fiume in case of a conflict with the Quarnero regency, says The Idea Nazionale's Trieste correspondent. According to The Giornale d'Italia, the regency has issued a decree which extends to Arbe and Veglia the Fiume constitution.

The newspaper adds that this means virtually annexation and destroys the last hope of those people who had expected that D'Annunzio would evacuate the islands.

FRUITS OF VICTORY LOST TO GREECE

Patriarch Says Country's Interests Imperilled by Constantine's Return.

Constantinople, Dec. 26.—The Greek Patriarch here has delivered to the Greek High Commissioner a verbal message concerning his recent demand for the abdication of King Constantine of Greece for transmission to the Government in Athens. The chief of the Orthodox Church declares his action was taken in behalf of the sacred interests of Greece, which he says have been imperilled as a result of the recent changes there. The Patriarch says he is apprehensive that Greece will be stripped of the fruits of victory because she has offered the Throne to an enemy of the Allies.

Athens, Dec. 26.—The seals were broken on the apartments of the late King Alexander to-day. Queen Sophie, Madame Manos, (King Alexander's widow) and an officer of the Ministry of Justice were present.

Jugo-Slavia has announced that before renewing her alliance with Greece she will wait until the allies have declared their policy.

Women now take their places with men in juries at the High Courts in London.

FOUR POINTS URGED BY GERMANY ALLOWED BY REPARATIONS CONFERENCE

A despatch from Brussels says:—The enormity of the concessions by the reparations conference to Germany became apparent when it was revealed from the highest source that the conference agreed upon the acceptance of four of the main points presented by the Germans. The points made by the Germans which were granted by the conference were:

1. In order to make German trade more stable the Versailles treaty must be amended, so that all the allies will remove from German interests abroad all danger of confiscation. This has already been done by England and Italy.

2. Because she is obliged to import heavily, Germany must be permitted to reconstruct her merchant marine. The Japanese delegates urged the acceptance of this proposition to the extent of 350,000 tons.

3. A further revision of the peace treaty in order to permit Germany to conclude trade alliances with Holland, Russia, Scandinavia, Spain, Switzerland and other neutrals. Italy demanded acquiescence in this point.

4. The exact total of the indemnity and the annuities must be specified forthwith in order to stabilize the German budget. Following the delegates' recommendation of these points for adoption by their Governments, a reconvening of the meeting on January 10 is regarded as certain. At the same time the decisions of the former conferences at Boulogne, Hythe, San Remo and Brussels, at which the indemnity claims for indemnity and reparations were decided, will be annulled by a new agreement calling for payment "in kind." This system will benefit France and Italy more than Britain, as Britain desires gold more than goods.



PART OF IRELAND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Shaded areas show the counties of Limerick, Kerry, Tipperary and Cork, which have been placed under martial law.

- 1—The Galway County Council has asked the British Government for a truce.
- 2—The Limerick County Council has adopted a resolution disassociating itself from the Galway County Council's action.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION WILL MEND

Worst Will Soon be Over in Opinion of Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Cancellation of the luxury taxes has had a salutary effect, according to advice received by the Government. Already business is showing signs of improvement.

The unemployment situation continues bad, but there is hope that the next week or two will see the worst of it over.

At a special meeting of the Cabinet Council held Thursday afternoon there was a long discussion of the unemployment problem and details were considered of the proposed plan of assistance, in co-operation with Provincial and municipal authorities. The Government, it is understood, has already been notified by a large number of local authorities of their desire for Federal co-operation. Two Provincial Governments—Ontario and British Columbia—have taken a similar step.

What the cost of the scheme to the Federal Treasury is likely to be there is as yet no reliable data available, but expectation is expressed in official circles that the cost will not be large. In its statement of policy issued ten days or so ago the Government laid down the principle that the first step in dealing with unemployment should be the provision of work rather than of relief, that the primary obligation for the provision of relief should be rested with the local authorities.

Should emergency relief become necessary, however, the Dominion Government was willing to meet one-third of the cost, providing that the Provincial and municipal authorities met the other two-thirds. Such a policy—in its insistence on the provision of work as a first step—will reduce, it is argued, very considerably the charge which might otherwise be occasioned by the Federal Treasury.

Paper Industry Capital Totals \$264,581,300

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The capital invested in the pulp and paper industry in Canada, according to returns compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, amounts to \$264,581,300. The returns cover the operation of 99 plants.

Simple, impressive services were held on Wednesday at the two cemeteries in Holland where the remains of British officers and men who perished in Holland during the war were recently gathered. The British Minister, Sir Ronald Graham, laid a wreath with the national colors on each grave.

HOLIDAY SEASON AT SANDRINGHAM

Royal Family Pass Christmas Vacation as Usual in the Country.

London, Dec. 26.—Following their custom, the Royal Family spent the Christmas holidays on their estate at Sandringham. King George, Queen Mary and Princess Mary went direct from London. The Prince of Wales, who had been hunting in the Midlands for several days, joined the family at Sandringham on Saturday.

This visit always brings joy to the tenants of the estate, for it is invariably an occasion for good cheer and liberal gifts, the King and Queen going personally among the people and superintending the distribution of presents. This year the Royal party was reinforced by the King and Queen of Norway and their son Olaf, who is affectionately known in England as "The Little Prince," although he long since outgrew the diminutive title, having now reached the age of eighteen. The Norwegians have been visiting at Appleton House. On Sunday they were guests at Sandringham.

King George took advantage of the holidays to indulge in his favorite sport of hunting. He is one of the best shots in England. A good part of his daily bag will be sent as usual to the hospitals.

One of the customs of the Royal family for generations has been the cutting of a wonderful Xmas pudding by the eldest daughter of the house, who habitually serves it with her own hands. That office fell to Princess Mary, who performed it in gracious conformity with the traditions.

TRAINS CAN'T RUN TO MOUNT OF OLIVES

The Governor of Jerusalem Guards Holy Places Against Modernization.

A despatch from London says:—Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem, who described himself as the successor of Pontius Pilate, was entertained at luncheon by the Overseas Club and Patriotic League. Among his own acts as Governor, said Storrs, was one to prohibit drink bars, as they seemed so wholly out of keeping with the surroundings, and the High Commissioner had extended this proposition to the whole of Palestine. His reply to a request for a concession to run trains to Bethlehem and the Mount of Olives was that the first rail section would be laid over the body of the Governor. He had forbidden the use of stucco and corrugated iron within the walls, and also the destruction of buildings without permission.

LIVELY BATTLE IN AIR BETWEEN R.C.M.P. AND U.S. CRIMINAL

"Mounties" Add One More Daring Deed to Their Already Long Roll When They Fight and Overcome a United States Confidence Man in a Swift Fight in Mid-Air.

A despatch from Minneapolis, Minn., says:—When the Royal Canadian Mounted Police go after a man they get him, no matter where the trail leads. There are records of where one of these quiet, tireless men has circumnavigated the globe to get his quarry. The point is that they do not fail, and they do not operate with a brass band.

Joseph H. Gadsbury, alleged American confidence man and former war aviator, will testify to the daring and resourcefulness of these highly efficient officials. It is charged that he has promoted and profited by numerous questionable schemes in the U.S., chiefly having to do with airplane swindles. He is a skillful aviator, and always kept a speedy airplane at hand, ready for instant flight. His latest exploit is said to have been staged at Britt, Ia., where he induced farmers to part with \$180,000 for an airplane factory.

When the police were about to close on him he stepped into his airplane, soared up out of range of their pistols and headed for the Canadian border. The Northwest Mounted Police were notified by wireless. Part of their equipment is a fast airplane, kept in a hangar at Winnipeg. It carries a machine-gun, and it was rushed out and began patrolling the border. Word came that Gadsbury had been forced to alight at Emerson, but would resume his journey to-day.

The Canadian plane waited for him concealed high in the clouds, and when he crossed the border it swooped down. His machine also carried a small machine-gun, and there was a lively battle. The Canadians finally sent a fusillade through his propeller and managed to puncture his gasoline tank. Gadsbury took desperate chances in a nose dive to earth, flattening out just in time to avert disaster, and started to run for the woods, but his pursuers overtook him.

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The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.94 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.91 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.87 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.69 1/2. Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 52 1/2; No. 3 CW, 49 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 49 1/2; No. 1 feed, 47 1/2; No. 2 feed, 44 1/2. Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 91 1/2; No. 4 CW, 88 1/2; rejected, 68 1/2; feed, 68 1/2. All of the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—\$1.15, nominal.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 50 to 53c; 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.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, \$1.75 to \$1.80. Barley—85 to 90c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1 to \$1.05, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55, nominal, according to freight 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 \$3.00.

Cheese—New York, 28 to 27c; twins, 27 to 28c; triplets, 28 to 29c; old, large, 32 to 35c; do, twins, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery, No. 1, 55 to 58c; fresh, 58 to 61c.

Margarine—35 to 37c.

Eggs—No. 1, 69 to 72c; select, 76 to 78c; new laid, in cartons, 85 to 90c. Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus, \$3.75 to \$4.20; primes, \$3 to \$3.50.

Japans, 9 1/4c; Limas, Madagascar, 10 1/4c; California Limas, 12 1/4c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 25 to 26c per lb. Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15 section case; 5 1/2-2 1/2-lb. tins, 26 to 27c per lb.

Smoked meats—Hams, med, 40 to 42c; heavy, 38 to 40c; cooked, 55 to 58c; rolls, 35 to 37c; cottage rolls, 37 to 39c; breakfast bacon, 45 to 48c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 49 to 54c; boneless, 55 to 59c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure tins, 25 to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26 1/2c; pails, 26 1/2 to 26 3/4c; prints, 28 to 29c. Compound tins, 17 to 18c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c; pails, 18 1/2 to 20c; prints, 21 to 22c.

Choice heavy steers, \$12 to \$13.50; good heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med, \$6 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, \$5.25 to \$6.25; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com and med, \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, Spring, \$11 to \$12; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$16; sheep, \$6 to \$7; hogs, fed and watered, \$16 to \$16.25; do, weighed off cars, \$16.25 to \$16.50.

do, f.o.b., \$15 to \$15.25; do, country points, \$14.75 to \$15.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 72 1/2c; No. 3, 69 1/2c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$11.10. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$3.80. Bran, \$40.25. Shorts, \$42.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$31 to \$32.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 19 to 21c; Butter, choice creamery, 53 to 55c; Eggs, fresh, 72c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.60 to \$1.70.

Good veal, \$12 to \$13; med., \$9 to \$12; grass, \$4.50 to \$5. Hogs, select, \$17 to \$17.50; sows, \$13 to \$13.50.

TEN PER CENT. CUT IN PASSENGER RATES

Take Effect on New Year's Day Throughout Dominion.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Railway passenger rates throughout the Dominion will be reduced ten per cent. on New Year's Day. This is in accordance with the order issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners on September 9, under which general increases were granted in passenger and freight rates. The order granted an increase in passenger rates of 20 per cent., applicable to the end of the present year. Afterwards, until July 1, 1921, the increase was to be 10 per cent. On July 1 passenger rates came back to the basis in effect prior to the coming into force of the order. There will be no reduction in the increase granted in parlor and sleeping car rates and excess baggage.

With the end of the year also the general increase of 40 per cent. granted in Eastern freight rates will drop to 35 per cent.; the increase of 35 per cent. in Western freight rates will drop to 30 per cent.

SETTLERS FROM U.S. WELL EQUIPPED

Immigrants to Canada in 1920 Total 50,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—United States citizens coming into Canada to take up residence here are bringing with them considerable wealth, according to statistics of the Immigration Department. The amount of cash and the value of settlers' effects together in the eleven months ending November aggregated \$17,519,033. December will add another million. From all sources immigration by the end of the year is expected to total 50,000. The resources of the ordinary immigrant from overseas are not as great as of those from the States. The average is about \$372 per head.

New Oil Strike Northeast of Calgary

A despatch from Calgary, Alta., says:—Reports from the Imperial Oil Company well at Czar, Alberta, northeast of Calgary, are to the effect that crude oil has been struck in small quantities at a depth of 2,800 feet, and five drillers are being kept at work through the holidays in anticipation of a substantial flow within the next two hundred feet.

AIR ROUTE ONLY OPEN TO EX-KAISER

When He Journeys to Corfu Refuge Being Prepared for Him.

Paris, Dec. 26.—When the former Kaiser decided to leave Doorn, Holland, for the comfortable castle in Corfu being prepared for him by the Princess Christopher of Greece, he will have to fly in a non-stop airplane unless he wishes to be arrested by the Allies enroute. It is even declared that should William go to Corfu the Allies will force Greece to deliver him to them for trial.

Three routes are open to Wilhelm for his journey. The first, by land, would have to be by way of Germany, which Germany is bound under the treaty to prevent. The second, by sea, is also impracticable, because his ship could be stopped by British or French warships long before it reached Corfu. The fact that this would be contrary to international law, as set forth in Clunet, would not, it is believed be considered an obstacle to the great powers now ruling Europe.

Should the ex-Kaiser take a Dutch ship, however, complications might arise, since Clunet clearly states: "Outside the three-mile limit no warship has the right to accost, in time of peace, a foreign vessel. No state has a right to assume police duties in the open ocean nor to search ships on the high seas, even to arrest criminals."

The captain of the Dutch vessel could therefore claim the protection of his flag and legitimately refuse to surrender his passenger.

But the third and safest—if the elements are not considered—way for the deposed emperor to reach his new refuge would be by air. For this purpose in order to avoid landing in enemy territory, he would have to hire or purchase either a Zeppelin or an airplane capable of a non-stop flight to Greece, equal to the crossing of the Atlantic.

HOLDS FIUME AGAINST REGULARS

Italian Army Closing In On D'Annunzio's Stronghold.

Trieste, Dec. 26.—Italian regulars have reached the factories on the edge of Fiume, and are closing in gradually on the D'Annunzio stronghold. It is expected Fiume will be taken this evening or to-morrow morning.

General Cavaglia on Friday ordered the occupation of advanced positions around Fiume in consequence of recent incidents and the threatening attitude taken by D'Annunzio's legions.

In the operation the poet's soldiers offered armed resistance to the advancing troops, who lost five men killed and thirty wounded.

Many of the legionaries in the command of D'Annunzio are said to realize now the impossibility of being loyal to both their Commander and their native country. It is reported that fifteen Bersaglieri left Fiume immediately before General Cavaglia's blockade was instituted, going to Italy.

The poet's torpedo boats at Fiume are kept moving constantly, and the idea of mining the delta at the port of Barro is again being considered. The more bellicose of the legionaries are accumulating stores of arms and machine guns behind the frontier lines.

Arbe, Veglia, and San Marcos, under blockade by the Italian fleet, are already beginning to feel the scarcity of food.

PERISHES AT HIS POST OF DUTY

Rural Mail Carrier Found Dead on Seat of Waggon.

St. Stephens, N.B., Dec. 26.—With the reins still gripped in his lifeless hands, the body of George Lindsay, mail driver of a rural route between St. Stephens and Old Ridge, was found on the seat of his mail wagon, which had been stopped in front of a mail box, on Friday evening.

The Christmas Eve mail had been unusually heavy, and the trip had taken much longer than usual. The night was the coldest of the season, and a keen wind had made the effects of the weather more penetrating. While Lindsay's death was ascribed to heart failure, it was believed that the exposure which he suffered while in the performance of duty was the primary cause.

British Party Start Antarctic Expedition

A despatch from London says:—Dr. John L. Cope, Commander of the British Imperial Antarctic expedition, has sent the following message from Port Stanley, Capital of the Falkland Islands: "Sailing from here December 20 with full equipment and dogs. Hope to land at Graham's December 25. All the party well. Expect to hear from us in eighteen months. Good-bye."

Commander Cope with four companions purposes spending eighteen months in surveying and charting the western shores of Weddell Sea and in carrying out scientific work in the Antarctic. The party will live during the entire period in tents and huts and will depend for fresh meat on seals and penguins.

