NEW YEAR OUTLOOK IN MOTHER LAND PICTURED IN SOMBRE COLORS

Difficulties at Home and Abroad Require Careful Diplomacy to Tide Over the Post-War Adjustment Period.

A despatch from London says:—Britain's outlook for 1921 is pictured in rather sombre colors by the politicians, economists, financiers and labor leaders, who are casting their eyes forward to the New Year. At home two outstanding problems—unemployment and Ireland—have baffled the Government, while it is also besieged by many results of the war, including a vigorous newspaper campaign against so-called Government extravagance.

In the foreign field, looking eastward, there is the perplexing problem of settling the Palestine boundaries, promising some pointed exchanges of opinion with France; Mesopotamia, with its huge expense and its oil; the ever-present Persian difficulties which the last agreement has not allayed; India, which is in a greater state of unrest than for years, requiring an exceptionally large garrison; Russia, with her trade proposals which have caused a split in the British Cabinet, and the uncertain Greek situation.

Officials here believe that within the next twelve months important dealings between Great Britain and the United States will necessitate most careful handling. Negotiations between the two countries have been almost dormant since the political conventions in the United States. There is a desire here to clear up the oil question, which has been the subject of a long series of communications on the question as to the extent to which the United States shall participate in the world petroleum supply, most of which is under British mandate. It is believed, however, that considerable more negotiating is necessary before an agreement is reached.

Settlement of the cable control also offers many perplexities, particularly in that the United States is continually reaching farther for shipping experts and is continuing world trade. Heads are of the opinion that the new mercantile marine of the United States is likely to bring up a question of adroit diplomacy and point to Secretary Daniels' announcement of a big naval program as the forerunner for shipping differences.

Officials here has not desired to push these questions to a settlement until advent of the new United States administration, but hope to get them under way soon after March 4.

While the Government is being seriously pressed on one side to cease enormous expenditure it is besieged on the other with demands for unemployment funds, cash for housing schemes and other post-war expenditures, with a result that there is little likelihood of reduction in the burden-some taxation.

Some relief is promised in reduced cost of living except in the price of food, which rose steadily during 1920. With industry hard hit and a million jobless, merchants who had been holding commodities for high prices are expected to continue to dump their goods at a loss. This has caused slight reductions during the latter weeks of the old year.

As the year opens, the Lloyd George Government apparently is maintaining a firm hold and there is little evidence that any of the many small factions in Parliament, either separately or in concerted action, are able to defeat the Cabinet and force general elections. The Cabinet ministers, as they pass between their offices and Parliament, see evidence of unrest. Strong-policed barricades still obstruct the approaches to Government buildings and the huge iron gates at the entrances to some official buildings are kept closed. This is done, the Government announced, because it appeared a Sinn Fein outbreak, but it is known also that it considered the ill effect Bolshevik agitators might have on the restive minds of the unemployed.

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.

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 ambuscades.

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 greatest 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.

TWO PARLIAMENTS FOR IRELAND

Sinn Feiners Will be Forced to Contest Seats.

London, Jan. 3.—There is a growing belief in Government circles in London that the passage of the Home Rule Act has changed the whole Irish situation.

The Government believes there will be a full list of candidates for the Southern Parliament at the first election, and that the Sinn Fein will be forced in self-defence to contest the seats.

This will afford an excellent test of Irish sentiment, and the Government hopes enough moderates will be elected to justify the setting up of the Southern Parliament.

The Chronicle's political correspondent says steps are to be taken under the new Home Rule Act to set up two Parliaments in Ireland, which will be facilitated as much as possible. Ulster hopes to get "appointed day" fixed in March. The date for the initiation Southern Ireland may be a different one.

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.

TORONTO VOTES FOR HYDRO PURCHASE

Mayor Church Returned for Fourth Term.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—The "ayes" have it. By a majority of 26,745 votes the electors of Toronto approve of the proposed purchase of the Toronto Electric Light Co. and the Toronto & York Radial Railway.

And by another majority of 15,993 it is declared that Thomas L. Church is to be Mayor for 1921, while C. Alfred Maguire is returned at the head of the poll to the Board of Control by 34,141 votes.

There was only one issue. The vote for public ownership was a vote for a Greater Toronto. The day of corporate monopoly is at an end, definitely and finally, in this city.

The experience of the last eight years under the leadership of Sir Adam Beck, has taught the public self-reliance, and the success achieved as partners in the Hydro-electric undertaking nerved them for the great decision made on Saturday with enthusiastic optimism.

The result is significant. It insures to the citizens of Toronto the supreme control in matters of transportation and electrical distribution, and restores again to the city the absolute control of its streets. It augurs well for the future growth of this metropolis, because now that the acquisition of the Toronto & York Radial system is assured, backed up by the undertakings of Premier Drury that the Government will secure the necessary legislation to ratify the deal, the Sutherland Commission is practically eliminated from the Hydro-radial controversy, and nothing should interfere with the immediate development of Sir Adam Beck's plans to make Toronto the hub of a system of high-speed interurban lines that will bring growth, wealth and comfort to all this section of the Province.

The total vote on the Hydro purchase was 30,473, some 28,609 votes being cast for the clean-up and only 1,864 against it.

REPORTS ON GERMAN DISARMAMENT

Marshal Foch Says Delinquencies Are Chiefly Maintainance of Civil Guards.

Paris, Jan. 2.—Marshal Foch's report on Germany's disarmament, according to The Temps, says that the Germans have surrendered 41,000 cannon, 29,000 unmounted cannon barrels, 163,000 machine guns and barrels, 2,500,000 rifles, 16,000 airplanes and 25,000 airplane motors.

The German delinquencies in executing the disarmament clauses of the treaty and the Spa agreement are said to be principally the maintainence of civic guards in Bavaria and Eastern Prussia, the organization of security police and failure to destroy the required amount of artillery in the eastern and southern frontier fortresses.

The report redites the details of the Germans' request that they be allowed to retain 841 cannon in the fortresses, but the allies have approved the retention of only 20 guns at Koenigsberg, 36 at Pillau and 32 a Swinemuende.

ENGLISH PUPILS TO STUDY CANADA

Dominion History and Geography Occupy Place in Curricula.

London, Jan. 2.—Canadian history, facts and statistics, is to form a permanent subject in the English school curricula commencing this month. This will be in addition to geographical information contained in the ordinary text-books. A monograph on Canada will be compiled later by Prof. W. L. Grant of Upper Canada College, Toronto, for issue to every member of the National Union of Teachers of the British Isles for use in a series of school lessons on the Dominion. These will include Canada's climatic and physical features, Government, economic development, and also illustrated lectures. Miss Durban of British Columbia already is lecturing to scholars under the auspices of the Victoria League, which is arranging the correspondence between Canadian school children and those in Britain.

TRADE INCREASED BY 464 MILLIONS

Dominion Bureau of Statistics Shows 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 1,345,000,000, 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 $81,638,900 in 1919. Imports from China 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 $927,554,711, as compared with $725,965,553 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, as valued at $352,063,288 were exported to the United Kingdom from Canada. In the corresponding period in 1920 goods which $511,012,960 were exported. Exports to France show a decrease of some $2,000,000, and to the United States an increase of somewhat over $100,000,000, the figures for the country being: 1919, $1[illegible]; 1920, $3[illegible],283,365.

360 KILLED IN IRELAND IN 1920

And 500 Injured, According to Official Chart.

London, Jan. 2.—Three hundred and sixty persons were killed in Ireland during the year according to an official compilation made public yesterday. The following is the total:

Police	[illegible]
Soldiers	[illegible]
Civilians	[illegible]

The casualties in the Irish fighting from September, last year, showed 2[illegible] civilians killed in Belfast and 2 in Belfast.

The Irish Self-Determination League reported the officials of the Irish office listed such killings as occurred while assailants were known to be Sinn Feiners or were supposed to be. The league added that nearly [illegible] persons died during the year as a result of ill-treatment, and that raids occurred on private homes in many instances by assaults and looting.

There were 700 attacks by the troops and policemen, the league declared, the victims being either armed men or women and children. Three hundred persons were killed without any formal charge having been laid against them.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto, Monday, January 3, 1921.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.[illegible]; No. 2 Northern, $1.[illegible]; No. 3 Northern, $1.56½; No. 4 wheat, $1.[illegible].

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 55½c; No. 3 C.W., 52½c; extra No. 1 feed, [illegible]; No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 2 feed, [illegible].

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., 89c; No. 4 C.W., $1c; rejected, [illegible]; feed, [illegible].

All above in store at Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, [illegible].

Ontario wheat—No. 2 White, $1.83 to $1.87 per car lot, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario oats—No. 3 White, [illegible] to $1.[illegible] per car lot, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, $1.75 to $1.80, according to freights outside.

Barley—65 to 90c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.00 to $1.05, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.50 to $1.55, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—$11.10, Toronto, on patents; $10.60, Government standard.

Ontario flour—$7.75, jute sacks, delivered Montreal freights, bags included.

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, 33 to 35c. 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.

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, 52 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 49 to 51c; boneless, 55 to 59c.

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

Lard—Pure, tierces, 25 to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26¼ to 26¾; prints, 28 to 29c. Compound tierces, 17 to 18c; tubs, 17½ to 18½c; pails, 18¾ to 20c; prints, 21 to 22c.

Choice 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., $6 to $7; do, com., $5 to $5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, $8 to $8.50; 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., $5 to $5; feeders, best, 900 lbs., $8.50 to $9.50; do, good, $8 to $8.25; do, com., $9 to $10; do, fair, $7.50 to $8.25; canners and cutters, $3 to $3.25; milkers, good to choice, $100 to $135; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $8 to $9.50; do, common, $[illegible] to $[illegible]; calves, good to choice, $12 to $13; do, com., $8 to $10; 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.

Montreal.

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.

Cheese—Fines, easterns, 24½ to 25c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 51 to 52c. Eggs—Fresh, 75c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.55 to $1.60.

Canners, $3.25 to $3.50; cutters, $4 to $4.50; small bulls and yearlings, $5 to $5.50; grass calves, $4 to $5; good lambs, $12 to $13; sheep, $5 to $6; hogs, selects, $18; sows, $4 less than selects.

London Prices on Pre-War Basis

A despatch from London says:—Pre-war prices are beginning to rule again in London, and the after Christmas sales are recording, as was expected, sensational cuts. Retailers have been able to buy stocks at ridiculously low prices and certain classes of osiery and silk goods are down to 1913 quotations. Men's suits are being sold to-day for thirty shillings and boots for thirty shillings. The question in the minds of many business men, have the people got the money to buy?" seems to be answered in the affirmative by the record crowds at the early bargain sales.

U.S. BALLOONISTS SAFE AT JAMES BAY

Blizzards Drove Balloon Miles Out of its Course.

Cochrane, Jan. 3.—The missing United States army balloonists landed safely on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at Moose Factory, on James Bay, 185 miles north of Cochrane. Moose Factory is near Moose Harbor, the proposed terminal for the James Bay extension of the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, of which the first 20 miles from Cochrane north have been started.

The flyers are safe and seemingly have not suffered any ill-effects from their extraordinary experience or the enforced winter trip into the Northern wilds. Immediately after their landing a party of Indians was despatched by the Hudson's Bay Co. to the nearest railroad office at Mattice, on the Canadian National Railways, from where reports were sent to Cochrane.

The balloon had been driven miles out of its course by the blizzards which were raging, and it was fortunate that it landed at that particular point, as any deflection in another direction would have dropped the crew into a region uninhabited and infested by wolves.

Moose Factory is a Hudson's Bay Co. trading post at the south end of James Bay, where the Moose River empties into the bay. The party was to have left Moose Factory Dec. 27 and is due in Cochrane by the end of the week.

A night employee of the Canadian National Railway states that he observed the balloon passing over Cochrane during a heavy snowstorm about midnight, December 13, being just visible and at a very high altitude.

The balloon party will come down on the ice on the Missanabie River, eventually striking the Hudson's Bay Co. post at Mattice, on the Canadian National Railways, and start home by train from that point, thus ending one of the most extraordinary and eventful trips of the history of balloonists.

KING GEORGE WILL VISIT VERDUN

London, Jan. 2.—The following statement from the Irish Office was issued to-day:

"Irish Parliaments will meet under Home Rule in the middle of the year, when the north and south of Ireland each will have it representation. All Ireland is sick of the struggle, and will welcome the prospect for peace. The outlook is now more favorable than it has been for many months."

1,000-Passenger Dirigible Planned

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.

Sold His Electrical Interest

Sir William Mackenzie, the Toronto Electric Knight, who has disposed of his plants at Niagara Falls for a sum of $32,735,000 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.

Much Diplomatic Significance Attached to January Tour of France.

A despatch from London says: The French 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 towards 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.

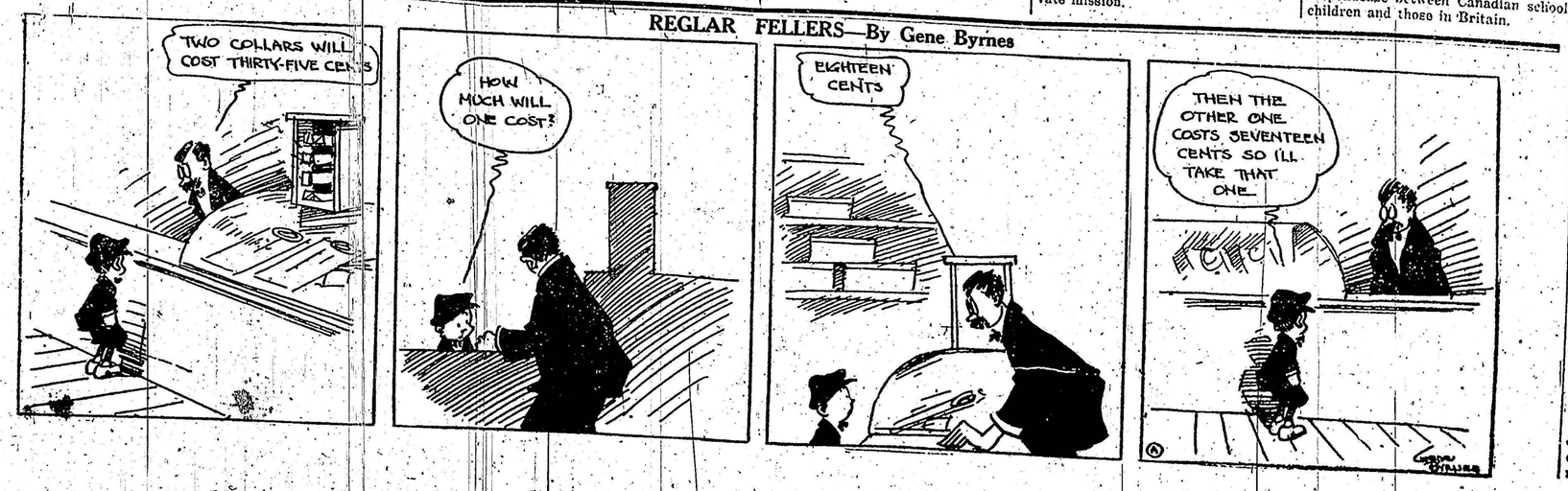
It is stated the King will visit Verdun on his suggestion. This appeals particularly to the imagination of the French, who regard the region as symbolic of the heroic effort of the French during the war. The King's stay in Paris itself will be short.

"SCRAP OF PAPER" CHANCELLOR DEAD

Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, Originator of Famous Phrase

Berlin, Jan. 2.—Dr. Theobold von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Imperial Chancellor, died last night after a brief illness, on his estate at Hohenfinow, near Berlin.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, was Chancellor of Germany from July 14, 1909, to July, 1917. He was succeeded in the office by Dr. George Michaelis, an appointee of the former Kaiser. It was said that von Bethmann-Hollweg was forced out of office through the efforts of the militarists, headed by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, largely because of his "scrap of paper" statement and his admission that the German invasion of Belgium was unjust.

Canada's first aerial mail service commenced on New Year's Day. An experiment is being carried on for a month from Camp Borden to Toronto.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes