

# 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 world trade. Shipping experts and officials are of

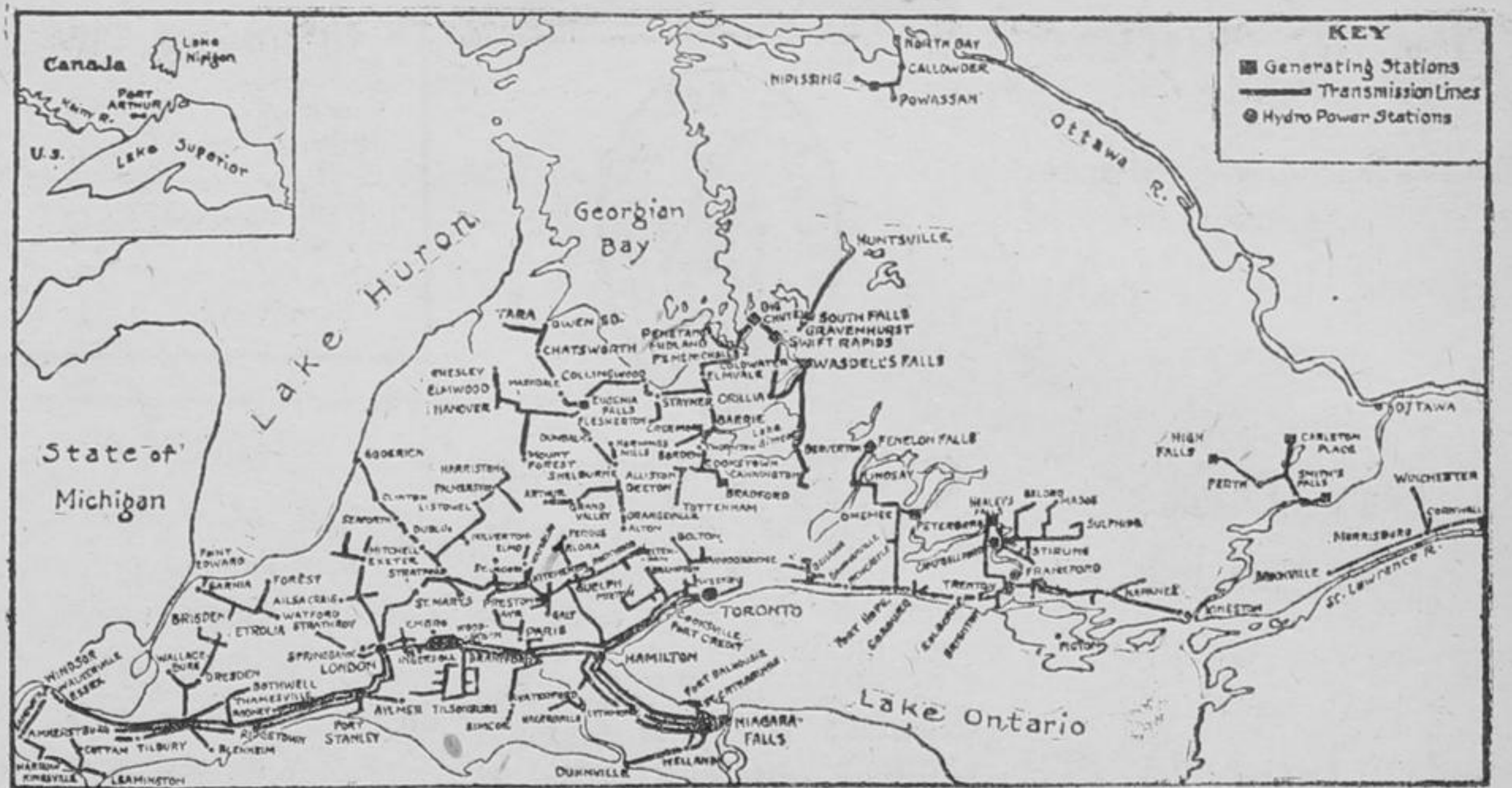
the opinion that the new mercantile marine of the United States is likely to bring up a question of adroit diplomacy and point to Secretary Daniels' announcement of a big naval program as the forerunner for shipping differences.

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 burdensome 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 feared 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 acquisition 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 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.

## "SCRAP OF PAPER" CHANCELLOR DEAD

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

Berlin, Jan. 2.—Dr. Theobald 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 4, 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.

## 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 with cash have been able to buy stocks at ridiculously low prices and certain classes of hosiery and silk goods are down to 1913 quotations. Men's suits are being sold to-day for fifty 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.

## BURNING OF CORK WAS REPRISAL FOR SINN FEIN AMBUSHES

The British Military Commander, General Strickland, Says Black and Tans Were Thus Incited—Looting Attributed to Ruffians of the City.

A despatch from London says:—The report of General Strickland, in charge of the British military forces, definitely places the responsibility for the burning of the Cork City Hall and the group of adjacent buildings upon the Black and Tans as reprisals for Sinn Fein ambushes.

The Government has the report, and although it is not yet published, it is known that the report says that two or three Black and Tans who were sufferers from or friends of victims of the Dillon's Cross and other ambushes, started the first of the Cork fires with petrol cans. The looting has been attributed to the ruffians of the city.

Testimony was brought out that there is in existence at Cork an anti-Sinn Fein society composed of the extreme loyalists who fear to be left at the mercy of the Sinn Fein when the Home Rule Act is enforced and the troops withdrawn.

The society is adopting the same

## TORONTO VOTES FOR HYDRO PURCHASE

Mayor Church Returned for Seventh 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.

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 its 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."

## 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.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 55½c; No. 3 CW, 52½c; extra No. 1 feed, 52½c; No. 1 feed, 50½c; No. 2 feed, 47½c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 89c; No. 4 CW, 84c; rejected, 65c; feed, 65c. All of the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—\$1.15, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—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 freights outside.

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, 33 to 35c. Cheese—new, large, 27 to 27½c; twins, 27½ to 28c; old, large, 29 to 32c. Maple syrup—one-gal. tins, \$8.50; 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, 53 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, 26½ to 26¾c; prints, 28 to 29c. Compound tierces, 17 to 18c; tubs, 17½ to 18½c; pails, 18½ to 20c; prints, 21 to 22c.

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., \$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. 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.

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

## REPORTS ON GERMAN DISARMAMENT

Marshal Foch Says Delinquencies Are Chiefly Maintenance 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, 2,800,000 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 maintenance 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 recites 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 Swine-muende.

## 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 Interests.

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.