

## SUMMARY OF WORLD EVENTS IN 1922

### January.

1—Korea appeals to Washington and Japan on behalf of independence. Census gives Toronto a population of 540,000. Lenin re-elected head of the Soviet.

8—First Canadian nickels counted at the Mint in Ottawa. The Prince of Wales' tour in India reported a great success. The census for Ontario gives the province a population of 2,929,054.

5—The Conference Committee at Washington on Limitation of Naval Armaments agrees to ban use of submarines against merchant and passenger ships.

7—Dail Eireann votes in favor of accepting Dominion status with Great Britain by a vote of 64 to 57, De Valera dissenting.

10—Arthur Griffin elected President of the Dail Eireann, appoints a cabinet of six, with Michael Collins Finance Minister.

14—A Provisional Irish Government takes office and the Southern Parliament ratifies the treaty with Britain.

21—Sir James Craig and Michael Collins agree as to boundaries between Ulster and Irish Free State. Death of Viscount Bryce, ex-British Ambassador to the United States.

22—Death of Pope Benedict XV. at Rome.

30—British troops leave Ireland.

31—The Japanese and Chinese delegates at the Washington Conference come to agreement re the Shantung question.

### February.

2—Irish Free State chiefs fail to come to agreement with Ulster as to boundaries. Italian Cabinet resigns.

4—Close of Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments; its principal accomplishments were two treaties relating to Chinese affairs, dealing with the "open door" and the Chinese tariff.

6—Cardinal Achille Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, is elected Pope by the Conclave of Cardinals at Rome, with the title of Pius XI. Rioting in India continues.

13—Thirteen dead and thirty-nine wounded reported as results of weekend disturbances at Belfast. Indian Government enrolls Europeans as special constables to police the country.

14—Indiscriminate shooting in the streets of Belfast and many children are victims. British Government suspend evacuation of British troops from Ireland. Opening of Ontario Legislature.

22—Irish elections postponed for three months.

24—Official returns show the population of Canada last year to have been 8,769,489.

28—Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles are married at Westminster Abbey amid general rejoicings.

### March.

4—Murder warfare resumed in Belfast.

8—Irish Free State Bill gets third reading in the British House of Commons. Rodolphe Lemieux elected Speaker of the Dominion Commons.

14—The Rand Government crushes the revolution with a firm hand and captures 4,000 of the insurgents. Manitoba Government defeated in the Legislature by 27 to 23. Eighty-three dead in ten weeks as result of outrages by gunmen and bomb throwers in Ulster.

16—Ahmed Fud Pasha proclaimed King of Egypt.

18—Ghandi sentenced to six years in prison for promoting disaffection in India, after pleading guilty.

31—The Royal assent given to the bill ratifying the Irish Treaty; British right to interfere with Irish affairs abandoned. Five hundred and fifteen thousand coal miners in United States go on strike.

24—Murder of Dr. Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, at Berlin.

25—Death of Sir George Parkin, noted Imperial Federationist.

29—Irish Free State troops recapture the Four Courts, Dublin, from the rebels.

### July.

1—Railway shopmen in the U.S. on strike. Irregular troops in Dublin driven from their positions.

12—Michael Collins appointed head of the Irish Free State army.

14—The Hague Convention fails to reach an agreement with the Soviet Government, refusing to give it credits without guarantees.

21—John Bracken, born in Leeds, Ont., chosen by Manitoba farmers to be next Premier of the province.

24—British House of Commons vote to remove the cattle embargo from Canada.

26—British House of Lords modify the cattle embargo removal so as to provide for precautions.

### August.

1—Premier Poincare refuses the Berlin request to postpone the payment of private debts to French citizens contracted before the war. Great Britain sends four additional battalions to the Bosphorus as precaution against attack on Constantinople by the Greeks.

3—Forest fires do great damage in British Columbia. Irish rebels murder Free State officers and volunteers from ambush in Tipperary. The British Government decide to provide 500 air machines for home defence.

5—At Paris the Reparations Committee decides by vote of three to one to refuse a moratorium to Germany on reparations for the remainder of the year. Irish Provisional Government announce that irregulars must surrender unconditionally. Unemployment benefits cost Great Britain £77,000,000 during the past two years.

7—Premier Poincare submits his demands for German reparations to preliminary meeting of allied chiefs at meeting in London and states that France's financial position is desperate. Rebels in Cork collect taxes. Toll of death in the typhoon in China on Aug. 2 reported at 23,999. British Treasury department returns the per capita tax of United Kingdom as £17 per head.

10—Irish National forces enter the city of Cork, the rebels evacuating it after blowing up many buildings. Dunn and O'Sullivan, Irish murderers of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, hanged at Wandsworth Prison.

11—Nova Scotia coal miners decide to strike. Allies dispose 8,888 troops along Tchatalja line to bar the Greeks from Constantinople.

13—Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann, dies suddenly in Dublin. Deadlock between Britain and France regarding the terms to be offered Germany continues.

14—The thirteenth allied conference on reparations in London breaks down, French and British policies being so divergent. Death of Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of The London Times.

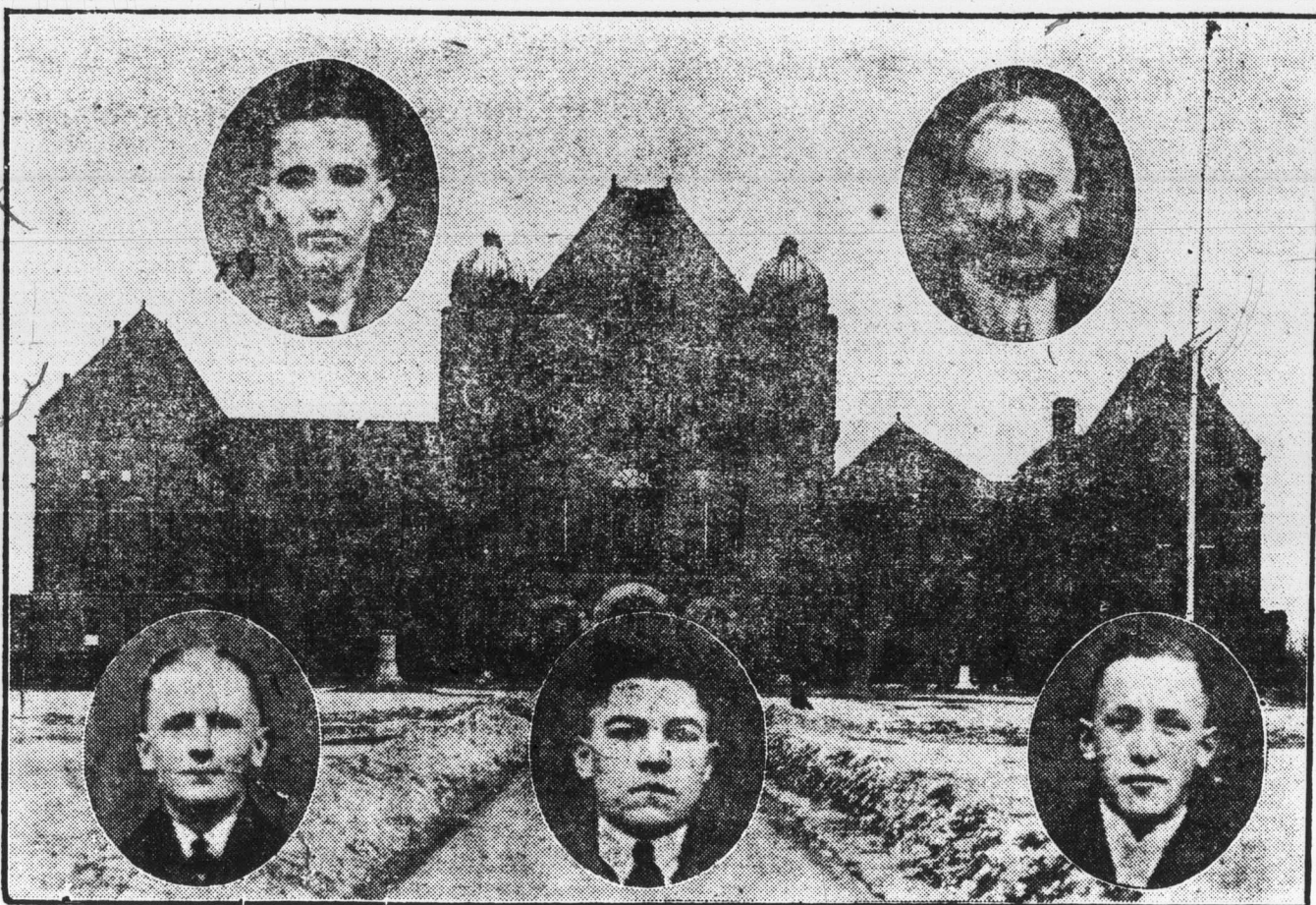
15—Militia sent to guard coal mines in Nova Scotia. Bituminous coal strike in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia settled.

19—Pumping crews resume work at the Nova Scotia mines. Australian Parliament passes bill to give preferential duties to New Zealand.

22—Irish rebel assassins kill from ambush Michael Collins, head of the Irish Provisional Government.

23—Temporary arrangements rule Ireland.

24—Death of Karl of Austria.



ONTARIO BOYS' PARLIAMENT

For three days a parliament of boys, elected by their fellows throughout Ontario, sat in the Legislative Assembly chamber in Queen's Park, Toronto. They debated bills affecting the welfare of boys' work in the province. In the picture are seen, top, right, His Honor Dr. Frank J. Day, Lieutenant-Governor; left, Hon. Milt. Walker, London, Premier; bottom row, right, Wilfred Mason, Toronto, Sergeant-at-Arms; centre, Russell Bates, Woodstock, Leader of the Opposition; and left, Al. Smith, Windsor, Speaker of the House.

er of the allied forces, orders the Turks to abandon the neutral zone around the Dardanelles. King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of the Crown Prince, owing to the revolt of the army and navy. Germany pays the August and September allotment to Belgium.

30—Kemal Pasha agrees to armistice conference at Mudania. Turks withdraw from Chanak area.

### October.

2—Armistice declared at the Dardanelles.

4—Forest fires raging in Northern Ontario. Relief trains despatched to the district. Dominion Government appoints new board to control the National Railways, with Major-General Sir Henry Worth Thornton, President of the Great Eastern Railway of England, as head. Military agreement signed at Mudania providing for the evacuation of Thrace by Greeks. Irish Provisional Administration decides that in the new Parliament the membership of the lower House shall be 132 and the Senate 56.

5—Torrential rains stop forest fires in Haileybury district; 5,000 persons reported homeless, with a death list of 47; Haileybury, North Cobalt, Thornloe, Heaslip and Charlton destroyed, and New Liskeard and Englehart seriously damaged.

19—Lloyd George resigns British Premiership and Andrew Bonar Law is invited to form a new Administration.

25—The new Irish Constitution Bill passed the third reading in the Dail Eireann.

26—The King dissolves the Imperial Parliament. Italian Government resigns owing to the Fascisti ultimatum.

30—Mussolini enters Rome and forms a Cabinet.

17—The Sultan of Turkey given refuge on British warship. Four Irish civilians shot for treason in Dublin by order of the Free State Government.

18—Political upheaval in Pekin leads to Dr. W. W. Yen taking the Premiership. Abdul Medjid Effendi elected Sultan of Turkey.

19—Near East Conference opens at Lausanne.

24—Erskine Childers, Lieutenant of De Valera, is executed by order of a Free State military court.

25—Turks take possession of Adrianople and assert sovereignty of all East Thrace.

### December.

2—Prince Andrew of Greece, a brother of King Constantine, dismissed from the army and exiled. Timothy Healy appointed Governor-General of the Irish Free State.

6—Irish Free State formally inaugurated at Dublin as a Dominion, and Cosgrave is re-elected President. Japan returns Shantung to China.

7—Rebels in Ireland murder Deputy Sean Hales, member of Parliament, and wound Deputy Speaker Pat O'Malley. The Ulster Parliament votes the Province out of the Free State. The allies waive their claim to maintain forces in the Dardanelles zone.

8—Four leaders of the Irish rebels, Rory O'Connor, Leam Malloyes, Jas. McKelvey and Richard Barrett, executed at Dublin in reprisal for the murder of Deputy Hales.

11—The Four Premiers' Conference in London adjourns till Jan. 2, unable to agree as to the reparations policy with Germany, and Premier Poincare insisting on the occupation of the Ruhr.

14—Sterling in New York has sensational rise, closing at \$4.54. At Turkey agrees

give Germany a loan till the reparations question is settled.

19—Seven rebels executed at Dublin for having arms and explosives. Communists and Fascisti clash in Turing. Ten are killed and twenty wounded. Preliminary estimates give the value of Canadian crops for 1922 at nine billion dollars.

21—The ancient Basilica at Quebec city burned down.

22—President Harding signs postal agreement with Canada.

28—Report of Can. Nat. Railways for the year will show a reduction in its operating deficit of \$17,000,000. The British fleet is ordered back to

the Dardanelles from Malta. Turkey complete reply to British note, insisting that they must have Mosul. Irish rebels blow up music store in Dublin.

29—British naval units are rushed from Malta to the Dardanelles, owing to developments at Lausanne Peace Conference, where the Turkish delegates refuse to accede to Lord Curzon's demand to recognize rights of Christian minorities in Armenia and Anatolia. Ismet Pasha sends a note to Lord Curzon reaffirming the Turkish claim to Mosul area, and demanding that the oil district be turned over to the Ottomans. Terrific gales on the North Atlantic pile up ships on the coast.

## The Week's Markets

### Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 88c; No. 3 yellow, 87½c, all rail.

Barley—Maltling, 69 to 61c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 75 to 77c.

Rye—No. 2, 83 to 85c.

Milfeed—Del., Montreal freight

bags included; Bran, per ton, 26; middling

good feed flour, \$2.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, 1.12, according to

No. 3, \$1.07 to \$1.08.

Ontario No. 2

Ontario corn—

Ontario flour—

pat., in jute bags

shipment, \$5.25

basis, \$5.15 to

\$5 to \$5.10.

Manitoba

sacks

steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; calves, choice, \$13 to \$13.25; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$5.50; milch cows, choice, \$60 to \$80; springers, choice, \$70 to \$90; lambs, choice, \$13 to \$13.50; sheep, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.75 to \$11; do, f.o.b., \$10 to \$10.25; do, country points, \$9.75 to \$10.

Corn— to 98c. 65