

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.
2—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.
3—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.
23—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 week-end 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 Fued 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 the United States go on strike.
April.
1—Death in exile of ex-Empress Karl of Austria. Murder and reprisals continue in Belfast.
10—Conference of Nations meets at Genoa and Lloyd George makes an eloquent plea for a world peace.
14—The Four Courts building in Dublin seized by Sinn Feiners.
19—Death of Vancouver of Marjorie Päckthall, Canadian poet and novelist.
21—Russia agrees to terms of the allies on basis of recognition by the powers.
May.
4—Irish factions agree to a truce to stop fighting. Gen. Chang Tap Lin defeated by Gen. Wu in several battles in China.
6—French demands and Russian refusals block agreement at Genoa Conference.
8—Irish Free State Government takes over from Britain every important department.
20—Sinn Feiners invade Ulster and burn many public buildings and wreck railway lines. The P. & O. S.S. Egypt lost in collision off Ushant Island and 100 lives lost.
30—Conference of Irish delegates with British Cabinet at a deadlock.
31—Crown troops are sent to protect the Ulster frontier.
June.
13—During the past two years gunmen in Belfast slew 400 persons. Ontario Legislature prorogued.
17—Irish elections show a majority in favor of accepting the treaty with Britain.
21—England gives the Prince of Wales a magnificent reception on his return from India and Japan.
22—Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson shot dead by two Irish gunmen in London; the assassins are captured.
July.
24—Murder of Dr. Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, at Berlin.
25—Death of Sir George Parkin, noted Imperial Federationist.
29—Irish Free State troops capture the Four Courts, Dublin, from the rebels.
October.
1—Railway shomen in the U.S. 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 votes 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 177,000,000 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 28,999. 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 deposit 8,888 troops along Tehatalja 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 bring 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 arrangement to rule Ireland by triumvirate consisting of William T. Cosgrave, Richard Mulcahy and George Gavan Duffy. Twelve thousand men will return to work in the Alberta and British Columbia coal mines.
25—Loyal Irish troops retake the Commercial Cable station at Waterville.
26—Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto opens its 44th season with a record attendance of 71,000 on first day.
30—Canadian dollar quoted at par in New York market. Turks defeat the Greeks in Anatolia.
31—The Reparations Commission relieves Germany of the necessity for cash payments for the remainder of the year. Anthracite strike in the U. S. virtually ended. Nova Scotia miners accept new wage agreement.
September.
4—Third Assembly of the League of Nations meets at Geneva.
7—Southern army of Greece surrenders to the Turks and Athens Government proposes to evacuate Asia Minor.
9—Irish Provisional Parliament holds first session in Dublin and William Cosgrave is elected President. Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto closes with a paid attendance of 1,372,000, the highest on record.
12—Sir Herbert Samuel takes the oath as British ruler of Palestine.
13—Turks commence massacre of Christians in Smyrna.
15—The fire in Smyrna destroys three-fifths of the city and renders 300,000 homeless, it is said.
21—Britain refuses to withdraw troops from Chanak to European side of the Dardanelles. President Harding signs the U. S. Tariff Bill.
23—The allies decide to surrender Eastern Thrace to the Turks, but that the Dardanelles must be placed under control of the League of Nations. Greece rushes troops toward Thrace.
26—General Harrington, Commander 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—Kamal 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 Halleybury district; 5,000 persons reported homeless, with a death list of 47; Halleybury, North Cobalt, Thornlee, 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 Fascist ultimatum.
30—Mussolini enters Rome and forms a Cabinet.
November.
1—National Assembly at Angora declares the Sultan of Turkey deposed.
3—British Government agree to remove the restriction on Canadian cattle, subject to inspection equal to three days' quarantine.
17—The Sultan of Turkey gives 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, Liam Malloy, 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 Lausanne Conference Turkey agrees to guarantee the safety of minorities.
15—British act to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle becomes law.
January 1923.
17—Dublin crowds give last of departing British troops a very friendly send-off.
18—New York bankers decline to give Germany a loan till the reparations question is settled.
19—Seven rebels executed at Dublin for having arms and explosives. Communists and Fascists clash in Turin and 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. Turks 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.
FIVE MEN EXECUTED BY FREE STATE GOV'T.
Soldiers Fighting With Irregulars Are First to be Condemned for Any Cause.
Dublin, Jan. 8.—Five soldiers, convicted of desertion from the National army, were executed in Dublin to-day by order of the Free State Government. It was announced that the men were found fighting on the side of the irregulars.
The men executed were Corporal Leo Dowling, of the Curragh Camp; Corporal Sylvester Heaney, of Dillonstown, Louth; Private Lawrence Sheehy, Braytown, Meath; Private Anthony O'Reilly, Simonstown, Kildare, and Private Terence Brady, Wilkinstown, Meath.
It was not until eight o'clock this evening that general headquarters issued an official announcement to the effect that the five men had been executed. They were convicted by court martial in Kilmalman Jail, December 12, on charges of "first, treachery on the first of December in assisting at Leixlip certain armed persons in using force against National troops, and second, for treachery communicating and consulting with said armed persons." The announcement added that the court found all the men guilty of both charges; the sentences were duly confirmed, and the men were shot at eight o'clock this morning.
During the Leixlip engagement on December 1, in which one National soldier was killed and two were wounded, and three irregulars were wounded, the Free State troops took twenty-two prisoners. Among these were the five men executed to-day.
According to the headquarters' announcement, they apparently had deserted their ranks during the fighting. They had arms and ammunition with them when captured.
This is the first instance where Free State troops have been executed for any cause.
Approximately 220,000 bushels of wheat left Calgary on December 12, according to returns furnished by the local grain inspector. This is the largest quantity of wheat that has ever gone forward in any one day in the history of the new route via the coast city and Panama Canal to the United Kingdom and continent.



The Week's Markets

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24 1/2.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 88 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 87c, all rail.
Barley—Maltling, 60 to 62c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 77 to 79c.
Rye—No. 2, 82 to 84c.
Milfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included; Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$23; middlings, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$2.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.10 to \$1.12, according to freights outside; No. 3, \$1.07 to \$1.09.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—42 to 44c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.20 to \$5.30; Toronto basis, \$5.15 to \$5.20; bulk seaboard, \$5 to \$5.10.
Manitoba flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bushel; 2nd pat., \$6.60.
Hay—Extra No. 5, per ton, track, Toronto, \$11 to \$13; mixed, \$10.50 to \$12; clover, \$8 to \$11.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$5 to \$6.
Cheese—New, large, 25c; twins, 25 1/2c; triplets, 26 1/2c; Stiltons, 27c. Old, large, 27c; twins, 28c; Stiltons, 29c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 43 to 45c; ordinary creamery prints, 40 to 41c. Dairy, 30 to 31c. Cooking, 22c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 4 lbs. and up, 26 to 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 23 to 25c; fowls, 5 lbs. and up, 26 to 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 23 to 25c; do, under 4 lbs., 20 to 23c; geese, 28 to 30c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1 candied, 38c to 39c; selected, 44 to 45c; cartons, new laid, 60c to 65c.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6 1/2c; primes, 6c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 23 to 25c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 12 1/2c per lb.; 5-lb. tins, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Potatoes—Ontario, No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 75 to 80c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 38 to 40c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 55c; 70 lbs., \$2 to \$2.50; 90 lbs., 18c and up, 51c; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$41; heavyweight rolls, \$37.
Lard—Pure tins, 16c; tubs, 16 1/2c; pails, 16 1/2c; prints, 18c. Short-curing tins, 13 1/2 to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14 1/2c; pails, 14 1/2 to 15c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.
Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$2.25 to \$2.50; feeder steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, \$4 to \$4.50; \$3 to \$3.50; calves, choice, \$13 to \$13.25; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$3.50; milk cows, choice, \$60 to \$80; springers, choice, \$70 to \$80; lambs, choice, \$13 to \$13.50; sheep,

CANADIAN NEWS ITEMS

Vancouver, B.C.—Approximately 60 per cent of the sockeye pack of British Columbia canners this year has been sold, and the percentage would have been higher had it not been for the keen competition encountered by the provincial canners in the English market from Japanese packers selling Siberian salmon. France has absorbed much of the chums and pinka. British Columbia salmon has been sold this year to purchasers in Australia, Africa, United Kingdom, Mediterranean countries and other parts of the world.
Lethbridge, Alta.—Indians in the Blood Indian reserve have experienced a successful year in 1922, approximately 75,000 bushels of No. 1 wheat and 20,000 bushels of oats being produced on their farms. There is still in the shed another 40,000 bushels of oats, which they intend to use as feed. In addition the Indians have been raising a large number of cattle for stock feeding purposes during the coming winter.
Cobalt, Ont.—Nipissing in November had its best month this year, the production being 328,000 silver ounces worth 212,016. This compares with the previous best month, May, 215,000 ounces. A find of a high-grade extension of one of the veins, in the Meyer shaft workings, is reported.
Port Arthur, Ont.—The 200,000,000 bushel mark was reached in grain shipments of the 1922 crop from Port Arthur and Fort William, a new record in the history of the twin ports. The unprecedented record of 1922 has been responsible for heavy earnings by the Steamship companies, all of which will reap a rich harvest.
Montreal, Que.—Traffic through the Lachine Canal in 1922 showed a notable increase over that of 1921 in almost every commodity except coal, the total grain carried being 87,731,212 bushels, as compared with 55,542,861 in 1921, the best previous year; the passengers carried totaling 69,392, as against 52,078 in 1921; the cargo tonnage being 4,260,328, against 3,671,911, and the ship tonnage operated being 4,786,543, as compared with 4,272,827 during the previous year.
Frederickton, N.B.—Negotiations are under way between the Frederickton Board of Trade and an Ontario man for the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of pie fillers and jellies. The production of the proposed plant will be one ton a day, later broadening out in the manufacture of pure jams, mince meat and fruit canning.

New Motor Highway in Jasper Park.

A survey for a possible location for a forty-five mile stretch of motor road in Jasper National Park from the town of Jasper to the eastern park boundary is being carried out by two local boundary parties under the supervision of the engineering service of the Canadian National Parks Branch, Department of the Interior. Two lines are being run, one following for a distance of approximately twenty-five miles the abandoned Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railway beds and the other running wholly independent of the old road beds. By this means it will be possible to select the most economical route and at the same time determine what portions of the abandoned grade may be utilized.
When completed the road will form an important link in the proposed Edmonton-Vancouver motor highway. The provincial government of Alberta has already started work on the road from Edmonton to the eastern park boundary.

Radio Ends Isolation of Pitcairn Is.

Wireless has come to the rescue of lonely Pitcairn Island, which loomed large in fiction and history as the refuge of the mutineers of the British sloop Bounty, near the Sandwich Islands. Until now the islanders have been compelled to depend for their news of the outside world upon the occasional visits of ships. A wireless plant has just been landed, and will do much to relieve the isolation of the island residents, according to advices reaching here. Some of the young men of the island have been learning the Morse code.
The men who boarded the ship which landed the plant seemed to have a good knowledge of money value, and obtained a good price for their goods, according to the ship's officers.

NATURAL RESOURCES BELIEVIN

Canadian boys and girls are forming fast friendships with birds. Eighty thousand copies of "Bird Houses and Their Occupants," published by the Dept. of the Interior at Ottawa, have gone like hot cakes and the whole edition has been exhausted in less than a year. So great is the demand that the government is having another edition printed to tell young Canada how to build houses that birds like. The booklet contains directions and working designs for the building of all kinds of bird houses. No charge is made for it.
Built on the lines of a tank, a French motor-car will climb obstructions, go through snowdrifts twenty feet high, and skate on ice.
There are 10,000 lakes in Newfoundland.

FRANCE MAKING PLANS TO OCCUPY THE RUHR DISTRICT

Paris, Jan. 7.—In an effort to appease the United States and show how isolated from other events is the proposed occupation of the Ruhr, France will speedily ratify the Washington naval treaties, it is intimated to-day.
But the main work of the French Government now is perfecting details of the plan for the invasion. Premier Poincare spent most of the day discussing the industrial pledges proposed with Minister of Public Works Letroche.
Monsieur Foch, who was in council with General Weygand, author of the military operations' plan, was faced with an even more difficult problem. He has plenty of troops to take care of any local disturbances in the occupied area, but he must find a way to do it without running foul of the British garrison holding the Cologne bridgehead.
It is said French troops will filter into the Ruhr through the British rear. Formal request in that event will be made to the British Government for permission to send in French troops to protect the customs col-



A CANADIAN GIRL CHAMPION

Miss Gladys Robinson, of Toronto, international ladies skating champion, who skated 230 yards in 30 seconds at Newburgh, N.Y., recently. The championship event in which she was to compete was withdrawn, and the exhibition substituted.