

World Events in 1925

JANUARY.

Jan. 1—British unemployment 1,169,100, a decrease of 10,625.
Confiscation of Italian anti-Fascist newspapers continues.
Jan. 2—In Italian Parliament Sgr. Muscolini accepts responsibility for deeds of Fascism. Two Liberal Ministers resign.
Allied note on postponed evacuation of Cologne zone presented to Germany.
Jan. 7—Conference of Allied Finance Ministers in Paris.
Jan. 8—Times Fund opened for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Jan. 12—British trade returns show increase in exports of £23,000,000 and in imports £183,000,000.
Jan. 14—Mr. W. F. Gowers appointed Governor of Uganda.
British Unemployed, 1,307,800.
Allied Reparations Agreement signed in Paris.
Jan. 15—German Cabinet formed under Herr Luther.
Jan. 16—Trotzky dismissed from the Soviet Government.
Jan. 17—Italian Electors Reform Bill passed by the Chamber.
Jan. 20—British unemployed, 1,279,800.
"London" is to be the motto used in the L.C.C. Coat of Arms.
Indian Legislature opened by Viceroy who condemned Bengal terrorism.
Jan. 22—The Times Fund for St. Paul's reaches £150,000.
Sterling in New York reaches \$4.80.
Reichstag declaration of approval of Luther government policy.
Jan. 26—Chilien Government deposited by military junta.
January 25—Portuguese celebration of the 400th anniversary of the death of Vasco da Gama.
Jan. 26—Mr. Asquith accepts a Peerage; Title, Earl of Oxford.
Jan. 27—Raisuli captured by Abdul Krim.
Jan. 28—The Times Fund for St. Paul's reaches £200,000.
Jan. 30—Greco-Turkish crisis over the expulsion of Greek Patriarch from Constantinople.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 2—Apo-ma skull discovered at Taungs, Bechuanaland.
Feb. 6—American and Chinese delegates withdraw from Geneva Opium Conference.
Feb. 10—Dr. Marx made Premier of Prussia.
Feb. 12—January Board of Trade Returns: Imports, £129,000,000; Exports, £69,000,000.
Feb. 24—Dr. Marx resigns as Premier of Prussia.
Feb. 25—Risingin Kurdistani, a son of Abdul Hamid declared Caliph.
Feb. 28—Death of Friedrich Ebert, first German President.

MARCH.

March 4—St. Paul's Cathedral to be partially closed.
Ismet Pasha becomes Prime Minister of Turkey.
March 5—Bank Rate raised to 5 per cent.
March 6—L.C.C. Elections show 83 Municipal Reform members out of a total of 124; Labour, 26; Progressives, 6.
March 9—Important tomb discovered at Giza by the Harvard-Boston Expedition.
March 10—Levee held by Prince of Wales in absence of King owing to illness.
March 11—Mr. Austen Chamberlain speaks at Geneva against the Protocol.
March 12—Sun Yat-sen dies in Peking.
March 18—Madame Tussaud's Exhibition burned out.
March 19—King leaves for Mediterranean to recuperate after illness.
Lord Oxford and Asquith appointed to Judicial Committee with no salary.
March 20—Sir W. Birdwood appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.
March 23—Prince of Wales leaves on his African and South American tour.
Cambridge win the University Boat Race, Oxford becoming waterlogged.
Lord Balfour visits Palestine.
March 29—Inconclusive German Presidential Election.
March 31—Lord Devonport retires from the chairmanship of the Port of London.

APRIL.

April 1—The new Hobrow university at Jerusalem opened by the Earl of Balfour.
April 2—Etienne Clementel, French Minister of Finance, resigns.
April 3—Premier Herriot drafts a bill establishing a 10 per cent. capital levy during the next decade, at the rate of 1 per cent. annually.
April 4—Gerald Chapman, the notorious bandit, is convicted of the murder of Policeman Skelly, Connecticut, sentenced to be hanged on June 25.
April 5—Donald B. MacMillan announces plans for the exploration by airplane of the 1,000,000 square miles of territory between Alaska and the North Pole.
April 6—The U.S.S. Saratoga, built to carry seventy-two fighting planes, is launched at Camden, New Jersey.
April 15—Paul Painleve, President of the Chamber of Deputies accepts the Premiership of France. The Cabinet includes Aristide Briand, as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Joseph Caillaux as Minister of Finance.
April 16—Many persons are killed and a number injured by a bomb explosion in a Cathedral in Sofia, Bulgaria, during the funeral of General Georgheff, who was assassinated on April 14.
April 17—Martial law declared in Bulgaria.
The British dirigible R-33, which had been torn loose from her moorings at Pulham, Norfolk, safely overrides the gale, and returns to her base after being adrift thirty hours.
Ex-Chancellor Marx, Republican candidate for President of Germany, declares in favor of union with Austria.
April 18—The Portuguese Government suppresses an attempted insurrection in Lisbon.
April 19—Field Marshal von Hindenburg delivers his first campaign speech as candidate for President of Germany.
More political murders are committed in Bulgaria, and 400 rioters are executed.
April 20—It is reported that 4,000 persons have been slaughtered and 16,000 arrests made in the course of the disturbances in Bulgaria.
The Japanese freighter Raitoku Maru sinks off Halifax with the loss of her entire crew of thirty-eight.
April 21—Bulgarian police kill the supposed leader of the Sofia bombthrowers.
April 22—Edouard Herriot, former Premier, is elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.
April 23—King Boris of Bulgaria is reported being held a prisoner in the royal palace by the military junta headed by General Lazeff.
Joseph Caillaux, French Finance Minister, serves notice in Parliament that he proposes to increase the income tax.
April 26—Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg is elected President of Germany by a plurality of 88,534 votes.
April 27—The Earl of Balfour is appointed Lord President of the British Council.
April 28—Great Britain will return to the Gold Standard immediately, Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces in Parliament.
April 30—Rif troops attack French forces in French Morocco and are repulsed with heavy losses.

MAY.

May 1—Cyprus proclaimed a Colony. Situation in Morocco between the French and Rif tribesmen reported serious.
May 4—Communist setback in the French Municipal Elections.
May 5—British unemployment, 1,167,000.
May 6—Raisuli dead.
May 6—Trotzky invited to return to Moscow.
May 10—King opens Wembley Exhibition.
May 16—Sir S. A. Gough-Calthorpe appointed Admiral of the Fleet.
May 17—Martial Law abolished throughout Spain.
May 18—South Africa returns to the Gold Standard.
Sir John, Bt., appointed Governor-General of Australia.
May 20—Sir George Lloyd appointed High Commissioner in Egypt in succession to Lord Allenby.
May 22—Belgian Government defeated in the Chamber and resigns.
May 30—British Note on guarantee Pact received in Paris with approval.
Mr. J. G. Coates succeeds Mr. Massey as Prime Minister of New Zealand.
Lord Oxford and Asquith appointed a K.G.
June.
June 1—Serious anti-foreign riots in Shanghai.
June 2—Prisoners in Sirdar murder trial found guilty.
June 3—60th anniversary of King's birthday.
British unemployed, 1,186,100.
June 6—Bomb plot against King Alfonso.
June 7—Italian King's Jubilee celebrations.
Eight death sentences passed in Sirdar murder trial at Cairo.
June 8—24th Session of the Council of the League of Nations opens at Geneva.
Continued rioting in China with an anti-British basis.
June 16—Mukwar Dam on Blue Nile completed.
June 22—State of emergency proclaimed at Hong-Kong.
June 23—Coolowners to terminate existing national wages agreement on July 31.
June 25—Conservative majority of 40 to 3 in Nova Scotia election.
June 25—Military coup d'etat in Athens.
June 29—Transfer of Jubaland to Italy.
JULY.
July 2—Oxford University rejects Lord Oxford in favour of Lord Cave as Chancellor.
Coal miners reject masters' proposals.
July 6—Dr. String, Bishop of Ripon, appointed Bishop of Oxford.
July 7—British Unemployed 1,304,300.
Australia decides to borrow £20,000,000 from U.S.A.
July 9—Discovery of cancer germ by a British scientist Dr. Gye, announced.
July 12—Court of Inquiry and the coal dispute appointed.
Reported discovery of the germ of cancer.
July 13—Beginning of Dayton Evolutionist Trial.
July 16—Nova Scotia Cabinet formed by Mr. E. N. Rhodes.
July 18—King's Prize at Blesby won by a London printer, A. Smith.
July 19—French hard pressed in Morocco. Petain leaves for Morocco.
July 21—German Note on Security Pact.
July 22—Two Americans murdered in Manchuria.
July 27—Anglo-American interests secure certain parts of the Suihans Trust.
July 29—Prince of Wales leaves South Africa for St. Helena and South America.
July 31—Announced that the Government will subsidise coal industry until spring, pending a Royal Commission report.
First attempt to settle French War Debt to Britain fails.
AUGUST.
Aug. 2—Portuguese Cabinet formed under Dr. Domingos Pereira.
Japanese Cabinet reconstructed by Viscount Kato.
Italian decree amnesty for all crimes committed from a political motive.
Aug. 3—Serious rising of Jebel Druses against the French reported.
Prince of Wales arrives at St. Helena.
Aug. 6—Bank rate reduced to 4½ per cent.
Aug. 14—French and Spanish troops advancing in Morocco.
Prince of Wales arrives in Monte Video.
Aug. 17—King Feisal arrives in London.
J. B. Hobbs (Sussex) scores his 12th century, squalling the record of W. G. Grace.
Aug. 18—Belgo-American agreement on debt reached.
Aug. 31—British shipping strike over wage cut.
SEPTEMBER.
Sept. 1—150,000 U. S. anthracite miners strike.
Conflicting claims of Americans and Japanese for wireless concessions in China attracting attention.
Italian Commission appointed to fund U. S. Debt.
British unemployed 1,342,700, an increase of 45,415 on the week.
Sept. 2—Admiralty announce reduction of Rosyth and Pembroke dockyards to a care and maintenance basis.
Council of the League of Nations meets at Geneva.
Sept. 3—French and Spanish ships begin bombardment of Rif coast.
U. S. aircraft Shenandoah destroyed in a storm.
H.M.S. Nelson, first post-war battleship, launched.
Royal Commission on Coal Industry appointed under chairmanship of Sir Herbert Samuel.
Sept. 6—Canadian Parliament dissolved; polling on October 20th.
Sept. 7—Trades Union Congress at Scarborough.
League of Nations Assembly meets.
Senator Dandurand (Canada) elected President for the Session.
Prince of Wales arrive in Chile.
Sept. 9—Trades Union Congress rejects proposal for formation of one big union.
British coal output for week 4,083,300 tons, compared with 5,113,300 tons a year ago.
Sept. 10—French offensive begun in Morocco on 36-mile front.
Sept. 12—Egyptian Cabinet reconstructed.
Sept. 15—Hobbs completes 3,000 runs for the season.
Sept. 22—French Debt Mission arrives in Washington.
Sept. 24—French garrison at Suella relieved.
Sept. 26—Italian airman reaches Tokyo after flight of 20,000 miles.
Sept. 28—Marshal Lyautey resigns as Resident-General in Morocco.
Sept. 31—Franco-American Debt negotiations break down.
OCTOBER.
Oct. 2—Spanish troops enter Ajdir.
Oct. 5—Locarno Pact Conference opens.
Oct. 8—Motor Show at Olympia opened.
Oct. 14—Leaders of the British Communist Party arrested.
Oct. 16—Prince of Wales returns to London.
Treaty of Locarno signed.
Oct. 18—Insurgents shell in Damascus.
Oct. 21—Greek ultimatum to Bulgaria as result of frontier incident.
Oct. 22—Greeks invade Bulgaria.
Oct. 23—Bulgaria Appeal to League of Nations.
Oct. 25—League ultimatum to Greece and Bulgaria.
Oct. 26—British Empire Exhibition decides on voluntary liquidation.
U.S.A. wins the Schneider Cup Race for Seaplanes.
Oct. 27—French Government resigns.
Oct. 28—Greco-Bulgarian fighting stopped.
Mr. E. L. Wood nominated next Viceroy of India.
Canadian General Election: Conservatives retained as largest party but without working majority.
Oct. 30—General Sarrafi recalled from Syria.
Oct. 31—Shah of Persia deposed.
NOVEMBER.
Nov. 2—New Khyber railway opened.
Nov. 3—Many lives lost as result of bursting of a water dam at Elgisa in Wales.
Nov. 4—New Zealand general election results in Government majority. Embargo on loans abroad to be removed.
Nov. 4—Alleged plot to murder Signor Mussolini.
Nov. 11—Seventh anniversary of the Armistice.
Nov. 12—British submarine M-1 lost with 61 hands.
J. B. Hobbs (Sussex) scores his 12th century, squalling the record of W. G. Grace.
Nov. 15—House of Commons ratifies Locarno Treaty by 375 votes to 15.
Nov. 20—Death of Alexandra the Queen Mother.
Nov. 22—Twelve Communists sent to prison for sedition.
Nov. 27—Nineteen prisoners rescued from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.
Reichstag ratifies Locarno Treaty by 291 votes to 174.
Nov. 28—M. Briand succeeds in forming a French Cabinet.
Nov. 30—Mr. Austen Chamberlain made a K.G.
DECEMBER.
Dec. 1—Representatives of the seven participating nations sign the Locarno security pact and arbitration treaties in the British Foreign Office in London.
The Roumania's Debt Commission agrees to fund Roumania's debt of \$44,590,000 to the United States by paying a total of approximately \$107,000,000 over a period of sixty-two years.
Dec. 2—Premier Briand of France wins his first vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 288 to 113.
Civilian government is re-established in Spain.
Dec. 3—By a majority of 28, the French Chamber of Deputies approves Premier Briand's proposal to borrow 7,500,000,000 francs from the Bank of France and to increase various forms of taxation.
The League of Nations' special inquiry commission places the blame for the recent outbreak between Greece and Bulgaria on Greece and imposes a total cost of \$219,000 on Greece for reparations to Bulgaria.
The British Government and the Governments of Ulster and the Irish Free State decide to retain the present boundary line between Ulster and the Free State.
Dec. 4—By 206 to 25, the French Senate agrees to Premier Briand's finance bill.
Dec. 5—The German Cabinet, headed by Chancellor Hans Luther, resigns.
Dec. 6—The Turkish representative announces that Turkey will accept no decision concerning Mosul by the Council which involves abandonment of Turkish sovereignty in Mosul.
Dec. 7—The Sixty-ninth U. S. Congress.
Dec. 8—The League of Nations Council invites the United States, Germany and Russia to join in the work of the special commission which will arrange for an international disarmament conference.
Loss on Wembley £1,500,000. Guarantors called upon.
Dec. 10—Vickers Ltd. write down capital by many millions.
Dec. 12—Irish boundary question amicably settled.
61 miners lose their lives in Alabama.
Turkey refuses to discuss further Mosul dispute.
Dec. 12—France reached new low record 27.42 to the £.
Dec. 14—Greece to pay Bulgaria \$219,000, League decide.
Wahab capture Medina.
Dec. 15—Intense cold wave in Europe.
Sweeping reductions in income taxes approved by U.S. Senate.
Dec. 16—Turkish atrocities in Mosul area reported by League commission.
French Minister Loucheur resigns.
Dec. 17—Paul Doumer succeeds Loucheur.
Sir Basil Thompson former Chief Scotland Yard arrested.
Dec. 18—Princess Mary Christens H.M.S. Rodney, largest battleship afloat.
Japs occupy Mukden.
Dec. 21—Japanese Emperor suffers from a stroke.
Dec. 22—Heavy fighting between troops of General Peng and Li Cheng Lin.
Dec. 23—Paris cut off by storms.
Russians and Turkey make an agreement.
Dec. 24—Royal Commission investigating coal industry N.S. concluded.
Dec. 24—Armistice declared in Syria Island of Esp. swept by tidal wave.
Dec. 25—Russians reported attacking Afghan frontier.
Chinese battle field strewn with thousands of dead and wounded.
Dec. 26—Floods succeed winter storms in France.
Dec. 28—U.S. may participate in disarmament conference in Geneva.

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New York 8 it up. 9 popular stars enact this melodrama which blends the oracles of ancient Egypt with the humors and tragedies of this jazz-mad age. Jeanie Macpherson wrote the story. You'll enjoy the 10 COMMANDMENTS at the popular Star Monday next.



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BACK IN ITS OLD PLACE—FIRST! PILLSBURY'S BEST.



Oct 27, 1925

New Years Day at the Majestic

KIPLING'S FAMOUS STORY "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"

One of the finest screen dramas of the current picture season is said to be "The Light That Failed", the production of "The Light That Failed" based on Rudyard Kipling's celebrated story. Jacqueline Logan, Percy Marshall, Sigrid Holmquist and David Torrence are featured.
It will be shown at the Majestic Theatre on to-morrow afternoon and night also on Saturday.
The story deals with Dick Helder and Maisie Wells, two children in

England who love each other. When they reach their majority, Helder is a failure as an artist in Port Said and Maisie lives in a land of dreams in England. An uprising among the tribesmen in the Sudan gives Dick an opportunity to send home a series of sketches which made him famous.
Returning to England after the campaign, Dick discovers he is a great failure in art. He finds the girl he loves and is on the eve of doing something really worth while in art when his eye-sight fails as the result of wounds received in Egypt. The effect of Dick's blindness ramifies through the lives of several persons. The story shows how each meets the situation which has developed. The action of the picture includes battle scenes in the Egyptian desert night.

life in Port Said and many interesting events in London.
NOTE: The Pony Contest will close on Jan. 6th, after which the votes will be counted and the prize awarded at the big special matinee Saturday, January 9th.

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