

1922--The Year of Misunderstandings, Threatenings and Disturbances--1922

(Continued from page 7.)

- and gunfire in Belfast. Berengaria of Cunard Line makes new record.
- 2—Vatican protests strongly against British mandate for Palestine.
- 3—Sharp fighting occurred between Irish Republicans and Ulster Constabulary.
- 4—Irish situation gradually clearing. Troops, however, are being kept on the island fearing developments. Civil war imminent.
- 5—British House of Commons regard Collins-DeValera Treaty with alarm. Ulster Cabinet Ministers go to London, but not to deal with Southern Ireland Provisional Government.
- JUNE.**
- 2—Capt. R. Amundsen's ship Maud leaves Christiansia on a new N. Polar Expedition with aeroplanes, the explorer joining the vessel later at Alaska. Purpose, to fly published. Third Flying Meeting of Royal Aero Club held at Croydon.
- 4—British Legion Memorial Parade at the Cenotaph. First Annual Conference of the Legion opens at Cannon Street Hotel. British troops occupy Petro, on the Ulster border. Viscount Grey of Fallodon married to Lady Glenconner at Wiltford, Wiltshire.
- 5—French Government's Memorandum to Allied and Neutral Powers published, giving French attitude towards proposed Hague Conference. Situation in China chaotic; no recognized government except the late Cabinet Ministers, who act as a Commission.
- 6—Japanese Cabinet resigns owing to disagreement over Education and Railway Bills. Nomination of candidates for General Election in Dublin.
- 7—Henry Jacoby executed at Pentonville for the murder of Lady White on March 13.
- 8—Trial of 34 members of Social Revolutionary Party opens at Moscow. King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Princess Marie of Rumania married at Belgrade, the Duke of York acting as best man. First June Court at Buckingham Palace. Armistice arranged to China.
- 9—Dr. Bernardos declared President-elect of Brazil.
- 10—Bankers' Committee (Reparations) issues Report against loan to Germany.
- 11—Hurricane in New York kills over 50 people; hundreds injured.
- 12—Dr. M. de Alcaraz chosen President of the Argentine Republic.
- 13—Ascot Races. Rain and cold after drought.
- 14—Cattle Embargo protest meeting of representatives of various bodies at Guildhall, welcomed by Lord Mayor. Foundation-stone of Nottingham University laid by Lord Haldane. Reports of Lenin's illness and retirement confirmed.
- 15—Committee on Revision of Prayer Book issues 2nd Report. Hague Conference opens. J. van Karnebeck, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, presiding. Funeral of Sir Ross Smith at Adelaide. Final conference between British and Irish signatories to the Treaty. Draft Constitution of the Irish Free State issued from Downing Street. Marshal Petain arrives in London for Verdun de Gaulle celebrations. M. and Mme. Poincare also arrive.
- 16—Polling takes place in 26 counties of Southern Ireland.
- 17—Mr. W. H. Taff, Chief Justice, U.S.A., arrives at Liverpool.
- 18—International Horse Show at Olympia; the King and Queen present.
- 19—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales arrives at Plymouth after his world-tour of 8 months.
- 20—Mme. Besarbo sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for the murder of her husband, at Paris.
- 21—Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, M.P., shot dead outside his London house, by two men, both of whom were captured. Lord Balfour presented with freedom of Birmingham. H.R.H. Prince of Wales appointed Knight of the Thistle.
- 22—Walter Hagen wins Open Golf Championship at Sandwich. Irish Election results show majority pro-Treaty. Labour and Independent representatives being lowest.
- 23—Sir Henry Wilson buried at St. Paul's Cathedral. H.M. the King opens new Tennis Ground at Wimbledon.
- 24—Annual Conference of Labour Party opens at Edinburgh. Serious accident on Berlin Metropolitan Railway; 40 killed, 60 injured.
- 25—Speech Day at Harrow School. Australian Federal Parliament opened. Irish Free State Government attack rebel headquarters, the Four Courts, Dublin. Fighting continues all day.
- 26—Communists join in defence of

Four Courts, Dublin.

30—Annual Dinner, British International Association of Journalists, at Princes Restaurant, Sir Wm. Berry presiding. Amundsen starts from Nome, Alaska, on his Polar expedition. Four Courts, Dublin, surrendered to Irish Free State forces.

JULY.

- 1—Dublin revolutionists holding Four Courts surrendered to Free State.
- 2—Civil war being waged in Dublin. Civilians suffered severely. Universal disarmament proposed to Committee of League of Nations at Paris.
- 3—Irish insurgents surrendered last stronghold in Dublin, and siege ended.
- 4—Five hundred persons in New York subway, panic stricken by fire. Fifty were sent to hospital suffering injuries. Railway communication established between Dublin and Belfast.
- 5—University Federation for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, discussed at Halifax.
- 6—Sir Richard Squires stigmatised increased Canadian postage rates, at Montreal, as "idiotic."
- 7—Republicans transfer headquarters to Cork. Railway bridge near Belfast blown up.
- 8—Arabs of Palestine protested against proposed Zionist policy. Great anxiety in England over Mount Everest expedition.
- 9—Stormy sessions reported from the Hague, where Conference with Russia being held. Eight children killed at Waterloo, Ontario by "dead" shell souvenir, which exploded.
- 10—Michael Collins appointed C. in C. of Irish National Army. Hague Conference declared over.
- 11—Engine operatives on U.S. railroads ordered on strike. Mount Everest expedition abandoned attempt to scale peak. An avalanche killed seven of the party.
- 12—United Mine Workers of America turned down offer of President Harding. Irish Olympic Games postponed for a year.
- 13—Council of League of Nations still grappling with problems. Before them. Extraordinary scenes taking place in Cork.
- 14—Washington announces drastic action will be taken in miners strike.
- 15—Russians presented new proposals to Hague Committee. Proceedings shrouded in mystery.
- 16—Farmers Party win out in Manitoba elections.
- 17—League Council at London frittering away time. Irish Nationalists captured city of Waterford.
- 18—Australia refuses to permit appointment of German Consuls to that country.
- 19—Palestine and Syrian mandates confirmed by League Council. Nova Scotia Coal miners threaten strike.
- 20—British shipping carrying coal to United States. Nationals continue to eject rebels from Southern Ireland strongholds.
- 21—Allied Reparations Commission ordered Bulgaria to pay seven million pounds due on war indemnity.
- 22—Germany accused of violating Versailles Treaty by Council of Ambassadors at Paris. Nova Scotia coal strike threatening.
- 23—Alleged Turkish atrocities in Anatolia ordered to be investigated.
- 24—Irish irregulars tear up roads on line of retreat, and put wireless station at Clifton out of commission, destroying part of plan. Unconditional surrender of rebels demanded.
- 25—United States and Canada clamor for Welsh coal. Ten days grace given Germany to reduce payments due on war account.
- 26—Peace declared in U.S. railway strike. Greece makes a demand for Constantinople.
- 27—Speaker of British House refused application to permit Horatio Bottomley to sit after motion for expulsion passed.

AUGUST.

- 1—Typhoon at Swatow, China; 50,000 lives lost.
- 2—Discovery of subterranean oil flow reported at Archacon, near Bordeaux. Y.M.C.A. World Congress opens at Copenhagen. Balloon race for Gordon-Bennett Cup starts from Geneva; seven entries; Deruyter, Belgian pilot, lands in Rumania and is adjudged winner.
- 3—Cardinal Bourne opens the rebuilt Abbey Church of Buckfast, Devon. Prime Minister announces that the Government have adopted Air Ministry's proposal for a force of 500 aeroplanes for home defence at a cost of £2,000,000 per annum.
- 4—Fighting in many Italian cities

between Fascist and Communists.

5—M. Poincare arrives in London for Conference on reparations and indemnities. Heavy rain and floods in various parts of England.

6—Canterbury Week begins. New Chinese Cabinet appointed. National Bisteddof opens at Ammanford, Wales. First meeting of the Allied Ministers at Downing Street.

7—Postal strike in Spain; general strike proposed fails. Free State troops land at Cork and attack irregulars; heavy fighting reported. H.M.S. Raleigh (light cruiser) wrecked in fog off Labrador Coast.

8—Reginald Dunn and Joseph O'Sullivan executed at Wandsworth for the murder of Sir Henry Wilson on June 22nd. Dr. Sun Yat Sen leaves Hong Kong for Shanghai, having failed to establish himself in Canton. Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, opens memorial club of the Royal Scots at Edinburgh.

9—Mr. J. W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, elected President of the American Bar. German Republic celebrates the 3rd anniversary of its Constitution. Cork captured by Free State troops.

10—Gabriele D'Annunzio hurt by fall from window of his villa on Lake Garda.

11—H.M. battle-cruisers Hood and Repulse leave Devonport for Rio de Janeiro to represent this country at the celebration of the centenary of Brazilian Independence.

12—Inter-Allied Conference in London breaks down at final meeting. Mr. Lloyd George says "We agree to disagree." Dundalk recaptured by irregulars; by Free State troops again on 17th.

13—M. Poincare leaves London for Paris; also the Italian and Belgian delegates.

14—Funeral of Lord Northcliffe, preceded by service at Westminster Abbey; burial at St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley.

15—Rumour of death of Enver Pasha. Sir John Bradbury and M. Manclere visit Berlin as delegates of the Reparations Commission.

16—T. H. Allaway executed at Winchester for the murder of Miss Irene Wilkins at Bournemouth in December, 1921.

17—Herr Heintzen remains in the air for two hours as a motorless aeroplane at the competition for "gliding" held by the German Aeronautical Industrialists Union near Fulda.

18—Historical Pageant at Harlech Castle opened by the Archbishop of Wales. Syndicate of Italian railwaymen abandon alliance with Labour party. Railway collision in fog near Gravesend; several men killed and 50 injured.

19—Michael Collins, General commanding the Irish Free State army, killed in an ambush near Bandon, County Cork.

20—Serious anti-Jewish riots reported from Silesia. Strike at Havre; 6,000 men idle. Political crisis at Baghdad; Prime Minister resigns.

21—Conference of the International Law Association (31st) opens at Buenos Aires. Miners' strike in Western Canada settled, which began on March 31; 12,000 miners return to work. Herr Heintzen remains in the air for over 3 hours on his "gliding."

22—Death of Sir Wm. Herschel's century celebrated at Slough. French battleship "France" founders near Quiberon Bay; one man lost.

23—Strike riots at Havre; several killed.

24—20th Session of Inter-Parliamentary Conference opens at Vienna. Sir Wm. Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., appointed Governor of the United Provinces in succession to Sir Harcourt Butler.

25—Fighting between Turks and Greeks in Asia Minor.

26—Greek Army retreats from Afium; Turks advance.

27—Allies agree on a measure of relief for Germany in the payment of reparations monies. Belgium and Italy accepting payments by six months Treasury bills. German currency breaks down, many banks being unable to cash cheques.

SEPTEMBER.

1—Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission orders the suspension of the Kolisch Zeitung for four days (Sept. 7-11) as a penalty for publishing certain articles during July and August.

2—First International Radio Exhibition and Wireless Convention opened at Central Hall, Westminster.

3—Deputation of the American Legion arrives in London.

4—Three Choirs Festival (202nd) opened at Gloucester Cathedral. Monument to Allied soldiers and sailors raised by the municipality of Ostend unveiled.

5—Judgment given in P. & O. liner Egypt inquiry; company blamed and master's certificate suspended.

6—Third Assembly of the League of Nations opened at Geneva by Senhor da Gama (Brazil). President of the Council; forty-three countries represented.

7—Pit disaster at Whitehaven; many miners buried by explosion.

8—New Finnish Diet meets.

9—Lieut. J. Doolittle of the U. S. Army Air Service, flies from Jacksonville, Florida, to San Diego, California, 2,775 miles, with only one stop. Average speed 100 m.p.h.

10—Fourth centenary of the first voyage round the world celebrated at Guestaria, Spain, where Juan Sebastian del Cano, who completed the voyage in 1522, was born.

11—Centenary (of Brazil) Exhibition opened at Rio de Janeiro by the President.

12—Peasant risings against the Soviet in several Russian governments.

13—Greek army retreating; several hundred thousand refugees at Smyrna.

14—Turks enter Smyrna. British and French marines land. Greek Government evacuating troops.

15—Cabinet crisis at Athens; new Ministry formed.

16—Hamburg-America liner Hammonia sinks at sea off Vigo; survivors rescued by the Kinfauns Castle.

17—First Meeting of the Irish Parliament. Mr. O'Donnell elected.

18—Anniversary of the Marne kept at Meaux; M. Poincare, F.M. Lord Ypres, and many other distinguished visitors present.

19—Allied Note informs Angora Government that no violation of the Dardanelles neutral zone will be tolerated.

20—Formal Proclamation of Palestine Mandate at Jerusalem; Sir Herbert Samuel takes oath of allegiance.

21—Finnish Cabinet resigns.

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making 1923
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Happiest and Luckiest
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ever

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17—German Congress of Industry and Commerce opens at Berlin; speech by Dr. Wirth.

18—First German passenger liner since the war calls at Southampton.

19—Smyrna reported in flames; massacre feared. Later news reports destruction of the whole town.

20—"Quest" arrives at Plymouth.

21—Twenty people injured by collapse of platform at unveiling of Ashton-under-Lyne war memorial by Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton. Warning issued to Turkey; Straits to be defended.

22—Congress of German Scientists opens at Leipzig.

23—Royal Sussex Regiment lands at Chanak.

24—"Quest" arrives at Portsmouth to pay off.

25—Lord Curzon goes to Paris to confer with M. Poincare on the Near East crisis.

26—Announcement of ex-Kaiser's betrothal to Princess Hermine.

27—Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., appointed Governor of Assam in succession to Sir William Marris.

28—Observations of total eclipse of the sun taken at various stations in Australia.

29—Hurricane at Bermuda causes great damage, estimated at £200,000.

30—Miss Wethered, at Hunstanton, wins the English Ladies' Golf

2—2nd Batt. Grenadier Guards leave for Near East.

3—Army aeroplane crashes near New York; 6 men killed.

4—8,000 passengers delayed at Marseilles owing to strike of French seamen against abolition of 8-hour day on board ships.

5—Carpenter knocked out in fight with Sikki at Paris.

6—Turks in Neutral Zone; situation strained.

7—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales receives the freedom of St. Andrews.

8—King Gustaf opens the new free port of Malmo.

9—Revolution in Greece; King Constantine abdicates.

10—1,200 refugees from Smyrna arrive at Brindisi.

11—Count Brockdorff-Rantzau appointed German Ambassador at Moscow.

12—New Greek Cabinet formed with M. Zaimis as Prime Minister.

13—First All-British Wireless Exhibition and Convention opened at the Horticultural Hall.

14—M.C.C. team in Australia and New Zealand leave England.

15—Air Line between Paris and Constantinople inaugurated.

OCTOBER.

1—Turks consent to Conference at Mudania.

2—Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, of Labrador, delivers the first of two lectures on his work at Central Hall.

3—Rathenau murder trial opens at Berlin; 13 accused of complicity. Conference opens at Mudania between Turks, Allied representatives and Greeks.

4—Grand Trunk Railway amalgamated with Canadian National railway system; Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E., M.I.C.E., appointed President and Chairman.

5—Mudania Conference adjourns.

6—Destructive forest fire in Ontario; towns and villages destroyed; loss estimated at £1,000,000.

7—American airman flies across the Andes at 10,000 feet.

8—Lord Curzon leaves for Paris to confer with the French Prime Minister on the situation in the Near East.

9—U. S. Government announces that Prohibition will apply to foreign vessels entering American ports.

10—Boy Scout Rally at Crystal Palace, 60,000 scouts; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Sir R. Baden-Powell present.

11—Crisis in Danish Cabinet over regulation of imports; three Ministers resign.

12—Mudania Conference resumes.

13—Agreement between the Allies and Turks signed at Mudania; Greek representative refuses to sign. New neutral zones provided for.

14—H. M. the King unveils Memorial to King Edward VII. at Holyrood.

15—Treaty between Great Britain and Iraq signed at Baghdad.

16—Visit of the King and Queen of Italy to the Belgian Court.

17—French Parliament reassembles. Dr. Alvarez installed as President of the Argentine Republic at Buenos Aires.

18—Miss Wethered, at Hunstanton, wins the English Ladies' Golf

Championship for the third time in succession.

14—Viscount Lascelles unveils War Memorial at Leeds.

15—Emir of Transjordan arrives in London as guest of H. M. Government.

16—The King of Roumania crowned at Bukarest; the Duke of York represents H. M. King George V.

17—General Bruce and other members of the Everest Expedition give an account of their experiences at the Central Hall, Westminster.

18—News received of rising in China and revolutionary government in Foochow.

19—Rumours of Enver Pasha's death continue.

20—New Headquarters of the Port of London Authority on Tower Hill opened by the Prime Minister.

21—Fourth session of International Labour Congress opens at Geneva; 31 countries represented.

22—Lord Burnham elected President.

23—Unionist Conference at Carlton Club. Mr. Chamberlain presides. The motion that "the Conservative Party should fight the election as an independent party" carried by 187 votes to 87.

24—Prime Minister resigns; Mr. Bonar Law asked by the King to form a Ministry. End of Coalition Government, formed first by Mr. Asquith in 1915; in 1916 and 1918 by Mr. Lloyd George.

25—Military Service law passed by Finnish Diet, fixing compulsory service at one year infantry, 15 months special arms.

26—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visits the City of London to receive address of congratulation on his Empire tour.

27—New Cunarder, S. S. Franconia, launched at Clyde-bank.

28—Trafalgar Day; commemoration service at St. Martin's Church.

29—Agreement reached between British and Canadian representatives on Cattle Embargo.

30—Russia demands admission to the Near East Conference.

31—Memorial tablet to Lord Roberts unveiled at St. Omer by his daughter.

32—Mr. Bonar Law formally elected Leader of the Unionist Party; accepts office of Prime Minister, and selects his Cabinet.

33—Miners in S. Wales in large numbers refuse to strike as demanded by the S. Wales Miners Federation.

34—Australian General Election Campaign begins.

35—Congress at the Fascist at Naples.

36—Labour Party issues manifesto.

37—Withdrawal of Japanese troops from Siberia completed.

38—Parliament dissolved by Royal Proclamation.

39—Smyrna closed to foreigners by order of the Angora Government.

40—Parliament of Northern Ireland adjourns till December 12.

41—Italian Cabinet resigns; Fascist active and controlling some of the principal towns.

42—Fascist movement grows; climax reached; Signor Mussolini invited to form a Cabinet.

43—Antrim Castle destroyed by fire.

44—Signor Mussolini received by the King of Italy as Prime Minister.

45—8,000 "White Refugees" from Vladivostok arrive at Gensan, Korea.

46—Angora Government accepts invitation to attend Lausanne Conference.

47—Appointments to new Ministry approved by the King; list published.

48—Father Bernard Vaughan died, aged 75.

NOVEMBER.

1—Politics reach an acute stage in Britain. It is now a question of to fight or not to fight a general election. Heavy gale does much damage in Cape Breton, S.S. Canadian Seignior adrift, disabled, calls for assistance.

2—Labor meets severe defeat in English Municipal Elections.

3—Angora (New Turkey) Assembly abolished the Sultanate. All political parties in Great Britain decide to contest elections in full strength.

4—Egyptians seek complete independence. U.S. authorities greatly exercised over spirit smuggling.

5—Kemalists ordered Allies to instantly evacuate Constantinople. Ex-Kaiser of Germany married at Doorn, Holland.

6—Turkey asks performance of the impossible by Allies. Miss Mary MacSwiney went on hunger strike in a Dublin gaol.

7—Allies bring pressure to bear on Kemalists. Fascist and Nationalists have street clash in Tarento. DeValera liable to arrest by Free State.

8—Lord George ridicules Bonar Law Government at Newcastle. Democrats increase gains in U.S. elections, but Republicans pull through with majority of seven.

9—Bonar Law asks for support of Dominions in Britain's foreign policy. President Poincare of France becomes pugnacious.

10—Ismet Pasha, Turkish envoy leaves to attend Lausanne Conference. Irregulars in Dublin continue to make trouble. British troops protect Sultan's Palace.

(Continued on page 9.)

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