

LEADING EVENTS DURING THE YEAR 1923

JANUARY.

- 1-At the civic elections in Toronto, the Hydro-rail agreement was defeated, although the general vote favored the Hydro-rail candidate.
- 2-Charles Alfred MacQuarrie, re-elected Mayor of Toronto by a majority of 980 over Robert John Fleming, the anti-Hydro candidate.
- 3-The Allied Premier's Conference at Paris discusses on the question of German reparations. The population of Toronto is returned at \$28,000, an increase in the past ten years of 111,833.
- 4-The Allies abandon the effort to agree in regard to German indemnities. Canada and Italy sign trade agreement at the Foreign Office, London.
- 5-Nineteen Sinn Féin Clubs at Dublin Convention make appeal for peace.
- 6-France masses troops for advance at Tunesdorf. British mission in Washington re-funding of debt to the United States asks for fair terms.
- 7-Rebel outrages in Ireland continue, with the wrecking of trains and houses burning. Turkey refuses to provide homes for Armenians. Jamaica indignantly rejects suggestion that the West Indies be exchanged for the British debt to the United States.
- 8-French army begins its advance in the Ruhr district. President Harding signs withdrawal of U. S. troops from the Rhine.
- 9-Seen occupied by French troops. Germany decides upon non-resistance and the German coal syndicate operations. Death of Emperor Constantine of Greece. Irish rebels burn down Rialto Railway Station.
- 10-Germany contends there is no justification for the Ruhr occupation.
- 11-Death of Frederick Harrison, leader of the Peasants' movement. Alexander Ribot, former Premier of France. The German Reichstag denounces action of France. Turkey refuses to discuss the proposal to have special courts for foreigners.
- 12-Operators in Ruhr district refuse to deliver coal to France. Turkey seizes a number of train loads and divert them to France. Prohibition enters upon its third year in the U. S. Canada's export in December increased by \$24,566,666.
- 13-Memorial day in Canada.
- 14-New W. C. Kennedy, Canadian Minister of Railways dies of heart failure in Florida. U. S. Senate refuses to agree to 3 per cent. interest on the British war debt.
- 15-Dominion Government decides to take action against monopolies in restraint of trade. French place ban on German banks removing funds. School rate of Toronto fixed at ten mills.
- 16-Miners in Ruhr area go on strike. Eleven Irish rebels executed. British Funding Commission returns to England without coming to agreement with the U. S.
- 17-A small vote favors making Prince Edward Island "bone" dry.
- 18-Premier G. H. Murray of Nova Scotia resigns after 27 years of office. Great Britain during last year proved Canada's best customer, the exports being \$54,000,000 higher than those to the U. S.
- 19-France wins control in the Ruhr coal region.
- 20-The French pour in reinforcements to the Ruhr area.
- 21-Worford rebels wreck four express trains. Russia orders a national home for Armenians.
- 22-Martial law declared in the Ruhr region.
- 23-Serious deadlock at Lausanne Conference over Turkish dispute. France announcing that it is ready to make further concessions to Ankara.
- 24-Britain agrees to accept U. S. terms for funding the debt. Britain to pay \$10,000,000,000 by end of 63 years. Opening of the Dominion Parliament. Speech from the Throne promises revision of the Bank Act and redistribution of the land.
- 25-Toronto citizens dissent with the award giving the Street Railway Co. \$11,168,000 for their interests, and Adam Beck dissenting.
- 26-Irish rebels propose peace with the Irish Free State on understanding that war is declared against Uleagh. Many precious relics discovered in the tomb of Trianthammon at Luxor by the Carnarvon expedition. The Ontario Government receipts from the amusement tax in three years totalled close upon \$2,000,000.
- 27-Lausanne parties fail. Turkey refuses to sign the Near East Peace Treaty. French troops invade Hadramout.
- 28-The Tachereau Government in Quebec returned to power by large majority.
- 29-Irish rebels partially destroy Railway

- 30-Connell, in county Cavan. Hon. W. A. Fielding in Dominion House of Commons predicts a surplus of \$30,000,000 in present year.
- 31-President Harding submits the debt-funding bill to the U. S. Congress. In reply to Turkey's ultimatum that all ships must withdraw their warships from Smyrna port the Allied Government order their ships to remain.
- 32-Manitoba Legislature votes down the Bernier motion for the sale of liquor under government regulation. Ten men killed by suffocation at the Toronto Consumers' Gas Company's Building.
- 33-The U. S. House of Representatives passes the Debt Funding Bill by 291 to 44 votes. French occupy Sarrac coal mines. Liam Lynch, Irish rebel Chief, rejects Government peace proposal.
- 34-Government printing plant in Dublin blown up by rebels. Death at Richmond Hill, Ont., of Mrs. Susan Agnew, Canada's oldest citizen, age 117 years.
- 35-Joshua Joseph, Herbert, popular opera comedian and librettist.
- 36-The Dominion Government introduces in the House of Commons a reduction bill. French occupy West and Brunswick, thus making their barrier from Holland to the Alsace-Lorraine Free State.
- 37-The Dominion Government loan of \$5,000,000 to Vancouver for harbor works.
- 38-Germania boycotts France. Belgium forces in Essen. Canadian Prohibitionists at Vancouver. Rioter Government by a balance Conference held in Toronto.
- 39-Dominion Finance Minister tables estimates of the coming year reducing the deficit by \$40,000,000.
- 40-Senate passes the British Debt Funding Bill by a large majority.
- 41-Main estimates of the Dominion Government, at first announced, reduced half a million dollars. Reported hostilities between Poles and Lithuanians.
- 42-Canada's National Railways earned surplus of two millions in 1922. Dominion Commons decide against proportional representation.
- 43-France given 1922 year moratorium for claims of allied powers. Dominion Commons discuss the "White Canada" bill, but action is delayed.
- 44-A committee appointed at Ottawa upon redistribution. Death of Theophilus Delafosse, who inspired the Allied Entente.
- 45-Australian Premier pleads for a scheme of Empire defence. The Irish rebels in Ruhr area go on strike.
- 46-Death of Frederick de Belleville, noted Irish rebel.
- 47-Belfast gives royal welcome to the Duke of York.
- 48-Premier Bonar Law admits that France will hold the Ruhr till Germany has paid \$300,000,000. Foreign Minister, Lord Curzon, withdraws from Smyrna.

- 49-Independent Labor Party at London. England, France condemn the occupation of the Ruhr by the French.
- 50-New reaches the station that the death sentence on Vice-General Seiwitz. British Independent Labor Party at Conference defeats motion in favor of prohibition.
- 51-Earl of Carnarvon, discoverer of the tomb of Tutankhamen, dies at Cairo of blood-poisoning from bite of an insect.
- 52-Rebels attempt to blow up Clontarf railway station, Dublin.
- 53-During the fiscal year ended March 31 Canada's debt increased \$40,000,000 and the revenue increased \$13,270,000.
- 54-Premier Baldwin announces that British air force will be expanded to 10,000.
- 55-JUNE.
- 56-Governor Smith signs the Cuvillier bill repealing the N.Y. State Prohibition Act. Bush fire in White River, N.Y., destroys 4000 and stock drowned in southern Alberta.
- 57-National Federation of Women's Librarians in Canada. U. S. Government decides to apply "dry" law to foreign vessels in all U. S. waters.
- 58-Swiss reject prohibition by a large majority.
- 59-The Italian Navigation Generale Co. pleads to call a Halifax to lead and the U. S. law, Cardinal Rogers, Archbishop of Syracuse, shot and killed while visiting monastery, the murder being the outcome of a labor dispute. British Government decides to make no further protest to the U. S. Government against enforcement of prohibition on ocean steamers within the three-mile limit. French strikers on ocean liners threaten strike if they are deprived of the usual wine allowance when in New York harbor.
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- 82-Pire at St. Agathe, P.Q., destroys \$400,000 worth of property and leaves 4000 homeless.
- 83-Governor-General Lord Byng reviews the Toronto guards.
- 84-The Valera issues order to rebels to abandon warfare against the Free State Government.
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- 97-The Italian Navigation Generale Co. pleads to call a Halifax to lead and the U. S. law, Cardinal Rogers, Archbishop of Syracuse, shot and killed while visiting monastery, the murder being the outcome of a labor dispute. British Government decides to make no further protest to the U. S. Government against enforcement of prohibition on ocean steamers within the three-mile limit. French strikers on ocean liners threaten strike if they are deprived of the usual wine allowance when in New York harbor.
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- 99-Revery coal mine in Cape Breton closed.
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- 101-Soviet strike leaders arrested and jailed. Twenty-two thousand dockers on strike in London, Eng.
- 102-Hon. G. M. Ferguson announces that the Dominion Government will fix a maximum Dominion tax on cheques after August 1. Dominion Government to be a four-to-one vote, declare in favor of a new township of the aboriginal and north of Danforth.
- 103-French Chamber of Deputies ratifies Franco-Canadian commercial treaty of December, 1922.
- 104-Anti-Catholic Congress meets in Albert Hall, London.
- 105-Manitoba, by a two-to-one vote, defeats proposal to permit sale of light and power to the Manitoba Electric Power Co. by the Government. French Parliament ratifies Washington Naval Limitations Treaty and the Four Power Pacific

- 106-Death of C. Blackett Robinson, trial. Death of publisher at Ottawa. Dominion House of Commons passes vote of 285-500 for pensions resulting from the war.
- 107-Bulgarian Government firmly established at Sofia.
- 108-Colliers at Sydney, N.S., mines call a general strike. Convention of Federated Women's Institutes at Fredericton, N.B.
- 109-294 nominations made for the Ontario Legislature elections, a record in number. Belgian Cabinet resigns office on account of proposition to use the Flemish language alongside French.
- 110-Dominion Government holds out no hope to G. H. shareholders of re-imbursements. Bush fire do great damage in North-west Quebec. British Columbia do enormous damage in Poria and 8,000 deaths reported.
- 111-Damages by bush fire in New Brunswick placed at \$5,000,000. Largest submarine in existence launched at Chatham, Eng. Anglo-French committee gets monopoly of trade with the Ottomans.
- 112-C.P.R. liner Empress of Canada establishes a new Pacific record of eight days, 10 hours and 55 minutes. Law closing public houses on Sunday goes into effect in Belfast.
- 113-British syndicate obtains control of the Baghdad Railway.
- 114-New Copyright Act given third reading in the Dominion Commons. The first award decision of the Copyright Commission is given to a foreigner held prisoner by Chinese bandits.
- 115-Lakes Inquiry Commission condemns shipping companies to keep rates high.
- 116-Bonar Law resigns the British Premiership owing to ill health.
- 117-C. C. steamer Maracaibo, all passengers saved.
- 118-Premier Baldwin succeeds Bonar Law as British Premier. Soviet Government declares boycott of board British A. L. The Fielding Budget, passes third reading in Dominion House by eight majority.
- 119-The new Baldwin British Ministry sworn in. Dominion Commons decide to have a basis for territorial compensation to Turkey by Greece.
- 120-Pire at St. Agathe, P.Q., destroys \$400,000 worth of property and leaves 4000 homeless.
- 121-Governor-General Lord Byng reviews the Toronto guards.
- 122-The Valera issues order to rebels to abandon warfare against the Free State Government.
- 123-Large quantities of arms dumped by Irish rebels.

OCTOBER.

- 1-Premier Baldwin opens the Imperial Conference. Irish Republicans are arrested. The British Government agrees to give the Cyprus and Middle East. The British Government agrees to give the Cyprus and Middle East. The British Government agrees to give the Cyprus and Middle East.
- 2-At the British section nominations of 1923, the British Government agrees to give the Cyprus and Middle East. The British Government agrees to give the Cyprus and Middle East. The British Government agrees to give the Cyprus and Middle East.
- 3-Canada's trade during the year ended 1922 shows increase of \$500,000,000.
- 4-Dr. William Murr, the Canadian Minister of Railways, dies of heart failure in Florida. U. S. Senate refuses to agree to 3 per cent. interest on the British war debt.
- 5-Dominion Government decides to take action against monopolies in restraint of trade. French place ban on German banks removing funds. School rate of Toronto fixed at ten mills.
- 6-Miners in Ruhr area go on strike. Eleven Irish rebels executed. British Funding Commission returns to England without coming to agreement with the U. S.
- 7-A small vote favors making Prince Edward Island "bone" dry.
- 8-Premier G. H. Murray of Nova Scotia resigns after 27 years of office. Great Britain during last year proved Canada's best customer, the exports being \$54,000,000 higher than those to the U. S.
- 9-France wins control in the Ruhr coal region.
- 10-The French pour in reinforcements to the Ruhr area.
- 11-Worford rebels wreck four express trains. Russia orders a national home for Armenians.
- 12-Martial law declared in the Ruhr region.
- 13-Serious deadlock at Lausanne Conference over Turkish dispute. France announcing that it is ready to make further concessions to Ankara.
- 14-Britain agrees to accept U. S. terms for funding the debt. Britain to pay \$10,000,000,000 by end of 63 years. Opening of the Dominion Parliament. Speech from the Throne promises revision of the Bank Act and redistribution of the land.
- 15-Toronto citizens dissent with the award giving the Street Railway Co. \$11,168,000 for their interests, and Adam Beck dissenting.
- 16-Irish rebels propose peace with the Irish Free State on understanding that war is declared against Uleagh. Many precious relics discovered in the tomb of Trianthammon at Luxor by the Carnarvon expedition. The Ontario Government receipts from the amusement tax in three years totalled close upon \$2,000,000.
- 17-Lausanne parties fail. Turkey refuses to sign the Near East Peace Treaty. French troops invade Hadramout.
- 18-The Tachereau Government in Quebec returned to power by large majority.
- 19-Irish rebels partially destroy Railway

- 20-Connell, in county Cavan. Hon. W. A. Fielding in Dominion House of Commons predicts a surplus of \$30,000,000 in present year.
- 21-President Harding submits the debt-funding bill to the U. S. Congress. In reply to Turkey's ultimatum that all ships must withdraw their warships from Smyrna port the Allied Government order their ships to remain.
- 22-Manitoba Legislature votes down the Bernier motion for the sale of liquor under government regulation. Ten men killed by suffocation at the Toronto Consumers' Gas Company's Building.
- 23-The U. S. House of Representatives passes the Debt Funding Bill by 291 to 44 votes. French occupy Sarrac coal mines. Liam Lynch, Irish rebel Chief, rejects Government peace proposal.
- 24-Government printing plant in Dublin blown up by rebels. Death at Richmond Hill, Ont., of Mrs. Susan Agnew, Canada's oldest citizen, age 117 years.
- 25-Joshua Joseph, Herbert, popular opera comedian and librettist.
- 26-The Dominion Government introduces in the House of Commons a reduction bill. French occupy West and Brunswick, thus making their barrier from Holland to the Alsace-Lorraine Free State.
- 27-The Dominion Government loan of \$5,000,000 to Vancouver for harbor works.
- 28-Germania boycotts France. Belgium forces in Essen. Canadian Prohibitionists at Vancouver. Rioter Government by a balance Conference held in Toronto.
- 29-Dominion Finance Minister tables estimates of the coming year reducing the deficit by \$40,000,000.
- 30-Senate passes the British Debt Funding Bill by a large majority.
- 31-Main estimates of the Dominion Government, at first announced, reduced half a million dollars. Reported hostilities between Poles and Lithuanians.
- 32-Canada's National Railways earned surplus of two millions in 1922. Dominion Commons decide against proportional representation.
- 33-France given 1922 year moratorium for claims of allied powers. Dominion Commons discuss the "White Canada" bill, but action is delayed.
- 34-A committee appointed at Ottawa upon redistribution. Death of Theophilus Delafosse, who inspired the Allied Entente.
- 35-Australian Premier pleads for a scheme of Empire defence. The Irish rebels in Ruhr area go on strike.
- 36-Death of Frederick de Belleville, noted Irish rebel.
- 37-Belfast gives royal welcome to the Duke of York.
- 38-Premier Bonar Law admits that France will hold the Ruhr till Germany has paid \$300,000,000. Foreign Minister, Lord Curzon, withdraws from Smyrna.

- 39-Independent Labor Party at London. England, France condemn the occupation of the Ruhr by the French.
- 40-New reaches the station that the death sentence on Vice-General Seiwitz. British Independent Labor Party at Conference defeats motion in favor of prohibition.
- 41-Earl of Carnarvon, discoverer of the tomb of Tutankhamen, dies at Cairo of blood-poisoning from bite of an insect.
- 42-Rebels attempt to blow up Clontarf railway station, Dublin.
- 43-During the fiscal year ended March 31 Canada's debt increased \$40,000,000 and the revenue increased \$13,270,000.
- 44-Premier Baldwin announces that British air force will be expanded to 10,000.
- 45-JUNE.
- 46-Governor Smith signs the Cuvillier bill repealing the N.Y. State Prohibition Act. Bush fire in White River, N.Y., destroys 4000 and stock drowned in southern Alberta.
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