

Leading Events During the Year 1923

JANUARY.

1—The Allied Premiers' Conference at Paris disapproves the question of German reparations. The population of Toronto is returned at 529,088, an increase in the past ten years of 111,938.

4—The Allies abandon the effort to agree in regard to German indemnities. Canada and Italy sign trade agreement at the Foreign Office, London.

9—Nineteen Sinn Féin Clubs at Dublin Convention make appeal for peace.

8—France masses troops for advance at Düsseldorf. British mission to Washington re the funding of debt to the United States asks for fair terms.

9—Rebel outrages in Ireland continue, with the wrecking of trains and house burning. Turks refuse to provide homes for Armenians. Jamaica indignantly spurns suggestion that the West Indies be exchanged for the British debt to the United States.

10—French army begins its advance in the Ruhr district. President Harding orders withdrawal of U. S. troops on the Rhine.

11—Essen occupied by French troops. Germany decides upon non-resistance and the German coal syndicate ceases operations. Death of ex-emperor Constantine of Greece.

16—Operators in Ruhr district refuse to deliver coal to France, and the French seize a number of train loads and divert them to France. Prohibition enters upon its third year in the U. S. Canada's exports in December increased by \$24,566,662. Lithuania captures Memel.

17—Hon. 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.

19—Dominion Government decides to take action against monopolies in restraint of trade. French place ban on German banks removing funds.

9—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.

2—A small vote favors making Prince Edward Island "bone" dry.

23—Premier G. H. Murray of Nova Scotia resigns after 27 years of office. Great Britain during last year produced Canada's best customer, the exports being \$34,000,000 higher than those to the U. S.

24—France wins control in the Ruhr coal region.

31—Britain agrees to accept U. S. terms for funding the debt. Britain to pay \$10,000,000 by end of 62 yrs. Opening of the Dominion Parliament. Speech from the Throne promises revision of the Bank Act and redistribution. Toronto citizens dissatisfied with the award giving the Street Railway Co. \$11,188,000 for their interests, and Adam Beck dissenting.

FEBRUARY.

1—The general offices of the Canadian National Railways are located by Government at Montreal, central headquarters at Toronto, eastern at Moncton and western at Winnipeg. Allied ultimatum sent Lithuania to evacuate Memel.

2—Irish rebels propose peace with the Irish Free State on understanding that war is declared against Ulster.

9—The U. S. House of Representatives passes the Debt Funding Bill by 291 to 44 votes. French occupy Sarre coal mines. Liam Lynch, Irish rebel chief, rejects Government peace proposals.

10—Government printing plant in Dublin blown up by rebels.

19—Canada's National Railways earned surplus of two millions in 1922. Dominion Commons decide against proportional representation.

21—Austria given 20 years moratorium for claims of allied powers. Dominion Commons discuss the plea for a "White Canada," but action is deferred.

26—Belmont gives royal welcome to the Duke of Abercorn, first Ulster Governor.

MARCH.

1—Asquith awards Canada \$3,000,000 as Britain's debt standing over from the war.

4—Canadian Minister signs International Fisheries Treaty with the U. S., thus assuming national status for the Dominion.

10—Over 100 Irish agitators wanted in Dublin arrested in Britain and deported to the Free State.

14—1,975,276 days lost in 1922 by strikes in Canada. Allied Ambassadors give Vilna to Poland.

21—Col. L. C. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, announces that Great Britain has scrapped two million tons of war shipping since the Washington Conference.

26—Death of Sarah Bernhardt, world-famous actress, at Paris.

APRIL.

4—Earl of Carnarvon, discoverer of the tomb of Tutankhamen, dies at Cairo of blood-poisoning from bite of an insect.

10—Liam Lynch, chief of staff of Irish Free State troops, dies of his wounds.

18—Plague in India from December to end of March causes death of 86,900 people. Canada the second exporting country of the world on a per capita basis.

14—Death in London, Eng., of Col. Joseph Boyle, native of Toronto, noted Klondike pioneer and adventurer.

26—The King's son, Duke of York, is wedded to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon at Westminster Abbey amid general rejoicing.

MAY.

1—Washington announces that law against liquor on ocean liners within three-mile limit will be rigorously enforced in 30 days.

15—British syndicate obtains control of the Bagdad Railway.

19—Bonar Law resigns the British Premiership owing to illness.

22—Stanley Baldwin succeeds Bonar Law as British Premier. Soviet Government accedes to British demands.

28—De Valera issues order to rebels to abandon warfare against the Free State Government.

29—Large quantities of arms dumped by Irish rebels.

JUNE.

3—Swiss reject prohibition by a large majority.

12—New Bulgarian Government firmly established at Sofia.

16—Damage by bush fires in New Brunswick placed at \$5,000,000. Large submarine in existence launched at Chatham, Eng.

18—Eruption of Mount Etna wipes out several villages on its slopes. Damage caused in Quebec Province by forest fires during month runs into millions.

22—Manitoba gives a majority of 34,000 in favor of government sale of liquor.

25—Ontario Legislature elections result in sweeping defeat of Drury Government and a Conservative majority members elected.

30—Troops called out to stop rioting by Sydney, N.S., steel strikers. Dominion Parliament prorogued.

JULY.

4—Every coal mine in Cape Breton closed down.

6—Dockers' strike in Britain involves 40,000 workers; trade union leaders order men to return to work.

11—British strike called off. French Parliament ratifies Washington Naval Limitations Treaty and the four power Pacific accord.

21—Strike of steel colliery miners of Nova Scotia terminated.

24—House of Lords passes Lady Astor's bill to stop sale of liquor to persons under 18 years of age. Ismet Pasha signs treaty of peace with allies, who will evacuate Constantinople and the Straits within six weeks.

AUGUST.

1—Strike of steel workers in the Sydney, N.S., district, which started June 27, is declared off by men's votes.

2—Sudden death of U.S. President.

10—Government printing plant in Dublin blown up by rebels.

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Sir Lomer Gouin
Whose ill-health has necessitated the resignation of his post as Minister of Justice in the Dominion Government.

Harding at San Francisco from stroke of apoplexy.

3—Calvin Coolidge sworn in as 30th President of the U.S. at Plymouth, Vt.

16—De Valera lodged in Limerick Jail.

17—Home Bank of Canada, unable to meet obligations, closes its doors, and A. D. Barker, curator, is placed in charge to investigate matters. De Valera sent to Dublin in custody.

24—Divers retrieve four million pounds in bullion from the torpedoed steamer Laurentic off the coast of Ireland.

25—Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto opens with a record attendance of 76,000.

28—Germany offers to give up passive resistance in the Ruhr district on certain conditions. Italian General Tellini and four members of his suite assassinated on the Albanian road, and Italy demands reparation from Greece.

29—Italy demands apologies, the execution of the murderers and a cash indemnity of \$2,500,000 for the killing of General Tellini.

31—Italy occupies the Islands of Corfu and Samos. The Canadian party led by Allan Crawford, who went to Wrangel Island in 1921 reported dead.

1—Terrific earthquakes in Japan causes terrible destruction of property and loss of life; Tokyo, Yokohama and other cities on the eastern seaboard laid waste and the loss of life is estimated at 30,000. Final returns of the Irish elections give following results: Government, 63; Republicans, 44; Independent, 16; Labor, 16; Farmers, 15; total 183.

8—Seven U.S. warships wrecked on rocks near Santa Barbara, Cal., and 23 seamen drowned. Can. Nat. Exhibition at Toronto closes with all records of attendance beaten, the total being 1,493,000, an increase on 1922 of 129,500.

10—Greek Government accept allies' terms regarding dispute with Italy. Passive resistance in occupied area of Germany ordered stopped. Irish Free State admitted to League of Nations.

12—Lord Renfrew (Prince of Wales) arrives at Quebec en route to his ranch in Alberta to spend a month there. Ottawa's estimate of wheat crop of Prairie Provinces is 470,000,000 bushels.

19—New Irish Parliament opens at Dublin; W. T. Cosgrave is elected President. Republicans in Irish falls refused release. Greece apologizes for the Janina assassinations. Franco-Canadian trade treaty goes into effect.

26—Dictatorship declared in Bavaria and Germany proclaims martial law. Greece pays Italy 50,000,000 lire as compensation for Janina murders.

30—The French super-zeppelin Dixmude breaks all dirigible records for distance and endurance by completing an uninterrupted voyage of 4,500 miles lasting 118 hours and 41 mins.

OCTOBER.

1—Premier Baldwin opens Imperial Conference in London.

2—Canadian Government Refunding Loan of \$200,000,000 is rapidly subscribed.

4—Turkish troops re-enter Constantinople after four years of banishment.

9—Hon. L. P. Brodeur appointed Lt. Governor of Quebec. Lloyd George in Toronto has a tumultuous reception by vast audience. Tsao-Kun installed

as President of the Chinese Republic.

25—Drs. F. G. Banting and J. J. R. MacLeod of Toronto are awarded the Nobel prize for the discovery of insulin by the Council of Teachers of the Karolinski Institute of Stockholm; total value \$40,000.

26—Earl of Athlone appointed Governor-General of South Africa.

30—Death of Bonar Law, who was the first British Prime Minister of Canada during the war, with interest, amounts to \$1,912,000,000, and to the Colonies, \$148,000,000.

31—Britain agrees to U.S. search of vessels beyond the three-mile limit, but British ships may carry liquor into U.S. waters under seal. Death at Toronto of Clara Brett Martin, first woman admitted to the Bar of Canada.

NOVEMBER.

5—On a referendum vote Alberta gives a majority of 25,000 in favor of government sale of liquor.

10—Armistice Day observed fully in British Empire. Crown Prince Wilhelm returns to Germany after five years' exile.

DECEMBER.

6—Liberals and Laborites wipe out Conservative majority in British elections.

10—Premier Baldwin decides to stay in office till Parliament meets on January 8.

23—The Dixmude, giant French war dirigible, with fifty men on board, reported lost in storm off North African coast.

27—France and Czechoslovakia form an alliance, increasing French influence in Europe and causing Italy uneasiness. Attempted assassination by Communist of the Prince Regent of Japan.

28—Spain imposes prohibitory duties on Canadian goods. The fire record of the U.S. for 1922 was 15,000 deaths and \$520,000,000 of property destroyed. Death of Dr. Otto Klotz, Director of Dominion Observatory.

29—Death of Gustave Eiffel, designer of the Eiffel Tower at Paris, the highest structure in the world.

STORM AND LIGHTNING SHATTERED AIRSHIP

Giant French Dirigible Believed to Have Crashed into Mediterranean.

A despatch from Toulon, France, says: "The monster French dirigible Dixmude crashed, burning and exploding, into the Mediterranean off Cape San Marco, near Sicily, Sicily, during a storm on the night of December 21."

Every one of the 50 men on board undoubtedly perished—torn to bits by the explosion, burned by the flames or drowned like trapped rats under the sinking airship's bulk.

This official theory was told to the correspondent here on Jan. 3 by Admiral Clement, Director of the French naval search for Dixmude survivors, upon the receipt of a grim message from the torpedo boat Spahi, a member of the fleet combing the Sicilian coast for clues to the great air mystery.

The Spahi reported the discovery of an empty aluminum gasoline tank, several pieces of partly burned wreckage and bits of burned tissue off Cape San Marcos, near the place where fishermen found the body of Commandant du Plessis de Granadan.

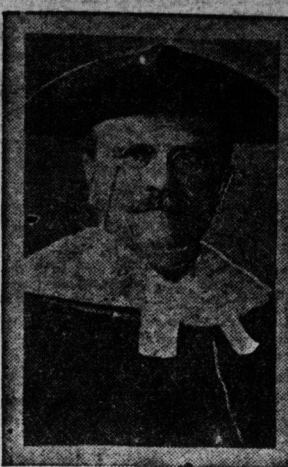
"We now for the first time are forced to believe that the Dixmude and its entire crew were lost on the night of December 21-22," the correspondent was told. "We will continue a most careful search along the Sicilian coast, but we have no hopes of finding any more bodies. The Dixmude undoubtedly was caught in the storm and driven toward Sicily. It probably was struck by lightning and crashed into the sea."

Prince of Wales to Tour South Africa

A despatch from London says: "The Prince of Wales, who will leave on May 2 on a trip to South Africa, is expected to visit all the principal centres south of the Zambesi River. He will engage in a shooting expedition in Northern Rhodesia before he leaves Africa for home."

His Royal Highness will be absent from England for about four months on his tour. He will travel this time on one of the regular liners instead of the battle-cruiser Renown, on which he made his voyage to India.

The Renown is being reconditioned for further service with the fleet.



Hon. L. P. Brodeur
Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, who died Wednesday at Spencerwood, his official home at Quebec. He was a member of parliament for twenty years, a minister under Laurier for seven years and Judge of the Supreme Court for twelve years before becoming Lieutenant-Governor. He came of a very old French-Canadian pioneer family.

CANCER TREATMENT AIDED BY NEW TUBE

New Type of X-Ray Tube Radiates Larger Number of Curative Rays.

A despatch from New York says: "While stressing a warning at the outset that only in certain cases cancer can be cured by X-rays anyway, Dr. Francis C. Wood, Director of the Crocker Institute of Cancer Research of Columbia University, announced a considerable advance in the treatment of this disease which, he said, had been made possible by a new type of X-ray tube."

This improved tube, Dr. Wood said, had no greater curative powers than the old one, its chief importance lying in its radiation of five to six times as many curative rays as the former type, thus lessening the necessary exposure of a patient to the rays from hours to minutes. As a result, Dr. Wood said, physicians may not be able to effect a large number of cures, but they will be able to treat a far greater number of patients in a day. Also, the cost of each treatment is correspondingly reduced.

The tube is the invention of Dr. C. T. Ulrey, Research Engineer of the Westinghouse Lamp Co., who has been working with Dr. Wood for some time. They have hopes for an even greater tube, now in the experimental stage, which will be able to stand a sufficiently high voltage to give off rays of much shorter wave-length, thus approaching the rays of radium. If this tube is perfected, Dr. Wood believes the medical profession will have more success in treating internal cancer.

For with more penetrating rays and a shorter period of treatment it may be possible to reach an internal cancer without the great danger of harming the healthy outer body which exists at present.

Mr. Auckland Geddes

Who has resigned the post of Ambassador to the United States because of failing eyesight.

Courage is a virtue which the young cannot spare; to lose it is to grow old before one's time.

The man who does not have a hard time in his earlier years rarely has an easy time in his later ones.

Liner Sails from Vancouver on Round World Trip

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says: "The liner Empress of Canada sailed on Friday on the first leg of her voyage round the world. Three hundred passengers embarked here. The vessel will reach New York via the Panama Canal later in the month, where more passengers will be taken aboard."

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.07 1/2.

Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 43 1/2¢; No. 1 extra feed, 42¢.

Manitoba barley—Nominal. All the above, track, bay ports.

Ontario barley—51 to 63¢.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 86¢.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 69 to 72¢.

Ontario rye—No. 2, 72 to 74¢.

Pass—Sample, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Milled—Dpl. Montreal freight, tags included. Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.05.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 92 to 94¢, outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—88 to 40¢.

Ontario corn—Ninety per cent. pat. In jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.60; Toronto basis, \$4.60, bulk seaboard, \$4.25.

Manitoba flour—1st pat., in jute sacks, \$6.10 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$6.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50; mixed, \$12.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9.

Cheese—New, large, 22 to 22 1/2¢; twins, 22 1/2 to 23¢; triplets, 23 to 24¢.

Stiltons, 25 to 26¢. Old, large, 28 to 30¢; twins, 29 to 31¢; triplets, 30 to 32¢.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 45 to 46¢; No. 1 creamery, 43 to 44¢; No. 2, 41 to 42¢.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 70 to 71¢; extras, storage, in cartons, 45 to 47¢; extras, 42 to 43¢; firsts, 36 to 37¢; seconds, 29 to 30¢.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 22¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 32¢; geese, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 32¢.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 7¢; primes, 6 1/2¢.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 5¢.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13¢; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 18 to 14¢; comb honey, per doz., \$1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 27¢; cooked hams, 37 to 38¢; smoked rolls, 21 to 22¢; cottage rolls, 22 to 24¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 35¢; backs, boneless, 30 to 35¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.

Lard—Pure tierces, 17 1/2 to 18¢; tubs, 18 to 19¢; shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2¢; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2¢; pails, 15 1/2 to 16¢; prints, 17 1/2 to 18¢.

Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., 4 to \$4.50; butch cows, choice, \$4 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, choice, \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$2 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$7 to \$10; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$5 to \$7; do, grassers, \$3 to \$4.50; light ewes, \$10.50 to \$11; do, bucks, \$9 to \$9.50; do, culls, \$7 to \$8; sheep, light ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fat, heavy, \$3 to \$5; do, culls, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$9 to \$9.25; do, f.o.b., \$8.50 to \$8.75; do, country points, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, selects, \$9.90 to \$10.15.

MONTREAL.

Oats, CW, No. 2, 51 to 51 1/2¢; do, CW, No. 3, 48 1/2¢; do, extra No. 1 feed, 46 1/2¢; do, No. 2 local white, 44 1/2¢.

Flour, Man. spring wheat pat., 1st, \$6.10; 2nd, \$5.80; strong bakers', \$5.40; winter pat., choice, \$5.55 to \$5.65. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.95. Bran, \$2.25. Shorts, \$3.25. Middlings, \$3.625. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.

Cheese, finest creamery, 18 to 19 1/2¢; finest eastern, 17 1/2 to 17 1/4¢. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 42 to 42 1/4¢; do, No. 1 creamery, 41 1/4¢. Eggs, extras, 38 to 39¢; do, No. 1 stock, 31 to 35¢; do, No. 2 stock, 28 to 30¢.

Com. lambs, \$9; hogs, thick smooth and butcher type, \$9.25.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, says:

There has been a tendency on the part of many persons interested in natural resources to emphasize that this or that particular resource is the most important. Some have contended that the forests are the most important asset, others coal, others maintain that the soil, with its fertility, is the most important, and, of late years, great stress has been laid upon the statement that water is the chief asset—the prediction being made that the nation which has the most water and cheapest water-power available is destined to take precedence in the world of commerce. As a matter of fact, however, all these various interests are interdependent. If any one feature of our natural resources is to be placed before others, probably it could be most reasonably urged that a fertile condition of the soil is the most important natural asset to be safeguarded; because, for his sustenance on the earth, man requires food, raiment and shelter, and these essentials are supplied him, in one form or another, either directly or indirectly, from the soil. It must be manifest, therefore, that the factors which make for the permanence of the soil's productivity are of paramount importance; and hence the subject of the conservation and use of waters as a natural asset must, among other things, be considered in its prime relationship to the subject of the productivity of the soil.

It should be borne in mind that the greatest danger which befalls the natural resources of not only this country, but of the world, is the undue disturbance of the balance which Nature seeks to maintain.

80,000 Belgians Suing Berlin for Damages

A despatch from Brussels says:—Eighty thousand Belgians deported by the Germans during the war are bringing a monster collective damage