

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

(Continued from page 6.)

honors for the day went to the Outer Cove Fishermen—Time 9:40.

TRAGEDY AT CATALINA

August 2.—Three brothers, sons of Mark Sheppard, were drowned at Catalina by the upsetting of their boat which was turned over by a whirlwind. One of the four occupants was saved by clinging to the upturned boat.

WHALES TAKEN AT KEELS

August 4.—A school of 70 whales of the sperm species, were surrounded and driven ashore by a number of fishermen in motor boats. Some of the fish measured 60 feet long. The oil and other valuable parts were mostly lost owing to want of facilities for handling.

H.M.S. RALEIGH LOST

August 9.—H.M.S. Raleigh ran aground at Point Amour, Straits Belle Isle. The Raleigh was flagship of the North Atlantic Fleet. She became a total loss.

TO ATTEND CONGRESS

August 11.—Commissioner and Mrs. Souton accompanied by Lieut-Col. Adley arrived in the city to attend the S.A. Annual Congress.

GOVERNOR LEAVES

August 12.—Sir Charles Alexander Harris left by S.S. Schem on route to England on extended leave of absence.

TRAGEDY AT CARTWRIGHT

August 14.—Word was received in town that Miss Margaret Lindsay, of Montreal, a volunteer teacher with Rev. Henry Gordon, at Cartwright, was missing since August 4th and is presumed drowned. She was about 22 years of age, and only went to assist in the Cartwright Mission in June, on behalf of the Grenfell Association.

DUAL DROWNING

August 19.—An appalling tragedy occurred in Conception Bay when Thomas Anderson, Principal of the Presbyterian College, and P. Leslie Southgate, a wireless expert, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England, lost their lives. The boat in which they had left Margaree for Kelligrews, capsized. The bodies were never recovered.

TELEGRAM ROAD RACE

Sept. 6.—The first Evening Telegram Road Race for the splendid trophy donated by the late W. J. Hurter, was won by Jack Bell. The race was started by W. H. Herder. Sixteen runners competed. The race was held under the auspices of the National Sports Committee in conjunction with the Championships Sports Meet.

A GIFT TO THE CITY

A Memorial, "The Fighting Newfoundland," a gift of Sir Edgar Bowring to the City of St. John's, was unveiled at Bowring Park.

BASHA'S STORE FIRED

Sept. 29.—The commission store occupied by Mr. Basha over McNamara's Jewellery store, Water St., was badly gutted by a fire of unknown origin. The firefighters had to be called three times to the scene before the blaze was finally subdued.

STRATHCONA FOUNDERED

Oct. 2.—S.S. Strathcona, for 29 years the Grenfell Mission Ship on Labrador, foundered a few miles off Cabot Island. The crew were taken off by the Grace, Capt. S. Roberts, and brought to St. John's.

GOLD DISCOVERY

Oct. 7.—Mining licenses covering a large stretch of Big Brook River, Labrador, were granted to a party of Canadian capitalists which included Capt. Jefferies, of Cobalt, Messrs. May and Ross, of Montreal.

DELEGATES ARRIVE

Oct. 12.—Delegates from the North side of Bonavista Bay, arrived in the city by train. The delegation's visit was the result of many meetings held in the Northern Bays at which demands were made for higher prices for fish and reduced taxation.

COLUMBUS DAY

Oct. 12.—Terra Nova Council at the annual Columbus Day celebration presented an address and purse to his Grace Archbishop Roche on the occasion of his Sacred Ordinal Silver Jubilee.

EXPORTERS MEET FISHERMEN

Oct. 14.—A number of northern delegates met the exporters and held a joint discussion re the price of fish. Nothing definite was done in the matter and the next day the delegation conferred with the executive government, but the latter refused to consider the demands made.

AGED CLERIC DIES

Oct. 18.—Rev. John Goodacre Craig, the oldest Anglican clergyman in the Diocese of Newfoundland passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bayley. He was 86 years of age. The remains were interred at Whitbourne.

LARGE FISH SHIPMENT

Oct. 26.—S.S. Mons taking 32,512 lbs. of fish, sailed for Alicante and Naples.

ROTARY SURVEY

Oct. 28.—The St. John's Rotarians inaugurated a survey of the Boy Life of the city. The work was divided amongst a number of teams, each taking a pre-arranged section of the city.

LEGISLATURE PROROGUED

Oct. 24.—The Royal Gazette issued to-day contained a proclamation proroguing the Legislature until Dec. 20. A deputation from the Opposition members of the House of Assembly waited upon the Administrator and made a protest against the action of the Government which was termed a gross betrayal of confidence.

THE HUMBER PROPOSITION

Oct. 24.—Negotiations for the development of the water powers of the Humber River and the erection of paper mills said to be concluded.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Oct. 30.—A Fire Prevention Campaign which lasted throughout a week was launched by Inspector General Hutchings. Sermons in the City Churches on the subject, and a parade of the City Fire apparatus were features of the event.

MURDERER ARRAIGNED

Nov. 6.—Wo Fen Game, a Chinese laundryman was arraigned before the Supreme Court on a triple murder charge. The trial opened on the 20th inst.

FISHERMEN MEET

Nov. 10.—A preliminary meeting of fishermen of Bonavista Bay was held at the Grenfell Institute at 7.30, for the purpose of discussing ways and means to secure higher prices for Labrador fish and reduction of high cost of living.

ARMISTICE DAY

Nov. 11.—Remembrance Day was respectfully observed by a two minutes silence at 11 a.m. Throughout the day poppies reminiscent of Flanders were sold by a number of young ladies.

EXHIBITION DELEGATES ARRIVE

Nov. 12.—Major E. A. Belcher, C.B., E. Col. Christie, F. Ham and T. W. Bates arrived in the city by express in connection with the British Empire Exhibition.

MEETING AT MAJESTIC THEATRE

Nov. 12.—About 1500 people attended a meeting held in the Majestic Theatre by members of the United Fishermen's Movement. A number of memorials demanding improvements in every day conditions were passed unanimously.

DEMANDED REDUCED TAXES

Nov. 15.—A monster public meeting held at the C.L.B. Armoury demanded a reduction in taxation and reduced government expenditure. Amongst the speakers were W. G. Gosling, A. B. Morine, W. S. Monroe.

EXPORT TAX REMITTED

Nov. 17.—The Government through the Deputy Colonial Secretary, notified the Executive of the United Fishermen's Movement that the export tax on the whole years voyage of fish would be remitted to the exporters for distribution amongst the fishermen who sold the fish in the first instance.

SEIGNEUR TOWED TO PORT

Nov. 24.—S.S. Canadian Sapper towing the Canadian Seigneur, reached port at 2 p.m. The Seigneur lost her rudder when 740 N.E. of Cape Spear, whilst on the passage to Montreal from Liverpool.

DEATH PENALTY IMPOSED

Nov. 25.—After a trial lasting a full week, Wo Fen Game, was found guilty of murder on three counts, by a special jury, after about 35 minutes consideration. Sentence of death was passed by Chief Justice Horwood.

NEW GOVERNOR ARRIVES

Dec. 1.—His Excellency Sir Wm. Allardye, family and suite, arrived by S.S. Schem from Liverpool. The official landing took place at the King's wharf, present were citizens and officials of the Crown, guards of honor from the city Brigades, Police force, mounted and infantry. A salute of 17 guns was fired.

FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE

Dec. 10.—His Excellency Sir Wm. Allardye attended the Bible Society meeting in the Methodist College Hall and was extended a whole-hearted welcome on his first public appearance.

MURDERER EXECUTED

Dec. 16.—Wo Fen Game executed at His Majesty's Penitentiary at 8.09 a.m. for a triple murder committed May 23.

EARLY MORNING BLAZE

Dec. 21.—Three dwelling houses and one coach house situated on Pearce Avenue, off Mundy Pond, were razed to the ground in an early morning blaze. Very little insurance was carried.

THE CENTAURUS TRAGEDY

Dec. 26.—As a result of an affray on board the Danish schooner Centaurus, at Hr. Buffett, the vessel's crew was arrested and brought to St. John's. The captain was charged with homicide and the mate an accessory.

after the fact. Both were remanded to the Penitentiary.

PROSPERO SAFE IN PORT

Dec. 26.—S.S. Prospero arrived in port to-day, badly damaged as the result of crashing on Horse Island Rock, near Greenspond, on Dec. 17th.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY

OF THE YEAR 1922

IN DIARY FORM.

JANUARY.

2.—Irish Councils favor Treaty ratification. Moslem League conference decides to put an end to British rule in India. Indian Nationalists, headed by Gandhi, proclaim a Republic. Prince of Wales given notable reception at Rangoon.

3.—French Ministry denies any agreement with Japan regarding Siberia.

4.—Anglo-French Conference at Cannes. DeValera agrees to autonomy for Ireland.

5.—David Horder, a Newfoundland, killed at Sydney, C.B. Destructive fire at West Hartlepool, England; two thousand persons rendered homeless. S.S. Muskogee rescued crew from burning schooner Ruby L. Pentz of Lunenburg, N.S.

6.—DeValera resigns Irish Presidency. Lloyd George talks straight at Cannes Conference. Inquest held on nineteen victims Belfast shootings. Marquis O'K u, m a Japan's "grand old man" died in Tokyo.

7.—President of Guatemala, Gen. Jose M. Orellana, sworn in. Dall Eireann ratified Irish Free State Treaty.

8.—Miners strike in South Africa. Crew of wrecked schooner Olwen arrived at St. John, N.B.

9.—DeValera's resignation defeated in Dall Ulster expresses determination not to enter Free State.

10.—Arthur Griffiths elected President of Dall, and submitted his Cabinet. Faction fights between Fascists and Communists in Italian towns. Australian Labor Unions voted in favor of One Big Union.

11.—Town of St. Fratello, Italy, destroyed by landslide; five thousand homeless. Men armed with bombs explode them in streets of Belfast, injuring several children. Council of League of Nations guarantees neutralization of Aland Islands.

12.—Aristide Briand resigned office as Premier of France. Pope Benedict called King George V. delight over acceptance of Irish agreement.

13.—Raymond Poincare succeeded Aristide Briand as Premier of France. Premier Leaine of Russia revised his Cabinet.

14.—Irish Provisional Government took over control of state. Fishing schooner J. Duffy wrecked on Labrador River bar.

15.—Raymond Poincare formed new Cabinet.

16.—Rioting at Madras, which attended arrival Prince of Wales, ceased. Prince having captured popular sentiment. Poincare Cabinet accepted by President Millerand. U.S. House of Representatives passed Bill to prevent shipment of arms to China.

17.—King George telegraphed congratulations on establishment of Irish Provisional Government. Crew of wrecked Mtd. schooner Ruby W. arrived at St. John, N.B.

18.—Lloyd George celebrated 5th anniversary. Coal miners strike at Glace Bay, C.B.

19.—Belfast police barracks raided and considerable arms and ammunition taken. New Waterford miners went on strike. 1500 coal operatives idle in Cape Breton.

20.—France refused to yield to German solicitations on question of reparations.

21.—His Holiness Pope Benedict, ill of pneumonia, given last rites of church. Eighteen candidates present at celebration of Eucharist. Prince of Wales received tremendous reception at Bangalore, India.

22.—Pope Benedict failing rapidly and prayers are being chanted for dying Pontiff. DeValera dissatisfied with Anglo-Irish Treaty, still aims at Independent Ireland.

23.—Pope Benedict XV died. Bell of St. Peter's announced his passing and 400 other bells in Rome's churches took up horologic symphony. Crew of N.F. schooner Eileen Lake arrived at Boston on S.S. Persian, rescuing ship. Viscount Bryce died at Sidmouth.

24.—Last respects paid dead Pontiff by thousands of Roman citizens. Lloyd George cabled appreciation of Government to Prince of Wales.

25.—W. J. Browne, B.A., B.Sc., of St. John's, addressed Irish World Congress in session at Paris. Pilgrims from all parts of Italy, arrived in Rome to participate in funeral obsequies of Pope Benedict.

26.—Body of Pope Benedict XV interred in crypt of Basilica of St. Peter's with impressive ceremony. Cairns inscription unveiled. Austrian Cabinet resigned.

27.—Arrangements being made at

Rome for election of successor to Pope Benedict.

28.—One hundred and seven persons killed in Washington, when roof of picture theatre collapsed.

29.—Death of Sir Ernest Shackleton. Antarctic explorer (January 5) on his auxiliary schooner Quest, reported from Monte Video. Field Marshal Haig elected Chancellor of St. Andrew's University of Scotland.

30.—Britain offers to make autonomous terms with Egyptians. Shackleton's body arrived at Monte Video.

31.—Washington reported earthquake shocks in many states from Middle West to Pacific.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments signed at Washington by representatives of Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Italy, and Japan.

2.—Italian Cabinet resigns. Duke of York opens new premises of Overseas Club at Vernon House, Park-place.

3.—Lord Allenby leaves Cairo for London in response to summons by the Cabinet regarding the situation in Egypt.

4.—Serious riots at Gorakhpur, India.

6.—Air Conference opens at Croydon. Cardinal Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, elected as Pope Pius XI. Washington Conference ends. Conference in London between Ulster Ministers, Irish Ministers and members of the British Cabinet.

7.—Parliament opened by H.M. King George V.

8.—Raids on Ulster border by armed men.

10.—Report of the Geddes Economy Committee 1st and 2nd sections issued. Admiralty issues a reply to section dealing with the Navy. Lord Allenby arrives in London. Text of Irish Free State (Agreement) Bill published.

12.—Pope Pius XI crowned at St. Peter's, Rome.

14.—Mr. Balfour arrives in London from Washington. H.M. the King holds levee at St. James's Palace.

15.—Body of Sir Ernest Shackleton leaves Monte Video for burial at South Georgia. Interview on Irish situation between Mr. Michael Collins, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Winston Churchill. Permanent Court of International Justice officially opened at the Hague.

16.—Mr. Balfour welcomed home by the Cabinet, on his return from Washington, at a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil.

17.—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales lays foundation-stone of Kitchener College at Delhi. New postage stamps of Irish Free State issued (British stamps overprinted) by the Provisional Government.

18.—Mr. J. E. Sutton (Labour) elected for Clayton Division of Manchester; majority 3,824. Italian Cabinet again resigns. Signor Bonomi having carried it on at the request of the King since February 2nd.

19.—Election campaign in Southern Ireland opened.

20.—Mr. C. G. Ammon (Labour) elected for North Camberwell; majority 1,155.

21.—U.S.A. Alship "Roma" destroyed; many lives lost. Ard Rha, Sinn Fein Convention, opens in Dublin.

22.—Lord Allenby leaves London for Egypt. Discoveries made at Ransgate of Roman remains and camp.

23.—Report of Aeronautical Research Committee issued on disaster to airship R-38 at Hull in August, 1921.

26.—Independent Liberal (Mr. I. Foot) elected for Bodmin; majority, 3,141. Landru executed at Paris. Meeting between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincare at Bonlogne re Genoa Conference; proposed date April 10.

28.—Mr. Arthur Griffith arrives in London in answer to request of the Government to discuss situation caused by decision of the Sinn Fein Convention to postpone Irish Elections for three months. Outrages by strikers on the Rand reported.

29.—Signor Facta forms new Italian Cabinet.

28.—Princess Mary married to Viscount Lascelles, D.S.O., at Westminster Abbey.

MARCH.

1.—Egyptian Cabinet formed by Sarwat Pasha, Prime Minister.

2.—H.M. King George V. and Queen Mary visit British Industries Fair at White City.

3.—Sirdar Abdul Hadi Khan, first Afghan Minister to the Court of St. James, arrived. Mr. Arthur Balfour knighted, becoming Sir Arthur Balfour, K.G. Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C., M.P., appointed Lord Chief Justice in succession to Lord Trevelyan (resigned).

4.—Polish Cabinet resigns over draft Act of Union.

5.—Limerick invaded by a section of the I.R.A.

7.—Free Church Assembly opens 27th Annual Session at Liverpool. Spanish Cabinet resigns.

8.—Bottomley case (Public Prosecutor) opens at Bow Street. Heavy gale causes much damage.

9.—Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, resigns. Trouble due to strike on the Railways; increases; troops reinforce police at Johannesburg.

10.—Gandhi arrested in India.

11.—Engineering lockout begins, affecting 300,000 men.

12.—Lord Headley presents address of welcome to the Afghan Minister at the Mosque, Woking.

13.—Insurrectionists on the Rand defeated, 2,000 prisoners taken.

14.—Lady White murdered in a London Hotel; murderer escapes, leaving no trace. New Session of Northern Irish Parliament opens; Sir James Craig speaks on the problems of Ulster.

15.—DeValera announces the establishment of a "Republican League."

16.—M. Philippe Berthelot, Ambassador of France, suspended for ten years for his action in connection with efforts to save the Banque Industrielle de Chine, over which his brother, Senator Andre Berthelot, presided. King Faud becomes ruler of Egypt.

17.—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales leaves India for Ceylon and the Far East. Sir Douglas Newton, Unionist, elected for Cambridge; majority over Labour 3,948.

18.—Prime Minister, at Criccieth, receives Sir Robert Horne. Sir M. Macdonald, Coalition Liberal, elected for Inverness; majority 3,116.

20.—Recall of all American troops on the Rhine ordered by President Harding. Earl Winterston, M.P., appointed Secretary of State for India. Trouble on the Ulster border becomes acute. Wrangel Islands announced as British, flag having been hoisted there on Sept. 21, 1921, by V. Stefansson. Conference of representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, and Japan, summoned to advise upon questions to come before the Genoa Conference, holds its first meeting at the Board of Trade.

21.—H.M. Queen Mary opens the new Waterloo Station. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales arrives at Colombo.

23.—H.M. Queen Mary opens new buildings of British Hospital at

Woolwich. Submarine H.42 rammed and sunk off Gibraltar by H.M.S. Versatile, destroyer; all hands lost.

24.—Mr. Collins and Sir James Craig requested to come to London to discuss the serious situation in Ireland.

25.—Direct wireless communication established between Berlin and New York. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales leaves Ceylon for Singapore. Lt.-Col. Sir W. P. Richardson (C) elected for Chertsey Division; majority 2,321. Negotiations continued between engineering employers and men.

27.—Decisions of the Allied Foreign Ministers with regard to the Near East communicated to the Governments at Constantinople, Athens and Ankara. Sir Henry Wheeler appointed Governor of Bihar and Orissa in vacancy created by resignation of Lord Sinha. Ulster Cabinet accepts invitation to a Conference with Southern Irish representatives in London.

28.—H.R.H. Duke of York opens new laboratories for research work on cotton at the Shirley Institute, Didsbury.

29.—Attempt to assassinate M. Millukoff, Russian Statesman, at Berlin. M. Nabokoff, editor of the Ruki, shot while endeavouring to shield Millukoff. Irish Conference opens in London.

30.—"Siamese Twins" died in Chicago. Agreement on Irish Peace reached by members of the Conference. Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., receives knighthood on becoming Solicitor-General.

31.—Irish Treaty Bill receives the Royal Assent, the Irish Free State therefore coming into existence with powers to make laws and enforce them.

APRIL.

1.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race; Cambridge wins easily. Coal strike begins in the United States; 6,000 miners idle.

2.—Sir Charles Blair Gordon, Vice-President of the Bank of Montreal, representing Canada at the Genoa Conference, arrives.

3.—M. Skirmunt, Polish Foreign Minister, arrives in London. Armstrong trial opens at Hereford.

4.—Annual Meeting (62nd) of Association of British Chambers of Commerce at Hotel Victoria. Sir A. Shirley Benn, M.P., presiding.

5.—First of the delegations of the 27 nations taking part in Genoa Conference arrives. Angora Government accepts proposals of Near East Conference for Armistice on condition that Smyrna is evacuated.

6.—H.R.H. Prince of Wales arrives at Hong Kong. One-cent 1856 British Guiana stamp (Fairy Collection) sold in Paris by public auction for 300,000 francs (£4,250) to a Swiss collector. Prime Minister leaves London for Genoa.

7.—Two aeroplanes of the London-Paris passenger service collide in fog near Grandvilliers; six persons killed.

9.—E. T. Hooley sentenced to three years penal servitude for Jubilee Cotton Mills fraud.

10.—Mrs. Asquith returns to London from her lecturing tour in the United States. Sir Humphrey Rolleston, K.C.B., elected President of the Royal College of Physicians. Genoa Conference opens.

11.—Building Exhibition opens at Olympia.

12.—H.R.H. Prince of Wales arrives at Yokohama.

13.—Armstrong trial ends; verdict of guilty against Armstrong for wife-poisoning. Disaster to aeroplane at Brooklands in which Sir Foss Smith purposed flying round the world. Sir Ross Smith and his mechanic, Lt. J.V. Bennett, killed. Sir George Fuller becomes Premier of N.S. Wales.

14.—Dublin Four Courts occupied by militant republicans.

15.—Tribunal appointed by Chief Sec. for Ireland to investigate handshakes of R.I.C. under disbandment.

16.—Dalren Conference (between China, Republic and Japan) broken off after six months session. Germans at Genoa announce conclusion of a separate treaty with Russia.

18.—Shakespeare Festival opens at Stratford-on-Avon. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. A. J. Asper appointed Gov. of Bermuda.

19.—Notre Dame Convent, Montreal, destroyed by fire.

21.—German Reply to Allies Note concerning Russo-German Treaty issued. H.R. the King inspects 1st Batta. Irish Guards at Windsor previous to their departure for Constantinople.

23.—One-day strike in Ireland as a protest against militarism, called by Irish Labour.

24.—City protest at Mansion House meeting against high income-tax.

Lord Inchcape presiding.

25.—Anzac Day (7th anniversary) commemorated in London and many provincial towns.

27.—S.P.G. 221st Anniversary Meeting at Church House