Momentous Events of 1919

The great event of the year regarded in the light of its immediate and future consequences was the framing and acceptance of the Treaty of Peace by the Allied Conference that assembled at Paris on January 18. After long and wearisome discussions and disputes, caused by the conflicting interests of the allied powers, and the difficulty in estimating the degree of reparation to be exacted from Germany for her wanton destruction of property and her gross outrages against civilization, a Treaty of Peace was agreed upon, as well as the main principles for the formation of a League of Nations.

The great adventure of 1919 was the exploit of Alcock and Brown in crossing the Atlantic in an airplane in sixteen hours. The world rang with the account of their performance. They were knighted by the King and acclaimed as heroes. It is sad to have to record the fact that Sir John Alcock met his death in Rouen, on Dec. 19, when giving what must have seemed to him a tame flying exhibition over the Seine.

January

1—Paderewski received with acclamation at Warsaw. British land troops at Riga. German subs being divided among the Allies.

2—Germans evacuate Riga.

3—Total Canadian casualties for the past year ended December 31 reported to be 220,182, of which the deaths were 60,382, one-half in action.

6—Death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States.

18—Opening of the Peace Conference at Paris. Georges Clemenceau chosen President.

25—Peace Conference endorse idea of the League of Nations.

31—Serious strikes in Belfast and Glasgow.

February

3—Strike on the London (England) tubes.

8—Railway strike in London settled.

13—Revolution breaks out in Rumania. Allied Powers decide on new armistice terms to Germany.

14—Constitution of League of Nations drafted by Peace Conference.

17—Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

27—Marriage of Princess Patricia to Commander Alexander R. M. Ramsay, R.N., at Westminster Abbey.

March

2—Demobilization of Canadian corps begins with the first unit of the 3rd Division sailing from Liverpool.

3—Peace Conference Committee on Reparation estimate $120,000,000,000 is the amount due allies by the enemy.

18—Deaths in all the armies engaged in the Great War estimated at 9,000,000, and the cost in money at $197,000,000,000, or $11,000,000,000 more than the total property value of North America.

19—Marconi Company announce the establishment of wireless telephone between Ireland and Canada.

April

1—Covenant of the League of Nations drafted at Paris.

2—General Allenby restores order in Egypt. General Kolchak reported to have control of Siberia proper.

13—The League of Nations Commission decide Germany must pay $23,800,000,000 for losses and damages caused by the war.

23—A Blue Book at Ottawa shows that Canada's war expenditure during 1918 was $343,836,800.

May

7—The Peace terms of the Allies handed to the German plenipotentaries at Versailles, and fifteen days given for them to sign or present reply. Anniversary of sinking of the Lusitania observed in Britain. Summary of Peace Treaty received at Ottawa.

15—Big strike at Winnipeg, and 27,000 men quit work. Body of Edith Cavell interred at Norwich, England, after funeral service at Westminster Abbey.

18—Australian aviator, Harry J. Hawker, starts on Atlantic flight from St. John's, Nfld.

25—Harry G. Hawker and his navigator, Lieut. Grieve, picked up by British warship 1,100 miles from Newfoundland, an accident compelling the aviators to take to the water.

28—The U.S. plane N.C.-4 completed fifth leg of the flight to Libson, the distance from the Azores being covered at the rate of 82 miles an hour.

30—British land at Archangel.

June

15—Captain John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, British war aviators, land on Irish coast after the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic, the time being sixteen hours and twelve minutes from Newfoundland to

July

Clifden Island at an average speed of 120 miles an hour in a Vickers-Vimy machine heavier than air.

21—Clash between mounted police and mobs in Winnipeg and the riot act read, one person killed and many injured. German war vessels held in Scapa Flow sunk by their crews.

22—German National Assembly by vote of 237 to 138 vote to sign the Allies' terms.

25—The Winnipeg strike is called off.

26—H. Hartley Dewart elected new Liberal Leader by Ontario Liberal Association.

28—The German delegates sign the peace terms at Versailles.

2—British dirigible R-34 starts on flight across Atlantic.

5—Thanksgiving for peace in Great Britain.

6—The British dirigible R34 arrives at Mineola, Long Island, at 8.40 a.m., a flight of 3,200 miles, the longest in history, in 108 hours.

7—The body of Capt. Fryatt brought to Dover.

13—R-34 arrives at Fulham, Norfolk, England, from Long Island, after a 75 hours' voyage.

19—Great Victory parade in London, Eng., witnessed by millions; the Peace holiday is enthusiastically observed in Canada.

21—250,000 coal miners on strike in England, causing the stoppage of the steel and iron shops in Sheffield.

31—King George signs the Peace Treaty and the Anglo-French Treaty.

August.

5—Prince of Wales sails for Canada.

9—Explosion at mammoth grain elevator at Port Colborne kills seven men, injures sixteen, and does damage to the amount of $2,000,000.

15—Prince of Wales given a magnificent welcome at St. John, N.B.

17—Return of Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie, Commander of the Canadian Army Corps, who lands at Halifax and is presented with an address on behalf of the Corporation.

25—First trip on the Paris-London air service.

28—Death of General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa.

September.

6—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, shows a total attendance of 1,201,500, the record.

10—Austria signs the Peace Treaty.

28—Half a million men now out on the railway strike in Great Britain.

October

2—President Wilson reported seriously ill. King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth arrive at New York on visit to America.

4—British railway strike settled by compromise.

20—Ontario Provincial elections. The Hearst Government is defeated, the returns showing:—Elected: U.F.O., 44: Liberals, 30; Conservatives, 25; Labor, 11; Soldier, 1. On the referendum a large "dry" majority was given. Publication of the terms of a new Victory Loan.

30—Germans begin dismantling the Heligoland fortifications.

November

1—The Hearst Government of Ontario resigns and E. C. Drury receives a call from the Lieutenant-Governor. Strike of U.S. bituminous coal miners.

8—$20,000,000 voted by Dominion Parliament for soldiers' land settlement.

9—Dominion House of Commons pass the two prohibition bills.

10—The Dominion Senate passes the prohibition bills. The Prince of Wales enters U.S. by way of Rouse's Point, N.Y.

11—Prince of Wales greeted by large crowds at Washington. First anniversary of Armistice Day celebrated in British world by short suspension of activity of two minutes' silence.

13—Prince of Wales visits President Wilson at the White House.

15—The 1919 Victory Loan reaches a total of $673,000,000, of which Ontario takes 354 millions.

24—Prince of Wales leaves by the Renown for home.

December

1—Prince of Wales given a warm reception on his return to London. Lady Astor takes her seat in the House of Commons, the occasion being the first to see a woman representative there.

10—Striking coal miners adopt President Wilson's proposal, and the men are instructed to return to work.

19—Sinn Feiners attempt to murder Lord French, attacking him with bombs and rifle fire en route to his home from a visit in Dublin. One of his assailants shot dead, but rest escape. Sir John Alcock, the first aviator who made a non-stop flight across the Atlantic, dies at Rouen from injuries received in the fall of his hydroplane yesterday in Normandy.

21—Dominion Government repeals most of the war orders in Council, including the restriction of importation of liquor. D'Annunzio, who was deposed from power in Fiume, undecided as to his course. Paderewski resigned from the position of Prime Minister of Poland, takes his seat as member of the Polish diet.

22—Lloyd George in the House of Commons presents the proposal of the Government for Irish Home Rule, which would create two Parliaments, one in the north and one in the south.

23—The King's proclamation issued of the new measure giving India a larger degree of self-government. Italy agrees that Fiume shall decide its own fate.

24—J. D. Rockefeller gives $100,000,000 for medical education, one-half of it to raise the pay of U.S. College professors, with an authorization to devote a part of the gift to promote medical education in Canada.

28—In a supposed Sinn Fein attack upon the Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin, a civilian and an officer are killed. Seventy-four lives and nineteen vessels lost on the great lakes during the season, the largest number since 1913.

29—Death of Sir William Osler, the world-renowned Canadian physician, at Oxford, England. Demand sterling at New York, $3.79.

30—Strike of iron moulders in England, involving 300,000 hands, creates grave apprehensions, and Lloyd George is asked to intervene.

Coal Situation Seems Sufficiently Adjusted

A despatch from Ottawa says:—In view of the resumption on the 15th of December of production in the United States fields supplying Canada with coal, it has been decided to discontinue on the 15th of this month, the small organization which has been attending to the fuel control work occasioned by the recent stoppage of supplies to Canada.

The Canadian Trade Commission will continue to look after the adjustment of all accounts for coal shipped to Canadian consumers through the agency of the Fuel Controller. To carry on the work of the central organization any longer appears unnecessary, as the situation seems to haves ufficiently adjusted itself.

Huge Permanent Exhibition For Imperial Conference

A despatch from London says:—Work on the biggest Empire Trade exhibition ever seen in this country, to be held next year under the patronage of the King, will shortly begin. Premier Lloyd George is President of the Council, which will include Andrew Bonar Law, Walter Hume Longe, Sir Auckland Geddes, and the Premiers of the dominions. The exhibition is planned to last six months, but it will possibly be extended over a year or two, with eventual development into a permanent exhibition for Imperial Commerce.

13 Powers Saw the Germans Sign

A despatch from London says:—The ratification of the Versailles Treaty took place Saturday, Jan. 10, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in the hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, when the letter modifying the amount of tonnage originally demanded from Germany was handed to Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German delegation. The powers that have ratified the treaty were represented—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Peru, Poland, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia and Uruguay.

300 German Criminals Will Be Demanded

A despatch from London says:—The list of war criminals to be demanded by the allies for trial has been considerably revised and reduced from the originally proposed 1,200 to about 300, according to The Daily Mail.

"It was thought better," the newspaper adds, "to demand a few against whom specific serious charges have been lodged than a long list, including many persons charged with light offences.

"The German Crown Prince and Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria remain in the list."

FUEL SHORT FOR OLD LAND HOUSES

Coal Being Exported to Obtain High Prices.

A despatch from London says:—Shortage of household coal which approaches famine proportions is reported in many of the thickly-populated districts throughout Great Britain, and is resulting in protests to the Coal Controller from numerous places in Lancashire, South Wales, the London districts and also from Ireland.

Despite the fact that official returns show a constantly increasing output of coal for several months, excepting during the Christmas and New Year's holidays, poorer citizens have found it virtually impossible to procure even small supplies since the Government announced a reduction of ten shillings on each ton, affecting household coal. The distress, therefore, is acute in the present cold spell.

In some places the municipal authorities have decided to close the grade schools because they lack fuel with which to heat the buildings. Swansea in Wales is one instance where this condition prevails.

Officials of the miners' federation allege the shortage of coal is due to thef act that the bulk of the supply is being sent abroad at huge profits for the owners, who refuse to allow the coal to be sold in Great Britain for household purposes at the Government's price.

Prince Says He's Coming Back Again in the Fall

A despatch from Calgary, Alta., says:—The Prince of Wales is determined to visit his ranch in Alberta during the coming fall on his way back from India, he told Prof. Carlyle, of Calgary, who has just returned from England, where he made arrangements for the shipment to the ranch of thoroughbred Dartmoor ponies which the Prince is introducing into Alberta, also thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. The name of the ranch has been fixed by the Prince as the "E. P. Ranch."

Prof. Carlyle, who is manager of the George Lane ranches, will also manage the Prince's ranch.

Must Grow Cotton Within the Empire

A despatch from London says:—Reports from America go to show that Lancashire cannot rely upon supplies of raw cotton from the United States.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce decided, owing to the grave danger of a future shortage of American cotton with which the industry is menaced to urge the Government to take steps without delay to advance by every means in its power the growing of cotton within the Empire.

Sir William Barton suggested that Mesopotamia might be utilized in that direction.

Another Romance At Rideau Hall

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The engagement is announced of Captain Harold Macmillan, Grenadier Guards, A.D.C., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Macmillan, and the Lady Dorothy Cavendish, third daughter of their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire. Captain Macmillan is on the Rideau Hall staff. His father is one of the heads of the British publishing house of that name.

Borden for Cuba With Lord Jellicoe

A despatch from Key West, Fla., says:—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, former First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, who is making a tour of the world, embarked on his flagship, New Zealand, here, on Thursday, for Havana.

It was understood here that he would go to South Africa from Cuba.

Premier Sir Robert Borden, who is on his way to Cuba, accompanied the Admiral.

Prohibition Fails In New Zealand

A despatch from London says:—A despatch from Wellington, New Zealand, says that on the referendum recount prohibition has failed to secure the necessary absolute majority. The present system will therefore continue.

Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.80; No. 2 Northern, $2.77; No. 3 Northern, $2.73; in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 93¾c; No. 3 C.W., 89¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 89¾c; No. 1 feed, 84¼c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.65¼; No. 4 C.W., $1.45¾; rejected, $1.31; feed, $1.34¼c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.73; No. 4 yellow, $1.71, track Toronto; prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 96 to 99c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2.00 to $2.01; No. 2 do., $1.97 to $2.03; No. 3, do., $1.93 to $1.94, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, $2.02 to $2.03; No. 2 Spring, $1.95 to $2.05; No. 3 Spring, $1.95 to $2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $2.75.

Barley—Malting, $1.70 to $1.75, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.38 to $1.40, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 3, $1.70 to $1.75, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $13.25 Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $9.50 to $9.70, Montreal and Toronto, in jute bags. Prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots — Delivered Montreal freights bags included — Bran, per ton, $45; shorts, per ton, $52; good feed flour, $3.75.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $26.50; mixed, per ton, $25 track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $14.50 to $15.50, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Eggs, No. 1, 60c to 61c; new laid, 90c to $1.00; selects, 65c to 67c. Butter—Creamery prints, 68c to 70c; choice dairy prints, 59c to 60c; ordinary dairy prints, 50c to 53c; bakers' 45c to 50c; oleomargarine (best gr.), 33c to 37c. Cheese—New, large, 31½c to 32c. Maple Syrup—Per 5-gal. tin, $4 per gallon; do. one-gal. tin, $4.25. Honey—White—60's, 25c to 26c; 10's, 26c to 27c; 5's, 27c to 28c; Buckwheat—60's, 19c to 20c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 30c to 31c; hams, medium, 35c to 36c; heavy, 33c to 34c; cooked hams, 48c to 50c; backs, plain, 49c to 50c; backs, boneless, 51c to 54c; breakfast bacon, 42c to 46c; cottage rolls, 33c to 34c.

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, $46; mess pork, $45.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 32½c; in cases, 28c to 29c; clear bellies, 27c to 28½c; fat backs, 32c to 33c.

Lard—Tierces, 29c to 29½c; tubs, 29½c to 30c; pails, 29¾c to 30¼c; prints, 30½c to 31c. Compound lard, tierces, 28½c to 29c; tubs, 29c to 29½c prints, 30c to 30½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 13.—Oats— Extra No. 1 feed, $1.09. Flour—Man., new standard grade, $13.25 to $13.55. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., $5 to $5.15. Bran $45.25. Shorts, $52.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, carlots, $25 to $26. Cheese—Finest easterns, 25c to 28c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 68c to 69c; do., seconds, 62c to 63c. Eggs—Fresh, 90c to 95c; do selected, 65c; do. No. 1 stock, 57c; do., No. 2 stock, 53c to 55c. Potatoes—Per bag, carlots, $2.60 to $2.75.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—Choice heavy steers, $14.50 to $15.00; good heavy steers, $13.00 to $14.00; butchers' cattle, choice, $12.25 to $13.00; do., good, $11.50 to $12.00; do., medium, $10.25 to $11.00; do., common, $7.50 to $8.50; bulls, choice, $11.00 to $11.50; do., medium, $10.50 to $11.50; do., rough, $7.00 to $7.25; butcher cows, choice, $9.50 to $10.00; do., good, $9.75 to $10.25; do., medium, $8.75 to $9.25 do., common, $7.00 to $7.50; stockers, $7.50 to $10.00; feeders, $10.00 to $11.50; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $6.50; milkers, good to choice, $110 to $175; do., com. and med. $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $175; light ewes, $7.00 to $8.50; yearlings, $9.00 to $10.50; spring lambs, per cwt., $18 to $19; calves, good to choice, $18 to $21; hogs, fed and watered, $18.50; do., weighed off cars, $18.75; do., f.o.b., $17.50; do., do., to farmers, $17.25.

Montreal, Jan. 13.—Butchers' steers good, $11 to $12; medium, $9.50 to $11; common, $8 to $9.50; butcher heifers, good, $9 to $10; medium, $9 to $10; common, $6.50 to $8.75; butcher cows, good, $9 to $10; medium, $6.50 to $8.50; canners, $5.25 to $5.50; cutters, $6 to $6.50; butcher bulls, common, $6.50 to $7.50; light veal calves, $16 to $17; good veal, $15 to $17; medium $12 to $15; grass, $7.50. Best lambs, $16.25; sheep, $9; ewes, $8 to $9; lambs, good, $16 to $16.25; common, $15 to $15.50. Hogs off car weights, selects, $20; lights, $18 to $20; sows, $15.50 to $16.

Grain Growers Take New Name

A despatch from Brandon says:—Having commenced at 2 o'clock on Wednesday of last week as the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the same organization adjourned three hours later as the United Farmers of Manitoba. The change was made almost unanimously and with the purpose that there should not be any misunderstanding as to our relation to the general farm movement throughout Canada, in the words of W. R. Wood, Secretary.

Fifteen Feet of Snow Falls in Newfoundland

A despatch from North Sydney, N.S., says:—Travellers from Newfoundland arriving here tell of unusually severe weather conditions in the Ancient Colony. They state that last week witnessed the worst snowstorm in the history of Newfoundland. Fifteen feet of snow fell, demoralizing the colony's sole system of railway transportation.

Complete List of German Criminals

A despatch from Paris says:—Germans accused of violations of the laws of war in France and Belgium during the world conflict have been assigned for trial to the different allied military courts, according to The Petit Parisien. The list is said to have been completed.

Hundred "Waacs" Arrive To Settle in Canada

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says:—Among those arriving here on the steamer Metagama were 100 girls from 18 to 20 years of age, all natives of Great Britain and former members of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

Mrs. Lloyd George Acts as Magistrate

A despatch from Carnarvon, Wales, says:—Mrs. David Lloyd George, wife of the Prime Minister, took her seat on Thursday in the Quarter Sessions as the first Welsh woman Magistrate.

BOLSHEVIST ARMIES SWEEPING RUSSIA, WIPING OUT LOYALISTS

Reds Capture Krasnoyarsk With Thousands of Prisoners and Enormous Quantities of Booty—Remnants of Kolchak's Three Armies Surrender.

A despatch from London says:—A Bolshevist wireless message reports that Red troops have captured Krasnoyarsk, which is more than half way from Omsk to Irkutsk, and that the remnants of Kolchak's first, second and third armies have surrendered. Sixty thousand prisoners have already been counted.

Red troops in southern Russia have captured Novo-Tcherkask, Capital of the Don Cossacks, in their present offensive against Denikine. The Bolshevists state they have taken 25,000 prisoners and enormous quantities of booty.

Another communication from Moscow says the booty captured by the Reds on the southern front in Russia in the present offensive includes 400 guns, 1,000 machine guns, 11000 rifles, 18 armored trains, 200 locomotives, 10,000 wagons and large stores of food and munitions and 35,000 prisoners.

Krasnoyarsk is situated on the Trans-Siberian Railway, about 300 miles east of Tomsk. Lying on the plain, and open to the play of the bitter winds, traffic with the town by caravans is almost impossible in the winter. The town is situated on the left bank of the Yeniseisk River.

BRINGING UP FATHER