1921 GOES DOWN TO HISTORY AS A YEAR OF MOMENTOUS EVENTS

JANUARY.

1—Death of Theobald von Bethmann-Hollwag, ex-Chancellor of Germany and of "scrap-of-paper" fame.
8—Sterling at New York down to $3.53¼.
10—British White Paper discloses that Sinn Fein Irish-Americans conspired with Germany during the war.
11—Three U. S. balloonists, who were stranded since December 14, arrive by sled at Mattice from Moose Jaw after a hazardous experience.
17—British forces defeat ambush of Sinn Feiners at Timoleague and capture twenty-five.
21—Alberta United Farmers declare in favor of complete prohibition. Death of the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Secretary of State of Canada.
25—Opening of the Ontario Legislature.

FEBRUARY.

1—Britain takes over the mandate for Mesopotamia.
8—South Africa returns give Gen. Smuts a majority in the elections.
9—Murder rife in Ireland; two civilians taken from bed and shot dead by unknown men at Drogheda; a young ex-soldier, Fred Newson, shot and killed in Enniscorthy, Wexford county, by armed men.
14—Opening of Dominion Parliament.
16—U. S. Senate passes the Fordney Bill, the emergency tariff measure, by 43 to 30.
21—British Privy Council decide that Irish Home Rule shall go into effect April 5.

MARCH.

4—Inauguration of President Harding at Washington.
5—Col. H. S. Cumming killed from ambush by Sinn Feiners on Cork County road. United States insists on peace between Costa Rica and Panama Republics in the Panama area. Cardinal Logue pleads for a truce in Ireland.
7—Revolt against Soviet Government of Russia, and Petrograd and Kronstadt are attacked.
8—Edouard Dato, Spanish Premier, assassinated. Allies occupy German cities in Rhine area to compel observance of reparation conditions.
9—Rebels capture Petrograd.
15—Talaat Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier of Turkey, and responsible for Armenian massacres, is assassinated in Berlin by an Armenian student.
30—Greek cruisers blockade Asia Minor.

APRIL.

1—Strike in the British coal areas.
2—Lord Edmond Talbot appointed Viceroy of Ireland.
4—During the year ended March 31 Sinn Feiners committed 10,804 outrages, killing 242 policemen and 90 soldiers and wounding several thousands.
18—Ontario votes for prohibition by a majority of 166,835, but cities of Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa give big majorities against.
28—Four Sinn Feiners are executed at Cork for fighting the Crown forces. The amended G.T.R. bill passes the Dominion Senate.

MAY.

2—French troops advance toward the Ruhr district.
9—Sir Henry Drayton brings down his Budget to the Dominion Parliament, increasing the sales tax, and taking off the business profits and luxury taxes.
25—Sinn Feiners burn the Custom House in Dublin, and in the accompanying riots seven civilians are killed, four auxiliaries and seven civilians wounded, and 111 prisoners taken by police.
26—Ulster elections give the Unionists a majority of 38 seats in the northern Parliament.

JUNE.

1—Germany fulfils agreement to pay one billion gold marks to the Allied Reparation Commission.
3—Lord Byng of Vimy appointed Governor-General of Canada.
10—The British policy ends the Silesian fight.
20—Meeting of the British Imperial Conference of Premiers in London.
22—King George opens the Ulster Parliament and urges the factions to end strife.

JULY.

1—The Peace resolution passed in the U. S. Senate.
4—British coal miners return to work.
5—General Smuts meets Sinn Fein chiefs in Dublin to discuss terms of peace. Intense heat in Ontario and Eastern Canada causes burning up of crops.
8—A truce in Ireland to take effect at noon, July 11, is declared after De Valera accepts Lloyd George's invitation to a Peace Conference in London.
14—Premier Lloyd George and De Valera hold preliminary conference in Downing street.
22—Twenty millions of Russians reported to be facing death from famine and plague.
24—A compromise effected between France and England re the Upper Silesia issue.

AUGUST.

10—Arrival of Lord Byng, the new Governor-General, at Quebec. Imperial Conference of Teachers meets in Toronto.
16—Death of King Peter of Serbia.
23—Census returns give Great Britain a population of 42,767,536, an increase of 1,936,134 over 1911.
24—The giant dirigible L-42, on trial over Hull, England, buckles and explodes, and only three men are saved out of a crew of 47. Death of Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian ex-Minister of Militia.
27—Lord Byng opens the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.
29—Death of Lieutenant-Governor Lionel H. Clarke of Ontario.

SEPTEMBER.

6—Germany pays one billion gold marks to the allies as part of the reparations indemnity. Thousands die in floods in China.
11—Col. Henry Cockshutt of Brantford appointed Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

OCTOBER.

4—Dominion Parliament is dissolved.
26—Prince of Wales sails from England for India.

NOVEMBER.

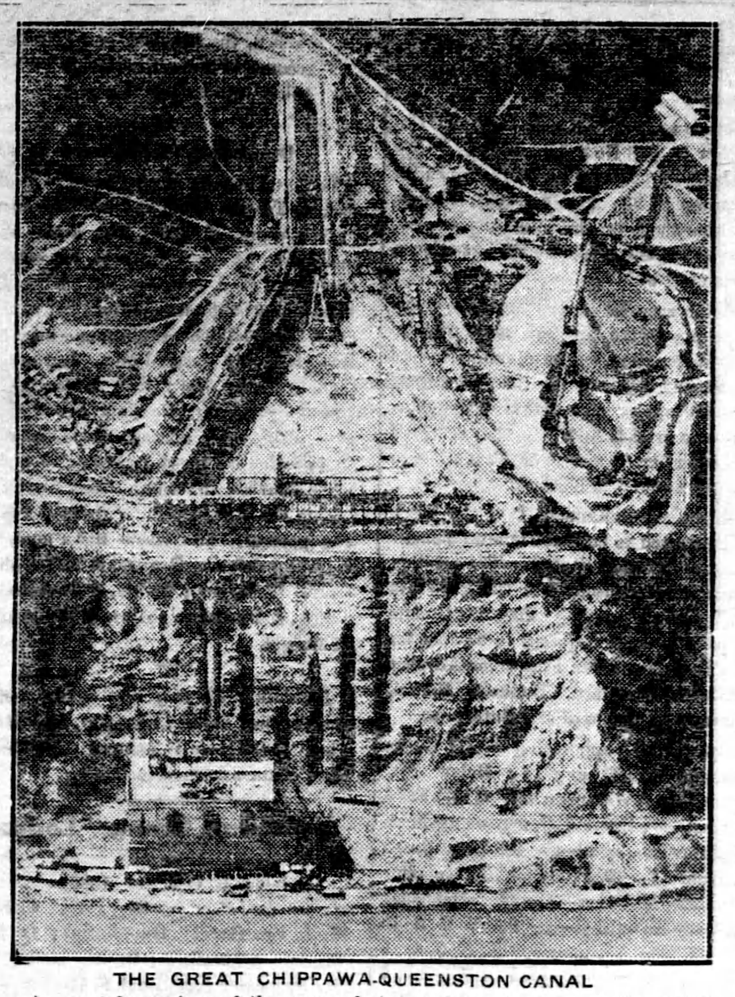
6—National Assembly of Hungary dethrones the former King Charles and ousts the Hapsburg dynasty.
11—The Ulster Cabinet rejects the proposal to have an all-Ireland Parliament. Armistice Day generally observed in Canada and the Empire.
12—U. S. Secretary of State Hughes lays before the first meeting of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament a program calling for a ten-year naval holiday and the scrapping of battleships.
25—The Mikado resigns in favor of the Crown Prince of Japan.
27—Admiral Earl Beatty feted at Montreal and Ottawa.

DECEMBER.

5—British Government and Sinn Fein leaders reach agreement to give Ireland a Dominion status.
6—Dominion Parliamentary elections result in the defeat of the Meighen Government.
10—The recommended pact between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan made public; it includes a guarantee for a 10-years' peace and the freedom of China.
29—Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King sworn in as Prime Minister of Canada, with 18 other Liberals as Cabinet Ministers.

Oldest B.C. Resident Dead at 110 Years

A despatch from Kamloops, B. C., says:—Mrs. Mary Ann MacAuley, the oldest resident of British Columbia and probably of Canada, died at the home of her granddaughter here on Thursday, aged 110 years. A daughter of an Indian Chief, Mrs. McAuley was born at Savona, B.C., in 1811, and at an early age married Donld MacAuley, a Hudson's Bay employee. She is survived by four children, 18 grandchildren and 23 great-grandchildren.



THE GREAT CHIPPAWA-QUEENSTON CANAL

An aeroplane view of the power house and the forebay at Queenston. The portion of the power house seen near the bottom of the photograph is about one-fifth the size of the building when it will be completed. The fissures on the face of the rock are cuttings for the penstocks. The fall at this point is over 300 feet. At the top is the gate house for controlling the fall of water from the forebay.

DUTCH PRINCESS MAY WED BRITISHER

Viscount Trematon as Candidate for Hand of Juliana.

A despatch from The Hague says:—The prominent appearance of the Earl and Countess of Athlone at Queen Wilhelmina's official New Year reception gives rise to an apparently well founded rumor that the Earl's eldest son, Viscount Trematon, is to be a candidate for Princess Juliana's hand. The Earl and Countess and their children are at present staying with the Queen, where the young people are brought together frequently.

There has been considerable speculation regarding Princess Juliana's future husband, but no names have been mentioned till now. There is no doubt the Dutch would welcome such a connection with England and the English Royal family. Princess Juliana is now eleven and Viscount Trematon fifteen.

The Countess of Athlone is Princess Mary, daughter of the Duke of Albany, and a direct descendant of Queen Victoria.

The Earl of Athlone denies the rumor that he is a candidate for the Governor-Generalship of Ireland.

To Call International Economic Conference

A despatch from Paris says:—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Cannes says Premiers Lloyd George and Briand agreed Thursday evening on the conditions for the convocation of an International Economic Conference. The program for the conference, from which politics is to be barred, was settled by them.

The despatch adds that it is likely Germany and Russia will be invited to send delegates to the conference, but that participation by Russia will in no way imply recognition of the Soviet Government.

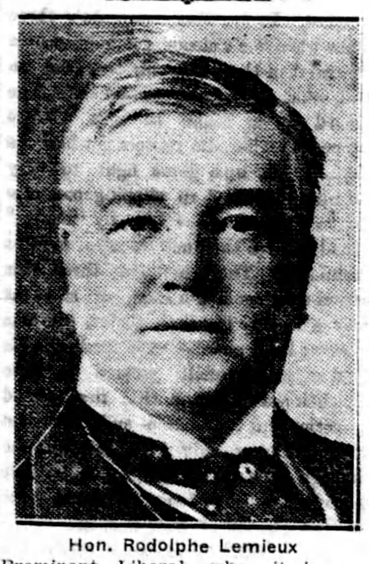
Flowers Strewn Along Royal Route in Mandalay

A despatch from Mandalay, Burma, says:—Demonstrations of the utmost enthusiasm greeted the Prince of Wales on his arrival in Mandalay on Thursday afternoon from Rangoon. Flowers were showered upon the Prince along the entire route of the procession to Government house.

The mandrake root contains more quinine than any other English-grown plant.

Universities Raise Standards.

At a conference last week of the four universities in Ontario—Toronto, Queen's, Western, and McMaster—with the Department of Education, it was unanimously decided to increase the entrance requirements to the general course of the First Year. In 1923, students applying for admission will be required to have complete junior matriculation with 75 per cent. in four subjects, or complete junior matriculation with 66 per cent. in six subjects, or honor matriculation. The purpose in providing the three distinct means of entrance is to afford the small continuation schools in rural centres exactly the same opportunity to prepare students for the universities as have the large urban collegiate institutes. This change does not mean any increased cost in education—it simply means that students must remain in their home schools until they are well grounded in their work and able to take proper advantage of university education. Hence, the new regulation puts a premium on application to work and on intellectual ability.



Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux

Prominent Liberal, who, it is announced by the Hon. MacKenzie King, will be elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

An ox of gigantic proportions was exhibited last April at the Royal Sydney Show, in Australia. It was a seven-year-old, and stood 6 ft. 4 in. high. It had a girth of 14 ft. behind the shoulders, and weighed 3,700 lbs. It came from New Zealand and had arrived some days before the opening of the show.

SUBMARINES PLACED UNDER BAN AS COMMERCE DESTROYERS

Five Major Naval Powers at Arms Conference Accept Proposal Without Reservation—Balfour Amendment Passed Making Agreement Immediately Binding on the Signatory Powers.

A despatch from Washington says:—Three major developments marked the progress of the arms conference on Thursday.

1—The Japanese delegation obtained approval and acceptance by China of a solution of the Chinese tariff problem in accordance with the terms demanded by Japan from the start. An agreement was adopted which gives China an effective ad valorem rate of five per cent. on all goods imported into China, instead of the five per cent. nominal and three per cent. effective rate now obtaining.

2—Agreement was concluded by the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan on a method to be pursued in excluding the Japanese homeland from the territorial integrity guarantee of the four-power Pacific treaty. This will be accomplished, it was asserted, through a series of diplomatic notes designed to clarify the interpretation of the pact. Rough drafts of the notes already have been completed and approved, it was explained.

3—The Root proposals to outlaw submarines as commerce destroyers was accepted by France, Japan and Italy without reservation. The United States and Great Britain previously had indicated their assent. Adoption of the resolution in the Committee on Naval Armaments Thursday afternoon, therefore, was unanimous. The Balfour amendment, making the proposition immediately applicable to the five signatory powers, also was agreed to, and the other nations of the earth invited to give their adherence. Formal adoption of the Root resolution, restating the rules of warfare, recognized under international law for the protection of neutrals and non-combatants at sea and making them applicable to submarines likewise was recorded. These rules as stated are:

"A merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine its character before it can be seized. A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuses to submit to visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure.

"A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

"Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rule above stated; and if a submarine cannot capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules, the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from seizure and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested."

The assent of all powers is invited.

Chain for Key Rings.

An elastic chain for key rings, which will stretch several inches, is formed of coiled piano wire spring links.

Shipwrecks in the Baltic Sea average one for every day in the year.

A distinguished teacher of English requires his pupils first to write a three-thousand-word essay and then to compress it into five hundred words of good literary style. To the pupils the astonishing thing is that it takes a longer time and more thought to write the abridgment than to write the original. The number of words, or pages in a manuscript tell nothing of the time and effort that went into writing it.

Peace Committee in the Dail Eireann

A despatch from Dublin says:—The announcement in the Dail Eireann of the existence of a peace committee was the chief feature of Thursday's meeting. No member of the Cabinet is included in the committee, which is made up almost exclusively of able members of the rank and file of the Dail who have spoken for and against the treaty. The most notable of these are Owen O'Duffy, Liaison Officer of Ulster; Liam Mellowes, and John T. O'cKelly, the Sinn Fein representative in Paris.

Great Britain has one motor-car for every 110 persons of its population.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.25; No. 2 Northern, $1.20; No. 3 Northern, $1.14.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 53½c; extra No. 1 feed, 51c; No. 1 feed, 51½c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 69½c; No. 3 yellow, 68½c; No. 4 yellow, 67c; track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario wheat—Nominal.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.

Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.

Manitoba flour—First pats., $7.40; second pats., $6.90, Toronto.

Manitoba flour—90 per cent, patent, bulk seaboard, per barrel, $5.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $26 to $27; shorts, per ton, $28 to $29; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled Hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, $21.50 to $22; mixed, $18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $12.

Cheese—New, large, 21 to 22c; twins, 21½ to 22½c; triplets, 22½ to 23½c. Old large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery prints, fresh, No. 1, 43 to 45c; No. 2, 40 to 41c; cooking, 26 to 30c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 20 to 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 55 to 60c; geese, 32 to 35c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roosters, 14 to 16c; fowl, 14 to 22c; ducklings, 22 to 25c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 20 to 22c.

Margarine—23 to 25c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 51 to 52c; select storage, 56 to 57c; new laid straights, 70 to 72c; new laid, in cartons, 82 to 84c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $3.30 to $3.50; primes, $2.80 to $3.10.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5 imp. gals., $2.35; Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, $3.75 to $4.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 24 to 26c; cooked ham, 36 to 40c; smoked rolls, 23 to 24c; cottage rolls, 25 to 26c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c; backs, boneless, 32 to 36c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 20c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 16½ to 17c. Shortening tierces, 12c; tubs, 13½c; pails, 14c; prints, 15½c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $7.50; butcher steers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, good, $5.25 to $6; do, med., $4.25 to $5.25; do, com., $3 to $4; butcher heifers, choice, $5.75 to $6.50; butcher cows, choice, $5 to $5.50; do, med., $3 to $4; canners and cutters, $2.25 to $2.75; butcher bulls, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, com., $2.50 to $3; feeders, good, 900 lbs., $4.50 to $5; do, fair, $4 to $4.50; stockers, good, $4 to $4.50; do, fair, $3 to $4; milkers, $80 to $90; springers, choice, $90 to $100; calves, choice, $11 to $12.50; do, med., $8 to $10; do, com., $3 to $6; lambs, good, $11 to $12.50; do, com., $6.50 to $7; sheep, choice, $5 to $6; do, good, $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $10.50 to $10.75; do, f.o.b., $9.25 to $10; do, country points, $9 to $9.75.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 57 to 58c; do, No. 3, 55 to 56c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $2.85 to $2.95. Bran, $26.25. Shorts, $28.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton car lots, $27 to $28.

Butter, choicest creamery, 37 to 38c. Eggs, selected, 48c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 95c.

Fat dairy cows, $5; light steers, $5.50; bulls, $3 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $2 to $3; veal calves, $10 to $10.50 for good; com., $8; grassers, $4; lambs, $7.50 to $8.50; sheeps, $3 to $4; hogs, $12.50 sows, $8.50.

REGLAR FELLERS— By Gene Byrnes