CHIEF EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1924

JANUARY.

2—During past year total revenues received by Canadian Government from customs and excise duties amounted to $301,473,813, as compared with $262,377,468 in the previous year.

3—Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice, resigns from King Government on account of ill health. Third provincial political party formed in Ontario to be known as Progressives.

4—Seals on inner tomb of Tutankhamen at Luxor, found after 3,000 years, broken by Howard Carter. Venizelos returns from exile to Athens. Floods on River Seine render 25,000 people homeless.

8—Hon. Narcisse Perodeau appointed Lieut.-Governor of Quebec Province, succeeding late Louis P. Brodeur.

10—British submarine L-24 sent to bottom of sea in collision with dreadnaught, and 43 persons perish.

15—One hundred people victims of severe earthquakes in Japan in the same area preciously desolated.

20—For 1923 Canada's trade returns showed total imports valued at $903,530,515 and exports of $1,014,734,274. Nikolai Lenin, father of bolshevism and Soviet dictator, dies after long illness.

30—Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is sworn in as Minister of Justice, succeeding Sir Lomer Gouin. P. J. A. Cardin becomes Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Suicide of two English boys placed on Ontario farms has caused Overseas Settlement Committee of British Government to ask for full inquiry into condition of immigrant boys in Canada.

31—Church Union Bill passes its first reading at Ottawa.

FEBRUARY.

1—The Government of Soviet Russia is accorded recognition by Great Britain.

2—Woodrow Wilson, 28th President of the United States, died to-day.

12—Labor Government of Great Britain made its debut in the House of Commons to-day.

13—Egyptian Government precipitates a crisis by laying claim to tomb of King Tut.

19—W. H. Price, Prov. Treas. of Ontario, charges that predecessor in office ran the province into $24,000,000 debt.

28—A balanced Budget with a reduction of taxation, the first since 1912-13, was announced in a Speech from the Throne. J. H. Thomas, Sec. for the Colonies, announced at a meeting in London that the British Government had accepted the Irish treaty in spirit and letter.

MARCH.

1—Explosion of T.N.T. at Nixon, N.J., kills 18 persons. Seven deaths in Ontario from smallpox over week-end.

4—Caliph of Turkey goes into exile; sails for Switzerland.

5—Military control by Allies ends in Germany.

14—National Railways authorized to proceed with construction of Hudson Bay line. Pres. Coolidge appoints commission to act with Canadian body on St. Lawrence project.

20—Sir Richard Squires former Premier of Newfoundland, found guilty of accepting bribes. British Government announce that the huge sum of £392,000,000 has been spent on the relief of unemployment since the Armistice.

31—British soldiers fired on at Queenstown by men in Free State uniforms; one killed.

[illegible]—British aviators begin world trip.

[illegible]—Ontario Public Accounts Committee discovers that $15,000 cheque made out to former Treas. Peter Smith, is missing.

APRIL.

5—Labor wins election in South Australia. Transvaal votes Nationalist.

[illegible]—Mussolini sweeps elections in Italy.

[illegible]—Dawes Committee presents report on reparations scheme. Irish Free State to have Ambassador at Washington.

12—Japanese exclusion bill cause of excitement at Washington. Greece declares for Republic in plebiscite.

14—Peter Smith, former Prov. Treas., arrested on conspiracy charge; bail fixed at $50,000, provided by Strat[illegible] citizens.

[illegible] Church Union Bill passes in New Brunswick.

[illegible] Battle on Church Union Bill be[illegible] before Private Bills Committee of Parliament.

MAY.

1—John Scott Gold Medal awarded Dr. Frederick G. Banting of Toronto by American Philosophical So.

6—A thousand die in Bengal from cholera epidemic.

18—Maj.-General Sir Charles V. F. Townshend dies in Paris. James Brown, M.P., will represent the King at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

[illegible]—Italy gets slice of Jubaland.

[illegible]—Rev. R. A. Jaffray and other missionaries seized by bandits in China.

JUNE.

1—Chinese pirates release two out of four captured missionaries.

[illegible]—Hickman ministry loses in Newfoundland elections.

11—Millerand resigns office of Presidency of French Republic. Royal Commission finds that action by Government in 1916 or 1918 would have saved depositors from heavy losses in connection with Home Bank failure.

13—Belleville, Ont., celebrates 140th anniversary of coming of Loyalists. Gaston Doumergue is elected President of French Republic.

18—Strike of postal employees throughout Dominion begins at 5 p.m. Nationalist-Labor party triumphs over Smuts in South Africa elections.

20—Mallory and Ervine of Mount Everest Expedition succumb to injuries.

30—Rev. George Byers, Canadian missionary, is murdered in China.

JULY.

1—Ocean to ocean aerial mail service was established to-day between New York and San Francisco.

3—Canadian National Branch Line Bills are killed in the Senate.

4—The Church Union Bill passed the House of Commons.

8—Lloyd George at dinner to Canadian weekly newspaper men in London appeals for unity throughout the Empire.

16—Inter-allied Conference opens in London; Premier MacDonald urges acceptance of Dawes reparations plan.

17—October 23 is officially confirmed as the date of the liquor plebiscite in Ontario. Advance in grain values adds one billion dollars to the wealth of Canadian and American farmers.

27—Tremendous floods in China render one million people homeless.

AUGUST.

3—Joseph Conrad dies at Bourne, England.

4—Sir Edmund Osler, President of the Dominion Bank, dies.

6—British Association for the Advancement of Science hold inaugural session in Toronto.

17—Canadian dollar reaches 99.94c on New York Exchange, the highest mark since 1922.

27—Two big armies in China preparing for mastery of country.

28—Nova Scotia shores strewn with wreckage of ships, the result of the worst storm in years.

30—Allies and Germany formally sign London agreement.

31—U.S. army navigators reach Labrador and virtually complete round-the-world flight.

SEPTEMBER.

1—The League of Nations Assembly opens its 5th Conference at Geneva.

3—Civil war commences in China, with battle line of thirty miles.

6—Canadian National Exhibition closes with record attendance this year amounting to 1,519,000.

23—Germany's Cabinet decides to apply for membership in League of Nations.

25—Canada's loss by the postal strike last summer stated to have been $399,000.

OCTOBER.

1—Standard and Sterling Banks' amalgamation announced.

12—Anatole France dies.

17—Burning of Canton, China, results in losses of $15,000,000.

23—Ontario electors declare for retention of Ontario Temperance Act.

24—Peter Smith and Aemilius Jarvis, Sr., convicted of defrauding the province. Smith sentenced to three years and Jarvis to six months, with a joint fine of $600,000.

29—Labor party suffers severe reverse in British elections, and Stanley Baldwin's group is assured victory. Bank of Montreal effects agreement to acquire Molson's Bank. Peter Veregrin, head of the Doukhobor colony in British Columbia, and three others killed in explosion on C.P.R. train.

31—Rev. J. Adelarde Delorme is acquitted after third trial of charge of slaying half-brother, Raoul Delorme in January, 1922. Prince of Wales welcomed home at Southampton, England.

NOVEMBER.

3—Premier Baldwin announces fiscal policy involving large preference to British Dominions.

6—Alberta turns "wet" with sweeping vote on Government sale.

10—Ludendorff made prisoner by German Republicans, and Hitler takes to flight. Canada's trade balance leaps to $107,000,000.

24—With 500,000, Ontario satisfies old claims of Chippewa and Mississauga Indians.

29—Military forces take over rule in Rhine Republic.

DECEMBER

1—First radio photographs transmitted from London England, to New York.

4—E. Clarence Settell, former private secretary to Sir Adam Beck, is sentenced to three years' imprisonment for attempted theft of $29,925.

5—The contract for the construction of Section No. 7 of the Welland Canal is awarded at an appropriate price of ten million dollars.

9—With historic state and accompanied by the Queen, King George opened Parliament in London, Eng., this morning. A million-dollar blaze destroys grain elevator opposite Sarnia.

23—H.M. King George has approved the elevation of Chief Justice Anglin to membership in the Privy Council.

25—Dominion Cabinet restores Crowsnest freight agreement.

26—Allied Ambassadors meet in Paris to decide Cologne evacuation. One hundred and sixty-six thousand and thirty war badges await claimants at Ottawa.

28—Lord Robert Cecil receives $25,000 Woodrow Wilson Foundation peace award.

29—British astronomers predict 1925 to be driest year of century. British pound sterling reaches $4.73 3-16 in New York.

Prince Henry, third son of King George, who, according to a report, will be named the Duke of Edinburgh in the New Year's honor list. The last Duke of Edinburgh was the father of the present Queen Marie of Rumania.

1,200 London Children Guests of Hamilton, Ontario

London, Jan. 1.—More than 1,200 small guests were entertained at the Guildhall to-day through the customary annual benevolence of the children of Hamilton, Ont. The Lord Mayor presided, and he was supported by Sheriffs and Aldermen of the City and representatives of the Dominion of Canada.

Dr. Jean Marie Musy has been elected as president of Switzerland for 1925. In 1919 he succeeded Gustave Ador on the federal council. The outgoing president is Dr. Ernest Chuard.

Widening of Strand in Heart of London is Costly

A despatch from London says:—The widening of the Strand, in the heart of London, is an expensive proceeding, according to H. H. Gordon, a former London county councillor. He places the cost at $25,000,000 a mile. Traffic congestion makes the work necessary.

University College Increases Tuition Fees.

In the University of Toronto there are four Arts Colleges, viz., University College, Victoria College, Trinity College, and St. Michael's College. Of these the first is the provincial college, which is supported by the Government of Ontario and the other three are nomination colleges have found that pendent for their revenues on the religious denominations concerned. As is well known, the fees paid by students for many years have covered only about one-third of the actual cost of tuition and in recent years the denominational collegest have found that they cannot continue to exist on the funds available. Last year Victoria College increased her fees from $40 to $75. Trinity and St. Michael's were anxious to do the same but it was clear to all concerned that four colleges, all doing the same work, and all being part of the same organization, could not have in force different scales of fees. Students would naturally tend to enrol with the college having the smallest fee. The problem struck at the very foundation of University Federation. To solve this situation, University College raised its fee to $75, effective next year. Even so, the fees in Arts are now little more than half those in Medicine and Applied Science.

Halifax Chronicle Celebrates 100 Years of Publication

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 1.—Celebrating 100 years of continuous publication, The Morning Chronicle, in association with The Nova Scotian, to-day published an edition of 84 pages replete with matter of great historical interest to Canada.

The magazine section includes articles by Dr. Archibald MacMechan and Dr. J. D. Logan on Joseph Howe, perhaps its most brilliant editor, and The Chronicle's place in the history of Nova Scotia is graphically told by Dr. W. E. Maclellan, a former editor.

The story of Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding's career with the newspaper is told in detail. The edition also includes the facsimile of the first issue of The Halifax Gazette, the first newspaper published in Canada.

Ice Floe Brings Island First Relief Ship in Year

A despatch from Nome, Alaska, says:—Here's a gripping plot for a thrilling sea story.

For more than a year not a vessel had called at Herschel Island, isolated in the Arctic Ocean northeast of Alaska. The few white traders and trappers living there and several Eskimo colonies were just about ready to resign themselves to a diet of seal blubber and bear meat for the winter when a strange thing happened.

The gas power schooner Maid of Orleans, out from Seattle since June 25, trying vainly to reach Victoria Land and unspoken by any ship later than August 30, was given up for lost, as were four other Arctic boats. Then, like Santa Claus dropping down a chimney, came the Maid of Orleans to Herschel Island, frozen in a big ice floe. The boat, fast in the ice, is in a safe harbor for the winter. On the schooner are sufficient suplies to keep the islanders from want until next summer. In return Captain Klengenberg will get a cargo of the white furs for which Herschel is famous.

So Herschel Island is saved and the Maid of Orleans in a harbor—there you have it, the framework of a thriller.

Czecho-Slovakia Establishes Statutary Eight-Hour Day

Czecho-Slovakia was the first industrial state among the European countries to ratify the eight-hour convention and introduce a statutory eight-hour day.

A report on hours of labor in Czecho-Slovakia has just been issued by the International Labor Office.

The first part of the monograph is devoted to an account of the scope and provisions of the Czecho-Slovakia republic act of 1918, by which the eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour week was introduced in the republic.

The monograph devotes special attention to the methods of applying the act in railway undertakings and the provisions for permanent or temporary exemptions. This is followed by data concerning the administration of the act. The third part of the study deals in some detail with collective agreements regarding hours of work.

Among the countries already covered by this series of publications of the International Labor Office are Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

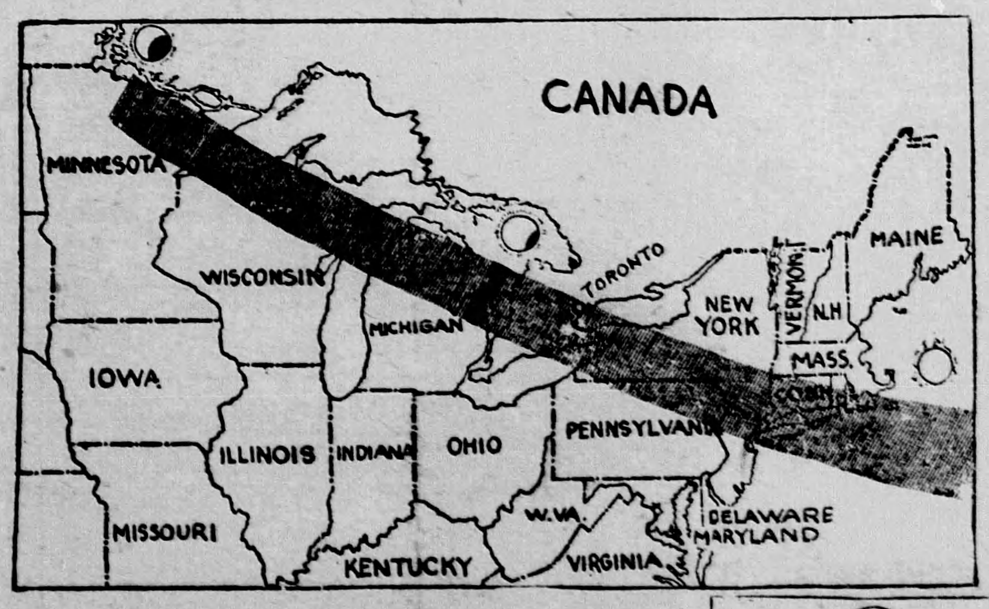
Duke of York Shoots Rhinoceros in African Jungle

A despatch from Nairobi says:—Reports from the shooting camp of the Duke and Duchess of York, at Isiolo, show a good beginning has been made. On the way from Nairobi, however, the party were overtaken by a cloudburst. Forty-one and one-half inches of rain fell in a half-hour.

The Duke of York's biggest success was the shooting of a rhinoceros, several miles from the camp, accompanied only by a white hunter. He tracked and wounded the rhinoceros, which charged. The Duke waited until the animal was within 30 yards, then he dropped it with a second shot. The Duke also shot a kongoni, a zebra and an impala.

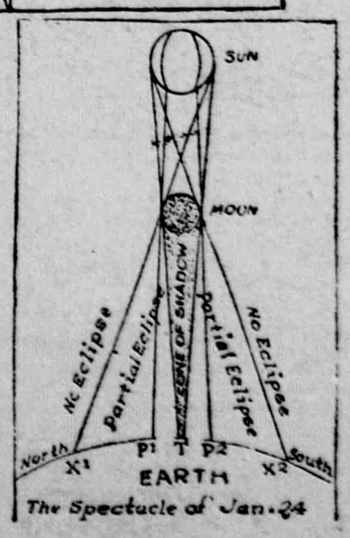
The camp is surrounded by lions, and the party consequently expect to obtain a good bag.

The Duchess of York has been successful with small game.



CAUSE AND PATH OF SUN'S ECLIPSE

About 9 o'clock on the morning of January 24, Toronto and a sixty mile strip of territory in Western Ontario will be in the path of a total solar eclipse. It will be visible only for about two minutes. The above map shows the path of the shadow that will rush so swiftly across the continent from Duluth to Long Island. The single column drawing shows how the sun and moon caper around to cause an eclipse. Although the relative sizes of the sun, moon and earth are disregarded in the illustration, the general truth of the eclipse may be observed. Because the sun is larger than the moon, the shadow of the moon, when cast toward the earth, comes nearly to a point when it touches the earth's surface. Yet as seen from the point T on the earth, the moon, because it is nearer, looks as large as the sun and appears completely to cover it—just as with a lead pencil a quarter of an inch in diameter held six inches from the eye you can cover an object a foot in diameter situated 24 feet from the eye. In addition to hiding the sun at T there will be part eclipses between the points X1 and X2. Between P1 and P2 the degree of the eclipse increases as the observer happens to be nearer the belt T.



FIVE FIREMEN HURT IN MONTREAL BLAZE

Fifteen Persons Driven from Beds in Zero Weather — $150,000 Property Damage.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Four stores, four dwellings and a club are in ruins, five firemen and a civilian were hurt by falling debris or affected by smoke, more than fifteen persons were driven in night attire from their homes in a temperature 6 degrees below zero, as a result of a fire which started in the men's furnishings store of E. Bernier, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

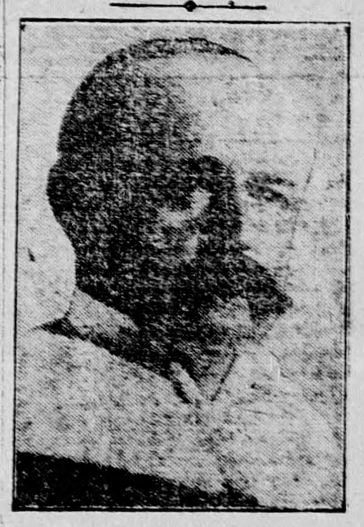
Damage estimated at between $150,000 and $200,000 is partly covered by insurance. Only the work of the firemen, aided by hundreds of citizens, prevented the destruction of the entire business section of the town. The outbreak was not brought under control for six hours. The blaze is believed to have been caused by an overheated furnace in the Bernier premises.

Claim of Columbus Denied by French Scholars

French savants are investigating the thorny question of who discovered America, says a Paris despatch. In a paper read before the College de France, a paper which the French press terms "sensational," Professor Meillet states that it was not Christopher Columbus. The famous voyager merely rediscovered a continent which was known long before his day to other navigators.

Up to the present, says Professor Meillet, no serious study of the indigenous languages of America, and of other regions has ever been made, but the ground now is being broken by French students and a comparison of the vocabularies of a group of California languages and certain Polynesian languages has brought to light "satisfying and numerous coincidences."

"The vocabulary of the indigenous races of Patagonia," the lecturer told his colleagues of the College de France "shows striking resemblances to that of Australian races. And it is interesting to note that these linguistic resemblances parallel almost identically similar resemblances in the arms, domestic utensils and other objects used in the same epoch in America and other regions. But these similarities do not date from the time when these continents were connected by land instead of vast oceans. Therefore, it is to be concluded that navigators sailed over these immense spaces."



Chief Justice Anglin
who has been made a privy councillor.

Canadian Re-union at Los Angeles.

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says:—This city will be the scene of a huge Canadian re-union on Feb. 7, 1925, according to an announcement made here by John Hooper, president of the Canadian Tourists' Society and director of the American Tourists' Association, who estimates that fully 50,000 visitors will attend the gathering.

The municipal coliseum, seating 81,000, will be thrown open for the field day and an open-air picnic will be held in the exposition grounds adjoining.

Announcing the re-union, a Canadian ball was held in the Bon Ton ballroom on the Lick Pier, Santa Monica, recently, and which was attended by 2,000 members of the various Maple Leaf Societies.

According to the announcement made here by Mr. Hooper, the plans for the reunion were formulated at the recent conventions of the Tourists' Association at Toronto and at Put-in-Bay, Ohio. The Chamber of Commerce here will assist in working out plans for the big gathering.

Duke of York Undergoes Crossing Equator Ceremony

A despatch from London says:—Passengers on the steamship which took the Duke and Duchess of York to Kenya had the experience of shaving and ducking the King's son and then helping him shave and duck the ship's captain. These amenities are part of a ceremonial to which all persons crossing the Equator for the first time usually are subjected.

The Duke was ready and wore running pants and a vest for his hazing. He then led the assault on the captain, who was dragged from the bridge and boisterously baptized.