

LIBERAL HISTORICAL CALENDAR

1924

To C. Mortimer Bryan

with best wishes

from his friend

W. H. H. H. H. H.

Nov 7 1923

W. H. H.

THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF
NATURAL HISTORY

NEW YORK

1890



JANUARY

TO-DAY it is my privilege to go in the name of the people of Canada without a single grievance to say that our relations with Britain and all parts of the Empire are of the best. So long as this happy condition prevails the friends of Canada and the British Empire need have no concern for the future of either. To make it prevail at all times, must be our supreme endeavor. The true Canadian spirit is one of conciliation, a spirit essentially of equal rights for all and goodwill towards all.

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Speech at Quebec, when leaving for Imperial Conference, Sept. 22, 1923.

1

TUESDAY

1915.—Imperial Naturalization Act came into force.

9

WEDNESDAY

1922.—Canada has 812 fur farms mostly fox.

2

WEDNESDAY

1832.—Medal presented to Wm. Lyon Mackenzie by his constituents of York.

10

THURSDAY

1920.—Ratification of Treaty of Versailles. War with Germany declared at an end.

3

THURSDAY

1922.—First Canadian nickels counted. in the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

11

FRIDAY

1909.—Signing of the International Boundary Waters Convention between Canada and United States.

4

FRIDAY

1922.—Dr. Margaret Patterson received appointment as Toronto Police Magistrate.

12

SATURDAY

Canada's Revenue 1921-22, \$371,519,454; ordinary expenditure \$324,758,377.

5

SATURDAY

1922.—South Africa's Preferential Tariff extended to Australia.

13

SUNDAY

1922.—Two billion deposit in banks—\$225 per capita; only \$55 before the war.

6

SUNDAY

1824.—Literary and Historical Society Quebec organized.

14

MONDAY

1897.—Anglo-American General Arbitration Treaty was signed between Canada and the United States.

7

MONDAY

1922.—Canada has 842 fish canning and curing establishments.

15

TUESDAY

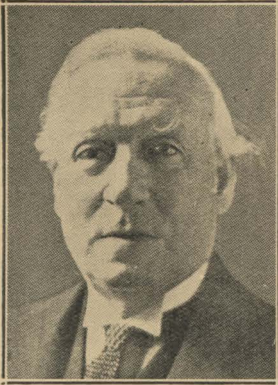
1922.—The Bank of Ireland loaned one million pounds to the New Ministry.

8

TUESDAY

1830.—Upper Canada College opened officially.

PRESIDENTS OF TORONTO WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION
Mrs. N. W. Rowell, Mrs. G. G. S. Lindsay, Mrs. Adam Ballantyne, Mrs. G. Deekes, Mrs. J. W. Bundy, Mrs. A. H. Beaton Mrs. Grant Needham.



JANUARY

HOME Rule for Ireland follows on the lines of our Imperial and Constitutional development. We can see French and English, Boer and Briton, Celt and Saxon, each bringing his own tributary to the mingling and confluent waters, in the stream of Imperial unity—one throne, one empire, one people, diverse in origin and race, but alike endowed with responsibility for self-government in their own local affairs—one people in the sense that they are one in heart and spirit. That surely is the goal of real Imperialism and it is to that goal that our steps are set.

RIGHT HON. H. H. ASQUITH
Speech in Parliament 1911.
Premier of the United Kingdom
1908-16.

16 WEDNESDAY
1922.—Thirteen Cabinet Ministers returned by acclamation. King Government.

17 THURSDAY
1922.—Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways in King Government died.

18 FRIDAY
1897.—Might Directory estimated the population of Toronto at 220,000.

19 SATURDAY
1922.—Ontario Liberal Executive and Liberal Members of Legislature met.

20 SUNDAY
1922.—Dr. Beland's famous message for veteran relief 'No War Veteran Must Starve.'

21 MONDAY
1911.—Proposals for Reciprocity with United States submitted to Canadian Parliament.

22 TUESDAY
1901.—Death of Queen Victoria.

23 WEDNESDAY
1922.—Hon. J. H. King, B.C., accepted Portfolio of Public Works in King Government.

24 THURSDAY
1903.—Signing of the Alaskan Boundary Treaty.

25 FRIDAY
Asquith first to appoint women factory inspectors 1893.

26 SATURDAY
Circulation of all Canadian daily papers is 1,774,519.

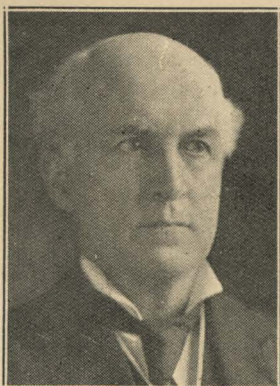
27 SUNDAY
1909.—Agreement for Arbitration of North Atlantic Fisheries.

28 MONDAY
1922.—University enrolments: Toronto nearly 6,000; McGill 3,046; Queens, 1,700.

29 TUESDAY
1914.—Loss of S.S. Empress of Ireland.

30 WEDNESDAY
1897.—Hon. Sydney Fisher completed arrangements for system of cold storage with the railways.

31 THURSDAY
1839.—Lord Durham's Report.



FEBRUARY

IT is for the concerted strength of the Liberal party to keep Canada as a land of equal opportunity and of equal political rights in the performance of which both the recognition of the progressive policy of the Liberal party and of your progressive Leadership are essential.

SIR ALAN AYLESWORTH

Speech at Toronto Island, August 16th, 1920.

1 FRIDAY

1910.—Ratification of Commercial Treaty with France.

2 SATURDAY

1922.—F. F. Pardee of Sarnia appointed senator.

3 SUNDAY

1916.—Destruction of the Houses of Parliament in Ottawa by fire.

4 MONDAY

1910.—Passing of the Naval Service Bill.

5 TUESDAY

1853.—Gladstone Chancellor of the Exchequer.

6 WEDNESDAY

1859.—Canadian Silver Coinage issued.

7 THURSDAY

1911.—Treaty for the Protection of Fur Seal between Britain and the United States.

8 FRIDAY

1922.—Lloyd George's call for "Steadiness" at opening of the new parliament.

9 SATURDAY

1922.—912 newspapers in English; 66 French; 5 German; 24 others in 12 languages in Canada.

10 SUNDAY

1763.—Treaty of Paris.

11 MONDAY

1915.—First Canadian Expedition landed in France.

12 TUESDAY

1922.—A. C. Hardy of Brockville appointed to the Senate.

13 WEDNESDAY

1922.—W. E. N. Sinclair's message of Optimism.

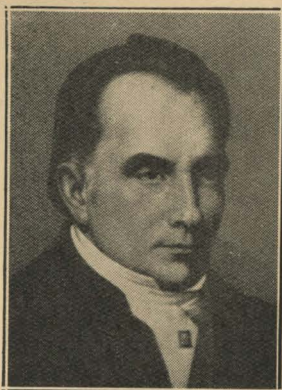
14 THURSDAY

1921.—Fifth session of Thirteenth Parliament opened.

15 FRIDAY

1872.—First Public Legislative Act introduced by the Blake Ministry.

Liberalism is not a compromise between two extremes of opinion. It is not a middle party. It is a broad road of travel along which may walk honest pilgrims through the confusion of life.



FEBRUARY

HIS relations with Lafontaine were marked by an almost chivalrous courtesy and respect. After they ceased to take part in the struggles with which their names were connected they continued to think and speak of each other with an enthusiasm not generally supposed to belong to the nature of either.

HON. ROBERT BALDWIN.

16 SATURDAY
1872.—British Relief expedition for Dr. Livingstone in Africa left England.

17 SUNDAY
1919.—Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

18 MONDAY
1917.—Imperial Conference in England.

19 TUESDAY
Liberalism appeals to the young and to all others who are unafraid.

20 WEDNESDAY
1836.—Robert Baldwin appointed to Legislature.

21 THURSDAY
1917.—Final Report of Dominion Royal Commission.

22 FRIDAY
1922.—Delegation from Manufacturers' Association waited on the Government.

23 SATURDAY
Indian population in Canada 105,998 on 1,625 reserves; over 4,000 enlisted in great war out of 15,000 of military age. 339 Indian schools.

24 SUNDAY
1870.—Declaration approving of the Oregon Boundary report.

25 MONDAY
1822.—Papineau arrived in England.

26 TUESDAY
1864.—Lafontaine died.

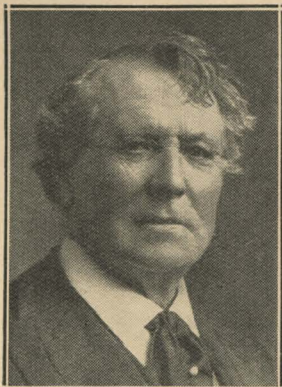
27 WEDNESDAY
1900.—Battle of Paardeburg. Canadians distinguish themselves.

28 THURSDAY
1922.—Princess Mary married to Lord Lascelles.

29 FRIDAY
1892.—Treaty for Arbitration of Seal Fisheries in Behring Sea.

What are the rights and duties of the Liberal party? In my opinion, the party should stand for one thing alone, for public good and general interest; its spirit should be such that it can approve or condemn accordingly as the public good and general interest demand condemnation or approbation.

—LAURIER—



MARCH

THEY (the young men) I believe, I trust and hope—it is natural to their years that they should believe—in the progress, if not the infinite, the indefinite progress of the race. Let them believe also that it is of the least importance that we should progress not merely in the material but also in the moral sphere, not merely in riches, not merely in strength, but that we should progress along the intellectual and moral plane as well.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE
Speech at Brantford, 1887.
Prime Minister and President
of Council, Ontario 1871-72.

1 SATURDAY
Canada's pulp and paper industry ranks third in annual revenue.

2 SUNDAY
1793.—Simcoe chose site of London, Ontario, for capital of Ontario.

3 MONDAY
1922.—Wellington Hay became new Provincial Leader for the province.

4 TUESDAY
1922.—City Hall in Montreal destroyed by fire.

5 WEDNESDAY
1844.—The Globe established under Hon. Geo. Brown.

6 THURSDAY
1834.—Town of York had its limits extended and became incorporated City of Toronto.

7 FRIDAY
1914.—Death of Sir George Ross.

8 SATURDAY
1922.—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux elected speaker of 14th Parliament of Canada.

9 SUNDAY
1855.—Opening of the Niagara Suspension Bridge.

10 MONDAY
1855.—Queen's University, Kingston, opened.

11 TUESDAY
1848.—Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration—Responsible Government.

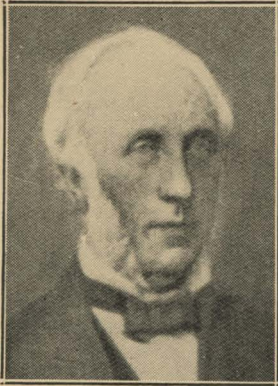
12 WEDNESDAY
1795.—Wm. Lyon Mackenzie was born.

13 THURSDAY
1900.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in favor of Canadian contingents for South African war.

14 FRIDAY
1874.—Louis Riel expelled from Parliament.

15 SATURDAY
Sault St. Marie canal lock 800 feet long, 60 feet wide; greatest in world. 1922 tonnage passed through six times greater than through Suez in same time.

On June 13, 1923, an Act to amend the Public Service Retirement Act passed third reading.



MARCH

THE principles and measures my party contended for in the past, I contend for still. I glory in the justice and soundness of those principles and measures. I am proud of the men who, amid long and bitter discouragements, stuck to the cause until they carried it to victory—and I point with glad thankfulness to the peace and prosperity that now reign among us, as the undeniable fruits of twenty years conflict of the great Reform Party of Upper Canada.

HON. GEORGE BROWN.

Globe editorial, 1871.

16

SUNDAY

1897.—Hon. Clifford Sifton re-organized the Department of Inland Revenue.

24

MONDAY

Canada has the only children's Public Library in the Empire,—in Toronto. The largest Board of Trade in the Empire (Toronto).

17

MONDAY

Canada has the largest experimental farm in the world at Ottawa.

25

TUESDAY

1752.—Halifax Gazette was published.

18

TUESDAY

1914.—Death of Hon. Wm. Patterson, Minister of Customs.

26

WEDNESDAY

1907.—Liberal Convention in Winnipeg.

19

WEDNESDAY

Senators are appointed for life by the government of the day.

27

THURSDAY

1821.—The Northwest Company absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Co.

20

THURSDAY

1922.—Announcement of Proclamation of Wrangel Island as British Possession.

28

FRIDAY

1922.—Want of Confidence motion defeated by one of the largest majorities in the House of Commons.

21

FRIDAY

Money Bills originate in the House of Commons; other Bills in the Senate or House of Commons.

29

SATURDAY

1867.—British North America Act.

22

SATURDAY

1907.—Industrial Disputes Investigation Act passed.

30

SUNDAY

1918.—General Foch appointed Generalissimo of the war forces.

32

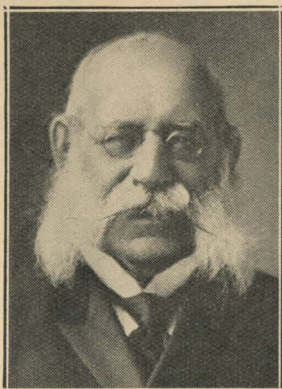
SUNDAY

1922.—Hon. W. S. Fielding placed estimates and reductions on the table of the House of Commons.

31

MONDAY

1917.—Canadian patriotic contributions amount to \$49,271,012



APRIL

TO blend together in less than one generation, two distinct peoples—peoples differing from one another in race and language, in laws, customs and institutions, could never have been an easy task. Be that as it may I know that in every Empire from the English to the Roman which has held different races under its sway, it has always been found necessary to make large allowance for distinctive national traits—has in fact been found necessary to introduce in some measure the Federal element, though it is equally true that in every state which deserved the name of Empire, the supreme authority of the central power in all that concerns the general welfare has been acknowledged.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

Confederation Debate, March 9, 1865

1

TUESDAY

1912.—Ontario Boundaries Extension Act passed by British Parliament.

9

WEDNESDAY

1922.—Hon. W. C. Kennedy announced all government owned railways to be under one director.

2

WEDNESDAY

1912.—Resolution in Ontario House for Abolition of Bar moved by Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C.

10

THURSDAY

1913.—Japanese Act assented to by Dominion Government.

3

THURSDAY

1916.—Battle of St Eloi.
1834.—Wm. Lyon Mackenzie elected first Mayor of Toronto.

11

FRIDAY

1908.—Arbitration Treaty between United Kingdom and United States.

4

FRIDAY

1912.—Resolution re Labor department moved in the Provincial House.

12

SATURDAY

1768.—Sir Guy Carleton appointed Governor in Chief.

5

SATURDAY

Canada has the largest wheat handling ports in the world at Fort William and Port Arthur.

13

SUNDAY

1793.—First copy of the Upper Canada Gazette issued.

6

SUNDAY

1851.—Transfer of Postal System from Imperial to Canadian control.

14

MONDAY

1912.—Loss of S. S. Titanic.

7

MONDAY

Each of the Provinces can amend its constitution in regard to the number of members to be elected to the Provincial House.

15

TUESDAY

1903.—Surtax on German goods removed.
1922.—Archibald McCoig, East Kent, appointed Senator.

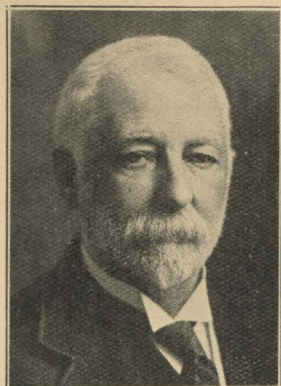
8

TUESDAY

Canada has the largest elevator in the world at Port Arthur.

A Liberal first of all is loyal to his Principles, secondly he is loyal to his Policy, and lastly he is loyal to his Party, but only as a means to carry out his policy and amplify and enlarge his principles.

ALEXANDER SMITH



APRIL

NO nation in these days liveth to itself. Whether we like it or not, every country is in some degree dependent upon events in other countries. It has been a topsy-turvy world that we have been living in, and we cannot look for satisfactory conditions until the world generally recovers in some degree its balance. In our own country, if one thing more than another is necessary, it is the establishing of better relations between labour and capital.

HON. W. S. FIELDING.

Budget Speech, May 23, 1922.

16

WEDNESDAY

1917.—Wheat placed on the free list by the Union Government.

24

THURSDAY

1915.—Battle of St. Julien.

17

THURSDAY

1892.—Death of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

25

FRIDAY

1908.—Westmount, Quebec, incorporated as a city.

18

FRIDAY

1921.—Ontario votes for prohibition of importation and sale of alcoholic liquors.

26

SATURDAY

1895.—Sir Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona) High Commissioner in London.

19

SATURDAY

1904.—Great Toronto Fire.

27

SUNDAY

1880.—Hon. Edward Blake formally assumed leadership of Reform party.

20

SUNDAY

1907.—Fort William incorporated as a city.

28

MONDAY

1915.—Battle of Fresnoy.

21

MONDAY

1906.—Convention for Demarcation of Alaska Boundary.

29

TUESDAY

1917.—Prime Minister and Colleagues in attendance at the Imperial Conference.

22

TUESDAY

1897.—Mr. Fielding's first budget introducing British Preference.

30

WEDNESDAY

1907.—Fifth Colonial Conference in London.

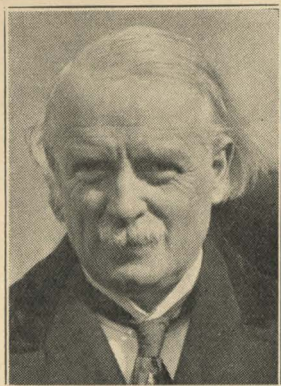
23

WEDNESDAY

1923.—Act to regulate the sale and inspection of fruit and fruit containers passed third reading in the House of Commons.

In our belief, if you give free and local autonomy there will come the sense of responsibility and the spirit of tolerance.

HON. H. H. ASQUITH.



MAY

YOU cannot trust to luck, you cannot trust even to the merit of your case, or to the system you defend. You must in a democratic country organize support for any idea, for any system if it is to survive. There must be a more organized co-operation between all those who believe, not merely in the system which made this country great but in the improvements of that system which alone will make it permanent.

RT. HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.
April, 1920.

Prime Minister of United Kingdom 1916-22.

1 THURSDAY
1775.—Quebec Act came into force.

2 FRIDAY
1873.—Queen Victoria granted Royal Charter to Canadian Order of Nurses.

3 SATURDAY
1905.—Autonomy Bill passed.

4 SUNDAY
1910.—Naval Service Act passed.

5 MONDAY
1913.—Toronto Women's Liberal Association was organized.

6 TUESDAY
1910.—King Edward VII. died.

7 WEDNESDAY
1907.—Imperial Conference of Premiers was held.

8 THURSDAY
1871.—Treaty of Washington signed.

9 FRIDAY
1837.—Resolution refusing concession of Responsible Government.

10 SATURDAY
1921.—Preferential Tariff arrangement with West Indies becomes effective.

11 SUNDAY
1880.—Sir A. T. Galt appointed First Canadian High Commissioner.

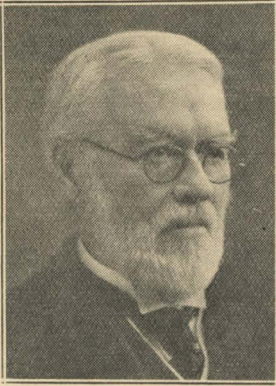
12 MONDAY
1870.—Act to establish the province of Manitoba.

13 TUESDAY
1671.—Charter of Hudson's Bay Co.

14 WEDNESDAY
1923.—Death of Dr. J. A. Macdonald.

15 THURSDAY
Montreal, the furthest inland port in the world, 1000 from the sea.

The principle of Liberalism is trust in the people qualified by Prudence.



MAY

SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON, Brigadier-General, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., K.C., A.D.C., born 1842; Lieut-Governor of Ontario 1908-14; Prince of Wales prize, medals in Classics and Modern Languages, University of Toronto. LL.B. with gold medal 1869. LL.D. (honoris causa) 1903; Provincial Secretary of Liberal administration in Ontario 1889; Commissioner of Crown Lands 1896, Attorney-General 1899-1905. Benchet of Law Society 1899; Q.C., 1890; Hon. A.D.C. to Their Excellencies Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Minto, Governors-General of Canada. President Dominion Rifle Association for 14 years; Canadian Commander of Rifle team to Wimbledon 1881, and to Bisley 1907. Created K.O.M.G. 1912; Colonel Commanding 15th Brigade Canadian Militia 1913. Brigadier-General Reserve of Officers. For 15 years President Canadian Branch Red Cross Society. Past Grand Master Grand Lodge of Canada A.F. and A.M. Director in several companies.

16

FRIDAY

1885.—Surrender of Louis Riel.

24

SATURDAY

1819.—Birth of Queen Victoria.

17

SATURDAY

1642.—Founding of Ville Marie (Montreal)

25

SUNDAY

1892.—Sir Oliver Mowat received K.C.-M.G.

18

SUNDAY

1785.—Incorporation of Parrtown (St. John N.B.)

26

MONDAY

1868.—Royal Warrant approving of coat of arms for four confederated provinces.
1867.—Queen Mary born.

19

MONDAY

1898.—Death of Gladstone.

27

TUESDAY

1857.—Richelieu Company (Navigation) incorporated.

20

TUESDAY

1882.—City of Brandon incorporated.

28

WEDNESDAY

Liberalism is in essence the problem of realizing liberty and is a positive reasoned belief.

21

WEDNESDAY

1872.—Earl of Dufferin appointed Governor General.

29

THURSDAY

1914.—Loss of S. S. Empress of Ireland.

22

THURSDAY

1893.—Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor General.

30

FRIDAY

1848.—Responsible Government granted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

23

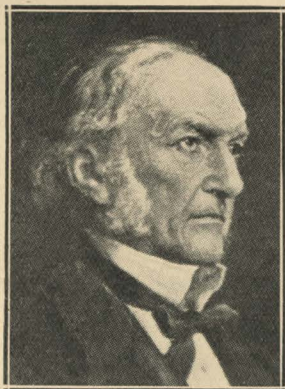
FRIDAY

1633.—Champlain 1st Governor of New France.

31

SATURDAY

1902.—Peace of Vereening; end of South African War.



JUNE

ASCENDING from the ground floor of material industry toward the regions in which the highest purposes of their beings are to be wrought out, it is for each nation to consider how far its institutions have reached a state in which they can contribute their maximum to the state of human happiness and excellence.

RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE

Four times Prime Minister of
the United Kingdom be-
tween 1867-92.

1

SUNDAY

1897.—Preferential Tariff established
with Great Britain.

2

MONDAY

1866.—Fenian Raid.
1922.—Canada exports to 44 different
countries: stepped from 9th to
4th place as exporter of the
world.

3

TUESDAY

1916.—Board of Pensions Commission es-
tablished by an order in coun-
cil.

4

WEDNESDAY

1865.—King George V. was born.

5

THURSDAY

1813.—British Victory at Stoney Creek.

6

FRIDAY

1891.—Sir John A. MacDonald died.

7

SATURDAY

1887.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier chosen as
leader of the Liberal party.

8

SUNDAY

1826.—Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's office en-
tered and type of the Colonial
Advocate destroyed.

9

MONDAY

1921.—Liberal Government elected in
Saskatchewan.

10

TUESDAY

1923.—Regulation of Sale and Inspection
of Fruit came into force.

11

WEDNESDAY

1638.—First earthquake recorded.

12

THURSDAY

1841.—Hon. Robert Baldwin resigned.

13

FRIDAY

1898.—Yukon District established as sep-
arate territory by an act of
Parliament.

14

SATURDAY

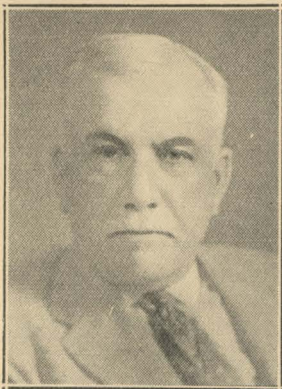
1841.—First Parliament of United
Canadas (Upper and Lower)
opened by Baron Sydenham.

15

SUNDAY

1917.—Women's Liberal Club organized
in London.

For generations men have had wide
political opportunities and are therefore
more experienced to speak upon a great
many subjects but there are topics to
which women bring a more intimate per-
sonal knowledge as well as a greater de-
gree of interest.



JUNE

THE party system is the proper system. People's rights are protected by an alert opposition. Criticism on the floor of Parliament is protection to the common people of Canada and the only way we can have that is by party government.

HON. GEO. P. GRAHAM
Minister of Railways.

16

MONDAY

1923.—An act to amend Public Service retirement act.

24

TUESDAY

1813.—British warned by Laura Secord.

17

TUESDAY

1922.—French Treaty confirmed. Arranged by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

25

WEDNESDAY

1815.—British gain victory over American forces.

18

WEDNESDAY

1812.—Declaration of War by United States.

26

THURSDAY

1919.—First Ontario Liberal Convention. H. Hartley Dewart, K.C., elected leader.

19

THURSDAY

1903.—Incorporation of Regina as a city.

27

FRIDAY

1919.—Liberal Government sustained in Nova Scotia.

20

FRIDAY

1893.—Sir Oliver Mowat presided at Dominion Liberal Convention at Ottawa.

28

SATURDAY

1919.—Signature at Versailles of Peace Treaty.

21

SATURDAY

1534.—Landing of Cartier at Esquimaux Bay.
1897.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier knighted.

29

SUNDAY

1920.—Liberal government sustained in Manitoba.

22

SUNDAY

1603.—Champlain landed in Canada.

30

MONDAY

1864.—Macdonald and Brown enter coalition government to carry out Confederation.

23

MONDAY

1896.—General Election for Dominion. Conservative government defeated. Hon. W. Laurier, Premier.

When dangers threaten the ship of State we should prepare ourselves for the task that lies before by seeking the deep and sustaining waters of Liberalism.



JULY

THE cause of labor is a great cause. Perhaps in the civilized world there is no greater cause than that of labor, no one which demands more attentive study of the public men, the private citizen, the politician, the statesman, the writer for the press or the preacher of the gospel of peace. It is the cause of humanity, it is founded on humanity.

HON. A. S. HARDY.
Premier and Attorney-General
of Ontario 1896-98.

1

TUESDAY

1867.—Dominion Day. British North America Act came into force.

9

WEDNESDAY

1896.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier called to form Government.

2

WEDNESDAY

1923.—Toronto Women's Liberal Association decorated graves of famous Liberals and war veterans.

10

THURSDAY

1922.—1,250,000 workers idle in United States through strikes.

3

THURSDAY

1814.—Treaty of London regulating trade with United States came into force.

11

FRIDAY

1896.—Laurier Government formed.

4

FRIDAY

By the British North America Act, the life of a Parliament is given as five years.

12

SATURDAY

1673.—Cataraqui (Kingston) founded by Count Frontenac.

5

SATURDAY

At the World's Fair Chicago, the Ontario Dept. of Education was awarded the gold medal for the best system of Education in the world.

13

SUNDAY

1896.—W. S. Fielding Minister of Finance in Laurier government.

6

SUNDAY

1896.—Order in Council enlarging boundaries of Quebec.

14

MONDAY

1918.—Prime Minister and colleagues attend Imperial War conferences in London.

7

MONDAY

1897.—Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier became member of Privy Council.

15

TUESDAY

1870.—Manitoba and North West Territories become part of the Dominion of Canada.

8

TUESDAY

Imperial cable being established including India, Singapore, Hong Kong and Australia. Operating from London to Halifax 1922.

Within the ranks of Liberalism minorities in all walks of life find the best means for developing their principles.



JULY

I WISH to live and die a British subject, but not a Briton only in the name; give me—give to my country the blessed privilege of her constitution and her laws; and as our earliest thoughts are to be trained to reverence the great principles of freedom and responsibility, which have made her the wonder of the world, let us be contented with nothing less. Englishmen at home will despise us, if we forget the lessons our common ancestors have bequeathed.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE

Nova Scotia House of Assembly, 1837.

16

WEDNESDAY

1647.—Lake St. John discovered by De Quen.

24

THURSDAY

1922.—British House of Commons vote to remove cattle embargo from Canada.

17

THURSDAY

1922.—President Harding fails to end coal strike.

25

FRIDAY

1896.—Hon. A. S. Hardy becomes Premier of Ontario.

18

FRIDAY

1817.—First Treaty with North West Indians signed.

26

SATURDAY

1913.—King's Prize at Bisley won by a Canadian.

19

SATURDAY

1918.—Allies assume offensive on the west front.

27

SUNDAY

1903.—Agreement entered upon for building the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

20

SUNDAY

1871.—British Columbia enters Confederation.

28

MONDAY

1909.—Conference on Imperial Defence in London.

21

MONDAY

1908.—Quebec Tercentenary celebrations.

29

TUESDAY

1923.—Increased Stamp tax in Canada ordered to take effect September first.

22

TUESDAY

1892.—Boundary Convention between Canada and United States.

30

WEDNESDAY

1922.—Telephones in Canada 902,090. Ontario leads with 380,211—10.26 to every 100 population.

23

WEDNESDAY

Liberalism is not a policy but a habit of mind.

31

THURSDAY

1908.—Close of Quebec Tercentenary.



AUGUST

A PART from the considerations of the social order, from the love of peace and public freedom, our common interests would alone establish sympathies which sooner or later must have rendered the mutual co-operation of the mass of the two populations necessary to the march of government.

HON. L. H. LAFONTAINE - 1841 - Quebec.

1

FRIDAY

1922.—Mr. P. C. Larkin appointed Canadian High Commissioner.

9

SATURDAY

Canada now leads the world in volume of exports \$150 per capita.

2

SATURDAY

1908.—University of British Columbia established.

10

SUNDAY

1873.—7000 British emigrants arrived in Canada.

3

SUNDAY

1914.—Acquisition by Canada of two submarines for Pacific Coast.

11

MONDAY

1911.—Rodolphe Lemieux made minister of Marine and Fisheries.

4

MONDAY

1914.—War with Germany declared.

12

TUESDAY

1914.—War with Austria-Hungary declared by Great Britain.

5

TUESDAY

1919.—Liberal Convention opened in Ottawa.

13

WEDNESDAY

Canada has 135,000 mental defectives.

6

WEDNESDAY

1922.—Canada has 60 Trust Companies; assets of \$750,000,000.

14

THURSDAY

The United Kingdom is Canada's best customer.

7

THURSDAY

1919.—Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King chosen as leader of Liberal Party.

15

FRIDAY

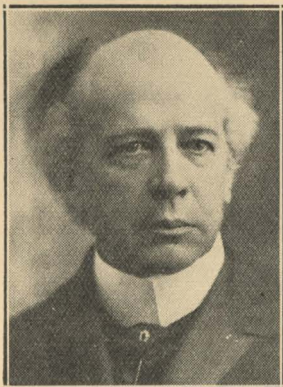
1919.—Arrival at St. John, N.B., of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

8

FRIDAY

1852.—Grand Trunk Railway chartered.

Whoever cultivates the common ground the most will get the biggest crop, but neighborly co-operation is needed to house the full harvest.



AUGUST

AS for you who stand to-day on the threshold of life with a wide horizon open before you for a long career of unselfishness to your native land, if you will permit me after a long life, I shall remind you that already many problems rise before you, problems of race division, problems of creed differences, problems of economic conflict, problems of national duty and national aspiration. Let me tell you that for the solution of these problems you have a safe guide, if you will remember that Faith is better than Doubt and Love is better than Hate.

Banish Doubt and Hate from your life. Let yours be ever open to the strong promptings of Faith and the gentle influence of brotherly love. Be adamant against the haughty, be gentle and kind to the weak. Let your aim and your purpose in good report or in ill, in victory or in defeat be so to live, so to strive, so to serve, as to do your part to raise the standard of life to higher and better spheres.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, 1918

From address to students London-Western University.

16 SATURDAY
1784.—New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia.

17 SUNDAY
1922.—Liberals victorious in Labell County, Quebec.

18 MONDAY
1910.—Agreement for Arbitration of Pecuniary Claims.

19 TUESDAY
1922.—Australian Government passed bill to give preference to New Zealand.

20 WEDNESDAY
1922.—1,300 settlers secured homesteads in Peace River District.

21 THURSDAY
1916.—Mr. H. Hartley Dewart, K.C. elected to Legislature for South West Toronto.

22 FRIDAY
1919.—Opening of Quebec Bridge by Prince of Wales.

23 SATURDAY
Meeting at Quebec of Joint High Commission for Canada and United States.

24 SUNDAY
1922.—Canadian Government distributed 60,000,000 seedlings and cuttings in 21 years.

25 MONDAY
1922.—Population of Hamilton returned at 120,000.

26 TUESDAY
1793.—Toronto officially named York.

27 WEDNESDAY
1868.—Hon. W. C. Kennedy born.

28 THURSDAY
1901.—Canadian Municipal Convention met in Toronto.

29 FRIDAY
1907.—Hon. George P. Graham made Minister of Railways and Canals.

30 SATURDAY
1922.—Ontario Women's Liberal Association banqueted Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.
Canada produces 85 per cent. of the world's nickel; 30 per cent. refined in Canada.

31 SUNDAY
1922.—Nova Scotia miners accept new wage agreement.



LADY LAURIER

SEPTEMBER

O CANADA! (CHANT NATIONAL)

Hon. R. Stanley Weir, D.C.L. (by permission)

O Canada! Our home, and native land,
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North, strong and free;
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

Chorus:

O Canada! O Canada!
O Canada we stand on guard for thee.
O Canada we stand on guard for thee.

1 MONDAY
1923.—Earthquake in Japan.

2 TUESDAY
1858.—Victoria made capital of British Columbia.

3 WEDNESDAY
Canada has the third largest forest resources in the world; 900,000 sq. miles.

4 THURSDAY
1812.—Lord Selkirk took formal possession of Assiniboine.

5 FRIDAY
Second meeting of the League of Nations.

6 SATURDAY
At Imperial Fruit Exhibit London, England, Oct. 1922, Ontario captured 21 prizes out of 46 won by Canada.

7 SUNDAY
1910.—New Trade agreement entered into by Canada with Germany, Italy, Belgium and Holland.

8 MONDAY
1922.—Greeks hand over Smyrna to allied forces.

9 TUESDAY
1921.—Apple production in Canada for Commerce, 4,046,813 barrels.

10 WEDNESDAY
1898.—First postal service established in China.

11 THURSDAY
1861.—Street Railway began to run on Yonge Street, Toronto.

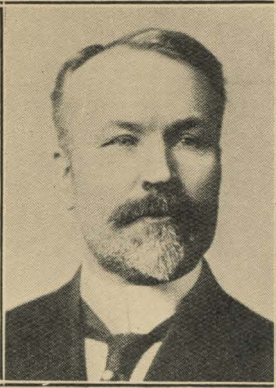
12 FRIDAY
1918.—Battle of Amiens.

13 SATURDAY
Canada is Great Britain's largest overseas Dominion, with one third of area of British Empire; as large as 30 United Kingdoms and almost as large as Europe.

14 SUNDAY
1535.—Cartier arrived at Stadacona (Quebec).

15 MONDAY
1919.—Opening of Ottawa Industrial Conference.

Liberalism is a positive, reasoned belief and every Liberal should be able apart from opinions as to the government or the issues of the day, to justify his faith according to the cardinal principles of good government.



SEPTEMBER

IN WORLD politics three great words, expressing three world ideas, are already beginning to be the battle-cry of the world's new freedom: Liberty, Democracy, Internationalism.

* * *

Internationalism: Yesterday the emerging peoples of the new-born democracies asserted themselves in what they lustily called their "Independence." Tomorrow, when the horizons of life have been immeasurably widened, and when the meaning of life has been incalculably enriched, the dominant idea of the world will be broadened into "Inter-dependence."

J. A. MACDONALD,
from "The North American Idea."

16

TUESDAY

1922.—New Zealand Taxes show increased revenue.

24

WEDNESDAY

1859.—Convention of Reformers of Upper Canada advocated Federal Union for Canada.

17

WEDNESDAY

1792.—First Legislature of Upper Canada met.

25

THURSDAY

Canada's wheat production, increased in 10 years 70 per cent. 1922, 200,000,000 bushels.

18

THURSDAY

1759.—Surrender of Quebec to Wolfe.

26

FRIDAY

1904.—Earl Grey Governor General of Canada.

19

FRIDAY

1918.—Establishment of Khaki University of Canada.

27

SATURDAY

1921.—Assembly of League of Nations in Conference at Geneva.

20

SATURDAY

1788.—First vessel launched on Pacific coast.

28

SUNDAY

1919.—Third or special peace session of parliament.

21

SUNDAY

1911.—Laurier Government defeated on Reciprocity.

29

MONDAY

At Chicago 1922 Canada won prize for best wheat grown on American continent.

22

MONDAY

1908.—Sir John Gibson Lt. Governor of Ontario.

30

TUESDAY

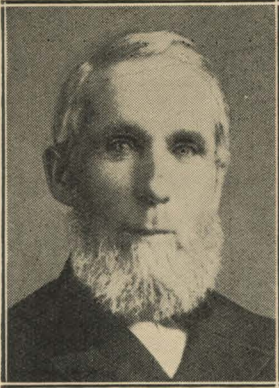
1922.—Kemal Pasha agrees to armistice conference at Mudania.

23

TUESDAY

1920.—Close of Ninth Congress of Chamber of Commerce in Toronto.

Persons are transient, Principles are Enduring, Policies and Platforms are changeable with the times just as Human Beings appear, develop and decay, but withal one Generation of Full Life follows another.



OCTOBER

IT RESTS with the Liberal Party not merely to initiate such legislation as the party as a whole demands, but it rests with individual members of the party to give their special consideration to such particular views as they may hold. Our real danger is not in advocating as individuals measures which the party as a whole have not yet learned to honor and respect but in pursuing our hobbies so far that we detach ourselves from the main body on the march, and we expose our flanks to the enemy's fire.

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

Premier of Canada 1874-1878.

1 WEDNESDAY

1918.—Capture of Cambrai.

2 THURSDAY

1911.—Hon. N. W. Rowell K. C. became leader of Ontario Liberals.

3 FRIDAY

1914.—First Canadian Expedition left Gaspe.

4 SATURDAY

1917.—Battle of Paschendale.

5 SUNDAY

1918.—Epidemic of Spanish Influenza.

6 MONDAY

1922.—U. S. Attorney-General passes order 'No American ship shall be allowed to carry liquor.'

7 TUESDAY

1758.—First meeting of Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

8 WEDNESDAY

1877.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier assigned Portfolio of Inland Revenue.

9 THURSDAY

1920.—Liberal government sustained in New Brunswick.

10 FRIDAY

1928.—Lloyd George visited Toronto.

11 SATURDAY

1899.—South Africa War began.

12 SUNDAY

1923.—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King given freedom of London, England.

13 MONDAY

1911.—Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Canada.

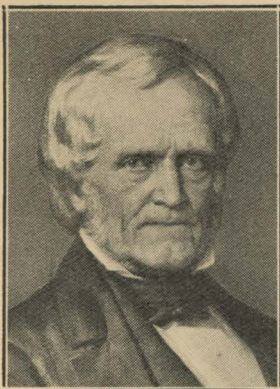
14 TUESDAY

1839.—Sydenham Despatch.

15 WEDNESDAY

1922.—Each province is spending millions on good roads.

The Basis of the Empire is Freedom.
It is cemented by Freedom.
It will last as long as the Freedom of its people endures.



OCTOBER

WELL may I love the poor, greatly may I esteem the humble and the lowly, for poverty and adversity were my nurses and in youth were want and misery my familiar friends; even now it yields a sweet satisfaction to my soul that I claim kindred with the obscure cutter and the humble laborer of my native, ever honored, ever loved Scotland.

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE.

16 THURSDAY
1839.—Russell's despatch to Sydenham on tenure of provincial offices.

24 FRIDAY
1814.—Treaty of Ghent.

17 FRIDAY
1914.—First Canadian contingent arrived in Plymouth, England.

25 SATURDAY
Referendum on complete prohibition carried in four provinces.

18 SATURDAY
1748.—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

26 SUNDAY
1813.—French Canadians victorious at Chateauguay.

19 SUNDAY
1922.—Lloyd George resigns British Premiership.

27 MONDAY
1922.—Canada's building operations \$331,843,800.

20 MONDAY
1919.—Mrs. J. Wesley Bundy nominated for Seat "B" North East Riding, Toronto in Provincial elections,—the first woman to contest an election in Liberal interests.

28 TUESDAY
1918.—Issue of Canadian war loan for \$300,000,000.

21 TUESDAY
1899.—Hon. George W. Ross premier of Ontario.

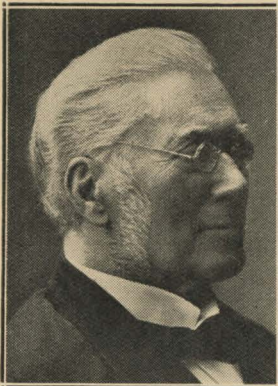
29 WEDNESDAY
1899.—First Canadian contingent leaves Quebec for South Africa.

22 WEDNESDAY
British Columbia plans \$20,000,000 on new industrial development.

30 THURSDAY
1922.—Canada's field crops \$962,616,200. Is second wheat producer in the world.

23 THURSDAY
1922.—Canadian Chartered Banks 4,699 branches; savings of the people \$1,747,600,714.

31 FRIDAY
1918.—Turkey signed the Armistice.



NOVEMBER

I CAME to the conclusion judging by the history of the past and the events of the present that the Reformers were right and the Conservatives wrong. It is now thirty years since I decided this matter for myself and I have never for one day had the slightest doubt of the correctness of the conclusion at which I then arrived.

HON. OLIVER MOWAT, 1884.
Premier and Attorney General
Ontario 1872-1896.

1

SATURDAY

1918.—National Thanksgiving service for Victory and Peace.

2

SUNDAY

1918.—Canadians took part in the Battle of Valenciennes.

3

MONDAY

1922.—British Government agreed to remove restriction on Canadian cattle.

4

TUESDAY

1873.—Sir John A. Macdonald resigned.

5

WEDNESDAY

1922.—Organized Labor in Canada 313,320 members; 222,896 affiliated with International organizations.

6

THURSDAY

1917.—Disastrous explosion at Halifax.

7

FRIDAY

1871.—Wilfrid Laurier entered the Quebec Legislature.

8

SATURDAY

Canada's average farm is 150 acres; gross agricultural wealth \$6,831,000,000.

9

SUNDAY

1922.—Air stations at Vancouver, High River, Alta; Victoria Beach, Man.; Camp Borden, Ont., Roberval, Que. and Halifax, N.S.

10

MONDAY

1918.—Capture of Mons.

11

TUESDAY

1918.—Armistice Day.

12

WEDNESDAY

1922.—Canada had, 31st March, 3748 rural mail delivery routes, serving 193,020 rural mail boxes.

13

THURSDAY

Dr. Charles E. Saunders, late Dominion Cerealist and Grain wizard discovered Marquis, Prelude, Ruby and early Red Fife wheats and Liberty (hull-less) oats.

14

FRIDAY

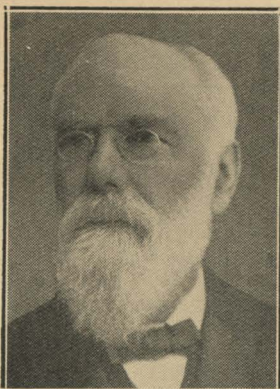
1849.—Toronto made capital of Ontario.

15

SATURDAY

1920.—First meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva.

It has been the glory of Liberalism in the past that it has thus been able to transcend the boundary of class limitation and to call to its service men of good will and every class alike, in a fellowship wide as human life and deep as human need.



NOVEMBER

WE to-day are living in the enjoyment of liberties won for us in times gone by, the men of the Liberal party. I speak in the presence of men who know, many of whom have gone through the battles of former days, and who know as we all know that every liberty, every justice we enjoy, has been secured for us by the self-sacrificing efforts of Liberals in former days.

HON. WM. PATTERSON
Ottawa, 1893.

16

SUNDAY

1869.—Joseph Howe made Secretary of State for Provinces.

24

MONDAY

1897.—Three cent postal rate arranged throughout the British Empire by Dominion Government.

17

MONDAY

1896.—Sir Clifford Sifton made Minister of the Interior.

25

TUESDAY

1920.—U. S. investments in Canada at \$1,272,850,000.

18

TUESDAY

1897.—Sir Oliver Mowat appointed Lt. Governor of Ontario.

26

WEDNESDAY

1857.—Macdonald-Cartier Administration began.

19

WEDNESDAY

Near East conference in Lausanne.

27

THURSDAY

1829.—Welland Canal completed from Dalhousie to Robinson.

20

THURSDAY

1841.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier born.

28

FRIDAY

1922.—159 Fire Insurance and 56 Life Insurance companies licensed by Dominion Government.

21

FRIDAY

1921.—Adoption and Authorization of Canadian Coat of Arms.

29

SATURDAY

1922.—World's League Convention against alcoholism at Toronto closed.

22

SATURDAY

1931.—Mrs. Philip Kieley (Elizabeth Bethune McDougald) nominated in Dominion election for East Toronto.

30

SUNDAY

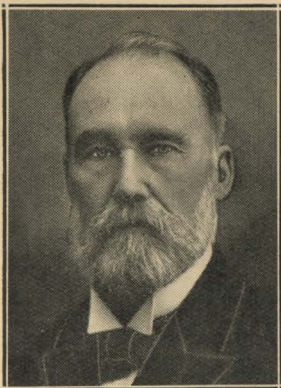
1795.—York consisted of 12 houses near the Don.

23

SUNDAY

1837.—Some shops in Montreal lighted by gas.

1922.—79 specified religions in Canada compared with 57 in 1901.



DECEMBER

NO man would be worth the dust beneath his feet, did he not know that to the flag that flies over him he owes a duty, even to the extent of his life.

HON. GEORGE W. ROSS
Address at Chicago, March, 1909.
Premier and Treasurer of Ontario 1899-1904.

1 MONDAY
1920.—Liberal Government sustained in British Columbia.

2 TUESDAY
Liberalism has brought responsible government, representation by population and extension of the franchise.

3 WEDNESDAY
1923.—Death of Hon. Wm. Proudfoot, senator, of Goderich.

4 THURSDAY
1922.—Meeting of the International Convention of United States and Canada.

5 FRIDAY
1922.—Sir Henry Thornton's message of 'No political interference in Railways.'

6 SATURDAY
1921.—General election for Canada resulting in Liberal victory.

7 SUNDAY
Liberalism has brought a system of common schools, non-sectarian state universities in the Provinces.

8 MONDAY
1922.—Irish senate was completed with four women members.

9 TUESDAY
1858.—Robert Baldwin died.

10 WEDNESDAY
Liberalism has brought vote by ballot secularization of the clergy reserves or what appeared to be the disendowment of almost a state church.

11 THURSDAY
1922.—Four premiers conference in London adjourned.

12 FRIDAY
British Columbia to spend \$1,000,000 on new university building.

13 SATURDAY
1804.—Joseph Howe was born in Halifax.

14 SUNDAY
1922.—Britain decides to form additional air squadrons.

15 MONDAY
1922.—Bonar Law invited Dominion to proposed Imperial Economic conference.

16 TUESDAY
\$25,000,000 power development scheme for Lake St. John and Saguenay River, Quebec.



DECEMBER

THE urgent need of Liberalism to-day is unity of thought and action by those interested in a common cause. The Liberal Party cannot lose its identity or name, but can and does welcome to its ranks as Liberals all those not Conservative in their aims and views.

W. E. N. SINCLAIR.

Leader, Liberal Party in Ontario
Legislature 1923.

17 WEDNESDAY
1792.—First Parliament of Lower Canada at Quebec.

18 THURSDAY
1897.—Geographic Board of Canada established.

19 FRIDAY
1922.—Estimated value of Canadian crops one billion dollars.

20 SATURDAY
1919.—Organization of Canadian National Railways.

21 SUNDAY
1871.—Hon Edward Blake became Premier of Ontario.

22 MONDAY
1922.—President Harding signed a postal agreement with Canada.

23 TUESDAY
Liberalism has brought municipal self-government; Canadian Confederation with the right of Provincial autonomy.

24 WEDNESDAY
Liberalism's great object is to develop the work of Confederation.

25 THURSDAY
There can be no good will for individuals or nations until righteousness and peace have kissed each other. Love alone can do it. Love alone has the secret, or the power or the touch that can so smite the harp of life that the chord of self not only passes out of sight, but passes in music, in the unbroken harmonies of perfect trust and good will and peace.
J. A. MACDONALD.

26 FRIDAY
1791.—Division into Upper and Lower Canada by Constitutional Act.

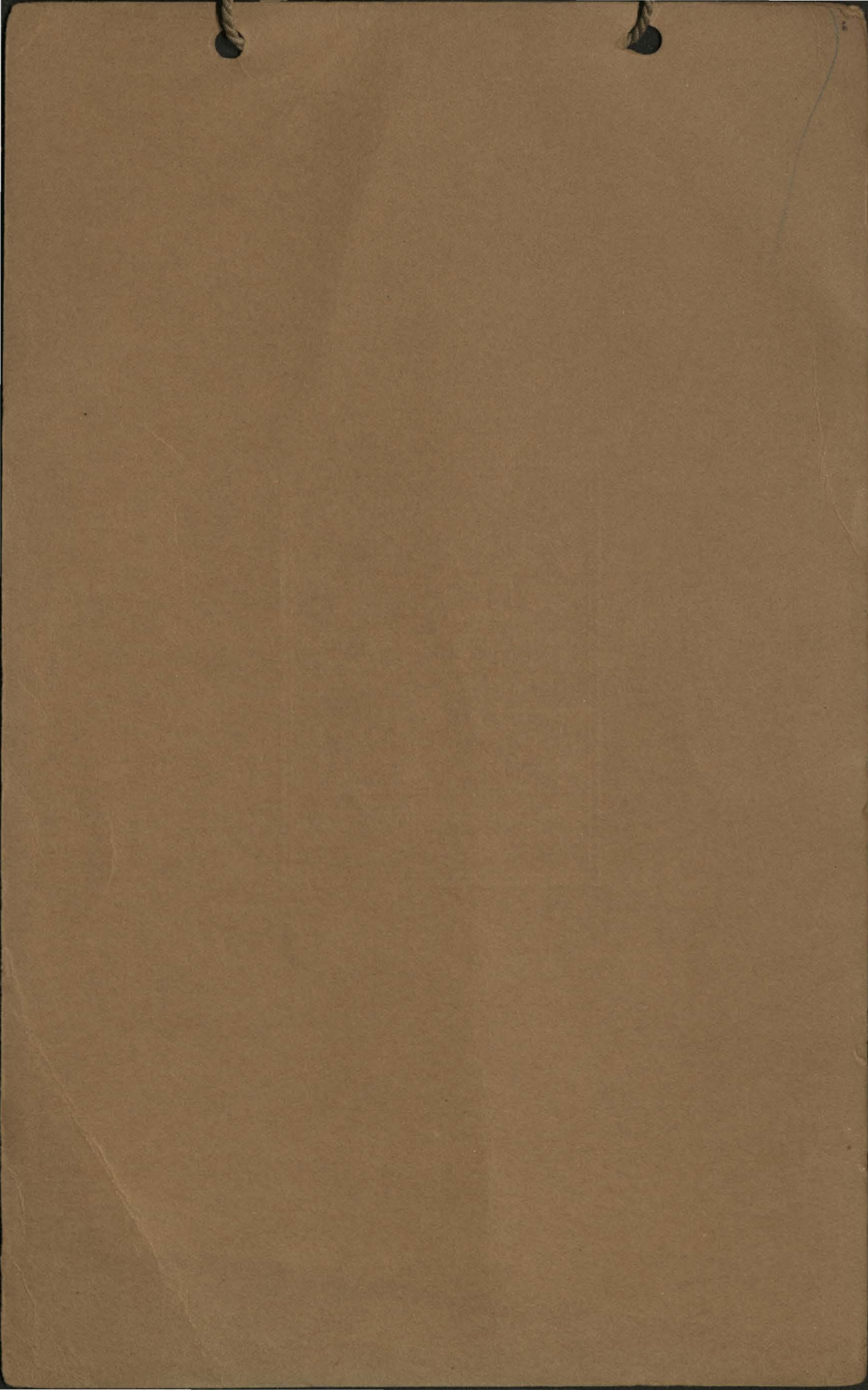
27 SATURDAY
1867.—First Legislature of Ontario.

28 SUNDAY
Liberalism has brought Dominion self-government or the recognition of Canada as a nation.

29 MONDAY
1809.—Gladstone born in Liverpool, England.

30 TUESDAY
Liberalism has secured "government by the people." Governing classes are no longer the few but the many.

31 WEDNESDAY
1857.—Ottawa was chosen as capital of the Dominion by Queen Victoria.



This Calendar is issued by the Toronto Women's Liberal Association. In wishing their many friends the Compliments of the Season they hope the collection of Liberal data will be an inspiration to families and to all who daily consult its pages. It is designed to foster in our young people Liberal principles which have helped to develop and make Canada the great and the free country she is.