

# People's Votes Changed Many Governments in 1924

he would favor calling a world conference on the limitation of armaments. Early in May President Coolidge vetoed the Soldiers' Pension bill because it would add \$88,000,000 a year to the \$228,000,000 now paid for pensions. In April the Governors of Indiana and Oklahoma were impeached, the Indiana Governor being sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for fraud. On May 17 three U.S. army airplanes crossed the Pacific for the first time in history. On May 25 President Coolidge signed a new Immigration bill containing severe clauses for Japanese.

## NEW PARTY LAUNCHED

Toronto on May 1 the damage estimate at \$10,000,000. On June 1 the President vetoed the Postal Salary Increase bill as extravagant. On June 10 the Republican National Convention opened and on June 12 Calvin Coolidge was nominated as Republican candidate, with Charles J. Dawes as Vice-President. On July 2 the U.S. flag was torn from the American Embassy at Tokyo. The Democratic Convention assembled in New York on June 24 and did not contain the labor until July 10. J. W. Davis, a lawyer and former ambassador to England, being chosen for the 100th slot, with Charles Bryan, Governor of Nebraska, as candidate for the vice-presidency. On June 15 Secretary Hughes stated in Congress that the American attitude on Japanese immigration, and on June 30 it was announced that a United States fleet would visit Australia and New Zealand next year. On July 21 members of the Canadian and American Bar Association were formally welcomed at Westminster. On July 23 a German dirigible, announced himself as disinterested with the results of the Democratic party, launched a new party known as the Progressives. The Liberal party, as their emblem, and began to stump the country. On Sept. 5 round-the-world expeditions were announced. On Sept. 8 P. F. Gilchrist was appointed Agent-General for Reparations. On Oct. 15 a German dirigible, the ZRS, since became the property of the American Government, was piloted over the Atlantic in record time. On Nov. 4 the first presidential election in 40 years was held and the result was a sweeping victory for the Republican party. On Nov. 15 the British Government announced that it was prepared to make arrangements for its payment. The grip of the Great Republic on Morocco was lightened following the Tangier Agreement, signed in Paris, which provided for the neutralization of the city of Morocco, along with a special zone.

The domestic affairs of France were dominated for several weeks by the New Year by the rapid fall of the franc, which, at the closing of the Bourse on January 14, fell to a fraction of the dollar. On Jan. 25 the French Government signed an agreement with Czechoslovakia, while her war indemnities to Britain were still unpaid and there seemed no disposition to make arrangements for its payment. The grip of the Great Republic on Morocco was lightened following the Tangier Agreement, signed in Paris, which provided for the neutralization of the city of Morocco, along with a special zone.

## CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

The session of the Canadian Parliament in 1924 was chiefly remarkable for the policy of tariff reduction initiated by the Government; for the outstanding fight over the proposed construction of branch lines for the Canadian National Railways; and for the wide changes in the Bank Act, forced in some degree by the unsettled condition prevalent among the smaller banking houses, and by the failure of the Home Bank. The major fight, however, centered around the tariff. With the government forces in the minority, and hence of the services of Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, veteran finance minister, the Prime Minister and his advisors looked to the Progressives for sufficient support to put their legislative programme through the Commons. The first bid for this support was found in the speech from the Throne, delivered at the opening of the session, when it was indicated that substantial reductions would be made in the duties on the implements of production. This promise was carried out in the budget brought down by Hon. James A. Robb, acting finance minister, and even extended to include the raw materials used in the manufacture of plows and similar farm implements.

The Branch Line Railway Bill, proposing the construction of feeders from the main line of the Canadian National Railways, and calling for an initial expenditure of some \$28,000,000, provoked another debate of the first importance. In the end the majority of these lines were approved, but only after the leading members of both the Liberal and Conservative parties in the Senate had taken a very determined stand and eliminated a bill which was considered either unnecessary or unwarranted in view of the country's financial position.

Railway problems were again before the House when the estimate of \$38,000,000 for the Canadian National Railway, representing the amount the people were called upon to contribute to the deficit, was dealt with. This amount was finally approved.

Perhaps the greatest degree of interest during the winter session was aroused by the Church Union Bill. The Capital was invaded by both supporters and opponents of the measure, and the sitting of the Committee of the House under the presidency of Hon. H. B. McQueen was productive of the most profound discussions on church and state law that have ever been held in the House.

Readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons was completed after two years of work by the committee under the chairmanship of Hon. E. M. MacDonald, Minister of Defense. New constituencies were created to take care of the increase in the population as shown by the census of 1921. Montreal benefited to the extent of an additional seat, which was named Mount Royal. The redistribution was the result of an increase in the membership of the House of Commons after the next general election.

One of the features of the session was the consistency displayed by the Progressives in appealing for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, and the tenacity with which they clung to this issue. Despite reports from accredited engineers which showed the Hudson Bay route to be a navigable canal in the way of a nightmare, Mr. Forde and his followers pressed so hard that the government was constrained to intimate that it had not entirely abandoned the project. The Liberal and Conservative governments have, in these past, pledged themselves to construct the northern route to Europe.

The crisis of the inspection will be charged against the banks. In an effort to reach a sound basis for future tariff changes provision was made for a study of taxation and the tariff structure by committees of experts from the government service. A wider plan of study involving what practically amounted to a commission was blocked by Progressives who feared that industrial interests would influence the findings.

Near the close of the session the Senate came in for a considerable degree of criticism from certain members of the Commons led by the Prime Minister. Mr. King and his colleagues were primarily incensed because of the Senate's handling of the branch line bill, but in a large measure seized upon the action of the Upper Chamber in eliminating many of the amendments to the Pension Bill as the basis for an attack. Mr. King virtually promised to introduce legislation looking toward checking the powers of the Senate, and his probable line of action in this respect is arousing a considerable degree of curiosity.

In international affairs Mr. King continued his policy of asserting Canada's position. The Lausanne Conference in London, the respective positions within the Empire were all debated by students of international affairs but nothing definite was decided. The respective positions were still in chaotic state as far as this Dominion is concerned. Quebec and Ontario joined hands in the new year. The construction of the viaduct to the new, but unfinished, railway station in Toronto, Joseph Archambault, of Chambly-Vercheres was in large measure responsible for keeping the bridge problem before the House until the viaduct, Thomas Church led a cohort of Toronto members to victory.

The session was dominated by the general tendency of recent years to leave the "big" speeches to the front benches was again evident.

## FRANCE

The year opened with a better understanding between Britain and France following the arrangement of conferences on Reparations, although there was still in the air the question of the loan made by France to Poland and the central European states, while her war indemnities to Britain were still unpaid and there seemed no disposition to make arrangements for its payment. The grip of the Great Republic on Morocco was lightened following the Tangier Agreement, signed in Paris, which provided for the neutralization of the city of Morocco, along with a special zone.

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## OTHER WORLD AFFAIRS

On January 15 there was a violent earthquake at Tokio accompanied by much loss of life. On Jan. 20 the Mexican rebellion which threatened the stability of the government reached a critical stage. On Jan. 25 the Crown Prince of Japan was married to Princess Nagako at Tokio. On March 3 the National Assembly at Angola abandoned the Caliphate. On March 4 sharp fighting between Spanish and Moroccan forces began. On March 15 the first Egyptian parliament opened. A demonstration in favor of a Republic took place at Mexico on March 12. The Constituent Assembly of Iraq opened on March 23. The Assembly at Angora adjourned on April 12. The Foreign Office at Tokio issued a protest against the bill excluding the Japanese from the United States, and on the 13th the Japanese Government and Soviet Russia and China was signed. On July 2 the United States Embassy in Mexico was closed. On August 15 the first Egyptian parliament opened. A demonstration in favor of a Republic took place at Mexico on March 12. The Constituent Assembly of Iraq opened on March 23. The Assembly at Angora adjourned on April 12. The Foreign Office at Tokio issued a protest against the bill excluding the Japanese from the United States, and on the 13th the Japanese Government and Soviet Russia and China was signed. On July 2 the United States Embassy in Mexico was closed. On August 15 the first Egyptian parliament opened.

stabilization of the German devalued currency and concluded their work on Feb. 12. On Jan. 21 the Reparations Committee began sitting at Paris. In April 11 the Reparations Commission accepted the findings of the Dawes committee and five days later Germany accepted the report. On May 4 there was no disorder, but there was a weakening of the coalition parties and a strengthening of the extreme wings. On August 25 the Allies demanded the suppression of German secret societies. Elections were held throughout Germany on Nov. 11. The League conference on Nov. 11, 1924, was held at Geneva. On Nov. 17, Hon. Dr. Beland, Canadian minister taking an important part. Waldaisiu Reyman, Polish writer, was awarded the Nobel prize for literature. German railway owners regained control of their lines on Nov. 15. Vicente Blasco Ibañez launched a hectic campaign against the King of Spain. Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of Egypt, was assassinated by a group of officers. A heavy fine on the Egyptian Government, and ordered Egyptian troops out of the Sudan. Zaghloul Pasha resigned, being succeeded by Zawal Pasha.

The Christian general, by a coup, occupied Peking and the trouble in China began to abate. On November 3 the Turks withdrew their men from the Iraq frontier, and showed a more reasonable attitude towards Britain. On November 10 Zaghloul Pasha gave his version of the interview with Macdonald. The Wahabis renewed war. King Ali's troops around Jeddah on November 25. On Nov. 25, 1924, announced that it had balanced its budget. A big strike of railwaymen in Austria and Germany began on Nov. 11. The League conference on Nov. 11, 1924, was held at Geneva. On Nov. 17, Hon. Dr. Beland, Canadian minister taking an important part. Waldaisiu Reyman, Polish writer, was awarded the Nobel prize for literature. German railway owners regained control of their lines on Nov. 15. Vicente Blasco Ibañez launched a hectic campaign against the King of Spain. Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of Egypt, was assassinated by a group of officers. A heavy fine on the Egyptian Government, and ordered Egyptian troops out of the Sudan. Zaghloul Pasha resigned, being succeeded by Zawal Pasha.

## THE WORLD OF SPORT

Nineteen-twenty-four was essentially an amateur year in sporting circles. The Olympic Games, and while the United States, with its great array of athletes, cleaned up in the first round, a heavy fine on the Egyptian Government, and ordered Egyptian troops out of the Sudan. Zaghloul Pasha resigned, being succeeded by Zawal Pasha.

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Sir William MacEwen, Scottish surgeon, 70. Bishop Olmstead, New York, 82. Sir Walter Parrott, British organist, 83. Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto, president Bank of Commerce, 75. Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, Irish composer, 71. Harold Jarvis, Canadian tenor, Toronto, 69.

## AFRIL

C. A. Munn, editor Scientific American, 60. James H. Ashdown, ex-mayor, Winnipeg, 80. Hugo Stinnes, German magnate, 64. Prince Roland Bonaparte, French scientist, 63. A. C. Macdonell, K.C., Toronto, 63. Marie Correll, British novelist, 61. Eleonora Duse, Italian actress, 62. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Merritt, Toronto, mining engineer, 68. Sir J. L. Wingate, president U.S.A. Club, Toronto, 68. President-Emeritus G. S. Hall, Clark University, 73. Karl Helfferich, German statesman, 61. Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Hall boss, 65. Professor H. P. Jones, professor, Dalhousie, 61.

## MAY

Sir L. H. Davies, Chief Justice of Canada, 79. M. J. Walsh, Maine, 64. J. W. Curry, K.C., registrar, Toronto, 68. Mrs. Kate Clark, American actress, 74. Andrew W. Fleck, philanthropist, Ottawa, 74. A. Macdonald, physician, Montreal, 68. Henry Walters, mayor, Ottawa, 70. Alphonse A. Tallon, Ottawa, 64. Earl of Ashburnham, 60. M. J. Walsh, Maine, 64. W. W. Curry, K.C., registrar, Toronto, 68. Mrs. Kate Clark, American actress, 74. Andrew W. Fleck, philanthropist, Ottawa, 74. A. Macdonald, physician, Montreal, 68. Henry Walters, mayor, Ottawa, 70. Alphonse A. Tallon, Ottawa, 64. Earl of Ashburnham, 60. M. J. Walsh, Maine, 64. W. W. Curry, K.C., registrar, Toronto, 68. Mrs. Kate Clark, American actress, 74. Andrew W. Fleck, philanthropist, Ottawa, 74. A. Macdonald, physician, Montreal, 68. Henry Walters, mayor, Ottawa, 70. Alphonse A. Tallon, Ottawa, 64. Earl of Ashburnham, 60. M. J. Walsh, Maine, 64. W. W. Curry, K.C., registrar, Toronto, 68. Mrs. Kate Clark, American actress, 74. 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