

Comprehensive Review of World Affairs for 1924

(Continued from Page Two) mare, Mr. Forke and his followers pressed so hard that the government was constrained to intimate that it had not entirely abandoned the project. Both Liberal and Conservative governments have, in times past, pledged themselves to construct the northern short cut to Europe.

Another important feature of the session was the amendment to the Bank Act providing for the appointment of an inspector-general of banks and banking. This step followed crises in the banking world in which several banks were absorbed and one—the Home Bank—failed under particularly unfortunate circumstances. The costs 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 bills, but in a large measure seized upon the action of the Upper Chamber in eliminating many of the amendments to the Pensions 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, the Chanak crisis and Canada's position within the Empire were all debated by students of international affairs but nothing definite was developed and the respective problems are still in chaotic state as far as this Dominion is concerned.

Quebec and Ontario joined hands to secure first another bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal and secondly, the construction of the viaduct to the new, but unused, railway station at Toronto. Joseph Archambault, of Chambly, Vercheres was in large measure responsible for keeping the bridge problem before the House until action was secured. In the case of the viaduct, Thomas Church led a cohort of Toronto members to victory. The session did not develop new talent in the way of debaters and 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 a rift in the late when Britain protested against the loans made by France to Poland and the central European states, while her war indebtedness to Britain was still unpaid, and there seemed no disposition to make arrangements for its payment. The scrip of the Third Republic on Morocco was tightened following the arrangement, which was known as 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 in the New Year by the rapid fall of the franc, which at the close of the Bourse, on January 14, fell as low as twenty-three and a fraction to the dollar. On Jan. 25 the French Government signed an agreement with Czechoslovakia, while on February 5 the publication of a friendly letter from Macdonald to Poincare was favorably commented upon. After much stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies the Government, on February 7, carried its plan which gave a carte blanche to proceed to carry on the government by decrees for the following four months. The Government initiated a vigorous program and a loan was arranged through Morgan's, of New York, for the stabilizing of the franc, which rose on February 5 to 46 cents.

On March 6 Premier Poincare cold the Senate that if the Fiscal Reform Bill was not passed he would resign. The dissatisfaction with Poincare and his government increased weekly. On March 26 Poincare was defeated on a snap vote and resigned. Next day, on the urging of the President he reconsidered and formed a new Ministry with only two of his old colleagues. On March 10 the franc was quoted at the tragic figure of 3.42 cents. The finding of the Dawes Committee on Reparations, published on April 9, was hailed by France as a complete vindication of the French policy towards Germany. The French franc had risen to 5.95 by April 10. Announcement of the erection of a powerful radio station at St. Pierre Miquelon off Newfoundland, was made April 20.

On May 13, as a result of the elections, Poincare was placed in a minority and announced he would resign on June 1. The franc showed great strength after the election, which meant the practical disappearance of the Royalist party.

On June 10 President Millerand resigned after a deadlock due to his refusal to leave office. M. Doumergue was appointed in his place on June 13 and on the following day Edouard Herriot formed a Ministry and assumed the

foreign secretaryship. John D. Rockefeller gave \$1,000,000 for rebuilding the roof of Rheims cathedral. A large fund was raised in France in June for starving Austrian and German children. A treaty was signed early in July between the United States and France to put an end to the smuggling of liquor into America. On August 16 the League of Nations Conference was concluded and its findings were approved by the French Senate on August 26. On September 14 Premier Herriot began consideration of the Hurley plan for the payment of the French war debt to America.

Duties levied on the customs line between occupied and unoccupied territory in Germany ceased September 10 in accordance with provisions of the Dawes plan. On September 6 Premier Herriot supported Macdonald's resolution at Geneva favoring disarmament. On September 30, M. Clementel presented the French budget to the Chamber and early in October negotiations were begun for a Franco-German treaty.

On October 23, Herriot announced recognition of Soviet Russia by France. Anatole France the most distinguished man of letters in the country died October 12, and was accorded a public funeral at Paris on October 18. M. Jusserand, ambassador for France to the United States for twenty-one years, was withdrawn and his place taken by M. Dauschner. Millerand announced his return to French politics on November 7. Joseph Caillaux and Louis Malvy were given amnesty by the French Senate on November 18 and regained their political rights.

On Nov. 28 France approved of the protocol. On Dec. 9 Herriot began a drive against the Communists arresting and deporting their leaders. On Dec. 15 it was announced that Premier Herriot was seriously ill and hinted that he would shortly resign.

It was announced that an agreement had been reached with Allies by which the Cologne Bridge head would not be evacuated on January tenth as the Germans had not complied with the terms of the Versailles Treaty.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Germany has undergone a revolutionary change during the year just about to close, due largely to the acceptance by the Berlin Government of the Dawes plan and Germany's expressed determination to live up to the terms which it imposes. On January 10 the world was shocked by the announcement of the assassination of Herr Heintz, president of the autonomous government of the Palatinate. On Jan. 14 experts met in Berlin to determine upon some plan for the stabilization of the German devalued currency and concluded their work on Feb. 12.

On Jan. 21 the Reparations Committee began sitting at Paris. On April 11 the Reparations Commission accepted the findings of the Dawes committee and five days later, Germany accepted this report as a basis of settlement. On April 25 the Allies demanded the suppression of German secret societies. Elections were held throughout Germany on May 4. There was no disorder, but there was a weakening of the coalition parties and a strengthening of the extreme wings Monarchists and Communists. The Austrian budget was accepted by parliament on April 4. 600,000 men were out of work in the Ruhr on May 15. A crisis developed in politics, but early in June Chancellor Marx formed a new Ministry. On June 15 Chancellor Seeliger was wounded but recovered. On August 29 the Reichstag passed the laws necessary for the London Agreement. On September 1 Ludendorff was barred from entering Austria because of his treasonable utterances. On October 3 Marx issued an open letter to all political parties in Germany preparatory to another election which was held eventually on December 7. Chancellor Marx formed another Government and it is expected that he will change places with President Ebert when the latter's term expires next spring. There was a serious mine accident at Ogditz with a large loss of life on November 18.

The general elections on Dec. 8 showed a great gain for the Republic. Marx made several efforts to form a new Government but failed and Foreign Secretary Stresemann was called upon by Ebert to try his hand on Dec. 15.

THE REST OF EUROPE

On Jan. 11 Venizelos accepted the premiership of Greece and formed a Cabinet. On Jan. 20 the Mexican rebellion reached a critical stage. On Jan. 21 Lenin died at Moscow. On Jan. 25 the treaty between France and Czechoslovakia was signed in Paris. On February 4 Rykoff succeeded Lenin as governor of the Soviet and the text of an Italo-Russian treaty was published. The Third International issued a world appeal on Feb. 11 to the proletariat. On Feb. 18 Switzerland rejected by referendum a proposal to extend the hours of work from 48 to 54 per week. On February 26 there were strained relations between Jugoslavia and Bulgaria. On March 9 the Greek Cabinet fell and Venizelos made arrangements to leave Greece. On March 15 Fiume was formally annexed to Italy and a week later Italy ratified the Lausanne treaty. On April 9 Italian elections showed a sweeping victory for the Fascists. On May 12 the King and Queen of Rumania paid a state visit to London. On May 22 Britain definitely refused to loan to Soviet Russia and the Italian following Belgian and Italian statesmen met at Milan. An agreement with Italy over Jugoslavia was reached by Britain on May 23. Spain suffered heavy losses and

was put to enormous cost to put down a rising in Morocco. Later in the year she determined to withdraw from Morocco altogether and the evacuation is now proceeding. The treaty between Sweden and Russia was ratified on May 15. A political deadlock in Jugoslavia lasted during June and July. On July 15 the Jubaland treaty was signed in London. On July 18 the Greek Government resigned and disorders took place in Athens. On July 28 a new Jugoslavian government took office under M. Davidovitch. On August 14 Signor Matteotti's body was found 14 miles from Rome. On September 7 eight more battalions left Spain for Morocco. On September 11 the Soviet executed 27 prominent leaders of Georgia. On September 12 Signor Sasolini, a prominent Fascist leader, was murdered. On September 15 the president of the Georgian Republic appealed to the League of Nations. On Oct. 15 the Marquis de Estella, president of the Spanish Directory took a hand in the suppression of the Morocco rising.

Pasha shot and wounded by an Egyptian medical student. On July 18 Major Imbric, U. S. Consul was murdered at Teheran. Mrs. Rosalie Evans was shot dead in Mexico on Aug. 2. On August 9 serious pro-Egyptian demonstrations occurred in Khartoum. Sixty thousand people drowned by floods in China on Aug. 2. On Aug. 25 the Persian cabinet resigned and there was grave threat of disorder in Persia. The fighting in Morocco continued to be fierce and on Sept. 1 eight more Spanish regiments were sent to the danger zone. On Sept. 2 there was fighting between rival forces in China and warships were sent to protect foreign residents in Shanghai. On Sept. 9 Spanish troops were ordered to retire from their advanced position and the beginning of the evacuation of Morocco by Spain took place. On Sept. 12 the president of Chili resigned. On Sept. 15 the Georgian republic appealed to the League of Nations. On Sept. 17 Georgian troops were put to flight and massacred by Soviet regulars.

Government, and ordered Egyptian troops out of the Sudan. Zaghoul Pasha refused some of the demands and resigned, being succeeded by Ziwar Pasha.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

Nineteen-twenty-four was essentially an amateur year in sporting circles all over the world, for it was the year of the Olympic Games and while the United States, with its great army of athletes, cleaned up in the final point score, other nations brought out stars that will live long in the memory of followers of athletics.

There was Paavo Nurmi, of Finland, great distance runner, Abraham and Liddell, of Great Britain, sprinting stars who caused the sensations of the games, when they ran above men like Charlie Padlock and Jackson Scholz of U. S., winning the 100 and 220 yard dashes; and there was Canada's outstanding hockey team, made up mostly of the Granites of Toronto, but taking in two or

three other men from Montreal and Winnipeg, which won the world's amateur championship at Champlain, just outside Paris.

The amateurs in golf had a great year. "Bobby" Jones, youthful United States star, who before this year captured the U. S. open title, succeeded in 1924 for the first time in annexing amateur honors. Miss Glenna Collett, who succeeded Miss Alexa Stirling a couple of years ago as the queen of the American links, not only retained her U. S. championship this year, but also was again crowned with Canadian laurels for the second time in succession.

Frank Thompson, one of the members of that great Toronto golfing family, which has produced more than one champion, became Canadian amateur titleholder this past year.

In the Old Country, Sir E. W. Holderness won the British amateur honors. His team mate on the British Walker Cup team, Cyril Toley himself, a former British champion, took the French title away with him to England.

Miss Joyce Wethered won both the closed and open British titles in the ladies' golf competitions. A strange situation developed in professional golfing circles. An American-born golfer, Walter Haggen, for the second time in his career was named British open champion while an English-born professional, Cyril Walker, led the field in the American open championship play.

Professional sport in other lines had a banner year. Probably never in the history of the game pro hockey so well patronized as last season. The world's title went to the Canadiens Hockey Club of Montreal, but taking in two or

Australians as their opponents in the challenge round, but did not allow them one match.

NECROLOGY, 1924

January.
2.—Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Lieutenant Governor, Quebec, 61.
Rev. S. Baring-Gould, English hymn writer, 90.
3.—Very Rev. Henry Wace, Dean of Canterbury, 88.
15.—5th Earl of Warwick, 71.
Dr. M. F. Egan, American scholar and diplomat, 71.
16.—Hon. F. Osier, Appeal Judge Ontario, 86.
Nicolai Lenin, Dictator of Russia, 54.
22.—J. W. Morrice, R.C.A., Canadian painter, 59.
2.—W. A. Cunningham, Montreal, C.G.M.M., 44.

February
2.—Arthur Meyer, Le Gaulois, Paris, 79.
3.—Woodrow Wilson, 69.
William A. Bowden, Chief Federal Railway Engineer, 52.
5.—W. H. Blake, K.C. Toronto, lawyer-author, 62.
6.—E. C. Whitney, Ottawa, philanthropist, lumber king, 79.
W. A. Edwards, Montreal, theatre manager, 65.
9.—Paul T. Lafleur, Professor, McGill, 63.
10.—Very Rev. Dean Rashall, theologian, preacher, 66.
12.—C. C. Chipman, Hudson's Bay commissioner, 68.
19.—Bishop C. Garrett, Dallas, 91.
21.—Sir Henry Lucy ("Toby M.P."), 78.
27.—Prince Matsukata, "Elder of Statesman," Japan, 89.

March
1.—Princess Louise of Belgium, 66.
2.—Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., former Attorney-General, B.C., 82.
Senator Ratz, New Hamburg, 76.
6.—Cyril Harcourt, British actor, 58.
E. W. Thomson, Canadian author, 75.
W. J. Francis, Montreal, president Engineering Institute, Canada, 52.
8.—A. H. Smith, N.Y., Central Railway, 60.
12.—Sir W. Duff Reid, Reid Newfoundland Company, 56.
16.—General M. C. J. Pelle, French soldier, 65.
18.—Sir F. Bridge, British organist, 79.
21.—F. C. Gordon, Canadian artist, 67.
22.—Gen. R. G. Nivelle, hero of Verdun, 67.
Sir William MacEwen, Scottish surgeon, 76.
26.—Bishop Olmstead, New York, 82.
27.—Sir Walter Parrott, British organist, 83.
Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto, president Bank of Commerce, 75.
29.—Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, Irish composer, 71.
31.—Harold Jarvis, Canadian tenor, Toronto, 59.

April
3.—C. A. Munn, editor Scientific American, 60.
5.—James H. Ashdown, ex-mayor Winnipeg, 80.
10.—Hugo Stinnes, German magnate, 54.
14.—Prince Roland Bonaparte, French scientist, 66.
15.—A. C. Macdonell, K.C., Toronto, 63.
21.—Marie Corelli, British novelist, 60.
Eleanora Duse, Italian actress, 65.
22.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Merritt, Toronto, mining engineer, 68.
23.—Sir J. L. Wingate, president, R.S.A., 78.
24.—President Emeritus G. S. Hall, Clark University, 78.
25.—Karl Helfferich, German statesman, 51.
25.—Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Hall "boss," 65.
29.—Professor H. P. Jones, professor, Dalhousie, 61.

May
1.—Sir L. H. Davies, Chief Justice of Canada, 79.
2.—Maj.-Gen. Sir H. McCalmont, soldier and sportsman, 79.
6.—J. W. Curry, K.C., registrar Toronto, 68.
Miss Kate Claxton, American actress, 74.
Andrew W. Fleck, philanthropist, Ottawa, 77.
8.—Dr. J. A. Macdonald, physician, Montreal, 68.
10.—Henry Watters, mayor, Ottawa, 70.
11.—Alphonse A. Taillon, Ottawa financier, 74.
12.—6th Earl of Ashburnham, 69.
Bishop L. S. Walsh, Maine, 66.
13.—Warren Y. Soper, Ottawa, engineer, capitalist, 70.
18.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Townshend, defender of Kut, 63.
20.—Sir W. E. Goschen, Bart., British diplomat, 77.
Maj.-Gen. Sir C. W. Robinson, soldier, 88.
Mrs. Albert Horton, founder Canadian Women's Press Club.
Mr. Justice D. M. Eberts, B. C. Appeal Court, 74.
26.—Victor Herbert, American composer, 65.
Col. W. Hendrie, Hamilton, noted capitalist, 61.
28.—M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador, 81.

June
4.—J. A. MacKelvie, M.P., 59.
Maj.-Gen. Sir George Scott-Moncrieff, 65.
6.—Miss Fellicite Angers ("Laure Conan") authoress, 79.
7.—Viscount Pirrie, shipbuilder, 77.
8.—John H. Sinclair, director C. N. R., 76.
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British diplomat, 74.
9.—P. C. MacFarlane, author, 53.
H. J. Daly, president former Home Bank of Canada, 42.
16.—Sir Charles Townshend, 80.
Hon. Archibald Harrison, statesman, New Brunswick, 90.
20.—General Sir Dighton Probyn, Comptroller to Queen Alexandra, 91.
22.—J. Wesley Allison, Canadian promoter, 82.
27.—Sir H. W. A. Deterding, Dutch financial magnate, 65.
28.—Charles E. Moyle, Dean-Emeritus and Vice-Principal of McGill, 72.
29.—Dr. Fred Torrance, Veterinary Director-General, 56.

July
4.—Wellington Francis, K.C., Toronto, president Standard Bank of Canada, 76.
5.—Alvey A. Adee, doyen of U. S. diplomatic service, 82.
7.—Calvin Coolidge, Jr., Washington, D. C., 19.
Harley H. Dewart, Ontario politician, 63.
10.—Justice R. S. Cooke, Three Rivers, Que., 72.
13.—Professor Alfred Marshall, British economist, 82.
17.—Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, Boston art collector, 85.
23.—Sir William Herdman, British biologist, 66.
A. Bruce-Joy, British sculptor, 82.
26.—Hon. D. L. Scott, Chief Justice Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Alberta, 79.
27.—F. Busoni, Italian composer, 58.
31.—John Morrissy, New Brunswick, statesman, Government, 67.

August
3.—Joseph Conrad, English novelist, 67.
4.—Sir Edmund Osler, Dominion Bank, Toronto, 79.
5.—Hon. J. M. McDougall, judge, Ottawa, 66.

6.—Blethor T. J. Dowling, Hamilton, 84.
9.—Hon. F. B. Carvell, Railway Commissioner, 62.
13.—Senator J. Bojduc, Speaker of Senate, 1916-22, 77.
15.—Viscount Knollys, 87.
17.—Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, G.C.B., 85.
18.—Sgt. LeB. B. Colt, Rhode Island, 74.
20.—Sir Francis Stronge, diplomat, 68.
22.—Sir Alfred Smithers, London, chairman G. P. R., 74.
26.—R. F. Jones, Bell Telephone, Montreal, 58.
27.—E. J. Chamberlin, president G.T.P., 72.

September
10.—Mr. F. S. Rutten ("Dorothy Dale") journalist, Woodstock.
2.—Senator G. W. Fowler, K.C., Sussex, N.B.
3.—Edward F. ("Pop") Geers, Memphis, Tenn., "G.O.M. of the Frotting Turf," 71.
7.—G. R. Crowe, Winnipeg, grain and bank director, 72.
8.—Ven. Archdeacon J. G. Norton, M.A., D.D., Montreal, 84.
10.—Mr. Robert M. McGregor, New Glasgow, N.S., 48.
14.—Albert Hagar, Plantagenet, Ont., last surviving member first Dominion Parliament, 67.
E. J. Clackmeyer, Sergeant-at-Arms, Ontario Legislature, since Confederation, 82.
19.—J. Carruthers, Montreal grain exporter, 71.
20.—Sir Algernon Mathuen, Bart., publisher, 68.
23.—Senator J. L. Cote, Edmonton, 57.
26.—Viscount Long, British statesman, 70.
29.—J. M. Price, London, war correspondent, 62.
29.—Hugh Chisholm, editor, Encyclopaedia Britannica, 58.
Howard W. Corning, M.L.A., Nova Scotia, 45.

October
1.—Telephore Simard, M.L.A., Temiscamingue, Que., 61.
2.—Sir William Pirie, Quebec pulp manufacturer and financier, 57.
4.—Louis Rheanne, Government engineer, Ottawa, 77.
Joseph Vezeina, Quebec, composer, 75.
8.—Prof. J. E. Creighton, Cornell University, 63.
9.—C. A. Gauvreau, M.P., Temiscouata County, Que., 64.
12.—Anatole France, French author, 80.
13.—Dr. Duncan McEachern, McGill University, 83.
14.—Senator F. B. Brandegee, Connecticut, 60.
14.—Dr. P. J. Hilsley, organist, Montreal, 59.
17.—H. H. Kohlsaat, Chicago publisher, 71.
18.—Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Bart., naval gunnery expert, 71.
19.—Hon. Dr. J. P. Pelletier, Quebec, Agent General in Britain, 64.
Charles Fergie, Montreal, mining engineer, 67.
22.—Archbishop F. H. Du Vernet, D.D., Metropolitan, British Columbia, 64.
25.—Henry C. Wallace, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, 58.
28.—Peter McArthur, Canadian author, 58.
Mrs. F. H. Burnett, Anglo-American novelist, 75.
29.—Peter Veregin, Doukhobor leader in Canada, 74.
David A. Dunlap, mining financier, Toronto, 61.

November
4.—Gabriel Faure, French composer, 79.
9.—Senator H. C. Lodge, Massachusetts, 71.
F. C. Wade K.C., Agent-General, British Columbia, 64.
10.—E. E. Sheppard, Toronto, journalist, 69.
11.—Sir Archibald Geikie, British geologist, 89.
12.—Rev. Dr. R. I. Warner, educationist, St. Thomas, Ont., 76.
Dean Richmond Shreve, Quebec, 74.
13.—E. D. Morel, British Labor, M.P., and pacifist, 51.
14.—Bishop F. Weston, Zanzibar, 63.
15.—Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, statesman, 45.
19.—Cardinal Logue, Primate of All Ireland, 84.
20.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Lee Stack, Sir Arab Egyptian Army and Governor-General of Sudan (assassinated), 56.
22.—Florence Kling Harding, widow of President Harding, 64.
Charles Arnold, former city treasurer, Montreal, 77.
22.—Rev. Dr. J. Henderson, Montreal, 77.
26.—Admiral Sir W. A. Dyke Acland, 77.
27.—Duke of Beaufort, 77.
28.—Sgt. J. L. Grivetti, secretary, Papal Delegate, Ottawa, 49.
29.—Giuseppe Puccini, Italian composer, 66.

December
5.—Dr. James Mills, educationalist, Ottawa, 84.
5.—General Cipriano Castro, ex-Dictator of Venezuela, 66.
6.—Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter, novelist, 56.
6.—David Bentley, printer, Montreal, 91.
10.—E. J. Schuster, K.C., economist, 74.
10.—August Belmont, turfman, 71.
13.—Samuel Compers, Labor Chief, 74.
14.—Senator John Yeo, P.E.I., 87.
15.—Ex-Governor M. H. Glynn, New York, 53.
15.—Lieut.-Col. Emmott Clarke, transport officer, Ottawa, 51.
17.—James A. Cantlie, Montreal, pioneer textile industry, 83.
18.—United States Congressman Julius Kahn, California, 63.
21.—Sir George Buchanan, British diplomat, 76.
Eugene Gouin, Deputy Sheriff, Montreal, 61.
22.—J. A. Richard, Montreal, philanthropist, 68.
25.—Emile Gallori, Italian sculptor, 62.



The Old Chap: Here, you carry on, son, I've got an engagement.

On October 25 the Soviet authorities denied the authenticity of the famous Zinovieff letter. On November 5 Jose Domínguez was elected president of the Portuguese Chamber ending a political deadlock. On November 10 the new Norwegian parliament with a Conservative predominance assembled. On December 10 Czechoslovakia announced an increase in industrial expansion throughout the country amounting to 80 per cent. more than three years ago.

On January 15 there was a violent earthquake at Tokio accompanied by much loss of life. On Jan. 20 the Mexican rebellion which threatened with the closing of 1923 reached a critical stage. On Jan. 26th Crown Prince of Japan was married to Princess Nagako at Tokio. On January 28 Turkey went "wet." On March 3 the National Assembly at Angora abandoned the Caliphate. On March 4 sharp fighting between the Spaniards and Morocco began. On March 15 the first Egyptian parliament opened. A demonstration in favor of a Republic took place at Teheran on March 20. King Faisal opened the Constituent Assembly of Iraq on March 23. The Assembly at Angora adjourned on April 22 for six months. On May 28 the Foreign office at Tokio issued a protest against the bill excluding the Japanese from the United States, and on the same day traffic opened on Nov. 17, Hon. Dr. Beland, Canadian minister, taking an important part. Waldistia Reymount, Polish writer, was awarded the Nobel prize for literature. German railway owners received control of their lines on Nov. 18. Vicente Blanco Ibanez launched a hectic campaign against the King of Spain. Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of Egypt, was assassinated on the streets of Cairo. Britain promptly sent a strong note, imposing a heavy fine on the Egyptian

On Sept. 28 Japan disagreed with the Allies regarding the protocol and offered amendments. On Sept. 30 severe fighting took place in the vicinity of Shanghai. On the same date Mecca was threatened by the Wahabs. On Oct 3 King Hussein abdicated and on the same day the conversations between Macdonald and Zaghoul proved fruitless and were abandoned. On Oct 4 Sheriff Ali, son of King Hussein, succeeded to the Hedjaz throne. On Oct. 9 the British issued an ultimatum to the Turks regarding the Iraq frontier. There was fighting at Canton on Oct. 15. On Oct. 22 Feng Hsiuhang 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 Zaghoul Pasha gave his version of the interview with Macdonald. The Wahabis renewed war on King Ali's troops around Jeddah on November 5. Germany, on Nov. 8 announced that it had balanced its budget. A big strike of railwaymen in Austria and Germany began on Nov. 11. The League conference on the drug traffic opened on Nov. 17, Hon. Dr. Beland, Canadian minister, taking an important part. Waldistia Reymount, Polish writer, was awarded the Nobel prize for literature. German railway owners received control of their lines on Nov. 18. Vicente Blanco Ibanez launched a hectic campaign against the King of Spain. Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of Egypt, was assassinated on the streets of Cairo. Britain promptly sent a strong note, imposing a heavy fine on the Egyptian

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OTHER WORLD AFFAIRS

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