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—useless when they
lose their heads.

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A Happy and Prosperous New Year To All

1925

"THE WHIRLIGIG OF TIME"

Locarno: A New Spirit Is Born Among The Nations — Disarmament Brought Nearer To Practical Reality—Canada's Great Harvest—A Troubled Year For France—War Rears Its Ugly Head Over Mosul—General Election in the Dominion Leaves The Political Situation Clouded—Fewer Immigrants—New Year Opens With Canada Confident And Determined.

1925

Canada's General Election

This was election year in Canada. Premier Mackenzie King announced that he would appeal to the electors in a speech at Richmond, Ont., on September 5th. Polling took place on October 29th with the result that while the Conservative representation was largely increased and the Liberal and Progressive representations decreased, no party had a majority, and Premier King, after consultation with his Cabinet, agreed to remain in office until he has learned the wishes of the new Parliament. The new session is to begin on Thursday, January 7th.

At the time of the appeal the standing of the parties was as follows:

Liberals	116
Progressives	62
Conservatives	49
Labor	4
Vacant	4
Total	235

The result of the polling (including the by-election held at Bagot, Quebec, on December 7th, was as follows:

Prov.	Libs.	Cons.	Prog.	Labor	Ind.	Total
P. E. I.	2	2	0	0	0	4
N. B.	1	10	0	0	0	11
N. S.	3	11	0	0	0	14
Que.	90	4	0	0	1	95
Man.	12	69	1	0	0	82
Ont.	1	7	2	0	0	17
Sask.	15	0	6	0	0	21
Alta.	4	3	9	0	0	16
B. C.	3	10	1	0	0	14
Yukon	0	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	101	117	24	2	1	245

This total includes in the Liberal column, J. E. Dhuue, the Independent-Liberal elected in Chicoutimi, and M. G. Evanturel, elected as an Independent-Liberal in Prescott.

BANK CLEARINGS

	1924	1925
January	\$1,389,642,128	\$1,410,102,198
February	1,109,627,472	1,109,627,472
March	1,174,278,616	1,195,145,689
April	1,286,835,848	1,278,773,239
May	1,431,525,728	1,341,968,330
June	1,259,802,974	1,240,079,079
July	1,461,414,659	1,330,759,491
August	1,252,648,630	1,248,105,224
September	1,354,655,064	1,332,379,710
October	1,771,899,402	1,710,100,765
November	1,647,134,224	1,670,184,394
December	1,708,934,159	

FIVE GREAT WORLD PROBLEMS OF TODAY

Locarno

The Locarno conference and the treaties which were signed at that little beauty spot in Switzerland was the outstanding event during 1925, in the history of Europe and in the re-establishing of a balance of power there that had occurred since the signing of the Versailles Treaty.

When the representatives of the Great Powers were discussing the terms of the treaty that were afterwards ratified at Versailles in 1919, France demanded some guarantee against invasion by Germany on her eastern boundary. Twice in less than half a century German soldiers had crossed the Rhine in aggressive warfare on France and French statesmen asked that some steps be taken to prevent a third invasion or to make it at least a most dangerous undertaking for the aggressors. The result was France, Britain and the United States agreed to a treaty by which the latter two countries would come to the aid of France in case of German aggression. This treaty, although agreed to at Paris and signed at Versailles was rejected by the United States and never became operative.

When France saw that there was little or no chance of this Treaty of Security being effective she cast around for some other means to guarantee her country against unprovoked attack. Her entry into the Ruhr and her occupation of

gian frontier against aggression on either side. France agreed to withdraw her troops gradually from the Rhine zone and still keep her Eastern alliances. Germany has her French frontier guaranteed and rids herself of the French occupation. She agrees also to come into the League and in the League she will have an opportunity of agitating for a change in her eastern boundaries. It is something like rival insurance companies agreeing to reinsure their risks with one another.

Neither the Pact nor any of the six subsidiary treaties will have the effect of outlawing war. In point of fact, with a commendable frankness, the Treaty makes it clear that there are circumstances in which war is legitimate. The object of the treaties is to define clearly what these circumstances are and do everything conceivably possible to prevent their creation and development of war-reading conditions. War is not prescribed, but the Protocol of the Locarno Conference clearly sets forth that the statesmen of Europe believe that the signing of the treaties will do much to promote a peaceful atmosphere.

Perhaps after all that is the outstanding result of the Locarno Conference—the spirit of trust and friendship which it bred. The Locarno spirit threatens to become a synonym for better understanding among the nations.

Mosul

Mosul formed the great danger spot during 1925, with the threat of open hostilities growing ever nearer until in mid-December reached its crisis with the League of Nations sitting in conference daily to find some way out of the tangle which would eliminate an open breach.

The war with Turkey was closed with the mudros armistice two weeks before the armistice with Germany in 1918. The two next years were busy years for Britain in consolidating her military positions and adjusting her political relations with the frontier tribes of the region north of Mosul with the object of finding a line which she could readily defend and which at the same time would not cut across tribal boundaries. It was unfortunate for the Great Powers that they were so busy wrangling over the questions that they had no time to turn their attention to the drawing up of a Treaty with Turkey for in the year that intervened between the Mudros armistice and the Treaty of Lausanne, Turkey was transformed from a defeated and discredited Power into a nation with the laurels of victory over Greece upon her and new morale which Kemal Pasha the new apostle of the Turks and the head of the Angora Government had inspired.

By 1921 the administration of Iraq over which the British held a mandate under the League of Nations extended over the whole of Turkish irregulars invaded Mosul and for two years occupied a portion of the vilayet although it was nominally under the tutelage of Britain under her mandate. They were expelled in 1923 just before the holding of the Lausanne Conference.

At Lausanne the disposition of Mosul was one of the leading if not the dominant issue, and Article 7 of the Treaty then drawn up stipulated as follows: "The frontier between Turkey and Iraq shall be laid down in a friendly arrangement to be concluded within nine months. In the event of no agreement being reached within this period, the dispute shall be referred to the Council of the League of Nations."

and Iraq shall be laid down in a friendly arrangement to be concluded within nine months. In the event of no agreement being reached within this period, the dispute shall be referred to the Council of the League of Nations.

Broken Pledge
In spite of this solemn pledge in August, 1924, after many threats had been spread through the region that the Turks intended to attack Syria, who had sought the protection of Britain, a body of Turks set out in defiance of the Lausanne promise and obligation—to punish Syria. The force was small and ill equipped, and the Syrians won the day, with the result that the Angora Government, angered at the reverse, sent reinforcements, which again invaded Mosul, and even threatened Zakho, British airplanes were able to confine the Turks to the mountains north of Mosul, but Britain protested strongly against the flagrant violation of the Lausanne Treaty and brought the matter before the League of Nations at the Geneva meeting in October.

The League, not anxious to become embroiled in a quarrel which must mean war if the Turks persisted in maintaining their attitude of refusing to accept the decision of the Council, spared for time and effort the matter to the Court of International Justice for the adjudication of some knotty legal points which they suddenly had discovered. The Hague found against the Turks and brought the question once more back to the League. At the League meeting on December 10th the question of the disposition of Mosul came again before the League with Turkey showing a recalcitrant and obstinate attitude.

Turkey obviously did not intend to abandon her claim to Mosul without a struggle. The mass of the people of Anatolia are not interested in the issue, but the men in power are deadly earnest. Whether their obstinacy is inspired by the Soviet Russia, with whom they have very close relations, is uncertain.

The British Delegate
Sir Austen Chamberlain, acting on instructions from Premier Baldwin, let it be known that Britain would do everything in her power to avoid war, but there were limits to her patience which had been sorely strained already. Britain made it quite clear that the onus of declaring war would rest on the League itself. Reports of a working agreement between France and Britain in the East were generally accepted.

Reports that conflicting oil interests were at the back of the trouble were freely circulated but seemed to be grossly exaggerated when investigated.

France and Riff
The year 1925 has seen France engaged in actual warfare on two fields. In Syria she has had to use a fairly large force to quell the rebel Druses while in North Africa she has had to employ a force, by

OBITUARY

- January
- 1.—Sir F. C. Gould, famous cartoonist, aged 80.
 - 8.—Sir E. Garstin, irrigation engineer, age 76.
 - 14.—General Kuropatkin, former C. in C. Russian army.
 - 19.—Queen Maria Sophia Amalia, of the Two Sicilies, age 84.
 - 19.—Lt.-Col. Ed. Laballe, M. D., Montreal.
 - 27.—W. D. Scott, asst. Deputy Minister Immigration, age 64.
 - 26.—Lord Claud Hamilton, age 81.
 - 27.—Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, age 83.
- February
- 3.—John Lane, famous publisher, age 70.
 - 4.—O. Heaviside, F.R.S., authority on electric waves.
 - 4.—Major Gen. Gwatkin, Canadian Army, age 65.
 - 8.—Lord Blyth, champion of cheap postage, age 83.
 - 14.—Dr. G. Sigerson, Gaelic scholar, age 92.
 - 24.—Hjalmar Branting, Sweden, age 64.
 - 28.—President Ebert of Germany, age 70.
- March
- 3.—Hon. William Pugsley, former Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.
 - 11.—Dr. William McInnes, Director of Victoria Museum, age 67.
 - 16.—Professor August von Wersmann, age 60.
 - 22.—Marie Brema, the singer, age 68.
 - 26.—Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary and Viceroy, age 66.
 - 28.—Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in India, age 61.
 - 22.—Sir C. F. Hotham, senior Admiral of the Fleet, age 82.
- April
- 2.—Sir W. M. Ackworth, railway expert, age 74.
 - 2.—Admiral Sir M. Culme Seymour, 2nd Sea Lord, age 67.
 - 3.—Jean De Reszke, the singer, age 74.
 - 4.—Mohamed Ali, former Shah of Persia, age 52.
 - 15.—John S. Sargent, noted artist, age 69.
 - 17.—Godfrey Isaacs, former Managing Director of Marconi.
 - 21.—Olgo Novikoff, Disraeli's M. P. for Russia, age 85.
 - 23.—Sir Eyre Crow, Foreign Office Permanent Under Secretary, age 60.
- May
- 7.—Admiral Sir Doverton Sturdee, British Commander at Falkland Islands battle, age 65.
 - 7.—Viscount Leverhulme, great industrialist, age 73.
 - 10.—W. P. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, age 69.
 - 12.—Amy Lowell, American Poetess, age 50.
 - 12.—General Mangin, French army commander, age 58.
 - 13.—Lord Milner, Statesman, age 71.
 - 10.—Sir L. Spellman, art specialist, age 69.
 - 11.—Sir Rider Haggard, novelist, age 69.
 - 20.—Mrs. Haldane, mother of Lord Haldane, age 100.
 - 16.—Mrs. Baldwin, mother of Premier Baldwin, age 80.
 - 20.—Major General G. S. Ryerson, C.A.M.C., age 71.
 - 22.—Field Marshal Lord Ypres, 1st C. in C. of British Armies in Great War.
 - 23.—Sir E. Hulton, newspaper proprietor, age 53.
 - 25.—Col. A. Court Repington, military writer.
- June
- 4.—Gustave Garcia, noted singer, age 80.
 - 4.—Camille Flammarion, French astronomer, age 83.
 - 5.—Marajah Sindia, of Gwalior, age 49.
 - 6.—Lieut.-Col. G. T. Dennison, age 83.

Sport Championships

- Canadian Open Golf—Leo Diegel, Canadian Amateur Golf—Don Carlick.
- Canadian Women's Open.—Miss Ada Mackenzie.
- Canadian Women's Closed.—Miss Helen Paget.
- United States Open Golf.—Willie MacFarlane.
- United States Amateur.—Bobbie Jones.
- British Open Golf.—Jim Barnes.
- British Amateur Golf.—Robert A. Harris.
- Soccer (Connaught Cup).—Ulster United, Toronto.
- British Rugby—University of New Brunswick.
- Baseball, American League—Washington.
- Baseball, National League—Pittsburgh.
- Baseball, World's Series—Pittsburg Tennessees (Canadian).—Willard Crocker.
- Tennis (United States)—W. T. Tilden.
- Hockey (Western)—Victoria Cougars.
- Hockey (National League)—Canadiens (Montreal).
- Hockey (World's Series)—Victoria Cougars.
- Cricket (Ross Robertson Cup).—McGill University.
- Canadian Rugby—Ottawa Senators.
- Canadian Imperialist, age 85.
- 12.—Sir William Petersen, shipowner, age 69.
- 15.—R. Das, Swarajist leader, age 54.
- 17.—A. C. Benson, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, age 62.
- 18.—R. M. LaFollette, U.S. Senator, age 69.
- 27.—Lucien Guitry, French actor, age 64.
- July
- 5.—Sir Frederick Fraser, Halifax School for Blind, age 75.
 - 19.—His Eminence Cardinal Beign, Quebec.
 - 26.—G. M. Bosworth, C.P.R., age 68.
 - 26.—W. J. Bryan, U.S. publicist, age 65.
 - 29.—Lord Chevesmore, Chairman National Rifle Association, age 77.
- August
- 15.—Sir A. Beck, Canadian industrialist, age 68.
 - 19.—Helen Gladstone, daughter of W. E. Gladstone, age 75.
 - 19.—V. E. Lawson, proprietor of Chicago Daily News, age 75.
 - 23.—Mrs. Harmsworth, mother of Lord Northcliffe, age 86.
 - 30.—Very Rev. D. M. Gordon, former principal of Queens University, age 80.
 - 31.—Peter Spahn, leader of German centre party, age 80.
- September
- 4.—M. Balling, conductor and son-in-law of Wagner, age 56.
 - 7.—Rene Viviani, former Premier of France.
 - 15.—Major General Melville, C. in C. New Zealand force 86.
 - 24.—Marajah of Kashmir, age 75.
 - 27.—Sir A. R. Manby, Physician to the King, age 77.
 - Photios patriarch and Pope of Alexandria, age 72.
- October
- 7.—Christy Matheson, famous ball player, age 45.
 - 10.—James Buchanan Duke, Tobacco Magnate, age 68.
 - 14.—Eugene Sandow, strong man age 68.
 - 19.—Senator Roche, Halifax, N. S., age 83.
- November
- 2.—Senator Sir James Lougheed, Ottawa, age 71.
 - 5.—L. E. Marcille, M.P., Bagot, P. Q., age 70.
 - 14.—Hon. S. B. Howard, Montreal, former Netherlands consul, age 83.
 - 20.—Queen Mother Alexandra, of Great Britain, age 80.
 - 26.—King of Siam, age 45.
 - 26.—B. C. Weldon, K.C., D.C.L., Halifax, N. S.
- December
- 8.—J. R. Booth, Ottawa, veteran lumber king, age 88.
- The total area of the potato and other root and fodder crops of Canada in 1925 is estimated to be 12,181,718 acres, as compared with 11,302,921 acres in 1924, and the total value comes to \$286,655,000 in 1925, as against \$277,780,000 in 1924.

Where the Imports Come From — 1924-1925

	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	From other Countries.
Agriculture and Vegetable Products.	\$38,602,525	\$81,368,503	\$76,497,657
Animals and Animal Products	4,287,455	32,357,873	8,311,406
Fibres and Textiles	72,284,366	74,763,836	26,747,458
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3,091,219	36,062,769	1,852,845
Iron and its Products	18,241,856	152,176,749	3,054,888
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	4,209,596	36,204,118	3,018,933
Chemicals	4,208,326	18,402,812	3,474,902
Miscellaneous	8,244,711	31,211,403	5,749,287

HARVEST OF 1925

The total yield for Canada of the principal grain, potato, root and fodder crops for 1925 is estimated as follows:

	1925	1924
Fall Wheat	22,921,000	22,254,000
Spring Wheat	399,406,000	239,803,000
All Wheat	422,327,000	262,057,000
Oats	521,922,000	405,976,000
Barley	113,118,000	88,807,000
All Rye (Spring and Fall)	14,434,000	13,750,900
Potatoes	44,497,000	56,648,000
Turnips, Mangolds	35,622,000	47,200,980
Hay and Clover	1,000,000	1,500,000
Alfalfa	1,448,000	1,356,800
Fodder Corn	5,413,000	5,740,700
Sugar Beets	415,000	334,000

The total estimated yield of 1,113,118,000 bushels constitutes a record for Canada, the previous highest total having been 474,199,000 bushels in 1923. Other high records were in 1922, (389 mill bushels); 1921, 301 mill bushels; 1915, (393 mill bushels.) The total of 521,922,000 bushels of oats has only been exceeded twice in 1923, (564 mill bushels) and 1920 (531 mill bushels.) The yield of barley, 113,118,000 bushels constitutes a record the previous best being 88,807,000 bushels in 1924.



Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, to whom much of the credit for success of Locarno is due.

more French territory was an expression of her feeling of disappointment and her determination to act alone if needed. Thereafter she entered into negotiations and formed alliances with Poland and the other members of the Little Entente. Great Britain was fully determined not to have any binding alliance with any Continental Power fearing that it might restrict her liberty of action in the event of war. Germany on the other hand refused to accept as a permanent status the occupation of the Rhine or her present boundaries on the Eastern frontier. Poland and Czecho-Slovakia would accept no boundaries which disputed their own boundaries or deprived them of the security they had through the alliance with France against attack by Germany.

Cause of Success.

The success of the Locarno conference was that it found a way to allow all concerned to maintain their positions, but nevertheless to find some basis of procedure in case of attack. Britain agreed to guarantee the German-French-Bel-

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Canada's Debt

The net debt of the Dominion on Dec. 1, 1925	\$2,382,616,883
The net debt of the Dominion on Dec. 1, 1924	2,411,754,347
Decrease	\$ 29,137,464

France and Riff

The year 1925 has seen France engaged in actual warfare on two fields. In Syria she has had to use a fairly large force to quell the rebel Druses while in North Africa she has had to employ a force, by

HONORED



Senator Dandurand, who was honored by being named President of the Council of the League in August.

over to interested European Powers. Sixteen months after the signing of this agreement France landed troops at Casablanca, and in four years the military conquest began there had added 6,000 square miles to France including the richest agricultural land. In 1911 the French entered Fez at the invitation of the penniless and beleaguered Sultan Malai Hafid. When Germany protested, France bought her off by giving her a small piece of territory in Central Africa in exchange. A French Protectorate was established over Morocco and the Sultan replaced by the present incumbent, Mulai Yussuf. Spain seized El Aghia on the Atlantic coast south of Tangier and began the conquest of the Hinterland. Italy declared war on Turkey and seized Tripoli.

(Continued from page 4)

Railway Facts—1924-1925

No. of ties used	13,412,187
Cost of ties	\$13,189,830
Rails laid	239,074,547
Cost of rails	\$10,832,789
Protected crossings	1,247
Unprotected crossings	3,225
Killed on railways	409
Injured on railways	9,951
Total mileage, C.N.R.	26,951
Total mileage, C.P.R.	19,195
Passengers carried, C. N. R.	21,495,880
Passengers carried, C. P. R.	14,031,947
Tons carried, C.N.R.	42,568,432
Tons carried, C.P.R.	28,776,386

OUR NATIONAL RAILWAYS

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Gross Revenues	198,931,155	236,709,116	228,668,260	234,059,025	253,135,488	235,588,182
Operating Expenses	213,154,868	271,211,819	240,196,838	231,172,213	237,704,839	218,345,931
Net Revenue	14,223,713	34,522,703	11,543,578	2,886,712	20,430,649	17,242,251
Int. on Funded Debt	38,196,268	45,402,150	55,442,796	59,565,200	65,199,324	69,632,747
Deficit	53,358,075	80,478,828	67,866,589	57,960,097	51,697,675	54,860,419
deficit on the Central Vermont Railway, which was as follows:						
Net deficit	1,581,872	1,092,214	1,607,857	736,814	1,081,676	897,663

The debt of the railways as to principal and interest is as follows:

	Due to Public.	Due to Govt. and accrued interest.	Total.	Increase during year
Interest	\$13,913,083	1,142,268,435	2,056,181,518	118,899,273
Principal	38,186,427	131,252,058	333,438,485	4,433,428

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN TRADE

	Total Imports.	Exports Canadian Produce	Exports Foreign Products	Total Exports	Total Trade
1925	67,090,159	48,504,899	4,196,821	52,701,720	119,791,879
1924	66,902,074	59,043,590	6,527,622	65,571,212	132,473,286
1923	69,800,542	72,899,697	13,240,066	86,139,763	156,041,245
1922	111,632,578	85,257,586	9,051,781	94,309,367	205,991,940
1921	172,651,676	168,972,301	15,516,442	184,488,743	357,140,419
1920	370,318,199	279,247,551	19,070,648	298,318,199	668,636,398
1919	1,064,528,123	1,239,492,098	47,166,111	1,286,658,209	2,351,186,332
1921					