

1940

- officially informed that it must pay 400,000,000 francs a day for the expenses of the German army of occupation.
- Sept. 14, Proclamation issued calling single men and childless widowers in 21- to 24-year classes in Canada for compulsory military training to begin Oct. 9.
- Sept. 17, S.S. *City of Benares*, carrying children and refugees, sunk with loss of 248.
- Sept. 19, Conference between Herr von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano at Rome. R.C.A.F. announced the establishment of a separate medical corps.
- Sept. 20, Announcement made that Canada was taking over 6 of the U.S. destroyers exchanged for bases.
- Sept. 21, Canada's Second War Loan of \$300,000,000 closed, with subscriptions totalling \$342,248,300. Japan modified her demands on French Indo-China.
- Sept. 23-25, Free French forces, under Gen. de Gaulle, and supported by British warships, attempted to land at Dakar, French West Africa, but withdrew upon meeting vigorous resistance.
- Sept. 24, H.M.C.S. *Prince Robert*, armed merchant cruiser, captured German S.S. *Weser* (9,180 tons) off coast of Mexico.
- Sept. 25, French forces withdrew from Langsan, French Indo-China, before Japanese troops.
- Sept. 26, Japanese Trade Delegation to Netherlands East Indies was negotiating for greater supply of oil, rubber and other raw materials.
- Sept. 27, Germany, Italy and Japan signed a 10-year military and economic treaty.
- Oct. 3, Reorganization of British Cabinet; Mr. Chamberlain resigned and Mr. Churchill became Prime Minister.
- Oct. 4, Canada-U.S. Joint Defence Board completed its recommendations for defence of Western Hemisphere. Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini met at Brennero.
- Oct. 6, Gen. de Gaulle announced formation of national committee of Free Frenchmen in 10 countries and organization under way in 29 other countries.
- Oct. 8, U.S. discontinued policy of subsidizing wheat exports to Far East. Canada banned exports of copper, except to British Empire.
- Oct. 9, Rome newspaper *Il Popolo d'Italia* 'offered' Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and British West Indian colonies to the U.S. as the price of her neutrality. Gen. de Gaulle landed at Duala, French Cameroun.
- Oct. 10, Canada instituted a Pacific army command. Hon. Mr. Howe announced plans for the construction of 3,000 tanks in Canada. Japanese Foreign Minister stated German-Italian-Japanese treaty was not directed against U.S. U.S. citizens were advised to leave Japan. U.S. strengthened garrison of Hawaii, called out 5,700 Marine Corps reservists, and forbade exports of aeroplanes to Thailand.
- Oct. 12, President Roosevelt stated that foreign policy of U.S. was the total defence of all the Americas and adjacent oceans.
- Oct. 15, German tanks and air units occupied Roumanian Danube port of Galati on Russo-Roumanian frontier.
- Oct. 16, Over 16,000,000 young men commenced to register under compulsory military training plan in U.S.
- Oct. 18, Burma Road re-opened. Germany and Italy made 5-point demand on Greece.
- Oct. 20, Turkey increased military preparations in Dardanelles.
- Oct. 21, Turkish radio charged that Germany, Italy and Hungary were daily putting more pressure on Balkans. British envoys to Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey conferred at Ankara.
- Oct. 22, H.M.C.S. *Margaree* sunk in collision in North Atlantic; 142 lives lost. Herr Hitler met Vice-Premier Laval of France in a surmised attempt to obtain remaining French warships for German use.
- Oct. 23, Herr Hitler and Gen. Franco met on French-Spanish border, with the presumed object of drawing Spain into the Axis.
- Oct. 24, Canada formally recognized Czechoslovakian Government-in-Exile.
- Oct. 25, All Belgian subjects in Canada between 19 and 25 years ordered conscripted by Belgian Government in London.
- Oct. 26, R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* sunk by German aircraft; 45 lives lost.
- Oct. 27, Formation of French Empire Defence Council to function as a 'war government' announced by Gen. de Gaulle.