

EVENTS OF YEAR TOLD IN BRIEF

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF CENTRAL POWERS IN WORLD WAR MARKS AN EPOCH IN HISTORY.

DATES OF TEUTON DOWNFALL

Twelve-Month Ends With Leaders of Victorious Nations Gathered to Settle Peace Terms—Other Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1—Italians drove Teutons across Piave river from Zenson loop. Jan. 4—President Wilson presented his railway control program to congress. British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed by Germans. Jan. 5—Premier Lloyd George stated Britain's war aims. Jan. 7—U. S. government began mobilization of 3,000,000 workers. U. S. Supreme court upheld draft law. Submarine crews mutinied at Kiel, killing 35 officers. Jan. 8—President Wilson stated America's war aims and peace demands. Jan. 9—Russia and Bulgaria signed separate peace. Jan. 10—Central powers withdrew offer of general peace and offered Russia separate peace. Russia and Germany renewed armistice for month. Jan. 14—British airmen made big successful daylight raid on Karlsruhe. Germans bombed Yarmouth from the sea. Jan. 15—Daniel Willard resigned as head of U. S. war industries board. Jan. 20—In naval action at entrance to Dardanelles the British sank Turkish cruiser Breslau and forced the Goeben ashore. Jan. 21—British boarding ship Louvain sunk; 224 lost. Jan. 22—Germany and Austria replied to proposals of Wilson and Lloyd George, rejecting the concrete suggestions. Jan. 26—Twelve killed by explosion in Newport naval torpedo station. Odessa captured by the bolsheviks. Jan. 27—Rustian government broke relations with Roumania. Italians began offensive between Asiago and the Brenta. Roumanians took Kishinev. Jan. 28—German air raiders killed 47 in London. Ukrainians defeated bolshevik troops in three day battle and took Lutsk. Italians broke through Austrian line, taking 1,500 prisoners. Jan. 30—German air raid on Paris; 49 killed. Jan. 31—Bolsheviks took Orenburg. Feb. 3—Allied supreme war council declared war must be carried on to victory. Feb. 4—U. S. government took over control of oil. Feb. 6—Franz von Brintelen and six others convicted of conspiracy in New York. Feb. 6—United States transport Tuscania sunk by torpedo off Irish coast; 201 Americans lost. Feb. 9—Peace treaty between Ukraine and central powers signed. Feb. 10—Russia declared the war at an end so far as she was concerned and ordered complete demobilization; but refused to sign peace treaty. Feb. 14—Foa Tasha convicted of treason in France and sentenced to death. Feb. 15—President Wilson put all foreign trade of U. S. under license. Eight British submarine chasers sunk by German destroyers in Dover straits. Feb. 16—German aviators attacked London, killing 21. Feb. 17—Germans resumed war on Russia, crossing the Dvina. Feb. 19—Germans took Dvinsk and Lutsk; Bolsheviki offered to sign peace treaty. Bolsheviki Don Cossack republic organized at Tcherkassk, Gen. Kaledin having committed suicide. Feb. 20—Germans invested Reval and landed troops in Russia. Feb. 21—Germans took Minsk and Rovno. Jericho captured by the British. Feb. 22—Senate passed the Wilson bill to rule railroads. Feb. 23—President issued proclamation stipulating guaranteed price for wheat at principal primary markets, prices varying from \$2 at Spokane to \$2.25 at New York. Feb. 23—Germans captured Reval. Feb. 25—Americans repulsed strong attack in Chemin des Dames sector with heavy losses to attackers. March 1—McAdoo announced third Liberty loan to open April 4. U. S. troops repulsed raid in Toul sector, suffering many casualties; German losses very heavy. British cruiser Calgarian torpedoed; 45 lives lost. March 3—Germans halted invasion of Russia; Slavs signed peace treaty giving Turkey big slice of territory. March 4—French delivered surprise blow near Verdun, penetrating German lines. British, French and Italian ambassadors asked Japan to take necessary steps to safeguard allied interests in Siberia. British advanced on 12-mile front in Palestine. March 5—Americans in Lorraine repulsed German attack and took prisoners. President Wilson refused assent to Japanese intervention in Russia. Bernard M. Baruch named chairman of the war industries board. March 6—Roumanians signed preliminary peace treaty giving up Dobruja and control of the Danube. March 7—Germany and Finland signed peace treaty. March 8—Trotzky resigned as foreign minister of Russia. British advanced three miles on 18-mile front in Palestine. British repulsed attack on Ypres-Dixmude line with heavy losses to enemy; eleven killed, 45 injured in air raid on London. March 9—Nine persons killed in air raid on Paris. March 11—Sixty airplanes bombed Paris; 34 killed. Enemy aviators attacked Naples. Seven killed in hospital. President, in message to Soviets, pledged aid of United States to free Russia from German control. March 12—Ninety-five thousand drafted men called to begin movement to cantonments March 23. British aviators dropped ton of explosives on Coblenz. March 13—Germans seized Odessa. March 14—American Rainbow division occupied trenches in Lorraine sector from which they drove the enemy; first permanent advance by Americans. March 15—Germans repulsed with heavy loss in Flanders by British. All-Russian congress of Soviets at Moscow ratified German peace terms. March 18—Allied supreme war council condemned German treatment of Russians and Roumanians and refused to acknowledge the peace treaties. March 19—American destroyer Manley collided with British war vessel; 16 killed. March 20—America and Great Britain seized 1,066,000 tons of Dutch shipping. March 21—Germans opened heavy attack on British lines north of St. Quentin. March 22—Great battle in France continued, German falling to break British line; both sides sustained heavy losses. British in Palestine crossed the Jordan. March 23—British fell back from five to ten miles their lines still unbroken; estimated casualties—German, 22,000; British, 10,000. French and American troops brought up to support British.

Paris shelled by new German gun from distance of 76 miles. March 25—Germans took Bapaume, Valenciennes and Gohard. March 26—British destroyed entire Turkish army near Hill, Mesopotamia. March 27—Germans took Albert and British recaptured Morlaucourt and Chipilly. March 28—French retook three towns and Germans advanced toward Amiens but were stopped with heavy losses. March 29—Gen. Foch put in command of allied armies in France, and Gen. Pershing offered to him all his troops and resources. Shell from German long range gun killed 75 in a Paris church. Cantons left for proclaiming its independence, made separate peace with Turkey. April 4—Germans resumed drive toward Amiens, gaining little at heavy cost. Armenians recaptured Erzerum from Turks. April 5—Allies held their lines against heavy attacks. Berlin announced the capture of Ekaterinograd, Russia. Japan and Great Britain landed small force at Vladivostok to protect life and property. April 6—Third Liberty loan campaign opened in United States. Provost Marshal General Crowder called 100,000 draft men to colors. April 7—Germans hit British front between Basse and Arras, gaining 3 miles. April 10—Germans drove British back north of Arras, German troops in great battle. April 11—British evacuated Arras but recaptured other positions. April 12—Tremendous fighting continued in Flanders, Germans advancing to Meriville. Americans won all day fight on Toul front. April 13—Turks took Batum. German and airplane factory at Mansel, Germany, burned with great loss. April 14—Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, resigned. American navy collier Cyclops, 20 on board, reported missing. April 15—Berlin announced the occupation of Vladivostok by German troops. British warships, sweeping the Kattegat, sank 10 German trawlers. April 16—Germans took ten villages from Bulgarians on Macedonian front. April 16—Germans took Bailleul, Wytschaete and most of Messines ridge. C. S. Whigham, director general of U. S. shipbuilding. April 17—Viscount Milner made British war secretary. Baron Burián made Austrian foreign minister. Holo Pasha executed for treason against France. April 20—Germans made strong attack on Americans in Toul sector and took Metz, but were driven back with heavy loss. April 22—British and French naval forces raided German U-boat bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and sank concrete-laden vessels at channel mouths. April 23—British drove back Germans east of Amiens. Germans took Mount Kemmel and advanced to northwest, threatening Ypres. April 24—Germans captured Dranoutre and El. April 25—Germans attacked strongly on three sides of Ypres salient and on Belgian line, but were repulsed, losing heavily. French retook Leers. Senate passed Overman co-ordination bill. May 4—Campaign for Third Liberty loan closed with loan heavily over-subscribed. May 6—President Wilson ordered investigation of alleged graft in aircraft work. May 7—Nicaragua declared war on Germany and her allies. Roumanians signed peace treaty with central powers. May 10—Ostend U-boat base bottled up by the sinking of old cruiser by British. May 11—Italians took the Col del Orso and Monte Corvo by storm. May 14—House passed the Overman bill. May 17—German plot in Ireland exposed and Sinn Fein leaders arrested. May 18—Entente powers, Japan and China, agreed on plan for preservation of the peace in the far east. May 19—Australian troops captured Ville sur Ancre. German air raiders killed 44 persons in London and lost five planes. May 23—U. S. took over carrier business of Pullman company. British merchant troop transport Moldavia torpedoed; 25 Americans killed. May 24—Republic of White Russia proclaimed. Costa Rica declared war on the central powers. May 27—Germans attacked on the Aisne front, taking the Chemin des Dames and between Vimzeville and Lore in Flanders, where they were repulsed. Cantons broke through enemy lines at Capo Sile on lower Piave. May 28—Center of crown prince's army captured the Veglie at Flines but allies checked advance on flank. Americans in Picardy captured Cantigny by dashing attack. Allies evacuated Soissons and Germans pushed advance to Fere en Tardenois, six miles north of the Marne. May 29—German aviators bombed Canadian hospital, killing many. May 31—Germans reached the Marne at apex of their salient. Italian transport President Lincoln sunk by U-boat; 25 navy men lost. House passed \$2,000,000,000 army appropriation bill. June 2—Allied reserves stopped German advance. June 3—U. S. learned German U-boats operating in American waters, had sunk 10 vessels since May 23. June 5—Germans shifted main attack to the front, with no success. Two more vessels sunk by German U-boat in American waters. June 6—Americans defeated Germans in Chateau Thierry sector. June 10—Germans advanced two miles east of Montdidier, losing heavily. Americans cleared Germans from Belleau wood. Italian torpedo boats raided Austrian naval base near Dalmatian islands, sinking one battleship and damaging another. June 11—French defeated Germans southeast of Montdidier and Americans won again near Chateau Thierry; Germans reached the Oise at Mamecourt and Bethancourt. Torpedoing of British transport Ausonia reported; many lost. June 13—French repulsed heavy German attack between Courcelles and Mery, and made successful counter-attack southwest of Noyon. June 14—Turks seized Tabriz, Persia, and looted American consulate and hospital. June 15—Austrians began great offensive on front of 100 miles in Italy, crossing the Piave at various places. June 16—Italians checked Austrian drive, retaking many positions. Americans repulsed heavy attacks in Toul sector and in Alsace. June 20—Allies drove back Austrians in Italy. Americans stormed German trenches and positions near Cantigny. June 22—Austrians began retreat in Italy. June 23—Austrian retreat turned into a rout. June 25—Italians cleared west bank of the Piave of Austrians, and attacked heavily in mountain region. June 27—Second national draft drawings held in Washington. Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle torpedoed; many lost. June 28—Important gains made by British between Hazebrouck and Bethune, and by French southwest of Soissons. First American troops landed in Italy. June 29—Packers and others attacked as profiteers in report of federal trade commission. Congress voted \$2,000,000,000 for war purposes. July 1—Americans captured Vaux village and with French took other important positions. American transport Covington, home-ward bound, torpedoed; 8 lost. July 4—Australians and Americans captured Hamel. Eighty-two ships launched in American shipyard. July 6—Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated in Moscow. Population of Murmair coast, Russia, listed as follows: (To be continued)

REVIEW OF YEAR THAT BROUGHT PEACE TO WORLD AFTER FOUR YEARS OF WAR

Germany and Her Allies Are Crushed and Forced to Accept Such Terms as Winners Dictate—United States Supplies Power That Turns Tide—President Wilson Joins Other Democratic Rulers of World in Great Peace Congress at Versailles—Old Nations Crumble and New Ones Are Formed—Russia Torn by Disorders.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

More history has been made in the year 1918 than in any year that has passed since time began. This momentous twelve months' period comes to a close with the world at peace after more than four years of the most sanguinary fighting of this or any other age.

During the year great nations have crumbled, new nations have sprung into being, thrones have tottered and fallen, monarchs who once ruled hundreds of millions of people with an iron hand have fled for their lives or have fallen victim to the wrath of peoples intoxicated by their new-won freedom.

The coming of peace finds America and her allies strong and fully able to meet the responsibilities that come with victory. On the other hand it finds the nations responsible for the world cataclysm exhausted and torn by civil disorders that are born of defeat. It finds the once great empire of Austria-Hungary in ruins from which there are already rising new free nations. It finds the German empire disrupted and threatened with dissolution.

The end of the war finds Russia in the throes of civil war. The world gets only fragments of news regarding the real situation in the land of the former czar, but these fragments have told a terrible story of anarchy and class strife in which thousands of persons have perished, slain in bloody riots or ruthlessly executed by the bolshevik leaders who control a large part of the once great empire. Peace finds the menace of autocratic militarism supplanted by the menace of bolshevism, which is attempting to extend its anarchistic propaganda throughout the world.

But, amid all the uncertainties that peace has brought, the world rejoices that the last citadel of autocracy has been swept away before the rising tide of democracy, giving assurance that the millions who died upon the field of battle did not die in vain. Brighter days for all mankind have dawned with the passing of the year 1918.

HOW THE WAR WAS WON

The year opened with the opinion generally prevailing that the world war could not be brought to a conclusion in less than eighteen months. It was an open secret that the German high command was planning to make a supreme effort on the western front, and during the early days of 1918 it was known that many divisions of German troops, released from the Russian front, were being transferred to the west front in preparation for the grand offensive.

Interest during these days centered in events that were transpiring in Russia and in long-range peace discussions in which President Wilson and Chancellor von Hertling figured. On January 8 President Wilson, in an address to congress, promulgated the famous "14 points" which he declared should form the basis of world peace.

In Russia Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotzky intrenched themselves in power by dissolving the constituent assembly which met at Petrograd January 18. On January 21 an all-Russian congress of soviets was convened to replace the constituent assembly. There was little activity on any front during the month, but on January 30 it was announced officially that American troops were holding front-line trenches in France, occupying a sector northwest of Toul.

The Americans holding this sector received their baptism of fire when they repulsed a vigorous German raid. The Americans lost two killed, four wounded and one missing. On February 5 the steamer Tuscania, carrying 2,170 American soldiers, was torpedoed and sunk, with a loss of 159 lives. On February 9 the Ukraine signed a separate treaty of peace with the central powers.

Conditions in Russia continued to be chaotic. The bolsheviks declared the war with Germany over but refused to sign the peace treaty demanded by Germany. The Germans thereupon renewed hostilities against Russia, capturing Reval, Russian naval base, and advancing on Petrograd. Lenine and Trotzky then announced that Russia was forced to accept the German peace terms. On March 3 the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk signed the peace treaty with Germany.

Germans Begin Great Drive. On March 21 the long-heralded offensive of the Germans was launched. A terrific blow was delivered against the British lines on a front of more than 50 miles, extending from the River Oise, near La Fere, to the Senese river, about Croisilles. Wave after wave of the finest German troops were hurled at the British lines, and in a few days had advanced 15 miles. The

British Fifth army at the point where it touched the French lines was routed, and for a time the allies faced disaster. The Germans continued to push forward and at the end of 15 days had advanced 47 miles from La Fere and were within six miles of Amiens. Here the advance was halted. In the meantime, on March 29, the allies, facing a catastrophe, at last agreed upon a unification of command, and General Foch, the brilliant French leader, was placed in supreme command of all the allied armies.

A few days after the launching of this drive, Paris was bombarded by a "mystery" gun which it was known was at least 62 miles away. On March 29, Good Friday, this long-range gun made a direct hit on a Paris church and 75 worshippers were killed.

On April 10, the Germans shifted their attack and began the second phase of their offensive—a drive against the British in Flanders with the channel ports as the objective. Here again the British were forced to give ground, but there was no break such as occurred earlier on the Somme front. The British and Portuguese were swept back along the River Lys. The Germans took the Messines ridge and threw 125,000 men against the British below Ypres. But the Ypres defenses held firm, and in the west the Germans failed in their efforts to reach Hazebrouck. The terrific drive spent itself and the Germans had failed to threaten the channel ports seriously.

On April 22 the British navy executed one of the spectacular feats of the war, blocking the channel of Zeebrugge, a German submarine base.

German Renew Offensive. On May 27 the Germans renewed the offensive with a powerful attack between the Aisne and the Marne. In a day they swept over the Chemin-des-Dames on the heights north of the Aisne and crossed the river in a rush. Next they took Soissons and reached the Vesle. On they went to the Marne, extending their front on the river from Chateau-Thierry to Verneuil, and threatening Reims in their advance. The drive was halted with the Germans occupying a front 16 miles wide on the Marne.

In the meantime the Americans had won attention on May 28 by taking Cantigny on the Picardy front in a brilliant attack.

On May 28, German U-boats began operations off the coast of the United States, sinking 11 ships. The German drive for Paris was resumed but the turning point was reached when on June 6 and 7 American marines were thrown across the path of the advancing army at Chateau-Thierry. The Americans not only stopped the Germans but drove them back two miles, capturing several hundred prisoners.

In an effort to unite the Somme salient with that of the Marne to provide a base for another move toward Paris, the Germans launched another heavy attack west of Noyon on June 10. They made considerable gains on a 20-mile front but the drive was halted within two days.

Austrian Offensive Is Fiasco. Attention was transferred from France to Italy when on June 15 the Austrians opened an offensive on the Italian front from Asiago plateau to the sea. The attack proved a complete fiasco. It was repulsed at all points and the Italians pursued the fleeing Austrians across the Piave, taking 45,000 prisoners.

The German commanders made one last effort to break through to Paris when the crown prince's army group on July 15, the morning after the French national holiday, launched an offensive along a front from Chateau-Thierry to Massiges, 30 miles east of Reims.

This fifth and last phase of the great offensive failed most signally, being stopped on the third day. The American forces played a big part in this second decisive battle of the Marne. East of Chateau-Thierry the Germans forced a passage across the Marne and the Americans who opposed them were forced to fall back temporarily. Then, in a brilliant counter-attack, the Americans drove the Germans back across the Marne, taking 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.

Allied Offensive Opens. On July 18 General Foch assumed the offensive. He struck the crown prince's right flank a vital blow and on the first day the French and Americans fought their way for six miles along the Aisne, reaching the outskirts of Soissons. For two weeks the great counter-offensive continued. On July 29 the Americans met the crack divisions of German guards and defeated them in a stubborn battle at Serzy. Soissons fell to the French on August 2 and by the following day the entire Soissons-Reims salient had been wiped out.

The indignation of the British peo-

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ple, aroused by the U-boat outrages perpetrated by the Germans, was intensified early in July when news was received of the sinking by a submarine of the hospital ship Llandovery Castle, carrying wounded men and nurses between Canada and England, causing a loss of 258 persons, including 12 nurses. The United States continued to speed up its war activities during July, and early in the month it was announced that Americans overseas or on the way numbered 1,019,115.

The United States on July 7 agreed to allied action in Russia and preparations were begun for an allied military expedition into Siberia. On the same day Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, was slain at Moscow. On July 8 it was announced that the Murman coast of Russia had thrown off bolshevik rule and invited aid from the allies. During July the first reports came from Russia of the execution of the former czar by a local soviet and these reports later were confirmed.

General Foch opened the second phase of his counter-offensive on August 8 when a surprise attack was launched on a 20-mile front in Picardy, the allies gaining seven miles at some points and taking 7,000 prisoners. The following day Halg's men gained 13 miles in Picardy and the next day the French, attacking on a 20-mile front, wiped out the Montdidier salient.

(To be continued.) Printing that pleases—We do it! Courier Job Department.

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