

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. (Continued from yesterday)

Americans made big advance west of the Meuse. Japanese liner Hiranō torpedoed; 200 lost. Oct. 5—Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated in favor of Prince Boris. Germany and Austria asked armistice and peace negotiations based on Wilson's program. Oct. 6—German line north of Reims smashed; British captured 12,000 prisoners. U. S. transport Otranto sunk in collision; 40 lost. Oct. 7—Americans in furious battle for north and east of Arras. Oct. 8—President Wilson answered German peace note by demanding the evacuation of all occupied territory and asking whether the emperor meant Germany accepted the Wilson terms, and whether he spoke only for the present authorities of the empire. Allies smashed Hindenburg defenses on 20-mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and Franco-Americans started new drive east of the Meuse. Oct. 9—British occupied Cambrai and pushed far beyond. Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse elected king of Finland. Oct. 10—Irish mail boat Leinster torpedoed; 40 lost. Le Cateau, railway center, taken by allies. Oct. 11—Argonne wood cleared of Germans by Americans. Kaiser Wilhelm landed at Brast. Oct. 12—German chancellor sent reply to Wilson, saying Germany accepted all his terms and agreed to evacuate all invaded territory. Entire German defense system in Champagne smashed. Oct. 13—La Fere and Laon taken by the French. Serbs captured Nish. Oct. 14—President Wilson rejected Germany's peace and armistice proposals. Allies began big drive in Flanders, taking Douai and other towns. Italians captured Durazzo. Oct. 15—Allies took Menin, flanked Oostend and threatened Bruges; 12,000 prisoners taken. Oct. 16—General retreat from northern Belgium by Germans. Americans captured Grand Pre, north of the Argonne. Allies pursued Austrians into Montenegro. Oct. 17—Germans evacuated Ostend, Lille and Douai. Oct. 18—Allies occupied Turcoing, Houthain, Zeebrugge and Thiel. Independence of Czechoslovak nation declared by its provisional government. Emperor Charles decreed federalization of Austria-Hungary. Oct. 19—President Wilson rejected Austria-Hungary's peace proposals. Allied armies in Belgium reached the Dutch frontier. Fourth Liberty loan closed, heavily oversubscribed. Oct. 20—1919 retreating Germans interned in Holland. Oct. 21—Germany made reply to President Wilson, full of evasions, denials and assurances. Allies in Serbia reached the Danube and isolated Turkey. Oct. 22—British entered suburbs of Valenciennes and crossed the Scheldt. Oct. 23—President Wilson told German government he would take up with allies the subject of an armistice, but that the U. S. if it must deal with the Kaiser and his crew, demanded not peace negotiations, but surrender. British broke through German defenses south of Valenciennes. Americans made advance in terrific fighting in Meuse valley. Serbs, Slovenes and Croatians announced formation of sovereign state. Oct. 24—Italians began big offensive on the Piave line. Oct. 25—French in big advance in Serre-Oise region. Ludendorff resigned. Declaration of independence of the peoples of middle Europe promulgated in Valenciennes, Philadelphia. British occupied Brno. Oct. 27—Germany replied to President Wilson, asking terms for armistice. German relinquished control of military in civil government. Allies crossed the Piave in Italian drive. Oct. 28—Austria-Hungary asked for separate armistice and peace on allies' terms. Oct. 29—Austrian lines beyond the Piave smashed by allies. Turkey presented separate peace proposals. Oct. 30—Entire Turkish army on the Tigris captured. Austrian commander in Italy asked Gen. Diaz for armistice. Oct. 31—Armistice with Turkey went into effect. Allies opened new drive on Ghent, Kingdom of Greater Serbia proclaimed. Croatian parliament decreed separation of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia from Hungary. Nov. 1—American First army smashed German lines west of the Meuse. Allies drove Germans out of 19 towns in Belgium. Austrian army fleeing across the Tagliamento in Italy. Count Tisa, former Hungarian premier, assassinated. Ukrainians and Teutons captured Lemberg. Nov. 3—King Boris of Bulgaria abdicated and a republic was established. Hungary's complete separation from Austria declared. Americans made great advance on both fronts taken by Italians. Valenciennes taken by British. Nov. 4—Trieste occupied by Italians. Armistice with Austria signed. Nov. 4—Armistice terms for Germany read by allies. British captured Le Quenay in great offensive between the Bambre and the Scheldt. Nov. 5—Americans win fierce battle for crossing of the Meuse. President Wilson told Germany to ask armistice terms from Foch. French made big advance, taking Guise and Marie. Nov. 6—Great French victory on 100-mile front. American troops entered Sedan. Revolution spreading through Schleswig and other parts of Germany. Nov. 7—Friedrich Eberth of German fleet reported in revolt. German emissaries reached Marshal Foch to ask armistice terms. Germans evacuated Ghent. Socialist party demanded abdication of the Kaiser. Nov. 8—Bavarian king deposed King Ludwig and the Wittelsbach dynasty. Great advances made by allies on entire west front. Nov. 8—Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated. Social Democrats in control of government in Germany. Ebert made chancellor; republic proclaimed in Berlin. Nov. 10—Kaiser fled to Holland. Nov. 11—Germany signed armistice terms amounting to unconditional surrender, and the war came to a close. Bolsheviks defeated by Americans and British on the Volga.

Nov. 12—Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated. Nov. 13—Allied fleet arrived at Constantinople. Nov. 14—American and French troops moved into Alsace. Former crown prince of Germany interned in Holland. Nov. 15—New German government appeared to President Wilson to save Germany from starvation and anarchy. Czechoslovak republic under Masaryk as president ratified by national assembly at Prague. Nov. 15—Belgian troops entered Antwerp. American troops began march to Rhine. Nov. 17—British troops started for the Rhine. Nov. 18—President Wilson announced he would attend opening of peace conference. Admiral Koltchak put in control of all Russian government at Omsk. Nov. 20—Overthrow of Ukrainian government by anti-bolshevik forces announced. Nov. 21—German fleet was surrendered. Nov. 22—King Albert of Belgium entered Brussels. Nov. 23—American troops crossed the Belgian frontier. Poles captured Lemberg. Nov. 24—North German states proclaimed republic. French leader Gen. Gouraud entered Strasbourg. Nov. 25—Soviets gained upper hand in Berlin, but were outvoted elsewhere in Germany. Nov. 26—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia made regent of Jugo-Slav state. Nov. 27—Bavaria broke relations with Berlin. Nov. 28—Wilhelm definitely renounced all rights to the throne. Nov. 29—Hungary interned Mackensen's army of 170,000. King Nicholas of Montenegro deposed by national assembly. Nov. 30—Lithuania proclaimed a republic. Secretary Lansing, Henry White, General Bliss and Colonel House named U. S. peace delegates. Dec. 1—First of U. S. returning army reached New York. Dec. 2—Congress reconvened and heard President Wilson's message and farewell. British fleet arrived at Libau. Dec. 4—President Wilson and party sailed for France. Dec. 5—Skoropadski, hetman of the Ukraine, killed and that country under control of the Unionists. Dec. 5—Belgian troops occupied Düsseldorf on the Rhine. Bloody fighting in Berlin between socialist factions. Dec. 7—British occupied Cologne. Dec. 8—American troops rushed to Coblenz as last German forces crossed Rhine. Dec. 9—Former Kaiser attempted suicide. Dec. 10—French army occupied Mainz. Dec. 12—British troops crossed the Rhine at Cologne. Dec. 13—American troops crossed the Rhine at Coblenz. President Wilson landed at Brast. Dec. 14—President Wilson received in Paris. Armistice extended to Jan. 17. Kiev occupied by troops of the "directory." Dec. 15—Gen. Mannerheim elected regent of Finland. Dec. 16—Central congress of soldiers and workmen's delegates met in Berlin; Liebknecht and Spartacists defeated. Dec. 17—Polish general staff ordered mobilization of 1,500,000 men. Dec. 20—President Wilson ate Christmas dinner with troops of American army of occupation.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 5—Charles B. Henderson appointed senator from Nevada. Jan. 6—Mississippi legislature ratified prohibition constitutional amendment. Jan. 10—House adopted national woman suffrage amendment resolution. Jan. 12—Chicago and middle west paralyzed by terrific blizzard. Jan. 13—Alabama legislature ratified federal prohibition amendment. Feb. 2—Wisconsin senate passed resolution to denounce La Follette. March 1—Brig. Gen. Thomas Cruise, quartermaster's department, U. S. A., named in charges of conspiracy in furnishing army supplies. March 2—Miss Anne Martin of Reno, Nev., announced her candidacy for the U. S. senate. March 5—Wisconsin assembly deadlocked all night on joint resolution denouncing La Follette as disloyal. March 6—Wisconsin assembly passes joint resolution denouncing La Follette. Secretary Daniels established aviation "dry" zone around naval training stations. House passed sabotage bill, 215 to 8. March 7—Conferees agreed on administration railroad bill. Automobile chamber of commerce announced cut of 2 per cent in production of pleasure automobiles for fiscal year. Metropolitan magazine for March excluded from mails for publication of article "Is America Honest?" by William Ward. March 8—Senate ordered inquiry into price of food. March 9—Victor Berger, Milwaukee; Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, W. P. Crozier, Irwin St. John Tucker, Chicago, indicted under spy act. March 11—Senate unanimously authorized sale of German-owned property in United States to American citizens. March 12—Senate passed urgent deficiency bill, carrying \$1,300,000,000. Congressman Scott Ferris of Oklahoma elected chairman of Democratic congressional committee. March 13—Senate passed conference report on railroad control bill. Maryland house of delegates defeated woman's suffrage bill. March 14—World's largest reinforced concrete ship, launched at a Pacific port, pronounced complete success by experts. Esther Cleveland, daughter of Grover Cleveland, married to Capt. W. S. B. Bonquet of Coldstream Guards in London. March 15—Congress passed daylight saving bill to take effect March 31. March 15—Delaware legislature ratified prohibition amendment. April 2—Irvin L. Lenroot, Republican, elected U. S. senator from Wisconsin. Massachusetts legislature ratified national prohibition amendment. April 20—X. P. Whitley appointed senator from Missouri. May 15—Air mail route between Washington, Philadelphia and New York opened. Aug. 27—Walter H. Page, American ambassador to Great Britain, resigned. Two American soldiers and a number of Mexicans killed in battle at Nogales. Sept. 4—Bomb explosion in Federal building, Chicago, killed 4 and injured 25. Sept. 15—John W. Davis made American ambassador to Great Britain. Oct. 1—Senate defeated woman suffrage amendment to constitution. Nov. 5—Republicans gained control of the senate and the house of representatives in general election. Nov. 20—Government assumed control of all cable lines. Nov. 23—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo resigned. Dec. 16—Carter Glass sworn in as secretary of the treasury.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—Dr. Frederick A. Noble, leading Congregational clergyman, at Evanston, Ill. Jan. 5—Dr. John S. Foley, Catholic bishop of Detroit. Jan. 15—U. S. Senator James H. Brady of Ohio. Jan. 14—Maj. A. P. Gardner, former congressman from Massachusetts. Jan. 30—United States Senator William Hughes of New Jersey. Feb. 2—John L. Sullivan, former heavyweight champion, at West Abington, Mass. Leander Richardson, dramatic editor and author. Feb. 4—Col. Frederick H. Smith, Republican leader in Illinois, at Peoria. Feb. 10—Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Turkey. (To be continued)

SOLDIER LETTERS

Wallace Coutant Sees Mt. Blanc Aix-les-Bains, France, December 1, 1918

Dear Mother and All: This is my last day on furlough and it has been a wonderful one. We are supposed to check in at headquarters tomorrow and find out where we are to go. The second installment of our company came down here yesterday and they tell me that the outfit is near Metz somewhere. It takes a truck ride of 80 kilometers from the railroad station the way we have to go to get to camp. This surely has been a fine vacation and I'm mighty glad that I had the opportunity to come, but wish it was in the summer time when the resort was in full swing. The weather has been bad most of the week and it was hard to plan on that account. But I managed to see enough to make it worth while. Gil came down last night and we took a trip up Mt. Revard by cog train this morning and a hike around town this afternoon. There was about three inches of snow on the summit and it was cold, but it was clear enough so we could look off to the northeast and see Mt. Blanc about seventy kilometers distance. It had heaps of snow on it. Thanksgiving day we had turkey and a football game, so it seemed most like home. A dance at the Y in the evening with all the doughnuts and apples we could eat to top it off with. It sure has been a vacation and one that is appreciated after our nine months at the front. Breakfast is served until 9 o'clock and arising at 8:30 just about gets us there in time. The breakfasts consist of sauce, (apple, prune, etc.) bread and cocoa, with extras if wanted. Dinner and luncheon are about the same, soup, roast beef and spuds, with a salad and fruit. Bains is the French word for baths and this place is the fine one for them and they have all kinds, shapes and sizes—tubs, showers, plunges and one where they have a spray covering all the body except the back and they turn the one and one-half inch hose on that. A fellow ought to be clean when he gets through the mill. Have sent a little Christmas remembrance from Aix-les-Bains and hope you get it in good shape. Haven't seen a soul that I know down here and there are thousands of the boys here at this place and other towns near here. Suppose there will be plenty of mail for me when I get back to the company for we don't get mail while on leave. The mail orderly came down here with the bunch last night and he informed me of several letters. Am enclosing a circular of Mt. Revard so you can read what it is like. The surrounding country is similar to it. Have no dope about coming home yet, but will try and let you know when, if it is possible. WALLACE (The circular describes Mount Revard as 5,070 feet altitude and "from the top one has an unsurpassed view of the Alps, the glaciers, the mountains of the Jura and the king of mountains, Mount Blanc. It is a gently rolling plateau carpeted with grass studded with all varieties of Alpine flora and embraces over 4,000 acres and ought to be seen by everyone.")

13,000,000 SALMON EGGS AT MCKENZIE HATCHERY

The salmon eggs have been gathered from the racks at the McKenzie fish hatchery near Vida and M. L. Ryckman, superintendent of the hatchery, who was in Eugene yesterday on business, said that he now has 13,000,000 eggs planted. The remainder taken out of the river were sent to the hatchery at Bonneville on the Columbia river above Portland. The hatchery is filled to capacity, Mr. Ryckman said, and he now has 4,000,000 young fish there. Each year when they reach sufficient age to care for themselves the young fish are turned back into the river. —Eugene Register.

Speakin' of Boys.

"Yes," said the almost-philosopher, "there's a heap of difference in the attitude parents take in raisin' boys. Some folks are content to bring 'em up to be good men for the boys' own sakes. Others selfishly harp about wantin' the boys to be a credit to their parents. This may be all right, but it seems to me the only thing the old folks can borrow on that kind of credit is trouble."

AUTO PRICE HOLDS—WILL BE NO CHANGE

An interview with Mr. J. H. Denison, local Buick distributor, makes certain that the purchaser of a Buick car between now and the end of the 1919 season is not running any chance that the price will be subject to further change during that period. "I have just received a letter from the Home Office," said Mr. J. H. Denison, "containing the revised price schedule effective January 1st, 1919, covering the various Buick models during the remainder of the season. Four models have been reduced in price and the other two remain untouched. "There has been considerable speculation as to what the Buick Motor Company was going to do about the prices of their cars, as the close of the war left things in such an uncertain condition regarding the price and quantities of raw material available that a good many people felt it would be impossible for the really big manufacturers to find their bearings for some time to come. "This prompt action on the part of the Company shows that they have been able to clear the situation up sooner than anybody expected, and I for one am delighted with the announcement so early in the season. "Their war orders which have been demanding the major part of their energies have been completed and the announcement of the present prices is evidence that the Buick Motor Company now has a measure of the situation and sufficient material in sight that will permit laying out a definite building schedule which again proves the buyer of a Buick automobile is at all times protected against unwarranted price changes. "Orders for Buick cars are piling up on us very fast and I feel reasonably sure that we shall be able to take care of the greater part of them within a reasonable time. We shall continue to follow our old policy of filling orders, and will make every effort to see that no favoritism is shown our waiting list which plan worked out so admirably in the past. Buick enthusiasts appreciate the importance of this announcement, because all uncertainty has been removed, both as to the possibility of getting Buick cars this year and the possibility of the prices being raised or lowered."

AMERICANS MAKING GOOD AT SIXTY-FIVE

Don't worry about old age. A sound man is good at any age. Keep your body in good condition and you can be as hale and hearty and able to "do your bit" as when you were a young fellow. Affections of the kidneys and bladder are among the leading causes of early or helpless age. Keep them clean and the other organs in working condition, and you will have nothing to fear. Drive the poisonous wastes from the system and avoid uric acid accumulations. Take GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules periodically and you will find that you are as good as the next fellow. Your spirits will be rejuvenated, your muscles strong and your mind keen enough for any task. GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules will do the work. But be sure to get the original imported GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules. They are reliable and should help you, or your money will be refunded. For sale by most druggists. In sealed packages three sizes.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the county court will consider bids for medical attention of the poor of Josephine county, Oregon, for a period of one year from January 1, 1919, according to certain terms and conditions, to-wit: All bids must specify the exact amount per month. The successful bidder to provide all necessary medicines, etc., and to furnish necessary medical attention not only to those in the County Home, but to those within a radius of one mile from the city limits of Grants Pass, for the same price. All bids must be filed on or before ten o'clock a. m. of the 6th day of January, 1919. The Court reserves the right to reject any or all bids or award the contract according to the best interests of the county. By order of the County Court of Josephine county, Oregon. E. L. COBURN, County Clerk.

Classified Advertising

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FOR SALE or TRADE—80-acre homestead near Taklima, Ore. Address Geo. L. Allen, Taklima, Ore. 56

WOOD—Laurel, oak, fir and pine and dry pine at \$2.75 per tier delivered. R. Timmons, phone 533-J. 51f

FOR SALE—Hay at the old skating rink, opposite the roundhouse, \$25 per ton. Will be there from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. A. A. Hyde. 57

TO RENT

FOR RENT—Partly furnished cottage at 321 Rogue River Avenue; three rooms and sleeping porch, good well and one-half acre of land, barn; \$5.00 per month. Key at 402 Rogue River Ave. 07f

FOR RENT OR SALE—Our residences at 801 and 811, North 6th St., eight and ten dollars a month. Will sell either or both. Make me an offer. John Summers, Lebanon, Oregon. 40f

WANTED

WANTED—A position as cook in town or camp. Address 2217 care of Courier. 57

MISCELLANEOUS

JITNEY SERVICE—Any where, any time. Phone Mocha Cafe 181-T. Otto J. Knips. Residence 149-Y 23

MEDFORD business College, now open. Stenography and related subjects; classes under personal supervision of F. Roy Davis, official court reporter. 60

WE REPAIR cars, mag's, coils, generators, starters, batteries, ignition systems. Satisfaction guaranteed. Steiger Garage, 211 North Sixth street. 36f

HAVE YOUR tires repaired at the Maxwell garage. Get work that holds any kind of an injury on any sized tire taken care of. 70

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FURS, FURS, FURS—We buy furs, hides, wool, old autos for wrecking, and all kinds of junk. Grants Pass Junk Co., 403 South Sixth street, phone 21. 79

The California and Oregon Coast Railroad Company TIME CARD

Effective Nov. 19, 1918. Trains will run Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Leave Grants Pass.....1 P. M. Arrive Waters Creek.....2 P. M. Leave Waters Creek.....3 P. M. Arrive Grants Pass.....4 P. M. For information regarding freight and passenger rates call at the office of the company, Lundburg building, or telephone 131.

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WILL TRADE—Five or 10 acres in pears, 9 years old, adjoining city of Grants Pass, for property in or near Portland, Ore. Inquire of F. H. Geiger, 912 North Tenth street, Boise, Idaho. 74

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Seek Healthy View Point. If you desire to possess a broad, healthy point of view, observe the horde of restless, unhappy men and women who have failed to find happiness through a worship of false gods, and who find it only after having found a purpose that would effectively serve humanity. They will teach you a lesson on the futility of striving after the things that serve no useful end. Get a healthy viewpoint upon life!