

Another Year Is Here 1924

And with the passing of the old, the coming of the new, as a business institution we wish to express to the public individual greetings-a sincere wish for a new year that will bring more of happiness, health, prosperity and contentment than ever was known before-a new year filled with the good things you desire.

It seems fitting that we should tell you of the genuine appreciation we have for the generous patronage you have given us, the confidence you have in us, and to thank you. Our New Year's Resolution is that 1924 shall bring forth from us every effort to make this store, in merchandise and service, better than ever before.

A. L. KULLANDER

The Jeweler

chancellor Stresemann yielded to Bavaria's demand for greater autonomy for the German states.

Oct. 27—German government ordered dismissal of Saxony cabinet.

Oct. 28—Saxon government defied the reich.

Oct. 29-Chancellor Stresemann oust-

Oct. 29—Chancellor Stresemann ousted the Saxon cabinet.
Angora assembly proclaimed Turkey
a republic and elected Mustapha Kemal
president.
Oct. 30—Ismet Pasha made premier
of Turkey.
Bavarian monarchists mobilized for

killed.

Nov. 23—German Chancellor Stresemann and his cabinet, denied a vote of confidence by the reichstag, resigned.

Nov. 25—Dr. Heinrich Albert made chancellor of Germany.

Nov. 27—Failing to form a ministry.

Doctor Albert resigned as German chancellor.

Doctor Albert resigned as German chancellor. Nov. 28—Matthes, head of Rhineland

Nov. 28—Matthes, head of Rhineland republic, ousted by associates.
Nov. 29—Stegerwald failing to form German cabinet, Dr. Wilhelm Marx. Catholic leader, was made chancellor. Dec. 2—Germany completed negotiations for foreign loan to support her new currency.
Dec. 4—Many German manufacturers arrested for big tax frauds.
Dec. 6—Conservatives defeated in British elections. Rebellion in Mexico, led by Adolfo de la Huerta.
Dec. 11—British Conservative government decided to retain office until meeting of new parliament.
Dec. 16—Liberals won in Greek elections.

tions.

Dec. 17—The Greek government informed King George it considered it advisable for him to leave Greece until the national assembly had decided on the regime best befitting the country.

Dec. 18—King and queen of Greece went to Rumania.

Dec. 20—Secret papal consistory opened in the Vatican.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—Secretary of the Interior Fall announced his retirement from the cabinet on March 4.

Jan. 3—President Harding vetoed the Bursum bill for larger pensions.

Jan. 6—Senate requested the President to recall troops from Germany.

Jan. 11—Ira Nelson Morris, minister

to Sweden, resigned.

Jan. 15—Harry Pratt Judson, president of University of Chicago, resigned;

E. DeW. Burton selected to succeed

him. Jan. 19-Senate passed the agricul-

tural credits bill.

Five defendants in Herrin mine mas macre trial acquitted.

Jan. 23—House passed resolution for constitutional amendment prohibiting further issuance of tax-exempt securi-

Jan. 24—Federal Judge E. T. San-born of Tennessee nominated by Presi-dent Harding to be associate justice of Supreme court to succeed Justice Pit

ney.

Jan. 25—House voted, 204 to 77, to approve report of judiciary committee giving Attorney General Daugherty clean bill of health in impeachment in-

clean bill of health in impeachment investigation.

Jan. 29—Robert Woods Bliss nominated as minister to Sweden.

Feb. 2—Senate passed the rural credits bill.

Feb. 7—Last American troops from Germany landed at Savannah, Ga.

Feb. 3—House passed British debt funding bill.

Feb. 15—Senate passed British debt-

Feb. 15—Senate passed British debt-funding bill.

E. Mont Relly resigned as governor of Porto Rico.

Feb. 15—Senate confirmed appoint-ment of Senator Poindexter as ambas-sador to Peru.

Supreme court ruled a Hindu cannot

Supreme court ruled a filled action be naturalized.

Feb. 27—President Harding appointed Hubert Work secretary of the interior and Harry S. New postmaster seneral, effective March 4.

Richard M. Tobin of San Francisco nominated for minister to the Netherlands.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines appointed frector of the veterans bureau. Feb. 18—Ship subsidy bill killed in

senate.

Mondell of Wyoming appointed mem-ber of War Finance corporation and Towner of Iowa governor of Porto

March 1-House passed rural credits

bili. Senate requested President to urge nations to limit production of habit-

forming drugs.

March 2—Investigation ordered by senate into charges of waste and mismanagement of veterans bureau.

March 4—Congress adjourned after Democratic filibuster tied up legisla-

March 5-President and Mrs. Harding and party started for vacation in Florida.

Florida.

March 7—Wisconsin senate. 26 to 4.

defeated bill to abolish National
Guard.

March 10—United States debt commission arranged to fund Finland's \$9.

009,000 war debt.

INDEPENDENCE 296 Main Street OREGON

March 26-Twenty thousand farm la-borers of Norfolk county, England,

archbishop Zepliak of Roman Cath-olic church condemned to death by Russian supreme court for revolutionary activities.

March 31—Mgr. Butchkavich, Roman Catholic vicar general, executed at Moscow for revolutionary activities; Archbishop Zepliak's sentence commuted to imprisonment for ten years.

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Rumania prohibited all Roman Catholic congregations.

April 6—Swedish cabinet headed by Branting resigned.

April 7—Rumania threatened with civil war: Premier Bratiano resigned.

April 10—Liam Lynch, chief of staff of Irish irregulars, captured in fight and died of wounds.

April 14—Great plot of Irish republicans to kill British officials and wreek London uncovered.

April 27—De Valera ordered the Irish

republicans to cease hostilities and to negotiate peace with the Free State. May 5—Chinese bandits wrecked the Peking-Shanghai express and kidnaped many foreign passengers, including 14 Americans, demanding one million dol-

...ay \$—Chinese government ordered that all demands of bandits who kidnaped foreigners should be compiled

naped foreigners should be compiled with.

May 9—Irish Free State announced rejection of De Valera's peace offer.

May 20—Andrew Bonar Law resigned as prime minister of Great Britain.

May 22—Stanley Baldwin appointed British prime minister.

May 25—Communist strike and riots in the Ruhr increased in violence.

May 27—Polish cabinet resigned; Witos made premier.

June 9—Stamboulisky's peasant government in Bulgaria overthrown in almost bloodless revolution; Professor Zankoff made premier.

June 12—All foreign captives released by Chinese bandits.

Civil war broke out in Bulgaria.

President Li Yuan-hung of China fled from Peking.

President La Yuan-hung resigned as June 14—Li Yuan-hung resigned as president of China.
Stamboulisky captured and killed in Bulgarian village.
June 22—Manitoba voters killed prohibition law, substituting sale by government.

July 15-Mussolini clinched his grip ment to pass his electoral law.

July 16—British parliament rejected
Labor party's motion proposing gradual
transition to socialist form of govern-

July 20—Gen. Francisco Villa, noted ex-chief of Mexican rebels and bandite siain from ambush.

July 22—Belleau Wood, in France, dedicated as memorial to Americans who died there.

who died there.

Aug 6—Teixeira Gomes elected president of Portugal.

Henry Suilivan of Massachusetts awam the English channel.

Aug. 5—Chancellor Cuno presented to reichstag his rescue plan for Germany, including a gold loan, taxation on a gold value basis and a heavy levy en industries.

Aug. 12—Chancellor Cuno and the German government resigned. Gustave Stresemann undertook to form new cabinet, the first coalition majority government in Germany's history.

Aug. 15—Eamon de Valera arrested by Irish Free State.

Aug. 21—German cabinet demanded 1100,000,000 from the industrialists.

Aug. 27—Irish government party won in elections.

Aug. 28—Admiral Yamamoto made premier of Japan, succeeding the late Baron Kato.

Baron Kato.

Sept. 12—Spanish army revolted against the cabinet.

Sept. 14—Spanish cabinet resigned; directorate established under presidency of Gen. Primo Rivera, leader of

dency of Gen. Primo Rivera, leader of the revolution.

Sept. 19—William Cosgrave re-elected president of Irish Free State.

Sept. 23—King Boris diasolved Bulgarian parliament and proclaimed a state of siege because of Communist and peasant uprisings.

Sept. 25—Germany officially abandoned passive resistance in the Ruhr. Bavaria revolted and named Gustave von Kahr as dictator of the state.

Sept. 27—President Ebert appointed War Minister Gessler military dictator of Germany. Miners in the Ruhr declared a general strike.

Sept. 18—Bulgarian revolt crushed with capture of Ferdinandovo.

Oct. 1—Monarchists captured fortrees of Kustrin, Prussia.

Last vestige of civil rule abolished in Spain, all municipal government being dissolved.

Oct. 2—Kustrin recaptured by Ger-

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Oct. 2—Rustrin recaptured by German government troops.
Oct. 3—German cabinet resigned and Chancellor Stressmann began formation of a virtual directorate.
Oct. 4—Revolution started in merth-Oct. (-Revolution started in north-ern Portugal.
Oct. 5-Marshal Tsao-Kun elected president of China.
German Socialists yielded to Strese-

oct. 7—Finland refused to pay Rus-a indemnity for death of cheka

oct. 5—Reichstag, by heavy majority, gave Chancellor Stresemann vote of confidence.

Oct. 5—Chancellor Stresemann refused demands of Hugo Stinnes and other industrialists, which would have made them dictators of Germany.

Oct. 10—France refused to nervitate with Germany on resumption of work in the Ruhr, preferring to deal with the industrial barons. Panic on Berlin bourse, the mark going to 7,000,000,000 to the dollar.

to the dollar.
Oct. 13—Reichstag confirmed Chancellor Stresemann as dictator.
Oct. 17—Socialist government of Saxony and Thuringia defied Stresemann.
Oct. 21—Rhineland republic set up in Aix is Chapelie; movement spread to other cities.
Oct. 23—Communists fought bloody battle with police in Hamburg; 44 killed. Rhineland separatists ousted.

Starch 14—Charles F. Cramer, general counsel for veterans' bureau, killed self on eve of senate investigation.

March 17—Attorney General Daugherty said President Harding was candidate for renomination.

Two Federal court decisions forbade search of autos and homes by dry agents without search warrants.

March 31—Mayor of Gary, Ind., and 54 others convicted of liquor conspiracy.

54 others convicted of fiquor conspiracy.

April 3—Judge W. E. Dever, Democrat, elected mayor of Chicago.

April 5—Defendants in Herrin (III.) mine massacre case again acquitted.

April 16—United States Supreme court upheld constitutionality of Capper-Tincher grain futures act.

April 19—Government began suit to stop speculation in sugar futures.

Mrs. A. W. Cook of Pittsburgh, Pa., elected president-general of D. A. R.

April 24—President Harding committed the administration to world court plan in New York speech.

Charles B. Warren, former ambassador to Japan, and John Barton Payne of Chicago named as American members of United States-Mexican commission.

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April 36—Supreme court, in 7 to 2 decision, barred foreign vessels carrying liquor into American ports, but overruled Daugherty opinion that American ships cannot sell liquor outside territorial limits.

May 2—Charles E. Ruthenberg, noted radical, was found guilty of violating the Michigan anti-syndicalism law.

May 3—Army monoplane piloted by Lieutenants MacReady and Kelly made nonstop flight from Hempstead, N. Y. to San Diego, Cal.

May 4—New York legislature repealed state prohibition law.

May 5—E. H. Cunningham of Iowa made member of federal reserve board, and E. E. Jones of Pennsylvania member of farm loan board.

May 11—Frank McManamy of Washington, D. C., made member of interstate commerce commission.

May 13—Advisory committee of 100 named by Secretary Work to survey problems of the American Indians.

May 17—Aiva B. Adams appointed United States senator from Colorado.

May 21—William R. Day resigned as umpire of the United States-German mixed claims commission; Judge E. B. Parker of Texas appointed to succeed him.

June 4—United States Supreme court

im.
June 4-United States Supreme court declared unconstitutional state laws barring the teaching of foreign languages in schools.
Convention of Shriners opened in

Convention of Shriners opened in Washington.
June 11—Supreme court held Kansas industrial court was without power to regulate wages in packing houses.
June 20—President Harding started on his trip to the West and Alaska.
Sentences of 24 men imprisoned for obstructing conduct of war commuted by the President.
June 23—United States seized sealed liquor stores on several British liners at New York.
June 26—Interstate commerce commission abolished "assigned car" practice in coal transportation.
June 29—Budget Director Lord announced surplus of \$310,000,000 for fiscal year.

cal year.
July 1-R. W. Bowden resigned as American observer on reparations.

July 4—Convention of radicals opened
in Chicago. ago. 5-President Harding sailed

Bavarian monarchists mobilized for march on Berlin.

Nov. 1—Krupp signed Ruhr accord with French.

Nov. 1—Socialists quit German cabinet and Stresemann assumed dictatorial powers.

Nov. 8—Hitler and Ludendorff tried to overthrow Bavarian government by royalist coup. Yon Seeckt made supreme military dictator of Germany by President Ebert.

Nov. 9—Putsch of Bavarian Facisti suppressed and Ludendorff arrested.

Nov. 10—Former Crown Prince Frederick William returned to Germany.

Nov. 12—Adolf Hitler arrested.

Nov. 20—Rhineland separatists captured Mainz.

Nov. 21—Mobs from Upper Silesian towns looted and burned estates of rich farmers who refused to sell food; many killed.

Nov. 23—German Chancellor Strese-July 5—President Harding sailed from Tacoma for Alaska.

July 6—Farmer-Labor party in Chicago convention repudiated the Reda who it? to form Federated Farmer-Labor party on communistic lines.

July 7—Army balloon won national elimination contest. Lieutenants Roth and Null, plioting a navy balloon, lost in Lake Erie.

July 8—United States anthracite commission reported in favor of government supervision of mines but against government ownership.

July 10—President Harding landed at

against government ownership.
July 10—President Harding landed at
Juneau, Alaska.
July 16—Magnus Johnson, FarmerLabor candidate, elected United States
senator from Minnesota.
July 17—Philippine cabinet and other
officials resigned after controversy with
Governor General Wood.
July 28—President Harding taken ill
in San Francisco.
July 29—President Harding worse;
California program canceled.

in San Francisco.

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California program canceled.

July 30—President Harding gravely
ill with broncho-pneumonia.

Aug. 2—President Harding dled suddenly in San Francisco.

Aux. 3—Calvin Coolidge took oath as
President at Plymouth, Vt., and went

Harding funeral train started from San Francisco for Washington.
Aug. 8—State funeral services for
Mr. Harding held in the capitol, Wash-

ington.
Aug. 10-Warten G. Harding's body placed in vault at Marion; memorial services in all lands.
Aug. 13-President Coolidge gave full approval to Harding budget sys-

ference.
Governor Walton of Oklahoma placed
Tulsa under martial law after renewed Aug. 14—Ex-Congressman C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia appointed secretary to President Coolidge.

Aug. 15—Powerful bootlegging ring of Savannah, Ga., broken up by 34 arrests.

Aug. 21-Anthracite negotiations collapsed.
Aug. 22—Successful tests made for coast-to-coast air mail service.
Aug 24—Governor Pinchot asked by President Coolidge to try to settle anthracite problem.
Aug. 29—Governor Pinchot offered compromise plan to avert anthracite strike.

Aug. 30—Savage riot in Perth Amboy N. J., when big mob attacked Ku Klux Klan meeting. F. E. Scobey, director of the mint-resigned, effective October 1. Aug. 31—Anthracite miners and op-erators not satisfied with Pinchot plan, and strike begins, but negotiations con-tinued.

3-American rellef measures on great scale, Sept 5-G. A. R. in annual parade in Sept. 6—G. M. Saltzgaber of Vanwert, O., elected commander-in-chief of G.

A. R.

Sept. 7—Anthracite miners' representatives accepted Pinchot's proposals.

Sept. 15—Governor Walton put all Oklahoma under martial law.

Sept. 26—Under orders from Governor Walton, the Oklahoma National Guard prevented the meeting of the house of representatives in special session.

Sept. 29—Governor Walton of Oklahoma proclaimed indefinite postponement of special election which was to decide whether legislature should meet to investigate his actions.

Oct. 1—Governor Walton of Oklahoma abandoned military opposition to special election of October 2, but called new election for December 6.

Oct. 2—Oklahoma voted decisively in favor of constitutional amendment authorizing the state legislature to convene itself to consider impeachment charges against state officials.

Oct. 4—Resignation of George Harvey, ambassador to England, announced.
Oct. 11—Oklahoma legislature met and prepared for impeachment of Gov. Jack Walton.

Oct. 13—John R. Quinn of California elected commander of American Legion.

Oct. 13—John R. Quinn of Oklahoma legislature voted to impeach Governor Walton and the senate suspended him from office.

Oct. 26—Former United States Senaept. 7-Anthracite miners' represen-

Walton and the senate suspenses from office.
Oct. 26—Former United States Senator Frank B, Kellogg named ambassador to Great Britain.
Nov. 12—United States Supreme court decided aliens can be prohibited by states from owning land, provided there is no treaty stipulation to the con-

Robert J. Grant of Denver made director of the mint.

Nov. 15—Senator Hiram Johnson formally declared himself a candidate for Republican presidential nomination.

Nov. 19—Governor Walton of Oklahoma found guilty by senate court of impeachment and ousted from office.

Nov. 21—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, fake North pole discoverer, convicted of oil stock frauds and sentenced to prison.

Nov. 24—Former Governor Walton of Oklahome indicated a seminal charges.

diana indicted for embezziement.

Dec. 3—Sixth-eighth congress met but progressive Republican bloc prevented organization of the house.

Dec. 4—In South Dakota state proposal conventions the Republicans indorsed Coolidge, Democrats picked McAdoo, and Farmer-Laborites favored LaFollette for presidential candidates.

Dec. 5—House organized, Speaker Gillett being re-elected.

Dec. 5—President Coolidge delivered his message to congress.

bec. 6—President Coolidge delivered his message to congress.

Dec. 10—United States Supreme court recessed until January 2.

Dec. 12—Republican national committee selected Cleveland as place and June 10 as date for national convention.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting, 7:30 p. m.

Dec. 13—Conference of representatives of anthracite using states opened
at Harrisburg. Pa.
Dec. 15—President Coolidge ordered
release of all remaining imprisoned
violators of war laws.
Dec. 17—W. G. McAdoo formally announced his candidacy for Democratic
presidential nomination.
Dec. 27—American Association for
the Advancement of Science met in
Cincinnati.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

Christian Church H. C. Shropshire, Minister. Phone 1304

Sunday Services:

10 a. m. Bible School. J. W. Leask. Supt. Classes for all ages. A special class for Normal Students. The new officers for the coming year will be elected at this service.

11 a. m. Preaching by H. C. Shropshire. Subject, "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter."

6:30 p. m. Both Senior and Junior Christian Endeavor. 7:30 Preaching, Subject, "Con- 7:45 P. M.

fessing Christ." Monday evening 7:30 Annual hurch supper and business meeting, election of officers, roll call of the and a New Year's Resolve."

members, each one responding with a verse of Scripture. After the

ng, 7:30 p. m. Everyone cordially invited to attend all of these services.

> Evangelical Church Louis C. Kirby, Minister

Mrs. L. A. Robinson, Supt. Sabbath School 10 o'clock Morning worship 11 a. m. Subject of sermon, "The Prophetic Message of Individualism."

Endeavor service 6:30 p. m. Evening service 7:30 p. m. Subject of sermon: The Passing of Great Opportunity.

Watch-night Service, New Year's eve, 8 p. m.

The Homelike Society meets on Tuesday afternoon in the parlor of the church.

Choir rehearsal Wednesday at 7 p. m. in the church. Mid-week service, Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

We extend a welcome to all. Let us begin the New Year by going to church next Sunday.

Baptist Church

Preaching service at 11 A. M. and Dr. William James Sly, acting pas-

Subjects for next Sunday: A. M. "A New Year's Surprise." P. M. "An Old Year's Retrospect

Sabbath School at 10 A. M. Young Peoples' Society at 6:30.

Ohristian Science

Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock.

Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock.

Subject for Sunday, December 30, "Christian Science".

Church Of The Nazarene Rev. C. Howard Davis, Pastor Preaching each Sunday at 3:00 P.

Prayer meeting each Thursday at 8 o'elock.

George and Elmer Andrus of Willamette University will preach on alternate Sundays. Everyone welcome.

Carpenter Work

The Rainy Season is now on, It is a good time to think about such inside work as built-in cupboards or cabinet work

See or write G. A. Nestler and get estimates. Shop between Hotel and Telephone office.

Monmouth Business Men's New Year Greetings

A Happy New Year

To 1924—the year that is coming—a health! May the New Year hold for you all that you liked in the old,-and more of it.

May it bring you much that you would welcome but do not hope for-that it may be indeed a happy New Year.

MORLAN & SON





A Joyous New Year

Happiness, Health, Prosperity, Wealth I'd give them all if I could;

But since I cannot, I am wishing at least, That you get something else "just as good."



A Happy New Year

Our sincere hopes that-The Yuletide joys may all be thine Thy holidays most merry, Thy New Year prove to be as bright As the red ripe holly berry.



We Wish You a Happy New Year

May every happiness combine To make your New Year bright; And the Best of Luck upon you shine, With its most powerful light.

PERKINS PHARMACY



A Happy New Year

All of us are wishing for all of you, all the joy and happiness we can conceive. And if, perchance, we have omitted any particular item which you would particularly treasure, we're hoping that, too, may be yours, and quickly.

C. C. MULKEY & SON



A Happy New Year

Just a line in which to say, Happy be your New Year Day; Happy and with glad good cheer, To last you through the coming year.

FRED J. HILL

. May Luck Be with you

Here's to the New Year-may it hold for you prosperity tenfold; may it make up to you in worldly goods and health for any losses in the past; may it keep you at the top of the wave, and help us to merit your continued and appreciated patronage.

ARNOLD'S BAKERY

