

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)

Feb. 14—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British ambassador to America. Feb. 22—Terry McGovern, former world's featherweight champion, at New York. Feb. 26—Dr. Samuel G. Nixon, commissioner of health of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Archbishop Edmund Francis Prendergast at Philadelphia. March 3—John Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, at London. March 7—Rear Admiral Thomas Ferry, retired, at Southern Pines, N. C. Cardinal Serafini, prefect of the congregation of the propaganda, at Rome. March 9—George Von L. Meyer, former cabinet member and diplomat, at Boston. Prof. J. M. Munyon of Philadelphia, at Palm Beach. March 13—Mrs. James A. Garfield, widow of President Garfield, at Pasadena, Cal. Charles Page Bryan, diplomat, at Washington. March 15—Former Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin. Sir George Alexander, English actor. James Stillman, financier, at New York. March 21—Warner Miller, former U. S. senator from New York. March 22—Maggie Mitchell, famous actress, in New York. March 23—Claude Achille Debussy, composer, in Paris. March 27—Martin J. Sheridan, famous athlete, in New York. April 3—Charles Mitchell, famous English pugilist. April 11—Rear Admiral R. P. Comly, U. S. N., retired. W. D. McDonald, first governor of New Mexico. April 12—U. S. Senator R. F. Broussard of Louisiana. Former Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia. April 13—Hempstead Washburne, former mayor of Chicago. April 14—William Joel Stone, U. S. senator from Missouri. April 17—Senor Aldunate, Chilean ambassador to U. S., at Washington. April 18—Col. George Pope, at Hartford, Conn. April 20—Dr. Carlos de Pena, Uruguay, an minister, in Washington. Dr. E. Fletcher Ingalls, noted physician, in Chicago. May 2—Mrs. Pyster Palmer of Chicago, at Sarasota, Fla. May 3—March Mayer, famous theatrical manager, at Amityville, L. I. May 11—Federal Judge C. C. Koblesant, at Chicago. May 12—Pastor Charles Wagner, in Paris. May 14—James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of New York Herald, in France. May 22—Dr. Minot J. Savage, noted Unitarian minister. May 23—Gen. John B. Castleman, famous Confederate soldier, at Louisville. May 26—Huntington Armstrong, American artist, in New York. June 3—Ramon M. Valdes, president of Panama. June 4—Charles Warren Fairbanks, former vice president, at Indianapolis. June 5—Brig. Gen. R. E. D. Michie, U. S. A., in France. June 6—Dr. Merritts Driver, noted preacher and lecturer, at Chicago. June 10—George B. Harris, head of Burlington Railway. Argeo Bolitani, Italian composer. June 22—Archbishop John J. Keane of Dubuque, Ia. June 23—J. A. Mitchell, editor of Life. July 2—Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, at Columbus, O. July 3—Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey. Viscount Rhonda, British food controller. Benjamin R. Tillman, U. S. senator from South Carolina. July 12—John D. O'Rear, American minister to Bolivia. July 27—Gustav Kobbe, American author and critic. Aug. 6—Congressman James H. Davidson of Oshkosh, Wis. Aug. 8—Max Rosenthal, famous artist, at Philadelphia. Aug. 9—John D. Shoop, superintendent of schools of Chicago. Aug. 10—William P. Kellogg, former governor of Louisiana, at Washington. Aug. 12—Anna Held, actress, at New York. Aug. 17—Jacob H. Gallinger, U. S. senator from New Hampshire. Aug. 23—Herman P. Schuetteles, chief of police of Chicago. Aug. 25—Ollie M. James, U. S. senator from Kentucky. Aug. 30—Prof. S. H. Williston, noted paleontologist, at Chicago. Sept. 1—Francis S. Chaford, Catholic bishop of Indianapolis. Sept. 9—Brig. Gen. L. W. V. Kennon, in New York. Sept. 12—Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, noted preacher and pacifist of Chicago. Former U. S. Senator J. C. B. Blackburn of Kentucky. Anthony W. Dimock of New York. Sept. 17—Cardinal John M. Farley, archbishop of New York. Sept. 18—Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A., retired, in Chicago. Viscount Ichiro Motono, Japanese statesman. Sept. 25—John Ireland, Catholic archbishop of St. Paul. Oct. 7—Maj. Gen. C. G. Doyan, U. S. A. Oct. 8—James B. McCreary, former United States senator and governor of Kentucky. Oct. 13—John F. Hopkins, former mayor of Chicago. Oct. 14—Solon Menos, minister from Haiti, at Washington. Oct. 17—Congressman John A. Sterling of Illinois. Oct. 22—Dr. F. K. Brooks, Episcopal bishop of Oklahoma. Oct. 25—Charles Leconte, French composer. Oct. 26—Ella Flagg Young, former superintendent of schools of Chicago. Oct. 27—Eugene Hale, former U. S. senator from Maine. Oct. 30—Nelson N. Lampert, well known Chicago banker. Nov. 4—Mrs. Russell Sage. Morton F. Plant, financier and yachtsman. Dr. Andrew White, educator and diplomat. Nov. 6—Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher. Nov. 15—Gen. H. C. King, soldier and author, in New York. Nov. 19—Dr. C. R. Van Hise, president of University of Wisconsin. Joseph F. Smith, president of Mormon church. Nov. 23—Former Governor W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin. Nov. 25—N. M. Kaufman, copper and iron magnate and hotel man of Chicago. Dec. 3—Edmond Rostand, poet and dramatist, in Paris. Dec. 13—L. W. Page, head of U. S. bureau of roads. Dec. 15—Kitty Ellinger, actress, aged 26.

DISASTERS

Jan. 1—Conflagration in Norfolk, Va.; loss \$2,000,000. Jan. 15—Million dollar fire in Indianapolis Industrial district. Feb. 14—Forty-two children killed in nursery fire in Montreal. Feb. 24—Liner Florio, St. Johns, N. P., to New York, wrecked in blizzard near Cape Race; 22 lost. March 9—Twenty killed in collapse of moving picture theater at Winchester, Ky. Five killed and \$500,000 damage by tornado in northwestern Ohio. April 13—Seventy killed in burning of insane asylum at Norman, Okla. April 21—Earthquake in southern California; towns of Hemet and San Jacinto wrecked. May 1—Savannah liner City of Athens sunk in collision with French cruiser off Delaware coast; 95 lives lost. May 18—Nearly a hundred persons killed by explosions in Acetna Chemical plant, near Pittsburgh, Pa. June 2—Circular train telescoped at Gary, Ind.; 62 killed. June 29—Fifty persons killed by collapse of building in Sioux City, Ia. July 1—Shell factory explosion in England killed 60. July 3—Explosion in munitions plant near Syracuse, N. Y. killed 24. July 6—Excursion boat sank in Illinois river; 85 lives lost. Guam devastated by typhoon. July 9—Hundred persons killed in train collision near Nashville, Tenn. July 12—Japanese battleship blew up, killing 260 men. Aug. 21—Tornado in Minnesota destroyed Tyler and Connors, killing about 50. Oct. 3—Shell loading plant at Morgan, N. J., blew up; 24 killed. Oct. 11—Severe earthquake in Porto Rico; 150 killed. Forest fires in northeastern Minnesota; many towns destroyed and about 1,000 lives lost. Oct. 15—Steamship Princess Sophia wrecked on Alaska coast; 34 lives lost. Nov. 1—Ninety-eight persons killed in wreck on Brooklyn Rapid Transit train. Nov. 21—About 1,500 killed by explosion of munition trains in Belgium.

SPORTS

Feb. 6—Kieckhefer won three-cushion billiard championship from De Oro. Feb. 26—Jack Lemmey defeated Bill Brennan in six rounds at Milwaukee. March 15—Kieckhefer successfully defended three-cushion billiard championship against Cannifax. March 23—Michigan university won the eighth annual indoor conference meet. April 19—Kieckhefer retained three-cushion championship, beating Maxpoma. Sept. 11—Boston American league team defeated Chicago National league team for world's championship, and professional baseball quit for period of the war. Nov. 4—Kieckhefer retained three-cushion title, defeating McCurt. Nov. 27—Kieckhefer retained three-cushion title, defeating Cannifax.

FOREIGN

April 22—Five hundred killed in battle between Mexican federal forces and rebels. April 28—Dr. Sidonio Paes elected president of Portugal. Sept. 6—Hsu Shih Chang elected president of China. Dec. 1—Peru and Chile preparing for war over provinces of Tacna and Arica. Dec. 11—Gustave Ador elected president of Switzerland. Dec. 14—Sidonio Paes, president of Portugal, assassinated. Premier Lloyd George and coalition cabinet won in British general election. Dec. 15—Admiral Castro elected president of Portugal.

YASHUJIRO ISHIKAWA



Yashujiro Ishikawa, a Samurai of Japan and editor of a Japanese newspaper, has presented a historic sword to President Wilson, and will present other swords to the president of France and to the kings of England, Italy and Belgium. The swords were forged 388 years ago and are tokens from the Japanese government as "symbols of honorable peace."

Became Masons During War. The following are but a few of the Masons who became distinguished during the Civil war: McClellan, Hancock, Logan, Pike, Garfield, McKinley, Albert Pickett and Gen. John Corson Smith of Illinois. The latter was noted as a Masonic writer and author, and served in the Civil war in every grade from private to brigadier general. Later he became lieutenant governor of Illinois and general grand master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois and grand master of Grand Encampment Knights Templars of America.—Proceedings Grand Lodge of Quebec, 1916.

Nets for Smugglers. A curious method of preventing smuggling instituted by the Italian government is the fixing of a metallic net along the length of the Swiss frontier. The net is of five-mesh steel wire about nine feet high, and there are gateways at different points.

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.

(Continued from Thursday)

Fech Hammers Foe. Then followed a series of sledgehammer blows on all portions of the front, all leading into the general scheme of attack worked out by the master mind of Foch. On August 20 Lassigny fell and the former Somme front was restored. British and French armies, aided by American units, continued the smash on the Somme front and on August 30 the Germans were hurled across the Somme. The British took Bapaume and were close to Peronne. Roye fell to the French and dozens of small towns were wrested from the invaders. Further north the British smashed the Hindenburg line and forced the Germans to begin a retreat from the Lys salient.

On September 12, the First American army, under the direct command of General Pershing, began a brilliant action which wiped out the difficult St. Mihiel salient in three days. The Americans took 20,000 prisoners in this action. Serbian, French and Italian forces, on September 18, launched a big drive against the Bulgars in Macedonia. Almost simultaneously the British broke the Turk lines in the Holy Land. The Turkish army was shattered, and by September 27 had lost 45,000 men in prisoners. In the meantime the allies smashed the Hindenburg line along a 22-mile front in the St. Quentin sector, and it was announced at Washington that the United States now had 1,750,000 men across the sea to aid in crushing the crumbling armies of the enemy. The first decisive break in the ranks of the central empires came on September 27, when General Mallinoff, commander of the Bulgar armies which were routed before the advancing Serbs and French, asked for an armistice. On September 30 Bulgaria accepted the armistice terms proposed by the allies and surrendered unconditionally. Teutons Move for Peace. Turkey moved for peace on October 4 and the German people were thrown into a panic as they saw their allies crumbling. Prince Max, who had now become German chancellor, addressed a note to President Wilson, asking that steps be taken immediately to conclude an armistice and to open peace negotiations. President Wilson answered by asking whether he spoke for the people or the then rulers of the empire and whether the proposal was based on an acceptance of the president's 14 peace points. Meantime the drive on the west front continued, and the Germans were driven from much ground that they had held since 1914. The Hindenburg line was smashed at many points. Pershing's men broke the foe's main line of defense west of the Meuse and after days of bitter fighting cleared the Germans out of Argonne forest. The Germans were forced to abandon the Chemin des Dames and to retreat on a long line from Laon as far east as Argonne.

Germany sent another note to President Wilson on October 12, accepting the latter's 14 peace principles and urging the president to transmit his proposal for an armistice to the allies. Prince Max assured the president that by reason of constitutional changes the existing German government spoke for the people. President Wilson replied two days later, rejecting the German proposals, declaring that any armistice must be granted by the military commanders and must guarantee the continued supremacy of the allied arms. The answer of the allied armies to the German peace proposals was to deliver still harder blows at the retreating enemy. In the north the Belgian army, led by King Albert, co-operating with the British, began to sweep the Germans from the Belgian coast. On October 17 the Germans were driven from Ostend and Bruges and the British occupied Lille. The whole west front was in motion. The allies swept eastward through Belgium and through the industrial regions of France. Chancellor Max, on October 21, sent another peace note to President Wilson, denying the charges that the Germans had been guilty of atrocities on land and sea, and again giving assurances that the new government represented the people of Germany. President Wilson replied two days later, agreeing to transmit the request for an armistice to the allies.

Italians Rout Austrians. As this note was delivered the allies were smashing the Germans at all points on the western front and on October 24 the Italians launched a great offensive against the Austrians on the Piave front, who within a few days were in headlong flight with the Italians in pursuit. The Americans continued to smash the Germans in vicious attacks west of the Meuse. The month of November opened with the German armies facing utter rout, the armies of her allies completely

shattered and the end in sight. Turkey surrendered unconditionally to the British and the Austrians begged for an armistice, while their armies were in full flight. The allied war council at Versailles began to prepare the terms to be submitted to the Germans. The American First army smashed the German lines at Grand Pre and advanced seven miles west of the Meuse as the enemy line cracked. Austria-Hungary, on November 3, accepted the armistice terms which provided for unconditional surrender, hostilities ceasing at three o'clock November 4. On November 5, President Wilson notified Germany to apply to Marshal Foch for terms, he having been informed that they had been prepared by the allied war council. German envoys were appointed and approached the allied lines but in the meantime the allied armies did not lessen the pressure they were exerting on the enemy. The Americans, having inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy, clearing the whole front between the Meuse and the Aisne, rapidly advanced toward Sedan, cutting the vital communications between Metz and the long German line extending to the north. The Germans, as a result of the American advance, faced the necessity of undertaking a general retreat to save their armies from being cut off. On November 9 the kaiser abdicated and the crown prince renounced his claims to the throne. The government of Germany passed into the control of the social democrats and Herr Ebert was made chancellor. The kaiser fled to Holland and was permitted to remain there by the Dutch authorities. At the same time various other German princes abdicated and soldiers and workmen's councils sprang into existence at many points. Germans Sign Armistice. On November 11 the German envoys signed the armistice which amounted practically to unconditional surrender. Under the terms of the armistice Germany agreed to evacuate all invaded territory and retire behind the Rhine, the allies to follow and hold all important crossings of the Rhine. The Germans agreed to surrender the greater part of their navy and thousands of heavy guns and airplanes, rendering them unable to renew hostilities. The armistice became effective at 11 a. m., Paris time, November 11. Thus the great world war virtually came to an end, although technically it will end only with the signing of the peace treaty. With the cessation of hostilities revolution spread through Germany and Austria. Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated and a people's government was set up. Field Marshal von Hindenburg remained in supreme command of the German armies and began to direct the retirement of the Germans in accordance with the terms of the armistice. Carrying out the terms of the armistice the Germans surrendered 71 warships to the allies on November 21. Conditions were very unsettled in Germany during the closing weeks of the year, the socialist government apparently sharing power with the soldiers and workmen's councils. Plans were under discussion for the summoning of a constituent assembly to determine the future character of the government but activities of the radical socialist element under the leadership of Herr Liebknecht threatened to disrupt the entire former empire. On November 29 President Wilson announced that he would head the American delegation to the peace conference and that the other delegates would be Secretary of State Lansing, Col. E. M. House, Henry White, former ambassador to France, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States military representative on the supreme war council. The president, accompanied by the other peace delegates and a large party of assistants, sailed for France December 4. President Wilson arrived at Brest December 13 and proceeded to Paris, where he was given an enthusiastic reception. He at once entered into conference with the allied leaders, in preparation for the opening of the peace conference in January. British, French, American and Belgian armies of occupation advanced into Germany as the Germans retired in accordance with the armistice, the allied armies reaching the Rhine during the early days of December.

(To be continued.) Printing that please—We do it! Gov't Job Department. Our standard ads bring results.

Classified Advertising

FOR SALE: WOOD—Laurel, oak, fir and pine and dry pine at \$2.75 per tier delivered. R. Timmons, phone 533-J. 51tf. 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. FOR SALE—Boiler and engine, about 25 horse power. A bargain. Phone 356-R. 61. 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. 07tf. 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. 40tf. FOR RENT—Modern unfurnished house, furnace heated, on North Seventh street. Inquire 641 North Seventh, phone 276-J. 57. FOR RENT—Nine room furnished house. Modern improvements. Inquire 701 H street. 61. 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-R. Otto J. Knips, Residence 149-Y. 235. 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. 36tf. 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. E. L. GALBRAITH, insurance, rentals, acreage, building and loans; snaps in city property. 609 G St., Launer's old location. 68. 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. 72. 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. 120,000 STARVE TO DEATH IN TEHRAN Persian Charge d'Affaires to United States Appeals for Stricken Country. People all over Persia are falling dead as fast as autumn leaves from the trees. Twelve thousand persons have died in the past year in Teheran alone from starvation and the diseases which follow malnutrition. Unless help on a large scale is prompt the entire country will be threatened, is the substance of unofficial letters just received by Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, N. D., Persian charge d'affaires to the United States. In making this information public, Doctor Khan stated: "The Persian government has not officially asked for help. This is not an official appeal for help for my countrymen. As a human being, however, my conscience compels me to call to the attention of the generous American public the fact that my countrymen are facing the prospects of the winter with a shudder. At the time the letters were written thousands of dead awaited burial at Teheran." Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, as a representative of the American committee for relief in the near East, is rendering a great service with the \$200,000 a month which is sent him, but this does not begin to meet the need! Workers, food and medical supplies must immediately be sent to Persia on a large scale if the cradle of the white man's civilization is to be saved from utter ruin. In light of the fact that Persia has rendered great service to the allied cause by remaining neutral, and that now famine and plague threaten to wipe her out of existence, Doctor Khan was asked what part his country might take in the coming peace conference, and he only said: "That will be settled later. Now, however, my poor starving, plague-stricken country must be helped. As a consequence of the war, Persia's commerce has suffered seriously. The government and leading people have done their utmost to relieve the situation, but without further aid, food and medical supplies, the winter will cut off large sections of the surviving population." His Last Hope Gone. In an Oklahoma court an attorney had been many times overruled by the court during the morning session. The attorney arrived in the court room at 1:35 p. m., whereas court had adjourned to 1:30. The court and the attorney disagreed as to what was, in fact, the correct time, and the discussion ended with the despairing statement by the attorney: "Very well, your honor. Let's have it that way. I had hoped, however, that the time of day was one subject on which we might agree."—Law Notes.