

EVENTS OF 1919

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tically normal conditions were restored.

On October 6 an industrial conference called by President Wilson, representing labor, capital and the public, opened its sessions in Washington, but after ineffectual attempts to agree upon a proposal to recognize the principle of collective bargaining, the labor members withdrew on October 22 and two days later the conference came to an end without having accomplished any result.

On October 15 bituminous coal miners were ordered to quit work on October 31 upon failure of the miners and operators to agree upon a new schedule of wages and hours. The leaders of the miners refused to consider an appeal by President Wilson to call off the strike, pending an effort to effect a compromise, and the government proceeded to take vigorous steps to prevent the shutting of the mines. The department of justice obtained an injunction from Federal Judge Anderson at Indianapolis to prevent the leaders of the union from directing the strike, which, however, began on November 1.

The shortage of coal, especially in the middle and western states, became alarming and the situation was rendered worse by a severe cold wave. The fuel administration and local commissions put into effect drastic orders for conservation of coal. President Wilson then proposed that the miners accept a wage increase of 14 per cent and return to work at once and that a commission of three to be appointed by him investigate and settle wages and conditions for the future. This plan was accepted by the miners on December 10 and coal production was resumed.

Mexico and the United States.

Conditions in Mexico continued to provide a perplexing problem for the United States government during the year 1919.

A report on July 6 that armed Mexicans had attacked and robbed a boatload of American sailors near Tampico caused bitter feeling and on August 17 this was intensified by the capture of two United States army aviators by bandits, who held them for \$15,000 ransom. The ransom was paid by the United States government on August 19, and a troop of cavalry, accompanied by an armed force of border in search of the bandits, President Wilson demanded the withdrawal of the United States troops, but the demand was ignored. The punitive expedition attacked a bandit stronghold on August 21, killing four men, but on August 24 the party returned and the troops returned to the United States.

The relations between Mexico and the United States reached a crisis on November 19 when Secretary of State Lansing dispatched a note demanding the immediate unconditional release of William G. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, who had been arrested on charges of complicity with bandits who kidnapped him and held him for \$150,000 ransom. A few days later Jenkins was released on bail, but this did not relieve the strained relations.

Aeronautics.

As a result of the great development of aviation during the war, rapid progress was made during the year in the use of both dirigibles and heavier-

than-air machines for commercial purposes.

On May 8 three United States navy seaplanes started from New York on the first trans-Atlantic flight by way of Halifax, N. S.; Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, and the Azores. One of these machines, the NC-4 arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, on May 27, having completed the first flight across the Atlantic in actual flying time of 20 hours, 47 minutes from Newfoundland to Portugal. Fog caused the other two planes to lose their course.

Two British aviators, Harry G. Hawker and Lieutenant Commander Mackenzie Grieve, left Newfoundland on May 18 in the first attempt to cross the Atlantic without stop. Engine trouble forced them to descend 850 miles from Ireland and the aviators were picked up by a passing vessel.

The first non-stop flight across the Atlantic was made on June 14 and 15 by Capt. John Alcock, British flyer, and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, his American navigator, who covered the 1,900 miles from Newfoundland to Ireland in 16 hours and 12 minutes.

The British dirigible R-34, carrying 31 persons, started from Edinburgh on a trans-Atlantic flight to New York on July 2 and reached its destination on July 6. It made the return trip without mishap in three days and three hours.

Roland Rhoads, in a Curtiss triplane, made a new altitude record on September 18 by ascending 34,610 feet.

A transcontinental airplane race was started simultaneously at San Francisco and New York on October 8 with 65 competitors. Five aviators were killed during this race. Lieut. Alexander Pearson was declared the winner.

On December 10 Capt. Ross Smith of Australia completed an airplane trip from England to Port Darwin, Australia, in 30 days.

Necrology.

Death took a heavy toll among the leaders in many fields of world activity during 1919. The most prominent of Americans who passed away during the year was former President Theodore Roosevelt, who died suddenly at his home at Oyster Bay on January 6.

The following are among the more prominent men and women who died during the year:

January 4, Count George F. von Hertling, former German chancellor; January 8, Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A.; January 12, Sir Charles Wyndham, English actor; January 31, Nathaniel C. Goodwin, famous American comedian; February 17, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, former premier of Canada; February 22, William P. Borland, representative in congress from Missouri; Dr. Mary Walker, former army surgeon and noted as an advocate of male attire for women; February 27, George F. Edmunds, former United States senator from Vermont; March 10, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, author; April 4, William Crookes, famous British chemist and physicist; April 9, Sidney Drew, comedian; April 21, Jules Vedrines, noted French aviator; May 19, Edward Payson Call, prominent newspaper publisher of Boston, Philadelphia and New York; May 29, Robert Bacon, former secretary of state and former ambassador to France; June 5, Manuel Franco, president of Paraguay; June 11, John C. Spooner, former United States senator from Wisconsin; June 12, James A. Towner, former representative in congress from Minnesota; June 14, Ernest Lister, governor of Washington; July 2, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, former president of National Woman's Suffrage association; July 26, Sir Edward John Poynter, English painter, president of the Royal academy; August 1, Oscar Hammerstein, theatrical and operatic producer; August 11, Andrew Carnegie, veteran steel manufacturer and philanthropist; August 28, Gen. Louis Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa; September 6, Admiral Baron Charles William Beresford, British naval commander and admiral; September 9, John Mitchell, labor leader; September 21, Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit company of New York and former chairman of the Isthmian canal commission; September 27, Adeline Patte, famous operatic singer; October 19, William Waldorf Astor, former American millionaire who became a British peer; October 21, Alfred T. Ringling, head of the famous circus family; October 30, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, writer; November 1, Col. J. D. Bell, commander in chief of the G. A. R.; November 12, Thomas S. Martin, United States senator from Virginia; December 2, Henry Clay Frick, steel magnate and philanthropist.

The Navel Orange.

The navel orange originated in Brazil and was introduced into the United States in 1870 by William Saunders, of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. It was distributed by him to the orange growing sections of this country and was often spoken of as the "Washington navel orange." Its peculiar formation, which gives the fruit its name, is due to the development of a secondary axis, with more or less cells, in the center of the fruit: the fact that it is practically seedless, combined with its sprightly flavor, has made this variety of orange popular, and it is largely grown in southern California and increasingly in Florida. The trees are propagated by cutting and by budding or grafting on other stocks.

At the Churches

Church of Christ

The program for the Lords day begins at 10 a. m. with the study period in the Bible school. Communion at 11 with sermon following. Subject, "The Yoke of Christ." Evening worship at 7:30. Subject, "Who is Your Master?" Chas. R. Drake, minister.

First Baptist Church

All the usual services of the day at the regular hours. Music led by the orchestra and chorus choir, Prof. Applehoff leader and Miss Calvert pianist. Bible school at 10, with classes for all ages. Morning service at 11, the choir will sing, "Thou Wilt Keep Him," and "More Love to Thee." Sermon on "In Remembrance," followed by the ordinance of the Lord's supper. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Evening service at 7:30. Anthem, "God Labor On." Sermon on "Capernaum, Where Jesus Dwelt." A cordial invitation to all to come and worship with us. C. M. Cline, preacher.

Newman M. E. Church

Sunday school at 10 a. m. Intermediate league at 6:30 p. m., Mrs. R. W. Stearns, superintendent. The Epworth League also meets at 6:30 p. m.

At 11 a. m. the pastor, Rev. Jos. Knotts will preach another sermon with interesting demonstrations, for special benefit of the young people of the Sunday school. In the evening at 7:30 he will preach on the theme, "A Character Study of Jonathan." Everybody invited.

Free Methodist Church

Revival services are being held at the church located at 250 West 1 street. Mrs. Sawyer, a worker in the Salvation Army of Portland, will preach tonight at 7:30. Pastor will preach Sunday morning at 11 and at night at 7:30. Meetings will continue through the week. All are welcome. Come. A. J. Edwards, pastor.

Bethany Presbyterian Church

Sunday school at 10 a. m. Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Quarterly communion service. Baptism and reception of members. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. Evening worship at 7:30. "The Second Mile."

Next Thursday evening another series of potluck suppers will be started, similar to those held in the fall. Following the supper the people will divide up into classes for about an hour. The adults will study "The Gospel for a Working World," the young people, "African Adventures." The pastor will lead the first class and Mrs. M. C. Gaston.

will have charge of the young people. The children will also be cared for in a class by themselves. Everybody come.

Henry G. Hanson, minister.

St. Anne's Catholic Church
Sunday masses at 8:00 and 10:00 o'clock.

Rev. J. G. Vien, C. S. V., pastor.

First Church of Christ Scientist
Christian Science services are held every Sunday in the W. O. W. hall, at 11 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock. The subject Sunday is, "God."

Reading room is open from 2 to 4 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. The public is cordially invited to attend the services and to visit the reading room.

NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS

DEPEND UPON WOMANKIND

Japanese Diplomat Says Men

Alone Cannot Create International Friendliness

International friendship between

nations depends largely upon the friendly feeling between

the women of those nations, according to representatives of the

Japanese embassy in Washington.

Their theory is that there can be no firm friendship between

two nations unless the women of those two countries know and

like one another, as co-operation between nations, as in the state

and in the family, is based on co-operation between men and women.

Therefore, if Japan and America are to have a real, lasting

friendship, to really know and understand one another, the women of the two nations must

learn to play together, to study together and to think together.

The Y. W. C. A. is one of the best mediums for bringing about

this friendship between the two nations, according to diplomatic

representatives of Japan, as that organization is teaching Japanese

women recreation, showing them how to enjoy out-of-door life and

sports. It is particularly necessary that Japanese women learn

to enjoy and appreciate recreation, they say, since the great

influx of women into industry and business, as Japanese women

men, formerly so conservative, are going into business and doing

many things which they had never thought of doing before the

war.

The Y. W. C. A. has been assured the fullest possible co-operation of the Japanese embassy

and the Japanese people in making its "World Service program"

for three million dollars to be used for women and girls in the

United States, India, China, Japan, South America, Egypt, Siberia, the Near East and Mexico

a success.
