

CHRONOLOGY OF THE YEAR 1919

(Continued from page seven)

April 15—Open session in the Punjab, India.

June 15—Serious anarchist riots in Zurich, Switzerland.

July 1—Great food riots in Port, Italy.

July 2—King Emmanuel of Italy issued decree that profiteers will be fined \$2,000 and imprisoned and goods confiscated.

July 11—Resignation of Viscount Latholpe as Japanese ambassador to United States announced by government at Tokyo.

July 25—Doctor Pessoa inaugurated president of Brazil.

Aug. 6—Antonio Almeida elected president of Portugal.

Aug. 8—About 80 killed in food riots in Chemnitz, Germany.

Aug. 12—Shah of Persia fled his country. President Tinoco of Costa Rica fled. Batista Quirós took the office.

Aug. 13—Viscount Grey made British ambassador to America.

Aug. 16—Suppression of Sinn Fein in County Clare, Ireland, caused much fighting.

Sept. 1—Honduras revolutionists forced President Bertrand to flee the country. Kenjuro Shidehara appointed Japanese ambassador to United States.

Sept. 28—Luxemburg voted to retain Grand Duchess Charlotte as ruler.

Oct. 2—Norway adopted prohibition, excepting wines and beer, by plebiscite.

Nov. 1—Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg married to Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma.

Nov. 15—Lady Astor elected member of British parliament.

Nov. 16—Radicals routed in French elections.

Nov. 25—British government proclaimed suppression of Sinn Fein and like organizations throughout Ireland.

Dec. 19—Assassins attempted to kill Viscount French, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

MEXICO

April 15—General Bianoquet, revolutionist leader, killed in fight.

May 29—Villistas proclaimed revolutionary government with Gen. Felipe Angeles as provisional president.

June 14—Villista forces began an attack on Juarez.

June 15—Several Americans in El Paso having been killed or wounded by shots from Villistas, American troops crossed to Juarez and attacked the Villa forces.

June 16—American troops routed Villistas at Juarez and returned to El Paso.

July 4—Armed Mexicans attacked and looted boats of American sailors near Tampico.

Aug. 16—British charge ordered from Mexico by Carranza.

Aug. 17—Two American army aviators held for ransom by Mexican bandits.

Aug. 18—U. S. troops entered Mexico in pursuit of bandits.

Aug. 21—Carranza demanded withdrawal of U. S. troops from Mexico.

Aug. 22—Punitive expedition killed four bandits.

Aug. 24—Pursuit of Mexican bandits by U. S. troops abandoned.

Aug. 25—Complete victory of Carranza in elections announced.

Sept. 1—President Carranza in address to congress defended Mexico against accusations, denounced League of Nations and defied Monroe Doctrine.

Sept. 2—U. S. army aviator shot by Mexicans near Laredo, Tex.

Sept. 3—Mexican government protested against U. S. aviators flying over Mexico. Mexican rebel organizations appealed to United States to restore order in Mexico.

Nov. 2—Zapatistas surrendered to government forces.

Nov. 15—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid captured.

Nov. 18—U. S. requested immediate release of Consul Agent Jenkins, arrested at Puebla on charge of complicity with bandits who kidnapped him.

Nov. 26—Mexico rejected the U. S. request for the release of Jenkins.

Gen. Felipe Angeles executed.

Nov. 30—Secretary Lansing sent rejoinder to Mexico's demand note, repeating request for Jenkins' release.

Dec. 4—Consul Agent Jenkins released on bail.

Dec. 5—President Wilson asked senate to leave Mexican matter to him.

Dec. 16—Mexico replied to U. S. that Jenkins case was closed by his release, and refused to drop the proceedings against him.

AERONAUTICS

April 15—Capt. E. F. White made first nonstop flight from Chicago to New York.

May 15—Air mail service between Chicago and Cleveland established.

May 16—Three American naval planes started transatlantic flight from Newfoundland.

May 17—American naval plane NC4 reached the Azores. NC3 landed on water, crew rescued; NC1 landed on water, "taxied" 26 miles and reached Ponta Delgada, Azores.

May 18—Hawker and Grieve started airplane flight from Newfoundland to Ireland, landed on water 1,100 miles out and were picked up by steamer.

May 21—Lieutenant Rogot made nonstop flight from Paris to Kenitra, Morocco, 1,125 miles.

May 27—U. S. navy plane NC4 flew from the Azores to Lisbon, thus completing the first transatlantic flight.

Air mail service between Paris and Switzerland started.

May 28—Adjutant Casale, French aviator, ascended 21,000 feet, world record for altitude.

May 29—NC4 left Lisbon, stopped twice and arrived at Plymouth, England, next day.

June 14—Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur Brown of England made first nonstop flight across Atlantic, from Newfoundland to Ireland in Vickers-Vimy plane in 16 hours 12 minutes.

July 2—British dirigible R34 started from Scotland for the United States.

July 6—R34 reached Mineola, L. I., completing trip in 106 hours.

July 9—British dirigible R34 sailed from Mineola, L. I., on return trip to Scotland.

July 13—British dirigible R34 arrived at Pulham, England, from Mineola, L. I., having made homeward voyage in 74 hours 56 minutes.

Sept. 18—Roland Rolfs made world's altitude record, 35,630 feet, from Mineola.

Oct. 4—Coast-to-coast race started from Mineola and San Francisco. Two aviators killed at Salt Lake City and one at Deposit, N. Y.

Oct. 9—Fourth aviator killed in coast-to-coast race.

Oct. 10—Fifth aviator killed.

Oct. 11—Lieut. B. W. Maynard won east to west part of airplane race.

Oct. 15—Two more contestants in transatlantic race killed in crash.

Oct. 23—Lieut. Alexander Pearson declared winner of transatlantic race.

Dec. 10—Capt. Ross Smith completed airplane flight from England to Port Darwin, Australia, winning prize of \$20,000.

Dec. 19—Capt. Sir John Alcock, first transatlantic aviator, killed by accident in France.

SPORTS

Jan. 5—Kieckhefer defended three-cushion title, defeating Maupais.

Feb. 15—Da Oro won three-cushion title from Kieckhefer.

May 3—Cannefax won three-cushion title from Da Oro.

May 5—Indianapolis 500-mile auto race won by Wilcox in a Peugeot. Three men killed.

June 7—Michigan won Western Intercollegiate conference athletic meet.

June 12—Walter Hagen won national open golf championship.

July 4—Dempsey knocked out Willard in third round, winning heavyweight championship.

July 25—Jim Barnes retained Western open golf championship.

July 30—Canadian open golf championship won by Douglas Edgar of Atlanta, Ga., with 274 strokes, new competitive record for 72 holes.

Aug. 13—F. S. Wright of Buffalo, N. Y., won amateur championship at single targets and Nick Arie of Menard, Tex., the title at double.

Aug. 15—O. W. Lorimer, Troy, O., won grand American handicap at Chicago.

Aug. 23—Davidson Stearns, Pittsburgh, won national amateur golf championship.

Aug. 29—Mrs. Perry Clark, De Kalb, Ill., won women's western golf championship.

Sept. 4—William M. Johnston, San Francisco, won national tennis championship.

Sept. 16—Cincinnati Reds won National league pennant.

Sept. 24—Chicago White Sox won American league pennant.

Oct. 3—Cincinnati Reds won world's championship.

Oct. 25—William Hoppe retained 15-2 ball line championship.

Nov. 19—R. L. Cannefax won three-cushion championship.

Nov. 22—University of Illinois won football championship of western conference.

Dec. 4—Jack Sharkey defeated Jimmy Wilde of England in Milwaukee.

Dec. 12—Ralph Greenleaf won pocket billiard championship of United States.

Dec. 17—Harvard's executive committee of the board of control approved new football committee from which Walter Camp was omitted.

DISASTERS

Jan. 1—270 British sailors drowned when boat was wrecked near Stornoway.

U. S. army transport Northern Pacific aground off British Columbia, 20 lost.

Jan. 12—21 killed in New York Central wreck at South Byron, N. Y.

Jan. 18—French steamer Chaprol sunk by mine off Straits of Messina, 20 lost.

Jan. 18—Hundred persons killed by tornadoes in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

April 28—Large section of Yokohama destroyed by fire.

Earthquake in San Salvador caused great loss of life and property.

May 20—Kahut volcano, Java, in eruption, 15,000 persons killed.

May 23—Stromboli volcano, Sicily, in eruption; many lives lost.

June 3—Mine explosion at Wilkesbarre killed 31.

June 22—More than 50 persons killed by tornado at Fergus Falls, Minn.

June 29—Vichio, Italy, ruined by earthquake, 120 killed.

July 1—U. S. Navy dirigible exploded near Baltimore, injuring 25.

July 3—Allan line steamship Granplan struck iceberg off Cape Race, two killed, two injured.

July 21—Dirigible balloon caught fire over Chicago and fell through roof of bank; 11 persons killed, 25 injured.

Aug. 12—Italian cruiser Rasilcata blown up near Tewfik, blocking Suez canal.

Japanese transport foundered 16 lost.

Sept. 10—Hurricane did immense damage in southern Florida and Cuba.

Sept. 14—Hundreds killed and immense damage by hurricane on Texas Gulf coast.

Oct. 28—21 lives lost in steamship wreck at Muskegon, Mich.

Dec. 12—Forty-three killed in ammunition plant explosion at Wilhelmshaven, Germany.

Pleanty, arsenal near Dover, N. J., blew up.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—David Lubin, patron of agriculture, in Rome.

Jan. 2—John E. Williams, noted industrial arbitrator, at Streator, Ill.

Jan. 16—Theodore Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Jan. 8—Mat. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., in New York.

Jan. 9—Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson, clergyman and educator, at Lawrenceville, N. J.

Jan. 10—Roosevelt M. Field, author, at Morristown, N. J.

Jan. 12—Sir Charles Wyndham, British actor.

John Mason, American actor.

W. J. Onahan, prominent Catholic layman, in Chicago.

Jan. 13—Dr. Horace Fletcher, dietetics expert, in Copenhagen.

Jan. 16—Rodrigues Alves, president-elect of Brazil.

Jan. 18—Prince John, youngest son of king of England.

Jan. 22—Former U. S. Senator George T. Oliver at Pittsburgh.

Jan. 25—Congressman Edward Robbins of Greensburg, Pa.

Jan. 27—Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired.

Nov. 2—Nat. C. Goodwin, actor.

John T. Milliken, oil and mine magnate, at St. Louis.

Feb. 3—Xavier Leroux, French operatic composer.

Feb. 3—Prof. E. C. Pickering, director of Harvard observatory.

Feb. 6—Rudolf Aronson, light opera composer and producer, in New York.

Feb. 9—Evelyn Abbott, operatic prima donna.

Feb. 17—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, former premier of Canada.

Feb. 18—Gen. Baron Y. Fukushima, noted Japanese soldier.

Feb. 18—Dr. Mary Walker, pioneer surgeon in Washington.

Feb. 19—Richard, congressman from Missouri in France.

Feb. 21—Julian Story, American artist.

Feb. 25—Former U. S. Senator G. F. L. L. of Vermont.

Robert Harris, Canadian artist.

March 2—Charles Van Loan, author.

March 3—Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired.

March 5—Nat. C. Goodwin, actor.

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March 12—Xavier Leroux, French operatic composer.

July 2—Sir Edward J. Poynter, president of Royal academy.

July 2—George A. Storey, famous painter, in London.

Aug. 1—Oscar Hammerstein, opera impresario, in New York.

Aug. 7—Will N. Harben, American author.

Sept. 12—"Gas" Adickes, Delaware financier.

Aug. 8—Ralph Blakelock, American artist.

Aug. 10—Rugiero Leoncavallo, composer, at Rome.

Nov. 1—Ernst Haackel, at Jena.

Aug. 11—Andrew Carnegie, at Lenox, Mass.

Aug. 16—Frederick Layton, veteran packer, at Milwaukee.

Baron Inverclyde, at Glasgow.

Aug. 28—Gen. Louis Botha, premier of South Africa.

Sept. 3—Rudd Doble, famous driver of harness horses, at Los Angeles.

Sept. 12—Admiral Baron Bessford of England.

James W. Osborne, noted criminal lawyer, in New York.

Sept. 13—Duncan C. Ross, famous swordsman and wrestler, in Baltimore.

Sept. 20—John Mitchell, former president United Mine Workers.

Elo Sylvä, noted Belgian operatic singer.

Sept. 12—Leonid Andreeff, Russian author.

Sept. 13—Arthur M. Beaupre, former U. S. minister to Colombia, in Chicago.

Sept. 18—Congressman J. R. Thompson, Oklahoma.

Sept. 21—T. P. Shonts, New York traction magnate.

Sept. 25—Charles L. Freer, capitalist and art connoisseur, at Detroit.

Sept. 29—Rev. E. J. Vattman, noted Catholic priest and army chaplain, at Chicago.

Sept. 30—Gen. Patrick Egan, pioneer home ruler and former U. S. minister to Chile in New York.

Oct. 1—Charles W. "Buffalo" Jones, famous plainsman and hunter, at Topeka, Kan.

Oct. 1—Rev. J. C. Sage, Episcopal bishop of Salina, Kan.

Dr. Daniel B. Towner, noted evangelist, Longwood, Mo.

Oct. 4—Philip H. McMillan, owner Detroit Free Press.

Oct. 7—Henry Mills Alden, editor Harper's Magazine.

Oct. 10—Ricardo Palma, noted Peruvian author.

Alfred Deakin, former premier of Australia.

Oct. 8—Dr. Cyril Hopkins of University of Illinois at Gibraltair.

Oct. 10—Rodman Law, noted aviator, at Greenville, S. C.

Bishop P. J. Garrigan of Catholic diocese of New York.

Oct. 15—Rear Admiral Richardson Crover, U. S. N., retired.

Oct. 16—Viscount Astor, in London.

Oct. 20—Count V. Macchi di Celere, Italian ambassador to U. S.

Oct. 21—Alf T. Ringling, circus owner, at Dover, N. J.

Oct. 25—Sir Ernest Waterloo, noted British painter.

Nov. 3—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, poet and author.

Nov. 1—Col. J. D. Bell, commander in chief of Colorado.

Nov. 1—Evan Lewis, former champion heavyweight wrestler.

Nov. 1—Stanton Macley, American naval historian.

Nov. 7—Hague, head of German independent socialist party.

Nov. 10—W. E. West, noted statistician, in New York.

Nov. 12—Cardinal von Hartmann, archbishop of Cologne.

Nov. 12—Thomas S. Martin, U. S. senator from Virginia.

Nov. 13—Henry L. Higginson, founder of Boston Symphony orchestra.

Nov. 13—Florence Constantino, noted Spanish dramatic tenor.

Nov. 25—Countess Primo Magri (Mrs. Tom Thumb), at Middleboro, Mass.

Henry C. Frick, steel magnate, in New York.

Dec. 8—Julian Alden Weir, American artist, in New York.

Dec. 10—Sir John Jackson, famous British civil engineer.

Dec. 17—Dr. William H. Hopkins, veterinarian.

Feb. 6—Rudolf Aronson, light opera composer and producer, in New York.

Dec. 18—Herbert W. Parker, American composer.

Dec. 19—Cleofante Campanini, director of Chicago Opera company.

HARVESTING ICE

The cold weather we have just experienced, when the temperature went as low as 2 degrees above, makes us realize that there is a possibility of each farmer harvesting his own ice. The water from which the ice is made should be clear and pure.

Ice storage does not involve great expense. Ice can be stored in an old shed, in a cellar or on the bare ground by covering it with sawdust. But the loss under this system is very heavy, and an insulated building is a far better means of storage. Farmers' Bulletin 475 gives directions for building different types of ice houses.

This bulletin gives the principles of ice storage as follows:

In order to keep so perishable a commodity as ice it is necessary in the construction of a storage structure to consider carefully those physical and mechanical principles which underlie its preservation. (1) To keep well, ice must have a minimum of surface exposed to the air or to the packing material. This is most easily accomplished by filling the ice in the form of a cube. A mass of ice 12 by 12 by 12 feet exposes less surface than the same tonnage piled in any form less nearly that of a cube or of a globe. (2) The keeping of good ice depends upon the completeness of its insulation, whereby it is protected from external influences, such as heat and air. (3) Drainage is important because the lack of it interferes with the insulation. (4) The ice itself must be packed so as to prevent as completely as possible the circulation of air through the mass. The more nearly the mass of ice approaches that of a solid cube, both in shape and texture, the easier, with good drainage and insulation, will be the keeping problem. The keeping of ice, then, depends upon the shape of the mass, its insulation, its drainage, and its solidity.—Farm Bureau News.

Placer location notices at Courier office.

Mining blanks—Courier office.

UNIQUE MUSIC'S CHARM WITH HEART INTEREST

When you hear a bit of music that sings through you day after day, and you don't forget, there is usually a very good reason—it has heart appeal.

The Gray-Lhevinnes, who have won the hearts of America from coast to coast, from army camps to metropolitan cities, have that something that makes you see the soul of music.

The music they write is the kind you hum—the poems to the songs are the kind you love because they are real.

Every thing these young artists do is human, original and genuine. It is a treat to hear one of the Gray-Lhevinne concerts because they give you a new viewpoint and make you love the best of music.

They have a priceless violin, made in 1715 in Cremona, and Lhevinne is as famous as a master pianist and composer as Estelle Gray is as the violinist of inspiration. But they are so simple, you just love them for themselves.

Tuesday, January 6th, at the opera house.

NEW TODAY

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THE RED CROSS worker who borrowed aluminum knitting needles from Mrs. Rehkopf is requested to return them as they are wanted by another party. Phone 316-R. 60

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FOR SALE—Four small pigs 6 weeks old at Box 10, Rd. 1, Merlin road. 60

SEE G. P. JESTER for Insurance—Penn Mutual Insurance Co. 59tf

FOR SALE—Combined land leveler and ditcher. See Sam Neas. 64

VACATION FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

The source of the following article is unknown to the Mome Demonstration Agent, but it is a good one so she wants it to be read by the housewives and farmers of Josephine County.

A survey was recently made of farm conditions in a middle western state and farm women questioned about their routine of work. More than half of the women questioned had not spent a day and night away from home for a year and only two had been away for as much as a week and had had what might be considered a real vacation.

"Too many farm women say when there comes along an invitation for a visit of an opportunity for a trip, 'I'd like to go, but I don't see how I can get away. There is so much to do and as long as people eat, somebody has to stay at home and keep house.'

"No one has any sympathy with the run-about woman who neglects her family, but the women who stay too closely at home make just as big a mistake. Life is more than meat and drink and the mother who simply feeds and clothes her family, but contributes nothing of interest to their mental growth or pleasure is partly neglecting her duty. It is a recognized principle that people work better and accomplish more if they have an occasional vacation.

"A vacation is a mental as well as a physical rest. It is the monotony of housekeeping of which women most frequently complain. A few days away from home of doing and seeing different things will freshen up the mind and put a new interest in the daily tasks. A vacation is often an eye opener. One housekeeper came back from a visit with new ideas about the arrangement of her kitchen that meant the saving of hundreds of steps daily. An absence is not only good for the mother, but it is not infrequently good for the family. Getting along without mother for a few days gives an added appreciation of just how much mother's management means."—Farm Bureau News.

If Vermont Was Flat.

I met a Vermont Yankee lately, and the main thing he bragged about was the amount of maple sugar shipped from his town every spring. But he did not say that Vermont rolled out flat would be as big as Ohio.—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

WRIGLEY'S

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