

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper of Blaine, December 26, 1921, a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Chris Muffett, December 21 1921 a son.

W. J. Robinson, a Portland business man was in the city last Friday.

Mrs. H. Haywood of Portland came over Friday to spend the holidays with folks here.

Arthur Olsen was a passenger to McMinnville last Friday.

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THE TOURIST'S

RESTAURANT

GIST OF THE IMPORTANT HAPPENING THROUGHOUT UNITED STATES IN 1921

Jan. 1—President Wilson sent Gen. Crowder to confer with President of Cuba on conditions in the island.

Jan. 3—President Wilson vetoed bill to revive War Finance corporation and senate repassed it.

Capitol building of West Virginia destroyed by fire.

Jan. 4—House passed bill to revive War Finance corporation, over President's veto.

Jan. 9—President-elect Harding resigned as U. S. senator from Ohio.

Jan. 10—Plans for elaborate inauguration canceled at request of President-elect Harding.

Jan. 17—Congress sets limit of regular army at 175,000 men.

Jan. 19—House decided its membership should not be increased; 11 seats lost and eight gain representatives.

Jan. 22—Soviet Russian "Ambassador" Martens and his staff reported.

Jan. 24—Senate passed the packers' regulation bill.

Jan. 31—Supreme court held Judge Landis had no lawful right to power to preside over trial of Victor Berger and other Socialists.

Feb. 5—President vetoed army reduction resolution.

Feb. 7—Senate repassed army reduction resolution.

Feb. 16—Senate passed emergency tariff bill.

Feb. 19—Harding announced appointment of Charles E. Hughes as secretary of state.

Feb. 21—H. M. Daugherty appointed attorney general by Harding, and Henry P. Fletcher named under-secretary of state.

Feb. 22—Harding completed his cabinet by selecting Edwin Denby for secretary of the navy; Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce and James J. Davis, secretary of labor; Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury; John W. Weeks, secretary of war; Will Hays, postmaster general; Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior.

Feb. 28—Senate adopted resolution repealing wartime laws.

March 3—President Wilson vetoed emergency tariff bill.

March 4—Warren G. Harding inaugurated President of the United States.

March 11—Ohio National Guardsmen quell race riot at Springfield, O.

March 25—Secretary of State Hughes notified Russian soviet government that resumption of trade with United States depended on ending strife and protection of persons and property in Russia.

March 26—Eighteen men indicted in Chicago in connection with baseball scandal.

James C. Davis of Iowa appointed director general of railways.

March 28—Supreme court held profits from sale of corporate stock and bonds and capital assets are taxable as income.

April 11—Congress met in extra session.

Telephone communication between United States and Cuba opened by Presidents Harding and Menocal.

U. S. Supreme court refused to review convictions of Haywood and 79 other I. W. W.'s.

April 12—Immediate declaration by congress of peace with Germany, complete rejection of the League of Nations covenant, and ultimate ratification of such parts of the Versailles treaty as involve American rights and interests proposed by President Harding in his message to congress.

April 14—eGonge Harvey and Myron D. Herrick nominated ambassadors to Great Britain and France, respectively.

April 15—House passed emergency tariff bill.

Frank White, North Dakota, appointed treasurer of United States.

April 22—House passed emergency immigration bill.

April 26—National budget bill passed by senate.

April 28—House passed naval bill carrying \$996,000,000.

April 30—Senate adopted Knox resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria at an end.

May 2—U. S. Supreme court set aside conviction of Senator Truman S. Newberry of Michigan and 16 others or alleged violation of federal corrupt practices act, holding the act void.

May 3—Senate passed immigration bill.

May 5—House passed the budget bill.

May 10—House passed army appropriation bill, reducing the army to 150,000.

May 11—Senate passed the emergency tariff bill.

May 13—House passed Tinehar bill to regulate dealings in grain futures.

General Pershing made chief of staff of army.

May 17—General reduction of all railway wages decided on by federal railway labor board.

Richard Washburn Child nominated ambassador to Italy, and Dr.

Jacob Gould Schurman minister to China.

May 25—Senate adopted unanimously Borah disarmament amendment to naval bill.

Censorship of press by Post Office department abolished.

Great race riots in Tulsa, Okla., 35 killed, many wounded; negro quarter of city burned.

June 1—Senate passed navy appropriation bill carrying \$494,000.

June 2—House passed meat packer control bill.

Senate passed \$50,000,000 farm loan bill.

June 8—A. D. Lasker of Chicago appointed chairman of U. S. shipping board.

John T. Adams of Iowa elected chairman Republican national committee.

Senate passed army bill, providing for army of 150,000.

June 11—Roy A. Haynes, Ohio, took office as national prohibition commissioner.

June 13—House adopted Porter resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria at an end.

June 17—Senate passed meat packer control bill.

June 22—Charles G. Dawes is made director of federal budget.

June 24—Secretary of the Navy Denby publicly reprimanded Admiral Sims for indiscreet utterances in London speech.

C. B. Warren of Detroit appointed ambassador to Japan and W. M. Collier of Washington ambassador to Chile.

June 27—House passed supplementary prohibition law barring medicinal beer and wine.

June 29—The house accepted Borah amendment to naval bill designed to limit naval programs by agreement.

June 30—William Howard Taft made chief justice of Supreme court of U. S.

House adopted modified resolution declaring war with Germany ended.

July 1—Senate adopted peace resolution.

July 2—President Harding signed the peace resolution.

July 5—Senator J. O. Wolcott of Delaware resigned to become chancellor of state.

July 7—Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont appointed senator from Delaware.

July 15—Senate shelved soldier bonus bill indefinitely at President's request.

July 20—Senate passed the Sweet bill for soldiers' relief bureau.

Gov. Small and Lieut. Gov. Sterling of Illinois indicted on charges of fraud and embezzlement of state funds.

July 21—House passed the tariff bill.

Aug. 4—Senate passed agricultural credits bill.

Aug. 8—Senate passed bill prohibiting medicinal beer and otherwise amending the Volstead act.

Aug. 9—Sweet soldier relief bill signed by President and Col. C. R. Forbes made director of the veteran's bureau.

Bill for federal regulation of all boards of trade passed by senate.

Aug. 20—Tax revision bill passed by house.

Aug. 22—Senate passed railroad administration bill.

Aug. 24—Congress recessed until Sept. 21 after passing \$48,500,000 shipping board deficiency bill and the billion dollar farm exports credit bill, and extending the dye embargo to Jan. 1, 1922.

Aug. 25—President Harding created federal purchasing board and federal liquidating board.

Aug. 30—President Harding issued proclamation ordering bands of West Virginia miners to cease insurrectionary movements and disperse.

Sept. 2—Regular army troops sent into the West Virginia mine region.

Gen. Wood accepted post of governor of Mississippi.

Sept. 3—West Virginia insurgents surrendered to U. S. troops.

Sept. 9—President Harding appointed Charles E. Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, Elihu Root and Oscar W. Underwood to represent U. S. in conference on limitation of armaments and Far East questions.

Sept. 20—Holmes O. Bursum elected U. S. senator from New Mexico.

Sept. 21—Congress reconvened and President Harding submitted treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary.

J. C. Graw nominated minister to Switzerland and Dr. J. D. Prince of New Jersey minister to Denmark.

Sept. 26—Conference on unemployment opened in Washington.

Sept. 27—Fifty-fifth annual encampment G. A. R. opened in Indianapolis.

Sept. 29—Lewis S. Picher of Brooklyn elected commander-in-chief of G. A. R.

Sept. 30—Shipping board and Emergency Fleet corporation separated.

Oct. 3—John Barton Payne appointed chairman of American Red Cross.

William H. Taft sworn in as chief justice of Supreme court.

Oct. 6—Lauritz S. Swenson of Minnesota appointed minister to Sweden.

Oct. 10—Senate passed Borah bill exempting American coastwise shipping from payment of Panama canal tolls.

Oct. 15—Leonard Wood inaugurated governor general of Philippine.

Oct. 29—Governor Frazier and other Nonpartisan league state officials of North Dakota ousted by recall election.

Oct. 31—American Legion convention opened in Kansas City.

Nov. 1—Cordell Hull of Tennessee elected chairman of Democratic national committee.

Nov. 2—Lieut. Col. Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Ia., elected national commander of American Legion.

Nov. 5—Soldier bonus bill defeated in senate.

Nov. 7—Tax Revision bill passed by senate.

Nov. 8—John F. Hyland re-elected mayor of New York city. E. Lee Trinkle elected governor of Virginia Democrats won in Kentucky.

Senate extended emergency tariff act indefinitely.

Nov. 9—America's unknown dead soldier reached Washington and lay in state beneath the dome of the capitol.

J. W. Riddle of Connecticut appointed ambassador to Argentina.

Nov. 11—America's unknown soldier buried at Arlington on Armistice day.

Nov. 18—Senate adopted conference report on anti-beer bill.

Nov. 19—House passed the maternity bill.

Nov. 21—House adopted conference report of tax bill.

Nov. 22—Porto Rico asked the removal of Governor E. Mont Rely as "incompetent and prejudiced."

Nov. 23—Tax and anti-beer bills were enacted into law and special session of congress ended.

Nov. 29—Wood-Forbes commission reported against immediate independence for the Philippines and recommended strengthening hand of American government there.

Dec. 5—Congress met in regular session.

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COAST GUARD ACADEMY

OPEN FOR APPOINTMENTS

Senator Stanfield deeply regrets that it will be impossible for him to recommend all of the aspiring young men who desire to enter the Military Academy or the Naval Academy but there is a chance for those young men who are over age or unable to secure the appointment to either academy to acquire an education and entrance into the military service of the United States.

The Senator has just received the following letter from Mr. W. E. Reynolds, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, stationed at Washington, D. C.:

"May I invite your attention to the excellent opportunity that now exists for young men to enter the Coast Guard Academy, at New London, Conn., as cadets or as cadet engineers, and upon graduation, to become commissioned officers of the Coast Guard with the same pay and allowances as are received by officers of corresponding rank in the Navy. The age limits for appointment as cadet are 18 to 24 years and for appointment as cadet engineer 20 to 25 years, so young men who perhaps have passed the age limits for admission to the Military Academy or to the Naval Academy may still be eligible for admission to the Coast Guard Academy."

"A competitive examination to fill the vacancies in the grades of cadet and cadet engineer in the Coast Guard will be held in various places in the United States beginning January 3, 1922. The opportunity for an appointment this year is particularly favorable as there are an unusually large number of vacancies."

"I beg to transmit herewith some literature relative to the examination, and shall be pleased to send similar literature and any other information desired, to any young man whose name and address you may wish to refer to the United States Coast Guard Office, Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C."

THERE TO STAY. The pile of slints still to be broken was a very large one, thought the stonebreaker, as he gazed at it disconsolately between his bites at a large sandwich of bread and cheese. A minister came along and gave him a cheery "Good morning," remarking afterward that he had a deal of work to get through yet.

"Aye," said the eater, "them stones are like the Ten Commandments."

"Why so?" inquired the genial parson.

"You can go on breaking 'em," came the reply, "but you can't never get rid of 'em."—The Christian-Evangelist. (St. Louis.)

Hood River—Oregon Lumber Co. plans power plant.

Roseburg favors scenic highway across state via Diamond lake.

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