

WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY

History Repeats in Siege Of Paris, Prepared Now

ALMOST exactly one month after the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 Paris closed her gates and prepared to stand a siege. Now, a month after the beginning of the war, Paris is preparing to close her gates again. In 1870 the Prussians mobilization was ordered on July 15. No fighting of consequence occurred until August 1. Between August 1 and September 1 the battles of Welsenburg, Spichern, Worth, Gravelotte and Sedan were fought. On September 2 Napoleon surrendered his army at Sedan and Paris realized that France was beaten. And on September 19, a few days more than two months after war commenced Paris closed her gates and was invested. By September 21 the Germans surrounding Paris, a city of 2,000,000 people, the proudest, loveliest city in Europe, was cut off from the world.

When the gates of Paris were closed that day, General Trocher, its military governor, had 400,000 troops, mostly untrained, hurriedly organized levees, under his command. So swift had been the Prussian advance, so undreamed of its success, Paris was ill prepared and unprovided for a siege. Outside its walls nearly 300,000 Prussians camped.

The Prussians counted upon a short siege. Paris achieved the miraculous. In the face of starvation, internal strife and cut off from all the world, it held the invaders off for four months. It was not until January 27, 1871, its gates were opened to admit its conquerors.

It was only when the gates of Paris closed that France began to fight. Army corps after army corps were raised after Paris was invested. Gambetta, who escaped from the capital in a balloon on October 7, almost succeeded in wresting vic-

THE SIEGE OF PARIS

The following is translated from the diary of a French officer who was stationed at Paris at the time of the siege of 1870-71.

"Toward the middle of October we had to make up our minds to sacrifice the animals of the zoological garden. The elephants and many other beasts were bought by M. Dehos, the owner of the English meat shop in Rue Friedland. The meat of the elephants was sold from \$10 to \$12 a kilogram (two pounds) the trunk commanded the highest price, \$16 a kilogram. The trunk and feet were both declared delicious by all gourmets. In the same shop a pair of young wolves were sold for \$2.50 a pound. The meat was soft and without taste. The biggest price was paid for a young lamb that had been paroled by a franc-tireur from the enemy. One hundred dollars was paid for it.

Here is an exact price list of some victuals toward the end of the siege: Two pounds of horseflesh . . . \$ 5.00 One ham . . . 15.00 A whole cat . . . 2.00 A rabbit . . . 10.00 One turkey . . . 30.00 One egg . . . 7.00 A rat50 A pigeon . . . 3.00 One pound of butter . . . 6.00 A pound of beans . . . 1.50 A peck of carrots . . . 2.00 One cabbage head . . . 2.00 One stick of celery50 Wood to burn (100 pounds) 2.00

"Even the rich had to live on the meagerest diet and to take into their menu things that till then only the trapper in the virgin forest was supposed to eat. I leave it to you to imagine what kind of meals were served in the small restaurants and boarding houses.

"Moreover, everybody had to submit to the strictest orders. People stood in file in the butcher and baker shops to wait for their turns. Each household was furnished with a card from the municipality authorizing the bearer to buy a certain amount of meat and bread. The cook, the housewife, the little girls (men never go shopping in Paris), were posted for hours before the shops in rain and snow, with wet feet, shivering with cold. The unfortunate ones endured without murmur these hardships. Women throughout the time of siege were setting an example of courage and self-abnegation.

"It was a sad and touching spectacle, these long files of women, nearly all dressed in black, grouped before the doors of the dealers, watched by the national guard with whom they at first were laughing and chatting till the sufferings from the cold had silenced the laugh and sometimes brought tears.

"But in spite of all precautions the stores, one by one, were exhausted, the provisions put in too late before the siege were used up and while the babies, deprived of milk, died in great numbers, or were fed on sweet wine and bread, pined slowly away, the big people tried to find new resources to prolong their lives."

PATRIOTIC FUND

Over \$800,000 Raised for Families of Canadians.

TORONTO, Sept. 10.—At the final meeting of the workers of the Toronto and New York county patriotic fund it was announced that the fund had reached the total of \$882,000. The announcement aroused enthusiasm, which was increased when the president, Sir William Mulock, made the further announcement that the American Aid Society had pledged itself to raise \$100,000 toward the support of the wives and families of Canadians who had volunteered for active service.

BORDEAUX, WHICH HAS BECOME FRANCE'S CAPITAL

Bordeaux, which is the capital of the Department of Gironde, is situated on the left bank of the River Garonne, 60 miles inland from the Germans' position. This distance however, does not detract from the city's importance as a seaport, and it ranks second only to Marseilles and Havre in this respect.

The half-mile wide Garonne at Bordeaux is connected by a wide and beautiful bridge with the suburb of La Bastide. The city has been one of the most flourishing in France in point of industry, commerce and the cultivation of the arts and sciences.

It possesses a population of over a quarter million, has a library of a similar number of volumes and some of the most beautiful buildings and statuary in France. Its theater, built by Louis XVI, is accounted one of the finest in Europe, and its Bourse, its Hotel de Ville, Palais de Justice and Hotel de la Marine are noted.

In addition to the huge basin of the Garonne, where ships ordinarily tie up, an additional harbor has been built at Balacan, at the lower end of the city. Here is shipped the quantity of wine that constitutes an important part of the commerce of Southern France.

Bordeaux has manufacturers of liquors, vinegar, tobacco, chemical products and articles connected with the wine trade, as well as sugar refineries, distilleries and iron foundries. The city is the seat of an archbishop.

WAR GETS ON THE NERVES; BOOMS TOBACCO BUSINESS

Since European Strife Began Big Company Has Boosted Sales—Idle Men Help Increase

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A representative of a big cigar company said today that during the last four weeks, since the war began, the business of the company has been the largest in its history.

He asserted that the consumption of tobacco had been promoted by the nervous excitement under which the American people are laboring as a result of the war.

Also, he added, the unusually large number of people out of work gives more time to indulge in the tobacco habit.

WATCH THIS PAPER FOR THE TRUTH ABOUT PROHIBITION

Here is the exact issue that confronts you

The prohibitionists ask you to adopt an amendment to the State Constitution to prohibit the *manufacture and sale* of alcoholic beverages, except for *medical, mechanical and sacramental* uses.

The adoption of this amendment means the entire *wiping out* of the present splendid *home rule* and *local option* laws.

Thereafter the *regulation and control* of the liquor traffic in Oregon *would pass from cities and towns* and be retained exclusively by the *state*.

Note carefully there is no mention of prohibiting "*distribution*," "*transportation*" or "*use*" of alcoholic beverages. Only of *manufacture and sale*. *Distribution, transportation and use* intentionally were *left out* by the prohibitionists. Shipment of liquors into the state, or through the state, or drinking of liquors within the state would not be prohibited by the amendment.

Washington, Idaho and California naturally would *immediately* begin shipping liquor into Oregon and throughout Oregon. The saloon, where it now exists, would merely have given away to the "*blind pigger*," "*bootlegger*" and "*moonshiner*." All cities and towns now *either wet or dry* would be at the mercy of the *state police authorities and state law makers*.

Present "*dry*" cities and towns would realize that they had come nearer to voting themselves "*wet*" than they now are under the splendid *home rule and local option* laws.

If the state authorities were derelict or failed to enforce the law, as they are in Kansas and Maine, the cities and towns would realize that they had *voted away* their present *direct control and regulation* of the liquor traffic. These articles will show later that Kansas and Maine authorities *are derelict and do fail* to enforce the law. To undo the mistake Oregon would have to repeal a *constitutional amendment* and not a mere *law*—a very difficult undertaking. Deceit and perjury in securing liquor *illegally* would have been substituted for what today is a *steadily improving, healthier public opinion* regarding *true temperance, and true temperance* would have been done an *irreparable injury* requiring *many years* to recover from.

Kansas is pointed to by prohibitionists as the *model prohibition state*. They want Oregon to become a Kansas. Watch these articles with a *fair, open mind* and learn what thirty-three years of *prohibition law* has done for Kansas without *prohibiting or advancing true temperance*.

All figures will be taken from latest United States Government Reports

N. B.—Prohibitionists are spreading the opinion that, if the proposed amendment is *defeated*, the present *dry* towns and cities will become *wet* again. This *POSITIVELY IS NOT SO*. The present *home rule and local option* laws would remain just as they *now are*.

VOTE 333 X NO

AGAINST PROHIBITION

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