

WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY

Footwear is Doing a Little High Kicking

MARSHFIELD MAN SAYS WAR HAS ALREADY ADVANCED THE PRICE OF SHOES AND THEY WILL GO STILL HIGHER

That people should lay in a supply of shoes now and not wait until later in the year, is the advice of a Marshfield merchant who handles shoes and is conversant with the situation. He declares the wholesale prices on shoes have advanced from 19 to 75 cents a pair because of conditions caused by the European war. Another advance January 1 is looked for in shoe retailing circles because of a scarcity of leather in this country.

A trade paper in the shoe line gives the following short resume of the situation:

"Probably at no time in the recent history of the shoe industry has the demand for current information respecting trade conditions been so insistent or eagerly sought after. This is entirely due to the unprecedented situation created by the war in Europe which has cut off supplies of skins for upper leather and other materials essential in the manufacture of leather and shoes.

"The announcement of the war came so unexpectedly that most manufacturers had no opportunity to purchase large supplies of leather. Such leather as you purchased demanded higher prices. Further advances are certain if the war is prolonged. This advance will be passed along to the retailer and consumer."

High grade women's shoes so far have felt the heaviest advance, said the shoe merchant.

Eighty Per Cent of Skins Imported

Eighty per cent of the skins tanned for shoe leather are imported, according to one authority. These leathers come from Russian, South America and various countries of Europe. Russia will be unable to ship her colt skins if the war is prolonged and South America will

be unable to send us goat and kid skins.

One posted man said today that even though good transportation facilities between this country and South America are installed, the price of tanned goat skins in this country will increase. These skins, like others used in the shoe business, are graded and Europe has been taking the two highest grades with the three lower grades used in this country. If the tanners of leather cannot sell the leather in Europe, he must sell it in this country or South America. The prices of the two higher grades of leather may drop, but the prices on the three lower grades would raise to equalize the decrease in the price of other grade. Thus even the lower grades of shoes are affected.

Handicapped in Tanning

The American tanners are able to compete more than successfully with the tanners of Europe, but they have grown to depend upon Germany principally for dyestuffs to secure the European formulae to avoid being handicapped in this regard.

Cattle Raising Less and Less

One of the reasons why the United States is dependent upon foreign countries for the skins from which leather is made is because of the decline of cattle raising in this country. Skins from American cattle do not begin to fill the domestic demands for leathers, one local authority said today.

Sole leather is affected because of the demand in Europe for heavy leather from which saddles are made. With millions of men under arms, too, the demand for American made shoes in Europe must increase and where transportation is to be had, shipments undoubtedly will be made from this country.

GERMAN GUNS SURPRISE ALL

OFFICIAL TELLS OF 42 CENTIMETER MORTARS WHICH HAVE STARTLED THE WORLD BY THEIR POWER.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—A member of the German Parliament, who for nearly ten years has been connected with the army budget committee of the Reichstag, tells some interesting things of the history of the now famous 42-centimeter siege guns which served the Germans so effectively at Liege and Namur.

"The surprise that Germany possessed such mortars," he says, in an article published by the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, "was as great in Germany as it was in other countries. After completion of secret tests with these guns some time ago, and the decision of the government to order a number of them, it was a problem as to how to keep the matter a secret.

"Over forty officers took part in the discussions at which the military budget was prepared for submission to the budget committee of the Reichstag. When a new clause was reached with only the heading 'Arms,' the chief of the Department of Arms requested that for the time being this subject could not be discussed. At the conclusion of the conference he told me in strict confidence that the title 'Arms' involved the new siege mortars.

"The general staff requested urgently that not a word be said of the matter in the committee; not

even the officers present had any knowledge of it.

"Six weeks ago I visited an ammunition factory as a member of the armament commission and ascertained that any number of projectiles and cases for these mortars could be produced within a very short time. In reply to my question whether these mortars did not wear out rapidly, a director of the company said 'There are not enough fortresses in existence in the whole world to wear out a single mortar.' As a matter of fact our army possesses 3000 mortars of an earlier date, which are still usable."

The official North German Gazette also discusses these new mortars with special reference to their projectiles. It says:

"If a weapon of the German army has a claim to popularity it is the 42-centimeter mortars which in spite of their huge dimensions have managed to remain concealed. In fact, the nick-name 'Brummer,' which has been given to these mortars shows how far this popularity has progressed. One cannot be astonished that a shot which huris with accuracy a weight of eight hundred-weights over a space of a German mile to its goal causes an atmospheric pressure which for miles around huris everything into the air. Reports have shown that the projectile, after it has left the mortar, causes a great noise only by cutting through the air."

SAYS GERMANY LOSES CANAL

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]

LEEDS, Oct. 2.—Lord Charles Beresford in addressing a recent mass meeting for the purpose of stimulating recruiting here said: "The Kiel Canal must be handed

over to Denmark, so it will be useful for the peaceful pursuits of the world."

The remark has caused widespread comment and has become a part of the discussion of the probable results of the war if the allies should win.

When the Kiel canal was opened in 1895 the Emperor of Germany, with representatives of the leading European powers as his guests, said: "Germany will range the work inaugurated today on the side of those accomplished in the service of peace." It was regarded as significant that upon the enlargement of the canal last June, the occasion was not one of international celebration, although Emperor William attended and led a great fleet of German warships through the canal—which now figures so extensively in the naval operations as a magnificent refuge for the German fleet.

German strategists insist that the Kiel canal doubles the power of the German fleet, as it gives another entrance from the North Sea to the Baltic and forces an enemy to scatter its strength in order to bottle up the German warships. Eight enormous sidings have been provided within the enlarged canal in which

ships may pass. There are no ports they are said to be capable of the navy.

English strategists assert that the value of the canal has been diminished considerably by the developments of the present war, and declare that it has, if anything, rendered the man fleet more immobile than it might otherwise have been.

It was Lord Beresford's contention that Denmark would never be so long as Germany held the peninsula, and he hoped to see the day when it, together with Schleswig-Holstein, would be restored to Denmark.

Enumerating other obligations which he said would fall upon the allies if they defeated Germany, he said the first duty would be to Belgium, which would have to be amply rewarded for the wrong it has suffered. He said he would like to have "the great Krupp plant destroyed and all German forts and"

BIG DANCE, BASKETBALL GAME, EASTSIDE FRIDAY. Boat landing Market Ave. at 7:30. Round Trip, 50c.

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O. R. C. No. 2--- This Schedule Cancels and Supercedes all Preceding Schedules

COOS BAY WATER COMPANY

MARSHFIELD AND NORTH BEND, OREGON

MONTHLY, FLAT AND METER RATES FOR WATER

CLASSIFICATION OF WATER USERS

- CLASS A**
- Apartments occupied by one family.
 - Art Goods Stores.
 - Banks.
 - Blacksmith Shops.
 - Boat Houses.
 - Carpenter Shops.
 - Churches.
 - Cigar Stands. (Alone, not with billiard halls or saloons.)
 - Clothing and furnishing stores.
 - Crockery Stores.
 - Dressmakers' Shops.
 - Dry Goods Stores.
 - Dwellings and appurtenant buildings occupied by one family.
 - Electric Appliance Shops.
 - Fitters' Shops.
 - Flats occupied by one family.
 - Fuel Yards.
 - Furniture Stores.
 - Gas Appliance Shops.
 - Hardware Stores.
 - Harness Shops.
 - Jewelry Stores.
 - Lodge Halls. (Not club rooms.)
 - Lumber Yards.
 - Millinery Stores.
 - Offices, private, not otherwise specified, in which water is used only incidentally for convenience of occupants.
 - Paint Shops and Stores.
 - Plumbing Shops.
 - Shoe Stores.
 - Stationers Shops.
 - Stores and shops, not otherwise specified, in which water is used only incidentally for convenience of occupants or customers. (Including small stands operated as part of residence.)
 - Tailor Shops.
 - Tin Shops.
 - Undertaking Parlors.
- CLASS B**
- Liquor Stores. (Wholesale, without bar.)
 - Lunch Counters.
 - Machine Shops.
 - Manufactories, not otherwise specified, in which water is essential to business carried on.
 - Marble Works.
 - Photograph Galleries.
 - Printing Mills.
 - Printing Shops.
 - Rooming Houses.
 - Restaurants.
 - Saloons.
 - Sheet Metal Works.
 - Stores and Shops, not otherwise specified, in which water is essential in business carried on, or generally used by customers or the public.
 - Theaters.
- CLASS C**
- Hotels.
 - Ice and Cold Storage Plants.
 - Laundries.
 - Office Buildings under single customer's contract.
 - Packing plants.
 - Pickling Works.
 - Public Buildings or Works. (See exception to classification.)
 - Railroad Shops.
 - Saloons.
 - Sawmills.
 - Schools.
 - Steamboats and Steamships. (See exception to classification.)
 - Tanneries.
 - Vinegar Factories.
 - Woolen Mills.

Rates Applicable to Water Users According to Classification prescribed—Schedule 1. Classes A and B. Rates Payable Per Month in Advance

	Class A	Class B	Size of Service Pipe.	Corresponding Size of Meter.	Marshfield	North Bend
					Minimum Charge	Minimum Charge
First faucet (at Marshfield)	\$.90	\$1.50	3/4 inch.	1/2 inch.	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.50
First faucet (at North Bend)	1.25	1.75	1 inch.	3/4 inch.	2.00	2.40
Additional faucets, for bowls, sinks, etc., not otherwise specified	.10	.25	1 1/2 inch.	1 inch.	3.00	3.40
			2 inch.	1 1/2 inch.	4.50	5.40
			3 inch.	2 inch.	8.00	9.00
			4 inch.	3 inch.	13.50	16.20
				4 inch.	210.0	25.40

EXCEPTIONS TO CLASSIFICATION

Construction of buildings, public works, etc., 1 1/2 times schedule 1 rates, without monthly minimum.

Small construction jobs or where setting of meter impracticable, use estimated quantities. Includes sewer flushing through fire hose.

Steamboats and steamships. Schedule 2 rates applies only when supply is through regular service covered by usual contract. Irregular service, double Schedule 2 rates will apply, without minimum.

Saloons, when impracticable to set meter, Class B rate. Beer pump counted as extra faucet and continuous flowing cuspidor takes same rate as bubbling fountain, continuous flow.

Steam or hot water heating furnaces connected with service, in residences and churches, \$ 25

Do, other heating installations, per 1000 sq. ft. of floor space (minimum 25 cents per month) .10

Municipal fire hydrants, first 50 or less per month (Marshfield) total 175.00

Each additional hydrant per month .25

Municipal fire hydrants, first 20 or less, per month (North Bend) total 80.00

Each additional hydrant, per month .25

Municipal sewer flush tanks (Company has option of placing meter at meter rates) .25

Connections for municipal fire steamer boiler, etc. Fire protection standpipes, inside buildings, flat rate additional to any meter rate 2.50

2-inch or less connection .45

3-inch connection .80

4-inch connection .80

Shutting off and turning on service pipe to insure collection of bills, or to force repair leaky plumbing, or on consumer's request to repair plumbing where no stop and waste cock provided 1.00

SCHEDULE 2, CLASS C.

Water Delivered Through Meters of Any Size, in One Month.

	Per 100 cubic feet.
First 200 cubic feet	\$.40
Next 300 cubic feet	.25
Next 1,500 cubic feet	.15
Next 18,000 cubic feet	.12
Next 20,000 cubic feet	.09
All Over 40,000 cubic feet	.06

Minimum meter charges per month, according to size of consumer's service pipe or size of meter used. Apply lowest minimum if size of meter used does not correspond to size of pipe.

Effective October 1st, 1914

J. H. Flanagan, President

Marshfield, Oregon