

WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY

100 BLANKETS ORDERED

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Philadelphia is preparing to provide 200,000 blankets for the men of the army, which are fighting in Europe along with this big order to a local firm to supply a quantity of bridles and harness for the British troopers, while 100,000 sets of horse blankets have been placed in America for the French and English. The order, which was obtained through the contract will make the first order for more than 25,000 with-

in a week. The total order placed in this country was for 500,000. The horse shoe contract was split up, in order to accelerate delivery, among a number of New England concerns. While Philadelphia and the entire business world of the United States is preparing for a big export trade with the South American republics, this enormous order for blankets and made-in-America horse shoes and harness is the advance herald, it is predicted, of the approach of a big export trade for European countries.

Much secrecy has been observed in the letting of contracts in this country for supplies for the armies in Europe. But it has been learned from an entirely trustworthy source that the governments which have been compelled to call on this country for supplies are maintaining purchasing commissions in this country.

The members of the commissions are citizens of the country which they represent. The commissions do not act directly, it is understood, with the manufacturer. Instead, they appoint brokers, one of which is a resident of this city, in various parts of the country, to close contracts for them. The brokers are in the manufacturing centers.

Only a few blanket manufacturers in this country are equipped for handling such an enormous order on short notice, and that is one reason why a large order is being filled in this city.

ENGLISH WAR COST, \$230,000,000
LONDON, Oct. 10.—For the first half of the financial year, ended yesterday, the British national revenue amounted approximately to \$230,000,000, a decrease of \$12,500,000 as compared with last year, while the expenditures aggregated \$670,000,000, showing an increase of nearly \$250,000,000 due to the war.

GERMAN WOMEN TAILORING

ROME, via Paris, Oct. 10.—The women of Germany, according to reports received here, are busily at work preparing woolen garments for the soldiers. The clothing is made up according to measures, shapes and colors established by the government.

The report also states that a committee of women has been formed, to include all the women of Germany, to give up their gold ornaments with the idea of transforming them into money with which to buy arms. Several million marks have thus been gathered. Each woman receives in exchange for her gold an iron ring inscribed with the words, "I gave gold for this."

GERMAN DYE STUFFS MAY COME

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—No principle of international law stands in the way of the importation from Germany of sugar beet seed, dye stuffs cyanide and other chemicals needed by American industries, in the opinion of Solicitor Johnson of the State Department.

Addressing a conference of representatives of these industries here today, Mr. Johnson said export cargoes from a belligerent to a neutral nation could not be considered contraband of war, or subject to seizure, if the good faith of the shipment was established. Even arms and ammunition, he said, could be imported from Germany to the United States for use in the United States without objection by powers at war with Germany.

OPPORTUNITIES IN NORWAY

Dealers Inquiring of American Consuls for Names of Exporters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10 (By Mail)—Consul General Hendrick of Christiania has sent the Department of Commerce the following information regarding the opportunity for permanent trade in Norway:

"Norway is importing both manufactured and natural products from the United States in quantities which increase each year, but which compared with those imported from European leading countries are as yet small. The present war having to a great extent cut off traffic with other parts of Europe, Norwegians, for the time being at least, are forced to seek other sources of supply, and are looking to the United States more and more in many lines. There is little doubt that if American exporters take advantage of the opportunity now presented to establish export trade to Norway, which would continue after peace is restored, such effort would be successful. American manufactured articles especially are considered the standard for quality of material and utility. Again and again has it been expressed by dealers that if American goods could be purchased on terms of credit similar to those offered by manufacturers and exporters of other nations, few others than American would be sold here in many lines.

"Now that the war is on, hardly a day passes that one to five or more dealers, most of them large ones, do not apply for the names of export firms in the United States to whom they can send orders for goods of some kind, which information is always cheerfully supplied. At least two large firms have decided to send representatives to make arrange-

Germany Has Cash to Continue War About a Year

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—(Via London.) The response of the German public to the government's efforts to raise a war fund of 5,000,000,000 marks (\$1,250,000,000) has, it is asserted here, removed all anxiety the nation may have had regarding its ability to meet financial obligations due to the war.

The Reichstag allowed a war credit of 5,000,000,000 marks in addition to the war treasury, and of this amount 4,500,000,000 marks (\$1,125,000,000), has been subscribed by the public without straining seriously the financial resources of the empire.

According to military authorities the war is costing Germany about 20,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000) a day, inclusive of the money spent in behalf of those who have been deprived of their bread winners.

The resources of the government

at the beginning of the war, not including the permanent war treasure, but counting the reserve funds of the Reichsbank amounted to about 500,000,000 marks (\$125,000,000), which in the meantime has been considerably increased through the issue of notes. It is thought therefore, that the money available for war purposes can be increased, if necessary by several billion marks.

The amount which the government could borrow from the Reichsbank is unknown, but it is estimated at about 3,000,000,000 marks (\$750,000,000) making a total of about 8,000,000,000 marks (\$2,000,000,000). At the rate of 20,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000) a day, this sum would permit Germany to carry on the war for well over a year. It is claimed here that these estimates of Germany's financial resources are low rather than high.

ments for the purchase of needed supplies. More than once it has been stated that it was the desire of importers to make permanent arrangements for future purchases in the United States, not only during the present war, but after its close.

UNITED STATES SENDS SINEWS OF WAR TO CANADA

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—That supplies of quick-firing guns, machine guns and ammunition for the Canadian artillery are coming from the United States is generally understood in well-informed circles. Sixteen heavily armored motor cars, equipped with machine guns, contributed by Clifford Sifton, former Minister of the Interior, who is well known in New York as an exhibitor at the horse shows, can only be described as purely United States equipment.

The British war office is urging the rapid movement to the continent of all the artillery from Canada, although it is understood that some of the Canadian expeditionary force's artillery, especially the quick firers, have already been shipped direct to England from the Colt works in Hartford.

MORE HORSES FOR ENGLAND.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 10.—That England has placed an order for 30,000 head of horses for its infantry and cavalry, to be distributed through Atlanta, Kansas City, Cincinnati and other markets, is information which is causing stockmen here to comb the south in an effort to find suitable stock.

According to local brokers the order means approximately \$1,500,000 to southern farmers, \$750,000 of which can be gathered in by Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee stock raisers if they will place their surplus stock on the market at a reasonable price.

ATIMA
THE TURKISH BLEND
CIGARETTES
of marked individuality
20 for 15¢
divinely individual

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

- Departments occupied by one family.
- Meat Goods Stores.
- Banks.
- Blacksmith Shops.
- Barber Houses.
- Carpenter Shops.
- Churches.
- Gar Stands. (Alone, not with other halls or saloons.)
- Clothing and furnishing stores.
- Bakery Stores.
- Shoemakers' Shops.
- Meat Goods Stores.
- Wellings and appurtenant buildings occupied by one family.
- Electric Appliance Shops.
- Butchers' Shops.
- Stores occupied by one family.
- Net 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

- Barber Shops.
- Beereries.
- Baths. (Public.)
- Billiard Halls.
- Bue Printers.
- Boarding Houses.
- Biller Works.
- Bowling Alleys.
- Butcher Shops.
- Club Rooms.
- Confectioners' Shops.
- Dentists offices.
- Drug Stores.
- Hotels, railways, (passenger and freight.)
- Fish Markets.
- Florists.
- Hour and Feed Mills.
- Launderies.
- General Merchandise.
- Meat Grocery Stores.
- Iron and Steel Works.
- Livery Stables.
- 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.
- Planing 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

- Apartment and Flats under single customer's contract.
- Breweries.
- Block and Tile Works.
- Building Construction. (See exception to classification.)
- Canneries.
- College.
- Construction, Buildings, Public works, etc.
- Creameries.
- Dairies.
- Docks and Wharves.
- Eye Works.
- Elevators, hydraulic.
- Garages, public.
- Greenhouses.
- Hospitals.
- Hotels.
- Ice and Cold Storage Plants.
- Launderies.
- 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 | | Size of Service Pipe. | Corresponding Size of Meter. | Minimum Charge Marshfield North Bend | |
|---|-------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| | A | B | | | \$ | ¢ |
| First faucet (at Marshfield) | .90 | \$1.50 | | | \$ | 1.30 |
| First faucet (at North Bend) | 1.25 | 1.75 | | | \$ | 2.40 |
| Additional faucets, for bowls, sinks, etc., not otherwise specified | .10 | .25 | 1/2 inch. | 1/2 inch. | | 3.00 |
| | | | 1 inch. | 1 inch. | | 4.50 |
| | | | 1 1/2 inch. | 1 1/2 inch. | | 8.00 |
| | | | 2 inch. | 2 inch. | | 13.50 |
| | | | 3 inch. | 3 inch. | | 210.0 |
| | | | 4 inch. | 4 inch. | | 25.00 |

NOTE—Under the foregoing headings are NOT included drain cocks, still cocks, etc., which are used for lawn or garden sprinkling; not water faucets in set with cold water faucets at same location when the latter are counted; barn, irrigating, garage and other faucets, the principal function of which is to supply the water for services hereinafter in this schedule described, which are paid for by the customers at flat rates. Stationary wash tubs in sets at the same location count as one additional faucet.

Baths .25 .75
Additional baths, each .20 .75
Toilet .50 .75
Additional toilets, each .25 .75
Urinal, single fixture, or per two feet length, each .50 .75

NOTE—The foregoing rates are based on the normal use of the service by an average number of eight users or less. Increase the above rates ten per cent for each five normal average users above eight in number. Nine to thirteen users add ten per cent. Fourteen to eighteen users add twenty per cent, etc.

Automobiles, kept on premises .25 .25
Barber chairs after first, each .25 .25
Dentists fountain .75 .75
Horses and cows, each .25 .25
Sprinkling lawns and gardens, also outside of industrial plant, through common small hose with nozzle or lawn fountain, first 5000 square feet or less (building space included) (Payment of four months in advance allows use for twelve months in advance) 1.00 1.00
Do, each additional 1000 square feet (upon same terms) .20 .20
Silcocks for washing store fronts .25 .25
Bubbling or spray fountains, constant flow 1.00 1.00
Bubbling or spray fountains, intermittent flow .50 .50

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.

EXCEPTIONS TO CLASSIFICATION

Construction of buildings, public works, etc., 1 1/2 times schedule 2 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.

Per Month In Advance

Steam or hot water heating furnaces connected with service, \$.25
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 2.50

Municipal fire hydrants, first 20 or less, per month (North Bend) total 80.00
Each additional hydrant, per month 2.50

Municipal sewer flush tanks (Company has option of placing meter at meter rates) 2.25

Connections for municipal fire steamer boiler, etc. .25

Fire protection standpipes, inside buildings, flat rate additional to any meter rate .25

2-inch or less connection 2.50
3-inch connection 4.50
4-inch connection 8.00

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

Effective October 1st, 1914

J. H. Flanagan, President

Marshfield, Oregon