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Popular place for  
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Prices Reasonable.  
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**SMITH'S VARIETY STORE,**  
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for Fancy and Domestic  
CHINA

**AIN'T IT THE TRUTH.**  
We never blame the tailor when  
our pants we have to pin.  
We never blame the shoe man  
when our soles grow old and  
thin.  
We never blame the hatter  
when our lids we have to  
flout.  
But we always blame the laun-  
dry when our shirts wear out.  
**COOS BAY STEAM LAUNDRY**  
Phone 57-J.

**ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL**  
(Formerly the Coos Hotel)  
Steam heat, hot and cold water.  
No liquor.  
We invite you to investigate our  
winter rates. Special inducement  
when two or more persons occu-  
py same room.

**PARISIAN CLEANING AND  
DYEING WORKS**  
200 West Market Ave., corner  
Second Street.  
Under new management. Prices  
low, and all work satisfactory.  
Ladies' work a specialty.  
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**LET US MAKE  
YOUR ABSTRACTS.**  
Title & Trust Co., Abstracts,  
thoroughly dependable. Imme-  
diate service, prompt attention  
to all interests of our clients.  
**MINIMUM COST**  
I. S. KAUFMAN & CO.

**SAVE MONEY**  
by ordering the famous  
**HENRYVILLE COAL**  
Nut coal, per ton .....\$4.00  
Lump Coal, per ton .....\$6.00  
Or, half ton of both .....\$5.00  
D. MUSSON, Prop.  
Phone 15-J, or leave orders at  
Hillyer's Cigar Store.

**SOUTH COOS RIVER BOAT  
SERVICE**  
LAUNCH EXPRESS  
Leaves Marshfield every day  
8 a. m. Leaves head of river  
at 3:15 p. m.  
STEAMER RAINBOW  
Leaves head of river daily at 7  
a. m. Leaves Marshfield at 2 p.  
m. For charter apply on board.  
**ROGERS & SMITH**  
Proprietors

# Prosperity in 1915 Depends Upon Faith in Our Country

Our Nation is being penalized by a crisis of European methods and ideas.

We cannot escape entirely the bitter fruits of a war founded in governmental systems where Monarchy, Paternalism, Public Ownership and Autocracy go hand in hand.

Now as never before we have opportunity to compare American ideals and methods with those practiced in Europe, and to measure what American systems and institutions have gained for humanity.

Probably we will learn more and more each day of the coming year to appreciate "all we have and are;" to regard our citizenship in a more precious light; to see our problems more clearly, more tolerantly.

The war has made material progress difficult throughout the United States. It has added to the obstacles of financing constructive efforts. It has enforced economies upon the large and small; has laid on the shelf plans for many desirable things.

Prosperity in this country during the coming year demands above everything else faith in our Republic and faith between man and man. It cannot be had in suspicion and distrust.

If this military calamity teaches us a deeper and more useful patriotism; if it serves to advance understanding among us of one another's rights and wrongs; if it removes prejudice and strikes down distrust—then this war will not be without benefit to the citizens of the United States.

We hope for prosperity the coming year. To have it will require hard work, courage and faith in ourselves.

**Oregon Power Company**  
R. M. JENNINGS, Manager

## Your Inventory

SOW AN ACTION, REAP A HABIT;  
SOW A HABIT, REAP A CHARACTER;  
SOW A CHARACTER, REAP A DESTINY.—Thackeray.

Inventory time is here.

You are not only posting yourself on what you have and what you need, but you are reviewing the past year's business.

You are analyzing the results of your 1914 efforts and planning greater accomplishments for 1915.

Building bigger business and better business is just as much your duty as it is your ambition.

Was there ever a time in your business experience when you felt greater need of wiser and more efficient plans?

Is it not your earnest wish and resolve to apply to your business every stimulating force at your disposal?

WHAT ONE THING IS SO HELPFUL, SO VITAL AS YOUR ADVERTISING? WHAT SO INTEGRAL, PERMANENT, PERSISTENT, FUNDAMENTAL AND THEREFORE NECESSARY FACTOR IN YOUR BUSINESS GROWTH AND SUCCESS?

Your advertising is the staff of your business life; the fuel of your business engine; the juice of your business motor.

The advertising you do TODAY brings you greater growth, larger good will and a more enduring reputation TOMORROW.

Your continuous growth and ultimate success are but the result and sum total of your daily and weekly and yearly growth and success. Today's effort bring tomorrow's results. As you sow from day to day, so you reap from year to year.

When you are taking inventory and planning for bigger business and more permanent success, resolve NOW to do the kind of CONTINUOUS advertising that will help you accomplish CONTINUOUS results.

Paraphrase and apply to yourself Mr. Thackeray's sentiment:

SOW AN AD, REAP AN IMPRESSION;  
SOW AN IMPRESSION, REAP A REPUTATION;  
SOW A REPUTATION, REAP A BUSINESS DESTINY.

**Coos Bay Times**  
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUM

# NEWS OF WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY

## ARTIST VIEW OF LIFE IN TRENCHES

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Under what picturesque circumstances men often move forward to the firing line is described by a London artist, a member of the Honorable Artillery Corps, who, with the sensitive eye of his craft, tells of his impressions with more than ordinary vividness. His letter is undated, but was presumably written somewhere in Belgium.

"After doing work all over our country," he writes, "we find ourselves in another, with every prospect of having a very hot time, which we have been praying for. At the last place but two we were digging a second line of trenches and came in for some very hot fire. The next day they caught us as we went to dig in slightly more advanced trenches; and we lay in a small ditch for about three hours with shell and rifle bullets jumping about over our heads and flicking leaves off the stunted willow trees in our ditch. One was quite safe and rather bored, as it poured with rain. I played a game of piquet with the man next me and won two francs, then the rain stuck the cards together.

"The night before last we left at about 5. It was quite pitch black and intensely cold, and snow lay heavily everywhere on fields, roofs and trees as we marched silently through the village and out into a long, long road with a wonderful avenue of trees like Hobbema's famous picture at the National Gallery. On we go, hardly able to keep our footing on the frozen and uneven ground, and always, lie a tremendous surf beating on an iron shore, comes the booming of guns. Rockets shoot up, leaving a long stream of stars, and showing up the silent country, snowbound and very peaceful-looking, until one comes to a village totally deserted, ruined walls, heaps of debris and great shell holes in road and roof telling their dreadful story. And as if a miracle had happened, there stands the church untouched.

"We halt silently and move on again, and as if to remind us that the world is not so peaceful after all, shells come bursting through the air. One bursts quite close, setting a ruined house in a tremendous blaze and lighting up the whole scene (quite one for a painter.) We are just out of it, five minutes earlier would have shown us all up, and we should probably have been very effectively shelled. We climbed down little slippery slopes and up others very warily. (One is carrying everything, and the nails in one's boots on the hard ground make bad going.) Over fields, and then we reach reserve trenches at about 7:30. I hate reserve trenches. One of my great fears is suffocation, and to stagger into a hole in the ground and find oneself under the earth, head touching knees and roof above, in black darkness, not knowing where one is, and feeling caught in on every side, is dreadful to me. We do guards, each section, till about 4:30 in the morning, with slight sniping to remind one of the Germans. Then we form up and off again, and stagger, it seems, for miles across fields and broken country. Here we are at last in the first line of trenches. Black silent figures suddenly appear, a few whispered orders, and we find ourselves in the trenches.

"There are five of us in our trench. The dawn comes up slowly and we can see what is in front of us. We are evidently on top of a slope, or rather, not quite on top. There has to be one observer in every trench for half an hour all through the day and at night an hour. The cold is still intense, but we open a tin of jam and start having breakfast. Suddenly my slice of bread and jam is covered with clay, knocked off the top of the parapet. The snipers are at work, and wonderful shots they are, too. Over a hundred bullets were put just in top of our trench, and whenever an observer's head went up to look through a small inclosure, they were at it again. Suddenly their batteries opened fire on us, and getting the rage with marvelous celerity they proceeded in the next hour to put close on one hundred shells on about half a dozen trenches, including our. We are all crouched down. The noise is appalling; one's eardrums feel splitting as each shell bursts. Clouds of black, evil-smelling smoke, showers of earth and stones, mangel-wurzels, and pieces of shell come flying into the trenches. One man finds a large piece of shell in his overcoat pocket. No one was hurt of our lot. On our left the regiment had four killed and several wounded. This is being under fire properly,

### TELLS GREAT TOLLS OF EUROPEAN WAR

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The belligerent armies in the fields of war today number all told nearly 18,500,000 men, or 28,000,000 with all reserves and "new" troops counted, according to a French statistician, M. Yves Guyot.

The expenditure required he estimates at an average of nearly \$2.50 daily per man, or about \$11,000,000,000 for one year of warfare. A single year of the present war, he thinks, will cost about the same amount of money as the total expenditure for all the wars of the previous fifty years.

## FRENCH CENSORSHIP IS SEVERE

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)

PARIS, Dec. 30.—As the war in Europe progresses, the difficulties that beset newspaper publishers in France, particularly in Paris, have greatly increased. With the outbreak of the war many newspapermen went to the front and their places had to be filled. Then provision had to be made for paper, in event the city should be besieged. The various journals reduced their circulation to the fewest number possible, and in their desire to economize, cut down their pages from six to eight sheets, and in some cases as low as two pages. Advertising dwindled down to nothing, and the proceeds from subscription and sales were all that remained. Sacrifices were made on every hand and curtailment practiced wherever possible. From the editor-in-chief to office boy, salary reductions from 10 to 50 or even 80 per cent were made, and these were accepted without a murmur. The entire system of correspondence from the provinces was disrupted by the call to arms, and consequently incoming news service was most unsatisfactory.

But soon these unfavorable conditions were overcome, and in their place arose the task of competing with a stringent censorship. Today the censorship in France is fully as rigid as that in England. In the beginning military alone, the censorship has now become administrative as well.

A double censorship exists, one in Paris and the other in Bordeaux. The newspapers complain that the censorship concerns itself with everything, including many things that are none of its business, and also allege that it is arbitrary and capricious. A certain news story might receive the ratification of the censorship in Paris, while Bordeaux would condemn the same story and vice versa. Under these conditions the Parisian newspaper editor has been at a loss to know what he can do or what he can expect.

Papers have to go to press an hour and a half earlier than usual, in order to send three copies of each sheet to the censor's office. Then they have to wait until each sheet is examined and permission telephoned to use it, or not to use certain indicated portions. Only after every sheet has thus passed can the paper go to press. If the regulations of the censorship are ignored, all copies are confiscated and publication suspended, a very severe punishment. Protest against these conditions is constantly being made, and it is known in Paris that Great Britain has found it expedient to intervene in the matter.

The French newspapers admit that the movement of troops obviously should not be published for patriotic reasons, but they find it most difficult to understand why the glorious deeds of their armies and the men composing them should not be recorded for not only the perusal of the French public, but for the people of non-belligerent countries as well.

### THE PRIVATE WAR OF KITCHENER AND JOFFRE

So far as publicity is concerned the two or three communiques issued by the French each day comprise all the French news there is. And, as will be noticed, the entire Gallic viewpoint and method of expression has been changed. Not only does the French government, as insisted on by Joffre, issue nothing but these official communiques, but there is an entire absence of personality in them. The individual, the regiment, the battalion, the corps, the division, the army and the whole French nation come under the broad national head of "we."

You find nothing about any particular general. You find nothing of the exploit of any regiment, or any commander, or any chief, or any individual or collection of individuals. "We" have pressed forward, or "we" have fallen back. That is all there is to it.

The tall, cold Kitchener, and the fat, phlegmatic Joffre control all the first hand sources. So far as real news is concerned, at the time that news is red-hot and in the making, this war, on the side of the allies in the west, is the private war of Kitchener and Joffre. They first know what has happened, and they do not let anybody into their confidence until the publication of what has happened can have no possible effect on what may happen. It is right, probably; but it is odd, too.—Saturday Evening Post.

### MANY NEW SHIPS.

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.—There seems to be no falling off in the demand for new ships. Further orders have been placed this week for new steamers in the Clyde and Northeast coast yards. The orders for Clyde yards are said to be eleven steamers aggregating fifty-four thousand tons. The Northeast coast yards are asked to supply about twelve cargo steamers and two oil-carrying vessels.

Steel makers are reaping a rich harvest through the present abnormal demand for shipbuilding material, especially those with works in close proximity to the yards where government contracts are being carried through with great dispatch.

**DR. H. E. KELTY, DENTIST**—Phone 112-J, Room 204, Coke Bldg

**BEST FOR KIDNEYS**—SAYS DOCTOR  
Dr. J. T. R. Neal, Greenville, So. Car., says that in his thirty years of experience he has found no preparation for the kidneys equal to Foley Kidney Pills. Pain in back and hips is an indication of kidney trouble—a warning to build up the weakened kidneys, make them vigorous, ridding your blood of acids and poisons. Foley Kidney Pills will help any case of kidney and bladder trouble not beyond the reach of medicine. In 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Sold in your town by the Owl Pharmacy.

**DANCE THE OLD YEAR OUT AND THE NEW YEAR IN AT EAGLES' HALL, DECEMBER 31. MARTIN'S ORCHESTRA. DANCING UNTIL 1 O'CLOCK.**

## AN OLD RECIPE TO DARKEN HAIR

Common Garden Sage and Sulphur Makes Streaked, Faded or Gray Hair Dark and Glossy at Once

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You will get a large bottle for about fifty cents. Everybody uses this old, famous recipe, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy, and you look years younger.

For sale by Brown Drug Co.