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News of the World's Greatest War From Day to Day

SOUP HOUSES IN FRANCE

Government Furnishes Cheap Meals for Poor People.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Soup and boiled beef distribution has been undertaken on a large scale in Paris to meet the winter's demand. Pieces of beef which, though wholesome and nutritions, are not advantageous for the feeding of the soldiers on account of weight and cumbersomeness, are sent by the army butchers to the soup kitchens for the poor, to be sold at the lowest price that nets actual cost. The soup was sold first at 6 sous a litre and the same price for a half pound of beef, but the soup has now been reduced to 2 sous a litre and the beef to 4 sous a pound.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, a long line composed mostly of women and children with their pots, pails and jugs, await their turn to be served at the stock yards.

The soup kitchens have extended all over Paris, and now more than 10,000 persons, representing as many families, are served daily at an optional cost of 2 cents.

So many have come that the enterprise has turned out to be a profitable venture, and the profits, to which the city of Paris added a sum of 5000 francs which was generally reserved as an indemnity for summer holiday vacation of the stock-yard employees, are to be used to purchase warm clothing for soldiers.

This has taken the idea of charity out of the enterprise and made those who bring their 2 sous or 4 sous copartners in an enterprise for the comfort of the men in the trenches.

Up to the present time these poor people have sent more than a thousand full sets of warm clothing to the soldiers, besides the same number of pipes and a considerable quantity of tobacco.

At one part of the stock yard a line may be seen every day, composed chiefly of old men and invalids waiting to pay their penny for a pint of ox blood.

This individual instance of the work at the stock yards is typical of many pathetic cases.

"A litre of bouillion, please," asked a bent old woman with a few scattered gray hairs, in a timid voice to the butcher in charge. The butcher scrutinized her and reached for a larger ladle; the litre he made more than measure and dropped a good chunk of boiled beef with it into her pail. The old lady handed out a copper 2-sou piece. The man looked at it, forced a severe expression and handed it back, saying: "It's no good; it's got a hole in it." The old lady looked from the man to the piece disconsolately and began to search for the hole, which she was unable to find. "Keep it, old lady, perhaps it'll bring you luck." Then she understood, muttered a "God bless you," wiped a tear from her eyes and ambled off.

TO SAVE HORSES

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Blue Cross fund is not only trying to alleviate the suffering of wounded horses, but also to lessen the wastage of horseflesh in war. In view of the fact that the four months' fighting has drained Europe of its supply of horses, the allied army looks to the Blue Cross to save animals for further service.

There have been established in France, largely through the co-operation of the French government, veterinary hospitals which are now caring for some 2000 animals. Three of these farm hospitals are in Normandy, and others at Gisora, Fontainebleau, Provence and Troyes. Seven camp hospitals are also established at the front, which look after animals suffering from overwork, exposure and sickness, as well as from wounds. Prompt treatment has materially reduced the death rate.

The Blue Cross fund is an offshoot of the Dumb Friends' League, which corresponds to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the American cities.

NOTED ATHLETES MISSING.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—In every army training camp in England cross country running is a part of the work of fitting the new soldiers for service. It has developed a number of well known athletes, among them G. W. Hutson, now numbered among the missing, who is ranked as the greatest distance runner of the present day in England.

CENSUS OF BELGIANS

Effort Made to Get Line on People Who Fled From Unhappy Land

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]

LONDON Jan. 2.—A general census of Belgian refugees in England has been ordered that King Albert's cabinet may know where the Belgians subject to military service are quartered.

It has been estimated that 20,000 Belgians of military age came to England, but such etsimates are necessarily inaccurate. In the rush from Antwerp and Ostend it was impossible to keep any accurate records. Many of the refugees who had money came independent of any organized agency and consequently the governments of Belgium and England have no knowledge of their movements.

The employment of Belgians in England has raised many stubborn questions. Relief committees have not encouraged Belgians to accept employment where they would compete with English labor and there has been a studied effort on the part of English committees throughout the island to prevent Belgians from accepting a lower wage than that ordinarily paid to Englishmen or Englishwomen.

In France the refugees have almost invariably found employment, especially the men of all ages. The Frenchmen have nearly all gone into the service, with the result that Belgians who have any knowledge of railroading, bridge building, electrical construction or engineering work of any sort, are instantly put to work.

Some Belgians hrave been leaving England for the United States, but they are chiefly older men and women who formerly lived in America and have relatives and friends there. There has been no large movement of Belgians toward America as yet, and no objection has been raised to their departure from England, where they had papers showing who they were and what their reasons were for leaving.

TATOOERS ARE BUSY

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Since the outbreak of war tatooers have been particularly busy decorating the arms of British soldiers and sailors and many Belgians with inscriptions.

A favorite decoration is the English flag with the words "Death to the Germans," or "Down with the Germans" underneath—these being largely patronized by Belgian and British soldiers. A bulldog standing by the Union Jack is also in great demand. Some sentimental Tommies have pictures of their girls or names of them inscribed on their arms. Others have the names of their regiments put in. One sailor is said to have the names of his wife and five children pricked on his arm.

Many soldiers believe in tatooing as a sort of inoculation against fever, while sailors believe the idea is handed down from the time when flogging was in vogue. Then it was the practice to have a cross tatooed on the back which might save them when the time for punishment came. One of the victims in the recent "Bulwark" disaster was indentified by certain tatoo marks.

TURKS CUT OUT FRENCH

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 2.—In view of the Porte's alliance with Germany, French words to be found in Turkish vocabulary are to replaced with German, according to German dispatches published here. Henceforth Turks will say Herr, Frau, Fraulein, Freiherr, Graf, Ritter, Fuerst, Grossfuerst and Erzherzog.

The teaching of German is to be made more general in the schools; French is to be abandoned.

SOLDIERS NEEDS SOX

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Socks! Socks! socks! is what the soldier most needs. This is emphasized in almost every letter from the front.

"May I be forgiven," writes an officer, "for directing your charitable efforts and suggest that we cannot have too many consignments of socks, very large sizes preferred, made of thick wool. As you know the men in wet trenches are often for days together unable to take their boots off; the result is sore feet, and, at times frost-bite, which affected them severely during the cold snap ten days ago. The government and private persons at home have been very generous in the matter of warm clothes, but footgear is always wearing out."

STARVATION IN FRANCE

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]

LONDOND, Jan. 2.—The throwing of 500,000 wounded French soldiers and thousands of Belgian and French refugees into northern France has led to a terrible condition there. Mrs. Harry Floyd, wife of a widely known English artist, who has returned here temporarily from service in French hospitals, declares that the suspension of industries and the difficulty in obtaining supplies from abroad has made the problem of sustaining life a serious one.

"Hotels and other buildings have been taken by the Government for hospitals in all the towns and villages of northern France and adequate furniture has been provided for most of these," says Mrs. Floyd, "but the crying need is surgical instruments, anaesthetics, antiseptics and all kinds of hospital supplies and clothing for invalids brought from the battlefield wearing only the tatters of uniforms.

"At Limoges, which is not a large place, 10,000 wounded and 40,000 refugees arrived in a single day in October. In many of the government hospitals it has been necessary to put the beds so close together there is not even a passageway between them and the patients must be moved over each other. At Amiens, Calais, and other towns near the fighting line conditions are much the same.

"I was at Houlgate for many weeks assisting there in a hospital which accommodated 450 patients. We exhausted our antiseptics. At times we were without ether. I even saw nurses rewashing old dressings because there were no new bandages to use on wounds. All the anti-tetanic serum was exhausted and it is not possible to obtain more in France as its manufacture has been exhausted. Great Britain has forbidden the exportation of this serum as it requires all it manufactures and the United States is the only source from which we can now obtain it for use in French hospitals. This serum is especially necessary as much of the territory over which the troops are now fighting has been heavily manured for centuries. Consequently all wounds instantly become infected and tetanus is general.

"It has been necessary at times to operate without ether because it could not be had. Peroxide of hydrogen is seldom obtainable. Alcohol of ninety-five degree strength, so indispensible in the emergency hospitals, cannot be had. The surgeons and nurses do the best they can without supplies, but immediate assistance is necessary if the lives of patients are to be saved in many of the hospitals. It is impossible to give typhoid patients proper treatment because of lack of help and lack of supplies. Special nurses cannot be provided for fever patients. They are not available. Often one nurse will care for scores of patients both day and night. She must sleep occasionally. She has no time to bathe the fever sufferers, even if she had the necessary equipment. It is not uncommon for fever patients to wander about at night in their delirium. What chance have they to recover under such conditions?

"Dr. Haden Guest has established a number of Anglo-French hospitals. The American Ambulance has done wonderful work and the French government is making every effort within its power to meet the extraordinary emergency, but it must have assistance. More surgeons, more nurses and more supplies are required immediately if the lives of thousands of wounded are to be saved. The situation is growing worse all the time because of the spread of typhoid among troops that have not been inoculated against the disease. Men who develop the disease under present conditions are practically doomed to death."

Mrs. Floyd is an organizer of the French Wounded S. O. S. Society for the special purpose of affording immediate relief in government hospitals where additional help and supplies are required. Mrs. T. R. Swinburne, wife of Major Swinburne, 23 Eaton Place, London, West, is treasurer of this organization.

Throughout northern France virtually all homes have been opened to the wounded and refugees and the French people are giving everything they can for the wounded and the sick. But even the wealthy Frenchmen are now without money. Many estates have been ruined. The great houses have been closed and persons accustomed to luxury are living without servants in small quarters, turning over their income to the homeless and the injured.

BERLIN STATEMENT OF WAR CHANGES

Germans Give Up St. Georges But Claim Capture of French and English Trenches

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]

BERLIN, Jan. 2. (By Wireless.)—The following is the official communication Friday: "In the western theater nothing of importance happened near Nieuport. The idea of retaking St. Georges, which has been completely demolished by the enemy's artillery, was abandoned in view of the high level of the water there. East of Bethune, to the south of the Canal, we captured an English trench and in the Argonne our attacks made more progress. Another 400 prisoners, six machine guns, four mine throwers and numerous other arms and much ammunition fell into our hands. A French camp northwest of St. Mihiel was set on fire by our artillery.

"In the eastern theater the situation on the East Prussian frontier and in Poland is unchanged, a heavy mist preventing all operations."

HOSPITALS AT BERLIN.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A correspondent of the British Medical Journal states that twenty-five emergency military hospitals have been established in Berlin, with accommodations for 20,000 troops. One of the larger hospitals is housed in the new buildings erected for use in connection with the Olympic games. Others have been placed in factories, museums and art galleries. The wounded are conveyed singly from the railway station to the hospitals in motor ambulances. A shortage of gauze and absorbent cotton is already making itself felt.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Coos.

Home Mortgage Co., a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Eugene Arthur Hermida, Defendant.

To Eugene Arthur Hermida: You are hereby notified that you are required to appear and answer the complaint now on file against you in the above entitled court in the above entitled suit, in which the Home Mortgage Co. is plaintiff and you are defendant, on or before the 23rd day of January, 1915, the same being the last day for answering prescribed in the order of publication of this summons; and if you fail to appear or answer on or before said date the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his complaint, a succinct statement of which is as follows, to-wit:

Judgment in favor of plaintiff against the said defendant for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars with interest therein at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 24th day of September, 1913, and fifty dollars as attorney fees, together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements in this suit, and also a decree that plaintiff's mortgage described in the complaint is the first and prior lien upon the premises hereafter described, and decreeing a foreclosure and sale of all his right, title and interest and of all persons claiming by, through or under him, in and to lot four of block eight and lot seven of block three of the town of South Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon, and lot thirty-eight of block twenty-six of Railroad Addition to Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon, according to the plats thereof of record and on file in the office of the County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon; and that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the costs of making said sale and the sum found to be due plaintiff therein and his costs and disbursements in said suit, and that the over-plus, if any there be, be paid into court to abide the further order thereof.

Service of this summons is made by publication in pursuance of the order made by the Honorable John S. Coke, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Coos, dated the 11th day of December, 1914, directing the publication thereof in the Coos Bay Times, a newspaper published at Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon, once a week for the period of six consecutive weeks commencing with the first publication of the summons on the 12th day of December, 1914.

W. U. DOUGLAS.
Attorney for Plaintiff.
(First publication Dec. 12, 1914. Last publication Jan. 23, 1915.)

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