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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 float. But we always blame the laundry when our shirts wear out. COOS BAY STEAM LAUNDRY Phone 57-J.

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20 Commutation Tickets \$2.00 20 Marshfield-North Bend Auto Line Cars every ten minutes from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m.; to South Slough once a day, leaving at 11 a. m.; to Empire three times a day. GORST & KING, Props.

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Each day you see items in the newspapers telling of orders from abroad, or of mills starting up.

Each day the debt we owe to Europe is diminishing and Europe's demand for our goods grows greater.

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Leaves Marshfield at Busy Corner	Leaves Empire.
10:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
2:00 p.m.	11:30 a.m.
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Leaves North Bend 15 minutes later	

A Breakfast Convenience You Will Appreciate

Even a child can prepare crisp, delicious, Toast with an Electric Toaster—so simple is the operation. Just a turn of the switch and in a minute the bread is toasted to a delicate, golden brown. An Electric Toaster toasts evenly and quickly with a savory scent that gives zest to appetite. Many recipes require toast, and with an Electric Toaster you can prepare any number of these delicious dishes right at your table easily and speedily.

An Electric Toaster

An Electric Toaster is always at your service—for breakfast, for afternoon tea or for a little repast after a game of bridge or the theater. With an Electric Toaster you can always have fresh, hot toast because it toasts rapidly enough to supply four persons.

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Second and Central Phone 178

If You Want the Best In the Meat Line Telephone Us

TELL US THE SIZE AND THE CUT THAT YOU WANT AND WE'LL DELIVER THE GOODS We buy the best that Coos County and Portland can furnish us. We have equipped our market to keep and ripen meats and give the most prompt and efficient deliveries possible.

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Our own prompt and particular delivery service—Efficient clerks—being out of the high rent district and keeping our prices as low as consistent with good business makes

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All Kinds of Job Printing Done at The Times Office

HOW TRENCHES ARE DUG NEAR ENEMY

Graphic Description of Dangers Encountered in Advance of Armies Now

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] KARLSRUHE, Germany, Jan. 21.—At night, when the searchlights lit from trench to trench of the enemy and when gunners send shells to hostile works which during the day have been singled out for this attention, the human mole—the pioneer—goes to work. The present war at close quarters has made it impossible for him to labor in daylight. Not alone is every part of the field scrutinized with powerful glasses by the observation officers, but men in aeroplanes are also constantly on the lookout for a red or brown scar in the landscape that might show pioneers busy at work digging trenches.

Contrary to popular belief, trenches are but seldom dug by infantrymen nowadays. The little spades they carry serve for the sole purpose of throwing up cover when during an attack the firing line, owing to superiority of fire from the enemy's position, must intrench itself superficially until reinforcements can be brought up. The trenches of the permanent positions are dug by the pioneers, as are also the approach of trenches, bomb-proofs and tunnels, which make up the modern "position-fight" line.

What it means to be a pioneer is well told in a letter which has just been published in the German press. The writer explains that the division staff had thought it advisable to advance closer to the French trenches. Before this could be done a trench had to be dug; otherwise the infantry sent there would be mowed down by the fire from the other side. The locality of the proposed trench lay between the French and German trenches.

"So we left the half-ruined little village on the banks of the canal, reached the highway, and labored through the deep mud and around the holes blown in the ground by the shells," continues the pioneer. "About us hummed bullets which seemed to have lost their way, and the spades beat gently against the rifles."

"After wading through muddy fields we crossed a pontoon bridge, upon which our steps resounded in dull concussion. Later we entered along the sphere of the English bullets, and had to get into the ditch along the road to escape them. After that we crossed, more muddy fields, crept through barbed wire fences, and finally reached the spot. "There we deployed and went to work. It had started to rain again, and the ground we worked in became softer than it had been. We worked like maniacs to get cover against the fire of the enemy. Though it was dark the bullets hit the wall of a nearby house like hail."

"After a while the fire grew worse. 'Lay down!' came the command. We rested soft enough in the mud, but there was a nasty smell about it. For ten minutes we waited in this position, and then resumed our work. Some of the ground we were on had been filled in, it seemed, for after a while we hit a layer of brick fragments which seriously retarded our progress."

"The trench we were digging was only 180 to 200 feet from the trench of the enemy, some of the bravest of whom had perched themselves in the crowns of some willow trees and were popping away at us."

"But a winter thunderstorm came to our aid; its downpour caused the ardor of the men in the trees to cool."

"We kept on with our work to the accompaniment of the incessant heavy artillery fire from both sides. Now and then the bombardment would develop into a long, rolling cannonade. Shrieking and howling, the projectiles rushed through the air above us, to explode on either side with terrific crashes."

"Meanwhile we had buried ourselves well in the earth and when the rain ceased and the bullets began again to come from the willow trees, they could no longer molest us. With loud splashes they hit the soft loam about us, but we were below the level of the parapet we had thrown up."

"Another half hour and our work was done. With not a dry thread on our bodies, and covered with mud from head to foot, we returned to our quarters, accompanied by the humming of the bullets which sped about us."

"Now, there were stars in the clear sky—the same stars as at home. But they look upon a different scene. To the right of us a searchlight lit up the ruins of destroyed towns and villages in sharp contrasts. I thanked God that such a fate had been spared my home."

Have you tried The Times' want ads? Times Want ads bring results.

NEWS OF WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY WOMAN HEADS MANY JEWS JOIN ARMY SPY SYSTEM

Frenchman Claims Germans Have Claim That About 10,000 Hebrews Have Enlisted in England Since the War Broke Out.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] BOULOGNE, France, Jan. 20.—The report that a woman is at the head of the German secret service department in the eastern war zone, is revived in a statement published here from the pen of a Frenchman who says he was offered a position in the German secret service at Lille.

This Frenchman says he was a cigar merchant in Lille before the war and after the German entry made a good living hawking cigars and cigarettes. Eventually he clashed with the German authorities and was compelled to abandon his trade. The German military officials, however, noticed that he spoke German fluently, and offered him a post as interpreter. When he reported for duty he was asked if he would not like to enter the secret service at \$5 a day and expenses. He replied in the affirmative and a week later he was taken to Antwerp in a military motor car.

"At Antwerp I was taken before two officers," he says, "who were accompanied by a handsomely dressed woman. I soon discovered she was the most important person of the three. She questioned and cross-questioned me searchingly, and finally instructed me to proceed to Hazebrouck and other points in Northern France to report what troops were stationed there, where they came from and what was their condition. She concluded her talk by a tempting offer of money if I was able to secure any valuable information, supplementing this with a frightful picture of the fate that would befall a traitor."

"She gave me \$125 for my expenses and directed me to report at Lorrach when I had finished my work. I left Antwerp and crossed through Germany to Switzerland. On reaching the French frontier I presented myself to a police official and told him my story."

MUST PROVE HE IS ALIVE

English Sergeant Listed As Killed Has to Produce Evidence That He Was Not Slain.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] LONDON, Jan. 20.—Officially entered on the war office rolls as dead over four months ago, Sergeant C. Bennett of the Norfolk Regiment has had to prepare documentary proof of being alive in order to obtain his pay.

The sergeant was wounded at the outbreak of the war. On his discharge from the hospital he went home to regain his strength. A few days ago he took a trip to his regimental headquarters and applied for his back pay. His major, who knew him well, regretted that he was unable to do anything, since it is not army custom to pay dead men.

Bennett is now obtaining affidavits from his former employer, his pastor and the police to convince the war office that he is still alive and entitled to pay.

BREAD DEARER IN LONDON.

Price Advanced Three Cents Per Loaf Since War Began and May Go Still Higher.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] LONDON, Jan. 20.—With the New Year, the price of bread in London was raised to seven pence, or fourteen cents a loaf, an advance of three cents since the beginning of the war. According to the secretary of the master bakers' society, the price may go still higher.

Freights have been forced upward by war risks in the case of American, Canadian and Argentine wheat, while Australia has taken over its home supply of wheat. India restricted its exports to 100,000 tons from December 1 to March 31, and Russia is unable to export from the Black Sea, its quickest and cheapest route, owing to the trouble with Turkey.

Editorials in the papers are beginning to appear, advising the people to guard against waste.

WAR HELPS WOMEN WORKERS.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] LONDON, Jan. 20.—Owing to depression caused by the war, female servants are the only kind of labor wanted in the British colonies.

The new circular issued by the emigrants' information office says that additional male labor is not wanted in the South African Union, Canada or Australasia. In many parts wages have been reduced.

Claim That About 10,000 Hebrews Have Enlisted in England Since the War Broke Out.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] LONDON, Jan. 20.—More than 10,000 Jews are now serving in the British army and navy and the army casualty lists show that six officers and over forty enlisted men have been killed and 150 reported wounded or missing in addition.

These figures are compiled by the Rev. Michael Adler, the senior Jewish chaplain to the forces. The Rev. Adler has a son in the Royal Fusiliers, and he himself expects to leave for the front soon.

"Before the war," says the Rabbi, "there were only 500 Jews in the service. Since the war, all sections of Jewry, rich and poor, have responded. Two of our men have received distinguished conduct medals. There are a large number of Jewish officers and men in the Australasian forces in Egypt, while others took part in the operations in Samoa and New Guinea. Among the Canadian troops are about 300 Jews, mostly sons of naturalized Russian and Roumanian Jews. Jewish soldiers are to be found also in all the trading centers in England."

OLYMPIC GAMES OVER.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] STOCKHOLM, Jan. 20.—The Swedish Olympic Committee, which previous to the war had collected large sums of money in preparation for the Berlin Olympiad, is distributing the money now to organizations which support different branches of sport, without any view to future Olympic games.

The last meeting of the Swedish Olympic Council granted more than \$20,000 for the work of different sporting unions and clubs. It is believed the committee has little expectation that another Olympiad will be celebrated. Altogether the Swedes might be reconciled to a termination of the games, since Sweden came out of the last meeting in a blaze of glory.

CHILDREN AID GIRL.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] PARIS, Jan. 20.—Denise Carter, the little girl whose leg was amputated as the result of a wound from one of the bombs thrown by German aeroplanes, has received a purse of fifteen hundred francs as a gift made up entirely of contributions of one sou each each by 30,000 school children.

PRIEST IS WARRIOR.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.—Father Shtsherbakovski, an orthodox priest, has received the order of St. Vladimir third degree for his bravery in receiving confession and anointing the dying on the field of battle, under fire. This priest is the only man in Russia, not an army officer, who wears a St. George decoration. This he won in Manchuria for taking command of his regiment when all the officers had fallen and leading it, cross in hand, in a charge against the Japanese. Father Shtsherbakovski also wears the order of St. Anne third degree for materially assisting in his troops' victory in another battle.

WAR AND PATENTS.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] LONDON, Jan. 20.—British Patent Office records show that during the year 1914 there was a decline of 6000 in the number of applications for patents which is believed to be a result of the war. The number of applications in 1913 was 31,000; in 1914, only 25,000.

There was no decrease in the number of inventions offered by women. During the latter part of the year, there was an unusual number of suggestions presented to the Patent Office for improvements of various kinds in implements of warfare from spades to high-power siege guns.

LOCAL DRUGGIST MAKES MANY FRIENDS

The Lockhart-Parsons Drug Co. report they are making many friends through the QUICK benefit which simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-ika. This remedy became famous by curing appendicitis and it is the most thorough bowel cleanser known, acting on BOTH the lower and upper bowel. JUST ONE DOSE of Adler-ika relieves constipation and gas on the stomach almost IMMEDIATELY. The Lockhart-Parsons Drug Co.

Some Famous War Dogs

Airedale Said to be Best Breed for Military Purposes—Aid Sentries in Guarding Trenches.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] LONDON, Jan. 20.—The finest military dog in the Airedale, in the opinion of Major E. H. Richardson, a breeder of war dogs, who was in charge of a pack of bloodhounds with the Belgian army until they were lost in the disaster at Mons.

He says the Airedale can stand any climate, is second to none in faithfulness and intelligence, has powers of hearing and scent remarkably acute, and is the right size whether used on sentry duty, scouting, searching for the wounded or as a messenger or ammunition carrier.

"He can hear 300 yards farther than a man and can tell friend from foe by their smell," says Major Richardson. "A man's smell depends on what he eats, so a dog can tell the difference between English, French and Germans even when dressed in the same kind of clothes."

An officer wrote to the major in regard to one of his dogs:

"Don was blown twenty yards by a bursting shell. He was not hit, only scared. He declined to face the music any more until after a lot of coaxing, when he went back on night duty, watching and listening in the trenches with the intentness of the most seasoned sentry, aided further by a sense of sight and smell that was almost uncanny."

MANY CHANGES IN DRUGS. German Names Are Discarded and Many Familiar Remedies Are Left Off List.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] LONDON, Jan. 20.—The adoption of the metric system by the new British Pharmacopoeia, is not the only revolutionary change of the new code. Over 160 of the old drugs are discarded and about 40 new ones are introduced. Stricter tests for impurities are also required.

The new pharmacopoeia strikes from its lists such familiar drugs as sarsaparilla, gamboge, musk and dandelion extract. Among the new drugs are recorded acetyl salicylic acid, whose German trade name of aspirin seems to be taboo, and diethyl-barbituric acid, commonly known by its German name of veronal. Adrenalin, resorcin and senna pods are included.

Some of the drugs are much more potent than under the old standard. Tincture of Strophanthus is four times its former strength and the new laudanum 33 per cent stronger than formerly. But nux vomica has been reduced to about half of its old strength.

LENGTH OF PEACE.

New Zealand Prime Minister Wants to Prepare for Future.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 20.—Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister of Australia, in addressing a gathering of politicians and newspapermen soon after his arrival here, said there was a more important question than how long the war will last, "and that is, how long will peace last after the war?"

Mr. Fisher was discussing the necessity of New Zealand Australia joining hands in some action looking to the protection of British interests in this section of the world.

"The question of the defense of the Pacific," he remarked, "is a matter of urgent necessity. Some people think that after the end of this war there will be peace for many years. But this is too uncertain a foundation on which to build for permanence and security."

"Nor should we depend upon the mother country for our defense, now that our strength enables us to act in our own behalf. The national development of Australia and New Zealand will be stimulated if they rely on their own resources by maintaining a naval force which is a direct part of the British navy, but under local executive control."

"The day has come when self-respect should persuade us to abandon our policy of reliance upon the British taxpayer."

DOG CARTS IN WAR.

[By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.] PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.—In order to get their wounded safely out of the mountainous Erserum region where the snow is knee-high, the Russians have developed a new transport system, employing high, two-wheeled dog carts, very lightly constructed, with room enough for two wounded, who are tied in to prevent them from falling out. On return trips army supplies are carried to the front.