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LOGGERS RIGHTS OVER STREAMS

SALEM, Or., Feb. 15.—Only persons objecting to regulation by the Railroad Commission can oppose H. B. 327, which permits granting the right of eminent domain to logging companies on streams, states H. P. Dutton, who is advocating the bill. This measure, explains Dutton, is identical with the Washington law, which has been on the books for ten years and therefore must work satisfactorily or it would have been repealed long ago.

"We go beyond Washington," says Dutton, for we throw the whole operation into the hands of the Railroad Commission as a public utility.

"Anyone who says that H. B. 327 is a 'clinch bill' has not taken the time to read the measure, for in no place does it grant nor aim to give special privilege to any particular interest. It is a constructive measure, such as Oregon needs. Washington is far ahead of us in its restrictive legislation and this law long ago, and every provision it contains has been held constitutional.

"At present, if you are floating logs down a stream and there is a rock which is an obstruction, you have no right to remove it. Blast out the rock and you find yourself in prison. To get rid of the rock it is necessary to appeal to the county court, and then to the state fish commission for a permit.

"The right of eminent domain is necessary for railroads, for logging roads and anything where transportation is needed. It provides for arbitration of damages immediately without resorting to the courts. There are several streams in the state which are available for large lumber companies and railroads parallel the streams. It is an easy matter for the railroad to have some owner along the stream protest that rafting logs is damaging his property and force the lumber companies to use the railroad instead of the stream. The streams are the poor man's railroad, and it is to the advantage of the poor man when the streams are in condition to use. This measure, H. B. 327, permits of using the streams for logs and timber by clearing them of obstructions.

"In addition to this measure there is another, H. B. 406, which places the operation under control of the Railroad Commission. This bill, 406, amends the public utilities law, so that the commission can regulate the charges. In this respect we make the proposed law more effective than in Washington and prevent unjust, exorbitant charges. This is a guarantee of a square deal to everyone effected by the measure, but anyone who dislike regulation by the Railroad Commission will oppose the bill."

LITTLE CHANGE IN GAME AND FISH LAWS PLANNED

SALEM, Or., Feb. 17.—That no radical changes will be made in the laws protecting the game and fish of the state is now certain. In both Houses bills have been introduced which, it is declared, will promote economy and efficiency, but both provide for the creation of a commission and that the present game fund shall be kept intact for the protection and propagation of game and game fish. In the House the game committee introduced a bill providing for the creation of a fish and game commission of five members, of which the Governor is to be the chairman. The commission is to appoint the master fish warden and the game warden, but the Governor is held responsible for their work, and also for all expenditures of money. Provision is made that 5 per cent of the fees collected shall go to the general funds of the county in which licenses or fees are collected. The bill is a compromise measure. A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate.

STAMPED ENVELOPES WILL CARRY "CORNER CARDS"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The printers have again lost their fight to stop the practice of Government-printed corner cards on stamped envelopes. A provision it was hoped would stay in the Barnhart printing bill, fathered by the Typographical Union and 20,000 newspapers of the country, does not appear in the measure as reported to the Senate. The Government will continue to supply stamped envelopes to the public, with the corner card printed thereon, the protest of the printers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Members of Congress were deluged with resolutions from typographical unions, letters from newspapers and printshops—all of them protesting against the continuation of the practice—and this combined influence threatened to put the Government out of the business of printing envelopes with corner cards thereon. It looked as if the printers had won their fight.

Later, however, these same members commenced to receive letters from the bankers and large merchants of their districts, all urging them to continue the present practice. With the newspapers on one side and the bankers and big merchants on the other, the average member faced a serious situation.

The Postmaster-General came to their relief, however, and wrote the Senate committee a strong protest against legislation seeking to prevent the printing of corner cards on the envelopes. Supported by the head of the Postoffice Department, who said the discontinuance of the practice would make the public pay more for their printing and "subject them to the large percentage of waste in private printing offices," the provision was stricken from the bill and is not likely to be inserted again.

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NEWS OF WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES PROVIDING GREAT AID IN GERMANY

Do Excellent Work in Keeping Down Prices During Stress of War Times

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
 BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Cooperative societies in Germany have done excellent work among their members and their dependents during the six months of the war. Over five and a half million people, mostly of the working classes, belong to these societies, which possess a total capital of \$1,500,000,000 and cover a large field of operations, the chief of which is the running of supply stores. Their endeavor is toward keeping down prices of food stuffs and this has been of great assistance to the families of those members who have been called to the colors. The stores, in consequence of the encouragement they have given to thrifty people to save in time of peace, have found that in most cases they have had to break their rule calling for ready money settlement for purchases. Other cooperative organizations, such as cooperative building societies, have experienced more trouble in collecting the installments towards paying off the cost of construction of workmen's houses, but this difficulty has generally been overcome by the aid of the cooperative banks, which grant loans at small interest. The cooperative workshops have found it difficult to obtain raw materials, but those which have undertaken military contracts have been exceedingly prosperous.

ACTOR HARD HIT BY WAR

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
 LONDON, Feb. 17.—While at breakfast, M. Duquesne, a Belgian actor who has been playing with a company of French actors at one of the London theaters, read in a French newspaper of the death in action of his son, a young French officer, and also of the death of his former wife, the officer's mother, who died after hearing of her son's fatal wound.

Duquesne dressed and went to the theater as usual, but broke down suddenly when he had to speak the lines "If I only had my revolver I would take my revenge," and left the stage.

DISEASE MORE DEADLY THAN BULLETS IN WAR

Eighty Per Cent of Soldiers' Death Due to Disease and Only Twenty to Gunfire.

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
 LONDON, Feb. 17.—Notwithstanding modern medical science, eighty per cent of the deaths in the present war are due to disease as against twenty due to gunfire. These are the figures compiled by Dr. F. N. Sandwith, writing in the current issue of "The Hospital." The same proportion obtained during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. During the American Civil War there were three deaths to disease to every one from wounds, that is to say, a mortality due to disease of sixty-six and two-thirds per cent.

During the French expedition to Madagascar in 1895, according to the writer, only twenty-nine deaths occurred in action as against seven thousand who died by disease. In the United States army during the war with Spain fourteen died of disease to every one killed in action, although the war lasted a little more than six weeks. In the Boer war the losses from disease were enormous, notwithstanding the improvements in military hygiene then in force.

The Japanese, however, during the war with Russia, were able by exercising the most scrupulous care, to reverse the ratio. In the case of their troops only one man died of disease to every four who died of wounds.

APPLE GROWERS IN CLASH

Tacoma Convention of Northwest Growers Scene of Heated Contest.

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
 TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 16.—Practically every district delegation at the apple-growers' convention, attended by delegates from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, went into private session upon the adjournment of the convention this noon to discuss plans for an advisory council and executive board as presented by a committee named yesterday. A fight is promised upon the election of members to the council upon the tonnage or district basis.

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PROVIDING MEAT FOR THE WARRING NATIONS

Matter Has Become Serious Problem in France—Germany Not Yet Affected.

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
 LONDON, Feb. 17.—An authority on the frozen meat trade is of the opinion that up to the present Germany's meat supply has not been seriously affected by the war, but as in all the other belligerent nations, economy there in this respect will be necessary. Of the general effects of the war on European meat supplies he says:

"In France the hostile occupation of considerable tracts of territory has certainly tended to curtail the quantity of meat available, but the remaining stocks undoubtedly have provided disproportionately heavy killings, otherwise prices would have advanced more than has been the case. Probably the larger proportion of the 2,000,000 head of cattle in the eastern provinces, available in July last, are permanently lost to France, as meat producers. On the other hand, France, having removed import duties and restrictions, has already imported large quantities of frozen meat, and has arranged for still larger imports in the near future. This change of policy is so marked, and its effect likely to be so far-reaching, that it can hardly fail to influence materially the course of the whole frozen meat trade for some time to come. Formerly France kept out frozen meat to protect her farmers. Now that country is admitting frozen meat, not only to supply military requirements, but also to protect her flocks and herds from undue depletion.

"In Germany, the pressure of demand for army requirements has probably been met thus far from domestic sources, supplemented by capture from France and Belgium, and importation from small neighboring states, who appear to have slaughtered stock freely, but on the other hand the Russian supply of cattle and feeding stuffs and the limited receipts of frozen Australian mutton and beef have been cut off. In effect the value of meat in Germany does not appear to have been seriously affected up to the present, but indications are not wanting to show that greater economy in consumption is now being called for.

"Austria is practically self-contained in respect to meat requirements although Roumania, Serbia and other Balkan States provided some welcome supplies in normal times. These are now probably missed, and heavier inroads are being made into her own flocks and herds in consequence. The margin of surplus supply in Austria is unimportant was shown by the temporary opening of its markets to frozen meat three years ago. This popular step was, however, soon annulled in deference to the strong pressure which the Agrarian Party brought to bear upon the government."

REAL DOGS OF WAR

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
 AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Feb. 17.—The German Society for the Training of Ambulance Dogs, presided over by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, announces that over 1400 of these animals are now employed on the two fighting fronts in searching for the wounded after the battles.

1,000 TONS OF WAR MATERIAL GO DAILY

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 15.—Brass, copper and wire mills of the American Brass Company in this and other cities in the Naugatuck valley are shipping nearly a thousand tons of war material daily to destinations in Scotland and for the use of the allies. Most of the shipments are sent by way of South American ports.

GERMAN WOMEN GREAT AID IN WAR

More Than a Million of Them Engaged Directly in the Work of Assisting the Soldiers.

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
 HANOVER, Feb. 17.—Over a million women are engaged throughout Germany in work for the soldiers at the front. Members of over two thousand women's societies give their services voluntarily to the various branches of assistance both for those fighting in the trenches and for those who have returned disabled by wounds or disease. Not only are they doing splendid work in nursing in the field and in the hospitals, but they are looking after those who are convalescing in private houses and public institutions or recuperating in order to be able to return to the firing line.

In the numerous recreation halls where the wounded soldiers gather the women also do their best to provide entertainment. In other respects, also, they are kept busy—for instance, in organizing popular kitchens where food is provided cheaply for the indigent dependents of the soldiers. They also knit and make warm garments for the troops, while many of them devote themselves to the care of the poor women obliged to go to work to keep their homes together during their husbands' absence.

BARROWS' BILLS PASSED

House Enacts Two Measure Affecting Coos County Matters

SALEM, Or., Feb. 17.—Representative Barrow succeeded in putting through two bills, affecting his home county of Coos. One restricts the running at large of livestock in certain platted sections outside of incorporated cities and the other allows the construction of a bridge across Randolph Slough.

"Is that to be a toll bridge?" asked Representative Hinkle of Umatilla.

"Certainly not," answered Mr. Barrow. "It is just to connect two farms, one on an island and one on a mainland."

"Well," drawled Mr. Hinkle, "considering the fact that nobody knows anything about the recommendations of these men you name, Major J. J. Morrow and these others, I feel we can't vote intelligently on this bill unless we have copies of the plans and specifications on our desks."

During the gale of laughter that followed this little sally, the bill was passed unanimously.

HOLLAND SUFFERS FROM NEUTRALITY

Entire Country Presents Picture of an Armed Camp—Trade is Crippled

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
 THE HAGUE, Feb. 17.—Martial scenes without the horrors of war are still as frequent in Holland as in any of the belligerent countries, notwithstanding that the Netherlands are absolutely neutral. The Dutch army, was, in fact, the first to mobilize and since the beginning of European hostilities the streets of its cities and its country roads have swarmed with armed men proceeding to or from their barracks and their manoeuvring grounds. The cafes, the restaurants, the theatres, the clubs and other public gathering places are crowded every day with men in uniform.

The cost of all these preparations for the defence of the country against a possible attempt to commit a breach of its neutrality is borne almost with equanimity by the people, as was evidenced by the over-subscription of the recent Government loan. Diminution of trade has followed in the wake of the war has been due principally to the embargo placed on the exportation of various articles and to the difficulty of obtaining coal, much of which was imported from Germany, the figures showing that only 264,319 freight cars crossed the Dutch-German frontier last year as compared with 337,268 in 1913. Coal imports were reduced from 125,766 car loads in 1913 to 98,378 car loads last year.

SOLDIERS USE SKIS.

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
 GENEVA, Feb. 17.—The splendid work as scouts accomplished in the Vosges in three feet of snow by the French Alpine troops has attracted the attention of the German military. The German minister of war has appealed to the "Ski Club" at Munich to form a voluntary corps of skiers.

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