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GENERAL AGENTS, EASTSIDE AND SENGSTACKEN'S ADDITION

AGENTS FOR CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS
HENRY SENGSTACKEN, MANAGER

NEWS OF WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY

REFERS TO THE WAR STOP TYPHUS FEVER SIZE OF AN ARMY

DAVID STARR JORDAN SPEAKS AT GATHERING

Says Conflict Was Started by Men Who Wanted to Hold Their Positions

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 16.—Dr. David Starr Jordan declared to the peace assembly that the present European war started by strategists. "Old men who did not want to be shoved off the stage of life without shoved off the stage they were." He asserted that as a result of the conflict, the nations involved would be reduced by losses of the best men to "Nations of mollycoddles."

ITALY'S NEW PLAN

Government Cuts Out Private Contractors in Supplying Army

ROME, Aug. 16.—In an effort to avoid the maneuvers of dishonest speculators, the Italian War Office has decreed the abolition of the system of private contracts for meat supplies to the armies in the field. The government proposes to encourage the farming industry by buying direct from the farmer distributing the order equitably through all the provinces of the kingdom according to the relative capacity of the local farm lands.

Provincial commissions, each including representatives of the military and agricultural interests and a delegate from the local Chamber of Commerce, are to select and buy the stock from the farmer at the ruling price. In cases where farmers refuse to sell at the price fixed, the method followed in the state requisition of horses will be applied.

TAX WAR PROFITS

Germans Have New Plan of Raising Funds for Government

DRESDEN, Germany, Aug. 16.—A committee appointed by the Dresden chamber of industry to study the problem of taxing war profits has reported that such a tax is not feasible, because it cannot be equitably assessed.

While expressing the view that in principle a war profit tax would be reasonable and justified, the committee notes that in carrying the proposal into effect it would be necessary to consider in the case of each individual concern, the loss entailed by its not having been able to dispose of goods manufactured before the war, the expense of converting its plant to war purposes, and the difficulty of resuming its normal business when peace is restored. In these circumstances the real "war profits" could only be fixed accurately long after the end of the war.

MUST PAY TAX

War Does Not Except Germans From Meeting Church Dues

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Fighting for the Fatherland does not exempt one from paying the universal church tax, according to a ruling by the highest authorities who have been deliberating on countless appeals for the "chief church council" of the evangelic church decides that a man does not sever his connection with his church by going to the front, and that if he worships at a field church he does so free of charge, so that his responsibility to his regular congregation does not cease financially at least.

Only a minor proportion of Germans are members of a church, or attend services of any character (because of the tax it is claimed) but they are nevertheless not immune unless they can prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that they hold no religion whatsoever or have no religious connections—such as a wife who attends church, or such as having been married by a minister. The great bulk of the soldiers at the front are thus affected by the ruling.

HONOR DEAD SOLDIERS

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Aug. 16.—A woman, who thus far is known only as "Frau Gertrud," is interesting her Swiss sisters in a proposition to take over for the balance of the war, orphans from the neighboring countries. The Swiss authorities in this connection already have been able to approach the governments of two or three countries at war, and have been told by the German authorities that "Frau Gertrud's" plan is thoroughly acceptable to them. A number of orphans probably will be sent here from the southern German states.

English Admit American Medical Service Outstrips Them —Over 200,000 Die of Disease

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A report just received from the British Red Cross workers in Serbia speaks very highly of the work of the American contingent there.

"The work of the Americans already challenges comparison with what the British workers have done," says the report, "and it promises soon to outstrip us. An International Sanitary Commission, of which Sir Ralph Paget is chairman, has been established with headquarters at Nish. Under it the general medical and sanitary work of the country has been roughly apportioned between the different cooperating nations. France has charge of the northern half of the country, and the United States of the South. Nish and its immediate neighborhood is under the Russians. The British have had care of the army and most of the hospital work, except what the Serbians themselves are doing.

"This plan is working smoothly and well; but the share of the burden which the United States is bearing continually increases, and will increase. Dr. Richard Strong, head of the American Commission, is an exceptional man of wide experience and he has behind him the practically unlimited financial resources of the wonderful Rockefeller Foundation.

"The United States, moreover, is the only nation which at the moment can spare an almost limitless supply of doctors. A party of 25 additional American doctors is expected shortly at Salonika. They are the advance guard of a contingent of 150 or more. As they land they will be detached, singly and in twos and threes, to all points over Serbia where they are most needed.

"The typhus has now been reduced to such comparatively trivial proportions that one almost begins to speak of it in the past tense, although there will be many thousands of deaths from it yet. The total number during the winter and spring was well over 200,000.

"There are now 420 British doctors and nurses in Serbia. There have been no new wounded for five months; typhus and typhoid have declined until they are now no longer a serious public menace, and cholera however anxiously awaited, has not yet arrived.

FELONS AID WAR

Prisoners in England Provide Much Material for Army

LONDON, Aug. 16.—All the jails and prisons in Great Britain have been turned into manufacturing plants for war material since the outbreak of hostilities. The ordinary prison work has been suspended wherever possible and both male and female prisoners have been given employment on war work. Their interest in the work has been so great, according to a statement from the Home Office, that the output has been more than double that of peace times.

The government declines information as to the exact character of the work being performed, but it is stated that "several millions of useful articles have been made for the front." Special instruction in the new trades has been given by the prison attendants, who in several cases have been detached to receive a course of training for this purpose.

Inmates of boys' reformatories and similar institutions have been allowed to join the army in most cases, the preliminary military instruction having been given on the grounds of the institution.

Several hundred reformatory boys have already figured in the casualty lists from the front, and a considerable number of young men from these institutions have received mention in dispatches for acts of bravery.

REBUILD EAST PRUSSIA

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—No less than twenty-four communities, cities or districts in most cases, throughout Germany have established aid associations to take over the work of rebuilding and rehabilitating the places in east Prussia that were partially or entirely destroyed by the invasions of the Russians. Each community through its aid organization becomes sponsor for some one city or district in the east and as soon as possible will do away with state assistance.

GERMAN CORPS HAS 41,000 MEN AND 14,000 HORSES

Make Procession 30 Miles long and Require 110 Railway Trains to Transport Them

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A writer in the Neue Gesellschaftliche Correspondenz has been trying to visualize to the casual reader the dimensions of troops as they march and fight. A German army corps, he says, consists of 41,000 men, 14,000 horses, and 2,400 vehicles, including the cannon. Such a body of men and their belongings make a procession about thirty miles long on a single road. Even when in pretty close touch with the enemy the length of the corps is about 15 miles; and when the front detachments become involved in battle it will be five or six hours before the men in the rear get into action to assist them. Before this war began it was generally assumed that a single corps would occupy about 2-2 to 3 miles of the fighting line; but in actual experience it has been found that the average front of a corps is considerably broader, namely, 3-2 to 5 miles. An army of ten corps is not very large, as armies go in war; but even such an army would fight on a front of some thirty-seven miles, and the man who undertook to walk from one wing to the other would require 12 or 14 hours in doing it.

The shipment of an army corps by rail is no small undertaking. The troops alone require 67 trains, while the artillery, commissary and other belongings call for 41 trains—a total of about 110 trains.

The feeding of a corps appears to be a big problem when the matter is worked out on the basis of daily consumption of each man and each horse. The daily average ration of a soldier in the German army weighs about 3.6 pounds, while a horse gets his 13 pound of oats, and the large draught horses considerably more. These figures work out at about 97,000 pounds of food for the men and about 185,000 pounds for the horses, as a minimum. There is thus nearly 300,000 pounds of provisions to be moved forward every day, not to mention ammunition. Under the most favorable conditions, therefore, it calls for a train of 150 wagons to bring up the food for each day.

CARRY BAGS TO PROTEST AGAINST SHELL

Italian Infantrymen Have a Novel Means of Avoiding Injury When Under Fire

ROME, Aug. 16.—The Italian infantrymen protect themselves against shrapnel while advancing on trenches by crawling on all fours with bags of earth on their backs. These afford sufficient protection against ordinary shrapnel bullets and shell fragments. On halting, the men construct temporary parapets with their bags. It was by this method that the Italians carried five miles of Austrian entrenchments on the Carso recently.

TAXNERS HARD HIT

War Has Practically Paralyzed Big Industry of Netherlands

GEERTRUIDENBERG, North Brabant, Netherlands, Aug. 16.—Dutchmen or at least those of the cities, have for many years theoretically stepped in other people's shoes and this fact has been brought directly home to them since the beginning of the war by the almost complete stoppage of the import of hides. Usually an average of 650,000 hides are important every year in times of peace, mainly from Argentina, while the annual total of cattle slaughtered in Holland itself is approximately only 36,000. The imports have declined since August 1914 by 90 per cent, and this has sorely affected the tanning and other leather industries of the Netherlands, of which the district of Langstraat, in this portion of North Brabant, is the center.

The lack of material has brought the tanning trade almost to a standstill.

WILL REBUILD LOUVAIN

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—The Prussian Minister of the Interior has just completed a visit of inspection to Louvain in connection with the reconstructing the city as a modern German town. A scheme for the rebuilding has been prepared by a German architect, and the government plans to spend about \$7,500,000 on the initial stages of the scheme.

OREGON'S MINERAL FOREST YIELD IS BIG

PRODUCTION IN 1914 WAS LESS THAN IN 1913

Deep Mining Output Trails Off While Placer Output is on Increase—Official Report Made

The value of the gold, silver, copper, and lead produced at mines in Oregon in 1914, according to Charles G. Yale, of the United States geological survey, was \$1,676,153, compared with \$1,746,402 in 1913 and \$849,885 in 1912, and a decrease of \$70,249 from the value in 1914. There was decrease in the output of all metals in 1914 and also in the number of producing mines.

The gold output in 1914 decreased 2.2 per cent. The decrease in the gold output was 51.60 per cent of the total decrease in value of all metals produced in the state in 1914 as compared with 1913.

The gold production was \$1,591,461, of which \$1,043,144 came from deep mines and \$548,317 from placers.

The decrease of gold from the deep mines was \$133,938, and the increase from the placers was \$97,689. The placer mines of the state, which in 1913 yielded \$450,628 in gold, produced \$548,317 in gold in 1914, an increase of 2.68 per cent. The hydraulic mines yielded \$178,899 in gold in 1914; the drift mines \$4,426, and the surface placers and dredges combined \$364,992. Only one dredge was in operation but the gold dredged far exceeded the combined yield of all the other forms of placer mining in the state. In 1914 there were in operation in Oregon 56 productive hydraulic mines, 6 drift mines and 15 surface placers (including a dredge), 77 in all, a decrease of 51.

From 28 deep mines (a decrease of 17) 124,331 tons of ore were mined and treated in 1914, a decrease of 31,570 tons. Of this quantity 106,422 tons were milled, 12,815 tons were sent to concentrating mills, and 4,594 tons went to smelters. There were also 500 tons of old tailings treated, yielding \$1.76 per ton. The average recovered value from the siliceous ore in 1914 was \$8.99 per ton in gold and silver, as compared with \$8.21 in 1913, and \$6.84 in 1912. In milling the ores the average recovery per ton from both bullion and concentrates was \$9,299 in gold and \$0.296 in silver.

In 1914 the counties of Baker, Coos, Crook, Grant and Malheur show a combined decrease of gold amounting to \$94,111, and the counties of Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane and Wheeler, show a combined increase of \$57,862.

The southwestern counties of Oregon, including Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, and Lane, yielded a combined production of \$160,085 in gold and \$7,418 in silver. The increase in gold output in 1914 as compared with 1913 was \$57,557.

In the northeastern counties—Baker, Crook, Grant, Malheur, and Wheeler—there was combined gold yield of \$1,431,367, of which Baker nearly 92 per cent. The decrease in gold from these counties in 1914 as compared with 1913 was \$93,806. The placer gold yield in 1914 was \$406,680, an increase of \$27,768. The gold from lode mines was \$1,024,696 in 1914, a decrease of \$121,574.

The yield of silver in Oregon in 1914 aggregated 142,552 fine ounces, valued at \$78,831, a decrease of 36,484 ounces in quantity and of \$29,368 in value. As in 1913 Grant county made the largest silver output—68,556 ounces, valued at \$37,911. In other counties than Grant, Baker and Josephine, the silver yield was merely nominal.

The mine production of copper in Oregon in 1914 was 39,248 pounds valued at \$5,220, a decrease of 4,082 pounds in quantity and \$1,496 in value from the yield of 1913.

In 1914 the state produced 16,438 pounds of lead, valued at \$641, as compared with 87,297 pounds valued at \$3,837, in 1913.

Lead was produced in three counties, Baker yielding the largest quantity. There are very few large mining operations in Oregon, most of the properties being comparatively small properties.

The mines of the state that yielded an output at more than \$100,000 were the Cornucopia Mines Co., of New York, the Columbia Mining Co., and the Commercial Mining Co. (Rainbow), all deep mines, and the Powder River Dredge. Aside from the dredge, only one placer mine in the state yielded over \$10,000 in 1914.

JUDGE AT CORVALLIS

The Eugene Guard says: Judge G. F. Skipworth will go to Corvallis Friday to hold a short term of court. He will return to Eugene and go for a two weeks' outing on the McKenzie, following which he will go to Coquille, Coos County, where he will preside at a term of court beginning September 7.

NATIONAL RESERVES TURNED IN \$2,500,000 IN YEAR

Less Timber Sales Less Than Last Year But Other Receipts Were Larger

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 14.—The National forests turned into the U. S. Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, nearly \$2,500,000, an increase of more than \$400,000 over the receipts of the previous year, according to a statement just issued by the Forest Service. The timber sales, which amounted to \$1,164,000 yielded on account of the depressed condition of the lumber industry about \$79,000 less than those of the previous fiscal year, but the gain was made possible by larger revenues from other sources. The grazing receipts, which totaled \$1,125,000, increased \$127,000 over last year, and the water power receipts, which amounted to not quite \$90,000 showed an increase of nearly \$42,000.

Less Turpentine. The demoralization of the turpentine industry on account of the war's curtailment of the naval stores market caused the receipts from the sale of turpentine privileges on the national forests to drop to about \$9,000, as against nearly \$15,000 last year. The sale of special use permits, under which all sorts of enterprises from aparies to whaling stations, are operated on the forests, yielded nearly \$78,000, an increase of \$9,000 over last year. There was a decrease of nearly \$37,000 in the revenue derived by the settlement of trespass cases in which government timber had been cut without intent to defraud, the revenue from this source being only a little more than \$3,000. More than \$7,000 however, was collected from other timber trespass cases.

Grazing Trespass. Grazing trespass cases yielded nearly \$6,000, an increase of about \$1,000; occupancy trespass cases, which occurred in only one of the seven forest districts, turned in something less than \$250; about \$69 was derived from turpentine trespass cases, and \$660 from fire trespass cases, the latter being more than \$7,000 less than the amount collected in the previous fiscal year for damage to government property through fires carelessly or willfully started in or near national forests.

WILL PUTER MAY LOSE HIS EYESIGHT

Young Man Known Here Meets With Strange but Serious Experience at Medford

Press telegrams from Medford tell serious trouble in W. N. Puter was badly hurt. Young Puter is quite well known here as he was in Coos County for some time securing location for the O. & C. lands. The story is told as follows in a message from Medford.

W. N. Puter, son of S. A. D. Puter, one of the dramatic figures in the famous Oregon land fraud case, may never see the light of day again as the result of a pummeling he received Sunday morning, at the hands of E. J. Poole, gardener at the Sacred Heart Hospital. The preliminary hearing set for this morning was postponed for a week, and Poole committed to the county jail. Doctors in attendance on Puter say it is doubtful if he regains his sight. His father will arrive today from Grants Pass.

Poole, recovering from the effects of the liquor, told the police a strange story of the motives that prompted him to beat his victim. For years he was a sailor. At that calling he had many fights. In one fracas he was clouted over the head with a marlin pin. Ever since that encounter, Poole claims, he has been filled with an uncontrollable passion to beat someone, whenever whiskey passes his lips. For this reason, he says, he has not carried a knife or gun for years. He said that he beat Puter until he was exhausted, and would then take a drink from a flask, that awakened the lust for cruelty. After hammering him into unconsciousness, Poole poured whiskey down the throat of his victim to revive him.

Poole told the police that the quarrel started because of the insistence of Puter's attempts to sell him real estate, and that angered, he felled him with a swing to the jaw. They wandered all over the east side in the drunken bewilderment, arguing the while.

If Puter loses his sight, Poole faces a long term in the state prison.

EXAMINER NAMED

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 16.—J. M. Logan, of Lancaster, Pa., appointed national bank examiner for Oregon, to succeed L. L. Multt, who resigned to become vice president of the Northwestern National Bank of Portland, will take up his new duties soon.