

Red Cross Official Tells of Sanitary Work in Russia

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 8.—British Red Cross Commissioner Ernest Hart in a report to Prince Oldenberg, patron of all sanitary work in Russia, contrasts the good appearance and general healthfulness of German prisoners of war with the distressful condition of Russia war prisoners returning from Germany, at the time of their exchange at Torneo on the Swedish frontier.

The Report Made
His report follows: "In the large school house at Torneo I found 247 invalid or disabled men (Austrian and German) most excellently accommodated, the wards, being large, airy and scrupulously clean, the beds were very comfortable, with ample room between each, and the food consisting of nourishing soup with meat, another dish of meat and wholesome bread in good quality.

"I spoke to several prisoners, who were grateful for the treatment they had received both on the journey from Petrograd and at the hospital. They were clean and physically in as good condition as the injuries they had received in battle permitted. That is to say they were well nourished. Where their own clothing was deficient or worn out they had received fresh clothing including a warm overcoat, a cap and often boots.

Arrangements Good
"I saw these men sent away across the border the same evening and the arrangements for removing them by wagons, stretchers and boats furnished with necessary conveniences and protected from the weather left nothing to be desired on the score of humanity. I also crossed into Haparanda and inspected the arrangements of the Swedish Red Cross under Dr. Nauckhoff, who spoke very highly of the completeness and humanity of the treatment of the injured prisoners of war by the Russian authorities. It was very clear that the Swedish authorities did not hold in the same favorable opinion of the treatment of Russian prisoners by the Germans, and I was informed at Haparanda that they were sent out of Germany in a painfully dirty and neglected condition, often half naked and half starved."

Men Ragged and Dirty
"I had the opportunity of verifying these reports the next morning, when about 250 Russian prisoners arrived from Germany. Several of the men were wearing the same cotton clothing given out to them in the hospital, with worn-out slippers on their feet and no socks, and they had traveled in this condition from Königsberg in Germany, through Sweden and into Russian territory at Torneo. Many of the men were like scare-crows so ragged and filthy was their condition, and one was clothed in the uniform of a dead French prisoner of war.

They were thin and weak and said that they had been half starved during the imprisonment. They produced samples of the bread that was given them, it being extremely hard and mouldy and mixed with potatoes and even particles of straw. They said little or no meat was given them in the thin soup served out to them daily. In addition they had been subjected to severe punishment for alleged breaches of discipline despite their maimed and disabled condition, the punishment including their being compelled to stand on barrels for hours at a time, or being tied to posts with their arms above their heads. They were frequently struck by their German guards with the butts of their rifles or the flat of their swords.

Many Are Diseased
"One of the worst features of the condition of the returned Russian prisoners was the number of cases of tuberculosis. These numbered some sixty out of the 250 men returned and I was told that the usual number was about 20 per cent. The cases of tuberculosis among the German and Austrian prisoners, on the other hand, were only five to six per cent out of the total of 1250 already exchanged."

"Some of the returned Russian prisoners had lost their feet while in Germany, from frost-bites due to exposure. There have been no such cases among the German and Austrian prisoners in Russia, and I have had the opportunity of seeing and conversing with these prisoners in Moscow and other parts of Russia while I have visited during my journeys in Poland, Galicia, 24th-Russia and the Caucasus."

NEWS OF WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY

MAKE ORNAMENTS FROM EXPLODED SHELS

French Soldiers Amuse Themselves Carving on Bits of German Aluminum and Copper

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
PARIS, Oct. 8.—Many metal artisans and engravers serving in the artillery devote their leisure moments to carving ornaments from aluminum and copper taken from exploded German shells. These souvenirs, made beneath the bomb proof shelters at the front, have been highly prized by the recipients at home, and until a short time ago it was impossible to buy them.

Recently a society was organized, whose aim is to dispose of these trinkets; the proceeds of their sale being forwarded directly to the men themselves. Each article is accompanied by a card bearing the name and military address of the maker, and if desired the purchaser may receive a card of acknowledgment from him.

Aluminum rings are the most popular, but lockets, brooches, bracelets, paper knives, ash receivers, paper weights, inkstands, and various other articles of every day use are made. The Cross of Lorraine, emblem of Joan of Arc, is a favorite design for rings; four leaf clovers, horse shoes, and occasionally some special mark of the regiment are also employed.

Exploded shells, and fragments, are used in many Parisian homes as flower pots, vases for cut flowers, umbrella stands, and similar uses.

GERMAN SPIES HAVE BLOWN UP FACTORY

Report that They Have Destroyed One of the Ammunition Plants in Japan

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
TOKIO, Oct. 8.—It is reported here that German spies have blown up one of the ammunition factories at Aoboshi, near Kobe. The plant is owned by the Japan Celluloid Company but has been equipped for the manufacture of explosives, especially gun-cotton, for Russia. The facts as to the reported destruction of one of the factories are withheld.

Now that Japan has decided to increase her output of munitions extra military guards are being placed around all property used for the manufacture of munitions and supplies.

LESS PAUPERS IN ENGLAND

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.—Pauperism shows a decline over last year in England and Wales, according to an official report just issued. On July 31, of last year, 618,685 paupers were in receipt of relief, as against 576,106 for this year. Of the 576,106, 222,085 were maintained in almshouses, while the others lived in their own homes.

Times want ads bring results.

SUBMARINE WARFARE BRINGS UP NEW FISH

Tremendous Quantities of Unknown Species are Cast Up on the Swedish Coast

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 6.—During the past few months of the war, tremendous quantities of a species of fish unknown to Scandinavian waters, and driven in, it is supposed, by the disturbance of the sea caused by submarine warfare, have been caught off the Swedish coast near Gothenburg and appear as a novelty on the menus of the restaurants in Stockholm. Although these fish are said to be quite common in southern seas where they are known as "ton" fish, they have never before been caught in this part of the world.

A record catch was made a few days ago near Gothenburg by a man who brought in 950 fish every one of them weighing more than 150 kilos. Since more of these fish are taken in daily than can possibly be used for food, oil has been made from them, but it is said to be of an inferior sort and hardly worth the cost of manufacture.

With the exception of this gratuitous offering, Sweden is by no means oversupplied with food. Prices offered for food abroad, particularly in Germany, have been so enticing, and exports have consequently been so large that Sweden now finds herself in the predicament of not having enough supplies for herself.

GERMANS CATCHING MANY FRESH FISH

Great Quantities of Mackerel Vist Seacoast and Furnish Big Supply of Food

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Such schools of mackerel as have not been seen in German waters for many years are now visiting the seacoasts in both the North Sea and the Baltic, and the fishermen are making enormous catches. The fish are entering the Baltic through the Cattegat in great shoals, and the Danes are also taking enormous hauls in the waters around Kiel, Ekenfoerde, and Fehmarn; and many shiploads of ice are coming down from Denmark and Norway for packing the fish for shipment into the interior.

KILLED FIVE TURKS

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 8.—The first Australian to win the Victoria Cross in the present war is Lance Corporal Jacka, of Bendigo in this state (Victoria.) His feat was performed on the Gallipoli Peninsula. In the trench fighting in which the troops of the Commonwealth are engaged, he single-handed, shot five Turks and bayoneted two others, according to the official report.

FRENCH EMPLOYING CHINESE WORKMEN

Practice is Necessary Because So Many Men Have Left For The War

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
PARIS, Oct. 8.—In order to secure the maximum of production in its arsenals and to avoid as much as possible the necessity of calling on men of military age, the French government recently began the experiment of employing native laborers from Cochin, China, Annam and Tonkin. Fifty of them were sent to the aeronautical and munition shops at Tarbes, Castre and Toulouse. Results exceeded expectations and a second batch of 600 were sent to France. They will be followed by 4,000 others and soon the number of native workmen will exceed 10,000.

NEW LORD MAYOR

London Gets Third Consecutive Executive From Lancashire District

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Kt., who has been elected Lord Mayor of London and who will take oath of office on November 8 is the third native of Lancashire in succession to be Lord Mayor, and he will be succeeded next year by another Lancastrian in the person of Sir William Dunn. With rare exceptions the post is never held but one year and there has been no exception for 30 years.

Sir Charles is a self-made man, as the term is used in the United States, in lubricants and is known to have considerable wealth. Indeed that is almost a necessary adjunct for although the salary of Lord Mayor is \$50,000 a year, the term in the Mansion House calls for an outlay said to be much larger than that.

He was born in Liverpool 52 years ago and his whole business life has been devoted to the oil business.

1300 IN ONE GRAVE

Tragic Monument to Frightful Cost of European War

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
PIOTROKOW, Poland, Oct. 8.—It is doubtful that any place in the war zone contains a grave of such proportions as Piotrokow. Beside the little Russian cemetery, itself filled with individual graves of both Russians and Germans, is a vast mound covering 1300 Russians who fell in the fighting here last November. The grave, which is at one corner of the battlefield, is marked by more than a score of crosses, each bearing the names of the men lying under it.

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Great Increase in Cost of U. S. Military Strength

CONGRESSMAN TAVENER CITES FIGURES SHOWING HOW ANNUAL COST OF U. S. NAVY SOARED TO \$140,718,434 IN 1914

Extract from Congressional Record.
From remarks of Clyde H. Taverner.
THE increase in the cost of our Army and Navy in the last 20 years is enough to stagger the imagination and bewilder the senses. The cost of our Army and Navy is greater in proportion to its size than that of any other nation on earth. The increase in cost is absolutely abnormal when considered in proportion to the increase in population, or the increase in wealth, or when considered with the increased cost of preparation for war in other countries in time of peace. In this connection it is legitimate to ask to what extent the awful increase in cost is due to the systematic agitating of the possibility of war by those who profit financially from the ever-increasing expenditures of the military branches of our Government.

In the last 30 years our population has increased 85 per cent, our wealth 185 per cent, and our expenditures 490 per cent.

During the 15 years prior to the Spanish-American War our annual appropriations for the Navy ranged from \$14,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and for the Army less than \$25,000,000, averaging for both less than \$50,000,000.

In 1883 our appropriation for the Navy was \$14,993,559; in 1890, approximately \$20,000,000; in 1914, \$140,000,000! Our appropriations for the Army and Navy combined for the ensuing year will be in the neighborhood of \$216,000,000.

During the year 1912 our entire revenue, not including postal receipts, amounted to \$792,000,000. Of this we expended \$654,000,000 to defray the entire expense of the Government; \$444,000,000 or 67.8 per cent, was paid out for war and on account of war. Just before the outbreak of the present European war Germany was spending 55 per cent of her revenues for war and on account of war, Japan, 47 per cent; Great Britain, 37 per cent; and France, 35 per cent.

Our Army contained 91,416 men; Navy, 52,757 men. German army, during the year indicated, contained 870,000 men; navy, 66,782 men, Japan, army 250,000 men, navy 51,054 men, with a reserve naval force of 114,000 men. Great Britain, Army, 245,500 men; navy 137,500 men. France, army, 720,000 men, navy, 60,621 men.

Great Britain's revenue was greater than ours by nearly \$300,000,000, but our expenses for war and on account of war was more than \$100,000,000 greater than hers. Yet the aggregate of her army and navy was nearly four times as great as ours.

Germany's revenue exceeded ours by \$60,000,000, but our expenditures for war and on account of wars exceed hers by more than \$50,000,000, yet her army is more than \$233,000,000 greater than ours, but our expenses for war and on account of war is near \$150,000,000 more than hers, notwithstanding her army is eight times as large as ours and her navy excels ours by 10,000 men.

Although our revenue is nearly two and one-half times that of Japan yet her army is nearly three times as large as ours with a naval force nearly four times the size of ours, yet our expenses for war and on account of wars is more than three and one-half times that of hers.

How the cost of our Navy is soaring.

1883	\$14,993,559
1893	23,543,267
1894	33,104,061
1898	33,003,234
1899	56,098,783
1900	48,099,969
1903	78,856,362
1908	98,958,567
1909	122,662,485
1910	136,935,199
1911	131,410,568
1912	126,405,509
1913	122,151,538
1914	140,718,434

CHOLERA IN CHINA
(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
SHANGHAI, Oct. 8.—Two hospitals for cholera patients have been established by the Red Cross Society in China in Shanghai to take care of the large number of Chinese affected by cholera. Both hospitals are under the charge of Dr. Hans Thue. Funds for the maintenance of the hospitals have been subscribed through the local Red Cross Society.

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TALKS ON ADVERTISING

THE merchant who does not advertise is like the fellow who throws a kiss to his sweetheart in the dark—he knows what he is doing, but no one else does. Here is one for the fellow who thinks he does not have to advertise because he has been in business so long that every one knows him—while he is keeping quiet about his merchandise, his catalogue houses and mail order concerns are getting acquainted with his companies. You notice they keep right on advertising, going after the orders and getting the business the local dealer ought to corral. Good advertising is a margin that draws trade. Wake up, Mr. Oldtimer. Although you have been in the community so long that you are a landmark, so long that some folks with grown children count you among their earliest recollections—you need to advertise just the same. Have you heard of any big store in the city that has stopped advertising because it is so well known? Keeping everlastingly at it brings success.

Some of you dealers waste so much money in distracted advertising. You pay space on a hotel room placard that is read by a traveling man who does not trade with you. You allow some advertising fakir to hornswoggle you into buying space in a program, book or directory that is not worth one-tenth the price you pay for it. Money you spend in this way would purchase a lot of good space in The Times—that is read by several thousand people who are your prospective customers.

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