

NEWS OF WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY

LONDON FOOD PRICES HAVE BEEN RAISING

There Has Been a General Increase of Thirty-five Per Cent Since War Started

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.—London food prices have to date shown a general increase of thirty-five per cent since the beginning of the war.
Except for a panic rise at the very beginning of the war, prices have mounted with a disquieting and unrelaxing steadiness at the rate of a little more than two per cent a month since the war began. The largest rise took place last May, mainly on account of a sudden jump in the price of meat. It is thought that the new taxes on imported articles will raise this percentage of increase. Present prices have never been equalled in England with the exception of the period from 1873-1877, which was a time of peace and prosperity. There was at that time no interference with trade, and the high prices which extended to all commodities were due not to short supply but to extraordinary demand.
Most luxuries are comparatively cheap. The price of caviar is the same as it was two years ago. Grouse can be bought at seventy-five cents a brace, hares at thirty-seven cents, large pineapples at thirty-seven cents and household grapes at eighteen cents a pound.

TAKING UP SPANISH INSTEAD OF GERMAN

London Schools Are Putting It Ahead As Most Important Language of Two

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.—The educational authorities in London are considering the substitution of Spanish for German as a second language in schools and public examinations. The advantage of Spanish over the German are thus stated by one of the advocates of the change:
"We do not want German trade, but we do want South America trade. The Germans have made progress there, but the war has halted them for the time being, so that the field is open to Great Britain if we can speak the language."
"Spanish is easier to learn than German. It can be taught very quickly to a student of French, which is the first language in all English schools."
"German is of little use outside of Germany, whereas Spanish is spoken over a very considerable part of the world."
"The teaching of Spanish is being encouraged in the United States with a view to that country capturing Germany's trade. Great Britain, too, wants a share in that trade."

UNITED STATES LEADS IN PANAMA BUSINESS

Sends Over Six Million Dollars Worth of Goods Annually to that Locality

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
PANAMA, Nov. 13.—Latin-American trade propagandists in the United States need have no concern regarding the business with the Republic of Panama, according to import statistics just made public by the Bureau of Statistics for the year 1914. The United States leads all nations in export business to Panama with a grand total of \$6,386,276 which was nearly four times the exports of Great Britain and about thirteen times those of Germany for the same period. Great Britain's exports were \$1,788,004.
Practically from the beginning of work on the Panama Canal by the United States in 1904 Panama has been a large buyer of American goods. Since then the business has grown rapidly until the northern republic became the largest exporter to Panama. The imports into Panama from the United States do not take into consideration the thousands of dollars worth of goods that annually are sent to the Canal Zone. Panama received but very little duty on such importation.
Other large exporters to Panama were: Germany \$460,459; Belgium \$390,838; France \$211,724; China \$149,905 and Cuba \$85,518. The total importations for 1914 were worth \$9,885,477. Importations from all countries during 1915 will show a material falling off due to the European War and general business depression in the republic itself.

ISLE OF MAN HAS SUFFERED FROM WAR

Now On Verge of Bankruptcy and People Want to Preserve Their Home Rule

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.—No part of the United Kingdom has been so hard hit by the war as the Isle of Man, which is now on the verge of bankruptcy because the Imperial Treasury insists on the wiping out of the deficit of \$120,000 before it will sanction the relief of distress. Where the money is to come from is a problem, as the proposed remedy of higher duties and taxes will fall short of requirements. The island might swallow its pride and annex itself to the neighboring county of Lancaster, but tradition and sentiment revolt at the idea. Although Man is only 32 by 12 miles, its political constitution is said to be the oldest in Europe, its language, a Gaelic dialect, is peculiar to the island and home rule has been the privilege of the Manxman through the ages.
When the war came, the heavy tourist and holiday trade was cut off. The swift packet boats were taken over by the Admiralty and the submarine menace made travel unpopular. Man then became a concentration camp of alien enemies, who now number 20,000 or less than three times its total native population. These camps helped to save the situation for the island farmers, although a poor substitute for the tourists who used to come. It is now proposed that the government use the hotels and lodging houses, whose owners are in great distress, as hospitals for convalescent soldiers. One of the relief measures proposed by the Manx parliament which the Imperial Treasury refuses to endorse, is a grant of \$250,000 to distressed boarding house keepers.

CHILDREN IN GERMANY TAUGHT TO BE SAVING

Instructed How to Save Nuts Usually Wasted in Order to Preserve the Oil

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
BERLIN, Nov. 13.—In furtherance of the suggestion that school children assist in conserving the national resources by a systematic collection of acorns, horse chestnuts and other nuts that ordinarily go to waste, for the sake of the oils they contain, the Prussian minister of agriculture has just issued a long and minute list of instructions and advice.
This includes a detailed account of the methods to be employed in preserving the nuts until a marketable supply has been collected. The uses to which each variety of nut can be put as a food for animals; the percentage of albuminous and oily contents of each variety; and, finally, the market for the nuts and oil that rule in it.
This market is the newly formed "War Commission for Plant and Animal Oils and Fats," located in Berlin. Providing one works assiduously enough in collecting nuts there is a tidy bit of pocket money in the labor, for the commission offers 45 marks (\$10.50) for 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of beechnuts, 55 marks for 100 kilograms of dried beechnuts, and 140 marks for as many bass nut seeds. Dried acorns bring 19 marks per 100 kilograms; crushed acorns 32 marks; dried and shelled acorns; dried horse chestnuts 15 marks; and crushed horse chestnuts 28 marks.

JAPANESE WANT MONEY FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL

Bids Sought to Pay for Expenses of Conference to Be at Tokio

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
TOKIO, Nov. 13.—Premier Count Okuma presided at a meeting of over 20 prominent business men of Tokio and Yokohama who came together primarily to raise funds for the international Sunday-school Conference to be held in Tokio in October, 1916. Count Okuma explained that the lodging of the large number of delegates expected from all over the world and other expenses would require about \$32,000. Of this amount \$3,500 would be needed to enlarge the premises of the Young Men's Christian Association at Tokio where the convention will be held.
Baron Shibusawa and other business men present offered to raise the required amount and further more to place houses or villas in their possession at the disposal of the guests. This has greatly pleased the organizers of the convention as the question of accommodation has been the most difficult of all on account of the absence of sufficient hotels. An executive committee of nine has been appointed to push on the arrangements. Among the delegates expected are Sir Robert Laidlaw, president of the World's Sunday School Union of Great Britain as well as a large number of eminent religious workers and delegates from the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, India, Australia and China.

OLDEST FRENCH PAPER SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

Has Been Coming Out for Three Hundred Years and Hopes to Resume After the War.

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
PARIS, Nov. 13.—The oldest newspaper in France, the Gazette de France, has suspended publication after appearing for nearly 300 years. The publishers hope to revive the paper after the war. It was founded in 1631 by Theophrastus Renaudot.
The publishers announced their decision in a brief editorial paragraph in the final issue: "It is a duty, and a pleasant one, to thank the numerous friends of the Gazette for the affectionate, touching and encouraging letters they have sent us regarding the temporary suspension of the oldest French newspaper, which has been appearing now for nearly 300 years. To our public and our friends, who represent old and young France in their noble elements, we say not 'Adieu,' but 'Au Revoir,' confident that we shall soon begin again to defend with them the great causes that are dear to us in a resurgent and victorious France."

PEAT NOW USED TO FURTHER PLANT GROWTH

English Professor Finds New Method of Securing Unusual Propagation of Vegetation

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
LONDON, England, November 13.—Jack's celebrated beanstalk is likely to be rivaled by Prof. W. B. Bottomley who has astonished agriculturists here with plants grown in peat treated with bacteria. He believes that the same process can be applied to wheat growing as well.
Prof. Bottomley, of King's College in the Strand, has been conducting his experiments on the roof of his college building in the very heart of London. The method by which he doubles and triples the size of plants and their fruit was the result of a long line of experiments. He started inoculating the soil with a culture of bacteria obtained from the root of leguminous plants. Soil so treated, it was found, greatly increased the nitrogenous matter in the earth and produced more nodules on the roots. Peat was found to be the best medium for the bacteria.
From 18 plants fed on the bacterized peat, Prof. Bottomley cut 72 cucumbers weighing a pound each after a 20 day's growth. Sixteen pounds of tomatoes were taken from one vine.
"There are thousands of acres of peat in Ireland which could by bacterial treatment be converted into a rich manure and at least double the productivity of the soil," said the professor. "Incidentally, it would give Ireland a new industry, for its practical inexhaustible supplies of peat would provide all that is required for the rest of the United Kingdom."
The government has made a grant for continuing the experiments.

LAUNDRY BILLS ARE HIGHER IN LONDON

Ten Per Cent Has Been Added to the Charge for Washing in the English Capital

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.—The latest industrial combination to force up its prices is the Launderers' Association, which adds 10 per cent to laundry bills because the British public is alleged to wear 12,000,000 fewer collars since the war than before the war. This saving in collars is based, says the secretary, on the assumption that the 3,000,000 men now in the army and navy used to send an average of four collars a week to be washed.

THRIFTLESS

By Walt Mason

It's well to be sunny and frisky and gay, if one has some money in brine put away; if we have the plunder where thieves cannot steal; it's surely no wonder if chipper we feel. But some folks don't borrow an ounce weight of care, they heed not tomorrow, when shelves may be bare. And, not a thought giving to what may befall, "We'll live while we're living," they cheerily call; "eat, drink, and be merry, tomorrow we die, and death with his wherry will soon paddle by." And then, when tomorrow comes trailing along, all loaded with sorrow and things going wrong, the roysterers grumble and murmur and yelp, and send out a humble petition for help. "Oh, come, come, a-flying"—you've heard their old tunes—"our children are crying for codfish and prunes! Be good to us, neighbors, we need food and coal, and you, by your labors, have piled up a roll! With hunger we sicken, we languish and die! Oh bring us fried chicken and pretzels and pie!" Each winter the thriftless send up the old wail, the heedless, the shiftless, the fellows who fall.—Walt Mason.

WARNING

To the Trade and to Consumers of Children's Outer Garments.
You are hereby notified that J. C. Penney Co., of Marshfield, in the Coos Bay Times, Wednesday, August 11th, 1915, advertised Coveralls, good heavy denim, 75c value, our price 49c.
You are advised that "KOVERALLS" is a trade name adopted by us for our well-known one-piece play-suit, and that no other person, firm or corporation has a right to use said name, and that we have been protected in our ownership thereof by decrees of the Courts of the State of California.
The public and consumers are further advised that J. C. Penney Co. has never purchased from us any of our "KOVERALLS" and that we have in our possession articles made in imitation of our "KOVERALLS" which were sold by J. C. Penney Co. for and as our "KOVERALLS."
The public are warned accordingly.

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