

Our storekeepers are too intelligent, too humane, too patriotic, and too filled with gratitude, to be classed with the heartless and callous exploiters of Toronto and other Canadian cities. So naturally we shall be spared these post-horror of war, after our boys have made the world safe for democracy and returned to their native burgs. However, it is perhaps a good thing that Toronto storekeepers have shown ours "how not to do it," and we have no doubt but that they will be warned in time by this horrible example, that is, the very few among them who might be inclined to put business ahead of patriotism.—New York Call.

ASK FOR SOLDIERS TO KILL THE MEN.

Globe, Ariz.—The strikers at Clifton, Morenci and Metcalf, where a 100 per cent strike has been maintained against the Shannon Copper company, the Arizona Copper company, a British corporation, and the Detroit Copper company, a Phelps-Dodge corporation, voted last Saturday to return to work pending the arrival of the president's commission now on its way to investigate the Arizona copper strike situation, but the three companies refused to permit the mines to reopen on these terms, insisting on an unconditional surrender of the strikers. As the strikers had telegraphed Secretary of Labor Wilson, head of the coming commission, asking his advice on such a move, and he had wired, stating he would be pleased at their going to work pending the commission's arrival, this action of the companies is a direct slap in the face to the commission and the president, who appointed them. And it further strengthens the contention of the strikers that the mine owners do not want strike settlements; that they are using the strikes to curtail copper production and keep at a minimum the war taxes on profits on output and compel the government to pay higher prices. The mine owners have asked for troops. They want soldiers to kill strikers, not commissions to investigate the cause.

ENEMIES WITHIN.

Judging from selection in the New York Tribune's column headed "Enemies Within," that paper considers all to be enemies who would uphold constitutional rights, would expose or prevent plutocratic plans to secure private profit from the war, or will not halt in the fight against predator privilege. The "enemies within" which it sees include enemies of bunkerdom and Prussianism in the United States. Its quotation of anti-plutocratic utterances along with others of a different kind indicate that it is more concerned with defending real enemies within than with a war upon enemies without. Might it not have been patriotism of the Tribune's kind which caused Dr. Johnson to define it as he did?—The Public.

HALUTAAN TIETOJA

(13) Haluain tietää missä on enoni, Sam Homi, kotoloin Kurikasta, Luovan kylästä, Vasanan läänistä. Jos ei hän itse satu huomamaan tätä ilmoitusta niin pyydän jonkun toisen, joka mahdollisesti hänestä tietää, hänelle ilmoittamaan. Asia on tärkeä. Emilia Nikkilä, 177 Rollstone St., Fitchburg, Mass.

MAATA MYYTÄVÄNÄ.
Jos haluatte ostaa maata lähellä Winlockia, kirjoittakaa minulle, niin mielelläni ilmoitan teille maista, viedestä eekkeristä aina viiteen sataan eekkeriin.

L. R. QUILLEN, Wash.
Lihettä jatkuvasti hoitavat Mrs. Quillen ja Mr. T. Elliott.

ENSILUOKAN KAUPPATAVARA

yleinen hinta ja hyvä palvelus on meidän motto Tulkaa katso maan, huomaatte sen todeksi
Union Pacific Coal Co
HANNA. WYO

Xipu Rinnan Alla

Ja Vatsassa, Päänpakotus, Kitkerää votta suussa, Sydämen poltto, Pakotus selässä ja kykiluiden alla, Sappitauti, Kelta-tauti, Kova vatsa, ja yleensä heiko ruuan-sulatus, ovat KAIKKI Vatsatautien tunnusmerkkejä—Lukkaa mitä tämä mie sano meidän lääkkeestä.—
Lawler, Minn. Arv. Apteekari.—Lähetti minne lähe no: 250, on saapunut, josta lausua kiitoskapp teille.—Toidin lääkkeenne on paras mitä en ole saadla täällä Amerikassa (tuoista on apu HEI! onsi annos auttaa.)
Duolet Mäki.
Tilakaa lääkemääräys No: 250—kysä hoito lähetetään postissa, \$2.00 hinnasta.
Lähetti in Apteeki on sunni—
Nimi, Apteeki Yhtysvalloissa—
Osoite: F. A. Linnell Co., Superior, Wis.

EXTORTING

(By Scott Nearing)

The business world is using the war-demand to go the limit. In every direction profits are soaring as prices rise. Patriotism is no bar. The wealth owners of the country display the most sordid indifference to anything that interferes with a good return on the investment.

So critical is the situation that one Wall Street paper protests in a recent issue, that the business men are going too far.

"The price of steel products continues to advance. Billets rose another \$5 a ton last week. The average price of eight steel products now stands at \$99.29 as compared with \$88.99 the same time last year and \$32.83 the corresponding week in 1915. Pig iron at last has gone beyond the \$50 level. This too, in spite of a production of 1,417,340 tons in May, with one exception the largest monthly production on record! The furnaces have had difficulty in obtaining coke or the production of pig undoubtedly would have broken all records.

"Still it is difficult to justify the increases in price. The cost of production surely does not warrant it.

"The prediction is made now that prices may soar to almost any limits. They have been rising in the last month with a rapidity that is simply frightening. There is no reason when the country is at war and the demand for steel greater than ever before, why the government and private consumers should pay prices 100 or 200 per cent in excess of the cost of producing iron and steel.

Charging "what the traffic will bear" might have had some justification before we were at war. Now it is utterly indefensible. If steel prices are going higher simply because the mills are able to put them higher it is time the government set a maximum price for steel. After all the country at large is the sufferer from this sort of extortion, be it directed at the government or private consumer. And both are the victims."

The protest is not very vigorous—not nearly as vigorous as it might be made, but it shows that even the wiser heads among the business men are beginning to cry "Stop thief!" lest they kill the goose that is laying the golden eggs.

The soldiers at the front hear the command from their country—"Fight!" The people who stay at home and the government that is directing the war, hear from the vested interests of the United States, the command, "Pay!"—and they both pay.

THE BRITISH TOMMY TALKS

BERNARD SHAW.

"He was no end of a nuisance to us," summarized the verdict of a British Tommy on being asked how the great satirist and playwright Bernard Shaw, famed during his last visit to the British and French fronts in France and Flanders.

"Why, when he got out here we found he was a vegetarian, and we had to chase around and have omelets fixed up for him every day."

"I censored his stuff," said another. "I didn't think much of it, but I made almost no changes. Some of it was a little subtle, but I let it get by."

"I inquired and learned that the blue pencil which cut the copy of G. Bernard Shaw had not been preserved. It seemed a pity."

"I heard him out here," said a third officer, "and he talked no end of rot. He said the Germans had made a botch of destroying towns. He said he could have done more damage to Arras, with a hammer than the Germans did with their shells. Of course, he couldn't begin to do it with a hammer, and, anyway, he wouldn't be let. I suppose he never thought of that. Then he said that the Germans were doing us a great favor by their air-raids. He said they were smashing up things that were ugly and unsanitary. That's silly. We could pull them down our selves, you know, and, anyhow, in the last raid they hit the post-office."

"The old boy's got nerve, though," interrupted another officer. "I was out at the front with him near Arras, and there was some pretty lively shelling going on around us. I told him to put on his tin hat, but he wouldn't do it. I said, 'Those German shell-splinters may get you,' and he laughed and said if the Germans did anything to him they'd be mighty ungrateful, after all he'd done for them. He doesn't know the Boche."

"He told me," added a British journalist, "when I want to know about war I talk to soldiers. I asked him: 'Do you mean officers or Tommies?' He said that he meant Tommies."

"Now you know how much reliance you can put in what a Tommy says. He'll either say what he thinks you want him to say or what he thinks you don't want him to say. I told Shaw that, but he paid no attention."

"Here the first officer chimed in again. 'Well, I stick to what I've said right along. I don't see where Shaw's funny. I think he's silly.'"

Sees Revolution Hatching in Great Britain

Northcliffe Writer Warns Against Propaganda Among Wage-Earners—Says Agitators Are Socialists and That They Plan Nothing Less Than Abolition of Capitalist System.

London.—Under the headline "The Ferment of Revolution," The Times gives prominence to the first of a series of articles by "a well-informed correspondent who has made a careful study of revolutionary propaganda current among certain classes in this country." The writer of the article shows that the movement runs counter to British trade unionism, but that it is sufficiently serious to demand public attention. He writes:

"There exists at the present moment a revolutionary movement in this country which has gathered a considerable momentum. It has long passed the stage of mere talk, and has realized itself in formidable action. There has been no attack on the throne, no rioting in the streets, no destruction of visible property, but the changes have been already brought about which are thwarting the efforts of the Government to conduct the war with efficiency, and if these changes go further they will bring the country into confusion."

He says that under the general name of "Labor" the observer at a distance is likely to confuse a series of movements which are distinct and often contradictory. Referring to the Labor Party Conference and the Trade Union Congress and the labor leaders, he says that they and the majority of wage-earners are loyal and practically inclined. The revolutionary ferment is working among intellectually inclined young men and young women of the well-paid wage-earning class.

"These men and women have no leaders and no set organization, but they are united in fellowship by a string of theories incompatible with the present organization of society. They have at their disposal a propaganda by which these theories are being forced into every working-class home, and they are the chief fomenters of the local and general strikes which from time to time bewilder trade union executives and paralyze the forces of the Government, and in which the individual workman often participates, either through misunderstanding or by compulsion. These revolutionists are men who do things and their power is in proportion to their unity and their zeal, and altogether out of proportion to their numbers."

Examining their theories, the writer says that they are to a man disciples of Karl Marx. They look upon society as sharply divided into two classes—the capitalists and the proletariat—and aim at the complete overthrow of the existing economic and social order.

"We may perhaps say that the ideal of the movement, so far as distribution is concerned, is that the whole produce of the country should be divided into approximately equal shares dealt out to weekly wage earners without much distinction. The proposal that any share, however small, should be allotted as a reward for the use of capital is regarded as in principle inadmissible. That management, scientific knowledge and distribution will claim their shares is generally recognized, but these and like matters are so much foreshortened in the views of the theorists as to seem of little importance. On the question of economic government, the theorists have been successively disciples of State Socialism, syndicalism, and the system of national guilds."

They all aim at abolishing the capitalist system, or the wage system which rests on private ownership of the means of production. They differ about what should be substituted for it. Socialism would have state or public ownership and control; syndicalism claims both for labor organized in industrial unions; guild Socialism seeks to combine the two by vesting ownership with supervision in the state, but trusting the conduct of each industry to unions or guilds. The writer of the article says that the last is now by far most popular of all their constructive schemes.

The Times in an editorial says: "The facts which will be set out in these articles are no news to the government or to the official heads of trade unionism;

but their cue has always been to turn a blind eye, and, when that is impossible, to minimize the extent of the mischief and soothe the public with 'optimistic assurances,' which the public is always ready to swallow. That policy is natural, and up to a certain point defensible; but when the result is a continued and rapid increase of evil on lines that promise no decline, but certain development into a national danger, then it is time to adopt a different policy and at least to let the nation know what is going on. In our opinion and in that of most competent judges fully conversant with the facts, that time has come."

SHIP COMPANY NOW ON TRIAL

The trial of the State of Oregon vs. the McEachren Ship Co., for unlawful importation of strikebreakers, began in Justice Carney's court this morning. Half of the six jurors were accepted, and a new panel drawn. An adjournment was then had until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the lugubrious affair will go on.

Those accepted for jury service were: Hiram B. Leinenweber, Frank Cook and A. C. Fisher. Those to be examined this afternoon are: Frank Woodfield, G. Ziegler and D. B. Chisholm.

Attorney Thomas Mannix waged a vigorous fight against the acceptance of any of the first panel. He contended especially, that H. B. Leinenweber, who testified to having intimate business relations with the McEachren company and expected to continue those relations, was not a fit juror to sit in judgment upon them. However, as Leinenweber stoutly insisted he was an anomaly of human nature and would convict his grandmother, so to speak, if the evidence warranted, the court ruled that he was eligible.

Frank Cook, who is either very fair or very slick, finally got by. A. C. Fisher, a retired sea captain and personal friend of both Attorney Fulton and E. W. Wright, also testified that his nature was so god-like he would not allow friendship to influence his verdict. He too was accepted.

The outstanding feature of the case so far is the horde of friends and clients Mr. Fulton has in Astoria. Hardly a name can be drawn from the hundreds and thousands supposed to be in Justice Carney's cigar box but what it is found to be that of a friend or client of Mr. Fulton. As nearly everybody seems to be a friend to Mr. Fulton, they ought to get a pretty friendly jury together this afternoon.

Mr. Mannix intimated to the court that the trial was a farce and he would withdraw from the

case if a fair jury could not be secured. Before court adjourning, and while Mannix was still arguing a point of law, Mr. Fulton contemptuously withdrew and went home, which ought to show who is who in this place, by gum.

Don't Want Grievances.

In justice to the shipyard owners, it should be stated that the strikers never made a proposition to go back to work if they were allowed a grievance committee through which to communicate future woes to the employers. Commissioner Dalzier suggested such a substitute, which was likely turned down, of course. The shipyard owners do not want any grievances in their yards and any one can see where they are right.

Ought to Write Book.

Three-fingered Jack will speak tonight on the "Power of the Press." And, it is presumed, will tell of his experience in the newspaper business, having done about everything else that is bad, it seems.

Jack ought to write a book or moving picture scenario. He has the natural instincts of the born dramatist. Also, his philosophy that the poor are the happier, would work in well with the writing business.

Love Letters Go Up.

Effective Nov. 2. All letters leaving Astoria will cost the sender three cents an ounce. This order from the postmaster-general at Washington is the long-expected rise in first-class postal rates.

More Vice.

It is reported that seven Finnish residents of Astoria have petitioned Three-Fingered Jack to help save the town before it is too late.

Worker Loses Finger.

Miss Arlyn White, a working girl of Seaside, lost a finger of her right hand by accidentally touching it against a revolving saw. They evidently have no safety appliances at the Prouty Lumber company's box factory at Seaside.

More Guns for Us.

It is reported that Adjutant-General White will forward seventy-five or a hundred rifles to the Astoria Home Guard soon, together with belts and bayonets and a liberal supply of ammunition. Also, he has promised to send them some clothes.

Not Fastidious, Anyway.

G. A. Martin will be tried in Justice Carney's court Monday

morning on the charge of stealing a pair of overalls from a store in town. The extraordinary modesty of the alleged theft ought to visibly affect the court in these days of big hauls.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLATSOP.

In the Matter of the Estate of Anton Anshelm Ojala, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Clatsop County, Administrator of the estate of Anton Anshelm Ojala, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present same to the undersigned at the office of Anderson & Setters, Attorneys at Law, 486 Commercial Street, Astoria, Oregon, duly verified as by law required, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, the date of the first publication being the 29th day of September, 1917.

Dated at Astoria, Oregon, this 29th day of September, 1917.

(Signed) KALLE KOSKELA, Administrator of the estate of Anton Anshelm Ojala, deceased.

ANDERSON & SETTERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 486 Commercial Street, Astoria, Oregon, Sept. 29, Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27.

WHITESIDE UNDERTAKING CO.
HAUTAANTOIMITTAJAT
Telefoni 136-364. — Hoitajain osoite: 429 K St. Telefoni 136.
Aberdeenin osoite: 109-111 E. 2nd.

Kun olette TACOMASSA, KAYKÄÄ
HARBOR POOL HAALISSA
1531 Pacific Ave.
Pehmeitä juomia; kääntä; siikaaria; tupakkaa; korttipöytä, y. m.
JNO. PALO AND SON,
Uude! omistajat.

Olswang and Arensberg

NAHKKA-TUKKUKAUPPA
Kenkävälaineitä, kenkäkoneita ja kenkääppäparpeita
118 Occidental Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Hyvä Leipä

Ainoa paikka Wilkesonissa mistä voitte saada maailman kuuluisaa KULTA MEDALLI JAUHOJA — ja —
KRONE LEIMA JAUHOJA
M. J. B. KAHVIT
on parhaita kahvia maailmassa jotka voi tydyttää jokaista kahvin käyttäjää.
JOHN E. AHO.

WILKESON, WASH.

Ainoat Suomalaiset Paperossit
kaupoissa ovat "Arvo", "Finland", "Kaivantomies" ja "Toivo", jotka on tehty venäläisestä tupakasta.
Pyytäkää kauppiasne hankki-maan niitä itsellenne.
A. SILBERBERG, Mfr.,
237 Stanton St., New York, N. Y.

Lähetämme rahoja Suomeen nyt kuten ennenkin
Me maksamme teille rahoista, joita meidän kautta lähetätte Suomeen
Smk. 5.70 dollarista
aina \$200.00 asti
Smk. 5.75
DOLLARISTA YLI \$200 DOLLARIN
Nämä kurssimäärät ovat kuitenkin yleisen kurssivaihdon alaiset.
LÄHETYSKUSTANNUS
Summista \$10.00 eli vähemmän 15 senttiä.
Yli \$10.00 aina \$20.00 20 senttiä.
Yli \$20.00 aina \$30.00 30 senttiä.
Yli \$30.00 aina \$40.00 40 senttiä.
Yli \$40.00 aina \$100.00 50 senttiä.
Yli \$100.00 samassa suhteessa.
Säästöosastomme on avoinna lauantai-iltsin kello 6-8.
The Scandinavian American Bank
Seattle, Washington

Ja läski (bacon), kuinka viekottelevaa se on, paistettuna mureaksi leiritulen hiiloksella.
Se on paahdettua—kuten korppu—tämä on juuri se mikä antaa sille niin miellyttävän maun. Te ette pitäisi siitä raakana.
Ajatelkaa että kuuluisaa Lucky Strike paperossia varten valmistetaan tupakka sama tavalla. Niissä on tuo viekotteleva ja miellyttävä maku, siksi että niihin käytetty Burley tupakka
Se on paahdettua



Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

20 kpl. 10c.