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"Hipress" on tehty sitkeämmästä kumista mitä on koskaan tunnettu—iivan samaa kumia mikä on ansainnut hyvän maineen Goodrich kumipyörille pitemmästä kestävydestä missä vain kumipyöriä käytetään.

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Ei mitään kerroksia erkanemaan—se ei halkeile—ei vuoda.

Muistakaa, että kaksinkertainen kestävyys merkitsee puolen hinnasta. Pyyttäkää kauppiailtanne "Hipress" jalkineita, joissa on "Punanen Viiva Varren Suussa."

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be held in France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the West Indies, Canada and on the high seas of Europe and North America.

In every polling sub-division in the Dominion an enumerator will have to set to work revising the electoral districts. The names of enfranchised female relatives of soldiers will have to be added. The names of aliens disfranchised by the War Times Election Act will have to be deleted. The new house of commons will consist of 234 members, as compared with 221 in the last parliament.

Local Notes

GIRL FALLS; GETS INJURIES

On her way home early last night, Saima Wuori, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Wuori, 133 Duane street, tripped and fell to the basement of the H. F. Tolikka apartment house on Second street. She lost two teeth, and got a wound on her lip which had to be stitched by the doctor who was summoned to give aid. The girl was sent home. Darkness and the unprotected condition of the street caused the girl to mistake her footing.

GIRL DELINQUENTS

A hearing in Judge Cornelius' court is proceeding this afternoon, in which four young girls are being tried for insubordination and otherwise imitating the manners of grown folks.

SWANTON DIES IN PORTLAND

F. W. Swanton, manager of the Astoria Flour Milling company, died in Portland last night of ptomaine poisoning, it is reported here this morning.

CHILDREN ON TRIAL

Walter and Harold Harry, brothers, 12 and 13 years of age, and Henry Jackson, 14 years old, and Teddy Ackerman, the same age, had a hearing this morning before Judge Cornelius on the charge of burglarizing the Finnish bakery in Uniontown.

From the evidence of the boys themselves, it seems that they found a trap door open and were tempted

to go in. Several visits at different times were made to the bakery, on which occasions the cash register was rifled. The boys' figures give the amount they secured at between \$15 and \$20, which was spent for candy and other good things, but the manager of the bakery states he lost over \$50 by these raids.

The Harry boys were remanded to the care of their uncle, with whom they have been living. Their mother is dead and the father is working out in a logging camp.

The case of the other two boys, Henry Jackson and Teddy Ackerman, is under the consideration of the court. Both lads have been before the juvenile court on two or three previous occasions and Judge Cornelius intimated that he should send them to the boys' industrial school.

All of the youngsters implicated in the bakery affair were newsboys, and helped with their earnings to support themselves. Teddy Ackerman contributed to the support of his widowed mother. His mother has been receiving a pension of some sort, and the court stated that he would revoke this.

MINERS REFUSE TO AGREE TO AUTOMATIC PENALTY CLAUSE AGAINST STRIKES

Washington, Nov. 3.—Southwestern coal miners' representatives here for a conference with operators and fuel administration officials refused today to agree that an automatic penalty clause to prevent strikes be inserted in their new wage contract and called a convention of Southwestern miners at Kansas City November 12.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, the fuel administrator, has declined to approve any new wage contract which does not carry an automatic clause, and will not pay coal price increases in the territory involved until the situation is straightened out. Three mine districts are concerned, including the states of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The voice of conscience is so delicate that it is easy to stifle it; but it is so clear that it is impossible to mistake it.—Madame De Stael.

SPEAKER STARTLES LOGGING CONGRESS

Kenneth Ross Explodes Bomb When He Tells Delegates He is an I. W. W. Sympathizer.

Kenneth Ross of Bonner, Mont., representing the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, exploded a bomb at the late session of the Pacific Logging Congress when he told the delegates that he is an I. W. W. sympathizer.

"You don't applaud that much, do you?" Ross said. "You'll applaud me less before the session is over, but I hope to make you all so mad that you'll go away thinking."

The statement from Ross came after the report of the committee, on lumber camp cook house management. The report sounded good and everybody seemed satisfied to let it go at that until Ross took the floor. Discussion then became general, on whether to make a profit on the cook house or to make it break even; to make a uniform price for board in every camp or continue the present plan by which one camp runs the cook house at a loss so as to give the men better board or a cheaper rate than some other camp in order to attract good men.

The cook house discussion led to consideration of general camp conditions.

"It's a good thing you are going to take up the cook house question," Ross said, following his declaration of being an I. W. W. sympathizer. "You are doing it because you are forced to do it. The time has come in the logging business to call a spade a spade and realize that the trouble with us is that we are all too dogged on selfish to get together on anything."—Seattle Times.

Such Cannot Be

The Appeal to Reason has sent the following communication to the Food Administrator:

"Sir—Let us refer you briefly to the summarized results of an investigation we have just been conducting into living conditions among our readers.

"We find that the average yearly wage in 1912 was \$723.84; and that in 1917 the average yearly wage is \$856.44.

"We find that the average yearly grocery and meat bill in 1912 was \$283.40; and that in 1917 the average yearly grocery and meat bill is \$531.96.

"We find that the average yearly light and fuel bill in 1912 was \$31.41; and that in 1917 the average yearly light and fuel bill is \$49.83.

"We find that the average yearly rent bill in 1912 was \$117.60; and that in 1917 the average yearly rent bill is \$141.36.

"Thus we find that in 1912 the foregoing principal items of liv-

ing expense totaled \$432.41 and in 1917 they totaled \$723.15. The cases investigated by us showed an average number of four dependents both in 1912 and in 1917. Thus in 1912 there was left a balance of \$291.43 with which to provide clothing, medical attention, educational facilities, etc., for an average family of four.

But in 1917, with an average increase of only \$132.60 in the yearly wage, we find that the average family of four persons have left only \$133.29 for clothing, medical attention, educational facilities, etc. The margin over the cost of the bare necessities of food, fuel and shelter is found to be \$158.14 lower in 1917 than in 1912. This margin is really much less than it appears owing to the decreased purchasing power of the dollar in 1917 as compared with that in 1912. The result of this reduced income has forced these workers to rigidly reduce their meager expenditures for clothing, medical attention, educational facilities, amusements, etc.

Our investigation inadequately indicates a critical condition in this country. It does not pretend to be a comprehensive canvas, but merely a typical survey that will be found to apply to all sections of the United States. And it does not include the lowest paid, worst conditioned, hardest driven workers, whose lot must be terribly severe indeed.

You will readily realize that this is an immediately vital situation that demands strong measures, unusual measures, even desperate measures. In dealing with this situation no consideration ought to have the slightest weight except that of properly feeding, clothing, sheltering and providing the means of life for our people. Long-established conceptions of private property, private profits, private privileges and the like should be thrown overboard. In England, France, in the warring countries of Europe, the first important lesson taught by this war, as you well know, was that all these purely private and selfish considerations must be strictly subordinated to the common good if the nation was to be made economically strong and secure. It was quickly seen that the government must to a very large extent, an extent unprecedented and unknown before, take into its own hands the task of providing for the people and that private profiteering in the necessities of life must be guarded against, with scant regard for the so-called sacred rights of capital.

We should at least go as far in this country in the way of government control as the governments of other countries have done; as Socialists we believe that this government should go even farther, very much farther, but we are not so foolish as to expect the present government to take the radical measures that a Socialist government, for example, would unhesitatingly take. It is evident that the two essential elements to be considered in connection with the cost of living are prices and distribution. The two apparent steps necessary to bring the cost of living necessities down within the reach of the masses of the people are a decisive lowering of prices and a just, efficient organization of our system of distribution.

Now, we are not going to tell you how much you should lower prices. As we have previously intimated, a Socialist government would go to the logical limit of eliminating all profits. We do not expect you to do this. But we do know that prices can and should be lowered a very great deal, that private profits can and should be cut down a very great deal. The prices of living necessities should be reduced to a point that will approximate as

nearly as possible, under the present system, the simple cost of producing and distributing them among the people. We believe that you possess the power to lower prices to this point. The details of such price reduction we are confident that you are fully able to work out, provided you are prepared to accept the principle of no-profiteering. We believe that the government could easily enforce any price schedules it might decide upon by the simple expedient of commandeering all factories, mills, wholesale establishments, and other enterprises engaged in production and distribution, that should refuse to be reasonable.

Approaching the question of distribution, it is obvious that the initial step required to effect a just and efficient distributive system is for the government to take immediate possession of the railroads of the country and run them under actual government management. Thus the government could put through a practically complete program of distribution at the closest approximate cost. The delicate problem of freight rates could be conveniently disposed of, and the cries of the private owners of the railroads for more profits would be happily silenced. The spectacle we now have of these private owners appealing for higher rates in the midst of this greatest national crisis is not encouraging and is sharply inconsistent with any idea of price reduction; for the merest tyro in economics knows that an advance in railroad rates is quickly reflected in the advanced cost of living.

A mere tyro in economics knows also that under the capitalist system profits cannot be regulated to the extent of profiting the people. There is no such animal as a profitless capitalism, if the entire system of production and distribution—even if limited to the production of food, clothing and shelter only—is considered. The elimination of profit would deprive the capitalist mode of production of its only incentive—that of profit.

MASSES MUST KEEP OUT

New York, Nov. 3.—An injunction granted by Judge Learned Hand restraining Postmaster Thomas G. Patten from barring the August number of The Masses, a Socialist publication, from the mails was vacated today by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The higher court held that the magazine had violated the selective service law and the espionage act and as a result of this ruling it is said the federal authorities will soon begin criminal proceedings against the publication.

FORMER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA STOLE REAL CROWN JEWELS

Reports from Paris indicate that there is great likelihood of the Russian ex-tsarina being put on trial as an enemy of the nation. One of the chief accusations against the former empress is that she made away with the crown-jewels and other treasure, which are the property of the nation. Investigation has proved that the jewels of the imperial crown and a series of priceless tapestries in the Hermitage and the Winter Palace are imitations, the originals having been exported so that they might be preserved for the Romanoff dynasty.

AVIATION IN THE POLAR REGION

The veteran polar explorer, Roald Amundsen declared in a recent interview that he considered the conditions for aviation ideal in the north polar regions. The winds are generally light, and hence the cold is not so severely felt, as people generally suppose. Above all, the atmosphere is stable and homogeneous; there are no "holes in the air." The atmosphere is remarkably clear, so that aviation offers the best facilities for mapping the regions in question. It is strange that, although for the past ten years we have been hearing encomiums upon the aeroplane as an ideal agency in exploration, so very little use has thus far been made of it for this purpose.

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Voitko itse oilla hammaslääkärinä käyttämällä Hammaskittia kolossa, joka on täytetty, niin ettei kylmä ilma eikä ruoka siunna jätke. Hinta postimaksuon. 25c.
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SWEETHEARTS ONCE MORE.

A scant three years ago the employers of this country brutally told the millions of unemployed men and women to go to hell and starve for all they cared; the press poured forth its scorn on the torn and ragged rabble and even advised the use of poison to diminish the threatening numbers of starving workers; the judges sentenced thousands to prison terms for the crime of being hungry; the preachers closed the doors of their churches in the faces of the poor and forced them to sleep in the snow; and men became thieves, and women prostitutes, and many babies died that year; all of which we must forgive and forget for now that our labor is necessary once more these same people love us with a love that passeth all understanding.—Seattle Call.

HUKKAAN HYVÄT HUMALAT.

Sämi Gompersin nuorena elämässä on joku asia mennyt pahasti vinohon. Oikein pahasti.

Sämi oli vähällä joutua hienoille päivällisille, mutta ei joutunutkaan. Ei uskaltanut mennä.

Sämi on ollut monilla hienoilla päivällisillä, monellaisten hienojen herrojen seurassa. Mutta nämä hukkaan menneet päivälliset olisivat voittaneet Sämin kaikki entiset saavutukset hienoissa seurapiireissä. Mikä vaihinko!

HALUTAAN TIETOJA

(5) Haluaisin tietää missä on Kalle Myllymäki, kotoinen Kouvalasta, Viipurin läänistä. Hän matkusti tähän maahan helmik. 1914. Jos ei hän itse tätä huomaa, niin pyydän että joku olisi niin hyvä ja ilmoitaisi hänen osoituksensa minulle tärkein asian vuoksi. Osoite: S. A. L., 1108 Washington St., Lanesville, Mass.

(7) Haluaisin saada tietää missä on tuttavani Kalle Paakkola, kotoinen Iistä, O. I. Kaikkilta muiltakin ovat kirjeet tervetulleita. Hugo Kluttu, 351 Taylor Ave., Astoria, Ore.

Kannattakaa niitä liikkeitä, jotka ilmoittavat Toverissa.

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New Yorkin Yht. Suom. Sos. osaston näyttämön johtajan paikka täten julustaan haettavaksi. Toimi on vakimainen. Tehtävään kuuluu kappaleiden harjoitus, puvuston hoitaminen, rollien kirjoitus ja hoito. Toistukset suositukseen ja palkka-vaatimus lähetettävä osaston johtokunnalle marrask. 20 päivään, 1917. Toimeen astuttava Jouluk. 15 p. 1917.

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