



Sen nostatusvoima on tavattoman suuri; sen hinta on siksi alhainen, että se on jokaisen saavutettavissa. — 25 senttiä paina.

CRESCENT
Double Acting Baking Powder

farms, but forward to large ones, operated for need and for profit.

For the time being why not be consoled knowing that even though the production of foodstuff has diminished, the real wages have taken the same course, so that a lesser amount of products fills the demand as far as workers' buying power reaches. And that is the only state of equilibrium the capitalist society is able to create in this respect.

Local Notes

SPOILING A GOOD STORY

The company of players which presented Owen Wister's story "The Virginian" last night at Astoria theatre were a sorry disappointment to the hundreds who paid from one dollar up to see and hear them. The acting was hardly up to home talent in the old country school house, while the music was far below a barn-floor fiddle. The best thing about the whole show was that it only stayed in town one night. There was nothing to them but chaps and second-hand guns.

GIRLS ARE DISCHARGED

The four young girls brought before Judge Cornelius this morning in a juvenile hearing charged with having violated the curfew ordinance, were discharged from custody, the court finding that no legal offense had been committed.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE BEGINS

The annual Clatsop county teachers' institute opens today in Astoria. A lengthy program has been arranged which includes about everything from instruction to entertainment and refreshments. The program is expected to put pep into the teaching profession for another year.

ALL THE SHARKS EAT WHALE NOW

(Continued from Page One)

ago, is once more on the boom. Men of the whale fleets are taking an added zest in their work, enthused by the knowledge that vast portions of the catch, once considered waste, now have an edible value.

Hundreds of the massive creatures have been killed off the northwest Pacific coast this year, and tons of the meat carefully butchered and sold for food throughout the United States.

Whale meat is now being offered at a low price as a foil for beef, mutton, pork and other animal foods, which continue to aviate.

Most coast restaurants are giving their patrons choice of roast

HALUTAAN TIETOJA

(7) Haluusin saada tietää missä on tuttavani Kalle Paakkola, kotoinen Hstä, O.L. Kätkittä muitakin ovat kirjeet tervetulleita. Hugo Kiuttu, 351 Taylor Ave., Astoria, Ore.

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WINLOCK, WASH.

SALAISET

Miehen taudit.
e. k. Tuskalliset vuodot. Verenmyrkytys. Hermovuodot. y. m. ovat selitettyjä ja lääketieteellisesti hoidettavia. Kirjassa No. 111 joka on vapaa kaikille enom. miehille, jotka sitä pyytävät.
F. A. LIGNELL CO.
SUPERIOR, WIS.

Lignell'in Suom. Apteeki

whale, fried whale steak and whale prepared variously to tease the appetite.

Some like it; others don't. But restaurant men say that, once the "beef of the sea" is removed, whale meat will become a staple on the American table. It has been eaten for years by the poor in Japan and Europe.

Since last May, this station and others north of here have been conserving whale meat for food. Recently 25 tons were shipped by refrigerator car to Chicago, and other big consignments have been sent out over the country.

Whale meat may solve the animal food problem for troops on the allied front, according to Maitland F. Kindersley of London, who has investigated all Pacific stations with a view to sending huge shipments of the chilled or frozen whale to England.

Whale meat is somewhat coarser than beef, is dark red in color and tastes like venison. It lies in vast strips under the blubber coat, an average of about five tons of edible meat to the whale. It is cut off in 40-pound chunks and placed in chilling rooms to await distribution.

Besides being eaten as fresh meat, whale meat is canned, pickled and salted.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY MAY BECOME UNIVERSAL

(By Basil M. Manly.)

Washington, D. C., Nov.—President Wilson, it is stated by a very reliable source, has under consideration an executive order making the eight-hour day obligatory in all basic industries regardless of whether they are directly employed on government contracts.

The motive for this revolutionary step will not be a concession to the demands of organized or unorganized labor, but the speeding up of the great American war machine to the highest productive efficiency. The government will simply take advantage of the results of experience both here and abroad, which demonstrate conclusively that over long periods of time men can do more work on eight-hour shifts than if employed 9, 10, 11 or 12 hours.

Ample provision, it is explained, will be made in the order for overtime on rush work and all kinds of war emergencies, but proper means will be provided for discouraging overtime except in cases of real necessity.

The initiative in the eight-hour day movement was taken by Samuel Gompers, but he was soon joined by a number of influential business men, who saw the practical necessity of standardizing the American working day so that the industrial energy of the country would not be sapped by overwork.

The movement was also endorsed by experienced students of industrial questions sent to America by England, who testified to the great mistake England made in permitting her workers' energy to be drained by unlimited overtime work during the first year of the war.

A practical war condition makes it imperative for America to exercise exceptional care to conserve her industrial energy. Before the war the supply of fresh unskilled labor by immigration to work men 12 hours a day until they were ready for the human scrap heap. A sturdy immigrant was always waiting to take the place of every worn-out man.

But today the laborer, enfeebled or overstrained by excessive hours, simply cannot be replaced. Not only is there no new supply coming in, but, through the draft and the great expansion of industry, the nation has exhausted the reserve.

Secretaries Baker and Daniels are understood to have endorsed the standardized working day, and it now awaits only the approval of President Wilson, who is believed to be entirely favorable.

Let a mother's son fall in battle and she bears her agony and martyrdom with the dignity of supreme sorrow; but let the government sting a money-grub with a war tax, and he will bellow like a calf.—Exchange.

PRESIDENT OF TEXTILE WORKERS

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 5.—John Golden, of Fall River, was re-elected president of the United Textile Workers of America at the closing session of the annual convention here.

I see in the American Labor movement the greatest champion of an industrial democracy of a free state and of a happy and contented people.—Frank P. Walsh.

DOLLAR WORTH 47 CENTS LESS THAN IN 1914

PROFITEERS HAVE BOOSTED PRICES SO THAT THE WORKERS GET ONLY HALF VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.

Washington, Nov.—The profit-hungry, food-owning capitalists of the United States have boosted the price of the working people's food 57 cents on the dollar since the opening of the war.

These are the latest official figures made public by the United States bureau of labor statistics regarding the enormous food taxes which the food barons have levied upon the working people in order that dividends might soar to unheard-of heights.

The figures compiled by the bureau of labor statistics include prices of 16 food products necessary to the lives of the masses. Nine of these are meat products, two dairy products and two grain products.

Current prices are compared with prices prevailing during the period immediately preceding the 1914 war declarations.

The flour merchants boosted the price of that essential food product 130 per cent, or more than two and one-fourth times its price during the pre-war period.

The same friends of labor shot up the price of cornmeal, which the food administration is now booming as a substitute for wheat flour, 120 per cent.

The potato retailers have advanced potato prices 87 per cent.

The sugar merchants sent up the price of sugar 77 per cent.

The owners of fresh meat, realizing that large quantities of that protein article is absolutely necessary to the working people, took advantage of the situation to skyrocket all kinds of fresh meats. They boosted pork chops to 58 per cent above the pre-war prices, roundsteak to 32 per cent and sirloin to 24 per cent.

The dealers in cured meats and by-products were equally as patriotic in the game of reducing the purchasing power of the workers' wages. They rocketed the price of bacon to 53 cents on the dollar above pre-war prices and ham 39 per cent, and lard 72 per cent.

Dairy products dealers lifted butter 35 per cent above the top-notch prior-to-the-war price, and elevated milk 29 per cent.

The poultry and egg men rested content with a 30 per cent boost in eggs and a 39 per cent offensive in hens.

The potato middlemen pushed up the price of potatoes 87 per cent, while the sugar merchants had to be content with levying a 77 per cent advance in the price of that necessity.

The officials of the bureau of labor statistics declare that their figures regarding the percentage of increase in the retail prices of the necessities included in the tabulation are conservative and reliable.

The price statistics upon which the percentage is based are the actual prices charged by retail merchants in nearly 50 of the more important industrial centers located geographically so as to reflect the average prices throughout the United States rather than the specific prices in any one locality.

The main difference between a union man and a card man is that a union man will insist that the money which he has acquired while working as a union man shall benefit organized labor. He will ascertain whether or not the clerk, the teamster, the barber, the plumber and a hundred other tradesmen whom he meets and deals with, are fair to organized labor. His clothing bears the imprint of the garment workers, his collars the label of the collar makers, etc. On the other hand, the card man cares naught for the organizations of other crafts. His card is just to show that he is "entitled to the good offices of the union."

And he takes advantage of all the good offices that his own and other unions can extend to him. Do you know him?

Law—the highest form of despotism, falsehood and violence is the establishment by some people of a law which must not be discussed by the other people and which must be accepted by them.—Tolstoy.

I see in the American Labor movement the greatest champion of an industrial democracy of a free state and of a happy and contented people.—Frank P. Walsh.

HOQUIAMI'N ILMOTUS-OSASTO

Secretary of War Aghast at Outrage

"BRUTAL, COWARDLY AND LAWLESS" ARE WORDS SECRETARY USES TO DEFINE OUTRAGE.

From all parts of the country letters and telegrams denouncing the outrage committed on the person of Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow by a broadcloth mob in Cincinnati continue to pour in to Nicholas Klien, attorney for Bigelow. Secretary of War Baker in a statement denounced the attack as "brutal and cowardly."

"I am greatly shocked at the reported violence to my friend Mr. Bigelow," said Baker. "It is, of course, lawless; but it is also brutal and cowardly. The cause of the United States is not aided, but is hurt, by this kind of thing. It is alleged that those who beat him said something about avenging the Belgians, but the lynching of Belgium is not avenged by having lawless lynchings of our own."

"The right of free speech is guaranteed by our constitution, and abuses of that right are punished by law. No night riders are needed, and when the country is at war for liberty and justice they make a humiliating contrast to our national ideals and aims."

A public meeting of protest was held next day in Newport, Ky., where the abduction took place. Resolutions calling on the authorities to have the perpetrators brought to justice were unanimously adopted. The meeting was well attended and throughout the whole proceedings intense indignation was manifested.

A meeting is planned in Cincinnati for the same purpose, and arrangements are being made to hold an indignation meeting in New York within the next few days.

Responsible newspapers from all parts of the country editorially denounce the assault, and in and around Cincinnati there has been a complete change of feeling toward the pacifists.

The bosses and corporations that Bigelow has so long and consistently fought are beginning to fear that the affair will result in the sweeping into power of the Socialists in the coming elections.

Bigelow is still in the hospital. His right side is a mass of bruises and his back and ribs bear the appearance of having been slashed with a knife rather than a whip. He will not be allowed to leave the hospital for a week.

In a statement made recently, Bigelow denied that he is in any sense of the word pro-German. He asserted that he was not in favor of a separate peace, but of a peace by negotiation on the basis of total disarmament.

He further announced that he is willing to stay in Cincinnati, continue his work and "make the issue in this test between an orderly democracy and the new terror that waits for free American citizens, with handcuffs, and gags, and ropes, and high-powered machines, and uniformed conspirators assembled in deserted places to perform the cruel rites of their ugly anarchy."

WORLD'S WORKERS

The wages in Eastern Siberia are 83 cents a day, while those in Western Siberia often are as low as 10 cents a day. The men in the mines of Eastern Siberia work, morning, noon and night, recognizing neither Sunday nor feast day.

The Danish supreme court has confirmed a judgment forcing the repayment of strike benefit amounting to 240 kroner (about \$65) by a former member of a trade union who returned to work before the union had declared the strike ended.

The suffrage measure introduced in the Canadian parliament giving the ballot to widows, wives, daughters and sisters of soldiers in the trenches passed the Commons on the 15th by a vote of 53 to 33. It is expected to pass the senate without difficulty.

Complete returns of the recent Swedish election indicate a sweeping victory for the Socialists and Liberals. The new membership in the riksdag is 86 Socialists, 62 Liberals, 61 Conservatives, 12 Extreme Socialists and nine Farmers. The small number of Extreme Socialists is taken to indicate a growing

strength for Branting, the moderate Socialist leader.

Striking telegraphers employed by the Great Northwestern Telegraph company have forced this concern to accept an arbitration award rendered under the Canadian industrial disputes investigation act. Both sides accepted the arbitration provisions of the law, but when the award went against the company it pleaded that the board's findings were excessive. A short strike brought the management to terms.—Miners Magazine.

Wilhelm Liebknechtin vastaus sosialismin tappajille

(Kirjoitettu ja julkaistu Saksassa noin 25 vuotta sitte ja Suomessa bobrikofilaisensuurin kiireimillään olessa).

Saksalaisen kansanvaltauksen vanhin, Johann Jacoby, on sanonut kuuluisissa puheissaan työväenliikkeen päämäärästä: "Vähäisimmänkin työväenyhdistyksen perustaminen tulee tukevuuden sivistyshistorialliselle kirjallijoille olemaan suuremmasta merkityksestä kuin Sadovan tappelu." Jos hän olisi puhunut vuotta myöhemmin, olisi hän voinut lisätä: "ja kaikki kunnia-kaat voivot ja 'loistavat ratsuväiköistelu' pyhässä sodassa herain Bismarckin ja Bonaparten välillä."

Niin, vähäisimmän työväenyhdistyksen perustaminen on tärkeämpi sivistyshistoriallinen tapahtuma kuin kaikki ne "urotyöt", joita sotilas- ja kuningasvaltaisen Europa on tehnyt ja vastedes tulee tekemään niin kutsuttu "kunnian tarterella." Vähäisimmässä työväenyhdistyksessä elävät ja vaikuttavat nykyajan aatteet, valmistetaan niiden suurten kysymysten ratkaisua, jotka aikamme koskevat. Jokainen työväenyhdistys on uudenlaisen sivistyksen taimi, istutettuna ihmisyden viinitarhaan, jota hallitusten "loistavat armeijat" ainoastaan hävittävät; koulun todelliseen ihmiskunta vapauttavan sivistyksen, jota taistelunneten voivot häpäisevät ja uhkaavat; osa uudesta maailmasta, joka, kiilan tavoin tunkeutuneena vanhaan, sen ennemmin tai myöhemmin on pirstova.

Kaksi maailmaa seisoo nykyään asestettuna toisiaan vastaan, omistajain maailma ja omistamattomien maailma, pääoman maailma ja työn maailma, porvariston maailma ja sosialismin maailma — kaksi maailmaa vastakkain päämäärineen, pyrkimisine ja katsantokantoineen ja erilaisine kielineen, kaksi maailmaa, jotka eivät voi seisoa rinnakkain, vaan joista toisen täytyy jättää tila toiselle.

Vuimeisen sodan) aikana määrättiin molempain maailmairajien pommien ja palavain kaupunkien ja kylien valossa jyrkästi erotettuna toisistaan heikkokäisimillikin; toisella puolella vanhan maailman puolustajat, saarnaten vihää ja halveksimista naapurikansojen kohtaan, asettaen jonkko-ihmismurhat ihmisyden korkeimmaksi päämääräksi, kihohtoen intohimolla kaikilla mahdollisilla keinoilla, lahjoen järjettä ja uhrauten ihmisyden ahdistamiseksi, kiukoisan isänmaallisuuden alttarille — toisella puolella uuden maailman puolustajat, seisoen syrjässä, tyneinä keskellä riehuvaa myrskyä, selvinä kansallisen juoppohulluuden mäsäysten keskellä, väliäpitämättä soivauskista, syyteistä, hyökkäyksistä ja vainoomisista, ylpeästi kohtaan päätäin vastustajille ja huudattaen heille:

"Se mitä te esitätte tärkeimpänä kaikista velvollisuuksista, on meistä siveittä, mitä te esitätte ylevimpänä hyveenä, sotii järjen ja oikeuden vaatimuksia vastaan. Ihmiset, jotka asuvat raju-pyykkimenne tuolla puolen, ovat yhtä hyviä kuin mekin; kansat ovat veljiä ja niiden pitäisi rakastaa toisiaan sen sijaan, että he myt murhaavat toisiaan. Murha pssyy murhana, vaikkapa murhaaja ja murhattu puhuvat eri kielillä ja ovat yksivärisen taksin sijasta puettu kirjaviini; mutta murha on rikos eikä lakkaa olemasta rikos sentähden

1) Tarkottaa Ranskan-Saksan sota v. 1870—1871. Bonaparte — Napoleon III.
2) Ranskan—Saksan sota 1870—1871.

3) Tarkottaa Ranskan-Saksan sota v. 1870—1871. Bonaparte — Napoleon III.
4) Ranskan—Saksan sota 1870—1871.

5) Tarkottaa Ranskan-Saksan sota v. 1870—1871. Bonaparte — Napoleon III.
6) Ranskan—Saksan sota 1870—1871.

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