

Reign of Anarchy in United States Planned

Fearful Proposals in Projects of the Reds

DESTROY POWER OF RULE

Most Dangerous Propaganda Ever Disseminated by a Radical Organization in the United States—“Jim” Larkin Among Those Held

(Special to Times.) Boston, Nov. 10.—Boston “Reds” made the second anniversary of the Bolshevik dictatorship of Lenin and Trotsky, who, in 1917, with German assistance, overthrew Kerensky’s government and withdrew Russia from the ranks of the allies. Permission to use their halls was denied them and an angry crowd of 500 was dispersed by police and state guardsmen in front of the Lancaster Theatre. The programme of unions of Russian workers in the United States as learned in literature seized in this city is:—

- Complete destruction of private control of natural resources and capital.
- Complete destruction of power of rule.
- How it is to be done.
- Convert small strikes into general strikes.
- Convert general strikes “into armed revolt of the laboring masses against capital and state.”
- Seizure of all means of production and all articles of consumption.
- Merciless destruction of all remains of governmental authority and class domination.
- Liberate all prisoners.
- Demolish prisons and police offices.
- Destroy all legal papers pertaining to private ownership of property.
- Destroy all field fences and boundaries.
- Destroy all certificates of indebtedness.
- Blow up barracks.
- Shoot most prominent military and police officers.

Alarming Disclosures. Washington, Nov. 10.—(Canadian Press)—Plans of the union of Russian workers to bring an overthrow of the government through a general strike are revealed in documents seized in the nation wide raids of federal authorities on Friday and Saturday. With the government overthrown and everything “wiped from the earth that is a reminder of the right of private ownership of property,” the Russian workers, according to their manifesto, looked forward to “the magnificent beautiful form of man without a God, without a master and free of all shackles.”

The documents and publications obtained in the raids, officials said today, are of the most inflammatory nature and make no effort to conceal the union’s programme of destruction and manner to achieve its ends. Much of the material made public is of such a nature as to cause ordinarily any newspaper reprinting it to be barred from the mails. Included among the documents seized, all of which are printed in Russian, is “Novomirsky—Manifesto of Anarchists—Communists.” This publication was said by Assistant Attorney-General Garvan to be the most dangerous piece of propaganda ever disseminated by any radical organization in the United States. It outlines the purpose of the movement as “complete destruction of private control of natural resources and capital and complete destruction of power of rule and the institutions invested with powers to enforce rule of one man over another.” Mr. Garvan called particular attention to statements in the manifesto having a bearing on the government’s activities in connection with recent strikes. The government’s attempt to put down riots were attacked as nothing short of murder where such attempts had resulted in death for anybody. In its discussion of war, the manifesto indicted the American people for honoring General Pershing. “Big Jim” Larkin Held.

New York, Nov. 10.—Thirty-seven men suspected of leadership in ultra-radical activities have been held on various charges after officers had finished questioning 1,000 and more who were bagged in the biggest raid New York ever saw. The three prisoners regarded as most important are “Big Jim” Larkin, former head of the Irish Transport Workers’ Union, charged with criminal anarchy; Benjamin Kitzlow, thirty-five years old, charged with criminal anarchy; Henry Pearl, fifty-five, described as leader of the communist party in his assembly district, charged with violation of the law prohibiting the carrying of fire-arms.

Boston Merchant’s New Business Plan

John Shepard Jr., Proposes to Have House of Representatives, Senate, Cabinet and President

(Special to Times.) Boston, Nov. 10.—The attempt to push a bill through congress to have the railroads run by its men resulted in failure and the offer of a manufacturing concern in New York to sell out to its employees or give them a percentage was not accepted, but a Boston merchant’s plan for a new deal meets approval, as it seems to provide the happy medium in the way of profit sharing and at the same time puts the onus of management upon the help.

John Shepard, Jr., proposes to have the first really all American store in the United States. He proposes to model the government of the store after the United States government plan, which consists of a senate, a house of representatives, a cabinet and a president. The employees are to elect from their own number persons of their own choice, one or more from each department or group of departments, as may be arranged, to form the house of representatives, the heads of all merchandise and general departments to form the senate, the present board of directors the cabinet. Mr. Shepard to be the president and retaining the final decision.

PARLIAMENT DOES BUSINESS ON SUNDAY

Keeps Up Session to Put Through the Prohibition Matter

(Special to Times.) Ottawa, Nov. 10.—It was hoped that by sitting on Saturday the house could clear up all its arrears and get away, but it was a vain hope. It started in on Saturday morning with the estimates, the prohibition bill and one or two minor matters, one relating to the shipping act and the other to the railway act, were withdrawn when some opposition was manifested to them. Very little criticism was made to the estimates, and all speeches were curtailed to the limit. But notwithstanding all this, the house found itself sitting on Sunday morning and had to adjourn finally without having finished business.

The house deliberately sat some time into Sunday morning. Frequently it has impinged a little on the Lord’s day but so far as old parliamentarians here can recall, never deliberately as it did this time. There was a great temptation to do so as it was desirable to give the prohibition bill its third reading so as to have it ready for the senate today, and on motion of Sir George Foster the act was done.

There has been precedent. During the time of the Commonwealth, the British parliament met several times on Sunday and also on Good Friday and New Year’s Day. Again, William the Third died on March 8, 1701, and parliament met on Sunday. The reform bill got its second reading on Sunday, Dec. 18, 1831. In 1866 Sunday, Feb. 18, the British house took just the same time from the day of rest as our house did this time, three-quarters of an hour, when the royal assent was given to a bill for the suspension of the House of Commons act in Ireland. It was done again in 1888.

The amendment to the Grand Trunk bill made by the senate did not seem to please anyone. Certainly the government did not want its measure amended and the opposition criticized it as making the bill worse than it was before. With both sides in that frame of mind, this would seem to be the physiological moment for performing that long deferred operation on the senate for its reform which pretty nearly every government since confederation has promised itself at one time or another in moments of irritation it would do.

So far as the house is concerned, there seems to be no reason why parliament should not prorogue today, but the senate may deliberate longer over the prohibition legislation than expected. It may look on this as another example of “hasty legislation,” which should be checked, but that is hardly likely. When the prohibition legislation was turned down last session one of the reasons given was that it was interfering with the rights of the provinces. That reason, at least, can no longer be alleged. In view of the fact that one effect of the bill will probably be to give a chance for a final “stocking up” of cellars during whatever interval lapses after the declaration of peace and before new legislation is invoked in any province, the senate may look upon it with favor. (Canadian Press.)

The Prohibition Bill. Ottawa, Nov. 10.—During the forty-five minutes the house sat after midnight Saturday two protests against the proceeding were voiced by French-Canadian members, but they were not heeded. Ernest Lapointe declared that in the fifteen or sixteen years he had been in the house nothing of this kind had occurred. L. A. Laforce produced the Lord’s Day Act to prove that it was Sunday and declared the action of the house to be unchristian. Objectors to the proceedings were met by the reply from the government side of the house: “We are doing good work.”

The bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act as finally adopted contains no reference to the manufacture of liquor, which means that manufacture for export will be allowable and that any plebiscite taken at the request of a province will deal with the matter of importation only. Manufacture of liquor was dealt with in a bill passed earlier in the day to amend the act in aid of provincial legislation prohibiting the sale or use of intoxicating liquors. This bill prohibits the manufacture of liquor when it is known that it will be used in violation of the law of the province in which it is manufactured.

An amendment to the bill provides that a plebiscite will be taken only in such provinces as have prohibited the sale of liquor; another declares that three years must elapse between petitions from any one province for a plebiscite. Gus Porter moved for a three-fifths vote instead of a bare majority to make a plebiscite effective. This was defeated, 14 to 8.

Supply voted during the afternoon and evening totalled more than \$63,000,000. The big item was \$40,000,000 to carry out the arrangement of the soldiers’ committee. The next largest item was \$20,000,000 for soldiers’ land settlement.

NEW SCHOONER DERELICT OFF PORTLAND HARBOR

Portland, Me., Nov. 10.—The loss of a 200 foot schooner, apparently a four masted and of recent construction, was disclosed by the sighting of the hull, bottom up, east of the entrance to the harbor here on Saturday.

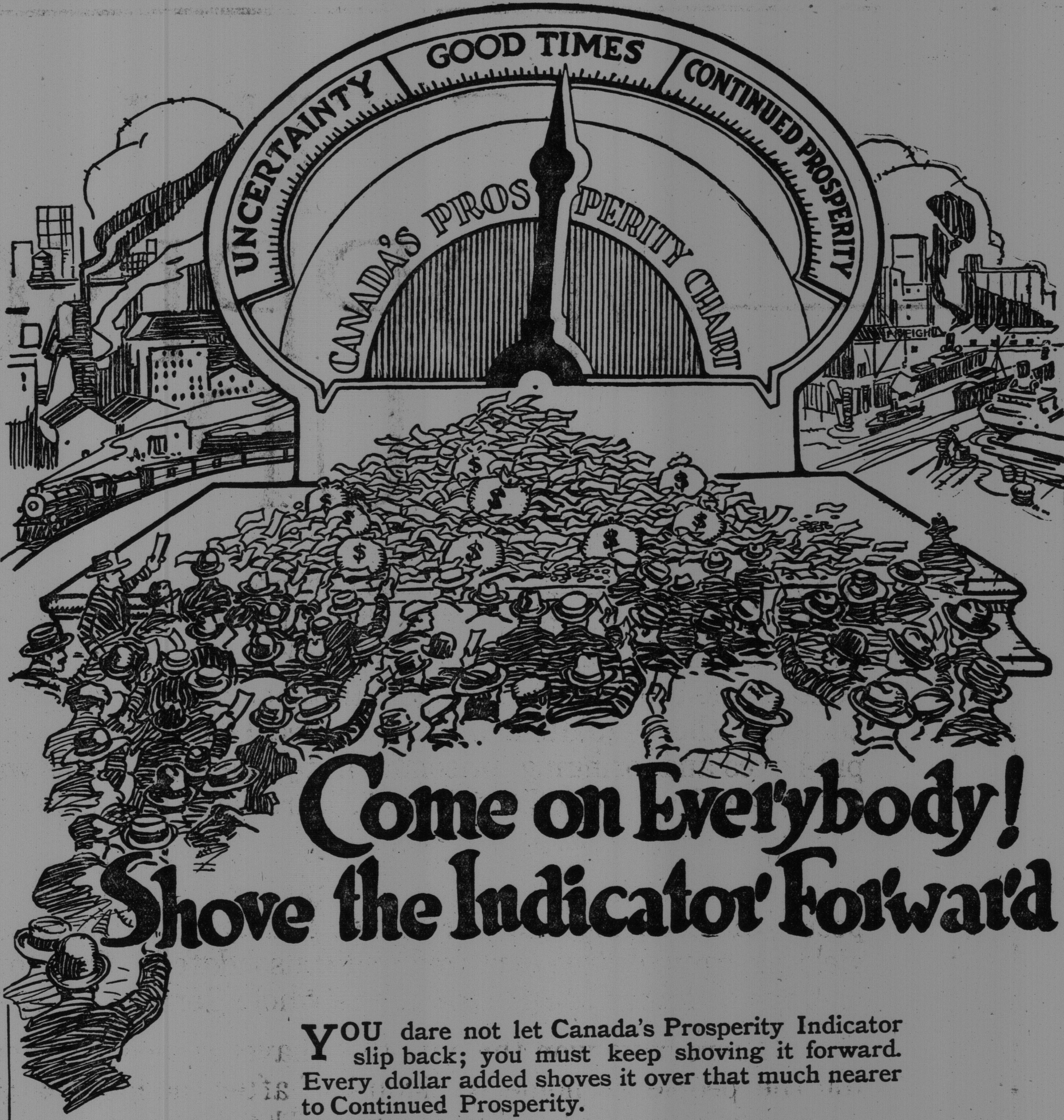
A fisherman came upon the derelict while hauling lobster traps. He could not make out the name.

KEMAL PASHA REPORTED WISHING TO JOIN LENINE

London, Nov. 10.—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, head of the nationalist Turkish government in Asia Minor, has proposed an alliance with Nikolai Lenin, Russian Bolshevik premier, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

An army of 8,000 Turks to attack the nationalist forces, the report says, has been organized by General Ahmed Bey at Belkessen.

No Casualties. Namur, Belgium, Nov. 10.—There were no casualties in an explosion of a large ammunition dump near Fort Diave on Saturday. Only four of fourteen British sentries on duty had answers for the roll call during the day, and it was feared the others had been killed. Later, however, the missing men were reported.



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TOMORROW WILL BE NATIONAL FISH DAY IN THE DOMINION

Keeping in view the great asset Canada has in her fisheries the Canadian Fisheries Association set apart one day in the year to be known as “National Fish Day.” This year tomorrow, Nov. 11th—Armistice Day,—has been so set apart, and efforts are being made to have

fish used and especially featured in every home, hotel, dining car, etc., on that day, with the object of drawing special attention to the desirability of the general use of fish as food in this country. Canada's fisheries are now worth to this country more than \$50,000,000 annually and they give employment to about 100,000 people, but there is every reason why fisheries productions should be rapidly expanded. From a food standpoint fish is equally nourishing as meat; when it is properly

cooked it is quite as palatable and it is much cheaper. There is, therefore, virtue in the slogan of the association, “Eat fish and reduce the cost of living.” A piece of sound public advice is not to confine the use of fish to a few well known varieties such as cod, haddock, halibut, etc. There are several other species such as flounders, locally known as plaice, soles, dabs, etc., skate, the wings of which are excellent food, pollock, hake, cusk, etc., which are plenty

ful and cheap, because they are not yet in much demand. The fisheries branch of the department of the naval service, which is doing much to promote the general use of fish, strongly endorses “National Fish Day.”

17,000 INFLUENZA DEATHS. London, Nov. 10.—Dr. J. C. Dunlop, superintendent of statistics, in a supplement to the reports of the registrar general for Scotland, states that the total number of deaths ascribed to influenza during the epidemic in Scotland, in the latter part of last year and the early part of this year, was 17,575, this number including not only those deaths of which influenza was the sole named cause, but also those deaths to which influenza was one of two or more named causes, the latter being by far the more numerous. The death roll from the recent epidemic was greatly in excess of all previous epidemics. The greatest influenza mortality hitherto was in 1900, when however, it amounted only to 2,826.