

## ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF "RED RADICAL" MOVEMENT

For the information of the American people, A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general of the United States, has collected an exhibit of documents published by the various branches of the communistic press in Russia and the United States. These furnish the purpose, history and character of the Red radical movement, not heresy, but under the authoritative sanction of its own progenitors.

Exhibit No. 1, is the report of Louis C. Fraine, International Secretary of the Communist party of America, describing fully its antecedents, birth and projects, and follows the form of an application of the Communist party of America to be accepted in the bureau of the Communist international as a "major party."

Exhibit No. 2, is the manifesto of the third Communist international adopted at Moscow, March 26, 1919, and signed by Comrades C. Rakovsky, N. Lenin, M. Zinzen, L. Trotzky and Fritz Platten. It is an exhaustive statement of the rationale, principles and program of Russian Bolshevism and its ambition for world wide dominion.

**Program of Party.**

Exhibit No. 3 is the responsive and co-operating manifesto, constitution and program of the Communist party of America.

Exhibit No. 4 represents the form of application for membership in this party, containing the pledge to active enlistment in its seductive work.

Exhibit No. 5 gives the Novomirsk manifesto of the Anarchists-Communists organized in the federation of unions of Russian workers of the United States and Canada, similar in purpose to the manifestoes of previously numbered exhibits and containing particularly the declaration "We are atheists; we are communists; we are anarchists. You all have on task—to destroy the world of gain and create a world of freedom; for all there is one means—an armed revolution and forcible seizure of all instruments and all products of toll. Work to the end of the labor of all."

Exhibit No. 6, "Your Shop" is an evidence of the sabotizing of labor and labor enemies prescribed in the communist program.

Exhibit No. 7. The state strike-breaker, of like use, but aimed at the defamation of government and the employing class.

Exhibit No. 8. A proclamation of the Communist International against the Versailles peace, designed to exert influence toward its failure of ratification.

Exhibit No. 9. An example of the Russian Bolshevik propaganda among our soldiers in Siberia.

**What They Show.**

It is the contention of the department of justice that these documents standing alone demonstrate:

(1) That the present aims of the Russian government and its officers is to foment and incite discontent, aiming toward a revolution in this country.

(2) That the entire movement is a dishonest and criminal one, in other words, an organized campaign to acquire the wealth and power of all countries for the few agitators and their criminal associates.

The Red movement does not mean an attitude of protest against alleged defects in our present political and economic organization of society. It does not represent the radicalism of progress. It is not movement of liberty-loving persons.

Lenine, himself, made the statement at the Third Soviet conference: "Among 100 so-called Bolsheviks, there is one real Bolshevik, 39 criminals and 60 fools." It advocates the destruction of all ownership in property, the destruction of all religion and belief in God. It is a movement organized against democracy, and in favor of the power of the few, built by force. Bolshevism, syndicalism, the Soviet government, sabotage, etc., are only names for old theories of violence and criminality.

**Want to Spread Idea.**

Having lived at the expense of the Russian people for two years, those speculators in human lives and other people's earnings, are trying to move to new fields in the east and west, hoping to take advantage of the economic distress and confusion of mind in which humanity finds itself after the terrific strain of five years of war.

Its sympathizers in this country are composed chiefly of criminals, mistaken idealists, social bigots and many unfortunate men and women suffering with varying forms of hysterics.

The department of justice, as far as existing law allows, intends to keep up an unflinching war against the

## BAD COUGHS; NIGHT SWEATS; LOST WEIGHT

Mr. Coleman thought his time had come. But he's well now.

"I was taken with a dry, hard cough about 6 months ago. Finally I got so sore across the chest I could hardly breath; had night sweats so bad everything would be wringing wet, and coughing continually. I thought it would kill me. Had no appetite, spent over \$100 on doctors and medicines, and was worse off than when I started."

"The first bottle of Milks Emulsion did me more good than all the \$100 spent for other treatment. It soon gave me a good appetite, my cough left me, and I have regained the flesh and strength I had lost. I still take it—Art. 100, Col. 1, Page 282, Helena, Ark."

You need an appetite, a good stomach, and some real strength if you want to fight off disease. Give Milks Emulsion a trial at the "Pioneer" Drug Store.

Milks Emulsion is a pleasant nutritive food and a corrective medicine. It restores healthy, natural bowel action, doing away with all need of pills and medicines. It promotes appetite, helping the digestive organs in shape to assimilate food. As a builder of flesh and strength, Milks Emulsion is strongly recommended to the homeopathists, and is a powerful aid in resisting and repairing the effects of wasting diseases. Chronic stomach trouble and constipation are promptly relieved by Milks Emulsion.

This is the only solid emulsion made, and so palatable that it is eaten with a spoon like ice cream. Truly wonderful for weak, sickly children.

Now, after all this, in our case, you are urged to try Milks Emulsion under this guarantee—Take six bottles home with you, use it according to directions and if it does not satisfy you, your money will be promptly refunded. Price 60c and \$1.20 per bottle. The Milks Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Sold by druggists everywhere. Advertisement

movement no matter how cloaked or dissembled. It is determined that this movement will not be permitted to go far enough in this country to disturb our peace or create any widespread distrust of the people's government.

### False Appeals.

"Our actions have been and will be continuously met with criticism," says the attorney-general. "In so far as that is founded upon an understanding of these documents and upon the situation which they disclose, we welcome it, but the sabotaging of the public thought is an essential of this movement, and we are asking you, after reading these documents, to aid in seeing that the American people are not misled."

"The natural sympathy of our people for distress in all forms is now being used by the friends of Bolshevism, in discussing the number of women and children alleged to have been left dependent by our deportations. We can assure you that the condition of the family of each and every person arrested has been personally examined into by the agents of the department, and that wherever there are dependents of these men they are being individually looked after by the most prominent charitable organization of their own creed in their locality."

"It is not part of the attorney-general's duty to look after the families of violators of our law. Hundreds of thousands of men are in prisons throughout our country without it ever having been urged by any one that the government is under any proper charge to look after the families brought into distress through criminal acts of their own members. But in order that the issue may remain clear, we have determined to see to it that no woman or child be allowed to suffer for the conduct of their supporters."

"Their next move has been to agitate criticism of the government's activity as directed against the right of free speech. I yield to no one in my anxiety that this right be preserved unadulterated and unquestioned, but nothing endangers the exercise of a right as the abuse thereof, and a clear definition of the right of free speech and of a free press sufficiently answers any criticism of the necessity which the government finds itself under in combating this movement. I ask you to consider the following definitions of this right, taken from our courts, and from the great leaders in the battle of the centuries for that right."

### What Jurists Say.

"Erskine (known the world over as the father of free speech), says (Rev. Dr. Paine, 22 St. Tr. 357): 'He who wishes to avoid sedition must not excite individuals to withdraw from their subscription to the law, by which the whole nation consents to be governed.'

"Mr. Justice Story in his comments on the constitution, paragraph 1674, defined the phrase as meaning 'that every man shall have the right to speak, write and print his opinions upon any subject whatsoever, without prior restraint, so always that he does not injure any other person.'

"No harm, however, can come to the American people from intelligent contemplation of the situation in Russia and the woe that has been brought upon three hundred millions of people; or of the situation of Bulgaria and the loss of life and property entailed

in his rights, person, property or reputation; and so always, that he does not thereby disturb the public peace, or attempt to subvert the government."

"Mr. Justice Vann (People v. Herr Most, Vol. 171, N. Y. Court of Appeals Reports), states: 'The punishment of those who publish articles which tend to corrupt morals, induce crime or lessen organized society, is essential to the security of freedom and the stability of the state. It does not deprive the state of the primary right of self-preservation. It does not sanction unbridled license, nor authorize the publication of articles prompting the commission of murder or the overthrow of government by force. All courts and commentators contrast the liberty of the press with its licentiousness, and condemn as not sanctioned by the constitution of any state, appeals designed to destroy the reputation of the citizen, the peace of society or the existence of the government.'

**Another Opinion.**

"Judge Learned Hand, of the United States district court for the southern district of New York, recently said in a case involving the publishers of 'The Masses,' 'words are not only the keys of persuasion but the triggers of action, and those which have no purport but to counsel the violation of law cannot by any latitude of interpretation be a part of that public opinion which is the final source of government in a public state.'

"It is often stated that England is more lenient to utterances of the character of those here now complained of, but I call your attention to the fact that under the present law of England, and under the law as it has existed for a century, these utterances have been pronounced seditious and made punishable by imprisonment.

"It is the position of the government that the willful dissemination of such documents far from being an exercise of the right of free speech guaranteed to us in our constitution, is a step tending toward the absolute destruction of that right. Does any one contend that the right of free speech exists in Russia today, or that its exercise in Russia is not punishable by death?

"Other propaganda will undoubtedly be started, and I recognize that there can be no real effectiveness or saving use in our legal prosecutions of sedition unless those prosecutions are backed up by the systematic and hearty efforts of all elements of good citizenship. There is a menace in this country. It may not be the menace of immediate revolution.

"No harm, however, can come to the American people from intelligent contemplation of the situation in Russia and the woe that has been brought upon three hundred millions of people; or of the situation of Bulgaria and the loss of life and property entailed

surrender of the German war craft to the British in November, 1918.

Admiral Sims was born of American parents at Port Hope, Ontario, on October 15, 1858. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Philadelphia in 1876, and was graduated in 1880. He received the rank of Lieutenant in 1883 and was promoted to the rank of captain by President Roosevelt in 1902. He had previously seen service in China and was naval attache at the American embassy in

Paris during the Spanish-American war.

He was on the staff of the naval war college from May 25, 1911, to June 4, 1913, when he was given command of the torpedo boat flotilla of the Atlantic fleet.

President Wilson made him a rear admiral in August, 1916.

Shells producing mother-of-pearl are found in abundance in the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

### SUB DESTROYER PLANE SUCCESSFUL IN TRIAL

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 12.—A Martin airplane, designed to supplant the torpedo boat destroyers, received an official trial here Wednesday and exceeded all requirements of the Navy Department. The plane carries a torpedo, weighing approximately one ton, and can be launched from aboard ship. The machine has a speed of 114 miles an hour and climbed 4,000 feet in six minutes.

Rear Admiral Sims

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS told a senate committee the other day that he regretted his former action in recommending that

Rear Admiral Sims be made a permanent admiral as a result of his war service.

Daniels cited what he characterized as Admiral Sims' efforts to magnify the achievements of the British army and navy in the war and to minimize the results obtained by United States forces.

Daniels cited

"Injudicious statements contained in a recent series of articles by Admiral Sims regarding the navy's part in the war," including a "gratuitous reflection on the whole Irish race," and the officer's action in having made public official instructions of a highly confidential nature," as having led to a change in his views regarding special promotion for Admiral Sims.

Some weeks ago Admiral Sims attacked Secretary Daniels for the latter's distribution of navy awards and refused to accept his own medal.

Admiral Williams Sowden Sims took command of the American naval forces in trans-Atlantic waters when the United States entered the war. America's share in the complicated and dangerous work of protecting the sea lanes on the other side, of keeping the German fleet bottled up and of patrolling the coasts was carried out under his personal direction. He was the guest of Admiral Beatty at the

activity of the Russian Bolsheviks there; of the recent riots in Berlin with their loss of life, and similar incidents throughout the world.

"Edmund Burke has said: 'It is right that there should be clamor whenever there is an abuse. The fire-bell in the night惊醒你 from sleep, but it keeps you from being burned in your bed. The fire and cry alarms the country, but it preserves all the property of the province. But a clamor made merely for the purpose of rendering the people discontented with their situation, without an endeavor to give them a practical remedy, is indeed, one of the worst acts of sedition.'

### DR. BURKHART

startles the world with the most wonderful offer ever made suffering humanity. If you have Liver, Kidney, Stomach Trouble, Catarrh, Constipation, Indigestion, he will sell you through your druggist, a 30-day treatment for 25c, and if you are not satisfied, return the empty box and get your money back, or he will send you a treatment, pay for the same when cured. It is an old reliable herb remedy and a great system. Address Dr. W. S. Burkhardt, 621 Main street, Cincinnati, O.—Advertisement.

DON'T NEGLECT THE LITTLE ONES

A snuffing, sneezing, coughing child certainly is a reflection upon the parents. It is not more than negligence; it is cruel. A cold that hangs on weakens the system and can easily turn into something serious. M. J. S., 158th St., Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "I can't speak too highly of Foley's Honey and Tar. When my little girl has a cold I give her Foley's Honey and Tar and that stops her coughing in a little while." Children like it. It contains no opiates.—For sale by A. G. Luken & Co.—Advertisement.

Two Pairs WOOL MIXED SOCKS ..... \$1.00

Women's \$1.50 MUSLIN PETTICOATS ..... \$1.00

Men's \$1.50 Dress SHIRTS

Madras and Percale; neat striped effects, worth \$1.50 each, all fast colors. Friday's special price is

only

Two Pairs WOMEN'S 65c KNIT GLOVES ..... \$1.00

Six Pairs CANVAS GLOVES ..... \$1.00

O'CEDAR MOP OUTFIT

Large size genuine O'Cedar Mop, complete with stick and bottle of O'Cedar Oil. Specially priced for Friday

at

Two Pairs MEN'S 59c SUSPENDERS ..... \$1.00

4 1/2 Yards DOTTED SWISS CURTAIN GOODS ..... \$1.00

2 Pairs Wom. SILK HOSE

Silk Boot Hose; are worth 75c pair, in white, pink, green and blue. Come early. A quick selling price. Friday only

.....

Four Pairs MEN'S 29c SOCKS ..... \$1.00

Four Yards 33c HUCK TOWELING ..... \$1.00

3 Yards Striped OVERALL DENIM ..... \$1.00

Girls' VELVET HATS, former prices \$1.98 to \$3.98 ..... \$1.00

2 COT BLANKETS

Double (pair) cot size grey Cotton Blanket; limit one to a customer. Less than factory price. Special for Friday

at

\$1.50 TABLE DAMASK

58 in. wide; blue, red and yellow check and fancy designs. Guaranteed fast colors. A big Friday special at

.....

4 Yards Stevens' LINEN CRASH TOWELING ..... \$1.00

\$1.50 SATIN CAMISOLE, lace trimmed ..... \$1.00

1.65 SILK POPLIN

Susquehanna Silk Poplin, 36 in. wide; in navy or black; less than mill price. Priced specially for Friday

only

Two \$1.00 WASH SUITS

For boys; Percale, madras, galate and kiddie cloth; sizes 2 to 7 years; neat models, exceptional values. Priced specially for Friday

only

3 Yards Striped OVERALL

DENIM ..... \$1.00

Children's \$2 SWEATERS

1 table of all-wool infants' and children's Wool Sweaters, slightly soiled. Priced special for Friday

only

Four Pairs Women's 35c Tan Hosi