

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 communist press in Russia and the United States. These furnish the purpose, history and character of the Red radical movement, not heavy, but under the authoritative sanction of its own progenitors.

Exhibit No. 1, is the report of Louis C. Fraina, 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 2-6, 1919, and signed by Comrades C. Rakovsky, N. Lenin, M. Zinoviev, L. Trotsky and Fritz Platten. It is an exhaustive statement of the rationale, principles and program of the Russian Bolshevism and its ambition for world wide domination.

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 seditious work.

Exhibit No. 5 gives the Novomirski manifesto of the Anarchist-Communist organized in the federation of unions of Russian workers of the United States and Canada, similar in purpose to the manifestos of previously numbered exhibits and containing particularly the declaration "We are anarchists; 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 insurrection and forcible seizure of all instruments and all products of toil. We are the enemies of the laboring class."

Exhibit No. 6, "Your Shop" is an evidence of the sabotaging 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 aim of the Russian government and its officers is to torment and incite discontent, aiming toward a revolution in this country.

(2) That the entire movement is a dishonest and 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 a 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—29 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 hyperthesia.

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 breathe; had night sweats so bad everything would be wringing wet and I coughed continually until 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 before I was sick."

Arthur Coleman, Box 391, 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 its maker's risk.

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 physics. It promotes appetite and quickly puts the digestive organs in shape to assimilate food. As a builder of flesh and strength, Milks Emulsion is strongly recommended to those whom sickness has weakened. It is a powerful aid in resisting and repairing the effects of wasting diseases. Chronic stomach trouble and constipation are promptly relieved—usually in one day.

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. No matter how severe your case, you are urged to try Milks Emulsion under this guarantee—Take six bottles home with you, use it according to directions and if not satisfied with the results, your money will be promptly refunded. Price 60c and \$1.20 per bottle. The Milks Emulsion Co., Terra 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 no 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 unclouded and unquestioned, but nothing so 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 (Re vs. Paine, 22 St. Tr. 357): 'He who wishes to avoid sedition must not excite individuals to withdraw from their subjection to the law, by which the whole nation consents to be governed.'"

"Mr. Justice Storey in his commentaries on the constitution, paragraph 1674, defined the phrase to mean, '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

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 Mead, Vol. 171, N. Y. Court of Appeals Reports), states: 'The punishment of those who publish articles which tend to corrupt morals, induce crime or destroy organized society, is essential to the security of freedom and the stability of the state. It does not deprive the right of the citizen of the 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 Andrew H. H. 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 these 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 war that has been brought upon three hundred millions of people; of the situation of Bulgaria and the loss of life and property entailed

in 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 at midnight disturbs your sleep, but it keeps you from being burned in your bed. The hue 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.'"

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 services. 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.

Rear Admiral Sims

ADMIRAL SIMS



"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

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 June, 1880. He received the rank of lieutenant in 1893 and was promoted to the rank of captain by President Roosevelt in 1902. He had previously seen service in China and was naval attaché 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.

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should cause you to investigate the merits of this table beverage—

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We Have Held Some Mighty Dollar Sales, But This Tops Them All—Big Bargains. Read Every Item.

Wom. \$2.00 UNION SUITS Medium weight ribbed bleached Unions; long sleeves, ankle length; most all sizes. Friday special only	Wom. \$5 DRESS SKIRTS Just 21 Skirts, plain serges and plaids, materials alone are worth \$1 per yard. Come early. Friday special only	Women's Trimmed HATS Choice of any Trimmed Velvet Hat in stock. Every Hat is worth from \$3.00 to \$7.50. Friday's special price is only
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Two Pairs WOOL MIXED SOCKS Women's \$1.50 MUSLIN PETTICOATS	\$1.00	Two 89c MUSLIN CHEMISE Two Boys' 85c OUTING BLOUSES	\$1.00
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Men's \$1.50 Dress SHIRTS Madras and Percales; neat striped effects, worth \$1.50 each, all fast colors. Friday's special price is only	\$2 Pongee SILK WAISTS Tan Pongee with figured designs, high and low neck effects. The materials alone worth more. Friday's special price	Men's \$1.75 OVERALLS Plain blue heavy denim, without bib, odd sizes, about 25 in this lot. Special price for Friday only
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Two Pairs WOMEN'S 65c KNIT GLOVES Six Pairs CANVAS GLOVES	\$1.00	Four Pairs MEN'S 29c SOCKS Four Yards 33c HUCK TOWELING	\$1.00
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O'CEDAR MOP Large size genuine O-Cedar Mop, complete with stick and bottle of O-Cedar Oil. Specially priced for Friday	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	6 Yards APRON GINGHAM Limit 6 yards to a customer; the best standard grade, in blue and green checks. Special for Friday only
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Two Pairs MEN'S 59c SUSPENDERS 4 1/2 Yards DOTTED SWISS CURTAIN GOODS	\$1.00	Three Yards BLEACHED OUTING 4 1/2 Yards UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL	\$1.00
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\$2 COT BLANKETS Double (pair) cot size grey Cotton Blanket; limit one to a customer. Less than factory price. Special for Friday	\$1.50 TABLE DAMASK 58 in. wide; blue, red and yellow check and fancy designs. Guaranteed fast colors. A big Friday special	UP TO \$3.50 CORSETS Close-outs of P. N., Wilhelm and Regal; odd sizes, high and low busts; extreme bargains. Special for Friday
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4 Yards Stevens' LINEN CRASH TOWELING \$1.50 SATIN CAMISOLES, lace trimmed	\$1.00	3 Yards Striped OVERALL DENIM Girls' VELVET HATS, former prices \$1.98 to \$3.98	\$1.00
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\$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; Percal, madras, galatea and kiddie cloth; sizes 2 to 7 years; neat models, exceptional values. Priced special for Friday	Two Yards DRESS SERGE 36 in. wide; brown, tan, green or garnet; superior quality cotton serges; 2 yards for \$1. Priced special for Friday only
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Wom. \$1.25 UNDERWEAR Two garments for \$1.00. One table of Vests and Pants; ribbed fleece, slightly soiled; 2 for \$1. Friday's special only	GIRLS' VELVET HATS Hats that we sold up to \$3.98 all included in this lot; velvet trimmed with ribbon and fancies. Special for Friday only	Children's \$2 SWEATERS 1 table of all-wool infants' and children's Wool Sweaters, slightly soiled. Priced special for Friday only
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Four Pairs Women's 35c Tan Hose	\$1	Two Knitted Wool Scarves each worth 75c	\$1
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CALUMET GRIDDLE CAKES —

golden yellow, coated with toasty brown, light and tender. No other griddle cakes can be so delicious — for the one reason that no other baking powder is so good.

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It is absolutely dependable. It is always the same—always superior—always sure.

Its uniformity of quality—its powerful, unfailing strength guarantee greatest baking success—and savings.

You save when you buy it—moderate in cost.

You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength, therefore you use less.

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Produced in the biggest, most modern and sanitary baking powder factory in existence. Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.

Try it! Then you'll quit looking for something better—because you'll know from results—from comparison—that CALUMET has no equal in quality or in economy.

One can will convince you. Order today!

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Remember when you buy Calumet, you get a full pound, if you want it. 16—not 12 ounces.