

U. S. SEIZES REDS IN MANY CITIES

Nation in Hunt for 4,000 Leaders of Radicals Throughout Country.

WARRANTS FOR BIG ROUNDUP

All Caught Are Charged With Plot Against the Government—Evidence of Communist Conspiracy Is Seized by Officials.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The United States government, through the department of justice, struck with all its power at the agitation that seeks to overthrow it.

Without a hint or forecast, the full force of federal authorities fell on radicals from coast to coast, and, as reports came into the government headquarters, where William J. Flynn, chief of the department's bureau of investigation, sat directing the drive, it was said that thousands of America's foes had been trapped in the nation's greatest raid.

Raids were conducted in the following cities:

New York, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Newark, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Me.), Portland (Ore.), Providence, San Francisco, Scranton, Spokane, St. Louis, St. Paul, Springfield (Mass.), Syracuse, Toledo and Trenton.

The object of the raids, Assistant Attorney General Garvin said, was to obtain for submission to the department of labor cases for deportation of "a very large number of our most dangerous anarchists and radical agitators."

The general charge of attempting to overthrow the government by force and violence was placed against the persons arrested during the raids.

The department of justice has issued 4,000 warrants for arrest of radicals throughout the country. In New York city alone 800 warrants were issued for the arrest of radicals.

Attorney General Palmer personally directed the roundup. Federal officials stated the raid had as its aim the "ridding the United States of every alien who has plotted against the American government."

The department of justice issued a statement explaining the raid against the radical leaders throughout the country. The statement contained the following "manifesto," issued by the Communist party, which had been seized previously and which provides evidence of the Communist plot:

"The Communist party of America is the party of the working class. The Communists of America propose to end capitalism and organize a workers' industrial republic. The workers must control industry and dispose of the products of industry.

"The Communist party is a party realizing the limitations of all existing workers' organizations and proposes to develop the revolutionary movement necessary to free the workers from the oppression of capitalism. The Communist party insists that the problems of the American worker are identical with the problems of the workers of the world.

"The Communist party is the conscious expression of the class struggle of the workers against capitalism. Its aim is to direct this struggle to the conquest of political power, the overthrow of capitalism and the destruction of the bourgeois state.

"The Communist party prepares itself for the revolution in the measure that it develops a program of immediate action, expressing the mass struggles of the proletariat. The struggle must be inspired with revolutionary spirit and purposes.

"The Communist party is fundamentally a party of action. It brings to the workers a consciousness of their oppression, of the impossibility of improving their conditions under capitalism.

"The Communist party directs the workers' struggle against capitalism, developing fuller forms and purposes in this struggle, culminating in the mass action of the revolution.

"In close connection with the unskilled workers is the problem of the negro workers. The negro problem is a political and economic problem. The racial oppression of the negro is simply the expression of his economic bondage and oppression, each intensifying the other. This complicates the negro problem, but does not alter its proletarian character. The Communist party will carry on agitation among the negro workers to unite them with all class-conscious workers."

U. S. Mints Set Record in 1919.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Establishing a new record, mints of the United States during 1919 produced \$38,911,195 coins for this and foreign governments, Director Baker of the mint bureau announced.

Lansing Denies Report.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Secretary of State Lansing denied the published report that Viscount Grey left this country with a pledge from the Wilson administration of a \$13,000,000,000 loan.

"NEXT!"



CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

APPEALS TO PUBLIC BROWN CASE TO STATE

ROPER CALLS ON NATION TO HELP ENFORCE DRY LAW.

Wants January 18 Celebrated as "Dry and Order Sunday"—Act to Be Enforced.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Celebration of January 18, the first Sunday after constitutional prohibition goes into effect, as "law and order Sunday," was endorsed by Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of internal revenue, in a statement appealing for an "aroused public conscience" with regard to law enforcement and promising that prohibition would be enforced strictly by his bureau.

"Whether prohibition is a wise national policy," said Mr. Roper, "is no longer a question for debate or contention among good citizens.

"As an officer of the federal government, I can have no different standard with regard to the enforcement of prohibition than with respect to the enforcement of any other law, and I shall, therefore, insist upon the same strict observance of this law as we endeavor to attain with respect to all others, the enforcement of which is lodged with this bureau. I cannot believe that any state or other political division will consciously bring discredit upon itself, by failure to respond promptly to its full legal and moral responsibilities of initiative and co-operation in connection with the enforcement of the national prohibition act.

"May 'Law and Order Sunday' mark the beginning of a nation-wide movement toward an every day law and order observance."

YANKS GIVEN RIGHT OF WAY

Pershing Says Americans Only Could Win in the Argonne—Best Army in World.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 31.—"The Argonne, the most difficult and most important sector, was chosen by myself, because I knew that no other troops could go through," declared Gen. John J. Pershing while speaking to veterans of the world war.

"It was necessary to cut through the German army," he said. "It was necessary to fight through a strongly fortified terrain, and I knew none but the Americans could do it. In 1918 the allies learned that the Americans were the best soldiers in Europe. Then they gave them the right of way. The American army was the best that ever marched on a field of battle."

MARY PICKFORD TO BE FREE

Movie Actress and Mate Agree on Last Fadeout—Arrange for Divorce.

Reno, Nev., Dec. 31.—Mary Pickford soon will be freed of all matrimonial obligations, including the name of Mrs. Owen Moore, according to seemingly authentic reports. Her attorney, William H. Sheldon, formerly of New York, now of Reno, declared Miss Pickford and Moore, her husband, recently met in New York and made all arrangements for a divorce.

It has not been long since Mary's husband made the statement that he was going to start proceedings of some sort against Douglas Fairbanks, with whom his wife's name had been coupled by the movie colony in California.

Six Hurt at Michigan Fire.

Bay City, Mich., Jan. 3.—Six firemen, including Capt. Nicholas Fladung and City Electrician John Cramp-ton, were badly burned and cut by flying steel when acetylene gas at the Defoe shipbuilding plant blew up during a fire which destroyed the building. The loss was \$75,000, covered by insurance.

Schott Held to Grand Jury.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 3.—Dr. Christopher H. Schott was held to the grand jury under \$8,000 to answer the charge against him that he killed his seventeen-year-old office girl, Elizabeth Ford Griffith.

Year's Salmon Pack.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 3.—British Columbia's 1919 salmon pack, estimated worth over \$15,000,000, has been all sold, it was announced. Seventy-five per cent of the pack was exported to England.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TAKES OVER INVESTIGATION.

In Personal Charge of Probe Into the Murder of Mount Clemens (Mich.) Man.

Mount Clemens, Mich., Jan. 3.—Attorney General Alexander Groesbeck of Michigan took personal charge of the investigation of the murder of J. Stanley Brown in his motorcar on a lonely road three miles from here on the night of December 23.

Mr. Groesbeck came to Mount Clemens following criticism of the local authorities for alleged lack of energy. He will appoint a special prosecutor to assist the state's attorney, Lynn Johnston. It was reported that Bert V. Nunneley, city attorney, had been selected. Mr. Nunneley and Mr. Johnston were elected on opposing political tickets.

The first act of the attorney general upon arrival here was to order a secret court of inquiry, which, under Michigan statutes, is empowered to sit with prerogatives of a grand jury.

This court, presided over by Justice of the Peace William F. Sawin, heard witnesses and may order additional warrants charging murder.

Up to the present the only murder warrant is against Cecil Vester, eighteen-year-old sweetheart of Lloyd Prevost, young Brown's roommate and intimate.

SETS RECORD IN KILLINGS

New York's Homicides for 1919 Were 206—Previous Record Was 191 in 1915.

New York, Jan. 3.—New York established a new record in homicide cases during 1919. According to the statistics in the homicide bureau of the district attorney's office there were 206 such cases during the year, 134 of which were brought to trial and 72 dismissed by the grand jury. The previous record was 191 cases, established in 1915.

U. S. SHIP LOST IN STORM

Five Survivors of Schooner Eleanor Percy Picked Up Off Coast of England.

Swansea, Wales, Jan. 3.—Five survivors of the American schooner Eleanor Percy, from Rio Janeiro for Copenhagen, have been picked up 150 miles west of Lundy island, off England, in a motorboat. The men had been afloat for four days. They say the ship foundered in a storm on Christmas day. It is believed the remainder of the crew drowned.

ARMS SEIZED ON U. S. SHIP

British Authorities Board American Steamer Lake Gretna.

Cork, Jan. 3.—The captain and officers of the American steamer Lake Gretna, which arrived here from New York, protested against the action of the police, who boarded the steamer and took their firearms from them.

They said that they had not been subject to such treatment at Dublin and Belfast, where the steamer had previously called.

GERMAN WAR DEAD 1,500,000

This Number Does Not Include Men Who Have Died in Various Prison Camps.

Berlin, Jan. 1.—Official statistics made public here place the number of Germans killed in battle at 1,500,000. These figures do not include those who died in prison camps.

Rob Indiana Bank of \$10,000.

Gary, Ind., Jan. 5.—Four fashionably dressed young men drove up in a big touring car at noon, entered the Farmers and Merchants' bank at Highlands, five miles south of Hammond, held up Cashier H. S. Daugherty and escaped with \$10,000.

Fix No Blame in Death.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5.—A coroner's jury here reported it was unable to determine who killed Elizabeth Ford Griffith, Dr. Christopher G. Schott's seventeen-year-old office girl, who was found dead in the physician's office.

Record for Big Waterway.

Panama, Jan. 5.—Traffic through the Panama canal in 1919 exceeded that of any previous year, 2,396 ships of 7,128,000 net tons, in addition to naval ships displacing 1,000,000 tons, passing through the waterway.

RUSS RETREAT ON 600-MILE FRONT

Position of Denikine's Army Is Becoming More Critical as Reds Advance.

CENTRAL ASIA IS THREATENED

Bolshevik Advance Guards Reach Richest Mineral Section of Russia—Kolchak No Longer Factor in Military Affairs.

London, Jan. 3.—The position of Gen. Denikine, the anti-bolshevik leader in south Russia, daily is becoming more critical. Reports received by the war office show that his retreat is continuing along virtually the whole of his 600-mile front, and that the bolshevik drive against his center with the purpose of cutting his army in two has brought about a critical situation.

The advance of the bolshevik forces in the Donetz coal basin is developing rapidly, according to a soviet wireless dispatch received here from Moscow. It is reported that all the railway junctions between Bakhmut and Lugansk have been occupied and that the "red" lines are less than 65 miles east of Lugansk. With the capture of Novocherkassky thousands of prisoners were taken, according to the soviet report, which declares the occupation of Ilovyskoye deprives the enemy of the only railway leading up to the front.

Further east the reds are impelling the left flank of the Caucasus army. The bolsheviks evidently have succeeded in brilliantly concentrating overwhelming forces against Denikine's somewhat thinly held center and are exploiting their advantage to the fullest degree.

Another threatening situation exists in Trans-Caspia, where the bolsheviks claim that they have occupied Djebel station, eighty miles east of Krasnovodsk. In their advance toward the town, Great re-enforcements continue to arrive in the Merv region of Trans-Caspia from central Russia. This makes the menace along the Persian and Afghan borders critical.

The red propaganda is increasing in intensity and all the evidence indicates that the soviet government entertains far-reaching anti-British designs in central Asia.

The war office report says that it may be considered that Gen. Kolchak has ceased to be a factor in Russian military affairs.

Esthonia Scores Success. Dorpat, Jan. 3.—Study of the agreement signed by Esthonian and bolshevik representatives preliminary to an armistice, particularly the military guaranty, indicate the Esthonians have scored a notable success in the most important points under negotiation.

MAJ. GEN. T. H. BARRY IS DEAD

Was in Command at Camp Grant During the First Year of the War With Germany—Retired Oct. 13.

New York, Dec. 31.—Major General Thomas H. Barry, former commander of the department of the east, died at the Walter Reed hospital in Washington, D. C., according to word received at Governor's island.

Frantic poisoning was given as the cause of the general's death, which came after three weeks of illness. General Barry was retired from the army on October 13.

Major General Barry was commander of Camp Grant during the first year of the war and later head of the central department of the army, with headquarters in Chicago.

General Barry was born in New York October 13, 1855.

ESTHONIA SIGNS ARMISTICE

Seven-Day Truce May Bring New World Policy to the Soviet.

Dorpat, Jan. 3.—After nearly a month of preliminary conversations the soviet Russians and Esthonians signed an agreement to cease hostilities for seven days. The protocol includes a temporary adjustment of the boundaries and military guarantees and recognition of Esthonian independence.

INDIANA BANK LOSES \$10,000

Bandits Get Cash and Liberty Bonds at Highland.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION NOTES

Lincoln.—E. M. Pollard, chairman of committee on revenue and taxation, was one of the many members of the convention who was not idle during the recess. While the body was preparing a two weeks vacation he prepared and submitted proposal No. 103. It amends section 1, article 9, relating to taxation. It strikes from the present section all reference to taxation by valuation and permits the legislature to tax property as it may see fit, provided taxation is uniform as to class. It also permits taxation of occupations and incomes, graduated and progressive. The section as amended will read as follows:

"The legislature shall provide such revenue as may be needed, by levying taxes upon all property, privileges, occupations and franchises in such manner as it shall direct by general law, under rules which shall be uniform as to the class upon which it operates. The legislature may impose taxes on incomes, under uniform rules as to the same class of subjects, and such taxes may be graduated and progressive, providing thereunder reasonable exemption."

Although the Nebraska supreme court has upheld the language law passed by the last legislature, the law will not be enforced legally until the suit appealed from the Douglas county court is finally disposed of by the supreme court. This will not be until the court issues a mandate, which is not likely to be until the expiration of forty days from December 23, the time allowed for the filing of a motion for a rehearing by the church organizations complaining of the terms of the law. The suit was filed in the Douglas county district court. The lower court sustained a demurrer filed by the state officers and county superintendent and dismissed the case, but went further and issued an order restraining the enforcement of the law until disposed of by the supreme court.

Decision in the prohibition referendum case is not expected from the Nebraska supreme court for at least two weeks. On account of Judge S. H. Sedgwick's death and the interruptions to business due to the holidays, the court has not had sufficient time to get all its accumulated business cleaned up, and no more opinions are to be announced until after next week's sitting. The case is pending before the supreme court on the appeal of Secretary of State Amsherry, who was directed by Judge W. M. Morning of Lancaster county district court to accept the referendum petitions for filing, and certify the proposition to county clerks for a place on the ballot at the state election next November.

Members of the boys and girls' garden clubs in Nebraska made a net profit of \$14,104.13, producing products worth a total of \$28,138.37, according to a report of L. I. Frisbie, state boys and girls' club leader. Twenty-four garden clubs were organized last spring, and a total of 2,293 boys and girls reported in full of their work. A total of 18,368 square rods of ground was gardened. Boys and girls' canning clubs canned 13,543 quarts of fruits, 10,812 quarts of vegetables, 522 quarts of meats and soups, 87 quarts of pickles and 1,369 glasses of jelly.

Funds are pouring into the state treasury from the counties of the state at the rate of \$40,000 to \$50,000 a day and there is now a surplus of about \$30,000. On December 12 last, the cash box was short \$157,500. The next school apportionment is likely to be larger than at any previous time. Already there is over \$400,000 in the fund for distribution at the next semi-annual distribution which will be on January 15.

John A. Davies, Boyd county delegate, paid the convention a tremendous compliment when he declared to the home folks at Butte that the "body was composed of men who all seem anxious for the good of the state, anxious to get for the state a constitution that will be a credit to them and an honor to Nebraska."

William Jennings Bryan will address the convention next Monday at 2 p. m., and the session will be open to the public. A resolution was passed by the convention before the holiday adjournment inviting the Nebraskans to deliver the address.

I. L. Albert, Platte county delegate, was not on deck Monday when sessions resumed. He was overtaken by illness last week and is taking medical treatment at Rochester, Minn.

The convention lost its sergeant at arms when Crawford Kennedy, who held that position, left for Washington in response to an urgent demand from the United States senate.

Reports from Holt county are to the effect that the possibility that the convention will favor an increase in the salary of district judges is bringing out a number of candidates for the bench in the Fifteenth district.

Republicans around the State house are discussing a poll taken in congress and the polls taken in the constitutional convention and in one or two other places, all of which showed the same strong tendency toward Leonard Wood for president, are wondering if it does not mean something.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE



PINE TREES' SINGING.

"Ah," said the Fairy Queen, "I must go this afternoon far up into the woods where the pine trees are singing and whispering and where the other trees are waving and blowing and where the wind is whistling through the great empty spaces."

So the Fairy Queen went up into the woods, and she stopped in a wide space between some pine trees.

"In the winter," said the Fairy Queen, "the woods look so differently. There are such big spaces between the trees. When we look up at the mountains from below they seem to be such great patches of white snow, and the trees seem so far apart."

"That is so," said one of the pine trees, "for in the winter the ferns are sleeping and so are the leafy trees and the bushes and the small shrubs."

"And we are so tall before our branches begin. It is so different with us. But because the others are sleeping is why there are such big spaces between us. And the sun comes in and chats with us sometimes. That is nice, isn't it, Fairy Queen?"

"Yes," the Fairy Queen answered, "and you look so lovely and so dark and the snow so white and so wonderful between your great roots when the sun shines in through the open spaces. But why do you sigh and why do you moan, and why do you seem so sad and so weary?"

The pine trees sighed then and waved a little. The wind gave a low whistle through the trees.

"It almost seems as though you must have so many secrets to tell," said the Fairy Queen.



"Why Do You Moan?"

Fairy Queen, "You look so dark and so interesting and the white patches in between look so warm and so nice and comforting. They look happy—those patches—and you must make them happy."

"What are your thoughts? What are you murmuring to yourselves? Won't you tell me; won't you, please?"

"Yes, Fairy Queen; we will tell you," said the pine trees. "We will sing you our song, our song of the winter, and we will tell you before we sing it what it means."

It was very still in the woods and then there was the slightest murmuring sound as the trees told their story of their song of winter to the Fairy Queen.

"Fairy Queen," they said, "in the winter we are by ourselves. In the winter we have not our little friends, the leafy trees, the ferns, the woodland flowers, the shrubs, the bushes to talk to us, so we talk to each other and to the snow and to the sky.

"We have so many things to talk about. We talk about the great creatures of Nature—is that what you would call them? The snow and the ice and the wind and the storms and the blizzards and all. We talk about them and their power and how wonderful they are, and that they always know when it is winter and come then instead of in the middle of summer.

"We admire them and we sing as part of our winter song a chorus of congratulations to them which goes like this:

"We admire the ice and the sleet and the snow. We think a lot of the wind which doth blow. It is with joy and happiness we sigh. As we wave about up here where 'tis high. And do not think that we are sad. For we are not; we're glad, glad, glad! And our song is one of joyful moaning. And not of sad and painful groaning! For it is our only way of singing. Our only, only way of singing!"

"Yes," continued the pine trees, "that is it. We do not sing because we are sad; we aren't sighing with sorrow! No, we're singing our little old-time lullaby and we're singing it because we're happy. We're the trees of all the year. We're friends with the snow and with the sunshine and with the ice and with the warm summer breezes. So, please, Fairy Queen, when folks say we sound so sad, won't you tell them that we're not sad, that that is our way of singing, and that the song is a happy lullaby of winter?"

Master Gloomy Thoughts.

If you are not a match for the gloomy thoughts which enter your mind uninvited, it is not strange that you are not equal to the mastery of the other difficulties you encounter. If you are not able to control your thoughts, it is hardly strange that you fail in controlling what is outside yourself. Learn the secret of power in the mastery of yourself, and you will easily exercise authority over the outer world.—Girls' Companion.