FRANCE SAFE FROM **RED FLAG; TRIED IT**

Bolshevist Doctrines Once Made the Streets of Paris Run Red With Blood.

From the Kansas City Star. There is one country where, it is safe to assume, the doctrines of bolshevism will never find lodgment nor the red flag ever muster again the human wolf packs that prey upon social disorder. That country is France. It had its day of bolshevism, and 50 years have not wiped out the memories of it.

It was not called bolshevism in that day. It was known by a more euphonic, a more attractive title. It was called "The Commune"-a name assoclated with ideal schemes of government, based upon social justice, "lib erty, fraternity, equality," for which the names of Plato, More, Saint-Simon and Robert Owen stand as distin-

guished sponsors. But the reign of the "Commune of Paris," whose deeds sent a wave of horror over the world in 1871, had nothing in common with the theories of these honest dreamers of fine dreams. It was not an economic movement. It was a political movement of an origin whose mystery has never been satisfactorily solved by history. Very closely in its development it paralleled the more modern evolution of bolshevism.

Very similar, too, was the framework of its organization-a system of committees and subcommittees nucleating the political flotsam of many nations under the red flag of anarchy.

After the surrender of Napoleon III. at Sedan, the empire, which was his creation, fell to pieces, and upon its ruins was created the third republic, proclaimed September 4, 1870, when the republican deputies of Paris, at the Hotel de Ville, condituted a provisional government under the presidency of General Trochu, military governor of the capital. Following Sedan, Parls was invested by the Germans, and for five months stood siege, bombardment and famine. While this was in progress, Bazaine surrendered the last remnant of the regular French army at Metz. Paris, defended by the National Guard, under the authority of the provisional govern ment, held out until January 29, 1871, when it capitulated. The same day the preliminaries of peace were signed at Versailles.

History of Revolt.

In March the Germans marched through the streets of Paris and occupled the city under the terms of the peace, for forty-eight hours. Scarce ly had they withdrawn, when insurrectionary mobs began to throw up bar ricades in different parts of Paris.

The National Guard, with the exception of a few loyal officers and compa nies, soon joined the mobs, and the movement began to assume the shape of an organized revolution, directed from some unknown source by a secret "committee." Mobs of frenzied women paraded the streets wearing red caps and flaunting red flags.

Guns and ammunition were seized, the streets were barricaded and the heights of Montmartre and Pere Lachaise fortified by the insurgents. March 18 "The Commune" was proclaimed and the reign of terror began. At the outset there was no formal declaration of principles or purposes for which the insurgents proposed to fight. There was no visible head to the movement. It broke out like an incendiary conflagration whose essen-

The economic theory of the Communards, as it was later advanced by the "central committee," was that Paris was to be a "free town," recognizing no government except that of a federation of self governing communes acknowledging no central organization. Later they formulated a more definite platform—the abolition of all religions, the abolition of all property, the aboli-tion of all family, the abolition of in-heritance and the abolition of nationality. And all this was to be accom-plished in the name of "liberty, fraternity and equality," with the red flag as its symbol.

Each day Paris was placarded with

grandiloquent proclamations issued by "The Central Committee' or "The Com-mittee of Public Safety." The follow-The following is a fair sample of their tenor:

"Parislans! The struggle we have commenced cannot be abandoned, for it is a struggle between the past and the future, between 'iberty and despotism, between equality and monopoly, fraternity and servitude. To arms! Let Paris bristle with barricades and from behind these improvised ramparts let her shout the cry of war. let the pavements of the streets be torn up. The paving stones, serving as a new means of defense, can be carried to the higher floors where there are balconies. Let revolutionary Paris, the Paris of great deeds, do her duty. The Com-munards will do theirs."

Reds Defeated.

But finally the day came when the tide turned. After long delays and a policy of temporizing, Thiers, the head of the government of the republic at Versailles, had mustered at Versailles a strong army, made up of the prisoners of Sedan and Metz, released by the Germans, and the remnants of the regular troops of the line. He placed General MacMahon at the head of the troops and the second siege of Paris began, in sight of the German army, which still occupied the heights around the city, passive, awaiting the issue.

The Reds fought with the desperation of despair. Their last stand was made upon the heights of Pere Lachaise and of Montmartre, where the Red revolution had first started. These strongholds were captured after a bloody fight and 1,000 prisoners were taken. Most of the leaders were either slain in the street battles or captured and summarfly put to death. Many of them, however, escaped in various disguises into foreign lands. And on the red ruins of the Commune, the Third republic, the strongest and most enduring government that France has had since the first revolution, was built.

A league of nations, supported not only by the governmental but also by the moral forces of the world, is favored as a means of attaining permanent peace ter Signourney Far, domestie prointe

Production Fixes Wages.

From Commerce and Finance.

We live on the wages we earn. It is highly important that wages be better understood than they are, for on this understanding hangs the proper settlement of the labor question. And though we were recently the innocent victims of a labor dispute to which we were not a party, which nevertheless tied up our publication, the reader may rest assured that the economic commonplaces which follow are not inspired by the smallest degree of malice.

Most men look at wages from the individual or group standpoint. This is most natural, but leads to confused reasoning on the subject if they be unable to widen their view. The formulation of general rules from observation of particular instances is dangerous. We all know that by doubling the number of dollars which a man, a group or an entire industry receives as wages we may double such wages, but not all of us realize that the wages of all the workers in the country cannot be thus increased, but that, on the contrary, real wages should remain about what they were before. Such procedure would not increase production, prices would be doubled, and labor would have about what it had before. That is all.

Yet trades unions persist in seeking to raise wages by increasing the number of dollars earned and neglect the true way. While unions were few this could be done. The increased wage was largely at the expense of those who bought the products of the organized trades. With the widening of the field of organization this advantage lessened. If the trade unionist Utopia of universal and complete organization of all industries is ever realized, this advantage will be completely neutralized and lost.

This is no empty theory. It is a thing which has been plainly seen during the past quarter of a century by those who kept their eyes open. This period has been marked by the organization of labor on an unprecedented scale, by a very considerable increase of wages (in dollars) even before the great war broke out, and by an equal or greater increase in general commodity price levels. Those whose wages had kept pace with prices up to 1914 were few and fortunate, and at the present time they are fewer still.

There is really no cost of production other than labor cost. The rawest of raw materials is the finished product of some one. To increase the number of dollars earned without increasing production in corresponding degree can only increase cost of production, which is carried on to the consumer in higher prices.

That country in which the necessities and comforts of life are plentiful, and cheap, is rich. That one in which they are scarce and dear is poor, regardless of vast bank clearings and great trade balances measured in money. The war has checked the production of things for civilian needs, which are therefore scarce and dear. It is futile to raise wages to meet the added cost, for this but makes them dearer. Nothing can restore the balance save the turning of production from the implements of war to the requirements of peace, that these may be made plentiful and therefore cheap.

We do not wish to discourage our trade union friends as to their objects, but to show them they are taking the wrong way to achieve those objects. We agree with them that things are very unevenly and oft times unjustly distributed in this world, but until they widen their view to take in the needs of the nation-even of the worldand comprehend the really simple natural law of production and distribution of goods which we have pointed out, this condition will

The problem for organized labor, employers and captains of industry, now that the voracious maw of war is filled, is to make abundant the things we all need, to remember that wages are derived from the product of labor, and can in no wise exceed the value of that product. Wages cannot be raised generally by any restriction of economic freedom, as our trade union friends believe. The true way lies in the opposite direction. They must change their tactics or fail.

Enormous Crops Raised During Past Year Shown in Detail

Washington, D. C. (Special)-American farmers raised a combined wheat and corn crop this year worth \$5,402,-936,000 in their efforts to feed the world, government crop experts estimated to-

Under a guaranteed price, wheat acreage increased 14.021,000, while th corn acreage and yield decreased. The wheat crop alone, at war prices, showed an increase in value over the five-year average of \$1,073,352,000.

Forecasts of production of the principal crops have been made from month to month throughout the season and preliminary estimates already have been announced for most crops. - Today's report, however, makes final estimates of production. They follow:

Winter wheat, 588,449,000 bushels. Spring wheat, 358,651,000 bushels. Oats, 1,538,359,000 bushels. Barley, 256,375,000 bushels. Rye, 89,103,000 bushels, Buckwheat, 17,182,000 bushels. Flaxseed, 14,658,000 bushels. Rice. 40.424.000 bushels.

White potatoes, 397,676,000 bushels. Sweet potatoes, 86,334,000 bushels. Hay (tame), 75,459,000 tons. Hay (wild), 14,374,000 tons. Tobacco, 1,340,019,000 pounds. Sugar beets, 5,822,600 tons. Beet sugar, 1,480,200,000 pounds. Maple sugar and syrup (as sugar)

53,512,500 pounds. Sugar beet seed, 6,384,000 pounds. Sorghum syrup, 29,224,000 gallons. Beans (six states), 17,733,000 bushels. Pegnuts, 53,497,000 bushels. Kafirs (six states), 66,396,000 bushels. Broom corn (five states), 58,000 tons. Onions (14 states), 13,438,200 bushels. Cabbage (nine states), 565,200 tons. Hops (four states), 20,193,000 pounds. Cranberries (three states), 350,100

barrels. Apples (total), 173,632,000 bushels. Apples (commercial), 25,404,000 bar-

Peaches, 40,185,000 bushels. Pears, 10,342,000 bushels. Oranges (two states), 19,587,000

WORLD NEEDS FOOD

Demand Makes Opportunity for Returning Soldiers.

Thousands Will See Glorious Possibilities in Settlement of Available Farm Land in This Country and in Canada.

The war is over, peace will soon be signed, the fighting nations have one hundred and sixty to six hundred sheathed their swords, and the day of reconstruction has come.

What of it?

Hundreds of thousands of men, taken from the fields of husbandry, from the ranks of labor, from the four walls of the counting house, and the confines of the workshop, taken from them to do their part, their large part, returned soldier with a view to making the world, and in the meantime removed from the gear of common every-day life, will be returning, only to find show in the fullest degree the coun-hearted?" in many cases old positions filled, the try's appreciation of the services he machinery with which they were formerly attached dislocated.

Are they to become aimless wanderers, with the ultimate possibility of augmenting an army of menacing ent is that of the farmer, there will be loafers? If they do it is because their ability to assist in laying new foundations, in building up much-required structures, is underestimated. Men who fought as they fought, who risked and faced dangers as they did, are not of the caliber likely to flinch when it welfare of the farmer and secure a comes to the restoration of what the enemy partially destroyed, when it world, the ideals of which they had in gaged on experimental and demonview when they took part in the great stration farms, and in the agricultural struggle whose divine purpose was to bring about this reconstruction.

Inured to toll, thoughtless of fatigue, trained in initiative and hardened by their outdoor existence, they will return better and stronger men, boys will have matured and young men will have developed.

lines of action and thought, and what who attend the free courses. their future should and will be. On the field of battle they developed alertness and wisdom, and they will which lands are low in price. return with both shedding from every

Action was their watchword, and it will stand them in good stead now that With free interchange of travel, diffithe dan of the battle no longer rings culties of crossing and recrossing rein their ears, or the zero hour signals moved. Canada may look for a speedy

that provides the opportunity to the ada. world at large, and to the stricken and That is all over now. There are

There is little need, here to direct attention to the wealth that has come growing that unqualified and almost unequaled success has followed honest effort, but the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs has been a large source of profit. These are facts that are well known to the many friends and acquaintances of the thousands of farmers from the United States who have acquired wealth on the prairies of Western Canada. Farms of from and forty acres of the richest soil may with an excellent climate, with a school system equal to any in the world, and desirable social conditions,

little else could be asked. engaged planning for the future of the get. immediate necessary assistance has has rendered.

But now that the war is ended, and the fact apparent that of all avocations the most profitable and independa strong desire to secure farm lands for cultivation. Canada offers the opportunity to those seeking, not as speculation but as production. The deepest interest is taken by Federal and Provincial authorities to further the maximum return for his efforts. Large sums of money are spent in educato the reconstruction of the tional and experimental work. Encolleges, are men of the highest technical knowledge and practical experience, some being professors of international reputation. The results of experiments and tests are free and available to all. Educational opportunities for farmers are the concern of the government and appreciation They will decide for themselves is shown by the number of farmers

> Agriculture in Canada has reached high standard, notwithstanding

Thus upon the United States and Canada for many years will rest the great burden of feeding the world. them to the fray, and it will continue resumption of the large influx of set-during their entire existence. resumption of the large influx of set-But if they return to find their old prevailed previous to the war. Duravocations gone, their places filled, ing the war period there was a dread the institutions with which they were of something, no one seemed to know connected no longer existing, new what. If the American went to Canwalks of life and employment must be ada he might be conscripted, put in opened to them. It may be that the prison, or in his attempt to cross counting house, the factory, the the border he would meet with innuworkshop will have lost their attrac- merable difficulties, most of which, tion. The returned soldier will look of course, was untrue. These unelsewhere for employment; within his truths were circulated for a purpose reach there is always the "Forward- by an element, which, it was discovto-the-Land" necessity. In this lies ered, had an interest in fomenting the remedy that will not only take care and creating trouble and distrust beof a multitude of those who may not tween two peoples whose language be able to return to their former occu- and aims in life should be anything pations, whose desires are not to do so, but of an unfriendly character. The whose health prohibits them from in- draft law of the United States, adoptdoor life or whose outdoor habits from | ed for the carrying out of the high the past one, two, three or four years purposes had in view by the United have given them such a taste and de- States, kept many from going to Cansire for it that confinement would be ada during the period of the war. The unbearable. Farm life will thus ap-citizen army of the United States peal to them, and the indications are was quickly mobilized, and contained that it will be taken advantage of by a large percentage of the young men thousands. It means much to them as from the farms. In this way many well as to the continent of America were prevented from going to Can-

famished nations of Europe, who, not no real or imaginary restrictions; only today, but for years to come, will there is no draft law to interfere. require the sustenance that can only On the contrary, there is an unlargely be supplied by the United fathomable depth of good feeling, and States and Canada. By following the the long-existing friendship is strongpursuit of agriculture the returned sol- er than ever. This has been brought dier will continue the cause he so about by the knowledge of what has greatly advanced when fighting on the been done in the recent great strugfield of battle. Both countries have gle, each vying with the other in SIOUX CITY PTG. CO., NO. 1-1919

undeveloped areas yet open to settle giving credit for what was accomplished. In thought and feeling, in language, in aims in life, in work, in desire to build up a new world, thers to the farmers of Canada within the has been bred a kinship which is as past few years. It is not only in grain indissoluble as time itself.—Adver-

ONLY ONE ANSWER TO THAT

Chaplain Well Knew the Spirit of His "Boys" When He Put Such a Question.

"Holy Joe," which at the front is the synonym for chaplain, thrust his head into the emergency ward of a United States evacuation hospital just back of be secured on reasonable terms, and the lines. On a bed near the door was a sergeant with a leg and an arm missing. The rest of the ward was made up of badly gassed men, fighting ittle else could be asked.

Canadian statesmen are today busily which no one who has heard can for

"Boys," said the chaplain, "I am goin the prevention of the spoliation of him independent of state help after the ing back to the division that's now on its way to replace you. What shall I

There was a flourish of a leg and an arm above the bed near the door. Said the sergeant:

And from the torn and burning throats there broke a whispered cheer

Heard in Court.

Judge-Six months in jail with hard

Hobo-Say, judge-can't yer double the time an' cut out de labor?-Bostot Transcript.

Where Wealth Concentrates.

"Croesus was the richest man." "Can't believe it. Never saw his name among the moving picture stars."



Those of us who are past middle age are prone to eat too much meat and in consequence deposit lime salts in the arteries, veins and joints. We often suffer from twinges of rheumatism or lumbago, sometimes from gout, swolled hands or feet. There is no longer the slightest need of this, however, as the new prescription, "Anuric," is bound to give immediate results as it is many times more potent than lithis, in ridding the impoverished blood of its poisons by way of the kidneys. It can be obtained at almost any drug store, by simply asking for "Anuric" for kidneys or backache. It will overcome such conditions as rheumatism, dropsical swellings, cold extremities, scalding and burning urine and sleeplessness due to constant arising from bed at night. Send to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel,

Buffalo, N. Y., for a 10c. trial package.

MADERA. Cata—"I recommend Doctor Pierce" Anuric very highly. I have suffered for the last three years with catarrh of the bladder, having tried every remedy I heard of but without relief. I saw Anuric advertised in the paper, and like a I saw Anuric advertised in the paper, and like a drowning man grabbing at a straw I thought I would try it also, which I did with great success, as it relieved me almost immediately, before I had taken all of the trial package, and having great confidence in the remedy I immediately sent to the drug store and bought a full-size package, I can say to all suffering from any disease of the kidneys or uric acid troubles, try this remedy and suffer no longer. I have great faith in Dr. Pierce's semedica. — G. P. HENRIEY.



Lloyd George on Peace.

From the Kansas City Star. "The mandate of this government at

"One of the principal issues at the forthcoming general election will be the the forthcoming election will mean that nature of the peace settlement. It will mean the settlement of the world." Pre-

m an announcement to his interact sup-porters on November 11.

"What are the principles of which that settlement is to be effected?" he asked.

"Are we to lapse back into the old national rivalries, animosities and competitive armaments, or are we to initiate the reign on earth of the Prince of Peace? It is the duty of liberalism to use its influence to insure that it shall be a

reign of peace.

"What are conditions of peace? They must lead to a settlement which will be fundamentally just. No settlement that contravenes the principles of eternal justice will be a permanent one. The peace of 1871 imposed by Germany on France outraged all the principles of justice and fair play. Let us be warned

by that example.

"We must not allow any sense of revenge, any spirit of greed, any graspin desire, override the fundamental principles of righteousness. Rigorous atciples of righteousness. Rigorous atciples of righteousness. ciples of righteousness. Rigorous attempts will be made to hector and bully the government in an endeavor to make them depart from the strict principles of right and to satisfy some base, sordid, squalid ideas of vengeance and of a league of nations, under which converges against that.

The of conscription here.

"Of course, we must have in this country, an efficient army to police the empire, but I am looking forward to a condition of things, with the existence of a league of nations, under which converges against that.

Negotiations for aerial postal serv-

mean the settlement of the world.

mier Lloyd George made this statement in an announcement to his liberal supporters on November 11.

"What are the principles of which that settlement is to be effected?" he asked. which prevailed in the Balkans before the war were now affecting practically "Are we to lapse back into the old two-thirds of Europe. "A large number of small nations have been reborn in Europe," he continued, "and these will require a league of nations to protect them against the covetousness of ambitious and grasping neighbors. In my judgment a league of

gress will be in favor of a just peace."

Discussing the question of a league of

nations is absolutely essential to permanent peace. 'We (Great Britain) shall go to the peace conference to guarantee that a league of nations is a reality. I am one of those who believe that without peace we cannot have progress. A league of nations guarantees peace, and guaran-tees also an all around reduction of

ice have been completed between the British and Dutch governments, and strangements. The journey from Amsterdam to London would take but one and one-haif to two hours. The Dutch inflitary airmen, who have been in training since the beginning of the war, are to act as pilots, and the ministry of war is lending full cooperation to the scheme. On the same lines an air service between Amsterdam and Groisen is also being arranged.

London to Sydney by Air. From the London Mail.

A meeting of some of the prominent Holland is very busy making final business men in Sydney, Australia, the arrangements. The journey from Am- other day decided that it is practicable

Ground for large airdromes is being fired tive cooks, and the fourth is "Ach The crown prince is reported to have prepared near the Dutch metropolis. ... Himmel!

ATTENTION! Sick Women To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health. Hellam, Pa.-"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. Ifelt all run down and was very weak.

I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-table Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."-Mrs. E. R. CRUMLING, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa. Lowell, Mich .- "I suffered frem cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."-Mrs. ELISE HEIM, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich. Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMI