

The World in Review

War to the End on Reds Is Nation's Demand

Preachers of Violence Must Be Deported or Jailed

DEPORT the "Reds!" is the cry in newspapers all over the country. From coast to coast public opinion has been aroused to a fighting mood by the revelations in the government's nationwide campaign against the radicals. The news that bands of foreign anarchists in every important center have been scheming to overthrow the United States government and stop at nothing in bringing about "the social revolution" has caused a general realization of the danger facing the country and a determination to clear these people out of America.

Late comment, stirred by the I. W. W. murder of American soldiers in the State of Washington, shows an even hotter sentiment and a sterner demand for action drastic and complete.

An End of Leniency

Many papers believe that we have been too lenient in the past, and fear that some unknown influence will intervene to prevent the deportations. "The New York Times" notes that sensational raids have occurred before, but the "Reds" still remain. "Rightly or wrongly, the public is becoming cynical, suspicious of all these sporadic incursions of the Federal authorities into Bolshevism. Is the public to be contented with the inference that it is the government's purpose to deport as many of those taken as can be proved to be criminal anarchists? Always there is talk about future deportations. It hasn't been noticed that any great amount of ship room has yet been required for the actual deportees."

"Even when one of these undesirables is convicted in the courts, he or she seems able to roam at liberty, on bail, or stay, making incendiary speeches. The evidence of far-reaching Bolshevik-anarchist activity has been spread before the country for months. Something is always going to be done about it. Not much has been done about it. Sensational raids, great thunder in the



The Quicker and Harder, the Better
—From *The St. Louis Republic*.

index, impress nobody; and the country cannot forget that in the contest of intelligence between the police and the bomb planters the latter seem to have won. The net is always spread with consummate ability. The enemies of the government are always in the toils. How do they manage to break through?"

Substantially the same is the view of "The Washington Star," which says that raids, followed by releases, are useless. Arrests must be followed by action; those convicted of criminal activity should be imprisoned and the others deported.

Debate on changing the form of government is not treasonable, says "The Philadelphia Inquirer," but attempts to overthrow it are. Free speech must have its limits, unless society is to be reduced to anarchy.

Crush the Bolsheviks!

"Crush the Bolsheviks!" cries "The Providence Journal." "Every one must cooperate; there must be no slackening of effort, for all our enemies want is to be let alone. "The Buffalo Express" compares the "Reds" to guests who have violated our hospitality, and whom, therefore, we should not hesitate to expel. The

New York Tribune wonders that they do not long to return to their model state, Soviet Russia:

"They are zealots, fanatics, missionaries of the gospel of 'social revolution.' They want to convert us by bomb throwing and 'direct action.' Over in Russia the sort of state which they adore has been set up by Lenin and Trotsky. But they hate to go back there and mingle in blessedness with their own kind. The United States government is more than willing to give them free transportation to Lenin's front door. But they resist deportation with frantic energy, appealing, with unconscious irony, for protection to laws and courts whose authority they otherwise repudiate."

The law which lets us deport physically unfit aliens should include the mentally unfit, is the view of "The New York World," while "The Seattle Post-Intelligencer" notes that Labor is used as camouflage for many anarchists. When one of these is arrested "he becomes a class martyr, funds are raised in his defense if he is held for the courts, and, if held for deportation, influ-



No Armistice Here
—From *The Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

ence is brought to bear for his release. "The Los Angeles Times" considers these elements responsible for the coal strike and sees a test between "a representative government and a class government": "Two governments are facing each

other. The one is a representative government, a government of laws, sanctioned by the Constitution and guaranteed by universal suffrage. The other is class government; a government of Soviets in which men of brains give place to brutes; government by an organized and vicious minority; most



On the Run!
—From *The Bridgeport Telegram*.

of whose leaders are foreign-born, who have neither understanding nor sympathy for American institutions; a government of violence which is to be founded on the ruins of the government of Washington and Lincoln. It is a military autocracy dominated by the rabble. Both cannot exist. One must fall. This country cannot have a government by the President and Congress and a government by Sem Comers at one and the same time. The nation cannot exist half slave and half free."

"The Daily Oklahoman" also takes this view, referring to the gloom with which the acting national president of the United Mine Workers referred to the "disaster" that the strike was to bring upon the country. "The Philadelphia Inquirer" wonders what is the source of the peculiar cheer for the "Reds" for Germany. "Cheers for Germany at a meeting of French radicals emphasize once more the singular fact that practically all these revolutionary movements seem to be tainted with pro-Germanism. It can hardly be love of Germany which inspires feelings of this kind even in countries which have suffered much

from German cruelty. Nor is pity for the downfall of a once great nation an adequate reason. As we learned by experience during the war, this pro-Germanism was quite as active while Germany was still a menace. Every preacher of disorder, every pacifist, every obstructor of the draft would sooner or later, directly or indirectly, profess sympathy with the German cause.

German Propaganda

"To say that much of the unrest which is disturbing Europe and America alike is the result of German propaganda is undeniable. But it could not be effective unless the soil were prepared to receive it. Radicalism lays great stress upon humanity, and at the same time it manifests this curious inclination toward a nation which has distinguished itself by its inhumanity. What do profound psychologists make of this phenomenon?"

Another sentiment always to be found with Bolshevism is atheism, according to "The Hartford Courant" and "The Baltimore American."

The beautiful form of man without a god, without a master and free of authority would create a society like that of the gorillas. This was tried before, "The Courant" reminds us; the French radicals tried abolishing religion in 1793, but disappeared themselves.

They do not hold to their own cry of "free speech," remarks "The

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times," noting the threat of certain members of the International Labor Conference to adjourn or go elsewhere unless they are sure that addresses delivered in this country on the labor situation do not represent the attitude of Congress! But not only the foreigners are to blame; there are the "parlor Bolsheviks," the Americans who, swayed by visionary idealism, give the foreign "Reds" sympathy and funds for their work. "Who are the Angels of Anarchy?" asks "The New York World," and "The Times" notes:

Amateur Revolutionists

"And even if our dangerous aliens were driven out, a company of natives more dangerous would remain. It is with American money, not the much-talked-of and probably mythical funds of 'Lenine and Trotsky,' that the deadly Bolshevik poison is spread through the country. In October Mr. Samuel A. Berger, a deputy Attorney General of this state, who investigated the radical publications of this city in connection with the inquiry of the Lusk committee into Bolshevik propaganda, said that of between forty and fifty extreme radical foreign-language papers here all but two are supported by subsidies from rich amateurs of revolution, boulevard Bolsheviks. 'With two exceptions,' said Mr. Berger, 'the editors or publishers have admitted to me that the income from their papers, which have a circulation of 3,000,000, mainly in the great industrial centers, would not pay expenses, and that they would be bankrupt except for gifts from wealthy people of this city.'"

What is the remedy? Deportation alone is insufficient; we must start a counter-propaganda of Americanization, advise "The Rocky Mountain News" and "The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune." Bolshevism has flourished on misleading propaganda. We must meet this with American propaganda through every possible agency. Every one who talks, preaches and practices Americanism will become an agent for Americanization.

A Solitary Voice

"The Springfield Republican" raises a solitary voice against going too far and punishing the innocent with the guilty.

"It is sufficient to point to the glaring failure of the Czar's Cossacks and secret police to suppress revolutionary propaganda by indiscriminate brutality, even when carried further than is possible in a republic. A republic has its own safeguards, of a different and better sort, and the least of them is a scrupulous respect for the law, which falls into contempt when the innocent are punished with the guilty."

Calling the Democratic Bluff in the Senate

THESE have been Republican days politically and in respect to the league of nations in the Senate.

There has been a profound silence in the Democratic press with respect to this last anti-Administration vote. But its significance has not been missed by the Republicans. One of the few Democratic papers to comment upon the vote is "The New York Evening Post," which says:

The Oklahoma Election

"The election of a Republican to succeed a Democrat in the Fifth District in Oklahoma is undeniably a victory for the 'mild reservationists.' Other bye-elections since the treaty was before the country have not been certain pronouncements upon it, but in Oklahoma the Democrats espoused the Administration view and the Republicans stood for reservations. To attempt to explain the result away would be disingenuous. "But this is only half, and probably the lesser half, of the story. This is a Republican year. Ever since the Congressional elections of 1913 the indications have been that the voters welcomed an opportunity to make a change in the political complexion at Washington. Leaders of both parties recognize it. The Republicans hope to elect the next President; the Democrats fear that they may."

The situation in the Senate has shifted considerably as a result of Senator Hitchcock's conference with

the President and his announcement that the President would accept reservations which do not destroy the league. The Republican press universally regards this as one Democratic bluff called; and it refuses to take seriously the remaining threat of Senator Hitchcock, that unless the reservations are "mild" the Democrats will defeat the treaty. As "The Arizona Republican" states this point of view:

"But we think that Mr. Hitchcock is indulging in a bluff with the handicap that everybody knows that he is bluffing. He will not try to defeat the treaty with such reservations as may be attached to it, whatever may be the nature of them. We do not think that even word from the President could produce such a result. The Democratic Senators have their own skins to look out for and they are not likely to imperil them to gratify the spite of the Administration."

Much the same point of view is expressed by "The Utica Press" in discussing the vote by which the Republican preamble to the resolutions of ratification was adopted:

"This vote can rightly be considered as the beginning of the end. It is a year to-morrow since the armistice was signed and all that time has been taken in arguing, discussing and debating the question. It has been said for months that a majority of the Senators, acting in accord with the opinion of even the larger majority of the people, would insist upon reservations. President Wilson has declared and decreed that the treaty must be accepted just as he brought it back without changing a letter or a punctuation mark. He took a trip across the country endeavoring to stir up public opinion in favor of his

attitude, but public opinion was not changed on that subject. Had he been willing to accept the reservations, the treaty might have been over and done with six months ago, and now he and those who stand with him are confronted with the necessity of accepting it as ratified or refusing it altogether. If the latter course is followed, the responsibility is upon them.

"All over the country there is an insistent demand for an early conclusion of the whole matter. It is rumored that Senator Hitchcock, the Democratic leader, acting under instructions from the White House, may endeavor to turn his forces and induce them to vote against the treaty. It is doubtful if any such plan will carry because those who favor the reservations are in the majority. Such a move would be most unfortunate and surely the Administration supporters must have sense enough to see it."

An Empty Threat

An "empty threat" is the way "The Seattle Post-Intelligencer" characterizes Senator Hitchcock's declaration that the treaty will be killed if the Republican reservations are adopted:

"The threat of Senator Hitchcock to kill the peace treaty rather than accept any reservations comes naturally from the spokesman of the President. It shows at a glance how little the President and his followers care for the peace treaty of itself and how tremendously they are set on having the covenant of the league of nations unaltered. Rather than cross a t or dot an i of that one perfect document of all time, the covenant, they would perpetuate that condition of which they themselves have been the loudest in complaint. We have it on their own word that the world waits in bitter

agony for peace, but it is only such peace, to the dotting of an i and the crossing of a t, as Woodrow Wilson would give them. Anything short of this would break the heart of humanity."

A few Democratic papers are already advising against such extreme tactics. Notably "The Cleveland Plain-Dealer" urges compromise, thus:

"The Plain-Dealer" weeks ago urged the wisdom of abandoning the fight for ratification without reservations, since the result of such a fight was certain to be defeat, and to endeavor to get the treaty through with reservations as harmless as could be secured. "President Wilson now tells Senator Hitchcock, it appears, that he will be satisfied with any reservations supporters of the treaty may feel justified in accepting, provided they do not nullify the league of nations covenant and are designed for the purpose of interpreting the terms of the treaty.

"This should open the way to an early ratification of the treaty in a form at least reasonably satisfactory to a majority of the American people."

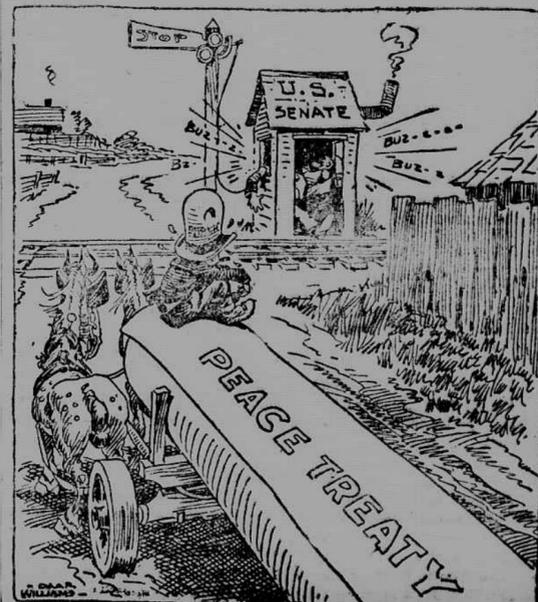
But the great majority of the Democratic papers still hotly support Senator Hitchcock in his stand. Says "The New York Times": "We think it would be evident to candid and unbiased minds that, should the Democrats, under Senator Hitchcock's leadership, vote against ratification of the treaty thus stripped of its substance and vital meaning, the responsibility for its defeat would not be chargeable to them. As we have already said, such a resolution of ratification would relate not to a living treaty, but to a covenant slaughtered in the name of those who should have been its firmest friends."

Waiting



—From *The Atlanta Constitution*.

Well, Let's Go



—From *The Indianapolis News*.