

# Co-Operative Mercantile Co.

Our Sale will continue through Saturday.

Goods are going sky high again and it may be the last opportunity to buy GOOD Goods Cheap.

Cheap shoddy goods are not cheap at any price, but good stuff cheap is another matter and we have enjoyed giving you these wonderfully good values. We positively must clean up stock; have no room for carried over goods, hence it is, in fact, a

## Clearance Sale.

So bring along the stuff you have to sell and let us sell you what you need.

Plenty of ice water and fans to keep you cool and we'll give you the best attention possible in the rush. We want you to feel welcome and at home at

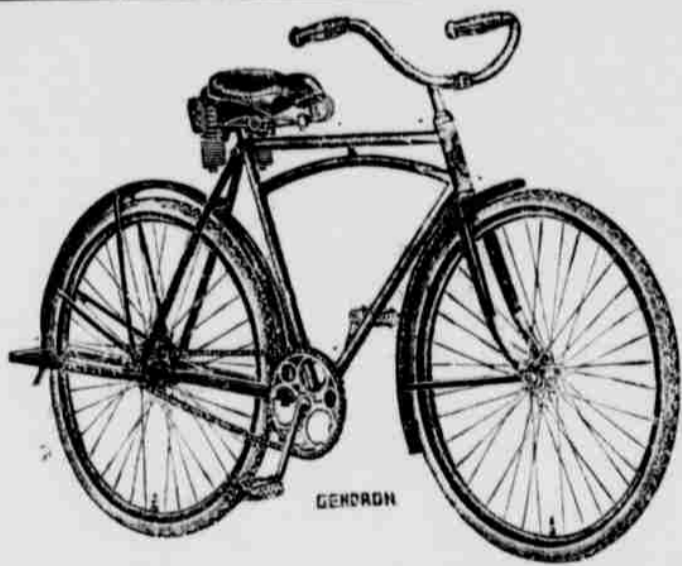
### "THE FAMILY STORE"

## CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE CO.

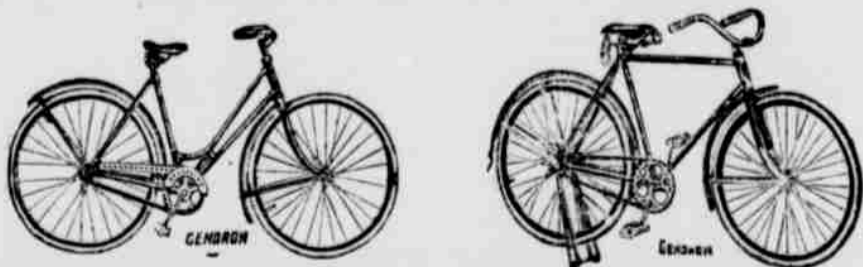
If you can't sleep at night  
Ride a Bicycle  
In the Day Time—  
But ride a Gendron.

This is the way to save today  
Without More Pay  
Ride a Bicycle—  
A Gendron Bike on Every Hike.

### Ride a Gendron Bicycle



Nearly a Hundred Gendron Bicycles are at our store awaiting your inspection. There are large Bicycles, small Bicycles, at almost any price you want to pay. Come tomorrow and take a look. It will make you want to go back to the Bicycles. Probably you've already heard "the bicycle is coming back." But the truth is "you are going back to the bicycle." There is nothing so good for the inside of a man as to be on the outside on a bicycle.



**Monroe Hardware Co.**  
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

ECONOMIZE!  
RIDE A BICYCLE;  
of course it will  
be a Gendron.

If the High Cost of Drugs  
Worries You  
Ride a Bicycle—  
Gendron—King of the Road.

#### WASHINGTON IS NOW HOT AFTER THE BOMB PLOTTERS

There is Much Speculation About Recent Outrages — Some Think it Was an Attempt to Begin a Prosecution of Innocent People

David Lawrence writing from Washington to the N. Y. Evening Post has the following to say in regard to the recent bomb outrages:

Washington has settled down to analyze the meaning of the bomb outrages in cool dispassionate fashion. Opinions vary. Some attribute to the anarchists a shortsighted policy of assuming that the assassination of a few public officials would terrorize the country and paralyze the hands of justice. Others credit the bomb throwers with more intelligence and with a subtlety of purpose that has its analogy in the way the German plotters sought vainly to impair the war efforts of the United States.

The Germans used war lies and rumors to spread distress and discontent among ignorant masses who were given to understand that the government was taking away personal liberties, executing innocent persons and running things with a high hand. The anarchists and bolsheviks who have tried to gain a foothold in the United States have tried different ways to undermine America's social structure in the last six months, but have failed. Labor has remained unmoved by the propaganda of the "reds," demonstrations and parades have been squelched by soldiers and sailors and civilians. The revolutionary spirit has been given a black eye.

How could it be revived and stimulated? Possibly by inducing the federal government to do the very things which the bolshevik propagandists have been accusing it of practicing—persecution on a wholesale scale. If Congress could be stamped into passing laws interfering with public assembly and radical publications, if the department of justice could be influenced to sanction the upbuilding of a large unofficial body of detectives prying into private affairs, then there would be a continuation of the restiveness which showed itself during the war and the reaction against the government would breed revolutionists.

The foregoing theory appeals as plausible to those who have studied the psychology of the revolutionist, proclamations and the various movements in the United States which display a vindictiveness toward the government. There is in this country today a large body of people who are being taught daily that Eugene V. Debs and other American citizens who were put in prison during the war and have not yet been released were persecuted for "thinking" and not "acting."

Efforts to secure a general amnesty for all persons convicted of talking against the war have been steadily growing. Many persons of prominence who are not at all identified with the "red" movement but who want to see it nip in the bud have been urging President Wilson, for instance, to pardon these offenders. The

subject has been taken up by letter and cable with the president in Paris and is one of the factors that must be taken into consideration in studying the plans and plots of the anarchists who are preying upon these sections of the country where friends and others in anti-war utterances reside.

Attorney-General Palmer told me today that he hoped I would make clear to the department of justice was neither cowed or stamped by the recent bomb outrages. Also, he has said that he doesn't see the necessity for extra legislation. He believes bomb throwers should be treated as any other criminals and there is plenty of law to apprehend and punish those who are seeking to make physical and political war against our institutions. It is supposed that what the "reds" would like is an era of extreme repression so widespread and severe that it would naturally and unavoidably catch in its net thousands of innocent persons. They would be pleased if the government played into their hands by interfering right and left with established institutions and by wholesale arrests of innocent individuals.

But no such policy will be pursued by the department of justice, at least, though Congress is being bombarded with all sorts of requests to enact the very kind of legislation that so many conservative minds in Washington fear would do more harm than good. Trouble enough occurred during the war in trying to draw the line between proper and improper utterances and writings, and the attorney-general's answer to the bomb throwers and conspirators is the appointment of two men with full powers of investigation—Frank P. Garvin, who was assistant attorney-general, and William J. Flynn, will act under him as chief of the bureau of investigation. Those are names to conjure with. Mr. Garvin as assistant to District Attorney Jerome in New York had an opportunity to exhibit his talents as a criminal lawyer. Few men know the sections of New York city where the foreign born live better than does Frank Garvin. And it would not be surprising to find that the bomb plots were hatched in the metropolis. As for Mr. Flynn, he has been chief of the secret service of the treasury department and has spent much of his time in New York city. In pursuit of black hand plotters, counterfeiters and persons conspiring to injure the president of the United States, Mr. Flynn has become familiar with the ways of Italian anarchists and German plotters.

#### Assassination in Russia.

Springfield Republican.  
Nowhere has assassination had a more thorough trial than in Russia, and nowhere has it proved a more complete failure. In the '70's and for some time thereafter it was resorted to by a small group of impatient reformers some of whom were actuated by idealistic motives of the highest sort. They constituted the Narodovitsi, or "national will" group, confessedly "weak in numbers but strong in spirit." Their greatest feat was the assassination of Alexander II in 1881, a crime in

which not more than 20 or 40 persons had a share. As terrorists their strength lay not in their numbers but in the fewness of those engaged; the greater a conspiracy the easier it is for the police to deal with it. The police sent thousands of guiltless suspects to Siberia, but they were unable to destroy the Narodovitsi, and assassination stopped only when it began to be realized that it was leading nowhere.

At the very close of the 19th century it was revived, as an answer to new acts of governmental oppression by the newly organized social revolutionary party, of which Kerensky and Mine Breshkovsky are members. But in the meantime the Marxians, or social democrats, had begun to get a foothold in the growing industrial proletariat of Russia, and both bolsheviks and mensheviks took sharp issue with the social revolutionists on just this point. The social revolutionists in a proclamation in 1902 declared: "Besides its chief significance as a means of disorganizing, terrorist activity will serve at the same time as a means of propaganda and agitation."

To this the bolsheviks replied essentially in the terms of Tikhomirov who had opposed the previous terror. A party, they said, has either the force to overthrow the government, or it has not; in the former case it has no need of assassinations, and in the latter the assassinations have no effect, because the governments are not so stupid as to let themselves be frightened by those who cannot overthrow them. To this position the Marxians have steadfastly adhered, and it is in line with their theory that the individual is nothing, the mass everything. Against mass terror the bolsheviks have no scruples whatever. When they think the time ripe for revolution they are ready to use force, and the great power wielded by Lenin today is probably due to the fact that when the world war broke out in 1914 he was almost alone in foreseeing that the hour for revolution was about to strike. Those who suspected him of being nothing but a deep and dangerous game he was really playing.

The alarming power of the bolsheviks is closely connected with the fact that from the beginning they resolutely opposed guerilla operations in the class war they were waging, and concentrated their efforts upon preparing for a formidable mass movement when the folly of the government should give revolution a chance. From the crimes of Marat and Robespierre they would not shrink, but to the crime of a William Tell or a Charlotte Corday they have no temptation; they think in terms of great proletarian masses, and in their much more dangerous scheme assassination has no place.

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