

MILLIONAIRE

'ANGELS' BACK

LA FOLLETTE

Labor Gets Back Seat in Campaign

By JAY LOVESTONE.
(Fourth Article.)

When Senator LaFollette will be waging his campaign most energetically, there will be many vital subjects which he will not dare to talk about to the workers and poor farmers whose votes he is after.

And in the election campaign of LaFollette, as in the case of Coolidge and Davis, what will be left unsaid will count much more than that which will be the cause of the loudest talk.

In his "progressive" campaign Senator LaFollette will not say a word about the fact that since his advent into politics he has been supported by a heaven full of "angels"—bankers, sugar kings, manufacturers, oil attorneys, wealthy merchants and multimillionaires ranging from the notorious lumber baron Stephenson in the early days to the international financier Vanderlip today.

The Wisconsin Senator will find little time to tell the workingmen and bankrupt farmers that he still has at least one firm foot in the republican and democratic parties which are owned outright by Wall Street.

Little mention will be made by the LaFollette boosters in the coming months of the kind of machine that their presidential candidate has built up in the "Model Commonwealth of
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LaFollette Has Heaven Full of Angels

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Wisconsin." Nor will the great "progressive" leader find time to tell how he has fought labor candidates in the past and how he is now backing those denounced by the workers as their enemies.

Multi-millionaires LaFollette's Angels.

When Senator LaFollette made his debut in public life, a millionaire lumber magnate, Stephenson, was his leading "angel." Altogether, Mr. Stephenson furnished about five hundred thousand dollars toward putting LaFollette in the front row at the national political theater in Washington. In return for this generous and "angelic" support, the trust-busting LaFollette later did his bit toward putting this multi-millionaire in the United States Senate. While Isaac Stephenson was getting LaFollette's support in 1907, he played in the lumber industry the role that Harriman used to play in the railroad world. It will also be recalled that the ring of Stephenson's money was heard thru out the investigation of the notorious Lorimer scandal in the Senate.

Senator LaFollette's record shows unflinching kindness to his political "angels." In 1922 E. J. Gross was chairman of the Wisconsin Progressive Association charged with providing the money and securing the votes for the then approaching LaFollette campaign. At the same time Mr. Gross was registered as a "filled milk" lobbyist.

One of the chief supporters of the Wisconsin Senator today is Mr. W. T. Rawleigh, President of the W. T. Rawleigh Company of Freeport, Illinois, with a capital and resources of more than thirteen million dollars. Mr. Rawleigh employs a thousand workers and has factories also at Memphis and Winnipeg. Besides being the president of the largest proprietary product concern in the world, Mr. Rawleigh owns an interest in the Capital Times published at Madison, Wisconsin.

In declaring his allegiance to LaFollette Mr. Rawleigh laid down an election policy which affords every working man much food for thought and still more cause for action. He declared: "What the business men of the United States want now, more than anything else, is a free, open, and competitive market in which to buy their raw materials and supplies, and the opportunity to buy, sell, and compete on an equal basis in the greatest producing and consuming market in the world." In climbing up the rungs of the ladder leading to the heaven of LaFollette's angels, we find a certain Richard W. Wolfe, formerly president of the Cook County Real Estate Board, and an old time democrat. Why Mr. Wolfe backs LaFollette is told by him in this fashion: "As a conservative business man, and tax-paying citizen, I am in favor of Robert M. LaFollette for president. He is not a radical, in the correct sense of the term. He is rather a cautious, prudent, and constructive statesman."

After LaFollette was nominated for the presidency, his "progressive" cohorts scoured the country far and wide for a running mate. Finally, Wheeler was put forward. But it was not until Wheeler had received a telegram from Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank, and a director of shipping, railroad, realty, rubber corporations, and employers associations, that he agreed to accept the vice-presidential nomination. Mr. Wheeler's comment on the Vanderlip telegram is rather enlightening. LaFollette's running-mate then said: "Well, it seems that I have been drafted for service. I'll agree."

An examination of the personnel of the "LaFollette for President" Committee reveals an illuminating list of

wealthy god-builders. We find: W. T. Rawleigh, the millionaire manufacturer, as chairman; Dante M. Pierce, the rich publisher of Pierce's Farm Weeklies, vice-chairman; Julius Keshpohl, a well-to-do merchant; James H. McGill, an Indiana manufacturer; and R. F. Koenig, treasurer, a director of the Second National Bank of Freeport, Illinois, whose principal correspondents are, The First National Bank of New York, a Morgan concern, and The First National Bank of Chicago. Add to this list, two lawyers and one author, and you will have the first salesmen who dedicated themselves to the cause of selling LaFollette to the working and farming masses.

In Montana, James H. Baldwin, an attorney for several independent oil corporations, and law partner of Wheeler, is to be the manager of the LaFollette campaign.

Rudolph Spreckles the sugar king, and California banker, is another LaFollette "angel."

Finally, Herman L. Ekern, who is now Wisconsin attorney-general, by the grace of "Battling Bob," will direct the money-raising and financial affairs of the entire LaFollette campaign. This is the same Mr. Ekern who was for many years an insurance lobbyist.

Still Tied to Old Parties.

Not only does LaFollette have his multi-millionaire "angels" as the democratic and republican parties have, but he and his movement are still tied up with the same old parties. Senator LaFollette has one foot—and it is a very firm foot at that—in the two biggest capitalist parties.

Thanking Gompers for his endorsement of the "progressive" ticket, LaFollette rejoiced that "after deliberate judgment the American Federation of Labor has adhered to its traditional non partisan policy," and vigorously applauded this non partisan "creed of citizenship."

When Wheeler was contemplating his acceptance of the vice presidential

nomination, he made his case very plain by stating: "I have not quit the democratic party." More than that, Mr. Wheeler went ahead to commit himself to support the entire democratic ticket in Montana with the exception of John W. Davis, the Junior Senator from Montana declared:

"I will spend most of the summer campaigning in Montana for Senator Walsh and the democratic state ticket. But I will not support the democratic national ticket." Mr. Wheeler will also wage a lively campaign to secure the re-election of United States Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, another democrat.

Nationally, the LaFollette movement is flirting with William Thompson, former mayor of Chicago and the Tammany Hall mayor, Hylan of New York. Mr. LaFollette is likewise coquetting with Governor Small's boodle outfit in Illinois and scores of other regular republicans and democrats thruout the country. Incidentally, it might be well to note that this is the same William Hale Thompson who, as a delegate to the last republican convention, voted to nominate the millionaire chewing-gum manufacturer, William Wrigley, Junior, as the republican standard-bearer. In Wheeler's own state of Montana, the LaFollette movement is so confused that the mushroom progressives are even attempting to put the democratic vice-presidential candidate, Governor Bryan, on the Wisconsin Senator's ticket.

Perhaps the best proof that LaFollette has not yet cut his umbilical cord of the Wall Street-owned democratic and republican parties is to be found in the fact that he is planning to endorse in wholesale democratic and republican congressional and senatorial candidates. One hundred and sixty-two congressional seats are to be filled in twelve states. LaFollette forces have announced that they will run their own candidates in at most only sixty-eight constituencies now

represented by republican and democratic party office holders. In other words, in the majority of these congressional districts, LaFollette will call on the workers and farmers to continue voting for republicans and democrats.

Little Regard for Labor.

In his endorsing and supporting of political candidates LaFollette has seldom paid much attention to the opinion of the workers.

In Berger's Milwaukee Leader of October 22nd, 1920, we find a letter by H. G. Hannahn, Socialist Party candidate for Congress in the ninth Wisconsin district. This letter tells how LaFollette put up Thompson to run for the United States Senate in opposition to Frank J. Weber, a Labor leader. It goes on to say: "And here comes Bob LaFollette and his would-be progressives and would-be union men and puts up Mr. Thompson. . . That's dirty politics on the part of the progressives, who, by the way, are composed of town politicians and fake labor leaders who are looking to LaFollette to pick them up and give them a better office, not for the best interests of the people, but to further their own ends and keep the progressive forces divided."

Today, LaFollette and Wheeler are whole-hearted supporters of United States Senator Thomas J. Walsh who has just been denounced by the annual convention of the Montana State Federation of Labor for his anti-labor record.

Of the eleven chosen to serve as his joint executive campaign committee, only two spokesmen of the labor movement, at best, official labor leaders, William H. Johnstone, of the International Association of Machinists, and D. B. Robertson, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, have been picked by LaFollette. This is the maximum extent to which the Wisconsin Senator is ready to recognize the workers whose millions of votes he is now seeking.

MUSIC - LITERATURE - DRAMA

FASCISMO.

TONY, THE IMMIGRANT, NEGRO SLAVERY, OR THE CRIME OF THE CLERGY. KU KLUX KLAN, CHURCH AND LABOR.

TWELVE O'CLOCK LUNCH, all by Pasquale Russo, 25 cents each, at 833 Sedgwick St., Chicago.

This series of pamphlets is written with the class viewpoint, with the vision of society at present divided into workers and exploiters, but the constructive suggestions are syndicalist, suggesting organization in the I. W. W.

Fascismo gives a simple and fairly accurate account of the black terror in Italy and the betrayal of the Social-Democrats when the workers had begun seizing land and factories.

Tony, the Immigrant is the plain tale of a young Italian worker in his migrations around the United States, which he found not so free as he had fondly expected. In the world war, Tony, a member of the I. W. W., was put into prison for his anti-capitalist war opinions. The latest struggle against the migratory workers in California concludes the tale.

Negro Slavery goes into history at some length, but brings the problem to date, showing that the church has represented the capitalist in not crying out against lynching and race discrimination. The menace of the Ku Klux Klan is mentioned and the Negroes are urged to stand with white workers and fight for the "Workers' Republic."

In the Ku Klux Klan pamphlet the origin of the terrorist group is sketched, the origin of the first Klan and of its modern successor. The likeness to the hierarchy of the Catholic church is shown and to the Spanish Inquisition. Quotations from prominent churchmen of many faiths are given to show how they justified slaughter of workers in spite of their Christianity. Robert Minor's powerful drawing from the Liberator of "The Exodus From Dixie" is reproduced.

"Forward, workers, with Zinoviev's motto: 'Let the Tyrants, let the Bourgeoisie and their White and Yellow Internationales tremble: The future belongs to us!'" says Russo.

Twelve O'Clock Lunch is a dissertation on the filthy and unhealthy conditions which prevail in the majority of the restaurants, even those with fancy prices. It calls for the food workers to organize in an industrial union to win power from the bosses.

These are elemental pamphlets and written in popular vein so that they will be easily read by workers whose class education is just beginning. The little books do breathe out the spirit of the revolution but the engineering lessons must follow so that the aroused workers will know what to do when the proper moment to strike comes.

Revolutionary engineering lessons are given in the Workers Party publications, the DAILY WORKER and Labor Herald particularly.

"Can Such Things Be?" by Ambrose Bierce.

Albert and Charles Boni, New York.

Bierce was one of the three greatest writers America has produced, a master of the short story. At long last his work was subsidized by a friend and published. Here is the third publication of this series. Little is known of Bierce's end—it is rumored he went to Mexico several years ago to raise some revolutionary hell and has not been heard of since.

This is a collection of tales of horror and mystery. They are excellently written and are genuine spine-rufflers. It is to be hoped his whole works will be re-issued. Both prose and verse have a splendidly corrosive quality. He was a good hater.—Geo. McLaughlin.

San Quentin

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

A lowering pile of stone of whitish gray Looking with bleak, barred eyes upon the bay, And Tamalpais looking down on it; A kitchen garden stretching by the shore And flowers blooming at each cottage door, Some benches by the road on which to sit.

Such is San Quentin from the roadway seen, Immortalized thru Mooney and thru men Railroaded by big business to the "pen." A modern inquisition framed in green Behind whose frowning walls a hundred men Suffer and starve because they dare be men!

Such is San Quentin prison that you see— California's Statue of Liberty!