

POLICE STRIKE MADE COOLIDGE MAN OF HOUR

Firmness of Bay State Governor in Labor Crisis Typical of Man.

HAS STRIKING CHARACTER Public Acts and Addresses Show Him Sympathizer With All Classes.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN. Boston, Nov. 15.—Who is Coolidge? Up and down the corridors of America the name of the Massachusetts Governor who throttled the Boston police strike has leaped from lip to lip since his reelection on a law and order platform.

Outside of New England America had heard virtually nothing of Calvin Coolidge prior to the Boston strike and the election that followed. But when President Wilson (Democrat) telegraphed Gov. Coolidge (Republican) congratulating him upon his election as a victory for law and order and public men headed by former President Taft and the Governors of many States sent in their felicitations on "another shot heard round the world," Calvin Coolidge became a national personage over night.

Non-Partisan Support. As Governor he has had signal honors from his Commonwealth. His elect on rallied to his support men of every political rank and file, irrespective of partisanship.

His ideals on political patronage are unique in that he holds that "when you substitute patronage for patriotism administration breaks down," and he stoutly holds that "office brokerage is held in reprehensive scorn and professional office seeking in contempt." On the score of the Presidency he has said that "every native born American is potentially a President, and it must always be remembered that the obligation to serve the State is forever binding upon all, although office is the gift of the people."

The Governor has no fads or foibles, does not play golf or care for any particular line of sports. He likes the theatre once in a while, but not dinners or suppers and after dinner speeches. Mrs. Coolidge says, "I'm afraid we are just common everyday people, regardless of my husband's office."

A lawyer by selection, a placeholder by election, he now is held up as the ideal public servant because of his unflinching devotion to the fundamental truths on which our national life is based. What more characteristic than these expressions:

"One of the tasks facing the country is lifting the valleys of our life instead of bringing the peaks down."

"Man is born into the universe with a personality that is his own. He has a right that is founded upon the constitution of the universe to have property that is his own. Ultimately property rights and personal rights are the same thing. The one cannot be preserved if the other be violated. Each man is entitled to his rights and the rewards of his service, he never so large or never so small."

Legal Training Shown. From his legal training there survives the instinctive groping for facts that enables him to present them with clarity. In this connection, what more apropos than this: "Men do not make laws. They discover them. Courts are established not to determine the popularity of a cause but to adjudicate and enforce rights."

Although naturally reserved and timid about the limelight (he is positively bashful in front of a moving picture camera) he is as fearless as Roosevelt when the path of duty is plain. "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anytime, anywhere."

His interview was given on Armistice Day, while all Boston gave itself over to a holiday in commemoration of the end of the world war. Boston streets were filled by National Guardsmen, supplementing the striking policemen. Harvard students in public meetings were denouncing the demagogues in social and economic life. By way of coincidence this Armistice Day was also the 29th anniversary of the landing of the first Pilgrims at Plymouth, and then came the news from Indianapolis that the coal strikers had decided to abide by court decision. A fitting stage setting to the decision of this Governor, who is accredited with having taken the initiative in turning back the menace of a class war! Comment on the Indianapolis decision became interlocked with an interpretation of his own election on a law and order program.

"These things are an expression of the public will," the Governor was saying. "The public has become tired of this condition of affairs, and public sentiment is aroused. These things demonstrate the supremacy of the law. Our people are for America first. All these attempts to appeal to class prejudice have failed. Classes? There are no classes in America. There have been attempts to alienate our people into classes. If we had a submerged population such a thing might be possible, but we have not. Our people are not of any one class, events recently have shown. They may be employers or employees, rich or poor, but primarily they are Americans, and they will stand back of their Government. I have abundant faith in the will of the people to settle their problems as becomes Americans."

"We need a broader, firmer, deeper faith in the people—a faith that men desire to do right, that the commonwealth is founded upon a righteousness that will endure, a reconstructed faith that the final approval of the people is not given to demagogues, slavishly pandering to their selfishness, merchandising with the clamor of the hour, but to statesmen ministering to their welfare representing their deep, silent, abiding convictions."

Attitude in Police Strike. "Will the Boston policemen who went out on strike be taken back?" was asked.

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The Governor shook his head. "I stand where I have stood from the beginning. I am willing to help these men individually get other jobs. But as policemen they will not be helped—they abandoned their jobs. Abandoned sounds more euphonious. They are not to be intrusted to them again the public safety. Public confidence is not to be betrayed. The forces of Americanism that rallied to my support and intrusted me with their command are not to be ignominiously surrendered."

While the Governor is without malice toward the striking policemen, he stands firmly against their re-employment, unless they come to terms, and, consequently, Boston is recruiting a brand new police force that is being drilled in preparation for early duty while the State militia continues at their posts in a temporary capacity.

Conversation turned on the so-called right to strike, whether strikes affecting big national industries should be forbidden by law on the ground that the few have no right to inflict suffering on the many, and whether, if public opinion should demand legislation to prevent public servants combining to impose their will by force, it could legally be accomplished.

"These are matters to be determined largely by public opinion," remarked the Governor. "The people generally get what they want. There is no way that you can compel a man to work. You cannot compel a man to tip his hat to a lady. These are matters of custom. Such a situation as you outline would have to be brought about through public opinion."

On the question of regulating industry by law the Massachusetts Executive points out that there have been many attempts along these lines, some of them proceeding on the theory that if those who employed material property used it for wrong purposes such property should be limited or abolished.

Guilt Always Personal. "That is as sound as it would be to abolish writing to prevent forgery," he argues, and adds: "We need to keep forever in mind that guilt is personal; if there is to be punishment let it fall on the evildoer, but let us not condemn the instrument." To this he added: "We have established here a democracy on the principle that all men are created equal. It is our endeavor to extend equal blessings to all. It can be done approximately if we establish the correct standards. We are coming to see that we are dependent upon commerce and industry properly, not only for the creation of wealth, but for the solving of the great problem of the distribution of wealth. There is just one condition on which men can secure employment and a living, nourishing, profitable wage for whatever they contribute to the enterprise, be it labor or capital, and that condition is that some one make a profit by it. That is the sound basis for the distribution of wealth and the only one. It cannot be done by law, it cannot be done by public ownership, it cannot be done by socialism. When you deny the right to a profit you deny the right to a wage to the laborer and industry. And of success, he said:

"The people cannot look to legislation generally for success. Industry, character, thrift are not conferred by act or resolve. Character cannot be relieved from toil. Men struggle for material success because that is the path, the process to the development of character. The measure of success is not the quantity of merchandise, but the quality of manhood which is produced."

"As the little red schoolhouse is built in the college it may be that the fostering and protection of large aggregations of wealth are the only foundation on which to build the prosperity of the whole people. But profits must be the result of service performed."

On the point of wealth the Governor maintains that "the time has gone by when one must do what he will with his own. He must use his property for the general good or the very right to hold private property is lost." Always this Governor, who studied law at Amherst College after he was graduated from Amherst, falls back upon the law, the Constitution, "the Ark of the Covenant," as the bulwark on which rest all our earthly problems. And of law he says:

"Men do not make laws. They discover them. Laws must be justified by something more than the will of the majority. They must rest on the eternal foundation of righteousness. Courts are established not to determine the popularity of a cause but to adjudicate and enforce rights. When the trial of causes goes outside the court room Anglo-Saxon constitutional government ends."

Justice to the Weak. "When the strong refuse voluntary justice to the weak," he says, "it is time for the strong arm of the law through the public officers to intervene and see that the weak are protected." This can be done by the law, he maintains, but when the law is not obeyed the last recourse is to take from the wrongdoer his power in the future to do harm.

As for the workingman, there is no limit on what he may attain. There is an abundant property in the land, and each man is entitled to his rights and the rewards of his service, he never so large or never so small. "But approval of the shorter working day, the increased pay asked and the shortage in production, Gov. Coolidge centralizes that men must work in order that they may enjoy to the full of their desires."

"The issue of world events makes it no longer doubtful whether the American conception of work as the crowning glory of men free and equal is to prevail over the age old European conception that work is the badge of the menial and the inferior. The American ideal has prevailed on European battlefields through the loyalty, devotion and sacrifice of American labor. Work is not a curse, it is the prerogative of intelligence, the only means to manhood and the measure of civilization."

"There has lately been held out the hope that government could by legislation remove from the individual the need of effort," he notes in this connection. "The manager of an industrial plant has seemed to think that the difficulties could be removed and prosperity insured by changing the laws. The employee has been led to believe that his condition could be made easy by the same method. When industries can be carried on without any struggle their results will be worthless, and when wages can be secured without any effort they will have no purchasing value for the end 'the value of a product will be measured by the amount of effort necessary to secure it.'"

Capital and Labor. "Do you think labor has been asking too much lately?" the Governor was asked. His first reply was tersely that the labor question could never be settled simply by raising wages. Production is the paramount need of the hour, according to his way of thinking, our whole economic structure being built up around the amount of goods that labor produces, and labor profits in proportion as it produces. Directly speaking of the relations of capital and labor, he says:

"I appeal to men to reiterate and sustain the doctrine that the man who builds a house works there worships there and to each is due not scorn and blame but reverence and praise."

"The great need to-day," he said "is more of everything for everybody. There is plenty of money in the United States to-day, and it is not money but the products of labor that we need. It is not now a question of having money to fill the market basket, but how to get a great amount of food for the basket with the same amount of money. Probably never before have we had such evidence to show that this property is pretty well distributed. Every time the clock ticks during banking hours in the State of Massachusetts the sum of \$125,000,000 is deposited in our savings banks, and these depositors are for the most part the so-called middle-class and working people."

Did Gov. Coolidge think the issues between capital and labor could be compromised or arbitrated, or must this so-called class war be fought out to an issue? In characteristic fashion he answered offhand:

"My experience has shown me that for the most part you can always rely on the common sense of the people. They can be frustrated eventually to work out their affairs satisfactorily. My experience has been that in the long run folks are inclined to act reasonably, whether they happen to be employee or employer. If it were not so how could we ever get twelve men to sit down together in a jury box?"

As to how best labor and capital might be brought together, the Governor averred there was no one particular thing that might apply to all concerned. "You could not apply to the miner digging gold in California the same conditions that apply to the shoe manufacturer in Massachusetts," he commented. Yes, it was possible that an industrial code might be prescribed that would afford justice for a real arbitration had been tried in Canada with varying success, but not in this country. Success in any line of endeavor cannot be obtained through legislation. In the long run, he thought, public opinion and aroused public sentiment would bring about an adjustment of all differences.

The Governor has a plan of his own to handle the professional agitators from Russia and the Russian Reds and the syndicalists, which he profounded in answer to a question as to whether he favored deportation of these "enemies of democratic America." He would deport them, yes, but not until they had suffered the penalty here for violation of our laws. Punish them first and then make them walk the plank in his remedy. But back of all that, he said, lies the necessity of thoroughly inculcating all our foreign born with the principles of Americanism.

SAYS SELFISHNESS GRIPS THE WORLD

Vanderlip Tells Scandinavians There Is Disposition to Slack on Production.

ADVISES SPIRITUAL CURE Delegates to Labor Conference Guests at Dinner Given by Foundation.

Frank A. Vanderlip, representing the public last night at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria given to the delegations of Denmark, Norway and Sweden to the International Labor Conference in Washington, by the American-Scandinavian Foundation, prescribed less selfishness, more industry, less extravagance and a better understanding of European countries as the only remedy for improving the present disturbed condition of the world.

"To-day," said Mr. Vanderlip, "labor is profoundly dissatisfied the world over. You delegates coming to this country, many of you for the first time, do not find a peaceful situation here. You find the same dissatisfaction that is prevalent everywhere."

"If a great physician were to take the pulse of the world to-day he would find it beating very irregularly, and that he had to prescribe for a sick world. The people are not energetic and there is a disposition to slack on production."

Mr. Vanderlip doubted that any economic physician could propose any legislation to cure the world's troubles. He then went on to lay the blame for this economic unrest to the shrinkage of the dollar.

"Labor is as discontented here as in any other country," he said. "It is well paid—almost double what it was before the war—and its dissatisfaction manifests itself in a disposition not to do a day's work."

He said that the dollar has been clipped to one-half its purchasing value by the inflated credit through the Federal Reserve act and the rush of gold from other countries to this, so that there was foundation for a real dissatisfaction on the part of labor.

The increased wages, he said, had given the people a purchasing power which they did not try to curtail with the result that a demand had been built far in excess of ability to supply. Labor to-day, he said, is over 60 per cent. inefficient.

He said that we are now playing for high stakes and that capital was not playing the game alone; labor was playing, too. He expressed the opinion that employers never before had seen so clearly as to-day that there must be a readjustment.

"Conditions in Germany at present," said Mr. Vanderlip, "are such that they would afford justice for a real arbitration had been tried in Canada with varying success, but not in this country. Success in any line of endeavor cannot be obtained through legislation. In the long run, he thought, public opinion and aroused public sentiment would bring about an adjustment of all differences."

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Will Dedicate Trees to Soldiers. St. Denis's Church, Van Courtlandt Park avenue and Lawrence street, will hold a memorial service this afternoon, and dedicate six maple trees in memory of as many parish members who died in the war. Chaplain Peter Hoey of the 167th Infantry will give the principal address, and other speakers will be the Rev. Owen Hill of Fordham University, Judge William Bleakley and Park Commissioner See.

Moss Recovering in Hospital. Frank Moss, who as an Assistant District Attorney prosecuted Police Lieut. Charles E. Becker, and before that came into prominence as assistant counsel for the Lexow committee, is recovering from a serious illness at Roosevelt Hospital, it was reported yesterday. Mr. Moss was taken ill several days ago. After being treated in his home for a brief period on the recommendation of his physician, Dr. Charles W. Beck, 30 West Fifth street, he was removed to the hospital.

RUMANIAN TROOPS OUT OF BUDAPEST

American Colonel Commands Municipal Guard.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 15.—The evacuation of the city by the Rumanian troops was completed last night. The Hungarian troops of Admiral Horthy received an ovation this morning upon entering the city, which is now controlled by the Municipal Guard, commanded by Col. Yates of the American Army.

Admiral Horthy recently received a deputation of coal miners and warned them that if full production was not effective immediately the mines would be placed under army control and then socialized.

Gen. Madarescu and M. Diamandy, the Rumanian High Commissioner, published the following proclamation: "Rumania did not intend to soften the occupation and strove in every way to make life easier for the unfortunate population of Hungary, convinced that a right and the fulfillment of a humane duty."

The proclamation ends by thanking the population of Budapest for its correct attitude throughout the occupation.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS BITTEREST IN YEARS Churches Desecrated With Vituperative Posters.

ROME, Nov. 14 (delayed).—On the eve of the general elections all the parties have reached the climax of their efforts to win a decisive victory. In no other general election has such a profusion of multi-colored posters been seen as now cover the walls of houses and public buildings, not even excepting the churches.

The American Church of St. Paul in the Via Nazionale is plastered half way to its top with posters couched in language anything but religious, in fact containing scurrilous personal abuse never before used in an Italian election. The Byzantine Cathedral of St. Mark's at Venice, Giotto's famous tower at Florence, and the Picturesque Moorish Cathedral in Palermo are alike disfigured while the hatred and violence of party feeling which greeted speakers during the campaign never were surpassed in the seventone years of the existence of parliamentary government in Italy.

To Exchange War Prisoners. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Foreign Office announces that James O'Grady, M. P., is leaving for Copenhagen to enter into negotiations with Maxim Litvinoff, who represents the Soviet Government of Russia, for an exchange of war prisoners, military and civil.

"77" FOR COLDS Medical Book Mailed Free. Tell your friends; all your friends; far and near; of the benefits you have received from the use of Dr. Humphreys' Medicines; more especially "Seventy-seven" for Colds, Grip, Influenza, Catarrh and Sore Throat, and make all your friends dearer friends than ever. "Seventy-seven" breaks up stubborn Colds that hang on.

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A VERY SPECIAL INSTANCE 3 Oak and 3 Walnut Jacobean Court Cupboards, just received from our Shops, superbly Hand Carved with Early English Inlays in Panels. Reproduced by Aimone with all the Character of the Original Pieces. NO MORE OF THESE CABINETS CAN BE PRODUCED BY OUR SHOPS.

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Natural Squirrel Coats, Very smart 30-inch rippled model; dark, silvery gray skins of exceptional quality; novelty collar; belted. 395.00
Natural Otter Coats, Full sweep, 30-inch model; contrasting fur collars and cuffs, belted. 275.00
Scotch Mole Coats, Three-quarter length; draped effects; deep shawl collars and cuffs. 575.00
Natural Mink Coats, Dark; well furred pelts; belted. 495.00

Fur Scarfs and Muffs

- Dyed Wolf Scarfs, Taupe, Lucille, Kamchatka; animal shape; trimmed; selected skins. 32.50
Peaver Muff, Full melon shape to match scarfs. 49.50
Dyed Fox Scarfs, Animal style, finished with head and large tail; Taupe, Lucille, Kamchatka or Black. 42.50
Real Skunk Scarfs, Smart animal effect; tail trimmed. 35.00
Dye'd Fox Muffs, Melon shapes, trimmed to match scarfs. 45.00
Real Skunk Muffs, Melon or canteen shapes to match scarfs. 34.50
Natural Squirrel Scarfs, Double fur animal of clear blue skins. 16.50
Beaver Scarfs, Chic novelty effects; excellent quality. 39.50
Natural Squirrel Muffs, Large melon shape to match scarf. 48.50

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