

demand of the Allies that she be called a war vessel, and protected her in American waters until she got away.

Morgan & Co., who are the fiscal agents of the Allies in this country, and who secured their American loans, are against Wilson. So are the millionaire munitions manufacturers who have made millions out of the Allies.

Great pressure has been put upon Wilson to plunge this country into the European war against Germany, and into a war of conquest on Mexico. He stood like a rock against all this pressure and has prevented our country from going to war either against Germany or Mexico. Had Roosevelt been president we would probably be at war with Germany now, either because of the invasion of Belgium or the sinking of the Lusitania.

Wilson didn't double-cross the public on anything. He was for peace, not war. And he didn't start the agitation for preparedness. He did yield, however, to the public demand for preparedness when the big war changed the situation in this country, and continued agitation changed public opinion as to preparedness, and the country demanded a bigger army and navy. But by yielding on the bigger navy, Wilson outwitted the Wall street demand for a much bigger standing army than congress had provided for. Wilson knew that fear of German or Japanese invasion was not the real reason for Wall street's demand, but that the secret purpose was to get a big standing army to break strikes and keep American labor in subjection. Wilson went no further in preparedness than majority public opinion demanded.

To say that Wilson is not for labor is to grossly misstate the facts. His administration has done more for labor than was done before in the entire history of this country, including the freeing of the African slaves. The

Democratic congress under his leadership has met nearly all of the demands of the Progressives and much that the Socialists demanded. We are building a government-owned railway in Alaska. The Federal Reserve Banking law has taken control of the nation's finances out of the hands of Wall street and made Wall street-made panics impossible. Among other things done for labor may be included — the child labor law; workmen's compensation; the 8-hour day; creation of a department of labor, with a labor man in the cabinet; appointment of Brandeis and Clarke on the supreme court bench; appointment of Frank P. Walsh as head of the Industrial Relations commission; investigation and publicity of the Colorado coal strike and Ludlow massacre; recognition of the 8-hour day as a principle that is not arbitrable; the Clayton act declaring labor is not a commodity, taking labor and farmers' organizations out of the anti-trust act; limitation of use of injunctions against labor; restricting punishment for contempt of court; passage of seamen's act; 8-hour day for women workers in District of Columbia; 8-hour day for government employes in Alaska coal field; speeding-up Taylor system prohibited in government army-navy work; public construction of battleships.

Much of the Wall street hostility to Wilson is because of what his administration has done for labor. One reason for Big Business hostility is his firm stand for the 8-hour day on railroads, and the fear of Big Business that it means the 8-hour day in all industries in this country. Another is that he wouldn't send an army of 500,000 drafted workingmen and their sons into Mexico to conquer that country and police the lands and mineral concessions of the Rockefellers, Guggenheims, Otises and Hearsts.

Mr. Sonnenschein is against Wilson and for Benson because of his in-