

Foster First Revolutionist To Lead Labor

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attack for violations of the provisions of this constitution.

Won the Confidence Of Samuel Gompers

He ultimately won the confidence of Samuel Gompers and was given a free hand in carrying out the task allotted to him in the steel industry. When Mr. Gompers made his last trip to Europe and John Fitzpatrick assumed the chairmanship of the committee to promote the organization of the steel workers, Foster really became the chief figure in the organization campaign.

Like his teacher, Nikolai Lenin, who ingeniously took advantage of a period of great unrest and upheaval to prepare his ideas and carry out his plans, Foster carried on feverishly his work of organization and agitation in the steel industry. When Mr. Gompers returned from Europe he was confronted with an accomplished. When Foster urged that the moment to strike at the United States Steel Corporation had arrived, Mr. Gompers and the other conservative leaders associated with him were obliged either to agree or step aside or stand the combined attack of the radical factions of the American Federation of Labor, thus endangering their control of the organization.

Foster has no use for political action—for the ballot—and pins all his hopes on the labor unions. He believes that by gaining control of the industries the workers can gain control of society, and he urges the workers to do so and to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat over every other class in society. To justify this he has created his own system of ethics—the syndicalist system of ethics.

Syndicalist Theories And Tactics Harmonize
The syndicalist is characterized by the harmony that exists between his theories and his tactics, he says. "He realizes that the capitalist class is his mortal enemy; that it must be overthrown, the wages system abolished and the new society he has outlined established. He is not in a hurry, and he is proceeding to the accomplishment of these tasks with unparalleled directness. He allows nothing to swerve him from his course and lead him in an indirect way."

"The syndicalist knows that capitalism is organized robbery. And he consistently considers and treats capitalists as thieves plugging their trade. He knows they have no more rights to the wealth they have amassed than a burglar has to his loot, and the idea of expiating them without remuneration seems as natural to him as for the footpad's victim to take back his stolen property without paying the footpad."

Steel Head Stands Firm For Principle

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bring about in this country conditions which prevail in certain other countries, we need not discuss, but if there are any dangers of upheaval involved—danger to property, danger to the whole social structure—it is better to open our eyes to them and to protect ourselves against them."

Plan to End Strike Put to Committee

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The strike of the steel workers will be called off and the men sent back to the mills if the United States Steel Corporation will agree to have the differences submitted to arbitration by a board to be appointed by President Wilson.

John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the national committee of steel workers' organizations, who is directing the strike, made this proposal to-day before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, at the close of the first day of its hearings on the strike.

In reply to a question asked by Senator Kenyon, chairman of the Senate committee, Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the consent of Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the Steel Corporation, to a conference now would not end the strike, but that the men were willing to submit their grievances to arbitration by a board appointed by the President, and that the members of the committee which is directing the strike would be willing to send the men back to work on that basis.

Will Ask Gary to Hasten
The committee made no effort to-night to endeavor to secure an armistice in the strike on the basis suggested by the strike leader, but efforts will be made to-morrow to persuade Judge Gary to appear before the committee before next Wednesday, when he was scheduled to testify, so that the arbitration proposal can be presented formally to him.

The committee went into executive session and discussed Mr. Fitzpatrick's proposal to call the strike off immediately after he had presented it. The questions of telegraphing President Wilson of the willingness of the strikers to arbitrate and of summoning Judge Gary before the committee without delay were discussed at length. No action was taken on either matter, however.

The committee was authorized merely to inquire into the causes of the strike, said Senator Kenyon later. "It is not empowered to take action toward ending the strike."

Cannot Subpoena Gary
"The committee would like to have Judge Gary appear without delay and state his position on the proposition of Mr. Fitzpatrick, but the committee is not authorized to issue a subpoena requiring him to appear. He will read his proposal in the papers to-morrow, without doubt, and if he wants to accept it or to come to Washington before next Wednesday, he can do so."

The committee was urged by Fitzpatrick to send a committee to inquire into the strike conditions there. This suggestion also was discussed at length, but no decision was reached. Senator Kenyon said that the committee would not go to Pittsburgh at this time, as it intended to hear Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to-morrow, and then hear William Z. Foster, secretary and treasurer of the steel workers' organization.

The chairman of the strikers' committee demanded prompt action by Congress or by the Senate committee to "protect the rights" of the strikers in Western Pennsylvania, where, he declared, the Pennsylvania state constabulary and the police and municipal authorities, which he said, "are owned body and soul" by the Steel Corporation, are conducting "a campaign of terrorism."

Hints at Fearful Crisis
"You are not going to have much time," Fitzpatrick declared. "I tell you as a citizen and a father that this is a crisis, and unless the citizenship of Western Pennsylvania acts immediately given their rights, God knows, what will happen."

"Some arm of the government must step in and stop what is going on there. The constitutional rights of the men must be protected by the United States government when they are not protected by the states or municipalities. I ask Congress and this committee to take such action as will give these men their citizenship rights of free speech and assembly."

The strike leader asked that his proposal to call off the strike while the differences of the men and the company were being arbitrated, sought to shift responsibility for continuing the strike upon the United States Steel Corporation.

Earlier in the day he had declared that the twelve demands of the steel workers which were published as being the cause of the strike at the time the walkout was called, were the basis

City Worker Active In Union Movement Is Placed on Trial

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George W. Morton Admits He Blamed Borough President of Queens for Occupancy of Street by Copper Company

George W. Morton, topographical draughtsman in the Queens Topographical Bureau and one of the leading union labor men among borough employees, was placed on trial before the Borough Board yesterday on charges preferred by Borough President Maurice E. Conolly. After hearing testimony yesterday by Commissioner Sullivan reserved decision.

Morton and Conolly were the principal witnesses. President Conolly was his own attorney, and directed the direct examination of Morton. There were frequent clashes between Mr. Conolly and Philip Franck, who represented the defendant. The specific charges against Morton were insubordination, absence without leave and tardiness. No mention was made of Morton's union activities.

After Morton was sworn in Mr. Conolly asked him if he had given any interviews to one of the local papers in which it was stated that Mr. Conolly was personally responsible for the occupancy of Creek Street by the Nicholas Copper Company. Mr. Morton answered "Yes." The street in question is adjacent to the right of way of the Long Island Railroad. It has been alleged that the occupancy of the roadway by the Nicholas Copper Company was unauthorized.

Mr. Conolly took the stand when Morton's lawyer declined to cross-examine. The Borough President read the examinations and said that in 1914 he had obtained an opinion from the Corporation Counsel that Creek Street was owned in part by the city. When a protest was made to him by residents of the Laurel Hill district of Long Island City against the occupancy of the street by the copper company, Mr. Conolly said, he wrote the company directing that the street be vacated at once. It replied that it owned the entire street.

After considerable cross-examination the company offered to pave another street more advantageously located in return for Creek Street, and the matter is being negotiated, Mr. Conolly said. When Mrs. Florence E. McGee, in charge of the payroll division in Borough President's office, was on the stand she testified that although Morton was late to work sixty-seven times since January last, he actually lost only 290 minutes in time. Others who testified regarding Morton's attention to work were George E. Small, of Richmond Hill, and John W. Moore, who testified that he had been building in charge for eight years. Other testimony showed that Morton had been absent from his duties forty-three days, sixteen of which were due him for vacation.

Terrorism "Already On"
"The fact that about 340,000 men are now striking shows that we did represent them," replied the witness. "Judge Gary, however, would not concede that we represented his employees and the only way to prove it was to call the strike off and employ the program of terrorism he declared, that we and we had to tell the men that if they wanted to save themselves and their cause they must leave the mills."

"We have over 100,000 men since the strike began. We allowed the non-union men to vote as well as the union men on the question of striking, using a separate box. The non-union men voted just as the union men voted for the strike. It was informed that only two voted against it."

"The men waited until the war was over before they asked that their grievances be heard, and then were refused even a hearing. When we got the case to President Wilson he thought that we were entitled to the conference and proposed to help us get it. We had ten days—from August 20 to August 30—to put the strike in effect."

Met by Gary's Refusal
"About August 29 we got to the President. He was not willing to act until we would assure him that we could delay the strike until the conference was arranged. We told him we could do that and he asked Judge Gary to meet us, but Judge Gary refused."

"Did the President tell you that he tried to get the conference?" asked Senator Kenyon. "Did he tell you that Judge Gary refused, although he was asked by the President?"

"The President refused from the President that Judge Gary had refused. If conditions continue as they are in Western Pennsylvania now, you can be assured that the strike will not be confined to the steel workers alone. If the authorities in Pennsylvania refuse to recognize the rights of the people in the steel districts, there is no telling what will happen."

The strike leader told of violence in Homestead, Clairton, Duquesne, McKeesport, Rankin and Gratton, Penn.

Sought to "Sustain" Wilson
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"We feel that we are making an effort to sustain the President of the United States," declared the witness. "The corporation organized an army of its own and the President is unable to get a hearing. The men insist that the President of the United States ought to be respected."

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"The other companies had known the situation, and could have treated with us if they had wished," was the reply.

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"If the conference could be held now, would the strike be called off?" asked Mr. Kenyon.

"It would not," was the reply. "After what has happened, the outrages, the killings, the attacks on our organizations, it could not be stopped. I believe the conference would have been extremely useful, as conferences always are in such cases. Of course, if no adjustment of grievances were possible, it would be better to go to court. If there had been a conference, it would have had to reach an agreement."

Impossible to Stop Strike
"We reported to the President that it would be impossible to stop after the strike date had been fixed by the officials of the international organization. If we had tried to postpone it until after October 8, with what was going on in Western Pennsylvania, we would have been shot to pieces. People were being deliberately murdered."

"You mean your organization would have been shot to pieces if you had delayed?" suggested Senator Smith, of Georgia.

"I mean that our organization would have been wrecked and that the actual killing of people was already going on," was the answer. "Every kind of work was employed to terrorize the workers and keep them from joining the union."

Bankers to Plan Fake-Stock Law

Continued from page 1

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—To protect the public from investing in fake securities is the purpose of an investigating committee of New York City bankers and business men named to-day by Governor Smith. He requested them to make a study of the subject and report to him, before January 1, legislation to suppress the issuance of new securities and provide against the offering for sale of worthless and doubtful securities.

"New York to-day is the financial center of the world," said the Governor, "and looked to by other states for leadership in financial matters. We should take proper and intelligent steps to remedy the evils of a system which permits the issuance and offering to the public of worthless securities."

In his letter to the members of the committee the Governor said that at the last session of the Legislature a bill was presented providing for certain publicity as to prices in connection with securities offered to the public.

"This bill failed of passage," the Governor said, "but its introduction suggests to me the possibility there was need of such legislation in this state."

The members of the committee are: A. Barton Herburn, Chase National Bank; A. H. Wiggin, Chase National Bank; Charles H. Rubin, president of Guaranty Trust Company; William H. Porter, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; William H. Remick, Remick, Hodges & Co.; Alfred J. Johnson, Anderson, Bruns & Co.; J. J. Palleyn, president of Industrial Savings Bank; John G. W. W. Saxe; George C. McLaughlin, Deputy Superintendent of Banks; Laurence M. D. McGuire, president of New York City Real Estate Board; James J. Hoey, secretary and vice-president of Continental Finance Company; Mortimer L. Schiff, Rubin, Loeb & Co.

Wealthy Art Connoisseur, Charles L. Freer, Dies
Charles Land Freer, capitalist and one of the foremost art connoisseurs in America, died at the Hotel Gotham early to-day, following a stroke of apoplexy. He was on a visit to this city from his home in Detroit. Mr. Freer was sixty-six years old and was born in Kingston, N. Y.

In early manhood Mr. Freer went west and was for some years employed in railway work, starting at the bottom. Later, he was one of the founders of the Peninsular Car Company at Detroit, and until his retirement from business several years ago, was connected with this enterprise.

His collection of Oriental and American Art is said to be one of the most remarkable in the world. It has been given to the Smithsonian Institute, with \$1,000,000 for the erection of a building to house it.

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Have Even Horses Trained

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Mr. Fitzpatrick blamed the police and even city authorities in Western Pennsylvania for the violence that accompanied the strike in that district, and particularly the Pennsylvania state constabulary.

"They even have their horses trained to know union men," he told the committee in all seriousness. Asked how many state police there were in the Pittsburgh district, he said that not very many were required. "It takes only six or seven of them to handle a crowd of 2,000 or 3,000 men," he said.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said that a large majority of the employees of the steel mills were common laborers. They receive 40 cents an hour, and work twelve hours a day and seven days a week, he said.

The skilled workers in the mills receive from \$20 to \$50 a day, the strike leader admitted, but he said that there was one \$60 a day man to every five thousand common laborers. The families of the \$60 a day employees have no pleasures, he declared, while the common laborers worked for less money than the United Charities of Chicago figured a pauper's family requires.

The witness agreed to furnish the committee with the numbers of union and non-union men in the various plants who voted for and against the strike. Statistics suggested that the figures might show that Judge Gary was warranted in claiming that the labor leaders did not really represent his employees.

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British Have New Irish Programme

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One important decision was arrived at. Lord French is not to retire as viceroy, despite the frequent rumors that he intends to resign. Lord French attended the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and will return to Dublin this week, authorized to make an attempt to settle the future system of government for Ireland.

It is expected, however, that Ian MacPherson will be relieved as chief secretary for Ireland. Parliament will meet again in the middle of October, and it is then hoped to find a new proposal for the settlement of Ireland, based upon Lord French's advice, drafted and ready for consideration.

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