

URGES U. S. BOARD TO COORDINATE BUYING

National Foreign Trade Council Submits Reasons to Wilson and Congress.

PRICE FIXING DISCUSSED

Money of Allied Countries Can Be Made Available for Our War Emergencies.

Arbitrary price fixing by the National Government is advocated in a report...

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and fifteen other members of the council...

The Council insists that production must be maintained at capacity and foreign trade fully maintained in order to prevent disturbances of credit.

As an essential to the Government is asked to fix prices at which the producers may sell their products...

"The relation of price fixing and taxation to the industrial and domestic trade in war times is direct and of the greatest force. There cannot be too clear or appreciative recognition of this fact on the part of the Government."

"It is a natural, economic law that whenever the Government requires the total possible production of any article, whether for war or peace, it must pay such price for that article as will return a fair profit to the producer, otherwise, and if that producer cannot secure a fair return of profit upon his labor and investment, he will not labor or invest, and production is necessarily curtailed."

Can Neutralize Advantages.

"Naturally this method will result in conferring the advantage of higher profits upon the concern producing most cheaply, but this advantage can be effectively neutralized by the application of an intelligent plan of profit taxation."

"In an ideal plan for price fixing and profit taxing by the Government high production and high profit should be the controlling consideration. If the final determination of the war is to be measured by any considerable extent by the relative economic value of the elements—and, of course, it will be so measured—the existence of the things which money can buy will be of far greater importance than the possession of money itself. The undesirable effect of unreasonably high prices even would be only temporary as, when the emergency arises, the Government, through profit taxation, will be able to recover for war purposes the greater portion of the unduly high profits."

"In this way the evil results of high prices will be expressed principally in the improper distribution of money—the money itself and its value and buying power will not be materially affected. It should be remembered also that practically all the money in the world, and most of that held by neutrals, in time can be made available for our war emergencies if they become suitably secured and if our production constantly provides a proper basis for foreign trade."

Benefits Seen in High Prices.

"In the arbitrary fixing of prices due consideration should be given to the theory that the high price frequently serves a valuable purpose, by limiting the consumption of certain commodities, thereby offsetting in part the effort expended in securing substitutes not already developed and consequently aiding production."

"Carried to an undesirable extreme this theory would operate, as the war has operated—upon certain foreign manufactured lines formerly popular in our markets, but now being imported. The manner in which the splendid genius of our people has responded to the call for substitutes for these formerly imported European lines finds expression in the wonderful accomplishments of the chemical industries of the country during the last three years."

"The practical separation of the question of production from that of profit is not possible. Production essentially is a question of profit. Without profit production ceases. The times when production occurs at a loss are incidental and always either to temporarily adverse conditions or to the deliberate purpose of concern, usually of great size, to undertake development work or to incur an immediate loss for the purpose of ultimate profit. In any of these cases production is a matter of profit, a fundamental fact which the Government must recognize in its performance of its duty of price fixing and taxation."

Must Have Men and Materials.

"Getting down to the fundamentals of the case, we find that in the great task of winning the war two elements are indispensable—men and materials. Men to fight and serve otherwise—materials, to be consumed or otherwise utilized. The possession by us of these two elements—men and materials—in greater quantities than possessed by the enemy ultimately will mean victory."

"Naturally, other elements enter into the case, as individual excellence, efficiency of organization, the advantages of geography, etc., but most of these will yield to time and science, and the ultimate problem will be determined upon an almost exclusively mathematical basis. The indispensable elements in success will be at all times to have available the men and materials required."

"In a situation like this we should not become so obsessed with the idea of the value of money as to be blind to the value of other things. True, the part which money plays is an important one, but after all, it is not of greatest importance. It is easy to imagine a condition in which no amount of money would result in securing the men and materials required in a war emergency—it is hardly possible to imagine a condition in which the securing of the men and materials required would depend entirely upon the possession of money."

Danger in Too Much Economy. "In considering the purposes of war we should not lose sight of the fact that

in war, as in other things, there can be a cheap economy which kills. A recent writer speaking of the war has said: "It does not matter to the gunner whether the shell which he is firing costs half as much or twice as much as it would have cost in 1912. What does matter is that he should have the shell."

"Next after production and scarcely less important in its bearing upon the purposes of war comes conservation. This should not be confined to the elimination of luxuries and unnecessary things, nor to what might be referred to as conscious and intentional waste, but applies to every activity of the individual, the concern and the nation which in its operation uses men or materials in excess of what actually would be required in the production of satisfactory results, assuming proper methods."

We are not attempting to find fault with or criticize the Government—we are desirous only of helping in every possible way to win the war, because if we do not win it will not matter particularly what else happens to us, and we firmly believe that it can only be won by careful and faithful application of sound fundamental economic principles that we can carry through successfully the enormous burden laid upon us."

ACCIDENT WILL BE MEANS'S DEFENCE

Defendant Whose Trial Begins To-day Will Contend Mrs. King Shot Herself.

Special Despatch to The Sun. CONCORD, N. C., Nov. 25.—The bitterest legal battle in the history of North Carolina will begin to-morrow when Gaston Bullock Means goes on trial here for his life in the Cabarrus county Court House, an old fashioned stone structure not more than a half mile from the house in which he was born. Means is accused of killing Mrs. Maude A. King, a wealthy widow, of 1155 Park avenue, New York, whose estate the State will seek to prove he robbed. He will face State Solicitor Hayden Clement, James T. Dooling, Assistant District Attorney of New York, and an array of attorneys supplied by the State, all of whom will lend every effort to prove that the death of Mrs. King was a suicide, done to cover up the looting of her estate.

The killing of Mrs. King occurred at Blackwelder Spring, a lovely spot about four miles outside of this city, on the evening of August 23. It was at first assumed that the death of the widow, who was a guest of Col. and Mrs. William G. Means, father and mother of the defendant, was due to an accident. This will be the defence presented by Frank I. Osborne and the lawyers for Means, who will assert that Mrs. King shot herself while handling an automatic pistol. There is some difficulty in getting a verdict of manslaughter, but of these the first eighteen will become grand jurors for the regular session of the Circuit Court. Judge E. B. Cline, the presiding justice, will order a special venire of 150 and the examination of these takersmen will begin on Tuesday. Among the witnesses against him will be Dr. Otto H. Schultze, physician to the New York District Attorney's office, Capt. William J. Jones, expert in firearms for the New York Police Department, and Detectives Condit and Jones of District Attorney Swann's staff.

SOCIALISTS CHEER MENTION OF PEACE

Hillquit and Followers Hold Jubilation at Madison Square Garden.

RECENT VICTORS HEARD

Shiplacoff Admits Plan Is to Do All Damage Possible in Assembly.

Morris Hillquit's personally conducted Bolshevik-led Madison Square Garden last night to stridulate over the Socialist party showing at the last election. On the surface of things—by the mere sound of the spoken word—that was about as far as they went; but there was a disagreeable undercurrent.

Neither Hillquit nor any other speaker ventured outspoken attacks against the United States or the Allies, nor did they risk praise for Germany, but throughout their talk, which swung in wide orbits, ran insinuations that were comprehended instantly by the initiated and that provoked thundering cheers. Probably 3,000 persons, at least half of whom were women, shivered in the polar air of the Garden while Hillquit, Charles W. Ervin, editor of the New York Daily Worker, Jacob Panken, Municipal Judge-elect, Assemblyman A. J. Shiplacoff, Alderman-elect Algernon Lee and others exulted over the election of eleven Assemblymen and seven Aldermen, predicted such success at the Congressional election of next year as really would "represent the views of the masses" and appealed for support for the Call, "our brave and wonderful organ which has more power than all of the great organs of the capitalistic press."

ST. PETER'S HAS ANNIVERSARY.

Parish Consecrates Edifice at Barclay and Church Streets. The one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the foundation of St. Peter's Parish and the thirty-second anniversary of the consecration of the church at Barclay and Church streets was observed yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. A solemn mass of thanksgiving was celebrated by the rector, Very Rev. Mar. James H. McLean, and was attended by many former parishioners who have moved to other parishes. After Mr. McLean, who has been pastor of the congregation for thirty years, completed a short address of welcome, Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., reviewed the history of the parish from its foundation in 1785.

St. Peter's is known as the cradle of the Catholic Church in New York, and it has witnessed the growth of the Catholic population of the city from fewer than 200 at the time of its foundation to its present size. The cornerstone of the original structure was laid in 1785 by the then Spanish Minister to this country, Don Diego de Gardoqui, and one of the contributors to the cost of the building was King Charles IV. of Spain.

Hillquit Sounds Keynote.

Hillquit, as chairman of the meeting, sounded the note for speechmaking. He said that the last election established socialism as a permanent factor in the political and social life of America, and that this had been accomplished in the face of opposition unprecedented for violence and venom. The vote of 150,000 for the Socialist party, he stated, was a straight vote for socialism, he insisted. He claimed credit for winning suffrage for women.

POLICE CHIEF RESIGNS.

Head of Cleveland Force Wants to Quit January 1. CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—William S. Rowe, 62, chief of the Cleveland police force since 1912, has resigned. His resignation, which will be in the hands of Public Safety Director Spry to-morrow morning, takes effect January 1.

He is entitled to a pension of \$125 a month, and asks to be placed on the pension list. Chief Rowe recently was granted an indefinite leave of absence.

THE DUELING PLACE OF OLD NEW ORLEANS CALIFORNIA VIA NEW ORLEANS Through the Land of Song and Story FOUR NIGHTS TRAVEL COAST TO COAST WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE 22, 264, 1158 Broadway, 264 6th Ave., at 29th St., New York City Or A. J. Foster, General Agent, Washington, D. C. Ten hours longer to see Apache Trail. Write for Apache Trail Booklet.

1% PER MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY THE PRUDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

cast their votes against Mitchelism, Rooseveltism and militarism."

Says Socialism is Hope.

"On to Washington!" said Hillquit, and the 3,000 screamed with delight. "On to Washington!" The Socialist party must be represented by an imposing delegation to voice in Congress the sentiments and demands of the masses of the American people. The campaign begins to-night the general breakup of capitalism, socialism alone is emerging as the hope of man. Despite a world torn by fighting, socialism remains the strongest force in the universe. It works for peace!"

The mere mention of the word "peace" evoked hysterical cheering. Peace was really the keynote of the meeting. Hillquit lined up nine of the eleven Assemblymen-elect and introduced them to the crowd. Then Editor Ervin of the Call denunciated the considerable restriction of the action of the Post Office Department in barring his paper from the mails. He named no names, and contented himself with heated generalities. "I do not want to be a martyr," he confessed, "but in the republic terrorism reigns more than it does in any European land."

He closed with an appeal to the crowd to buy two Calls where they have bought one previously. Assemblyman Shiplacoff galloped over the fact that there would be sent men to back him "in the job of throwing monkey wrenches in the machinery."

"Our programme," he continued frankly, "is sabotage. We intend to do all the damage possible. The first thing on our programme is the repeal of the miserable constabulary law which slipped through on a drunken night when the floors of offices back of the Assembly Chamber were covered with bottles. Marie MacDonald and Assemblyman-elect Well predicted that the socialist vote would double within a year."

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Remember roast corn? It's toasted. Neglected Colds bring Pneumonia. Hills Bros. CASCARA QUININE. The old family remedy—in tablet form—easy to take. No nausea—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if fails. Get the genuine Hills Bros. Red Top and Mt. Hood Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store.

You'll like LUCKY STRIKE. The real Burley cigarette.

It's toasted. 10c. The American Abaca Co.

AMERICANS HOW ARE WE BUILDING? THE National Day of Judgment has come upon us "as a thief in the night." For one hundred and forty-two years we have been at work in such a field and with such material as no people has ever had before since the beginning of time. And now the hour has struck for an accounting. The great Audit has been ordered and our books are being scanned. As we have sown so shall we also reap. For the victory in this titanic war is to rest with that people which has founded its house upon a rock. We are in a struggle not primarily of men, guns, ships, or money, but of moral fibre, and the peoples whose institutions stand the acid test—they and they only—can survive. If we have truly builded on the foundation that "all men are born free and equal"; if we have been fair in business, just in law, honest in politics; if all men have really had an equal chance here, we are safe. If even with an imperfect record, we have more nearly approached these ideals than any other nation, no power on earth can stand against us—for we are learning at last what so long we have wilfully ignored, that moral, not physical force rules this universe. And will our record stand the proof? To doubt it would be treason—though we have abundant evidence that we have sown some seeds of bitter fruit. But in this crucial hour we dare not rest our case. If there are errors to repair we must repair them; faults to make good, we must make them good. So long as the decision is pending we have ceaseless work to do. Fellow American business men—what power there is to sink or to save at this late hour is largely vested in us. We influence more laws, more institutions, and more individual lives than any other element of our population. If our influence today is felt unitedly for national and personal righteousness it may be the determining factor in saving democracy. There is only one measure of business success today and that is service. And if we are broad enough to put the spirit of service first we shall find better business along with higher usefulness. With everything we hold dear at stake this is no time for self-consciousness. Believing as we do that our national safety depends on the spirit of our people, we have thought it money not only well spent but well invested to publish this message to the business men of New York and to plead with all who feel its import to speak likewise, as the spirit moves them, for the betterment of public spirit, private morals, and business conditions generally, while our country's very existence is hanging on the uplift of all three. This is the first of a series of three or more business messages which will be published by this company at weekly intervals, each dealing with a subject of vital importance to the economic stability of our country in the present time of stress & danger. PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK