

OPERATORS AND COAL MINERS IN "LIVING DEADLOCK"

Predict Strike of 176,000 Workmen Will Be Result.

Conference of 7 Weeks Fails to Reach Agreement.

TURN DOWN ALL 11 DEMANDS

Controversy Centers on Recognition of Miners' Union.

Want 20 Per Cent Increase Wages; Offered 5 Per Cent.

New York, April 25.—Deadlocked the question of recognition of the United Mine Workers of America the operators and miners today face the possibility of a strike involving 176,000 men. The general board of the mine workers' union meets here today to receive the report of a subcommittee which was unable to reach an agreement with the operators' subcommittee. Both subcommittees will report tomorrow to a general conference of both miners and operators that they have been unable to reach an agreement after seven weeks of discussion.

Unless this conference is able to break the deadlock it will be left to the miners' convention, May 2, to determine whether the miners shall declare a strike. Representatives of the miners today expressed faint hope that further negotiations would be productive of results and said that not one of the eleven demands made by the operators had been granted by the operators.

Demand "Closed Shop."

The deadlock is attributed by the operators to the miners' demand for recognition of the union, a closed shop and the compulsory collection by the operators of all dues and assessments of the United Mine Workers' union upon miners. The operators refused this demand on the ground that it is an unfair and against the wishes of the other labor organization in the country.

Other demands of the miners were: A two year agreement. Unannounced 20 per cent increase in wages. Eight hour day. Granted. Provided production is not curtailed.

Simple methods of settling grievances. Operators willing to accept any plan to speed the work of the conciliation board.

Limit contract miners to one working place. Refused. Operators' Response Conditional.

Available uniform price of coal to all miners. Operators willing to consider at any time. Mine run basis of pay for piecework. Refused.

Reduction of machine mining wages. Operators offered minimum rate of \$2 to \$2.85 a month.

Arrangement of detail wage scale and settlement of internal questions by districts. Refused.

Prohibit individual contracts in mining. Refused.

The operators in refusing to install the "check off" system assert that they are in accord with the decision of the authentic strike commission appointed in 1912. John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, said that the strike commission decided that the question of the "check off" system should be left to the miners.

Mr. White said that the strike commission took up that subject on its own initiative and entered into an agreement under which the demand of the miners was submitted.

ROUNDBERS

(Continued from Page One.)

even the order speedily restored may be at the cost of bloodshed which may rankle for generations. One can not help fearing reaction against the prospect of constitutional home rule."

The Times says: "The whole miserable business is a sorry comment upon the failure of Mr. Wilson to handle the situation in any order during the nine years of his weak, callous administration. Such are the fruits of trucking to sedition and making light of contemptuous law."

"Sir Roger Casement's invasion appears to have been the merest opera bouffe," the Times adds. "The charac-

ter of which will be thoroughly appreciated in Ireland." The paper suggests that the Germans had grown tired of him and that he was insisted that he redeem his promise.

To Influence U. S. Opinion.

"The Germans may have calculated," continued the Times, "that the rising in Ireland would influence certain kinds of public opinion in their favor at a time when relations with the United States are critical. German societies and Irish societies in America have been working hand in glove to prejudice opinion against Great Britain. They doubtless will exert themselves now in Ireland's struggle for freedom. If the cables will try to hush up any truth of confine the intelligence reaching America to officers of communication, doled out by themselves. The German and Irish agencies in the United States will have a free field for their malign activities; but if the government allows responsible, competent American correspondents to investigate matters freely and unfettered we are confident the German and Irish will have a misunderstood real American opinion."

All Trouble Is In Dublin.

Steps to arrest all those concerned in the movement in Ireland, it was being taken. Mr. Asquith said, were being taken.

Premier Asquith told the house of commons that drastic action to suppress the movement in Ireland, as well as being taken. Outside of Dublin, he said, the country was tranquil. The cabinet added that steps were being taken to suppress the movement in Ireland. The real "significance of this most recent German campaign."

Emergency Control.

Premier Asquith this afternoon read a telegram in the house stating that the situation in Dublin was satisfactory. It was not the case, the message stated, that the rebels had machine guns.

At the opening of the house of commons today Augustine Bierrill, chief secretary of the cabinet, it was difficult to say whether any routes to Ireland were open or closed. He added that he should advise if he could make arrangements.

DAMAGE IS SIGHT AS SHIPS FIRE

London Reports 29 Dead and Wounded at Lowestoft.

German Warships Bombarded City Twenty Minutes.

ALL BRITISH SHIPS RETURN CONSCRIPTION IS ALTERNATIVE

Some Hit by Shells, but Not Seriously Damaged.

Dash May Have Been to Delect From Irish Uprising.

90 MILLION A DAY Europe Spending That Amount in Present War.

Total Will Reach 45 Billion by Next August 1.

New York, April 25.—War now is costing the nations of Europe more than ninety million dollars a day, according to estimates prepared in a booklet to be issued by the Mechanics and Metal National banks of this city. Of the enormous total, the principal burden falls on the extensive allies. The bank estimates that the cost per hour to England, France and Russia is approximately \$2,500,000, while to the United States it is \$1,000,000. The total cost of the war, if it is still in progress August 1 next, will have been \$45,000,000,000. The cost of the war to date will have been \$11,600,000,000. France's share will be \$3,250,000,000. Germany's share will be \$2,500,000,000. The United States' share will be \$1,000,000,000.

Two years of the war, the booklet states, will cost six times more than the total amount expended during the first two years of the war. The annual cost of the war, according to the booklet, will be \$1,000,000,000. The cost of the war to date will be \$11,600,000,000. The cost of the war to date will be \$11,600,000,000.

Germany Torn

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confidence that the leaders of the empire were united and certain by the empire's in this. Mr. Wolff, editor in chief of the Berliner Tageblatt, again devoted an article in that paper to the subject of the relations between Germany and the United States must be avoided if possible upon any acceptable basis. He criticized the German attitude toward the submarine war as a slinking manner and in pursuance of which he laid down for the first time a declaration of war for a mistake to declare sharp words with sharp words. He says:

Would Protect Neutrals.

"Most of us would consider it a great good fortune if it could be made possible to protect peaceable travelers, women and children from death in the way to the rights of neutrals against mistaken and in every case to fulfill the commandments for the protection of humanity which suffer from the war in times of peace."

"Stories published in the entente press that following the sinking of the Lusitania and in similar cases all German citizens in the United States are a tremendous mistake. Numerous Germans certainly were moved by entirely different sentiments.

"Although we are of the opinion that steamship passengers must themselves estimate the danger they run, every possibility of uniting the tactics of the entente press and the protection of peaceable lives and neutral property would be welcome to us. It would be ridiculous to expect any president of the United States had never sent his demand to Berlin.

Doesn't Invite Hostility.

"If it should at the same time be made possible to hinder a war between Germany and America, this would seem to us a great gain. We do not share the conception that America's hostility truly would be divinely good fortune for us."

Mr. Wolff asserts that the American press and certain German newspapers and politicians have disturbed the relations between the two nations, but that Washington must realize that discussion still is possible in Germany.

"Whether discussion will achieve tangible results remains to be seen," he adds. "This hope that remains cannot conceal the seriousness of the situation. A breach of German-American relations would be greeted by the advocates of an unrestrained war of the torpedoes with a feeling of relief in England and other hostile states presumably it would arouse a similar feeling."

Would Lengthen War.

Mr. Wolff says that the history of the first days of the war when secret diplomacy dictated the course of events and points out that now, however, the situation is different. There is no reason for being rushed into any decision and every one has his part to bear in the responsibility. Mr. Wolff declares that American entrance into the war would lengthen it.

The Tageliche Rundschau, which is alone in feeling there is no chance of an understanding, says:

"The prospects of an understanding are most scanty. President Wilson has decided on a final blow against Germany and can hardly be hindered from doing it. We must reconcile ourselves to this fact."

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But Officials Made No Move to Suppress Uprising.

"Surpasses All Other Blunders of War," Is Comment.

London, April 26.—The revolt in Ireland is the natural result of the government's policy in Ireland," says the Daily Express. "The chief secretary for Ireland and Premier Asquith sat still and allowed a rebel force to be enrolled and armed. They did not move hand or foot against it. On March 17, 15,000 Irish volunteers paraded, mostly armed with rifles and nobody stopped or challenged them. Sirrell never asked why the volunteers existed. He knew it was not to serve against the enemy but rather to obstruct the imperial forces. On December 19 he declared 'evidence of their disloyalty is voluminous,' yet he did nothing."

Press Was Muzzled.

"If he had any policy other than merely drifting, it was to turn a blind eye to the disloyal movement. The government persuaded itself that treason could be overruled by resolutely ignoring the situation. It was a policy of wait-and-see policy which was complicated by a hide-the-truth policy."

The newspaper editorials permitted to publish information that rebel hands Sunday night, these things could not have happened. The Irish authorities would have been aware of their sleeping sickness by the publication of news that something very exceptional was occurring. They might have taken ordinary precautions, but the press was muzzled. It was the grossest negligence and the grossest obstinacy which has ever been shown by a great city can be seized by comparatively a small number of armed men."

May Be Worse Than Reported.

"This colossal blunder follows up and surpasses all other blunders of the war. It was to turn a blind eye to the disloyal movement. The government persuaded itself that treason could be overruled by resolutely ignoring the situation. It was a policy of wait-and-see policy which was complicated by a hide-the-truth policy."

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Chicago, April 26.—WHEAT—Market unsettled. Firsts, 20 1/2c; second, 19 1/2c; third, 18 1/2c. Corn—Market unsettled. Firsts, 10 1/2c; second, 9 1/2c; third, 8 1/2c. Oats—Market unsettled. Firsts, 10 1/2c; second, 9 1/2c; third, 8 1/2c. Rye—Market unsettled. Firsts, 10 1/2c; second, 9 1/2c; third, 8 1/2c. Barley—Market unsettled. Firsts, 10 1/2c; second, 9 1/2c; third, 8 1/2c.

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