

short time now, including the 1,000,000 miners now on strike, is 3,500,000. The addition of 500,000 railroad workers and 800,000 transport men to this number will bring the total, together with the 1,000,000 men thrown out of employment incidentally, far above the 5,000,000 mark.

A serious defection in the ranks of the miners is reported. The National Association of Colliery Deputies, which is strong in the Midlands, has decided to send the safety men back to the pits to prevent their being flooded. The safety men, however, are already being recruited by the mine owners. Elsewhere the strikers' front is unbroken as the second week of the deadlock is entered.

The Triple Alliance came after the miners' representatives had announced that they could not meet Lloyd George on the conditions that he laid down. It was stronger than the existing pronouncement yesterday and Wednesday. Lloyd George had agreed to withdraw his demand that the return of the safety men to the mines should precede all change in the present situation.

The Premier had been so confident that he could effect an arrangement that would forestall a general walk-out and perhaps bring the miners to terms that he had not even considered the possibility of a strike. He remained there until the middle of the afternoon before they learned that the miners would not send representatives.

The situation is expected to develop into something like that existing at the present time. The French railroad strike last year and the coal strike in the United States were members of the reserve army, and were promptly ordered back to duty as soldier strike breakers. A large number of the French railroad men who saw service in the Triple Alliance during the war will perhaps be called upon to choose between the unions and the government.

Each of the railroads, it was announced, will have to make its own arrangements for handling volunteers and coping with transportation difficulties on its system as they arise. The government has not ended its control of the roads has not ended its control of the roads still expected to supervise the measures taken in dealing with the strike. The territorial force, which has been augmented by the army, is expected to be called upon to join the new emergency forces. The number of men that will be placed in active service as recruits in the mobilization moves is difficult to compute, as the strength of the armed forces in Ireland is doubtful. It is expected, however, that the government has 100,000 men to draw on from Ireland and as many regulars here. In addition, there are the reserves. There are 138,000 officers and men of the navy who are now in active service. All army and navy leaves were stopped several days ago, so that mobilization should be effected quickly.

Volunteers to Run Roads. Although these emergency forces are being brought together solely for the purpose of assisting the police of the country, other volunteers will be called for to man the mine pumps and run buses, railroads, street cars, tubes and similar services. The government now is preparing a list of recruiting places which will be published in the morning.

absolutely no support except on the part of the extreme Socialist newspapers. All the other newspapers condemn them strongly, and general re-echo is expressed that the miners refused to listen to the advice of men like Herbert H. Aspinth, John H. Clynes and Arthur Henderson.

Mine owners to-night issued a statement in which they attempt to refute an opinion of John R. Clynes, chairman of the Parliamentary Labor party, as expressed in the House of Commons this afternoon, that the actual damage done to the mines up to the present had been small. The statement points out that, although the majority of the flooded pits can be reopened the operation will be costly, and that only a small fraction of the regular men employed can be set to work during restoration.

Details are then given showing that several pits in Wales, Staffordshire and elsewhere have been irretrievably ruined. It says that in certain areas organized gangs of toughs, who have nothing to do with the mining industry, forced abandonment of pits, while in Scotland destruction to colliery workings is most serious.

The statement declares that in Lancashire, Fife and in the Lowlands the coal industry is deemed and unemployment is inevitable long after the present dispute is settled.

Premier's Stand to Have Deep Political Effect

From The Tribune's European Bureau. Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. LONDON, April 8.—The political effects of Lloyd George's determined action in response to the threat of the Triple Alliance may be far reaching. The Premier stands to-day even farther away from the possibility of labor than was indicated two weeks ago by his speech warning the electorate of a labor peril.

It is a far cry from the Welsh barometer which indicated a heavy slant against capital to the Prime Minister who to-day mobilized the army and navy to resist labor's threats. In one way the action of the trade unionists has placed Lloyd George's hands, for the strikes have made him more than ever the man of the hour, the holder of the spotlight.

The walk-outs are a test of the strength of labor's position. Unemployed workers' organizations crack under the strain of the immediate future, they will be more than ever unified by this struggle. The miners, at least, are in a deadly earnest. This time, as in the case of the coal strike, the secretary of their federation, H. J. Hodges, secretary of their federation, boasts, "If we go down to defeat, the nation will go with us."

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The last strike in which volunteers were called for was in 1919, and much-tripled services were furnished then while the walk-out continued. The triple alliance threatened to call a strike last fall when the miners struck, but negotiations looking toward a settlement began just in time to prevent the cancellation of strike notices that already had been sent out.

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To Yield if Tokio Does Mandate Issue Is Regarded in European Circles as Like Fiume Question

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Full exchanges between the four governments are expected before any one of them replies to Mr. Hughes. In the opinion of some diplomats here, Japan's attitude will determine the position to be taken by Great Britain and France and possibly also Italy. This is based upon the agreement entered into by Great Britain and France with Japan in 1916, before the United States entered the war, whereby Japan was to receive the German islands in the Pacific north of the equator.

This agreement, it is explained, was made when the activities of the German submarines demanded a reinforcement of the Entente naval forces before their own resources to meet, and since Japan fulfilled its part of the contract, Great Britain and France feel bound to carry out the agreement if Japan insists. If Japan is willing to modify its position with regard to these islands, and particularly the Island of Yap, however, the view of diplomatic observers here is that the European Allies would gladly accept that solution.

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The Adriatic settlement finally was brought about through direct negotiations between Italy and Japan, and it was thus found unnecessary to invoke the provisions of the secret treaty made by the European Allies before the United States became a belligerent. In the case of the Treaty of London it was asserted that President Wilson was ignorant of its existence before his arrival in Paris for the peace conference, but the Entente contention is understood to be that the nature and extent of the agreement with Japan were discussed in Paris in connection with the peace treaty.

The present situation may raise the question of what the records of the negotiations at Paris really show. President Wilson had said that he did not agree to the Japanese mandate for the island of Yap, but others who were represented in the Council of Four are understood to contend that there are records in evidence that what objections Mr. Wilson made were in the course of arguments and not expressed in the vote that awarded the mandate. Japan's Position Unknown The position Japan will take in replying to Mr. Hughes' note cannot now be forecast. It has insisted upon its right to control of the island in correspondence which previously has passed between it and the United States.

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While in the circumstances it would come with bad grace from America to say what the Germans would pay, or what the Allies should accept, one could say that there cannot be much doubt that retaining Silesia and with all discriminatory restrictions removed from Germany and their trade Germany could pay a present capital value of \$12,000,000,000. The real worth of this to the Allies would depend upon the final judgment of the investing world as to Germany's ability and willingness to meet that amount.

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It is fair to presume that the United States would become so involved only if it were in the interests of civilization. In that case the United States necessarily would have to buy quantities of munitions and other materials from other countries. The Allies' experts would become payable to the United States on demand only in such an event. This thought is worthy of attention as a possible aid in meeting an extremely difficult question. "It is conceded that Germany cannot pay as much as she ought to pay, but I am not one of those who think that she should not require Germany to pay the largest possible sum. If France and other Allies are to be compensated, Germany must get to work. Whatever the final arrangements, they must be just to France, Belgium, Italy and the other countries Germany ravaged and looted. On the other hand, the burden placed on her must not be such as to enslave her people, though it must be up to the limit of her ability to pay. "The crux of the world industrial and commercial problem lies in the fixing of the reparations which Germany must pay. Fixing the reparations would be followed, in my opinion, by a gradual reestablishment of German credit, by an immediate rise in world exchange, by an increase in the purchasing power of all the nations and in a world-wide resumption of commerce. Germany must work to produce the wealth with which to pay. In helping herself she will do what is more important—she will be helping us all."

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