

made in the Cabinet meeting this morning. The authorship was not made known. It was planned to submit this to the President and to have another meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Heads of Coal States Seek to Avert Strike
DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 25.—Eight of the nine Governors of coal producing States asked by Gov. W. L. Harding of Iowa to express their views on a conference at Indianapolis to discuss ways of averting the threatened coal strike have replied favoring such a meeting, Gov. Harding said today. The conference probably will be held next Wednesday.

HYLAN STALLED IN LONGSHORE STRIKE
O'Connor and "Another" Are Blamed by Mayor for Failure of His Efforts.
HE ISSUES STATEMENT
Union Officials Think He Is Looking for Loopholes to Recede.

Grayson Called to Meeting.
Rear Admiral Grayson, the President's physician, was opposed to laying the matter before the President. He tried to keep everything relating to business from him to-day. The physician explained that the President was resting well and gaining strength and his disinclination to taking up the subject was due only to his desire for a day of complete rest. He was asked to come to the Cabinet session, however, and was soon convinced that the statement should go before the President and be considered. It was read to the President lying in bed and was signed by him.

upon them to refer the matter in dispute to a board of arbitration for determination and to continue the operation of the mine pending the decision of the board.
The operators recognized President Wilson's letter as a command from the Chief Executive of the nation. This command itself provides as a main objective for continuous operation of the mines during negotiations or arbitration, the first and most important point for which the operators have contended at all times.

After spending another day in a fruitless effort to end the longshoremen's strike Mayor Hylan issued a statement last night in which he said it would be impossible for him to get the men back at work so long as T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Association and "another," whom he did not name, have a hand in the controversy.

Secretary Glass, who was spokesman for the two meetings, handed out the statement from the President and another with respect to the new industrial conference. After doing this he reserved all comment and gave no details as to preparation of the documents or the discussion. It is understood, however, that the final draft of the coal strike statement was approved and issued by the President without hesitation when it came to him with the approval of Director-General of Railroads Hines.

Lewis States Men's Contentions.
Lewis in a formal statement charged that the operators did not want to make a new wage agreement because that would deprive them of the chance of raising prices.
"Consumers already are being required to pay more for coal than they paid a month or two weeks ago," Lewis said. "And they may expect to pay more hereafter, for the operators are now reaping a rich harvest of profits on account of the strike scare."

Situation Not Changed.
An increase of 5 cents an hour, they said, would make it necessary for them to charge the companies 10 to 15 cents a ton more for stevedoring. When they left City Hall at 4 o'clock an announcement was made that the situation had in no wise been changed.

Contention of Operators.
Though every member of the Cabinet left all talking to Secretary Glass, he said nothing, there was no mistaking the determination of the President's advisers. The statement is expected to carry full weight with the mine workers of the country and to influence a calling off of the strike, but if it is not called off the statement permits of no other course than "direct action" by the Government.

The price of coal at a number of mines has been raised a dollar or two a ton," Lewis added.
Operators, he declared, were refusing to deliver coal to State institutions, while Governors had wired to the mine workers' organization for relief "which we are powerless to grant."

Lewis On the Way to Start the Strike.
Left Washington Before President Issued Statement.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, worn out by a week's session of scale committees, had left here tonight for Springfield, Ill., to take personal charge of the strike before the President's statement was issued.

Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the operators scale committee, issued the following statement to-night relative to the failure of negotiations:
Throughout the negotiations, which ended last night, the miners have refused to accept President Wilson's proposal, the operators have been deeply conscious of their responsibility, and sincerely responsive to all efforts and suggestions that might prevent the threatened strike.

NEW CONFERENCE FOR LABOR UNREST
Fifteen Prominent Americans Will Be Chosen by President's Cabinet.

Another Indication Given.
Vaccarelli is a member of the commission of conciliation of which the Mayor is chairman and which was appointed by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson. The Mayor has steadfastly held out against the wishes of those who have insisted they would not deal in the strike situation with Vaccarelli or a commission of which he is a member.

No Necessity for Strike.
"The continuation of coal production during the present order, set for November 1, was issued not after a vote of the miners themselves, but as a result of instructions issued from a conference of the United Workers of America, held in September and before any meetings or negotiations with the operators' committee. There is no necessity for a strike. A new wage agreement would become automatically effective upon the expiration of the present contract and be retroactive to the date in case of any delay in determination. It is unjust—almost unthinkable—that the people of the United States should be subjected to the uncertainty of a bituminous coal strike, when the same results could be secured without stoppage of production.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Wilson's Cabinet decided today to call a new conference to continue the effort to establish industrial peace. It will consist of fifteen of the most prominent Americans, without division into groups, and the Cabinet will recommend nominations to the President.

It was at the Mayor's behest that Vaccarelli was appointed on the commission of conciliation. O'Connor asserts the appointment was made because of Vaccarelli's identity with Tammany during the Mayor's campaign. Lewis has played into Vaccarelli's hands, from his first entrance into the situation, it is charged, and now, while millions of dollars worth of food is perishing and 400 to 500 ships are tied up in port unable to move, Mayor Hylan prolongs the situation, O'Connor's supporters charge.

President's Words Quoted.
"Up to yesterday the operators have expressed their willingness to negotiate and, failing agreement, to arbitrate all the other demands made by the miners except the three foregoing."
"When it finally became evident that no progress was being made President Wilson sent a message to the conference. The President's message stated his accord with the views of the Secretary of Labor in an earlier effort to bring a settlement, and said to both operators and miners: 'It is a duty that they owe society to make an earnest effort to negotiate these differences and to keep the mines of our country in operation.'"

"The industrial conference never really started. It died at its birth because questions arose when it was not prepared to meet them. This should not end the effort to go at the business of adjusting labor troubles by good sense instead of force."
"Oh, for a few days of real sanity, when, with composed nerves and calm judgment and without bitterness of feeling, we could meet our problems and meet them with our traditional hopefulness and confidence! Recklessness is in our blood, a great willingness to take risks that we have no right to take. We will suffer for this spirit of hysterical self-assertiveness on all sides. I want to see a new conference of leading minds that will think in practical terms, a real national defense against the kind of civil war which some seem to think another irrepressible conflict."

Declare O'Connor Out of It.
The claim that O'Connor actually is not the obstacle in the way of a settlement is bolstered by the statement of Dick Butler, Tom Weldon, chairman of the committee of grievances, and other strikers yesterday. All insisted that O'Connor "is completely out of it. We have nothing to do with him and owe him no allegiance."
After reading Mayor Hylan's statement O'Connor said: "Too bad the Mayor couldn't settle the strike. Those longshoremen are still wrong in their refusal to go to work and carry out the pledge they gave. The Mayor, unable to settle the difficulty, blames me, does he? I wonder if Hylan believes the men are right in refusing to go back to work?"

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for the steamship men from the first that no concessions from that ward are possible. Friday, when representatives of the lines were in conference with the Mayor, he picked out certain employing stevedores known to favor an increase above 10 cents an hour as eligible to sit in the conference. All the twenty others who had been invited to attend were summarily dismissed.
The steamship men, through Mr. Toppin as spokesman, have declared all along they would not meet with the strikers, and it was noticeable yesterday that Mr. Toppin did not attend the conference. It was admitted, however, by those present that P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, and others who addressed them, said nothing to indicate that there would be a compromise increase of wages.

Yesterday, he added, bringing the total now back to 5,000. Most of these were at piers in South Brooklyn. The same automobile, containing alleged gunmen who prevented men from working Friday, was said to have been seen going along the waterfront yesterday, but no disorder was reported.
Vaccarelli said he would bring libel against William Hall Allen of 149 Broadway because of a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Allen and which was read into the Congressional Record a few days ago by Senator Sherman of Illinois. A letter by Vaccarelli's attorney to Allen asking for a true copy of the mimeo sent to Washington says in part:
"If you are confident of the truth of the charges made by you then, of course, in fairness to Mr. Vaccarelli you cannot refuse to comply with our request. Your refusal to comply with our request therefore will be taken by us and, we feel, by the public of the city of New York as an admission that you willfully misstated the facts. Mr. Vaccarelli at present is most anxious to give you an opportunity before the courts to prove the truth of your charges."

As each committee left the conference the announcement was "nothing accomplished." First in a meeting between a committee of steamship men and strikers, the first meeting of its kind to take place since the strike began three weeks ago Tuesday. The next was with about twenty employing stevedores. The third, lasting until well into the evening, was with a committee of the strikers headed by Thomas Weldon and Dick Butler. F. Paul A. Vaccarelli attended this.

LEWIS ON THE WAY TO START THE STRIKE
Left Washington Before President Issued Statement.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, worn out by a week's session of scale committees, had left here tonight for Springfield, Ill., to take personal charge of the strike before the President's statement was issued.
"The situation so far as the miners are concerned is unchanged," Lewis said before his departure. "We are still ready and willing to negotiate a new wage contract before November 1."
He made no suggestion as to how this might be done, in view of the failure of Secretary Wilson's efforts to that end.
Senator Frelinghuysen (N. J.), chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee which investigated the coal situation, announced that he would not summon Lewis or other labor leaders. It had been expected that the Senate, through the Interstate Commerce Committee, might take a hand in the strike, but Senator Frelinghuysen's statement indicated that no such proceeding had been contemplated.

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STRIKING PRESSMEN TIGHTEN DEADLOCK
Pass Up Resolution to Return to Work Pending an Adjustment.

The meeting of the secessionist pressmen in Webster Hall yesterday did not affect the strike situation in the slightest degree. It had been hoped that some middle ground might be found upon which the employers and strikers could meet, but after four hours of stormy debate the conference broke up with the deadlock unchanged.

Webster Hall was filled to capacity and there was an overflow meeting of more than 1,000 strikers outside. Charles J. McArthur, representing the pressroom foremen, presented a resolution urging the members of the rebel locals, 61 and 23, and the press feeders, binders and paper handlers unions to drop the strike, return to their international allegiance and let the matter be adjusted on a fair basis.

Although the Webster Hall meeting failed to consider the proposition of the foremen to call off the strike, it did adopt a resolution to take a referendum vote on continuing the strike at the next meeting of the four outlying unions. President Nolan said, however, that this would in no way affect the forty-four hour week issue, which is regarded as the Chinese wall in the strike situation.

The meeting will be held to-night in the New Star Casino, 107th street and Lexington avenue, if the arrangements can be made in time, Mr. Nolan said.



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