

Governor Ammons of Colorado being out of the State, Lieutenant Governor Fitzgerald issued a call on April 22 for a special session of the Legislature to appropriate money to maintain the militia in the strike zone. On Governor Ammons' return on April 25 he was waited on by a delegation of the Woman's Peace Society, headed by Mrs. R. W. Steele, widow of the late Chief Justice of the State. The delegation presented resolutions demanding that the militia in the strike district be replaced by Federal troops and that charges be investigated which have been brought against Major P. J. Hamrock and Lieutenant Linderfelt. Governor Ammons sent a message to President Wilson asking, "If we cannot control the situation in the southern Colorado coal fields can we have Federal troops." The President replied:

I cannot conceive of the authority of the State of Colorado being ineffective, and earnestly suggest that renewed efforts be made to prevent hostile action on either side or any action that might provoke hostility. Congressional committee about to revisit State for conference on grounds.

The form of Governor Ammons' message, not being in accordance with his promise to the women the delegation returned, and finally he sent an unequivocal request for Federal troops.

At a mass meeting held in Denver on April 26, said to have been attended by a crowd of from 5,000 to 6,000, Governor Ammons was bitterly denounced for his course in the strike. Resolutions were introduced by George Creel, the magazine writer and former police commissioner of New York City. The resolutions demand the impeachment of Governor Ammons and Lieutenant Governor Fitzgerald at the coming extra session of the Legislature on May 4. Both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are declared in the resolutions to be "traitors to the people and accessories to the murder of babies at Ludlow." Should the Legislature fail to impeach, the resolutions declare that "we hereby pledge ourselves to institute recall proceedings so that these servile tools of special privilege may be deprived of their power to betray the oppressed." Furthermore the instant withdrawal of the militia from the strike district was demanded, and also the arrest on murder charges of Major Hamrock and Lieutenant Linderfelt, the seizure by the State of mining lands with the purpose of operating them, repudiation of the debt incurred by keeping troops in the strike zone, and advice was given to "all justice-loving citizens of Colorado" to arm themselves for protection of their homes. At a meeting on the same day at Colorado Springs, called by the ministers of the city, a telegram was sent to President Wilson urging him to put an end to "the present terrible conditions in the southern Colorado coal fields."

President Wilson April 27 made a personal appeal to John D. Rockefeller to bring about a settlement of the Colorado strike trouble. Mr. Rockefeller declared that he had turned his interests over to his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Congressman Martin B. Foster, Chairman of the House Committee on Mines at once called on the younger Rockefeller and tried to impress upon him his duty to take action that would prevent further disorder and loss of life. Mr. Rockefeller, however, refused. President Wilson on April 28 called out Federal troops, and ordered the militia withdrawn and rioters to disperse.

On April 27 another battle was reported by Sheriff Jeff Farr of Huerfano County. He declared that strikers attacked and captured the McNally mine near Walsenburg, part of the property of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The miners and guards escaped and took refuge in the Walsen mine. This mine was then attacked. Further reports say that the strikers were using a captured machine gun, and that nine men, including two of the attacking party, had been killed. The superintendent of the mine, in escaping with his family in an automobile, was fired at. His daughter, Miss Margaret Gregory, was wounded in the arm. Still later reports tell briefly of other attacks on mines in different localities, but no satisfactory details are given.

For making addresses to strike-breakers in the mines at Colliers, West Virginia, of the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Coal Company, eleven men and one woman were found guilty of contempt of court by Federal Judge A. G. Dayton at Philippi, West Virginia, on April 25. Fines and prison sentences were imposed on all. Judge Dayton had issued an injunction several months ago forbidding even peaceable discussion with mine employees. [See current volume, pages 36, 326.]

Ford Regulates Workers' Lives.

Employees of the Ford Automobile Works of Detroit were notified on April 21 that those participating in the division of profits must conform to what is called the "American standard of living." Married men must not, under penalty of discharge, keep boarders in their homes, and single men must not live in cheap rooming houses where there are no bathing conveniences and men sleep in shifts. Men of foreign nationalities must attend a school at the plant where English is taught. The new rules were issued after Mr. Ford had received the report of sociological experts hired by the company. [See current volume, page 50.]

End of Rate Hearing.

The hearing on the proposed rate increase be-