I. W. W. Demonstration in Lower Broadway and Leaders

MORE TROOPS TO COLORADO

Continued from First Page.

advices from Gov. Ammons of Colorado to the effect that "the situation in the northern part of the State is extremely dangerous." Marching orders were given forthwith to the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and to two troops of the Twelfth Cavalry stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

Grave fears are expressed in Washington over the situation. Administration officials are apprehensive that unless one side or the other yields a state of domestic violence unparalled in the history of the United States may result. For this reason vigorous endeavors are being made to persuade the Rockefeller interests to agree to a plan of mediation. So far they have failed to respond to any overtures of this kind.

It will take a day or so for the troops from Fort Robinson, which is 500 miles from Denver, to reach that city. The Eleventh Cavalry will not reach their destination until next week.

There are already six troops of cavalry in the strike regions of Colorado. With the arrival of the soldiers ordered to the State to-night nearly two regiments will be at the scene of the trouble. Officials believe that whatever the developments this force will be able to control the situation.

In his telegram to the Secretary of War Gov. Ammons said:

"The situation in northern Colorado is extremely dangerous. Additional troops should be sent here to take charge of that district. I am convinced such action would save a large amount of bloodshed. I ask that the troops be sent at the earliest possible moment."

Secretary Garrison submitted this telegram to the President:

Surrender of Arms.

Commenting on a report that the strikers have refused to lay down their arms unles the militia is disarmed. Secretary Garrison said:

"As yet there has been no suggestion that anybody give up his arms other than voluntarily. I have given orders that the troops make no demand of this character, but that they investigate and report to me on this question. Of course this would not apply of a case of emergency where the troops were fired on and it became necessary to disarm the attackers."

Secretary Garrison received word later from Capt. Smith, in command of the Federal forces at Walsenburg, that both sides had given up their arms voluntarily and that the situation there, which earlier in the day was believed to be exceedingly dangerous, had cleared appreciably.

While preparations were under way at the War Department to send more troops to Colorado Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor and Representative Foster of Illinois, chairman of the House Mines and Mining Committee, were busy in an effort to effect a peaceful solution of the trouble.

Chairman Foster telegraphed to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., early in the day, formally directing Mr. Rockefeller's attention to the statement of William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, that recognition of the union is not the real issue between the owners and the miners. Mr. Foster informed Mr. Rockefeller that in any negotiations Mr. ing to an adjustment of the trouble the men were willing to waive all questions involving recognition of the mine workers as a body.

Mr. Foster received a telegram later in the day from L. F. Wellburn of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company stating in substance that that concern would have no dealings with the strikers. This telegram, Mr. Foster assumed, was sent by Mr. Wellburn following the receipt of advices from Mr. Rockefeller.

No Reply From Rockefeller.

Chairman Foster sent another telegram to Mr. Rockefeller in which he urged the latter to agree to conciliation or mediation without regard to the wishes of his representatives in Colorado. Chairman Foster had received no reply up to a late hour to-night to either of the telegrams forwarded to Mr. Rockefeller.

It will be recalled that in his conference with Mr. Rockefeller in New York Chairman Foster was impressed with the thought that the Rockefeller interests were influenced in their present course by a determination not to recognize the union. According to Mr. Foster this seemed to be the consideration that stood in the way of negotiations between the owners and the men. Immediately upon his return to Washington Chairman Foster had a conference with Secretary-Treasurer Green of the Mine Workers. Shortly afterward Mr. Green made public his statement in which he declared that recognition of the union was not the primary cause of the troubles in the Colorado strike regions. He added that this point would be waived if the owners were willing to mediate.

In his first telegram to Mr. Rockefeller today Chairman Foster outlined briefly the statement of the men's position made in their behalf by Mr. Green. The mines committee chairman appeared to be confident at the time that he would receive a prompt response signifying willingness on the part of the Rockefellers to negotiate. He was somewhat chagrined when Mr. Rockefeller replied through Mr. Wellburn instead of communicating with him direct.

Secretary of Labor Wilson was busy throughout the day conferring with Hywel Davies of Kentucky and H. R. Fairley of Alabama on a plan of conciliation that has been devised by Mr. Wilson. The conciliators received full instructions in their duties and will proceed to their task without delay. Secretary Wilson refused to make known the details of his plan of conciliation or the nature of the instructions given to Messrs. Davies and Fairley. He said that it was highly important at this time that the conciliators should work in secrecy.

Attack on Rockefellers.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa introduced a bill to-day to revoke the charter of the Rockefeller General Education Board. Mr. Kenyon charged that stock of the Colorado Industrial Company to the extent of $2,000,000 and steel trust stock amounting to $4,000,000 from part of the foundation fund.

He said that the United States Government, through the Department of Agriculture, is a copartner with several corporations which stifle competition.

"If John D. Rockefeller would go out to Colorado," said Senator Kenyon, "and give some of his blood money to the families of the poor strikers which his company is now fighting, instead of giving same to colleges and agricultural experts throughout the country, he would be going a long way toward making amends for the ruin and devastation which he has helped to bring upon the suffering people of Colorado."

SINCLAIR PAYS HIS FINE.

Poet Breaks Hunger Strike With Orange Juice.

Upton Sinclair paid a fine of $2 under protest yesterday, broke his fast of seventy-two hours with the juice of an orange and within 20 minutes after his release from the Tombs was walking arm and arm with his wife in front of the Rockefeller offices at 26 Broadway. There he says he will be found until the Free Silence League has completed the administration of the "social chill" to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and brought to an end the miners' strike in Colorado.

It was Mrs. Sinclair's fear that forcible feeding would hurt her husband that led to his release. He sent a note to District Attorney Whitman saying he wished to appeal from the judgment of Magistrate Simms that he was guilty of disorderly conduct. The District Attorney waived notice of appeal and Mr. Sinclair wrote out his own petition. It was handed to Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions by Mrs. Sinclair and the technical objections to her appearance being waived the appeal was granted. No date for the argument was set. Sinclair says he will argue his own case.

Mrs. Sinclair refused to accept the appeal until she was assured that her husband could pay his fine without prejudice to his rights. He agreed to pay when he was told that the fine would be returned if his conviction were reversed on appeal. Had he remained in the Tombs until 4 o'clock his fine would have been reduced to one dollar, but he preferred to pay two and get back to patrol duty in a hurry.

From 10 o'clock in the morning the men and women with black crape on their arms had been keeping up the silent demonstration. All day long a changing crowd watched them. Miss Elizabeth Freeman, who was dismissed from the Queens County jail with Mrs. Donia Leitner when Mr. Leitner paid their fines, joined the marchers early. Leonard Abbott of the Free Speech League, Miss Sarah Greenwood, Mrs. Sinclair and George Stirling, whom Mr. Abbott describes as "a distinguished poet of California, a real highbrow," were also there.

Sinclair and his wife continued on duty alone after his release. At 5 o'clock they stopped and he went to headquarters in Trinity place. He was so weak that he had to be assisted up the stairs. While Sinclair was catching his breath Mr. Abbott was asked how long the demonstration in front of Mr. Rockefeller's offices would continue.

"We will keep it up as long as it is effective," he said.

"And what do you consider effective?"

"Well, we had a front page story in every New York newspaper this morning."

JOHN D., JR., SEEMS HAPPY.

Strolls Around Father's Estate and Chats With Workmen.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 1.—If John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is ill and worried over the strike in his mines in Colorado he showed no signs of it this afternoon when he appeared on his father's Pocantico Hills estate.

Mr. Rockefeller reached there at noon and went into conference with his father at once. This afternoon he went around the estate and stopped to chat and joke with workmen. He strolled about unprotected and alone. He appeared to be in such good spirits that the workmen remarked it.

It was said positively to-day that no extra guards had been placed around the estate.

Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., was out yesterday and played golf in the rain, but to-day, despite the ideal golfing weather, he did not venture out of doors.

SOCIALISTS INVADE CHURCH.

Introduce Denunciatory Resolution Before Rockefeller Congregation.

Socialist sympathizers of the Colorado miners went to Calvary Baptist Church last night to make a demonstration against John D. Rockefeller, Jr. They sat quietly through a prayer meeting and then tried to bring up for discussion a resolution declaring that the church did not support Mr. Rockefeller in his attitude toward the strikers. Failing in that they made an unsuccessful attempt to discuss the situation with the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin.

Mr. Rockefeller is a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, which has just been amalgamated with the Calvary Baptist Church.

Police Inspector Dwyer had been warned that a delegation of socialists would be at the meeting. He prepared for trouble and at 7 o'clock Lieut. McIvor and ten reserves were admitted to the basement of the church. Half an hour later Lieut. Gilday arrived with seven plain clothes men. Six of them went into the meeting with him. A seventh remained outside.

There was a business meeting after the prayer service and Dr. Woelfkin had announced that a motion to adjourn was in order when a young man got to his feet.

"I would like to present a resolution," he said, "that this church does not subscribe to the position John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has taken with respect to the miners' strike in Colorado."

Miss Josephine Nixon, who was sitting in another part of the room with other socialists, seconded the motion. Dr. Woelfkin asked the young man if he were a member of the church. The speaker said he was Charles C. Morrison and that he was not a member of the church.

"Then I don't think we can entertain your resolution," said Dr. Woelfkin.

Some one else remarked that the motion to adjourn had been seconded and that the question should be put. It was carried quietly and the meeting began to break up. Morrison and his friends moved toward the platform and Morrison buttonholed Dr. Woelfkin.

"I want to ask you," he said, "if as a preacher of the Gospel you think Jesus Christ would uphold Mr. Rockefeller in the attitude he has taken."

Dr. Woelfkin told Morrison he would not discuss the matter at all. Morrison said he was sorry, but that if he felt that way about it he would leave the room. He did, and his friends followed.

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N The FOUR POINTS of the COMPASS Are in Accord with THE FOUR SECTIONS of The New York Evening Post ON SATURDAYS With its Illustrated Magazine THEY ALL POINT TO N.E.W.S. W E S

The News Section

NEWS these days is by no means confined to War, either in Mexico or in Colorado. All the normal life of the people goes on just the same; though you might not think so, to judge by many newspapers. The Main News Section of the *Evening Post* to-night, as usual, will give a composite picture of the life of the civilized world. The developments in both the war-zones will be reported "up-to-the-minute," by Associated Press and special dispatches and correspondence; but there will be a vast deal of information presented in due proportion for the benefit of those whose interest is not confined to destruction and bloodshed. So far as the news conditions of the day permit, foreign and other general correspondence will be given space.

The Magazine Section

EVERY ONE, whether an outdoor enthusiast or not, will be interested in this Golf and Tennis number, which will have a cover in color by Vincent Lynch. "Post-Impressions" will be as timely and witty as ever, and there will be many pages of pictures bearing on the activities of the Army and Navy in the direction of Mexico, as well as on the trouble in Colorado. Foster Ware will supply golfing adventures of two tired business men. Other topics are the Carnegie Institute Annual Exhibition in Pittsburgh, The Stage, Fair Play's Sporting Page, Fashions, not omitting any of the usual weekly features that make the Magazine worth reading and preserving.

The Financial Section

WILL contain eight pages devoted to the world of finance and commerce, with articles and tables on the week's developments and correspondence from all important markets of the world. This makes very interesting reading not only to the man interested in financial affairs but to the layman as well. The weekly tables of the stock and bond markets will contain the record of high and low prices for the week and year and the closing prices with the net changes. The editorial comment on the financial developments of the week will be, if possible, more important than usual—these are days when changes are swift, and intelligent and unbiassed comment valuable.

The Supplement Section

SINCE the troubles in Mexico and Colorado are in the forefront of attention this week, the Supplement Section will present timely articles upon those matters; including especially an interesting résumé of the times past when Federal troops have been called out to suppress domestic disorder; an account of a woman's trip in a sailing vessel from New York to Vera Cruz. On the eve of Arbor Day comes a lively story, with illustrations, of the career of the first American forester, Dr. James Trimble Rothrock, of Pennsylvania. A special article on the Boy Scouts will interest the young people. Also, there will be all the usual features—Women's Doings, Churches and Organists, Book Reviews, Army and Navy News.

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