

Passage 1

...“By direction of President Wilson a tentative and unofficial attempt to bring about mediation between the coal mining operators and the miners is now being made by William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Labor Department.”

...“Secretary Wilson said that no plans had been made as to procedure in the proposed conciliation scheme, but that a third member might be selected to complete a committee to go to the scene of the strike.”

*From The New York Times, April 30, 1914*

---

Passage 2

...“The [committee’s] report attributes the burning of the first tent to concentrated firing upon it. It recites that Major Hamrock, when hostilities commenced, trained a machine gun on the tent colony “to test his range” and fired a volley directly into it. The committee holds Lieut. Karl Linderfelt largely responsible for the antagonism which led to the tent colony burning, through “wholly tactless treatment of mine guards and strikers.”

...“The coal operators are blamed by the committee for a large part of the riotous and lawless acts in the strike zone to their employment of “ignorant, lawless and savage south European peasants,” who “have no respect for law and to whom liberty means license.”

*From the Colorado Transcript, May 7, 1914*

---

Passage 3

“When Asked if he would file complaints against Hamrock and Linderfelt on the findings of the coroner’s inquest, J.J. Hendrick, district attorney, said he would do nothing until he learned what the people most closely interested in the outcome of the inquest were going to do.”

*From the Colorado Transcript, May 7, 1914*

---

Passage 4

...“The cost of the eight months’ industrial conflict is estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. This represents \$700,000, the State’s expense in maintaining State troops in the field until the arrival of Federal forces; an estimated cost of \$6,925,000 to the union, and a loss of “several millions” by the operators. At present, 1,727 United States Troops are guarding the mining properties.”

*From The New York Times, May 31, 1914*

---

Passage 5

“You will be interested to know that we have been able to secure the cooperation of all the bankers of the city, who have had three or four interviews with our little cowboy governor, agreeing to back the State and lend it all funds necessary to maintain the militia and afford ample protection so our miners could return to work...Besides the bankers, the chambers of commerce, the real estate exchange, together with many of the best business men, have been urging the governor to take steps to drive these vicious agitators out of the state. Another mighty power has been rounded up on behalf of the [mining] operators by the getting together of fourteen of the editors of the most important newspapers in the state. “

*Letter from Bowers, VP of Colorado Fuel and Iron to Rockefeller Jr.*

---

Passage 6

“Governor Ammons has approved the findings of the general court martial of the Colorado national guard which exonerated from guilt all officers and privates who participated in the battle of Ludlow, during which several women and children were burned in the coal striker’s tent colony.”

...“ Military claims for \$25,000 on behalf of the twenty-one officers and enlisted men of the Colorado National guard held under orders of court-martial for eight-eight days and whose individual claims have been ignored by Adj. Gen. John Chase, will be considered, according to Governor Ammons.”

*From the Littleton Independent, September 4, 1914*

---

**Passage 7**

“WHEREAS, On April 20, 1914, one of the bloodiest assaults on organized labor in American history occurred in southern Colorado in what is known as the Ludlow Massacre; and...

WHEREAS, Colorado Governor Elias Ammons dispatched the Colorado National Guard to keep the peace between the strikers and CF&I's private militia, but instead the Guard did the bidding of the coal companies; and...

WHEREAS, John D. Rockefeller denied the events at Ludlow, stating "There was no Ludlow Massacre" and hiring Ivy Lee, a founder of public relations, to spin stories about the fires starting from an overturned stove; ...”

*From: Second Regular Session Sixty-fourth General Assembly  
State of Colorado House Joint Resolution 04-1082  
Concerning the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Ludlow Massacre*

---