CHAPTER XI

REORGANIZATION AND STRIKE DUTY

REORGANIZATION OF THE 1ST AND 2ND REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, C. N. G., 1899-1900—LAKE CITY RIOT—CHANGES 1901-1902—ENCAMPMENT AT BOULDER, JULY 31 TO AUGUST 2, 1901—COLORADO PROVISIONAL BATTALION AT MANEUVERS, CAMP ROOT, FORT RILEY, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 29 TO OCTOBER 8, 1902—COLORADO CITY STRIKE, MARCH, 1903—CRIPPLE CREEK STRIKE, SEPTEMBER 1903 TO APRIL 1904—TELLURIDE STRIKE, NOVEMBER 1903 TO MARCH, 1904—TRINIDAD DISTURBANCES, MARCH 1904—CRIPPLE CREEK RIOTS, JUNE TO AUGUST, 1904—CHANGES 1903-1904.

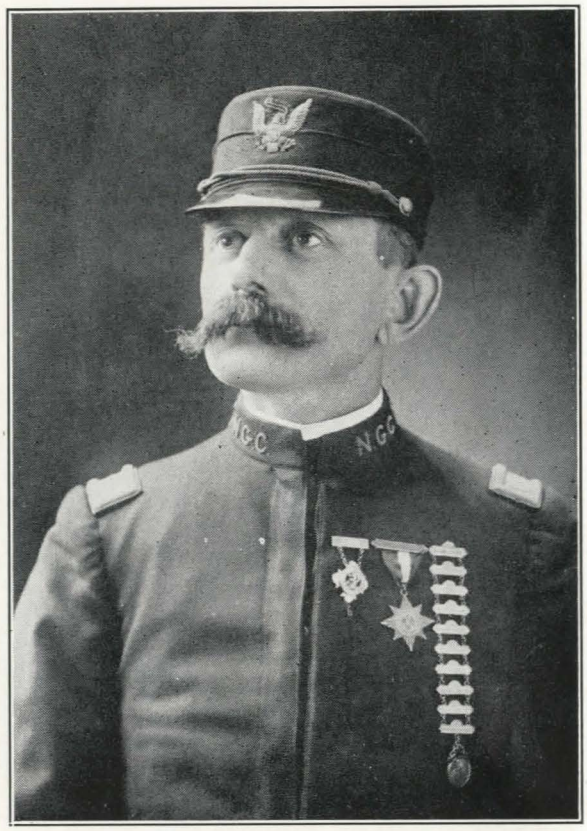
The muster in to the federal service of practically the entire Colorado National Guard in May 1898, had left the state almost denuded of troops amenable to the call of the Governor, and it was not until the spring of 1899 that efforts were made towards reorganization. Company A, Denver, of the old 1st Infantry, C. N. G., had not been mustered in to the volunteer service, and it was with this unit as a nucleus that the reorganization of the Infantry of the Colorado National Guard was accomplished. The new companies were organized, as far as practicable, in the same town as the old organization that had entered the volunteer service came from, and the new organization was given the same letter designation as the old in order to preserve historical continuity and foster local pride. Soon after the return of the 1st Colorado Infantry Volunteers to Colorado many of its officers and men joined the reorganized units in their home towns, thus helping perpetuate the old organization in the new.

The report of the Adjutant General for the period ending November 1900, shows the infantry to have been organized and located as follows:

Re-organized Unit	Station	Date of re-organization	Old organization	Station
Band, 1st Inf.	Denver	May 4, 1899	Band, 1st Inf.	Denver
Co. A, 1st Inf.	Denver	(Pre-war organization Aug. 13 1897)	No change	Denver
Co. B, 1st Inf.	Denver	Jan. 4, 1899	Co. B, 1st Inf.	Denver
Co. C, 1st Inf.	Brighton	May 11, 1899	Co. C, 1st Inf.	Longmont
Co. D, 1st Inf.	Greeley	Feb. ? 1899	Co. D, 1st Inf.	Greeley
Co. E, 1st Inf.	Denver	Jan. 13, 1899	Co. E, 1st Inf.	Denver
*Co. F, 1st Inf.	Denver	March 6, 1899	Co. F, 1st Inf.	Denver
Co. G, 1st Inf.	Denver	April ? 1899	(New organization)	Denver
Co. H, 1st Inf.	Boulder	Sept. 19, 1899	Co. H, 1st Inf.	Boulder
Band, 2nd Inf.	Pueblo	May 14, 1899	Band, 2nd Inf.	Greeley
Co. A, 2nd Inf.	Lake City	May 15, 1899	Co. A, 2nd Inf.	Lake City
Co. B, 2nd Inf.	Pueblo	May 2, 1899	Co. B, 2nd Inf.	Pueblo
*Co. C, 2nd Inf.	Pueblo	May 28, 1899	Co. C, 2nd Inf.	Pueblo
Co. D, 2nd Inf.	Colorado Spgs.	Jan. 5, 1899	Co. D, 2nd Inf.	Monte Vista
Co. E, 2nd Inf.	Leadville	May 19, 1899	Co. E, 2nd Inf.	Leadville
Co. F, 2nd Inf.	Canon City	April 14, 1899	Co. F, 2nd Inf.	Leadville
Co. G, 2nd Inf.	Victor	May 26, 1899	Co. G, 2nd Inf.	Cripple Creek
Co. H, 2nd Inf.	Cripple Creek	June 9, 1899	Co. H, 2nd Inf.	Colorado Spgs.

(* Company F, 1st Infantry, was mustered out at Denver on May 7, 1900 and reorganized in Central City on October 9, 1900. Company C, 2d Infantry, was mustered out at Pueblo on April 6, 1900).

The strength of the regiments at this time was: First Infantry, 28 officers and 448 enlisted men; Second Infantry, 21 officers and 400 enlisted men. H. E. Macarey, formerly Captain Company A, First Infantry, was appointed colonel commanding First Infantry, Colo. N. G., on March 9, 1899, with headquarters in Denver. Captain Edward Verdeckberg, Company B, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, First Infantry, on March 31, 1899, and Colonel on April 3, 1900, vice Colonel Macarey who died March 30, 1900. The Second Infantry, Colo. N. G., was commanded by Colonel G. F. Gardner on completion of reorganization, with headquarters of the regiment at Pueblo.



COLONEL EDWARD VERDECKBERG
Commanding 1st Infantry, C. N. G., April 3, 1900, to April 23, 1908; and from December 12, 1910, to June 30, 1916.

Strike and riot duty, the bug-bear of all National Guardmen and a curse to the state of Colorado in particular, was to claim much of the attention (and time) of the state's military forces during the five and a half years period from March, 1899, to August, 1904. The initiation of this period was the Lake City riot of March, 1899, when some Italian laborers on strike broke into the armory of Company "A", 2nd Infantry, at Lake City, and carried away the arms and ammunition of the company. Believing the situation to be serious the Governor ordered out the following troops under command of Colonel Macarey of the 1st Infantry, and directed them to proceed to Lake City to suppress the riot and recover the stolen property: Companies A and B, First Infantry, A and B, Second Infantry, Troops B and C, First Squadron Cavalry, Chaffee Light Artillery, and detachments of the Medical and Quartermaster Corps, Colorado National Guard.

The command reached Lake City on March 20, 1899, in the midst of a severe snow storm, and was at once quartered in the local armory. Immediately after the assignment of quarters details were sent out to find the stolen guns, "but", to quote a company Commander's report, "were only successful in finding plenty of deep snow drifts".

The strike was settled without any violence being resorted to and the troops returned to their home stations a few days later. The stolen arms were never recovered.

During the years 1901 and 1902 several changes were made in organizations, and Adjutant General Gardner's report of November 30, 1902, shows that the following listed infantry units were organized or mustered out of the service in this period:

Organized:

Company	Regiment	Station	Date organized
I	1st Infantry	Idaho Springs	June 5, 1901
I	2nd Infantry	Colorado Springs	December 28, 1901
Band	1st Infantry	Denver	March 15, 1903
I	1st Infantry	Fort Morgan	August 18, 1902

Mustered out:

Company	Regiment	Station	Date Mustered out
Band	1st Infantry	Denver	January 2, 1902
E	2nd Infantry	Leadville	April 15, 1902
I	1st Infantry	Idaho Springs	April 18, 1902
E	1st Infantry	Denver	September 10, 1902

Several years had elapsed since the Colorado National Guard had held a camp of instruction, and in the period immediately following the Spanish-American War the need for such a camp was freely acknowledged by the state authorities, but due to the depleted condition of the military fund and the need for a more complete organization of the guard no camps were held. However, during the month of July, 1901, the Colorado National Guard was invited to participate in the Quarto-Centennial Celebration to be held at Boulder, Colorado, July 31-August 2, 1901, and advantage was taken of this opportunity to establish a camp of instruction there for the period of the celebration. The following organizations were ordered to the camp and remained there for a period of three days: First Infantry, Troops B and C First Squadron of Cavalry, Chaffee Light Artillery, and detachments of the Signal and Medical Corps.

The camp was named "Camp Orman" in honor of Governor Orman, and was located on what was then known as the University addition west of the university and over-looking Boulder Creek. Brigadier General John Chase, commanding First Brigade, Colorado National Guard, was in command of the camp, and every effort was made by him to make the period of instruction of real worth to the troops. To quote from his report on the camp: "I wish to commend the good order maintained by the entire command during the three days of excessively hard work. No disturbances occurred either in camp or in Boulder. The men conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner and cheerfully performed all the duties required of them". Attendance at this camp was purely voluntary, and no pay was allowed by the state for those present.

The undoubted benefits derived from even a short period in camp were so manifest to the "powers that be" that when an invitation was received for the Colorado National Guard to take part in the maneuvers to be held at Camp Root, Fort Riley, Kansas, September 29 to October 9, 1902, it was accepted with alacrity, and orders were immediately issued for the attendance of the Colorado troops at the camp. However, the inevitable "fly in the ointment" had to appear, and due to the chronic condition of attenuation that characterized the military fund of the state at this time the number of troops to attend the camp

was limited to forty officers and two hundred and ten enlisted men. To quote from General Orders No. 37, Office the Adjutant General, dated, Denver, Colorado, Sept. 3, 1902:

"II. Owing to the condition of our military fund there will be no per diem allowed, subsistence and transportation being borne by the state, and it is necessary to take only a part of the guard so that all branches of the service can be benefitted in this camp of instruction.

"III. General Chase is hereby instructed to make a pro rata apportionment, as near as possible, in justice to all branches of the first brigade. Outside of a detachment from the medical corps the organization will go as a battalion of infantry."

The detachments from the First Brigade, Colorado National Guard, were assembled in Denver on September, 28th, 1902. Under the direction of the military board to limit the number of men, a number of special orders were issued from brigade headquarters assigning to each company in the service the number of men that it would be allowed to send. The apportionment was made on the basis of attendance at drills and general efficiency. It was left to the discretion of each commanding officer to select from his command such individuals as he desired to have present at the maneuvers. Officers and non-commissioned officers were especially urged to be present.

The troops assembled promptly at the Curtis street armory and were consolidated into a provisional battalion in the following manner:

Company A consisted of detachments from Companies H and A, First Regiment Infantry, Chaffee Light Artillery, and troops B and C.

Company B consisted of detachments from Companies C and D, First Regiment Infantry, and company F, Second Regiment Infantry.

Company C consisted of detachments from Company B, First Infantry, and Company B Second Infantry.

Company D consisted of detachments from Companies D and K, First Regiment Infantry, and Company I, Second Regiment Infantry.

The battalion left Denver at 5:05 p. m., and reached Fort Riley at 3:20 p. m. the following day. Travel rations were served en route. The provisional companies, of which the battalion was composed, remained the same throughout the entire expedition. The officers of the companies were changed from day to day in order to allow all of the officers to profit by the experience of handling troops under the conditions offered at Fort Riley. In all of the field maneuvers, the battalion was commanded either by Colonel Verdeckberg or Lieutenant Colonel Davis, in order that they might, as far as possible, become accustomed to conditions prevailing in large maneuvers.

Rain had been falling in the region of Fort Riley for twenty-four hours previous to the arrival of the battalion. The grounds were soaked, and there was a steady down pour of rain while the battalion was pitching camp. Added to this was the discomfort of a high wind, which made it very difficult to raise the tents.

The grounds assigned to the battalion placed it below the Sixth and Eighteenth regiments of regulars, making it necessary to construct heavy ditches to properly drain the camp.

On account of inclement weather field maneuvers were dispensed with during three days of the stay in camp, but the time was fully occupied in the routine of

camp life, attendance upon lectures, and inspecting the camps of the regular troops and making observations of them.

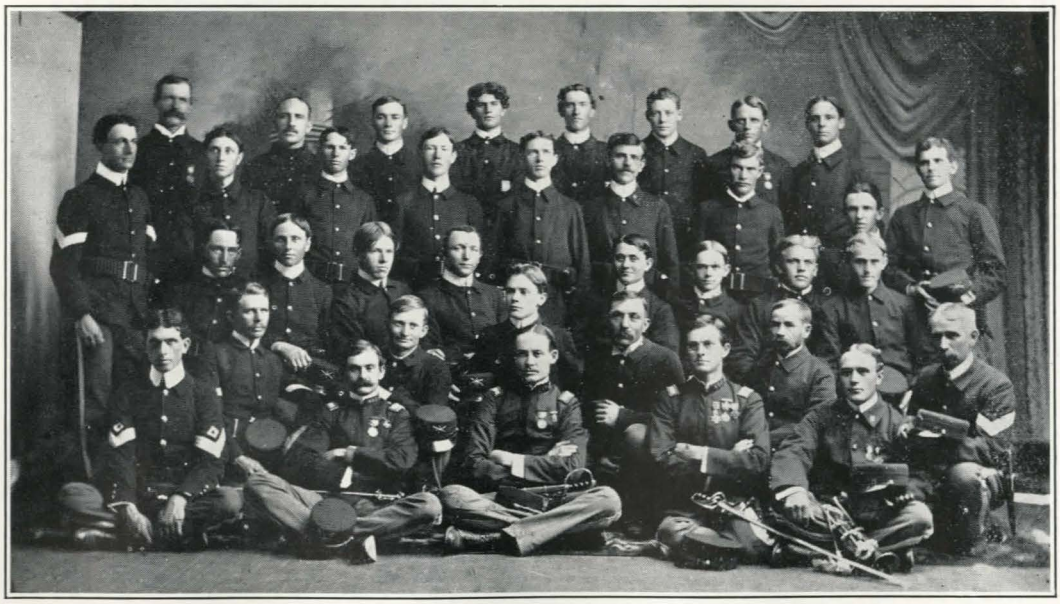
Through the kindness of Major General Bates, commanding the maneuver division, the Colorado provisional battalion was assigned to Kobbe's brigade of infantry, consisting of the Sixth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second regiments infantry: Captain Wm. H. Wassell, of the Twenty-second infantry was assigned by Colonel Miller, of that regiment, to aid the Colorado battalion, and was present each day at the field maneuvers. The battalion commanders expressed themselves as under many obligations to Captain Wassell for his uniform courtesy and ever willing counsel during the maneuvers.

The battalion entrained for Denver at 3 p. m., October 8, 1902 and after an uneventful trip reached Denver at 12:55 p. m., October 9, 1902.

In his comments on the camp Brigadier General Chase said, in part:

"Every man who was present at Camp Root was impressed with the necessity for a broader range of study than we have pursued. To render profitable such maneuvers as are contemplated in these large camps, it is absolutely essential that each one of our companies and troops shall go into camp thoroughly prepared to execute all the movements of close order and extended order drill, thoroughly posted in the manual of guard duty, and under command of officers who know how to care for their men in the field, and are acquainted with the forms of returns and requisitions in use in the regular army * * *

"To the officers and men of the regular army I wish to express my thanks for the many courtesies extended. Had we learned nothing of logistics, tactics or castramentation during our trip, we feel that the state would have been amply repaid by the kindly relations established between professional soldiers and our state troops. * * *".



COMPANY D, 1ST INFANTRY, COLO. N. G.,
Greeley, Colo., 1903. Captain A. J. Luther, Commanding.

Both officers and men returned from Fort Riley thoroughly convinced of the great profit to be derived from such camps and of the benefits of association with regular troops.

As previously mentioned, the period with which we are dealing (1899-1904) was a trying one for the Colorado National Guard in the matter of strikes and riots, and although there was a reign of peace from the conclusion of the Lake City troubles in 1899 until the summer of 1901, nevertheless trouble was brewing. On July 3, 1901, rioting broke out at Telluride, and the sheriff of San Miguel county promptly requested the aid of troops. In answer to his call Companies A, B, D, and F of the 2nd Infantry and Troop C of the 1st Squadron of Cavalry were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active duty. The troops were assembled at their respective armories, but were not sent to the scene of the trouble because the rioting ceased almost as abruptly as it had begun. Peace again reigned for about two years, and prospects looked bright for a relief from riot duty. However, stormy times were ahead, and for a period of approximately eighteen months the Colorado National Guard was to experience some very arduous and thankless duty suppressing riots and restoring peace to the distracted mining districts of the state. The story of this service is well told in Adjutant General Sherman Bell's report to the Governor for the biennial period ending December 31, 1904, and from which I extract the following:[1]

COLORADO CITY STRIKE

MARCH 3, 1903, TO MARCH 19, 1903.

After threats and rumors to destroy the Standard mill, and repeated assaults upon non-union men, the owners of the Standard mill appealed to the sheriff of El Paso county for protection. The sheriff immediately swore in a number of deputies, and then, finding his forces entirely inadequate to cope with the situation, the assaults continuing and increasing in violence, the sheriff of El Paso county and other reputable citizens of the town of Colorado City and vicinity petitioned His Excellency, Governor James H. Peabody, to immediately furnish the State troops to assist in the protection of life and property in El Paso county. To comply with the request of the sheriff of El Paso county, the following Executive Order was issued: * * *

(Order directed the Adjutant General to call out certain troops of the Colorado National Guard to assist the sheriff of that county in the enforcement of the laws and Constitution of the State, and in maintaining peace and order).

Pursuant to the Executive Order, the following General Order was promulgated:

Adjutant General's Office

General Orders, No. 8. Denver, Colorado, March 3, 1903.

Brigadier General Chase will mobilize at the Curtis Street Armory the following troops and proceed at once to Colorado City:

Companies A, B, and K, 1st Regiment Infantry, N. G. C.
Troop C, 1st Squadron Cavalry, N. G. C.
Battery A, Chaffee Light Artillery.
Signal Corps.

Companies D and L, 2nd Regiment Infantry, will mobilize at the Colorado Springs Armory.

By command Governor Peabody.

George F. Gardner,
Adjutant General

[1] The accounts given here of each of the periods of strike duty—the Colorado City Strike, the Cripple Creek Strike, etc.—are verbatim extracts from General Bell's report. Accounts of matters of a purely routine nature and of little importance historically only have been omitted.

Companies D and I, Second Infantry, N. G. C., located at Colorado Springs, were ordered mobilized, with instructions to report to Sheriff Gilbert, Lieutenant Colonel Davis commanding, placing troops on duty at the Standard mill until the following morning, when they were relieved by Denver detachments.

The Quartermaster was instructed to immediately prepare for shipment such quartermaster and ordnance stores as would be required, and the commanding officer instructed to procure nine hundred rations. This was done and troops mobilized and entrained at 5:20 o'clock p. m. of the 3d instant. The train left immediately and, at Palmer Lake, stopped for ten minutes for hot coffee and sandwiches, arriving at Colorado Springs at about 10 o'clock p. m., where the sheriff boarded the train and proceeded to Colorado City.

At Colorado City a conference was held with Sheriff Gilbert and chief of police of Colorado City, and it was deemed advisable that the troops remain in the cars until daybreak. Early next morning breakfast was served to the men at 5 o'clock, after which the train proceeded to a place near the Standard mill, where camp was made.

The following morning camps were established at the Telluride and Portland mills.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in the proper delivery of stores, and it became necessary, on account of the intimidation of the teamsters and the refusal of the supply houses at Colorado Springs to allow their teams to deliver supplies to the camps, to purchase a suitable team, harness and wagon.

There were, during this campaign, 326 officers and men on duty for a period of seventeen days. During that time the tour of duty consisted of guarding property and escorting the men working to and from their homes. The escorts furnished the workmen were found necessary on account of the pickets posted by the unions, who continued to coerce and intimidate and, in some cases, assaulted and severely injured unprotected workmen.

A committee, consisting of Hon. Frank W. Frewen, Judge Chas. D. Hayt, Rev. Thomas Uzzell and the Rev. Father Corrigan, went, at the request of the Governor, to endeavor to effect an amicable settlement between the Smeltermen's Union and the representatives of the refining companies. A settlement was soon reached and troops were ordered to their home stations on March 19, 1903.

CRIPPLE CREEK STRIKE

SEPTEMBER 4, 1903, TO APRIL 12, 1904

After the supposed settlement of the Colorado City strike, it soon became evident that there was a feeling of unrest among the union men, the union officials claiming the mill operators were not acting in good faith in regard to the rehiring the striking men in the Standard mill at Colorado City. The officials of the Western Federation of Miners then ordered a general strike at all the mines in the Cripple Creek district shipping ore to the United States Reduction and Refining Company's mills, and about 3,500 men quit work, and the district was practically tied up.

Rioting ensued and the Governor issued an executive order calling out the guard. Based on the Governor's order, the Adjutant General at once issued the following general order:

State of Colorado
Adjutant General's Office
Denver, Colorado

September 4, 1903.

Brigadier General John Chase,
Commanding First Brigade, N. G. C., Denver.

General Orders, }
No. 36. }

Pursuant to Executive Order, date Denver, Colorado, September 4, 1903, you are hereby directed to forthwith order out the First Regiment Infantry, together with Company "H", of the Second Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Edward Verdeckberg commanding, together with the First Squadron of Cavalry, consisting of Troops B, D and C, also Battery A and the Signal Corps and Medical Corps of the State of Colorado, to properly enforce the Constitution and laws of the State, and to prevent said threatened insurrection; and to protect all persons and property in the county of Teller from unlawful interference, and to see that threats, intimidations, assaults and all acts of violence cease at once, and that public peace and good order be preserved upon all occasions, to the end that the authority and dignity of the State be maintained and her power to suppress lawlessness within her borders be fully asserted.

By command of James H. Peabody, Governor and Commander-in-chief.

(Signed) Sherman M. Bell,
Brigadier General,
Adjutant General.

In accordance with the above instructions General Chase immediately ordered:

"I. Pursuant to instructions contained in General Orders No. 36, dated State of Colorado, Adjutant General's Office, Denver, September 4, 1903, Colonel Edward Verdeckberg, commanding First Infantry, First Brigade, N. G. C., will assemble his entire command, equipped for field service and report to these headquarters for further instructions.

"Companies C and D will proceed to Denver via the Union Pacific Railroad; Companies E, F, G, and H will proceed to Denver via the Colorado & Southern Railroad; Company I will proceed to Denver via the Burlington Railroad.

"II. Captain H. D. Smith, commanding First Squadron Cavalry, First Brigade, N. G. C., will immediately upon receipt of this order assemble his entire command, equipped for field service. Troop D will proceed overland to Rifle, and at Rifle will entrain via the D. & R. G. Railway, and at Rifle will report to the Brigade Commander for further instructions.

"III. The commanding officer, Second Infantry, First Brigade, N. G. C., will cause Company H, Second Infantry, to assemble at its Armory and await further instructions from these headquarters.

"IV. The commanding officer of Battery A, First Brigade, N. G. C., and the Signal Corps, First Brigade, will, upon receipt of this order, assemble their commands, equipped for field service.

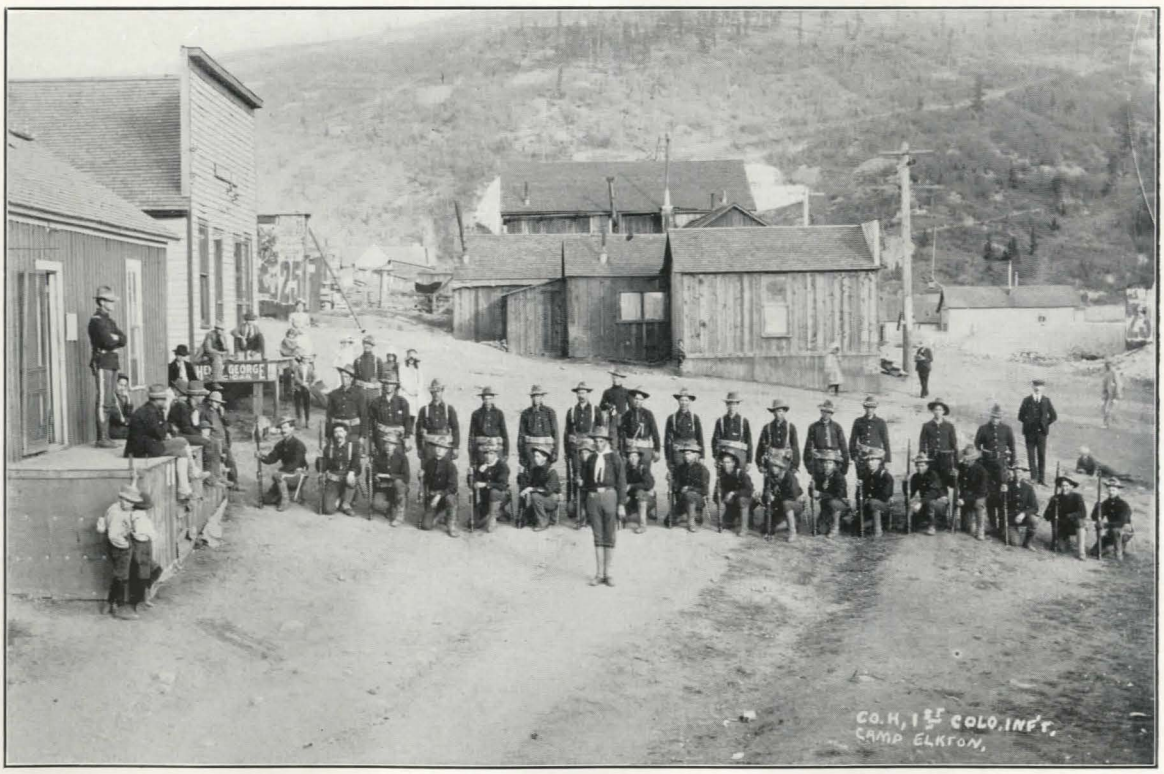
"V. The Surgeon General will assemble the Medical Department N. G. C., at their various stations and report to these headquarters for further instructions." Referring now to Col. Edward Verdeckberg's report.[2]

[2] Incorporated in the Adjutant General's report.

"Pursuant to instructions received by the Brigade Commander in the above, the troops were assembled at their respective stations promptly and with very little confusion, the promptness and alacrity with which the response was met by the soldiers of the National Guard of Colorado being most gratifying. Very little delay was occasioned, either by the several organizations or by the means used for transportation. The base body leaving Denver via the Denver & Rio Grande Railway at about 4 o'clock p. m., on September 4, 1903, arrived at a point about one-half mile above Victor, Colo., where, after being joined by another section from the northern part of the State, it went into camp, the site being selected by Generals Bell and Chase for its central location. The camp was designated as "Camp Goldfield," and established as the base camp.

"To follow the instructions outlined in executive orders issued by your Excellency, under date of September 4, 1903, the existing conditions demanded a most careful and extended distribution of the troops, the territory being a large one and the available force few in numbers to cover it. The cities and towns of Cripple Creek, Victor, Goldfield, Altman, Independence, Anaconda (and the within lying districts) were occupied, or patroled, by the troops.

"The conditions in the district fully supported the statements made in the proclamation of your Excellency; threats and intimidations were of constant occurrence, while violence was resorted to frequently, and the civil authorities were unable or unwilling to cope with them. Arrests were made by the military,



CO. H, 1ST INFANTRY, COLO. N. G.
Camp Elkton, Cripple Creek District, Colorado, September, 1903.

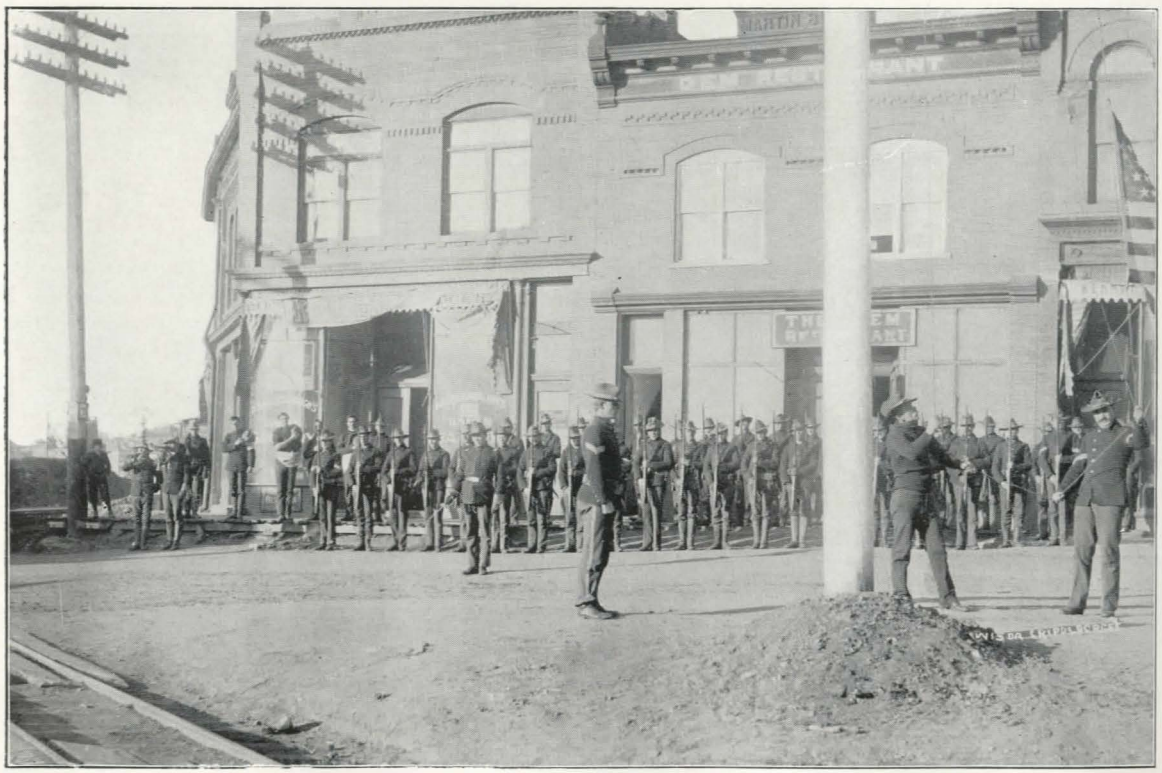
and in turn officers of the military were sued by individuals on charges of false arrests.

"On October 6, 1903, Colonel Edward Verdeckberg, First Infantry, First Brigade, N. G. C., was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, National Guard of Colorado, and of the Teller County Military District.

"On November 21, 1903, the district was placed under considerable excitement by a pre-arranged explosion at the sixth level of the Vindicator mine. Some parties, unknown at the time, placed an infernal machine at that point, so arranged that when the cage arrived there the explosion should take place. Superintendent Charles McCormick and Shift Boss Melvin Beck were killed. A company of infantry, Company "L", First Infantry, First Brigade, N. G. C., was immediately placed on special detail within the immediate vicinity of the mine, its approaches carefully guarded and a thorough search made through all its workings. No trace could be found however, of any strangers or any parties on whom suspicion would at that time rest, although arrests were subsequently made of suspects.

"On December 4, 1903, orders were received from the Governor proclaiming that a state of insurrection and rebellion existed in Teller County and that as a consequence martial law established in the county on and from that date.

"Cases of lawlessness, threats, intimidations and abusive language against persons and property, as reported at headquarters, were promptly investigated



CO. K, 1ST INFANTRY, COLO. N. G., STANDING RETREAT
Camp Victor, Cripple Creek District, Colorado, December, 1903.

and disposition made as the exigencies seemed to justify, vigilant discretion being exercised to keep within the prescribed jurisdiction.

"On December 30, 1903, all unemployed men were notified to leave the district in a proclamation issued by the Military District Commander, extracts from which follow:

" 'Any person able to work and support himself in some honest and respectable calling, who shall be found loitering or strolling about, frequenting public places or where liquor is sold, begging or leading an idle, immoral or profligate course of life, or not having visible means of support, shall be deemed a vagrant.

" 'Notice is hereby given that from and after January 7, 1904, all vagrants, as hereinbefore defined, who shall be found within any of the cities and towns, or any part of Teller county, Colorado, will be promptly arrested by the military authorities and dealt with according to law.

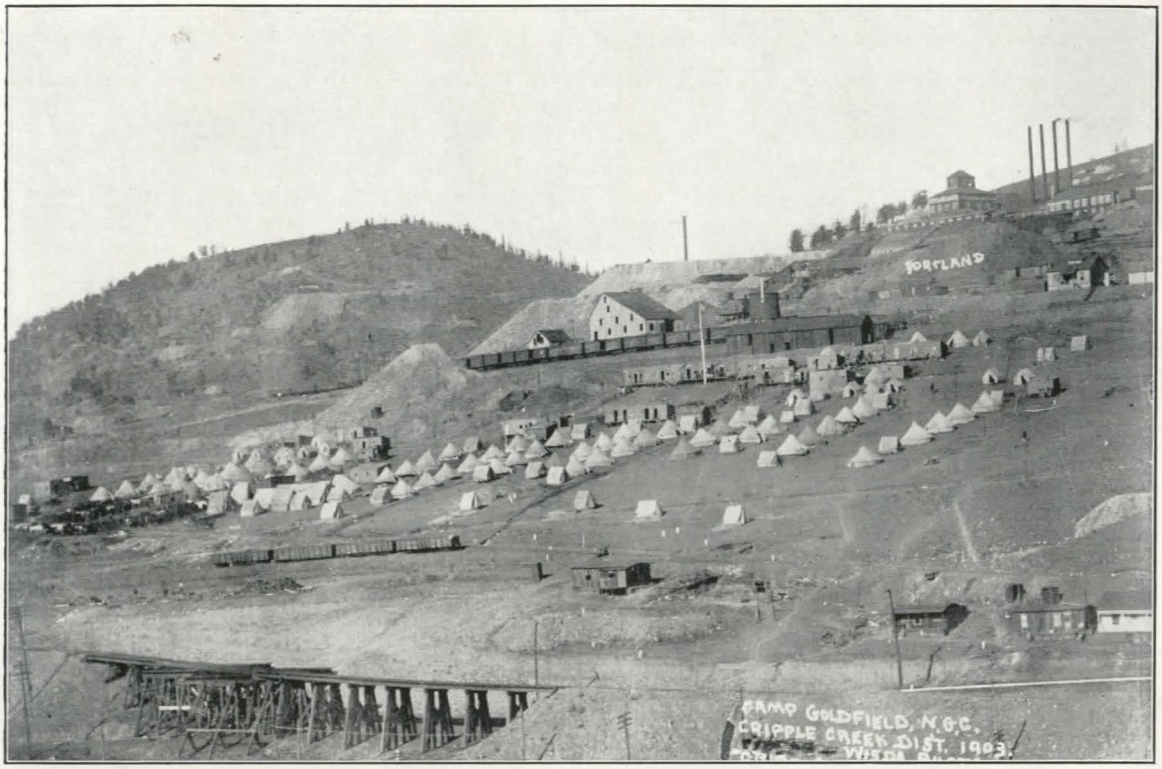
" 'All persons within the said territory who fall within the above definition of a vagrant, are hereby given until the above mentioned date within which to become engaged in some honest and lawful pursuit, after which they will be taken into custody without further notice.'

"During the months of December, 1903, and January, 1904, the city of Cripple Creek was greatly disturbed over the occurrence of many fires, which in numerous cases were traced to incendiary origin.

"Early in March, 1904, information was received that the Western Federation of Miners was posting in conspicuous places a representation of the American flag, containing printed words, such as were deemed of an obnoxious character toward the dignity of peace and good order and of an inflammatory character, to say nothing of their being shown with the American flag; these over the signatures of President Moyer and Secretary Heywood, of the Western Federation of Miners. Orders were issued from these headquarters that such actions would not be tolerated, and as the above mentioned flags were located they were immediately ordered destroyed."

Soon after the arrival of the troops in the strike zone it was realized that the number originally called out was inadequate to properly cope with the situation, and orders were issued from Adjutant General's Office calling out the remainder of the Colorado National Guard. On September 14, 1903, the troops were distributed as follows:

Camp Goldfield:	*Strength, Officers and Men:*
Headquarters	18
Medical Department, N. G. C.	24
Signal Corps, First Brigade	6
Battery A, First Brigade	26
Cavalry, Troops B, C and D	120
Company B, First Infantry	43
Company F, First Infantry	36
Company K, First Infantry	40
Company A, Second Infantry	22
Company B, Second Infantry	50
Company D, Second Infantry	40
Company I, Second Infantry	32
Band, Second Infantry	15
	472



CAMP GOLDFIELD, CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT, COLORADO, OCTOBER 6, 1903.

Camp Bull Hill:

Company A, First Infantry	22	
Company G, First Infantry	84	
Company I, First Infantry	50	
Company L, First Infantry	28	
		184

Camp Golden Cycle:

Company C, First Infantry	25	
		25

Camp El Paso:

Company D, First Infantry	42	
Company E, First Infantry	28	
Company H, Second Infantry	36	
		106

Camp Elkton:

Company H, First Infantry	38	
		38
Aggregate in the District, September 14, 1903		825

Companies and detachments were moved from and to mining camps and towns in the district as the exigencies of the service demanded and commencing October 10, 1903, the gradual withdrawal of troops to home stations was commenced. However, the explosion in the Vindicator mine on November 21 temporarily halted the withdrawal of troops, and organizations that had already returned to their home stations were again ordered into the field. Relief of organizations from field duty was resumed on December 11, 1903, and on January 17, 1904, the troops stationed at Camp Libby, Camp Independence, Camp Victor and Camp Anaconda were withdrawn to the base camp, Camp Goldfield. A system of patroling was instituted, much after the plan of the metropolitan police system. Stations were established at Cripple Creek, Victor, Independence and Anaconda, and a guard sent to each from Camp Goldfield, rotating every eight hours. Those in charge of the stations were instructed to report each hour, by telephone, to the patrol commander at Camp Goldfield. Revolvers were supplied to the infantrymen in place of rifles. The small detachment of cavalry was divided into squads, and these squads patroled certain outlying districts. Later these patrols were relieved except between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. At this time there were 106 officers and men on duty in the District.

On February 3, 1904, this system of patroling was abolished, and the troops withdrawn from duty except at Camp Goldfield.

On February 7, 1904, for convenience and discipline, the infantry troops were organized into a provisional company, the several companies represented in the field losing their original organization identity thereby.

DETACHMENT, CO. D, 2ND INFANTRY, COLO. N. G.,
Leaving Camp Libby for Independence, Cripple Creek District, December 22, 1903.

On February 20, 1904, the camp was reduced as to numbers, leaving on duty at Camp Goldfield sixty-two officers and men; on this date the Medical Department, N. G. C., on duty at Camp Goldfield, was relieved from duty, and Contract Surgeon J. Wallace Collins was placed in charge of the field hospital.

On March 10, 1904, Company L, 2nd Infantry, Captain H. G. Moore commanding, with forty-five men, stationed at Victor, Colo., was ordered into service in the city of Victor, to assist in quieting street fights. They were relieved from duty the following day.

On March 22, 1904, the small detachment of Troop C, twelve men, was relieved from duty at Camp Goldfield, having been ordered to join the Trinidad expedition at Colorado Springs. The remaining members of Company D, 2nd Infantry were also relieved from duty to join the Telluride expedition.

On March 24 and 25, 1904, some thirty officers and men of Company D, First Infantry, N. G. C., were returned to duty within the District, and on March 27, 1904, the remaining members of Company G, 2nd Infantry excepting Captain G. P. Dickerman, were relieved from duty at Camp Goldfield and returned to home station, leaving fifty-four officers and men on duty in the District.

On the evening of April 11, 1904, Special Orders No. 153, dated Adjutant General's office, Denver, Colo., April 11, 1904, were received at Camp Goldfield by telephone, and instructions given to relieve all troops on duty in Teller County Military District, N. G. C.; and to return them to home stations on the next following train. At this time Company K, 1st Infantry (home station, Denver) practically comprised the force on duty. They left Victor on the morning of April 12, 1904, at 8:15 o'clock, via the Colorado Midland Railway, arriving in Denver soon after noon on that day. They were paraded, together with the Denver troops then at station, and participated in the funeral ceremonies of the late Brigadier General John W. Browning, after which, at about 4:30 o'clock p. m., they were dismissed, thus closing a tour of duty of the National Guard of Colorado in the Cripple Creek mining district covering a period of seven months and nine days.

The tour of duty in the strike zone had been long and arduous, and the conduct of the troops throughout was most commendable. Colonel Verdeckberg concluding his report says:

"The high sense of duty unanimously regarded by the officers of the National Guard of Colorado, their sincerity, and, therefore, consequent discipline and respect on the part of the men under their respective commands, are especially commendable, and I take this opportunity to congratulate all the officers and men who have been on duty in the Cripple Creek District, and who have in no small measure aided in the beneficent results gained in this long and tedious campaign."

TELLURIDE STRIKE

NOVEMBER 20, 1903, TO MARCH 9, 1904

On November 20, 1903, the sheriff of San Miguel county, and other civil officers and reputable citizens of the county, made a demand for State troops to suppress a threatened tumult and acts of violence to persons and property, and, pursuant to their demand, the following orders were issued:

State of Colorado
Adjutant General's Office
Denver, Colorado

November 20, 1903

General Orders, }
No. 67. }

Pursuant to Executive Order, dated Denver, November 20, 1903 the following organizations of the National Guard of Colorado are hereby ordered for duty, under command of Major Zeph T. Hill, First Squadron Cavalry, National Guard of Colorado, for the purpose of carrying out such instruction as he, Major Zeph T. Hill, may have received, verbally or otherwise, from the Governor and Adjutant General of the State; and he will immediately report to the sheriff of San Miguel county, Colorado, to properly assist the said sheriff of said county in the enforcement of the Constitution and laws of this State, and in maintaining peace and good order, to the end that the authority and dignity of the State of Colorado be maintained and her power to suppress lawlessness within her borders be fully asserted.

II. Company A, First Infantry, Captain Heinig commanding; Company I, Second Infantry, Captain Scholz, commanding; Company I, First Infantry, Captain Crawford commanding; Company H, First Infantry, Captain Gamble commanding; Company G, First Infantry, Captain Moore commanding; Company B, First Infantry, Lieutenant Hartung commanding; Troop B, First Squadron Cavalry, Captain Perry commanding, and Troop D, First Squadron Cavalry, Captain Greer commanding.

III. Colonel Peter Oliver Hanford, Surgeon General, and Major R. K. Hutchings, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Major Hill with the necessary medical attendants and medical supplies.

IV. Lieutenant George W. Underwood, commanding Signal Corps will report to Major Hill for duty with detachment of the same.

V. The Quartermaster and Commissary-General's Department will furnish necessary transportation and subsistence for the purpose above indicated.

By command of James H. Peabody, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) Sherman M. Bell,

Brigadier General, Adjutant General,
State of Colorado

Complying with General Orders No. 67, the detachment left Denver at 12 o'clock, noon, November 21, 1903, and upon arrival at Colorado Springs, found a telegram from myself instructing them to await my coming on the Santa Fe train, which arrived there at 5:10 o'clock p. m. The telegram was sent by me on account of the explosion in the Vindicator mine, in which the superintendent, Mr. Charles McCormick, and Al. Beck, shift boss, were killed and the attendant excitement which followed. Upon my arrival at Colorado Springs I instructed the commanding officer of the Telluride detachment to proceed to Canon City and await orders, I in the meantime going into Cripple Creek for the purpose of better posting myself on the condition of affairs there. On arrival at Victor I found matters even worse than had been reported to me, and at once communicated with the Telluride detachment at Canon City and instructed them to re-

port to me at once at Camp Goldfield. This they did, arriving at about noon on the 22nd instant. They detrained, and at 7:35 o'clock p. m. on the same day were ordered to again entrain and proceed to Telluride.

On November 23, 1903, the sheriff at Telluride made suggestions as to the distribution of the troops then enroute to San Miguel county, and acting on these suggestions the troops were distributed through out the district so as to afford the maximum of protection to all mining properties.

The mine and mill owners did much to add to the comfort of the men on duty, in furnishing meals and quarters prior to the establishment of permanent camps.

All of the saloons and gambling houses had been closed by the sheriff, with few exceptions.

On November 25 Major General Bates, of the U. S. Army, visited the district and expressed himself as confident that the situation was well in hand, and that the troops on duty were able to control any trouble that might arise.

On November 25 the Tomboy Company began work in mine and mill and other companies signified their intention of resuming at an early date.

On November 30 thirty-eight men were arrested by deputy sheriffs and taken before Justice of the Peace Robinson on the charge of vagrancy. Twenty were discharged and the remainder fined $25 to $35 each.

December 8 eighty-four men arrived at Telluride to take the places of strikers in the mines and mills. On December 14 forty additional miners arrived at Telluride. The mines and mills were being operated at nearly their capacity.

December 18 forty-two men and twenty-four horses were sent home, leaving 354 officers and men and eighty-five horses on duty.

December 21 the Pandora mill (Smuggler-Union) started up.

December 23 sixteen men were arrested and eleven of them sent to Montrose for confinement on account of the Telluride jail being crowded.

December 30 forty men and 19 horses were relieved and sent home.

January 3 it was deemed advisable to declare martial law, the object being to close the campaign as soon as possible, and orders were issued to that effect.

Major Zeph T. Hill commanding the troops in San Miguel county was directed to "use such means as he may deem right and proper, acting in conjunction with, or independently of, the civil authorities in said San Miguel county, as in his judgment and discretion the conditions demand, to restore peace in said community, and enforce complete obedience to the Constitution and laws of this State."

On February 18, 1904, Troop A, First Squadron Cavalry, National Guard of Colorado, was ordered into active service, per the following Special Orders:

State of Colorado
Adjutant General's Office
Denver, Colorado.

February 18, 1904.

General Orders, }
No. 53. }

Upon receipt of this order, Captain Bulkeley Wells, commanding Troop A, First Squadron Cavalry, National Guard of Colorado, will at once take necessary steps to mobilize his command for active service, and will, on Saturday,

February 20, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., report for duty, with his command, to Major Zeph T. Hill, commanding Camp Telluride, Telluride, Colorado.

By command of James H. Peabody, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed Sherman M. Bell,
Brigadier General, Adjutant General, State of Colo.

Nothing of consequence happened in the district until February 22, when all the officers and men except Troop A were relieved from duty and sent home.

On March 9, 1904, Troop A, First Squadron Cavalry, National Guard of Colorado, was relieved from duty, and the Telluride campaign was ended.

TRINIDAD CAMPAIGN

MARCH 22, TO JUNE 12, 1904

The sheriff of Las Animas county and numerous State and civil authorities having informed the Governor that they were unable to preserve order and protect life and property against a body of about 1,500 lawless men, fully armed and threatening violence, a request was made for State troops, pursuant to which request an executive order was issued directing the Adjutant General to order out the following troops to restore "peace and good order" in the disaffected district:

Troop B, First Squadron Cavalry, C. N. G., Captain F. A. Perry commanding; Lieutenant C. S. Card and thirty (30) members of Troop C, First Squadron Cavalry, C. N. G., Lieutenant C. S. Card commanding; Company H, First Infantry, C. N. G., Captain H. P. Gamble commanding; Company C, First Infantry, C. N. G., Lieutenant C. C. Cole commanding; Company E, Second Infantry, C. N. G., Captain James T. Hudson commanding; Company I, Second Infantry, C. N. G., Captain Samuel B. Scholz, Jr., commanding; Company L, First Infantry, C. N. G., Captain B. M. Lake commanding; Lieutenant G. W. Underwood and 3 sergeants, Signal Corps, C. N. G., Lieutenant G. W. Underwood commanding; Detachment of one sergeant and eight privates, Battery A, Field Artillery, C. N. G., with one Gatling Gun. Major Zeph T. Hill, 1st Squadron of Cavalry, C. N. G., commanded the expedition.

The troops were entrained about 11 o'clock p. m. on the night of March 22, 1904, and arrived at Trinidad the following morning at 11:55 o'clock.

Immediately upon arrival of the troops at Trinidad camps were established at Engleville, Starkville, Sopris, Segundo, Berwind and Hastings, and by 6 o'clock in the evening these camps were in order.

The following morning a diligent search was made, all firearms in the district covered by the troops being collected, and all saloons and places of that character were ordered closed. It was at this time that the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America began their session, and Mr. Howells requested that they be not disturbed. He said it was the intention of these bodies to declare the strike ended, when a telegram received from Mr. Mitchell ordered the strike continued and further ordered them not to call the strike off under any circumstances.

On March 26, Wardjon, Pagginia, Bartoli and Mrs. Jones, radical agitators, were sent to La Junta under guard. This was deemed advisable, as they were at all times disturbing the peace and quiet of the community.

Between 6 and 6:30 o'clock in the evening the machine shops at Hastings were destroyed by fire, and as it was evidently of an incendiary nature, Lieutenant Card was instructed to make a thorough investigation.

Captain Williams, of the U. S. Army, who had been making a tour of inspection of the camps, stated that he was much pleased with the appearance of things.

It was ordered at this time that the saloons might now continue business during the day and until 9:00 o'clock at night, but under restrictions that no liquor be sold or given to any of the soldiers.

On April 10 the following men were escorted to the State line; Robert Beveridge, Jas. D. Richie, Henry Koehling and David Cischi, as they were considered dangerous to the community.

On April 18 a number of men going to work at Sopris were stoned and abused, and five of the attacking party were arrested and placed in jail.

On April 20 an attempt was made to destroy a bridge at Starkville by burning, the approach having been saturated with oil, and but for the arrival of a train crew it would have been entirely destroyed.

Eight Italians had taken possession by force of the tipple at Broadhead, and with rifles prevented the workmen from entering or going to work. These men were arrested and deported.

Between April 28th and June 3rd, forty-six agitators, practically all foreigners, were escorted to the state line, and directed not to return to the state of Colorado under penalty of arrest and confinement.

It was found absolutely necessary that, as soon as arrests were made and prisoners given a trial and every opportunity to prove innocence, and then being found guilty, that the offenders be immediately sent from the district, this being considered the most effective way of quelling the disturbances.

On the night of May 22 the bridge on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, 150 feet long, was burned out, it having been set afire by parties unknown.

It was rumored that as soon as the troops would leave the district the Italian strikers would drive off the deputies. These rumors kept coming in from the outlying districts and caused considerable trouble.

However, no further trouble occurred, and the troops were ordered to their home stations on June 12, 1904.

CRIPPLE CREEK RIOTS

JUNE 7, 1904, TO JULY 26, 1904

It was generally conceded that trouble in the Cripple Creek district had been settled, as most of the properties were working full forces of union and non-union men, when, at about 2:15 a. m., June 6, 1904, the blowing up of the Independence depot and the cruel murder of thirteen, and wounding and maiming ten other non-union men who had been working on the Findley and Shurtloff mines, cast the district in gloom and excitement. It was discovered at once that serious trouble was coming, and an appeal was made for State troops and a declaration of martial law.

The two local companies of infantry were ordered out and prevented the loss of life which appeared unavoidable at the beginning. A detailed account of the campaign will be found herewith, prepared by the district commander.

"At about 2:25 a. m., on Monday, June 6, 1904, the platform and station of the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad Company, at the town of Independence, in Teller county, was blown up just before the arrival of the early morning suburban train, which took the miners coming off the night shift on Bull Hill to Victor, and Cripple Creek. The platform, at the time, was well covered with men coming principally from the Findley and Shurtloff mines. As a result of the explosion, thirteen men were instantly killed, and ten others severely wounded.

"Almost immediately after the disaster Captain H. G. Moore, commanding Company "L", Second Infantry, and living in Victor, and Major Naylor were notified, and, together with a number of other prominent citizens, went to the scene of the disaster. The train, which was about due at the time of the explosion, and which, in fact, was in sight, was used to convey the dead, and those that could be moved to the hospitals in Cripple Creek and Victor. Careful search was made of the premises, and there was discovered a small, cheap, nickel plated bull-dog revolver with the handle and hammer blown off. There was also discovered about (300) three hundred feet of fine steel wire, which ran from near the scene of the explosion to the cribbing of the Delmonico mine. and attached to the further end of this wire was found the round of an ordinary chair. From these it is believed that some person, concealed in or near the cribbing of the Delmonico mine, had, by pulling the chair round at what he considered the proper moment, exploded the revolver either into a can of nitro-glycerin or into a very heavy charge of giant powder.

"The local newspapers issued extra editions giving an account of the disaster, and as a result, only a small part of the men who ordinarily go to work on the mines reported for the day's shift, and a number of mines did not attempt to work at all.

"The excitement during the morning grew, particularly in Victor, where the dead bodies were, and where the miners principally congregated. By 9 o'clock there were on the streets of Victor probably five hundred (500) men, and nearly all of them armed.

"Prior to this, and as soon after the explosion as he could return to Victor, Captain Moore ordered his company to assemble at the armory, and remain under arms, prepared for any emergency which might arise. He did this at the request of F. D. French, mayor of Victor.

"At about 9:00 o'clock a number of prominent citizens and mine owners, from all over the district, assembled at the Military Club, in the city of Victor, to discuss what should be done. It was apparent that bloodshed was likely to result, the feeling running so strong on the part of the non-union men against the union men. The sheriff's office, and the police departments in Cripple Creek, Victor, and Goldfield were known to be in sympathy with the Western Federation of Miners, and, as it had always been impossible to secure arrests or convictions through these channels, it was the sense of the gentlemen assembled that a change must immediately be had in the civil officers of the county and of these cities.

"Henry M. Robertson, sheriff of Teller county, was then sent for, and about noon, or shortly thereafter, he reached the Military Club. The mine owners' committee called his attention to the condition of things, and insisted that as he was unable or unwilling to maintain law and order, and, charging him with incompetency, demanded that he resign. This at first he refused to do, but after considerable urging and argument he finally gave his written resignation to the committee of the mine owners there assembled.

"They immediately notified the county commissioners and requested them to come to Victor, which they did, assembling at the office of Scott Ashton, county attorney. There the resignation of Sheriff Robertson was presented to them, and they immediately accepted it and appointed Edward Bell as sheriff of Teller county.

"About 11 o'clock circulars were distributed throughout the streets of Victor and the other cities and towns of the District, calling for a mass meeting of citizens to be held at 1 o'clock, on the vacant lot at the corner of Fourth street and Victor avenue, in the city of Victor. By 1 o'clock there were in the neighborhood of one thousand (1,000) men, practically all of them armed, in the vicinity of Armory Hall.

"About noon Michael W. O'Connell, marshal of the city of Victor, came to the Military Club, where the mine owners were assembled, and demanded admission. He was told, however, that his presence was not desired, and, upon insisting upon admission, he was roughly ejected from the building. Apparently angered at this, he went at once to the corner of Fourth street and Victor Ave. and began deputizing special policemen, and pinned on them white badges. Before 2 o'clock he had about one hundred (100) men, specially deputized and wearing badges, assembled on the lot where the mass meeting was to have been held. These men were sworn in by Rev. F. W. Ryder, of Victor. They were armed with shot guns, revolvers and rifles. Marshal O'Connell had deputized these men and armed them against the strict orders of Mayor French, and, as soon as the county commissioners had appointed Sheriff Bell, Mayor French with Sheriff Bell and Marshal O'Connell went to the city hall, in the city of Victor, where Mayor French suspended from office Marshall O'Connell. The three then returned to the lot, where Marshal O'Connell assembled his specially deputized policemen, announced that Henry M. Robertson had resigned his office, and that Edward Bell had been appointed sheriff, and, further, that Mayor French had suspended him from office, which he believed the mayor had a right to do, and that the city of Victor had been placed in charge of the Sheriff of the county, and that he having no further powers, his police would receive instructions from Sheriff Bell.

"Sheriff Bell then spoke to the policemen, and told them that he would maintain law and order in this county, and would protect every one, no matter what their affiliations, and ordered these men to go to their homes and lay down their arms, and remove their badges. A part of them did so; but some one in the crowd called out "Let's go to 32's hall," and this suggestion was generally acted upon, most of the deputies going into Miners' Union hall, which faced the lot where they had been assembled.

"As soon as the lot was cleared, the crowd, amounting then to about 2,500, which had assembled at the corner of Third street and Diamond avenue, came running over to the vacant lot to hold their mass meeting. Near the center of the lot was a large float, a wagon ordinarily used for handling scenery, and the first person to mount this wagon was Chester Hollenbeck, who called the meeting to order and announced that speeches would be made, and asked the crowd to name the first speaker. The Hon. C. C. Hamlin was called for, and he, with Hon. S. D. Crump, mounted the float. Mr. Hamlin removed his hat, began to talk, and, after perhaps three or four hundred impassioned words, some one in the crowd, supposed to be Alf Miller, of Goldfield, challenged a statement which Mr. Hamlin made. The man was immediately attacked with fists by people standing in the vicinity of him. The excitement became general, and a great many revolvers were drawn. Within a minute firing commenced,

a number of shots being fired from the windows and roofs of Miners' Union hall, and one shot from some one who ran out of the Union store, which faced the other side of the lot.

"As a result of this shooting, Roscoe McGee and John C. Davis were so seriously injured that they died a very short time after.

"Peter Chrisman was also shot through the mouth; Fred Studevoss was shot through the lungs, and J. J. Hosner through the back.

"Immediately thereafter, Company "L", 2nd Infantry, C. N. G., which was assembled at the armory, came on the double-quick to the corner of Fourth street and Victor Avenue. The shooting, however, being over by the time of their arrival, they returned to the armory. On account of the shooting, which had come from the Miners' Union hall, and the belief that those responsible for the death and injuries of those hurt on the lot were concealed in this hall, the military authorities, who had been called on by the sheriff to help preserve order, determined it was necessary to arrest the armed men in the hall and take from them their weapons.

"A demand was thereafter made that they at once lay down their arms and come out of the hall and surrender. Upon their refusal to do this soldiers were placed on the building directly opposite the hall, in the Gold Coin shaft house, and on the roof of the Bank building, and the men in Union hall were notified that unless the demand for surrender was complied with, firing would be opened upon them. Upon their again refusing and firing upon the messenger who delivered the message, the soldiers opened fire upon the hall. A few shots were returned from the hall, how many it is impossible to estimate; probably in all there were 200 or 250 shots fired, the Krag-Jorgensen bullets riddling the hall from all sides.

"As a result of this fusillade, Thomas McManus, Arthur Parker, Ed McKelvey and Peter Calderwood were injured, all of them being in Miners' Union hall. Those concealed in the hall, seeing the impossibility of resistance, tossed a white handkerchief down stairs, which was taken as a token of surrender.

"They were then marched out of the hall, having already laid down their arms in the hall, and were conducted to Armory hall, and there confined. About forty (40) men were taken from Union hall.

"Immediately thereafter, arrests of men known to be in sympathy with the Western Federation were begun, and especially those who had been armed by Marshal O'Connell, or who had borne arms in the other towns of the district. By midnight in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty (150) men were confined in Armory hall. * * *

"At about 1:20 a. m. of June 8, Brigadier General Sherman M. Bell, with escort, arrived in Victor and took charge of the county of Teller.

* * * * * *

"About 2 o'clock p. m. of the 8th, General Bell, with detachment of soldiers and deputy sheriffs, proceeded, by special Florence & Cripple Creek train, to a point along the line of the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad, designated as Dunnville, where it was reported a number of men who had been implicated in the riot of the 6th were encamped, and who had been threatening to march in a body and create trouble in the district.

"When the train arrived at Dunnville, and the detachment had disembarked and were proceeding towards where the strikers were said to be in camp, the outlaws opened fire on General Bell and his detachment. A short

battle ensued in which one of General Bell's party was injured, but which resulted in the death of John Carley, a miner, living in Cripple Creek, and the capture of nineteen prisoners.

"General Bell, with his train, then proceeded to Cripple Creek and confined those captured in the county jail. Many arrests were made throughout the district during the day, probably the most important being George Fridley, of Elkton, who is charged with having fired two charges from a Winchester rifle during the time of the riot, one of which shots is supposed to have killed Roscoe McGee. Fridley was found near Canon City.

"Information was received also at military headquarters that Chris Miller, supposed to be one of the leaders in the riot, was at Canon City. Lieutenant A. C. Cole and Lieutenant H. A. Keegan proceeded to Canon City and returned with said Chris Miller.

"At about 11 o'clock at night a party, consisting of eight men, held up the office of the Victor Record, and, with hammer, caused several thousand dollars damage to the plant. None of the miscreants were recognized by any of the employes nor by any one who saw them, and they are supposed to have been outsiders. Opinion was divided as to which side was responsible for the depredations committed at the Record Office, some claiming it was the non-union men on account of the stand the Record had taken all during the strike, while others attributed it to sympathizers with the Western Federation, on account of an editorial which had appeared in the Record that day, calling on the Western Federation to call off the strike, as it was lost.

"On the 9th, Justice of the Peace R. L. Thomas, Alderman J. W. Murphy and J. J. Tobin, of Victor, known to be strong sympathizers with the Western Federation, resigned their offices, and men known to be favorable to the law and order movement were appointed in their places.

"The entire city council of Goldfield, and the police force of that town, also resigned during the day, and others were appointed to fill their places.

* * * * * *

"The principal event of the 10th was the first deportation by the military, which was made under the following special order:

Headquarters,
Teller County Military District,
National Guard of Colorado,
Victor, Colorado, June 10, 1904.

General Orders,
No. 6.

To Colonel Leo W. Kennedy:

You will proceed by the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railway to Colorado Springs, thence via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway to east line of the State of Colorado, taking with you the parties on the list herewith attached, and there deposit them without the State of Colorado, Returning at once to these headquarters and make due report to me.

By command of

Sherman M. Bell,
Brigadier General,
Commanding Teller County Military District.

List attached:
(72 names).

"The discovery of about 275 pounds of dynamite and a pump battery, to which a wire could be attached and powder exploded at a distance, were two important events of the 11th. The battery was found in the cabin of W. B. Easterly, on Bull Hill, a prominent leader in the Western Federation of Miners, and a very active member of that organization. The dynamite was located under the old Snow Shoe shaft house, near Oil creek, and was in three boxes, each of which contained fuse, capped and ready for action.

"Late this afternoon (June 13) a lynching was narrowly averted at Goldfield, when a party of citizens started to secure John Brother, formerly marshal of the town, who was deposed from office. Both these former officials and Robert McCarthy, the night marshal there, who was also deposed from office, were arrested last week by the military, and were released under military guard until they could straighten up their personal affairs in Goldfield, after which they were ordered to leave the district. The time stipulated for their departure having expired, and their presence in Goldfield still being known, was the cause for the gathering of a crowd of citizens there, whose purpose was, it seems, to lynch both of the men, or at least drive them from the district. The military, however, was informed of what was going to take place, and took charge of both the former officers, and, at their request, returned them to the bull pen in this city.

"The most important event of the 14th was the second military deportation, which was made under Special Order No. 13, as follows:

Headquarters,
Teller County Military District,
National Guard of Colorado,
Victor, Colorado, June 14, 1904.

General Orders, }
No. 13. }

Upon receipt of this order, Lieutenant-Colonel Leo W. Kennedy, First Infantry National Guard of Colorado, will proceed by special train via the Florence & Cripple Creek Railway to Canon City, Colorado, taking with him the persons whose names appear on the list hereto attached. Upon his arrival at Canon City he will proceed by the same special train, or such other train as may be furnished by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, via the railroad of said the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, to Salida, Colo., thence to Alamosa, Colorado, thence to the Southern boundary of the State of Colorado, where he will deposit the persons whose names appear upon the annexed list, seeing to it, however, that said persons are deposited upon territory within the boundary of the State of Colorado.

Lieutenant C. H. Gunn, Second Infantry, National Guard of Colorado, will accompany Colonel Leo W. Kennedy with a detail of twelve (12) men, for the purpose of assisting Colonel Kennedy in carrying out this order, or any additional orders or instructions which may be communicated to Colonel Kennedy.

Private Thomas Underwood, of Company L, Second Infantry, National Guard of Colorado, will also accompany Colonel Kennedy, for the purpose of carrying out this order or any additional orders or instructions which may be communicated to Colonel Kennedy.

Colonel Kennedy, Lieutenant Gunn and Private Underwood will leave Victor with the persons whose names appear on the annexed list at 3:30 o'clock p. m., June 14, 1904.

By command of

Sherman M. Bell,
Brigadier General, Adjutant General, State of Colorado
Commanding Teller County Military District.

List of names attached:
(33)

"On the morning of the 18th, the Victor Record, which had been the avowed espouser of the cause of the Western Federation, made its first appearance as a newspaper after the wrecking it had received by unknown parties. In this issue it changed its tone decidedly from its previous stand as shown by its editorial of that date, which is as follows:

" 'To our Friends, the Public:

" 'The Record again makes its bow to the public. The circumstances under which it was put out of business are too well known to the world to invite comment or discussion here, and the Record will endeavor to refrain from a discussion of the unfortunate conditions that existed here at that time. We believe that the perpetrators and executors of that cowardly crime should be punished; but further than that statement will leave the matter to the proper officials.

" 'So far as the Record is concerned, the past is buried; it will be our purpose in the future to work for the upbuilding of the Cripple Creek district. Revenge is sweet, but it never built a city or advanced a state—it is the work of a negative mind. The Record will accept conditions as they are and put forth every effort in its power to remove the blot that has stained the fair name of Victor and Colorado.

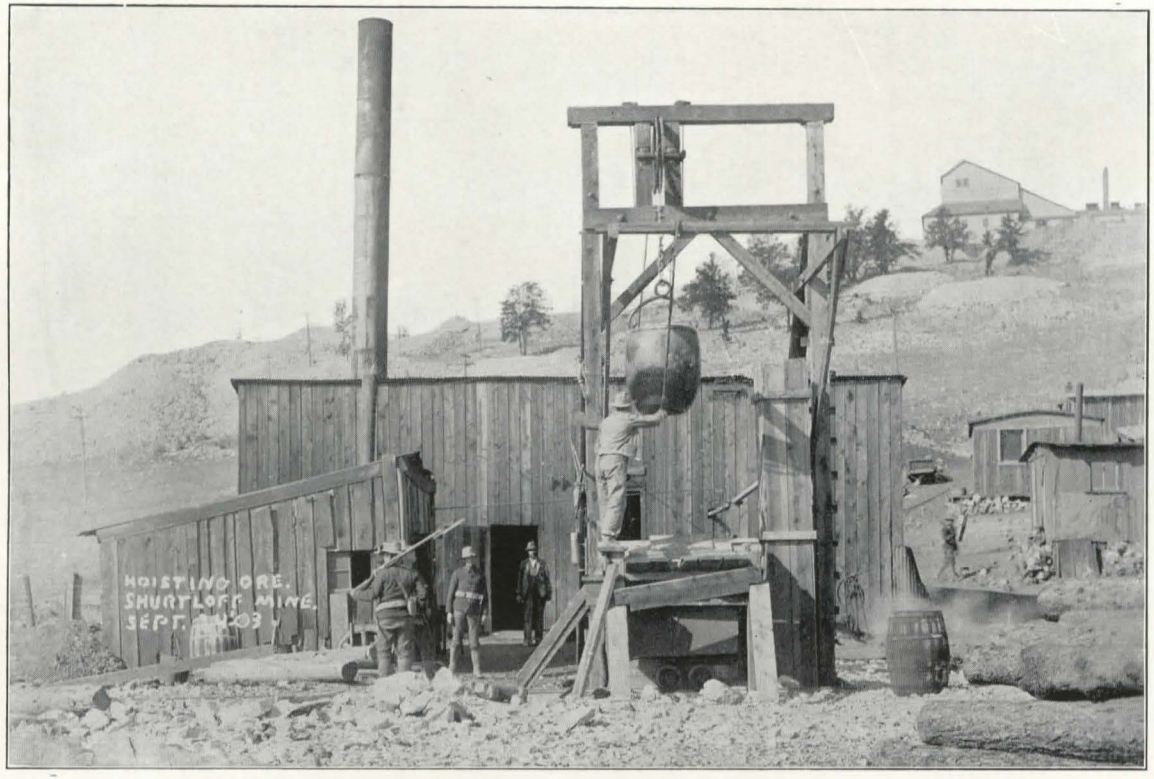
" 'This has been a heavy loss to the Record, but we realize that we can not rebuild by pining about it here. We, however, appreciate the many expressions of sympathy on the part of all classes of people, and want to merit the assistance that has been promised to us by the business public.

" 'The Record has always been severe on the law-breaker, and its enemies are found in that class. True, some conservative men have differed from us on questions of great moment, but they are among the class of people that have courage enough to forgive when their opponent differs from them or, possibly, makes mistakes.

" 'The Record is frank enough to accept defeat; in fact, did that before the outrage was committed against the paper, and stands ready now to approve every word that was said then. Had our advice been followed the strike would have been ended long ago, and under much more favorable circumstances; but our advice was not heeded and the public knows the result.

" 'The Record might state further that had it known that this contest would have culminated in such deplorable conditions not one word would have been printed in its favor by this paper. We deplored these deaths and this destruction of property as much as any citizen of the Cripple Creek District, and will hail the punishment of the culprits with as much delight as anyone.

" 'It will be but a few days until the Record will appear in regular form, and we ask the public indulgence just those few days.''



DETACHED GUARD DUTY AT ONE OF THE MINES, CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT, 1903-1904.

On July 15, for the sake of better discipline, it seemed best to the Acting District Commander to consolidate all troops into a provisional company which was done by the following order:

Headquarters Teller County Military District
National Guard of Colorado.
Victor, Colorado, July 15, 1904.

General Orders, }
No. 7. }

For the sake of convenience and better discipline, all of the troops on duty in this field are merged into a provisional company, of which Captain H. G. Moore will be in command, Lieutenant Wallace as first lieutenant, Lieutenant Cole as second lieutenant, Sergeant T. G. King as first sergeant, and Sergeant Chas. Shahan as quartermaster sergeant. Other noncoms will maintain their separate rank, but for convenience may be assigned to duties of lower rank than that to which they hold warrant. Noncoms will receive their assignment from the first sergeant, and will execute the duties assigned to them by him.

Sergeant Thos. M. Jones, acting first sergeant of Company L Second Infantry, is hereby returned to duty in this field as duty sergt.

By order of

Captain H. G. Moore,
Commanding Teller County Military District
in the absence of the District Commander.

Official:
Gael S. Hoag,
Captain First Infantry, National Guard of Colorado,
Adjutant of the District.

By July 25th conditions in the Teller County district had vastly improved, and the civil authorities having expressed their willingness to take control of the situation the governor directed that all troops be withdrawn. Accordingly on July 26 the troops still on duty were relieved by the following orders:

General Orders, }
No. 30. }

Captain H. G. Moore, commanding troops Teller County Military District, National Guard of Colorado, will immediately, upon receipt of this order, relieve from duty all officers and enlisted men, now on duty in said Teller County Military District, National Guard of Colorado, with instructions to proceed forthwith to their home stations, and upon arrival at their respective stations they will stand relieved from duty.

By command of James H. Peabody, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Sherman M. Bell,
Brigadier General,
Adjutant General, State of Colorado.

* * * * * *

To Captain Harry G. Moore, commanding Company L, 2nd Infantry, C. N. G., of Victor, and his able and experienced First Lieutenant, W. W. Travell, too much credit can never be given for the able and satisfactory manner in which they, together with the members of Company L, handled the situation in Victor on June 6, 1904 during the riots following the Independence depot explosion and for their continued service, together with Captain James

FIELD STAFF, AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, 1ST INFANTRY, COLO. N. G.
Camp Buchtel, Rifle Range, Golden, Colorado, July 21-28, 1907. Seated, left to right: Lt. Col. L. W. Kennedy, Colonel E. Verdeckberg, Major C. C. Townsend.

L. Wallace, commanding Company H, 2nd Infantry, C. N. G., of Cripple Creek, and his company. Captain Moore was in command of the district closing the campaign, and is entitled to and is given credit for the effective manner in which he handled the situation.

The extracts given above from Adjutant General Sherman Bell's reports on the Colorado City, the two Cripple Creek, the Telluride, and the Trinidad campaigns of 1903-04 give us a fairly comprehensive picture of the happenings of those hectic days. and the General justly pays tribute to the work of the Colorado guardsmen in the following words:

"The officers and men serving the State in the several campaigns deserve much credit, and I take this opportunity to express my appreciation and gratitude for their loyalty and devotion to duty. In nearly every instance the organizations were as thorough and reliable as could be any body of men, and it is my honest belief that they excelled in every particular. I know of no instance where anything was said or done by members of the National Guard, aside from their official duties, that would cause any ill-feeling between the contending elements, and the idea that the Guard is an enemy of organized labor is a mistaken one.

* * * * * *

"Lastly, I want to thank every officer and enlisted man of the National Guard of Colorado for the sacrifices, financially, and so many other ways; for their loyalty and their soldierly American citizenship in the performance of duties, which no Guard ever before endured or experienced. I haven't the space to do so, but I should like to be able to enumerate each and every one of the officers and enlisted men who performed their duties well as soldiers and citizens of the state of Colorado and his country. * * * ."

Following the return of the troops from the severe field service of the two years (1903-04) the inevitable slump in interest in military affairs took place, and the Inspector-General of the state in his report on the inspection conducted during December, 1904, states in part:

"Commencing December 1, I made a thorough inspection of the First and Second Regiments of Infantry, the Medical Corps, headquarters First Squadron Cavalry and Troops B and C, and Signal Corps, completing the inspection December 23.

"I was very much disappointed at the lack of attendance at inspections, and would recommend that the regimental and company commanders be severely censured for the failure of their organizations to make a better showing at these inspections. There seems to be a lack of interest shown in the different organizations by the field and staff officers, as well as by the company commanders. Such a condition is most deplorable, as it affects the interests of the Guard very materially.

"I find the Guard well equipped with the new service uniform, all in excellent condition, and armed with the calibre 30 Krag-Jorgenson rifle, the condition of which is very good.

"I find the armories throughout the State to be in poor condition and inadequate to accommodate the troops, with the exception of those located at Boulder, Pueblo, Greeley and Victor.

"I would respectfully recommend that the Military Board take up the matter of armories at the earliest date possible, because of the fact of its being

practically impossible to maintain a military organization without having proper quarters for them. I am very desirous of having an armory building at Denver, and the present location changed to a more central one.

"The returns for the inspection are as follows:

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY

Organization	PRESENT Offrs.	Enltd.	Tot.	ABSENT Offrs.	Enltd.	Tot.	Aggregate	
Hdqrs.	3	1	4	—	1	1	5	Denver
Band	—	24	24	—	4	4	28	Denver
Company A	2	12	14	1	43	44	58	Denver
Company B	2	14	16	—	22	22	38	Denver
Company C	2	12	14	—	41	41	55	Brighton
Company D	3	32	35	—	15	15	50	Greeley
Company E	2	12	14	—	33	33	47	Longmont
Company G	0	0	0	2	58	60	60	Loveland
Company H	1	25	26	—	45	45	71	Boulder
Company I	1	28	29	—	20	20	49	Ft. Morgan
Company L	3	18	21	—	27	27	48	Denver
Company M	3	37	40	—	10	10	50	Wray
Total	22	215	237	3	319	322	559	

Note: Co. "F2", Denver, was mustered out December 21, 1904.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY

Organization	PRESENT Offrs.	Enltd.	Tot.	ABSENT Offrs.	Enltd.	Tot.	Aggregate	
Hdqrs.	1	1	2	2	1	2	5	Pueblo
Band	—	16	16	—	22	22	38	Florence
Company A	1	15	16	—	53	53	69	Florence
Company B	2	6	8	—	48	48	56	Pueblo
Company D	2	29	31	—	35	35	66	Colo. Springs
Company E	1	27	28	2	31	33	61	Rocky Ford
Company H	2	16	18	—	43	43	61	Cripple Creek
Company I	1	16	17	1	32	33	50	Colo. Springs
Company L	3	21	24	—	40	40	64	Victor
Total	13	147	160	5	305	310	470	

Note: The following companies of the 2nd Infantry were mustered out on the dates stated:
Company C, Lamar, November 26, 1904
Company F, Canon City, March 29, 1904
Company G, Pueblo, November 12, 1904
Company K, Victor, (Prior to November 15, 1904, this organization was designated as Company K, 1st Infantry, and was transferred to the 2nd Infantry on the above mentioned date. Not inspected).