

LAST EDITION.

MILITIA ARE THERE.

Homestead Strikers Do Not
Resist the Guard.

NO RECEPTION ALLOWED.

Owners of the Carnegie Works
Placed in Possession.

STRIKES IN OTHER MILLS.

If Non-Union Men Are Employed 3,000
More Will Go Out.

ARREST OF LEADERS TO FOLLOW.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 12.—[Special.]—
This town of turbulent toilers, which has
suffered under mob rule for the last week, is
peaceful and quiet today. The vicious element
has retired, for the present at least, and 3,000
soldiers are here with 5,000 more within easy
call.

As yet the town has not been placed under
martial law, but at the first display of vicious-
ness on the part of the strikers it will be. The
National Guard of Pennsylvania has come
under command of Gen. George B. Snowden.
The grand reception which the riotous strikers
planned yesterday was summarily dispensed
with by Gen. Snowden on his arrival with the
troops.

The first train bringing the militia backed
into the Pennsylvania railway yards at Mun-
hall station, at the eastern entrance to the
steel works, at 8:30 o'clock this morning. It
moved slowly. The whistle was not sounded
nor the bell rung, so that even the strikers
who lived in the immediate neighborhood did
not know it was there until the soldiers began
to disembark and the military bands to play.
A few minutes after the first train came to a
standstill a second train appeared, and then a
third and fourth and fifth until every track in
the yard was covered with coaches bringing
armed men to silence the mob that has held
sway in and around Homestead for the last
week. On the rear platform of the first train
stood Gen. John A. Wiley of the Second Bri-
gade and his staff, with Col. W. J. Elliott and
Col. R. F. Cullman of the Governor's staff.

The citizens of the town and the strikers had
expected to be notified of the coming that they
might go out with bands and speeches that the
real purpose of the coming army might be
turned into a farce. But by the time the citi-
zens of the town and the strikers awakened to
the fact that the soldiers had come a line of
pickets surrounded the steel mills, and 1,000
or more occupied the summit of a high bluff
overlooking the town.

The second train brought Gen. Snowden and
his staff, Col. McKibben, Col. O. E. McClel-
land, Col. James Duffy, Col. H. D. Paxton,
and Brig.-Gen. W. W. Greenland.

Marched to Their Quarters.

The Commanding General and his staff
alighted from their car and the command was
given for the troops to unload and form in
line of march. Company A of the Eighteenth
Regiment was sent out as flankers to clear the
way and to keep the crowd back, which had
begun to collect. Then the Eighteenth Regi-
ment, followed by the Fifteenth and Sixteenth
Regiments, moved west on Eighth avenue,
which passes the south side of the mill yards.
All the while there was a wonderful stillness.
The commands of the officers and the steady
tramp of marching feet was all that could be
heard.

When the troops had begun to move George
Champero, of the Advisory committee, put in
an appearance. He told Gen. Snowden that
he was one of a committee appointed by the
citizens of the borough to meet the command-
ing officers to arrange for a royal welcome.

"It was my intention to surprise you," re-
turned Gen. Snowden with a smile, "I did not
come here for social pleasure, nor to hear nor
to make speeches. I came here at the com-
mand of the Governor of Pennsylvania, upon
a serious business, and it can not be check-
mated or turned into a farce."

Overlooking the steel works and town to the
south is a high bluff known by the inhabitants
as "Scab Hill," in remembrance of a battle
between some strikers and non-union men
which occurred there in 1877. This hill was
selected by Gen. Snowden for a camp, and
his headquarters were opened in a plain two-
story frame school-house, two-thirds the way
to the top of the bluff. It is known as the
Carnegie School and commands a complete
view of the Monongahela Valley for miles.

The Eighteenth Regiment was the first to
ascend this frowning bluff. It was closely
followed by the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and
by the time the front rank reached the top
the town began to realize that the militia had
really come. In less than half an
hour the tops of the adjoining hills
were covered with women and children and
the streets passing the strikers' headquarters
were crowded with men. There was no out-
ward expression of hatred toward the troops,
but in passing through the crowd one could
hear curses and threats in plenty.

Picket Line Withdrawn from the Hill.

The hill forces are under the immediate
command of Col. W. A. Kreps of the Fifteenth
Regiment, with Col. Smith second in rank.
As soon as the troops were all on the hill the
picket line along the mill yard was withdrawn
and another was placed around the camp. The
order was then given for the Eighteenth Regi-
ment to cover the top of the hill, with the
Fifteenth one-third the way down. On the
lower right of these lines the Fifth was massed
under the command of Col. Birchfield, and
on the lower left was the Sixteenth, under Col.
Willis. When each regiment had assumed the
position assigned to it, arms were stacked and
preparations made for erecting tents.

Three companies of the Eighteenth Regi-
ment and one from the Fifteenth made a de-
ploy through the town as soon as the camp
had been selected. This detachment was
under the command of Maj. Logan. It
marched down Eighth avenue past the strik-
ers' headquarters. As the troops passed there
was a feeble effort on the part of some of the
leaders to induce the crowd to give three
cheers. The cheers were given, but they were
anything but hearty, and if the majority of
the gathering had had its way the cheers
would have been changed to hisses and groans.
Passing the headquarters the detachment
marched through the principal streets of the
town and back to camp without further inci-
dent. Along the route men, women, and
children came to the doors and windows, and
watched the soldiers pass with looks mingled
with astonishment and hatred.

Toward noon the Sheridan Troop of Tyrone,
under Capt. Jones; the Ninth Regiment, un-
der Col. M. I. Ketch; the Thirteenth, under
Col. E. H. Ripple; the Eighth, under Col. F.
E. McGee; the Twelfth, under Col. James
Coryel; and the Philadelphia City Troop, un-
der Capt. Wilson, arrived and reported to
Gen. Snowden.

Objection to Unloading the Battery.

Battery B of Pittsburg, under Capt. Alfred
E. Hunt, arrived at 3 o'clock, with two twelve

paunders and two Gatling guns. The cars carrying the cannon were side-tracked in the center of the business part of the town, and at once a great crowd of 1,500 strikers gathered around. The Captain got his men together, preparatory to unloading their machines of war. He had scarcely begun operations when a committee from the crowd waited on him.

"You must not unload these cannon, here," said the leader, "if you do there will be trouble; the locked-out workingmen are already in a fever heat of excitement, and if you persist there will be trouble. The town is and has been quiet and you have no right to come in here with these weapons of war."

To this the Captain replied that he did not wish to have trouble, but that he had his orders through the commander of the militia and he proposed to obey orders.

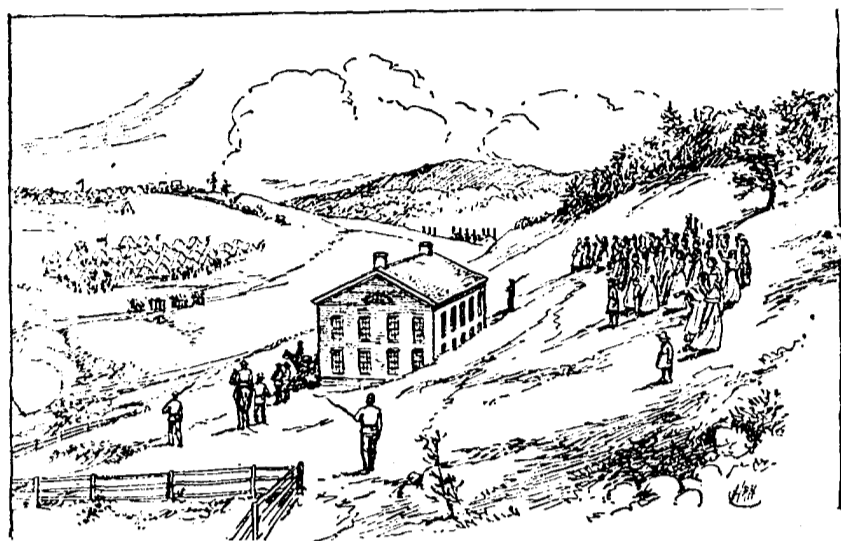
The committee retired and a short consultation was held. As the soldiers were preparing to let the first cannon to the ground the committee returned and attempted to scare the Captain again; but he promptly told the committee to go on about their business. The crowd continued to grow until the artillery had been unloaded, the horses attached, and the order given to "forward march."

At this there was a yell of derision, but no heed was given to it. The battery moved to the headquarters of Gen Snowden and the guns were trained toward the steel works and the Carnegie schoolhouse.

With the regiments which arrived this afternoon there are now 3,000 soldiers in camp overlooking Homestead.

Militiamen Mingle with Strikers.

Towards noon the militiamen began to drift towards town, and before 3 o'clock there were at least 1,000 of them on the streets mingling with the strikers. They gathered



THE TROOPS NEAR HOMESTEAD.

in the saloons, which, notwithstanding the order of Burgess McLuckie for them to close, are running full blast, and towards evening the streets were thronged with drunken strikers and soldiers. The bitterness of the strikers towards the soldiers is becoming more intense every minute. On several occasions fights were narrowly averted, and impromptu indignation meetings are held.

As soon as Gen. Snowden learned that his men were down-town mingling with the strikers he sent an order to Col. Charles Green, who is in command of the provost guard, to send out detachments and arrest every soldier down-town without a permit. Six companies were at once sent out and before dark the town was practically freed from soldiers.

Gen. Snowden was seen at his headquarters this afternoon and asked what his intentions were regarding the strikers. "We have come here to suppress any attempt at violence or riot," he replied, "but so long as the people act peaceably we will confine ourselves to camp duties. It is not the intention to place the town under martial law until the strikers raise a disturbance, but I want to say right here there is to be no fooling. The Pennsylvania National Guard has an annual encampment for inspection and drill practice. The time is at hand for this encampment, so the Governor sent us here instead of to our regular camping grounds."

Will Not Guard the Steel Works.

"Will you place men in and around the steel works to do guard duty tonight?" was asked.

"By no means; the pickets which were stationed along the road in front of the mill were only temporary. They were removed as soon as our camp was established. I will pay no attention to the mills, nor will I look after the town until the strikers begin to show signs of violence or riot. So long as they remain peaceable and quiet they will be interfered with in no way whatever. It rests with the strikers whether the town shall be placed under martial law."

During the Pittsburg riots, fifteen years ago, Gen. Snowden was in command of the Third Regiment of Philadelphia. He was at the roundhouse where so many lives were lost in the battle between the strikers and militia. Seven of his regiment were seriously wounded and a dozen more slightly injured by stones and bricks thrown by strikers.

He refuses to give his views on the situation at Homestead and will not say what the chances for trouble are. He has spared no pains in preparing for an emergency and does not propose to be caught napping.

As soon as his command reached camp he had a corps of civil engineers sent out to get the lay of the ground and to make diagrams and maps of the country in and around Homestead. They also took the elevations of the hills and measured the distances between the camp and various points about the town so that in case of necessity the field pieces might be used to good effect. A detachment of soldiers was sent into the mill yards this afternoon to repair the water-works there so that water might be put through the mains to the mill on which his camp is located. The ground all belongs to Carnegie, Phipps & Co., and is being filled up for homes. The water mains have been laid to the top of the hill and a large reservoir has been built by the company. Since the strike this reservoir has been allowed to run dry, but now that the soldiers are here it will be filled up again.

Opposite the big steel mills on the other side of the Monongahela River is stationed three companies of infantry, and tonight Battery C occupies an excellent vantage point on the hills above. The infantry arrived about the same time the main body of the division reached Homestead. There are three regiments in the detachment. The Fourteenth is encamped on a bluff opposite the steel works, and is under command of Col. Case of Pottsville. The Tenth and Fourteenth regiments are above and across a ravine from the Fourth. They are under command of Col. H. C. Hawkins and Col. P. D. Perchment respectively. From these camps the entire river for a distance of four miles, and the mills and the city are covered. There are in the auxiliary camp 1,350 men and officers.

There has been much drinking by privates of the division today. Before the camp was organized and complete military discipline was established several hundred privates went down to the city and imbibed freely of beer. There was considerable noise. Col. Charles S. Green, Provost Marshal, sent out several detachments and the boozers were taken to camp. Hereafter they can only leave by permission.

A brewery on the hill near the camp was closed by the city authorities, but the saloons are all open. Military guards are placed at various points throughout the town and there are 100 extra police on duty tonight.