STRIKERS ON GUARD

Vigilantly Protecting Their Interests at Homestead.

PEACE REIGNS UNDER ARMS

In Complete Possession of the Town, if Not of the Mills.

A VISIT PAID TO GOV. PATTISON

Labor Leaders Assure Him That the Law Will Be Respected.

THE MILITIA WILL BE USED IF NEEDED

Willingness Expressed on Behalf of the Locked-out Men to Submit the Matters in Dispute to Arbitration -Hugh O'Donnell Makes a Statement Covering the Workmen's Side of the Case-Threat in New York that a General Strike May Be the Result of the Homestead Affair.

Special to the Washington Post.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8.—The great contest at the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead has been on for a week. Last Friday the Carnegies thought they had exeouted a coup when they locked their 4,000 employes out twenty-four hours in advance of the time when the latter expected tostrike. Since then the workmen have outgeneraled the steel kings at every point, and to night are as completely in control of Fort Frick as if they were the owners of the plant. In addition, they are as well prepared to resist an invasion of non-unionists or any other body of men representing the Carnegies as they on Wednesday, when they compolled the surrender of the Pinkertons.

A week ago both sides were enthusiastic the Carnegies over the idea that they would win an easy victory and the work-men in view of the solid front they pre-There is no enthusiasm anywhore now. It has given place to grim determi-At midnight last night there seemed to

be a bare possibility that the trouble might be ended without further fighting. A committee of workmen had been in consultation with the sheriff and had promised to use their influence with the great body of strik-ers to allow the sheriff to take penceshie possession of Fort Frick. The men who promised this may not have realized what they were doing, but if the plan had been carried out the first step toward a surrender would have been taken. The sheriff spent the afternoon in Homestead, but found no willingness on the part of the men to carry out the ideas suggested at the conference, and so the contest rests.

The Caruegie firm is expected to make another move at any hour. When it comes the second storm will break.

Took Possession of Railway Switches. There was a succession of exciting incidents in the town to-day. They began shortly after midnight. Between that hour and 1 o'clock this morning the leaders of the strike thought they had conof Pinkertons were on their way to Homestend from the East and West. The stend from the East and whistle on the electric light plant sounded the alarm and in a few minutes the streets were filled with an excited throng. All the men were armed. The approaches to the town were guarded and watchmen were dispatched to points up and down the river to get the first certain news. After an hour the leaders concluded that their fears were unfounded, but before sending their forces back to bed it was decided session of the railroad switches, and so prevent any trains carrying non-unionists or Pinkertons from being side-tracked into the mill yards.

The railroad employes in charge of the switches were ordered to turn them over to the strikers, and they obeyed without a word. This was one of the most daring moves of the strike, as it means certain destruction to any Pinkertons or nonunionists who come, and also makes possible mistakes which might cause the sacrifice of the lives of scores who had an interest in the strike. But no invaders appeared. Nous of the switches were misplaced, and at daylight they were again turned over to the railway em-ployes. There was little sleep in the town at any time during the night, however,

Offers of Assistances Duclined. After daylight the strikers received offers of assistance from the employes of Jones & Laughline, of Pittsburg. The head of this firm is B. F. Jones, who was chairman of the Republican national committee of 1884. His workmen sent word that they were ready to guard the approaches to the town any time the Homeatead men got tired. A similar offer was received from men at McKecaport. Both were declined because it was not considered wise to bring strangers into the town, even if they are friendly.

Between 11 o'clock and 3 the funerals of three more of the victims of Wednesday's battle took place. They were largely attended, but the priests who officiated did not say anything to add to the excite-

Advice to the Strikers. Early in the afternoon a meeting of 200 leading strikers and citizens was held. President Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association; President-elect W. M. Garland, Secretary John Kilgannon, and Attorney W. J. Brennan made addresses, They advised that the sheriff be allowed to place deputies in the steel works and said that if he was not permitted to do so the governor would certainly be compelled to order out the militia. The deputy sheriffs, it was contended, would friendly to the workmen, but the soldiers could not be depended on, Attorney Brennan said:

The owners know the law is on their side, and their hearts cannot be touched. They have civil haust all the means at their command, but

protection. When the militia comes to Homestead the mill will be surrounded and new men put in, and any man interfering with the civil authorities will be shot down. If any one thinks for a moment that the militia will stand around like hitching-posts he is badly mistaken. When they do come it will not be for dress parade, but

Another speaker said:

The Amalgamated lawyer has told us what the militia can do, and if we can't believe him, who are we to believe? We all know this is a great struggle, and if the Amalgamated Asso-clation does not win at Homestead it will not amount to a row of pins in the future. The question is, Will we permit the sheriff to take possession of the mill as our friend? We will not be compelled to go to our homes and remain there, and we will know we have some friends among the sheriff's deputies. Time will show that the test thing for us to do is to lot the sheriff take possession of the mill. We all know the law is against us.

Sheriff McCleary Arrives and Departs.

The meeting took no action. Sheriff McCleary arrived in the town shortly after its adjournment. A great crowd was collected at the depot, but no attempt was made to interfere with the sheriff when it was found that he was accompanied only by one deputy and his attorney. The shoriff had been invited to meet a committee of citizens and eudeavor to effect some arrangement for the prevention of further trouble. Twenty men had promised to be at the meeting place, but less than half this number were present when the sheriff put in an appearance. Dr. Stadden, a prominent citizen, acted as spokesman. He told the sheriff that he would agree to put a sufficient number of reputable citizens in the Carnegle works as a guarantee for their protection from violence if Mr. Frick and other persons interested would also go there. The sheriff gave no promises and returned to Pittsburg on the first

A suspicion has grown to almost general proportious in Homestead that McCleary is not disposed to deal fairly with the locked out men. The harsh feeling against him is intensified by the belief that he knew of the intention of the Pinkerton men to take possession of the Carnegie plant.

Future Action in Doubt.

The legal adviser of the sheriff, Mr. Petty, says that the firm is not, in law or in fact, in possession of its works, and that it must be put in possession of them. The sheriff said to THE POST reporter: "I think the best plan is to let matters slone until the excitement subsides; all the means at my disposal I have exhausted. I do not know whether I shall make another call on the governor. It is impossible to agree to let the strikers guard the works. The company would never get possession of them in that case. I am not prepared to say if I will place my own deputies in t he mill.

To-night's reports are that the town is quiet, but that all the strikers are liter-ally resting on their arms and prepared

for any emergency.
What the locked out men will do as regards the sheriff and his deputies will depend largely upon the report of the Harrisburg committee. They will no doubt give beed to any advice made by Hugh O'Donnell, who has their confidence to the utmost.

A report that Robert Pinkerton was in the city to-day caused a flurry. He could not be found if here.

A member of the Pittsburg Dispatch staff, Mr. Herbert, supposed to be unfriendly to the men, was taken in charge by them to-night and put on the first train out of Homestead for Pittsburg.

VISITED GOV. PATTISON.

A Committee from Homestead Given a Hearing at Harrisburg.
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 8.-The com-

mittee of Homestead citizens, including ex-Representative John Cox. Hugh O'Donnell, J. H. Williams, Dr. J. P. Purman, and G. W. Sarver, arrived at the executive department at 10:30 to-night, and were at once ushered into the private office of the government.

ernor, who was awaiting them with Attorney General Hensel and Private Secretary Tate. Burgess McLuckie did not accompany the committee, because it was thought advisable for him to remain at firmation of the reports mentioned in Homestead, where his presence might be these dispatches last night that new gangs needed. The committee explained that they came

to Harrisburg to see the governor at the repeated and urgent requests of the workmen to explain their side of the controversy, and for no other purpose. There had been considerable misrepresentation, and they wanted, they said, to disabuse his mind of any false impressions that may have been made by reports from the scene of the trouble.

The committee had with it a roster of the Pinkerton force secured deserted barges, among other effects of the detectives. This book also contains the contract of Carnegie & Co. with the Pinkerron Association.

The committee stated further that when they left Homestead the regular watchmen and clerks of Carnegie & Co. were in and about the works without let or hindrance so far as the workmen were concerned.

It was midnight when the conference, which was private, came to an end, and the committee, fifteen minutes later, were on their way back to Homestead.

Attorney General Hensel, who was with the governor, said the committee was composed of two representatives of the labor organizations and three of the summoned as parcitizens of Homestead. Two of them been the sheriff's posse. to say to the governor that the works are now in possession of the owners of the plant, and that their watchmen are now on the ground. No attempt has been made by the workmen to take their works or destroy property. They pledged the citizens of Homestead and the workmen to the preservation of good order and the safety of the works.

The committee stated that the sheriff could take charge of the property and that there would be no resistance to his authority. There had never been any attempt, they said, to execute a writ or serve a civil process; and that the sheriff would be permitted to do so at any time.

Mr. Cox said the people of Homestead, without regard to party or organization, commend the governor's action in declining to send troops, and request that he will adhere to this position, at least until some official has been instructed in the exercise of his authority. He regretted the occurrences of Wednesday, but said the responsibility rested largely with Carnegie & Co., who brought the Pinkertons there as their armed employes, acting without official authority, and attempted to be landed secretly. No organized attempt had been made, he declared, to prevent the landing of the detectives. It was rather the result of an accidental collision than of premeditation.

Gov. Pattison said he was glad to hear that peace and order prevailed, and boned it would continue. He wanted it under-atood that the civil authorities must exhe desired it also to be understood that peace and order and the observance of the law must be adhered to, and would be maintained even if it required all the force of the State or an appeal to the Federal Government, but it would be done under the forms of law and in subordination to the civil authorities. Property would be protected, and the rights of all parties in the existing struggle would be strictly maintained without regard to the merits or demerits of the business differences be-

Hugh O'Donnell then made a statement regarding the differences between the company and the workmen. He then went into the matters contained in the scale, the decreased tonnage price, the differences in the time of its taking effect, and the refusal of the company to deal with the Amalgamated Association.
Cox and O'Donneil both strongly inti-

mated that if any arbitration of the existing difficulties could be secured the probability of a ready settlement of the affair was good, but the chief obstruction was the refusal of the company to treat with the labor organizations and to bereafter employ non-union men. Cox suggested that the people of Homestead would be glad if the governor would propose some plan of arbitrating the differences, but the governor did not respond.

Attorney General Hensel asked O'Donnell what would the workmen do if the company secured other men to take their places, and he replied that they could do nothing; that he know they had a legal right to do this. It was impressed upon the committee that the legal rights of both sides must be retained.

On the way to the station the commit-tee expressed themselves as being satisfled with the conference and the position of the governor. One member said the governor was stern, but he admitted that he would be if in a similar position.

WELL-BEHAVED STRIKERS.

They Will Yield to Deputies, but Only on Conditions.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The cooler men at Homestead are advising the strikers to permit the deputies to come in peaceably and take possession of the works, but it it be granted the strikers insist as conditions precedent that the deputies shall be neither numerous nor well armed, and that they shall not make a more to protect men whom the firm may wish to introduce. It will thus be seen that the move is really but a continuation of the strike and of the foreible preventing of continuance of mill work, with possibly some ground for a legal contenproventing tion in the suit which is almost certain to follow that the county turned the works over to the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. and is not liable for damages.

The unwillingness of the men to turn over the works to the sheriff and his deputies is increased by their distrust, openly expressed, of Sheriff McCleary. His course does not seem to have met with the approval of either the firm or the strikers. Homestead is probably the only place to-day where an American citizen is not

free to go and come when he pleases, but to the credit of the locked-out men it can be said that they have not committed any act of violence or plunder, and beyond taking especial precautious against Pinkerton men gaining an entrance or obtaining valuable knowledge, they have not done anything. The men are very reticent, and they are, moreover, intelligent and well-behaved.

The statement made to-day by Secretary Lovejoy, of the Homestead works, that he with two other officials was prevented from entering the Carnegie property to-day is denied to-night by several of the men prominently connected with the strike.

Little interest appears to be manifested in the expected arrival here of T. V. Powderly, J. W. Hayes, and other prominent

Coroner McDowell has commenced the preliminary work of his inquisition, which is to take place as soon as peace can be sufficiently restored at Homestead to enable him to arrive at the facts that led to the sacrifice of the lives of the men who died in the engagement Wednesday morning.

reenland Pittsburg this morning. He is here to keep the governor informed about the situation. He said: "These people at Homestead are not the kind that ran rampaut in the coke region a little over a year ago when the troops were called out. Over 60 per cent. of the Homestead workers are intelligent Americans who own their own homes and are good citizens, except under great provocation. It is a notable fact that not a judge of the county has sent a message either for or calling out guard. This is big tional guard. county with a population of over half a million people, and it will be a curious thing if it cannot handle a disturbance like the present one. It has not become a riot like that of 1877."

IN REPLY TO MR. FRICK.

An Official of the Amalgamated Union Makes a Statement,

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8.—Hugh O'Donnell, of the Amalgamated Association, after carefully reading the statement made last night by Chairman Frick, of

the Carnegie Company, said: "I do not know what I can say about the wage question, but the statement made by Mr. Frick, that at the Braddock works the non-union men are satisfied with the wages, is better understood when von recall the strike of 1888. The union men were offered a 6 per cent. reduction. They held out for months, and were starved into submission. Still this has nothing to do with the Homestead situation. about the changes in the expiration of the ngreement from June 30 to December 31, the men will never yield this point. The company could dictate its own terms in mid-winter when starvation and freezing united in forcing the men to submit to

anything the company chose to demand. "Mr. Frick says the scale affects only 325 men out of the 3,800 at these mills. This is only partly true. If the scale proposed by the Carnegie Steel Company hould be enforced and the wages of these 325 men cut down it is only a matter of a very short time until there would he a general reduction all along the line. must remember that while in the 32-inch, 83-inch, or structural mill, converting and blooming mills there are reductions offered, the company contemplate a reorganization of those mills in all the departments in the near future. In consequence thereof the of-

ficials informed the men that their wages should remain the same until such time as certain improvements should be com-pleted. It is very evident what this means. Besides the proposed reductions against which the men have remonstrated, are from 11 per cent, to 60 per cent, outside of the proposal to make the minimum basis \$23 a ton on steel billets. Is affects more than

man, the principle of our organization is early day, and then the press and public one for all and all for one, and the 'great- will see who is really at fault." est good to the greatest number.'

"Mr. Frick makes his statement in good Waht, the Pinkerton man, who was faith, but he has been misinformed. He killed in Wednesday's fight at Homestead. has never had any experience in the manufacture of steel. Even if he had, it would be no evidence of his competency to act as final judge. The Homestead mills are dif-ferent from any other in the world. They are a revelation even to old mill men. even with the perfect machinery it requires handling by men of skill, gained only by long years of training in all of its The machinery used here is most complicated. The ordinary day's work of twelve bours leaves the men exhausted from the mental as well as the physical strain. 'As to Mr. Frick's statement that when

Sheriff McCleary visited here the advisory committed asked to have our own members act as deputy sheriffs is not true. gests, only advises, and did all in its power to frustrate any excitement or violent acts. It took no action without first consulting with three of the best attorneys before the bar of Allegheny county. When the sheriff came here we isked him to make the citizens of the town asked him to make the citizens of the town in this city. He figured prominently his deputies. Further than this, we in the trial of the carpenters in offered to furnish bonds of \$10,000 for Justice Brighton's court at the concluevery man's faithful discharge of his duty sion of their long strike in 1890. He if the citizens of Homestead were sworn was employed by the Pinkertons to spy in as deputies. "One reason for our desiring the depu-

ties appointed from Homestead was that and during the progress of the trial testi-we have known for a month that prepara- fled against them. His statements were tions were being made to send a Pinker- afterwood disproyed. ton force up here. We hoped to forestall that by a penceful move. We know the SAYS CARNEGIE SHOULD HANG, names and addresses of every man on these barkes, and they will themselves make affidavits to these facts.

"The attitude of Mr. Frick toward or ganized labor was well known, and from the fact that he was to assume control at the public buildings, under the authis moment when the old scale would spices of the American Federation expire and our own was supposed to take of Labor, to protest against the ineffect, led the Amelgamated Association traduction of Pinkerton detectives at effect, led the Amalgamated Association to expect the worst. For some time they endeavored to act along the lines foreshadowed by Supt. Potter.

entervored to act along the lines foreshadowed by Supt. Potter.

"When the Amalgamated Association
met in convention in Pittsburg in June
they reviewed the scales formulated by
the Homestead lodges and approved them.
It was only necessary to meet with the
firm and agree upon an adjustment of
a few minor polats of difference. Accordingly on Thursday of last week the
conference committee called at the
office of the new firm. An informal
discussion was indulged in for a little
while fluring which time Mr. Frick exhibited a decided inclination to be arbitrary,
and left the room. The committee thus
meeting with such cold reception, felt that
further attempts to come to an agreement
at this time would be useless, and arose to
leave, when Mr. Pottor begged them to
remain a few moments longer, and he
would himself prevail upon Mr. Frick to
give them a further hearing. The committee had announced their desire to settle
upon the \$25 basis, and Mr. Frick had
given his ultimatum at \$22. When Mr.
Potter offered to intercede the committee
authorized him to name a \$24 basis. After
an interview with Mr. Frick, Mr. Potter
brought in his final and conclusive ultimetum, that the firm would agree to a
\$23 basis upon the condition that agree
ments should terminate on January 1 of
each year instead of July, as at present.

"While it was apparent that the committee could have met the firm with fair
concession, as far as the scale was concerned, this new condition of a change in
the termination of the agreement developed the fact which has been auspected
ever since Mr. Frick came upon the seen,
that it was not so much a question of disagreement as to wages, but a design upon
the labor organization itself that would "When the Amalgamated Association

that it was not so much a question of dis agreement as to wages, but a design upon the labor organization itself that would prevent a settlement. Mr. Frick peremptor ily decided the conference was at an end.

THE PINKERTONS' POWERS.

Dispute Raised on an Important Polut Stories Told by Detectives.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8 .- The statements as to whether or not the Pinkerton men were sworn in as deputies are very con-Sheriff McCleary says they were not, but the Carnegie people insist that they were. E. R. Spear, of Chicago, who is at the West Penn Hospital confirms the statement of the Car. present.

Sheriff McCleary said: "I know the men were going to Homestead, and knew that Col. Gray was going with them. I did not know the men were armed, and once for all, I want to state that Col. Gray was not authorized to deputize them. I want to say to them, and for the General Strike in New York Imminent, last time, that they were not deputized with my knowledge or consent. Col. Gray has said himself that he did not deputize the Pinkertons, and I do not believe hedid."

NEW YORK, July 8 .- A special train arrived at Jersey City from Pittsburg at 2:30 a. m. with 272 of the bruised and battered Pinkerton detectives driven out of Homestead. They presented a sorry sight as they limped away in charge of Pinkerton officials.

Their stories agree with those already published. One man said that Capt. Cooper he supported and given aid, offered a passing steamboat man \$2,000 and then \$5,000 to tow the barges away, but he was afraid to come near. One of the detectives says that on their return trip Miko Fay, who used to be keeper at Hart's Island Lunatio Asylum, went crazy. The train was going forty-five miles an hour, and he tried to jump out of the window. He got all the way down, so that his feet were almost touching the ground. He was hanging on the window when he was caught and pulled aboard.

During the battle at Homestead, the men report, one of their number died of fright, and four others disappeared during the surrender. It is thought they may have perished when the barges

up and said be was not a surgeon, but that he was a medical student, and he would do the best he could. He got to work at the fellows were shot and would run in front of a shower of bullets without seeming to know that there was such a thing as a bullet coming at him. The men were hit all around him, although they did not expose themselves at all. This fellow was exposed all the time and he was not hit once. He would go from one barge to the other, and that was more than any other

detective agency at Exchange place and New street this morning when Robert

A. Plukerton arrived. They were ushered into Mr. Pinkerton's private introduced into the general assembly at office. Mr. Pinkerton subsequently said Frankfort to-day, prolificing the emto a reporter: "I am making a thorough investigation into the affair, and I will

325 men; but even if it affected only one doubtless have something to say at an

CHICAGO, July 8.—The death of George

reveals a remarkable story in the history of a life and shows a phase of recent labor history in Chicago. Wahl was at one time a leader in Chicago labor circles. The big eight-hour movement n 1886 brought him to the front, cles. The work is of such a character that He was at the head of one of the stockyards assemblies and became a member of the executive committee of District Assembly, No. 94, Knights of Labor. In 1889 Wahl was suspected of unfaithfulness by some of his fellow-knights, and after several personal encounters he began to drop from his lofty position to the ranks. He withdrew from all labor organizations and took to driving a coupe. From coupe driving Wahl drifted into other lines of bread-earning. It will be a long time before Chicago labor people forget The advisory committee, as its title sug; the man who dropped down the ladder of their popularity rung by rung until he breame one of the most despised union workmen-a Pinkerton manmeeting his death at their hands. Will-iam March, another of the detectives killed in the same battle, was well known

into the union, and to do so successfully

became a member of that organization

Congressman Jerry Simpson Speaks to Philadelphia Workingmen.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The mass-meeting called for to-night on the plaza of was attended by about 2,000 Homestead people. The feeling that seemed to ani-mate the crowd was more one of good nature and a seeking to be amused than

Congressman Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, spoke for over an hour, and roundly de nounced the system of employing Pinkerton detectives, and upheld in strong language the action of the Homestead men in opposing their advent at that place. Mr. Carnegie came in for a scathing arraignment from the Kansas Repre

Mr. Simpson said that the introduction of the Pinkertons into a State came under the head of high treason, and that they with Mr. Carnegie, should be tried and hung for murder. The law was made for rich men, and as soon as a workingman came into collision with it he found that he was beyond its pale. "Nevertheless," said Mr. Simpson, "the law of right and justice is the vindication of the heroes who shed their blood at Homestead, and it is higher

Mr. Simpson gave a humorous descrip tion of the efforts of his colleague, Mr. Watson, of Georgia, and of himself to get their regolution to investigate the Pinkerton detective system before the House. He then branched off upon the well-known views of the Farmers' Alliance as to what the Governmental system

The other speakers were John Gallagher,

vice president of this district of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, and P. J. Magnire, general secretary of the Carpen ters and Joiners' Union. Both denounced the Pinkertons, Mr. Carnegic, and Mr. Frick and praised the Homestead strikers for their successful resistance to the detectives. Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Maguire both deprecated violence in general, however, and pleaded with their auditors to right themselves with ballots and not

Telegrams were read from President Weile, of the Amalgamated Association, and President Compers, of the Federation Hos. of Labor, regretting their inability to be

Resolution were passed encouraging the negles. He says they were sworn in by Deputy Sheriff Gray. The latter admits Homestead strikers in their fight with the that he was with the party, but asserts Carnegie Steel Company, denouncing the that he did not administer the eath to Pinkertons, commending Gov. Pattison's action in not calling out the militia, calling upon the sheriff of Allegheny county to exhaust the civil power before he asked for the militia, and demanding the passace by the Pennsylvania legislature of laws prohibiting the use of Pinkerton detectives in the State.

> NEW YORK, July 8 .- From the very inside of the labor element in this city, as gleaned late this afternoon and from the iron-workers in particular, everything points to a general strike in this city within the next ten days, unless matters at Homestead, Pa., are satisfactorily settlod. The success of the strikers at Homestead has won the sympathy of all wagewerkers in this city, and the general opinion is that the Homestead men should

"Not a Case for Arbitration."

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8 .- The attention of H. C. Frick having been called to a auggestion that the governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania, in conjunction with T. V. Powderly, form a board of arbitration to settle the Homestead difficulty, this even-

ing he was asked:
"Would you consent to submit the matter to such a board of arbitration?" "This is not a case for abitration," was discuss the matter further.

Will Raise \$35,000 for the Strikers. CHICAGO, July 8.—The Carpenters' Council and the Painters' Council have paised resolutions extending sympathy to

burned.

When the first man was hurt after the battle opened some one cried out if there was a surgeon on board. A young fellow from Chicago, one of the detectives, got the carry and the man and add he was not a surgeon but Other Mills Sign the Scale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8 .- Word has been received at the Amalgamated Association

headquarters here to day that Carnegie, Phipps & Co.'s mill at Beaver Falls, Pa.; the New Albany Rail Mill Company, New Albany, Ind., and the Nixdorff Wein Minnfacturing Company, of St. Louis, Ma, have signed the scale. The Congressional Investigation: The sub-committee of the House apcinted to investigate the troubles at

other, and that was more than any other on the boat would do.

There were a dozen or more men wait-ing in the outer office of the Pinkerton detective force there will not be in the outer office of the Pinkerton and begin its work.