

FOUGHT 13 HOURS.

Pinkerton's Men and Homestead Workmen, 250 Against 5000.

Killed, 11 Workmen, 10 Detectives--Wounded, 18
Workmen, 21 Detectives.

Detectives Surrender and Are Then Clubbed --Cause of the War, Etc.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.—After the battle, which lasted 13 hours, and in which rifles, revolvers and dynamite bombs were freely used, the 250 Pinkerton detectives sent to guard Andrew Carnegie's steel mill at Homestead exhibited a white flag and surrendered.

Twenty-one corpses and a score of men with bullet wounds are the sad sequel of Andrew Carnegie's first attempt to disband a labor organization and reduce wages at his big Homestead plant.

It is well for the high tariff apostle of the Republican party that he is enjoying the luxury of Cluny Castle, 4000 miles across the sea. His personal safety would be endangered anywhere within 15 miles of Pittsburgh tonight.

The writer was in at the finish, an eyewitness of the scenes which followed the surrender of the Pinkerton men, and a scene which for brutality has probably never been equalled on the American continent.

All day long the Pinkerton men lay in two crowded barges within 30 feet of shore, while the crowd of infuriated iron workers on the bank kept up a constant fusillade of bullets.

Two small cannons were finally brought into service, but they burst long before the surrender.

Shortly before 5 o'clock the mob began to throw lights (waste soaked in oil) upon the deck, in the vain hope of setting the boats on fire. Then a dynamite bomb was hurled at the Pinkerton fortress, and it split the deck at the bow.

A moment later a Pinkerton guard emerged from the cabin and waved a white handkerchief. The long battle was won

and the mill workers sent up a cheer which was heard across the Monongahela river and gave the terrified inhabitants of the town of Homestead the first news of the triumph.

Men and women from all directions, by the hundreds started for the mill yard. The Pinkerton men were to be brought ashore and excitement ran high.

In the meantime Jack Clifford, a steel worker, ran up the gang plank and tried to stop his comrades from coming aboard. He knew their temper and feared for the results. But he delayed the raid for a moment only.

The mob started for the boat, pushed Clifford aside like a stray and took complete possession. They ran like wild men about the edges, and in the twinkling of an eye filled the cabins of both boats.

The Pinkerton guards shook like the traditional aspen leaf. They huddled in groups in the corners and waited for death.

Of mercy they expected none, but they were pleasantly disappointed. They were jostled about, kicked and cuffed and swore at, but their lives were spared, although rougher treatment was in store for them at the hands of the main army of the mob still left on the river bank.

Broken windows and doorways and bedding, for the boats were well stocked for a siege, were thrown overboard, and about 30 rifles were confiscated by the steel workers.

The balance of the arms and ammunition were taken charge of in the name of the amalgamated association to be delivered at a point not made public.

Then the march of the prisoners to the shore and through the quarter of a mile of mill yard to Monhall station, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad, was commenced.

The Pinkerton men were brought ashore singly and in couples. They walked unmolested down the gang plank and up the bank.

True, they were jeered, called "scabs" and cursed at, but not a hand was raised against them.

At the top of the bank, they found themselves in a narrow passage between two huge piles of rusty pig iron. When they emerged, it was to enter a lane formed by two long lines of infuriated men who did not act like human beings.

They were frenzied by the long day of fighting and bloodshed. Their own relatives and comrades had been shot down, and they thirsted for revenge of the same sort.

They had no thought for the rules of modern warfare.

Surrender did not end all with them, and as the Pinkerton men, every one with a satchel in hand, came in view, they jumped upon them like a pack of wolves.

The guards cried for mercy, but they were beaten over the head with clubs and the butt end of rifles.

You could almost hear the skulls crack. They were kicked, knocked down and stood upon. Their clothes were torn from their backs, and when they finally escaped, it was with faces of ashen paleness, and with the blood rushing down the back of their heads, soaking their clothes.

Further along they met men more humane, although armed with rifles. They were disgusted with the awful scenes of the gauntlet, but they were in the minority. They cried "Shame" and "For God's sake stop," but all in vain.

These humane men stood guard over the Pinkerton men for the rest of the journey.

It was an awful sight; it sickened the non-combatants who witnessed it. It was the climax of revenge and bitter hate for the misguided men who had been hired under false pretences by Carnegie's agents to take the bread from the mouths of the hard-working families of workmen of Homestead.

Satchels were taken from the guards and the contents strewn about the ground. A hasty search was made for hidden weapons.

One Pinkerton man had a revolver in his hip pocket, and he would not surrender it without resistance. Several of the mob made a rush for him. He was cornered, a cocked rifle was held at his head and still he did not weaken.

With a mighty effort he released himself and ran like a greyhound through the yard. His pursuers increased in number as he ran.

Finally he stumbled and the mob was upon him in an instant. His punishment

was terrible. He gave up the revolver and he almost gave up his life also.

Two strikers took him by the arms and, bathed in blood, and staggering, he was led away.

Arriving at the outer gate, the Pinkerton men were compelled to run another gauntlet, but it was child's play compared to the first.

Women and children and small boys with rifles on their shoulders formed the major portion of the threatening humanity which gave the Pinkerton men the parting salute.

"Take off your hat," was the command as the Pinkertons entered the long lane, and they walked the whole way with their head covering in their hands.

It was now the women's chance to relieve their pent-up rage.

They had been cooped up in their houses all day, listening to the crack of the rifle and the boom of the cannon.

These women jostled the Pinkerton men as they passed through, asked them "how they liked Homestead now" and cried: "We are the people."

Some of the vilest kindest of profanity was indulged in, and some of the females did not let the men outdo them in this respect.

At the end of the lane the Pinkerton guards were met by a score of men, all armed with rifles, except one who carried a huge American flag.

The little escort headed the procession for the opera house, where the main body of the prisoners were held for safe keeping, preparatory to the arrival of the sheriff.

Several Pinkerton men managed to avoid the second gauntlet and lost themselves in the crowd waiting for the 6.30 p. m. train to Pittsburgh, which they came down on.

The baggage car of this train was filled with cots on which rested the wounded taken from the boat; and the open doorway revealed their identity and brought out cheers at every station on the 10-mile journey to Pittsburgh.

A wounded Pinkerton man occupied a seat with the writer. He was pale as a ghost and panting with a chest wound of some kind. I remember having seen his face in the gauntlet at the river bank.

I taxed him with being a Pinkerton guard, and he admitted it in a terrified whisper. The train was filled with sympathizers of the strikers and the cheers at every station increased his terror.

He exhibited a pair of callous hands and said he was a mechanic, a maker of organ bellows at Chicago. He did not even know the name of the river, on the banks of which the all-day battle had been fought. He said:

"One hundred and twenty-five of our men came from Chicago, the balance from Brooklyn, New York and Philadelphia. We did not know our destination. We were engaged as private watchmen, but we did not know we were to be used to shoot down honest workingmen, for we are workingmen ourselves and sympathize with the strikers, now that we know the truth.

"We arrived in Pittsburgh last night, in lower Allegheny City, and boarded the boat at midnight. The real cause of our engagement was not made known to us until we were within sight of the steel mill.

"Then a majority of our men rebelled. It was too late, however. We were pushed ashore and the shooting commenced. We did not fire the first shots, and it was not long until the steamer Little Bill, which towed us to Homestead, moved out in the stream and started up the river.

"Our captain took the wounded on board and said he would return later, but he never came back, and we were left without a leader all day, held in a slaughter pen on the shore. There was no chance to escape. The barges, without motive power, stood an easy target for the men on shore. They were riddled with bullets. All of our men were not armed. Those who had rifles used them.

"They shot through the windows. They were desperate. It was a case of shoot to death on one side, or drowning on the other. We were helpless, and we resolved to sell our lives dearly."

The Little Bill steamed up to Port Perry, on the opposite side of the river and three miles further away from Pittsburgh than Homestead. There the captain of the Pinkerton guards and his wounded boarded a Baltimore & Ohio train for Pittsburgh, and

Continued on the Fifth Page.

The Little Billy turned her nose toward this city. Opposite Homestead she was fired upon from both sides of the river. The crew and the Pinkerton guard were on board. The gun was in the pilot house.

From a position near the big stone pier of the railroad bridge, "Griffin's Pet" sent from above into the side of the barges. Sixty shots of the slugs were a charge for the "pet."

Along about 7 o'clock, when the most conservative of the leaders had done their best to allay the feverish excitement among the men, an attempt was made to hold a parley with the Pinkertons.

As soon as the workmen shown their hands, the barges were fired upon from the side of the river. The barges were filled with armed men.

Three rifle shots rang out, and Laver hurriedly moved away amid a fusillade of shots from the barges.

Homestead heard the alarm, and all Homestead was in its clothes and on the streets inside of five minutes.

The day was just breaking when the barges and lines passed under the McKinley bridge and pushed towards the dock at Anderson's wharf.

The two barges were lashed together. The Monongahela was close to the dock, the tug "Tide" was on the outside.

Two thousand of the Homesteaders were gathered at the dock, which is close to the pumping station and not far from the big concrete dam. The water is very steep at this point and about 10 feet deep.

The Homestead men ran to the water's edge and faced a crowd of armed Pinkerton men standing on the bows of the two barges.

Andrew Strigo, one of the young mill workers, shot himself in the neck while handling his revolver and was instantly killed.

The men who were handling "Griffin's Pet" on the other side of the river had extreme difficulty in sighting their piece, because of the bullets which flew thick and fast around them from the barge.

off up the river amid the groans and curses of the workmen and a perfect fusillade of bullets from both banks from a mile above Homestead.

The tug and the barges were owned by W. B. Rogers. He was on board the Little Billy all day, but did not allow his face to the Homestead people.

Capt. Wishart was ferried across the river to Bradock. It is reported here that Wishart died in the Bradock hospital.

While the oil was still blazing in the river the Little Billy was sent returning down the river. Every Homestead man who carried a gun wasted no shots until the tug was in range.

The sharpshooters on the railroad bridge and on both banks of the river sent a perfect hail of bullets against the sides of the steamer, but not a man was visible and it is not believed that any one was hit.

Those on board returned the fire and for a moment did the grim visaged and determined leaders relax their efforts to dislodge their enemies.

The men worked for two hours, but they could not get the wheel-house and gave the deal of oil was thrown into the river and firebrands thrown after it, but it obstinately refused to float down towards the barges.

At 3:30 o'clock, President William Welho of the Amalgamated Association, II. H. Garland, the newly elected president, and Assistant President McEvoy came to Homestead from Pittsburg.

An impromptu meeting was organized in the open hearth furnace, and those of the crowd who could be spared from open warfare listened to what the orators had to say.

Mr. Welho began his speech by advising that the strikers be allowed to return to Pittsburg in their barges.

This advice was so entirely at variance with the spirit of the workmen that they interrupted the president and refused to listen to him further.

with the leader, who said he was Capt. Cooper. The Pinkerton chief said that all his men wanted was to be allowed to leave the boat with their lives.

The Pinkerton chief said that there were no strike workers on the party. It contained 25 men, and had been hired as watchmen for the Carnegie mills.

In addition to the wounded men which had been taken off by the tug Little Billy, there were six on board who had been picked off by the sharpshooters.

The fate of Homestead is not yet known. It is full tonight and the position of the detectives is little better than when they were on the barges.

A large number of the prisoners are under guard in the Fifth Avenue Opera House, which, by the way, is not an opera house, but a building used for theatricals.

When the parade had been dismissed Homestead went wild with delight. It had been a capture of which it was proud.

The barges were returned to the water's edge very soon after being evacuated.

Ask a Homestead man if the guns were burned with them, and he will reply very solemnly that he does not know anything about it.

McEvoy pleaded for a further hearing, and there seemed a possibility that his words might have weight with the men and that the warfare might cease; but at this moment a mighty shout was heard at the west end of the yard, and an American flag was seen flying over the corner of a huge pile of iron.

The flag was carried by a stalwart ironworker from the "South Side," Pittsburg, and behind him marched 200 brawny mill men, come to aid their fellow-workers of Homestead in the fight against the Pinkertons.

When the bomb exploded with a deafening roar and the black smoke had cleared away, it was seen that no damage had been done to the boat.

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DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Pinkertons and Workmen Shot Down at the Landing.

HOMESTEAD, Penn., July 6.—Word came from Pittsburg last midnight that two barges loaded with Pinkertons were on the way up the river.

The Homestead men set about devising other means for getting rid of the intruders. They were well protected on the banks by a long high pile of soft coal and several buildings, including the water tank, pumping station and the brick house where the natural gas mains for the mill are connected with the river.

The Pinkerton detectives seemed to be in an invulnerable position. The cannon across the river was doing scarcely any execution, and very few bullets got through the thick sides of the barges.

There was intense feeling among the workmen against the owner and all the hands on board the Little Billy, and deep threats were made that they would never again pass Homestead without running a blockade fully as severe as that of today.

Just before noon a white flag was seen waving from the Tennessee.

The signal that the blockades were anxious for a truce was understood as the attempt made at sunrise by the workmen for a parley.

The appearance of the flag was a signal for a perfect storm of bullets, and the deep belching of the cannon told the detectives that the Homestead men were in no mood to give quarter or talk of surrender.

The men cried: "They can't come out alive. We want blood for blood and life for life, and we are going to have it."

The flag soon disappeared. In a few minutes it was again waved, but the workmen answered as before.

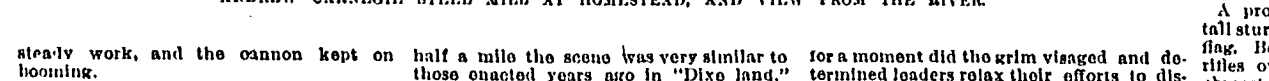
Men swore oaths of vengeance as they hurried here and there in their preparation for a still more violent attack, and not a voice was heard in favor of allowing the Pinkerton men to come forth and be made prisoners.

Burning oil had fallen. Now dynamite was to be tried. Two men came running up the mill yard carrying a huge basket filled with the yellow sticks known as "giant crackers."

Each had a long fuse and contained about a half pound of dynamite. The fuses were cut short and a dozen adventurous volunteers sprang forward to throw the deadly bombs.

One man wanted to run down the bank with them and make sure work of blowing up both barges, knowing that his own life would be sacrificed to take those of the hated detectives.

His bravery was cheered, but his companions would not allow the sacrifice. The first bomb thrown was from behind the gas house. It fell into the water. A second one was thrown with a like fate. Then the bombs were carried behind a coal pit and tossed over that barrier down the bank.



ANDREW CARNEGIE STEEL MILL AT HOMESTEAD, AND VIEW FROM THE RIVER.

steadily work, and the cannon kept on booming. The Homestead men set about devising other means for getting rid of the intruders. They were well protected on the banks by a long high pile of soft coal and several buildings, including the water tank, pumping station and the brick house where the natural gas mains for the mill are connected with the river.

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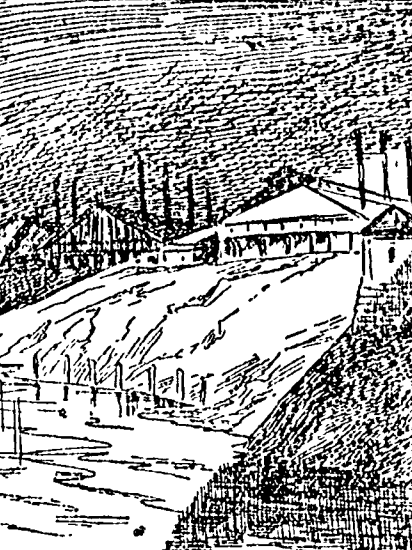
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SEARCH LIGHT TO WATCH THE STRIKERS' PATROL.

the preparations for a siege at Homestead, said late tonight that it was a fight to a finish.

Today he refused President Wilson's request for a conference.

This (Allegheny) county is overwhelmingly Republican, but every other man outside of this county is a Democrat.

This feeling may die out in this city, and there may be a return to party lines when peace is restored, but one thing is certain, and that is, the town of Homestead is no longer Republican or wedded to high tariff.

STORY OF A WOUNDED OFFICER.

Willing to Take His Dyine Oath That Strikers Fired First.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.—The steamer Little Billy came down from Homestead this afternoon. As she steamed into the landing with a new American flag flying at the flagstaff she showed the effects of the fusillade of bullets that she had gone through.

Many panes of glass in the pilot-house and elsewhere were shattered, and the woodwork was perforated in dozens of places. The bullet holes looked as if made by 38 calibre revolvers.

Mr. McGarry was on the foot of Beaver av., Allegheny, when Capt. Rogers employed me to go up the river on his boat, the Little Billy.

Our boat had in tow one barge of Pinkerton men and the "Tide" had the other. While going up the "Tide" was disabled and we were forced to stop at the "Tide's" barge.

I made a landing at the Homestead mill about 10 o'clock this morning. The shore was crowded with the locked-out men and their sympathizers.

The men shot first, and not until the men on the barges had fallen did they respond to the fire.

"Now, I have my God to meet, and if I am to die, I am willing to take an oath that the workmen fired first."

The men on the barges had fallen and I was useless for the 350 or 400 Pinkerton men to oppose them further, so they went on to the barges, carrying their dead and wounded.

Mr. Kyle's resolution providing for an investigation of the "Lull of the Little Billy" was taken from the calendar and adopted, June 31, page 14.

It was referred to the committee on appropriations, Mr. Aldrich speaking in its early and favorable consideration.

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Continued from the Fifth Page.

In person to Homestead the Governor replied: "At present I do not think of going. I will wait developments."

FEARS THE NEWSPAPERS.

Secretary of the Carnegie Works Says He Has Been Lying

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.—The officials of the Carnegie Steel Company have little to say on the occurrence at Homestead.

What they did say was in effect that what happened and whatever might happen they would maintain their policy that the Homestead steel works would be run as a non-union plant, and that it was now in charge of Allegheny county, and if the plant was damaged the county would be held responsible to the last cent. Secretary Loyaloy this afternoon said:

"We will continue our present policy and propose to run the Homestead steel works. They are our property and it is our right to operate them as we see fit. As heavy taxpayers we have a right to the county's protection.

"The 300 men who went up to Homestead went as watchmen, and we intend to put them into the mill to guard it. Our right to care for the property cannot be questioned.

"None of those men were intended to work in the mills or to repair them; they were sent there simply as watchmen. I don't want to discuss the question of the Pinkerton men, or how they came here, for the simple reason that we may want to bring some more of them here by the same route.

"We have no orders to divulge our plans to the enemy and the newspapers are our enemies.

"They have helped to stir up this trouble by printing columns of matter about it. No, we are not communicating with Mr. Carnegie. He is in Scotland or England, or travelling somewhere. I presume. I cannot give any details of our plans; it has even been necessary to deceive in order not to let the other side know what we are doing."

H. C. Frick, chairman of the company, refused to be interviewed.

only what I have read in the papers. You can readily realize how much importance might attach to any statements I might make in this connection owing to the position that I hold."

CHARITY BEGINS AT

Carnegie Given the Freedom of the City of Aberdeen.

LONDON, July 6.—Andrew Carnegie, the American ironmaster, has been given the freedom of the city of Aberdeen in recognition of his gift of £10,000 (\$50,000) to the Aberdeen library. The library was opened by Mr. Carnegie in the presence of the city officials and others.

HISTORY OF THE TROUBLE.

Little by Little It Grew Till Finally Blood was Shed.

It is four months ago that the thread of the story of riot and bloodshed at Homestead, told in this morning's Globe, must be taken up, for then the initial step was taken, of which yesterday's proceedings is a sequence.

Andrew Carnegie's steel works are located in the borough of Homestead, township of Millin, Penn. The borough is eight miles southeast of Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, and is a station on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston and P. McK. & Y. railroads.

The works cover an area of nearly 400 acres and employ nearly 4000 men in all grades of the steel manufacture. The mill's greatest products are armor plates for the United States government, and during this strike the question is raised whether the company will not suffer a great loss on account of the inability to furnish the government steel plates at the specified time.

Their employees after the difficulty with the company in 1889 went to work on a three-year sliding scale of wages. It provided that the wages should be adjusted every three months on the basis of the selling price of steel, and that the minimum rate should be \$25 a ton—that is, for every dollar above \$25 a ton which steel billets were sold the workman should receive a proportionate advance, but if steel billets were sold for less than \$25 per ton, wages should not fall below the minimum rate agreed upon.

During the three years wages were advanced or reduced according to agreement, and no dissatisfaction arose.

Upon March 1 the Carnegies notified the workmen that after June 30, when the existing scale agreement expired, there would be a readjustment of wages.

A number of conferences were held between the firm and the men, who were represented by leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, upon the question of specific readjustment, which brought the time down to 10 weeks ago.

Then the firm presented as its ultimatum a scale based upon

"Twenty-two Dollars as the Minimum Rate of Compensation per Ton for Steel Billets, and with similar changes in all departments of the mills.

It was also proposed that this scale should expire on Dec. 31 instead of June 30. This last condition was objectionable to the men as it made it possible for the firm to demand another readjustment at the expiration of the scale in the dead of winter, when the workmen were not so well prepared to contest reductions as they would be in summer.

The proposition to reduce the wages from \$25 to \$22 per ton as the minimum the men considered was unreasonable and meant a deduction of from 20 to 60 per cent. from their present earnings and was not made necessary by any exigency of trade.

On the other hand, the firm in reply stated that improved appliances had been introduced since the last scale was adopted, which had increased the earning capacity of the employes, and consequently the new reduction in actual earnings.

Attempts without avail were made by the amalgamated association leaders to secure a modification of the ultimatum. The firm announced that the men would be given until June 21 to accept or reject the conditions offered under the proposed scale.

This was two months ago and as if already possessed of a pronouncement of the result the Carnegies began their preparations for the strike. It seemed as if the firm did not at any time feel that there was any possibility of the men accepting the readjustment, for the mills lay back in May were quietly being put in a condition to withstand a siege.

During the late conferences, before the men had absolutely declined the firm's proposition, the work of fortification was going on.

The second week in June saw a regular herculean effort. It was in itself a valuable declaration of war, a repudiation of union help and an evident determination to employ non-union men.

It was the most extraordinary thing this country has ever seen—the turning of a factory into a fort to be strongly fortified and garrisoned for war, a mortal encounter between capital and labor, between employer and employe.

Strength was to be wonderfully assisted by modern invention and mechanical ingenuity in this production.

The great Homestead plant, with its Expansive Yards and Endless Tracks, was entirely enclosed by a tight board fence, 12 feet high, with portholes at close intervals, built all around the mill yard.

Three strands of barbed wire, which can be charged with electricity, were run along the top of this. A covered bridge was built from a railroad station near one of the gates, over the high fence into the works. Double lines of pipe, one for cold and the other for hot water, were laid clear around the mill enclosure.

The hot water pipe has been connected with six large boilers, and a terrific stream of scalding water can be thrown from the enclosure.

At each of the portholes along the railroad tracks the hot water pipe is fixed with fire plugs, to which hose can be attached. The cold water will be used in case of fire, while the hot water is to be used for something else, probably.

Cameras have been attached to many of the points of lookout and pictures can be taken of any intruder by means of search lights. Search lights have been placed in the lofty gable at the end of the plate mill at the laboratory building on the lookout and still another light on a scaffold erected on a crane on the river bank.

Cook-houses for the non-union workmen were built within the enclosure. Sleeping arrangements have been made for the imported workmen.

The covered bridge was to enable the company to bring in workmen, should the threatened lockout occur, without their being seen or known to those whose places they will take. The large fireplugs at the main entrance, with a pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch, are to be used, it is claimed, to protect the workmen against any assault that may be made from the outside.

During this hostile and aggressive preparation the mill workers, and attempted no interference. They were being led by an advisory committee who counseled them.

Matters went on until June 24, the last day when the workmen could submit to the proposed new scale agreement. On that day less than 100 men came forward and accepted the reduction, when a representative of the firm declared that the remainder of the 4000 would be shut out on the following Friday night.

On Saturday, June 25, the final conference was held between the mill owners and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and the Carnegie company consented to make the

Rate for Steel Billets \$23 Per Ton, instead of \$22, but it was refused by the men.

A strike was then conceded by both sides to be unavoidable, and the employes began to make their preparations. They obtained a pledge from the Pennsylvania railroad not to take any men at the works who were to take their places.

On Saturday, June 25, 100 men employed on the open-hearth furnaces were discharged, meaning the withdrawal of fires from four of the largest open-hearth furnaces.

On June 29, the day before the expiration of the three-year agreement made in 1889, the men were invited to demonstrations. A group of men were invited to town to work at the mills, was hence taken to the train and sent back to Pittsburgh.

Later in the day rude effigies of H. C. Frick, the president of the Carnegie firm; H. C. McBrown, chief of the Carnegie police, and several lesser lights were hung up in the mill yard on electric-light poles. When James Dinkey, chief of the electrical department, climbed the poles to cut down the effigies, Frick the workmen turned upon him that he has been prepared as a defence of the plant.

Another figure was cut down by a Hungarian laborer on command of the yardmaster. As he carried the figure through the yard he was met with hoots and jeers on every side. The Frick effigy was not removed for some hours.

Before he became connected with the Carnegies Mr. Frick had been in a commanding position in the coke trade, in which field he had made himself a millionaire. Before his association with the Carnegies he had been noted for the liberality of his dealings with workmen in the coke regions. He has since changed his policy. Before he had been connected with the Carnegies a year he met a demand of cokers for an increase in wages, with an offer of a reduction, and after a hard fight

was so excited that they were only prevented by their leaders from beginning the strike several times during the day. On this day a representative of the company said: "We have a great many repairs to make at Homestead, and don't expect to make any steel during the first two weeks in July."

On June 20 the Amalgamated Association's national convention adjourned sine die, after instructing its scale committee to stand firmly for the continuance of the present wages in all the Pittsburgh and Western mills.

June 30 was a dark morning for Homestead. The gates of the works were closed during the night, and the last man was notified that there would be no work for him on the morrow unless he returned at the reduction.

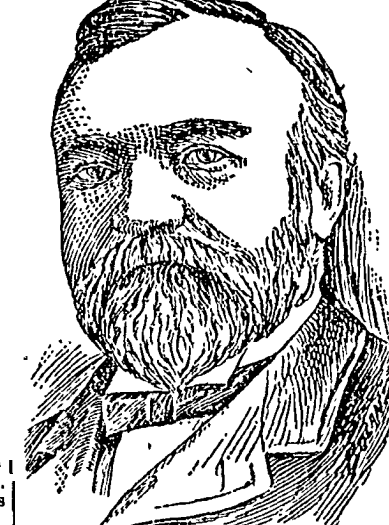
The 4000 men had intended to go on strike at midnight on June 30, but the Carnegies were angered at the hanging in effigy and other demonstrations, and closed the works, putting this notice on the gates: "All employees of the several departments will report to the office on Saturday next, July 2, when they will receive their full pay."

On the same day the company was reorganized with H. C. Frick chairman and control of the organization, Andrew Carnegie, although the largest owner, resigning all active part in its management.

June 30 was a quiet day, the men dividing themselves into squads and watching the railroad stations and approaches to town. A meeting attended by 3000 men was held and each man agreed to remain in Homestead.

Many of the other iron and steel firms in Pittsburgh avoided a strike on this day by signing the union scale.

On July 1 the Carnegie company defined their position as regards the employing of any more non-union men. They stated that on account of making contracts they would be benefited by having any scale expire Dec. 31 rather than June 30, and the claim was set up in regard to the reduction that only 280 of the 4000



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

employees would be affected because the improved facilities will enable the men, under the minimum of tonnage rates proposed, to earn from \$1.85 to \$3.07 for 12 hours work. The firm claimed that outside of the 280 mentioned, the same wages would be paid to employes, but that the entire 4000 struck for the 280 on account of union loyalty.

The company, on June 30, signed the iron workmen's scale in their Pittsburgh mills, to keep up with pressing orders, the Homestead workmen declared. The grocers and tradesmen of Pittsburgh issued a manifesto denouncing the Reduction of Wages.

On July 2 the 4000 men marched past the paymaster's window and got their salary, and advisory committee put men on patrol in the principal streets to see that order was maintained. There was no disturbance during that day.

All night 1000 men waited in shifts for reported imported workmen to arrive, and the steam yacht Edna, owned by the workmen, glided up and down the stream. The advisory committee placed a guard over the company's property, fearing that they might fire the huge fence and obtain a pretext for calling out the militia. The watchmen employed by the Carnegies on July 2 agreed to quit if non-union men came.

On Sunday July 3 the men organized like a well-drilled, disciplined army, setting posts and throwing a complete cordon of pickets about the works, with a code of signals perfected at a meeting that day by the advisory committee. Signals flashed all night from the pickets to the tower on Best's Hill, the workmen's headquarters, and in a short time the entire 4000 men could have been by signals marched down upon Fort Frick.

Sheriff Hugh O'Donnell of the advisory committee was ever on the alert lest the company should be furnished with an excuse for calling in assistance.

During the fourth no move of any importance was made by either side, but on the following day the advisory committee set up its defiance and determination to hold the Carnegie mill.

Eleven special deputy sheriffs under Deputy Sheriff Samuel H. Cluley of Allegheny county arrived in Homestead on the 4th, and the advisory committee had previously in the day offered this same deputy 500 men, but he declined, although bonds of \$5000 to \$10,000 were offered on each to keep the peace.

The deputies from Pittsburgh did not arrive prepared for battle, but to make an issue upon which war could be subsequently waged. When they got off the train they found a crowd of 600 fighting men between them and the gates of the mill which they were sent down to control.

"You see how it is, men," said Deputy Cluley to his delegation. "Do you think we can get in that gate? I will leave it to you."

His was the answer: "No, not if there were 500 of us."

They then marched down to the advisory committee headquarters, accompanied by the crowd, who left them there peacefully. The sheriff's party were subsequently escorted by the members of the committee to the launch Edna, which carried them back to Pittsburgh.

There was no offer of molestation, and as the sheriff stepped aboard he shook hands pleasantly with Mr. O'Donnell, chairman of the advisory committee.

Sheriff Cluley left behind him a proclamation warning all persons against congregating near the works, or interfering with workmen employed there, occupying ways of access thereto, or threatening to injure the property if the owners attempt to run the same.

The advisory committee, the 40 leaders who had kept the workmen in check for five days, met at 2 p. m. Tuesday and dissolved, and the sheriff of the county was informed that they would not be responsible for disorder ensuing from his avowed intention of putting his deputies in charge of the mill. Then the committee's books were burned and the controlling hand would exert itself no more. Township became known, citizens of Millin Township applied for an injunction to restrain the sheriff from sending deputies down to the mills.

The deputies were sent, but returned as related. Meantime the village, quiet for days, had been metamorphosed into a regular Bulgarian village, whose inhabitants were overworked in the streets to repel intruders.

The advisory committee had been kept in existence to protect the mill property, but the sheriff had signified his intention to take charge, thus war was imminent, and how serious is told in the despatches this morning.

BOSTON WORKINGMEN AROUSED.

Proposition to Raise and Arm a Company Seriously Discussed

Boston workingmen are noted for their conservative methods the country over, but underneath their cool exteriors is a streak of determination, which, if once aroused, flashes forth in speedy action.

The startling events of the day at Homestead among the tariff protected (?) workmen of the master of the forges, Carnegie, was the subject yesterday afternoon of an earnest discussion in one of the labor headquarters where many of the local labor leaders gather.

The state of the feeling was shown when one of those present disposed half seriously to raise a company of 100 men and arm them with Winchester rifles, and send them down to Pittsburgh to help out the strikers. This proposition was instantly taken up seriously and discussed as being a good idea.

Thereason for this feeling was the Pinkertons. As it was stated by one prominent labor man, the constant recourse to this private standing army by corporations, when in trouble with the men who produce their wealth, and the numerous cases of innocent children, women and men being killed by these mercenaries, have so inflamed the workingmen of this country that thousands are willing to take up arms to wipe them off the face of the earth.

"These Pinkerton thugs should be killed!" "There have been peaceable attempts to exterminate the Pinkerton army force by legislation, and in a number of States laws have been passed," continued the speaker, "which have prevented them coming into these States, and thus exterminated them so far as these States are concerned."

"Pennsylvania, unfortunately, is one of the States which has not passed this law, and as a consequence we see these horrible

scenes of riot and bloodshed. The law there allows these men, many of whom have not been in the State 48 hours, men who know nothing of the law of the State and the majority of whom are lawbreakers in other States, to be sworn in as deputy sheriffs to assist the deputy sheriffs in upholding the majesty of the law.

"The workmen here and in other States, because they understand these facts but too well by stern experience, have long sought to get the law so amended that no deputy sheriff could be appointed who had not been a resident of the State at least one year and of the county at least six months."

"This would prevent these Hessians for any corporation's hire from coming into a State to kill innocent people."

"The word has been passed along the line, and hereafter if any one is to be killed it won't be all workingmen, as in the past, but now it will be Pinkertons."

"The men in Homestead are led by men of experience, veterans in the labor movement and men of ability. Men like Welch, Martin, Carney, Kilgallon and many others might name. They knew what was coming when they heard Pinkertons were to be brought in, and so prepared for it."

"When the Pinkertons fired the first volley they supposed they were firing into an unarmed and defenceless crowd, as in numerous instances before, but they learned their mistake. But this is only the skirmish of the greater battle."

Numerous instances were recalled of the railroad riots in 1877, when the coal and iron police took similar action to that of the Pinkertons in the present case, and fears were expressed that this trouble might spread and become as formidable as it was then.

The general opinion was that nothing could be more fortunate for the cause of tariff reform than this flight of the workmen against Carnegie, who was typified as a huge balloon inflated by the tariff.

The question was frequently asked, "What will John Jarrett say now?" John Jarrett was for years the secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and an ardent and eloquent advocate of protection. For his services on the stump he was made consul to Birmingham, and afterwards came home and became secretary of the manufacturers' association at a fat salary.

"ANTI-PINKERTON" LAW.

Iron Manufacturers Could Not Import Police into Massachusetts.

Were the Carnegie iron works located in Boston eight days ago it would have been allowable for those in charge to have employed the Pinkertons to assist in defending their property, but were they located within the boundaries of the old Commonwealth today they could not unless said Pinkertons were bona fide residents of the State, and this for the reason that what was known as the "anti-Pinkerton bill," which passed the last Legislature, went into effect on the first day of the present month.

Representative John T. McLaughlin is practically responsible for this measure going upon the statute books of the State of Massachusetts.

On Jan. 29 last he presented in the House, an order asking the committee on labor to investigate "the advisability of legislating to prohibit the hiring or appointment of persons not residents of the Commonwealth as special police officers."

This order was almost unanimously passed in both the House and Senate and was as quickly signed by his excellency the Governor.

Then the labor committee took the matter in hand and as a result of their labors the following bill was presented for the consideration of the legislators.

AN ACT PROHIBITING THE APPOINTMENT OF PERSONS NOT RESIDENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH AS SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS. Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section 1. Whenever in case of emergency special officers are appointed, whether under the name of police officers or any other name, to act in the capacity of police officers for quelling a riot or disturbance, or for protecting property, no person shall be so appointed who is not a resident of this Commonwealth. But this section shall not prevent the appointment of a person not a resident of this Commonwealth to act in the capacity of a police officer for protecting the property of a person or corporation of whom or of which he is a regular employe.

Section 2. Any person or corporation may at any time, in case of danger to his or its property, call upon the regularly constituted police authorities in this Commonwealth for assistance in the protection of the same, and nothing in this chapter shall in any way limit or diminish such right. But no private individual or corporation shall request or authorize any person or body of persons non-residents of this Commonwealth, other than regular employes, to assist such corporation with arms in the defence of its property, and no such request or authorization shall operate as a justification of any assault or attack made by a non-resident with arms upon any person in this Commonwealth. If a private corporation or an individual who is an employer of labor, requests or authorizes persons to render assistance in violation of this section, such corporation or individual and each and every person rendering such assistance with arms shall be severally liable to each individual injured in person or property by any act of such non-resident for the damages resulting from such injury, to be recovered in an action of tort.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon the first day of July in the year 1892.—[Approved June 10, 1892.]

After much opposition from the "capitalistic" element, the bill finally passed both branches, and three days after it had passed the Senate Gov. Russell affixed his signature.

WELL KNOWN IN BOSTON.

Detective Hinde Was for Years in the Pinkerton Office in This City.

Capt. Fred H. Hinde of the Pinkerton detective force, who is in the hospital at Pittsburgh with a badly wounded leg, received in the fight at Homestead with the strikers of the Carnegie mills, is well known in this city.

For several years he was the assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton detective agency under Supt. Cornish, and soon after Detective Hauscom joined the Pinkerton staff he was transferred to the New York office, where he had formerly worked, as assistant superintendent.

While in this city he had charge of many important cases where an unusual degree of skill was needed to bring them to a successful completion. In connection with these cases he travelled all through New England and the Canadas.

He is a man about 34 years of age and weighs about 160 pounds. Personally he was very popular in this city, both in and out of the office. Supt. Cornish always placed the utmost confidence in him.

A year ago he married a New York woman. He has a sister and other relatives in Hyde Park, this State.

Were Not Authorized to Serve.

HOMESTEAD, Penn., July 6.—The 300 Pinkerton men taken to Homestead to protect the mills of the Carnegie Steel Company, were not sworn in as deputy sheriffs. They were accompanied from this city by Deputy Sheriff Gray, who was supposed to have sworn the detectives, but he denied doing it. He said that he had no authority himself to take such action and that Sheriff McCleary had not authorized him to do so.

Gen. Stevenson's Opinion. CHICAGO, July 6.—Adlai B. Stevenson, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, arrived here tonight. Regarding the Homestead riot he said: "It is a very unfortunate condition of affairs. It demonstrates the fact that a high protective tariff affords no protection to the laboring men, and never betters their conditions."

Pinkertons in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 7.—2 a. m.—Sheriff McCleary, having the Pinkerton men from Homestead in charge, has just arrived in the city.

Transacted No Business.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.—The conference held here today between the representatives of the Amalgamated Association and the iron and steel manufacturers transacted no business and an adjournment was taken until tomorrow.