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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 Homestoad exhibited a white flag and surrendered.

Twenty-one corpses and a score of mon with buliet 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 Ropublican 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 Pittsburg tonight.
The writer was in at the finish, an eye-

witness of the scenes which followed the surrender of the Pinkerton men, and a scene which for brutality has probably nover 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 fusilade of Two small cannon 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 straw and took com-plete 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 tra-

ditional 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 ritles 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 Monhail station, on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad, was commenced. The Pinkerton men were brought ashere

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

thom.

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 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 welves. 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 hu-

mane, 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 sevenge and pitter 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 familtes of workmen of 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

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 Arriving at the outer gate, the Pinkerton

men were compelled to run another gauntlet, but it was child's play compared to the Women and children and small boys with

portion of the threatening humanity which gave the Pinkerton men the parting salute.
"Take off your het," was the command as the Pinkertons entered the long lane, and they walked the whole way with their

rifles on their shoulders formed the major

head covering in their hands. It was now the women's chanço 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

At the end of the lane the Pinkerton guards were met by a score of men, all armed with ritles, 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 Pittsburg, 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 Pittsburg. 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 terrifica 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 Pittsburg 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 slicre. 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

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 Pittsburg than Homestead. There the captain of the Pinkerton guards and his wounded boarded a Baltimore & Ohio train for Pittsburg, and

Centinued on the Fifth Page.

continued from the First Page.

the Little Bill turned her nose toward this Opposite Homestoad she was fired upon from both sides of the river. The crew and

one Pinkerton guard were on board. The guard was in the pilot house. No attempt was made to tow away the large, in which the Pinkerton guards were besieged. The pilot-house was riddled

with bullets and every pane of glass broken. The pilot and his guard lay on the floor and

the years drifted with the stream.

One of the crew was shot in the groin and the pilot grasped the wheel just in time to the pilot grasped the wheel just in time to a volley of bullets from the barges showed to a volley of bullets from the barges showed to be barges showed to be barges showed to be barges showed the steamer, but not a man was visible and it is the decks of the steamer waved handker-but nover.

The sharpshooters on the railroad brings of the river sent a perfect hail of bullets against the sides of the hoarse and men and women who crowded to be because the decks of the steamer waved handker-but nover.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE,

linkertons and Workmen Shot Down at the Landing.

HOMESTEAD, Penn., July 6,-Word came from Pittsburg last inidulght that two barges loaded with Pinkertons were on the way up the river.
So many alarms of this sort have proved

falso that the report was not fully believed.

No force of men was put on guard at the
outposts of the town, but the pickets were on the alert and the leaders remained all night at headquarters.

Jack Laser rowed down the river towards

Pittsburg in a skiff. About 4 o'clock he spotted the two barges, Monengahela and Tennessee, with a tug behind them, coming up the stream. He rowed cautiously aside and saw that the barges were filled with Three rifle shots rang out, and Laser

burriedly paddled away amid a fusilade of shots from the barges, Homestead heard the alarm, and all liomostead was in its clothes and on the streets inside of five minutes,

The day was just breaking when the barges and tugs passed under the Penickey bridge and pushed towards the dock at An-draw Carnegic's steel mills.

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 rwo thousand of the families cause, which is close to the pumping station and not far from the big converting mill. The bank 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. Capt. Hein of the Pinkerton forces threw gang plank ashers, and stepped upon it. He held a long oar in one hand.

The Homestead workmen were very much excited, of course, and were shouting "The people of Homestead do not want

you here. There is no occasion for your services. No property or lives are in You had hest go back at once."

Woll, we're here and we're going to stay here, and will give you 15 minutes to get out fast around them from the barge. The Homestead workmen were wildly extend. Only the great influence of their caders provented them from firing at the

O'Donnell turned his back to the barges and began a speech to his men, counselling moderation. As he did so, Capt. Hein, oar nonceration. As no did so, Capt. Hein, oar in hand, stepped off the gang plank to the shore. His foot slipped, and the oar, swinging around, struck a Hungarian on the check, knocking him down.

Quick is a flush, the Hungarian idd Hein

workmen, and the Pinkertons were quick to respond. The Pinkertons fired, and a scope of work-

men fall dead or wounded to the ground. The shouting was general at once, The two forces for a moment were in buttle array, with not 30 feet between them.

There was a steady fire on both sides for two or three minutes, but the advantage enjoyed by the detectives with their repeating bank in good order, carrying their dead and ounded with them

Four of the mill workers were killed, as the result of this first engagement of the Capt. field was shot through the sell Wells, J. G. Hoffman and John Curry were dangerously wounded, the last one in

the groin.

When the Homestead men reached the converting mills they found that John Morris, a young mill, worker, only recently nurried, had been killed by a shot in the head. He was picked up from the bottom of a 25-foot wit, where he fell after receiving the bullet.

William Foy, one of the oldest members of the Salvation Army in Homestead, was fatally wounded and died at his home an hour or two later.

Andrew Souller was shot in the left hand

and the index finger of his left hand was John Kane, J.W. Rutter, Richard Dinkley, Andrew Striegel, Henry Hughes and a Hungarian named Joseph Zsibo were also

wounded.

One of the Pinkerton bullets just grazed

One of the Pinkerton bullets just grazed Hugh O'Domedl's, thumb, and then burled itself in John Kane's bedy.

Five or 600 women, who had rushed to the mill yard, added to the excitement by their frenzied shouts and adjurations to their husbands and brothers to "Kill the Pinkertons," "Sink their barge" and "Shoot them down."

They began to weep and wait loudly when they saw the blood-stained garments of the dead and wounded. it was a matter of the greatest difficulty

to get the women out of the mill yard, but this was finally done, and those of the men who had guns at home rushed off to get thom.

The sun had just arisen and the day

dawned fair and cloudless.
The barges lay at their moorings like two long, unmense could boxes.
They are known as "model barges," and

are used for carrying perishable freight up and down the river, sometimes behind and

sometimes ahead of the tug. They are about 140 feet long, 32 feet wide and 12 feet from water line to roof.
The deck is entirely enclosed by double-

planking, 214 inches thick on the sides and four inches thick on the roof.

Part holes large enough to admit the bar-rel of a run had been bored at frequent in-tervals in the side of the Monongaliela. When the Pinkertons were driven to the interior of their floating fortress their port-

Sharp shooters from the ranks of Home-

stead workers took up positions in the yard wherever a pile of coal, or small building or freight car afforded protection.

A small brass cannon belonging to the local Grand Army post, and known as "Griffin's Pet," was secured by so me of the mill men and taken across the river in a From a position near the big stone pier of the railroad bridge, "Griffin's Pet" sent iron aluga into the side of the barges. Six-hart died in the Braddock. It is reported here that Wisnert were at hart died in the Braddock hospital. The

hastify thrown up breastworks and sent bullets into the side of the barge whenever

teen of the slugs were a charge for the

conservative of the leaders had done their conservative of the leaders had done their the stream. Every Homestead man who test to allay the foverish excitement among the men, an attempt was made to hold a parloy with the Pinkertons.

Necessary the description of the stream. Every Homestead man who carried agun wasted no shots until the tug was in range.

The sharpshooters on the railroad bridge

Other sharp-shooters were on the plers of the railroad bridge about 300 yards distant. On the Braddock side of the river 400 yards from the boat, men lay behind ties and linguisted. The tug and the barges were owned by W. B. Rodgers. He was on board the Little one of the occupants showed any of his Billy all day, but did not show his face to the

Homestead people. His captain, Wishart, and the other wounded men were put off the boat at Port Perry.

The pilot, who, it was said, was dangerously injured, was taken from there to Dravosburg.

others were taken to Pittsburg. others were taken to littsburg.

While the oil was still blazing in the river and on the terrace oils to the hillsides, and on the terrace oils a quarter of a mile aream. Every Homestead man who

almost within range of the sharpshooters' guns every few minutes. Excited men and women leaned from the windows of the coaches and watched the warfare. The mill yard, with its deserted buildings, huge shops, its railroad tracks, piles of coal brick, great iron beams, thick armor

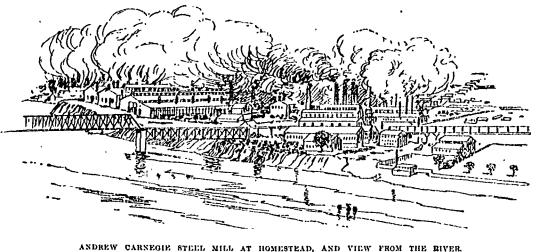
plate for government cruisers, and the masses of the thousand and one materials used in the great plant, scattered over the vast area, was a strange battlefield.

Men ran here and there, talking, counselling, advising, planning, while in the gashouse and behind the cost pile more active soldiers were at work with dynamite, powder a betterful.

gathered to watch the fight.

that no arbitration or truce was desired on that side. The shooters resumed their that any one was hit.

Those on board returned the fire and for chiefs and returned the salute, but nover



other means for getting rid of the intruders. They were well protected on the banks by a long high pile of soft coni and several buildings, including the water tank, pump-ing station and the brick house where the natural gas mains for the mill are connected with the supply pipes. 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. A warfare in which the sharpshooters took the principal part was kept up in a desultory sort of way for two or three hours. During this period two most lamentable a smattles occurred.

Andrew Strigel, one of the young mill workers, shot himself in the neck while

killed.
The men who were handling "Griffin's Pet" on the other side of the river had ex-Somebody shouted back from the barge: treme difficulty in sightfur their piece, be-"Well, we're here and we're going to stay cause of the bullets which flow thick and

One of their shots fell into the water many feet short of the barge, and when the next was fired the brass kun was elevated and the deadly slog flew away over the argo and among the workmen on the Silas Wayne, who worked in the open hearth furnace, was struck in the neck by one of the slugs and kilted. His flesh was horribly lacerated, and he presented an

awful appearance as he lay bleeding on the Two other workmen were injured by the low. O'Donneli was still addressing his flying slugs, but not seriously. About 10 ciock the brass gun was brought across to the Homestead side of the river and was harze.

This was the signal for a volley from the

was trained upon the bows of the two At 10,30 o'clock as THE GLOBE correspondent stood near the open heafth fur-nace, a man with a rifle standing outside, not 10 feat away, received a bullet in his

breast and fell to the ground. He had ventured out from the protection afforded by the iron sides of the mill in his over-anxiety to get a shot at the men who had killed and wounded his friends in the

early morn.
He was carried into the mill, his wound roughly dressed and loving hands bore him to his home, where a physician attended

There is no bospital in Homestoad and all was fatally wounded. David Lester, Rus. and Lawrence Loughlin, who were carried | that barrier down the bank.

The pilot of the Little Billy left his wheel

when some distance above the mill. A full head of steam was put on and the unpopular tug passed by Homestead and the beleaguered Pinkertons with a rush. When very close to the railroad bridge

the pilot crawled on his stemach along the deck and into the wheel-house and gave the wheel a sharp turn, which barely saved the boat from a collision with one of the bridge's plors. There was intense feeling among the workfinen against the owner and all the

hands on board the fittle Billy, and deep threats were made that she 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 Tonnessee.

The signal that the besieged were auxious for a truce was unheeded, as was the attempt made at sunrise by the workmen for a

The appearance of the flag was a signal for a verfect 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.

"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 min-utes it was again waved, but the workinen answered as before. Mon swore oaths of vengeance as they hurried here and there in their preparation for a still more yielent attack, and not a

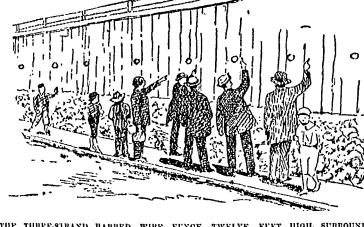
l'inkerton meu to come forth and be made prisoners.
Burning oil had failed. Now dynamite the mill yard carrying a huge basket filled with the yellow sticks known as "giant crackers."

voice was heard in favor of allowing the

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

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 met with a like fate. Then the bombs were thigh, and the captain of the tug, Charles of the wounded among the workmen were mot with a like fate. Then the bombs were Wishart, was fatally wounded. J. H. Kline taken to their homes, except George Ruther carried behind a coal pit and tossed over



THE THREE-STRAND BARBED WIRE FENCE, TWELVE FEET HIGH, SURROUNDING CARNEGIE, PHIPPS & CO.'S, WORKS.

to Pittsburg on a special locomotive and went into the hospital there. The local physicians were kept busy from

At last one hit the roof of the Mononga-dawn until sunset, and the undortaker's hela, and as it lay there with the fusesmok-sombre-looking wagon drove hither and thither through the streets of Homestead all day.

When the workmen found that they

could not reach their enemies with shot or shell they tried to burn them out.

A flat car loaded with oil and waste was run down an incline very close to the barges after having been set on fire. It was thought that the switch was turned and that the car would jump the track at a mile bombs on the two barges, and at last polyte boys consects the barges after having been set on fire. It was thought that the switch was turned and that the car would jump the track at a mile bombs on the two barges, and at last

tushed down the incline at a rapid rate, but the switch was not set as the workmen expected and the burning car ran into a expected and the burning car ran into a bank of earth and burned there for two hours, far away from the barges, "Wo'll smoke then out yet. Wo'll burn the rats that shot our men. Not one of them shall over leave these barges alive," Later another bomb tore a nasty hole in the side of the barge near the bow and shouted the workment; and another attempts.

the rats that, shot our men. Not one of them shall ever leave these barges alive," shouted the workmen; and another attempt was at once begun to set fire to the enemy's

and trusting to the sluggish current to float

tion and also in the McKinley tariff bill, pleturing to themselves the crowd of frightwere used to stave in the heads of the barrels.

pletting the did to gother is the furthest barrels.

The whistle at Carrie furnace across the river shricked the alarm familiar in this country, "Oil on the river," and it was answered from the Braddeck furnaces and from the locomotives which were constantly passing the scene on three sides.

After the first exchange of shots this morning, the Pinkerton men put their wounded on the tug Little Billy and steamed

For a long time they all fell short of the barges and exploded at the water's edge. At last one hit the roof of the Mononga-

point about opposite the barges and topple one of the workmen, who belongs to the over on them.

The car and its freight biazed furiously, could land a bomb on any part of the boat or is of "We'll have no white flag in ours." that he chose.

It was about 1.35 p. m. when a bomb did

others did similar damage.

It was evident, however, that the giant

was at once occur to set are to the enemy's

craft.

Willing hands rolled dozens of oil barrels
from the storehouse of the mill plant to the
scene of the battle. There was no way of
getting the oil near the barges, except by
throwing it on the water 60 feet above,

but the sharpshooters on the outside never
the sharpshooters on the outside never

nd trusting to the sluggish current to float down.

The large bank of coal afforded an excellent protection to the men. Iron bars and some steel billets, which have figured so largely in the discussion of the wage ques-

The oil was poured on the water in great bomb which was to destroy them.

No such scene has ever been witnessed in this part of the country for many years, and it will possibly not be duplicated for

steady work, and the cannon kept on half a mile the scene was very similar to those onacted years ago in "Dixe land,"
The Homestead men set about devising when boats were forced to run the blockade.

Hose carts and the numbing engine from the local fire department were run into the mill yard, and an attempt was made to obtain a stream of oil from the barrets. which could be thrown from the window of the gashouse upon the barges. The men worked for two hours, but they

could not obtain the desired result. A great deal of oil was thrown into the river and firebrands thrown after it, but it obstinately refused to float down towards the barges.
Rockets and roman candles were used in trying to set fire to the oil. Various other

devices were brought into play in the

cifort to burn the boats and their human

freight.
At 3.30 o'clock, President William Weihe of the Amalgamated Association, II. II. Garland, the newly elected president, and Assistant President McEvoy came to Homestend from Pittsburg.

An impromptu mass 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 abandoned roller-skating ring. Mr. Weine began his speech by advising his lioutenants were allowed to leave the

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.

Mr. Garland was heard and he spoke in the same strain, but McEvoy, who climbed to the rafters of the building and shouted to his auditors, was received the best. He said that if the detectives were allowed to depart he would give the guarantee of the Amalgamated Association that no similar body of mon would ever return to flomestead.

A few of the men scemed inclined to accept McEvoy's proposition, which he backed up by saying that he know positively that another conference could be obtained with Andrew Carnegie's representatives should the detectives be released from their present plight.

Mr. McEvoy furnished the information, also, that Sheriff McCleary, with a posse of deputies, was on his way to Homestead, "That sottles it," cried a hundred voices.
"We'll keep to work smoking out the detectives, and when the sheriffs come we'll take care of them, too."

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 made its appearance around the corner of a huge pile of pig iron.

Homestead in the fight against the Pinkertons. This broke up the mass meeting at
once. The men worked harder than ever
injured by the strikers while on their way once. The men worked harder than ever with their oil pump and the throwing of the bombs was renewed with redoubled vigor.

An additional cannon had been obtained at Braddock, and thus, with the one at the lows: gas house, poured slugs into the side of the barge in a vain attempt to sink it.

one-sided fight became hotter than ever. There was one man who seemed to be omnibresent.

He was tall and broad-chested, with a sombrerc. He was the leader of the active warfare.

At one minute he would be directing the oil pumps, at the next superintending the bomb throwing, and a moment later running here and there and massing his men for the execution of some new scheme of Hugh O'Donnell, who had been the chair-

man of the advisory committee until the presence of the sheriff's posse yesterday, resulting in the committee's dissolution, and who has strong influence over his fel-low-millworkers, made a speech to the men about 5 o'clock.

The men of Homestead had by this time

become discouraged in their efforts to destroy the barges and were in a mood to listen to O'Donnell.

He said it seemed advisable that the detectives be released from their plight and made prisoners of war. Many of his hearers applauded the suggestion, although the not-headed ones refused to consider it a O'Donnell suggested that a truce be asked

The general sentiment among the men seemed to be that the best and easiest way out of the difficulty would be to accept the Pinkertons' surrender. There was no question but that the Pink-

ertons' wanted to surrender. Their unconditional surrender should be accepted and they should be marched to the Homestead Some one said that the sheriff's posse would come by boat to the Pinkerton men's relief, and that they should be allowed to

take the men away.

There was a strong desire, however, among the Homestead men, to have the satisfaction of taking the Pinkertons captive and marching them through the streets of the town.

The sheriff was requested to do this by the better element of the strikers, as a howling mob had surrounded the opera house. It and cannon firing, but not five minutes later the white flag was seen waving from the barge Tennessee.

It was not answered by curses and bullets this time, but by cheers from thousands of throats. The Homestead men were growing tired. Hugh O'Donnell, Jack Clifford and others.

white handkerchiefs in hand, went down the bank to the gang plank of the Monongahela. The crowd surged behind them, still cheering, but among the cheers were yells of "Kill them, kill the detectives; we ought not to accept their surrender." BA dozen men appeared on the deck of the barge, and O'Donnell held a consultation

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.

O'Donnell and Clifford guaranteed them The Pinkerton chief said that there were no blacksheep workmen in his party. It contained 250 men, who had been hired as

taken to a hospital and that the other men should surrender their guns and should be protected from the violence of the crowd.

This arrangement was accepted by the Pink-THE GLORE reporter who boarded' the

boat with O'Donnell found that both barges were filled with bods and packed togother as close as could be, forming upper and lower bunks for the men. Five hundred Winchester titles and thousands of cart-ridges, besides barrels of sugar and all sorts of provisions, were piled up at the stern. Besides this lot of rifles each man clung to his own piece.

The wounded men had been conveyed to

the stern of the Tennessee, which is furthest from the point of the dynamite attack, and around them the other men clustered while the bombardment was going on.
The task of disembarking the prisoners

was a very delicate and difficult one. There were men in the Homestead crowd who their revolvers or their muskets and, or course, one such shot would have resulted in another terrible battle at close range.

When the wounded men had been carried

to the shore and up through the mill yard on stietchers, the Pinkerton detectives, without their guns or their uniforms, came forth in single file from the barges. As they walked down the gang plank there was groans and curses from the crowd which formed in double lines through

Word of the surrender had quickly passed through Homestead to Braddock across the river, and the women and the children came rushing on the scene. procession was formed, headed by a A procession was formed, headed by a tall sturdy worker carrying an American flag. Behind him came 100 men with their

which the prisoners passed.

ritles over their shoulders marching four abreast, Then came the prisoners, and a very dejected looking lot they were too. There were many souffles and scrimmages before they were safely landed in the jail.

Women chased them through the dust of the street, throwing stones and shouting to the millworkers to kill the prisoners. Several of the Pinkertons who had been recognized as among the firing party of the early dawn were clubbed and kicked by the excited crowd while on the march.

Most of them had valises, and not a few of these were wrenched from their hands and kicked about the streets like foot balls, the clothing and other articles as they foll out being easerly snatched up by the women as trophics of the day's victory.

The jall at Homestead is not very large.

It is full tonight and the position of the de tectives 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 barn-like structure, resembling an

that the detectives be allowed to return to town for some unknown reason, but all the others are locked up, charged with mur-The five men whom Hugh O'Donnell permitted to leave the city attempted to board freight trains, but were repulsed by the trainmen. They finally boarded a passen-

ger train to Pittsburg.

When the parado had been dismissed Homestead went wild with delight, It had made a capture of which it was proud. The saloons had been closed all day, and they did not open tonight, but in every house were laughter and sorg and exchange of congratulations, save only in the houses of

been marched down the streets, some of the mon made a thorough search of the barges. nition and provisions, huge cases containing blue unitorms, with which each detec-The barges were burned to the water's edge very soon after being evaquated.

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. This is the answer which every man in Homostead gives to this question tonight.

DEAD NUMBER TWENTY-ONE. Eleven Workmen and Ten Detectives

Killed-Scores Wounded. HOMESTEAD, Penn., July 6.-A complete The flag was carried by a stalwart iron-worker from the "South Side," Pittsburg, and behind him marched 200 brawny mill ascertained 11 worker and nine detectives were killed and 18 worken and 21 tives were killed and 18 workmen and 21

to the jail this evening.

The list of killed and injured, as near as can be ascertained at midnight, is as fol-

as house, poured slugs into the side of the large in a vain attempt to sink it.

The sharpshooters kept at work and the David Davis, Robert Foster, William Johnston, J. H. Glein, two unknown Hungarians, nine l'inkerten detectives—their names have not been learned, as most of them

were known by numbers. of injuries received on the march from the boat to the fail. Another is expected to die

before morning.

Wounded—David Lester, detective, shot in the head and ankle sprained, not serious: Fred H. Hind, chief of detectives, shot in the log; Russell Wells, detective, shot in the leg; J. G. Hoffman, detective, shot in the knee; Govye W. Rutter, Homestead steel worker, shot in the hip and dangerously wounded; Lawrence Laughlin, steel worker, thigh broken, an unknown Polo, shot in the knee, unconscious from toss of blood; John McCurdy, watchman on the Little Bill, shot in the groin, dangerously; Andrew Sutter, Joseph Zeide, W. wallace, Michael Murray, John Kane, Hardy Hughes, an unknown man; Milea Laughlin, seriously injured; John Kane, shot through leg; Andrew Scuylier, shot through knee cap.
The imprisoned Pinkertons say that seven

of their men were killed outright and 11 wounded. They believe several dead men were thrown off the Little Bill into the

The homes of the detectives are: Chicago, 120; New York, 75; Philadelphia, 25; remainder, neighborhood of Brooklyn. The coroner of Alleghenv county is here making preparations for an inquest, and the sheriff is expected before morning. SHERIFF POWERLESS.

More Trouble Feared if Militia is Called

association have gone to Homestead in a special train to bring the Pinkerton men to this city. They will be taken to the county

was a terrible night in the town and there was much talk of lynching. Ing parges, half a mile away on the Monongahela river, were set on fire by the strikers, and the flames added to the terror of the lawabiding element.

At this hours the terror

of the lawabiding element.

At this hour the large crowds surround the newspaper bulletin boards at Pittsburg, which amounce Sheriff McCleary's request that "all honest citizens assemble with arms and subsistence at the sheriff's office to proceed the sheriff of the control of the large crowds are po'clock tomorrow morning to proceed.

National Association of Woollen Manufacturers of the United States wool on the free list: also a memorial of the Arms and subsistence at the sheriff's office wool on the free list: also a memorial of the arms and subsistence at the sheriff's office wool on the free list: also a memorial of the arms and subsistence at the sheriff's office wool of the large control of the large of the Committee out foreign relations.

Mr. Aldrich prosented the memorial of wool manufacturers of the United States wool on the free list: also a memorial of the arms and subsistence at the sheriff's office wool on the free list: also a memorial of the arms and subsistence at the sheriff's office wool on the free list: also a memorial of the arms and subsistence at the sheriff's office wool on the free list: also a memorial of the arms and subsistence at the sheriff's office wool on the free list: also a memorial of the arms and subsistence at the sheriff's office wool on the free list: also a memorial of the arms and subsistence at the sheriff's office wool on the free list: also a memorial of the arms and subsistence at the sheriff's office wool on the free list: also a memorial of the wool on the free list: also a memorial of the wool on the free list: also a memorial of the wool on the free list: also a memorial of the wool on the free list: also a memorial of the wool on the free list: also a memorial of the wool on the free list: also a memorial of the wool on the free list: also a memorial of the wool on the free list: also a memorial of the wool on the free list: also a memorial of the wool on the free list: also a memorial of the wool on the free list: also a memorial of the wool on the free list which amounce Sheriff McCleary's request that "all honest citizens assemble with arms and subsistence at the sheriff's office at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning to proceed

Harrisburg that he could not come here, and the sheriff replied that he was no longer able to cope with the rioters.

watermen for the Carnegio mills.

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

O'l'ennell agreed that the six should be taken to a hopital and that the other man should agreed that the six should agreed that the six should be taken to a hopital and that the other man should agreed that the six should agreed that the six should be taken to a hopital and that the other man should agreed that the six should agreed that the six should be taken to a hopital agreed that the six should be taken to a hopital and that the other man should agreed that the six should be taken to a hopital agreed that the six should be t

and the sheriff replied that he was no longer able to cope with the rioters.

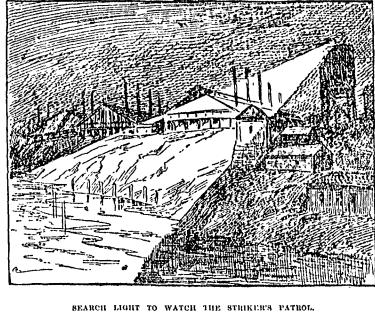
This will leave the theorems on other alternative than to call out the millita. If he orders the Pittsburg regiments to the seat of war they will be in an embarrassing position, for they are in sympathy with the strikers.

It inicht be a repetition of the railroad riots here in 1877, when the local militia threw down their arms, tore off their uniforms and went home.

If the Governor sends the Philadelphia millitia, it will only increase the bitter feeling as it did in 1877. The Quaker City boys wore staughtered then, and the regular army finally had to restorn order.

Private advices from Philadelphia are to the effect that the officere were hauging around brigade headquarters waiting for orders, and the War Dopartment at Washington report that nothing would be done by the national government until the State authorities had given up the task.

Henry C. Frick, the partner and right hand man of Andrew Carnegio, who made



the preparations for a siege at Homestead, said late tonight that it was a light to a Today he refused President Weihe's re-

This (Alleghany) county is overwholm-

ingly Republican, but every other man one met today remarked that if the presidential election was being held now the county would give Grover Cleveland a tremendous majority.

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 Dying Oath That

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.-The steam. boat Little Bill came down from Home-stead this afternoon. As she steamed into the landing with a new American flag floating at the flagstaff she showed the effects of the fusiliade 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 dezens of

places. The bullet holes looked as if made

Strikers Fired First.

by 38 calibre revolvers. Some wont half through the boat. On board was John T. McCurry, who was shot in the groin. A reporter interviewed the wounded man as he lay on a couch on the lower deck. McCurry said:

'I was down at the foot of Beaver av.,

Allegheny, when Capt. Rodgers employed me to go up the river on his boat, the Little me to go up the river on his boat, the Little Bill. 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 took our barge up in front of Homestead and then went back for the Tide's barge.

"We made a landing at the Homestead mills about 5 o'clock this morning. The shore was crowded with the locked-out men and their symbathizers. The armed Pinkerton men commenced to climb up the banks. Then the workmen cooned fire on the detectives. The men shot first, and not until three of the Pinkerton men had fallen did they respond to the fire.

"Now, I have my God to meet, and if I am to die now I am willing to take an oath that the workmen fired first, and that the Pinkerton men did not shoot until some of their number had been wounded.

"The workmen were so strong in numbers that it was useless for the 350 or 400 Pinkerton men to oppose them further, so they retreated to the barges, carrying their dead on the fire wounded. We backed out into the river, anchored the barges, and then took the dead and wounded men up to Port Perry, How many deputies have

It was stated by Mr. Gallinger (in charge of the bill) that its additional numual charge on the treasury would be less than \$700,000. The conference report on the river and halbor bill was presented by Mr. Frye and surgest to nate bill to give effect to the eighth ar-

tle of the treaty of commerce and naviga-on with Sweden and Norway of July 4, 27, was passed. 1827, was passed.
It directs the payment of all tennage dues collected since July 1, 1884, on Swedish or Norwegian or American vessels arriving in ports of the United States from posts in Sweden and Norway, in excess of the rate of 3 cents a ton or in the aggregate 15 cents a ton in any one year, and it, provides that a ton or the state for the state of the state of

breafter no greater tennage duties shall be larged than those referred to in the eighth article of the treaty.

Mr. Gallinger offered the following resolution and asked immediate action upon it: Whereas, the newspaper press brings intelligence of a deadly conflict between workmen and Pinker. ton detectives at Homestead, Penn., and Whereas, all good citizens, irrespective of party, deprecate violence and bloodshed, therefore

with the matter and to report the facts to the Senate at its earliest convenience at its earliest convenience.

Mr. Vest—Let it go over.

The resolution went over till tomorrow, Subsequently Mr. Peffer offered a substitute for it (which also went over), providing for the appointment of a select committee of three senators for different political parties to investigate and report the facts in relation to the existence and employment of Pinkerton detectives since their first appearance in the United States; how they organized; how and for what purpose and by whom they were employed, and what legislation is necessary to provent their further unlawful use and employment.

Resolved, That the committee on education and

labor be instructed to make an immediate and care

ful investigation into all the circumstances connected

ment.
The senate went into executive session and at 4.15 adjourned.

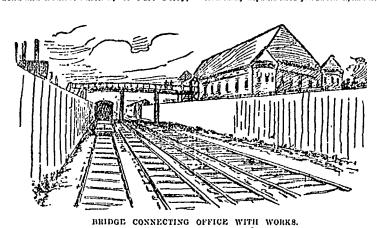
GOV. PATTISON FIRM.

He Refuses to Call Out State Troops Except as Very Last Resort. HARRISHUNG, Penn., July 6. — Gov. Pattison received enough information from Pittsburg today to convince him that Sheriff McCleary of Allogheny county has uttorly failed to do his duty in the way of bringing the labor strike to an end,

McCleary sent the Governor a despatch this morning. The inference was plain that he wanted the Governor to take the respondibility of settling the trouble from McCleary's shoulders and thereby give the to talk about State interference in local troubles during the coming campaign

The Governor refused to be caught in the trap. He wanted to know just what the sheriff had done. This morning he wired

How many deputies have you sworn in, and what



whence they were sent on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Pittsburg.

"We then went down to Homestead again. We were going along peaceably and expecting no trouble. When we reached the mills the strikers opened fire on the Little Bill from both sides. It was then't was hit, The bullets broke the glass and splintered the woodwork. Capt. Alexander McMenles was at the wheel. The bullets crashed through the glass pilot house, and to save his high to had to rush below.

"Capt. Rogers was on board and he displayed great bravery. When the firing gounds.

"Capt. Rogers was on board and he displayed great bravery. When the firing commenced we all hy down on the floor to escane the bullets, but I was not quick enough and was wounded.

"There was a cessation in the firing and the pilot secured control of the boat before it ran into the bank, which it came noar doing. There was no one on board at the time we were fired upon, but the crew, Capt. Rogers and one Pinkerton man, J. II. Robinson of Chicago.

"We hen we approached Homestead from Port Perry we could see attempts to set fire

on of Chicago. When we approached Homestead from With Me approached troinested from Port Perry we could see attempts to set fire to the barges. The strikers had a carlead of what appeared to be oil and they were pouring it upon the water and igniting it. The barges at this time were out in the middle of the river." PITTSBURG, July 6-Midnight.-Sheriff
William McCleary with a posse and President William Welhe of the amalgamated association have gone to the malgamated

PINKERTONS MENTIONED. Senators Want an Investigation of the

Homestead Troubles. Washington, July 6.—The vice-president laid before the Senate today resolutions of various Irish associations of New York, Brooklyn and other cities in relation to the

nt 9 o'clock tomorrow morning to proceed to Homestead to restore order."

All the mills in the city are shut down by the strike, and Sheriff McCleary is not likely to receive aready response from the 40,000 idle iron and steel workers.

At 9,50 Gov. Pattison telegraphed from Manufacturers setting forth the necessity and advantages of existing duties on woollen goods. Referred to the committee on thance. The sundry civil appropriation bill was the volud ask the Senate to consider it tomorrow. The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Allison, who gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider it

put the Governor on his mettle and he very promptly sent this curt telegram to the Allegheny sheriff:
Your telegram indicates that yon bave not made any attempt to execute the law or enforce order, and I must insist on you calling upon the citizens for an adequate number of deputies.

died. The guards have not been able to land, and the

The guards have not been able to land, and the works are in the potsession of the mob, who are armed with riftes and pistols, and are reported to have one canon. The guards remain on the barges near the landing, having been abandoned by the steamer which towed them there.

The civil officers are powerless to meet the situation. An armed and disciplined force is needed at once to prevent further loss of life. I therefore urgo immediate action on your just.

The admission of McCleary that he had sworm in but 12 deputies when he had the

sworn in but 12 deputies when he had the power to call as many thousand to his aid.

The foregoing was sent early this after noon and at 7 o'clock this evening no reply

was received.

In the meantime the Governor had received several telegrams from private soutces advising him to order out the troops, while several personal friends wired to the effect that McCleary had not done his duty and was trying to shift responsibility.

This ovening the Governor held a consultation with the adjutant-general.

It is understood that arrangements are being made to send troops in case the local authorities, after a sincere attempt, are powerless to prevent bloodshed.

When asked this evening if he would go

Continued on the Sixth Page.

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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," FOUGHT 13 HOURS

Continued from the Fifth Page.

in person to Homestead the Governor re-plied: pned:
"At present I do not thing of going. I will wait developments."

FEARS THE NEWSPAPERS.

Secretary of the Carnegie Works Bays He Has Been Lying

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 8.—The omciais of the Carnezie Steel Company has little to

of the Carnezio Steel Company has 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 nonunen 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 Loyeloy this afternoon said: joy this afternoon said:

"We will continue our present policy and propose to run the Homestoad steel works. "They are our property and it is our right to operate them as suits us. "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 ropair 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 plane."

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

enemies.
"They have helped to stir up this trouble by printing columns of matter about it.
"No, we are not communicating with Mr. Carnerie. 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."

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

CONDEMNED BY PAPERS.

Two Republican Journals in Pittaburg

Denounce Pinkertons.

Pirtsnuro. Ponn., July 6, - There is nothing but condemnation of the Carnegies in trying to introduce the Pinkertons into Homostead this morating. The Chronicle Telegraph, a Republican newspaper, one of the most conservative newspapers in the country, says editorially

this evening:
While matters were in this posture a conflict was

While matters were in this posture a conflict was precipitated by the appearance of a force of Pinkerton men, embarked as a naval expedition, with the object of making a landing at the works. The war broke out and is now going on furiously. The shame of it is that it is a levy of private war, such as went on in feudal times. The supremacy of the law is challenged, regularly constituted authority is ignored.

Such a state of affairs is disgraceful. Immediate action should be taken to resume the role of law and to vindicate the competency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to maintain peace within her borders by work of her own authority.

The Leader (Republican) says:

her borders by work of her own authority.

The Leader (thopublican) says:
The deplorable events of this morning, resulting
in the loss of probably several lives, are attributable to an act of indiscretion, which the dictates of
calm judgment ought to have forbidden.
The attempt to land a brigade of Pinkerion men,
with rifles in their hands, in the disturbed district
before the normal resources of the law had been exhausted was an unfortunate error.

"GLAD IT'S NO WORSE."

What Secretary Lovojoy Says-Not a

Dollar of Property Injured.

Dollar of Property Injured.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Mr. Lovejoy, secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company, when informed of the surrender of the Pinkerton forces, said: "Since early this morning we have been more anxious about the less of life than the loss of property. We greatly regret the loss of life, and are glad it is not worse."

When asked what the company was going to do, he said: "Nothing. The question is now one for the shoriff to settle, and we look to him to do his duty."

One of the most noticeable features of the trouble so far has been that not a dollar's worth of property of the company has been destroyed by the strikers.

This opening a longthy secret conference was held between Chris L. Magee, H. C. Frick, Sheriff McCleary, W. J. Brennau and others.

At its conclusion a special train was made

up and the party, excepting Frick, went to Homestead. It is thought they intend to bring the Pinkerton men to the city. CONDEMNS PINKERTONS.

Nomince Weaver Feels That There is a

Crisis Coming. DES MOINES, la., July 6.-Gen. Weaver,

he nominee of the People's party for presi-lent, reached Des Moines this evening. Concerning the Homestead riot he said: 'I regard the situation throughout the

country as very grave, and I have believed for some time that we are nearing a serious "If the present strained relations between

"If the present strained relations between the corporations and their employes, between wealth owners and wealth producers, continue much longer, they will ripen into frightful disaster.

"The Pinkertons are an armed body of cruel mercenaries and a menace to the peace of society and the lives of the people. "At their bidding bloodshed follows close upon the heels of corporate tyranny. They must be superessed and the terrible economic conditions which have spawned this cruel army of thugs upon the country must be changed at once or the republic must give away to corporate despotism.

"The frightful condition of affairs in Pennsylvania will strike the whole country like an glarm bell at midnight. Public sympathy will naturally be with the men struggling to exist on the earth and for their wives and little ones."

SUMMONS UNNOTICED.

Sheriff McCleary's Difficulty in Securing

Pirrsburg, Penn., July 6.—After receiving Gov. Pattison's despatch invisting that the shoriff call upon the citizens for an adequate number of deputies to quell the riot, the sheriff issued the following pro-

CHIMBLION:
All good citizens are hereby summoned to appear
at the sheriff's office to nerrow (Thursday) at 9
o'clock a. m., with arms and subsistence, to aid the
sheriff in suppressing the riot now in progress at
Homestead.

In explanation of his failure to secure additional deputies Sheriff McCleary said: 'I believe it would be suicide for me to

take my men there. Five hundred deputies could do nothing more than a dozen. Besides I have been unable to secure men. They all refuse to go."

People Think He Should be Arrested-Death of Kline. PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6 .- J. H. Kline,

FRICK TO BLAME.

one of the Pinkerton men who was shot in the great conflict this morning, died at 12.30 today at the homosopathic hospital,

Ho was about 35 years of age. His com-panions knew nothing about him, and it is impossible to learn where his home is. He was shot in the head during the first battle this morning.

The general sentiment of the people as expressed upon the street is that the blame for this morning's disturbance rests entirely with Mr. Frick.

with Mr. Frick.

He called upon the county authorities, and then took the liberty to bring in his own private agents to enforce his wishes. The result was this morning's fatal riot. The opinion is freely expressed that Mr. Frick should be placed under arrest by the authorities for being the principal cause of the riot, or at least held equally responsible with the rioters.

POWDERLY WILL NOT SPEAK.

His Position Will Not Allow Him to Say Anything About Homestead.

OMAHA, Neb., July 6.—Before leaving for the East this evening, General Master Workman Powderly was asked to give an expression of opinion on the Homestead

"I must absolutely refuse to be interviewed on the matter until I know more about it," said Mr. Powderly. "I know

CHARITY BEGINS AT ---

Carnegie Given the Freedom of the City of Aberdeen.

LONDON, July 6 .- Andrew Carnegie, the LONDON, July 0.—Antirow can legister the freedom of the city of Aberdeen in recognition of his gift of £10,000 (\$50,000) to the Aberdeen library. The library was onened by Mr. Carnezio in the prosence of the city officials and others.

HISTORY OF THE TROUBLE.

Little by Little it Grow Till Finally Blood was Shed.

It is four months ago that the thread of the story of riot and bloodshed at Home-stead, 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.

Androw Carnegio's steel works are

Androw Carnegie's steel works are located in the borough of Homestead, township of Mifflin, Penn. The borough is eight miles southeast of Pittsburg, on the Monongahela river, and is a station on the Pittsburg, or the Pittsburg, burg, Virginia & Charleston and P. McK. & Y. radiroads. The works cover an area of nearly 400

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

account of the inability to furnish the government steel plates at the specified time. Their employes after the difficulty with their company in 1880] went to work on a three-year sliding scale of wages. It provided that the wages should be adjusted overy three months on the basis of the soling price of steel, and that the minimum rate should be \$25 a ton—that is, for every dollar above \$25 per ton at which steel billies were sold the workman should receive a proportionate advance, but if steel billiels were sold for less than \$25 per ton, wages should not fall below the minimum rate agreed upon.

not fall bolow the minimum rate agreed upon.

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

Upon March 1 the Carnegies notified the workmen that after June 30, when the existing scale agreeoment 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 Steet 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 wonty-two Bollars as the Minimum

ate of compensation per ion for steel pillers, and with similar changes in all departments

nd 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 time 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.

when the working were, not so not presented 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 contended was unreasonable and meant a deduction of from 20 to 80 per cent from their present earnings and was not made necessary by any oxigency 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 scale proposed would only be a moderate 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 roject the conditions offered under the proposed scale.

This was two months age and as if already possessed of a premonition of the result the Carnegies began their preparations for a strike. It seemed as if the rm did not at any time feel that there was any possibility of the men accepting the readjust.

Expansive Yards and Endloss 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 plue, one for cold and the other for lot water, were laid clear around the mill enclosure.

nnes 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 voints of lookout and pictures can be taken of any intruders by means of thash lights. Search lights have been attached 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 inclosure. 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 preparations the men worked on, and attenuted.

is claimed, to protect the workmen against any assault that may be made from the outside.

During this hostile and aggressive preparations the men worked on, and attempted no interference. They were being led by an advisory committee who connsoled 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 400 would be shut gut on the following Friday night.

On June 26 the final conference was held between the mill owners and the Annalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and the Carnegie company consented to make the

Basis 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 ratifoad not to land 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.

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 incited to demonstrations. A
German who arrived in town to work at the
mills was beateh, taken to the train and
sent back to l'ittsburg.
Later in the day rude effigies of H. C.
Frick, the president of the Carnegie firm;
H. C. AlcBrown, chief of the Carnegie firm;
H. C. AlcBrown, chief of the Carnegie police, and several lesser lights were hung up
in the mill yard on electric-light poles.
When James Dinkey, chief the olectrical
department, chimbed the poles to cut down
the effigy of Mr. Frick the workmen turned
upon him the hose that has been prepared
as a defence of the plant.
Another figure was cut down by a Hungarian laborer on command of the yardinaster.
As he carried the figure through they ard he
was met with hoots and jeers op every side.
The Frick effigy was not removed for same
hours.

Before be became connected with the Car-

The Frick chigy was not removed for same hours.

Before be became connected with the Carnesies Mr. Frick had been in a commanding rosition in the coke trade, in which field he had made himself a millionnaire.

Before his association with the Carnegies he had been noted for the liberality of his dealings with workmen in the coke regions. 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 had fight

Onincit M * Point*.

Last year he fought the cokers again, and

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re so excited that they were only pre-tied by their leaders from beginning the ke several times during the day. On sidey a representative of the company i. "We have a great many repairs to ke at Homestead, and don't expect to ke any steel during the first two weeks July."

make any stoel 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 Pittsburg 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 ellipsy and other demonstrations and closed the works, putting this notice on the gates. All employes 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 reorgated and the same day the company was reorgated and the same day the company was reorgated.

they will receive their full pay.

On the same day the company was reorganized with it. C. Frick chairman and in 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 teld and each man agreed to remain in Homestead.

way hold and each man agreed to remain in Homestead.

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

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



employes would be affected because the improved facilities will enable the men, ander the minimum of tonnage rates proposed, to earn from \$1.88 to \$6.37 for 12 hours work. The firm claimed that outside of the 280 montioned, 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 Pittsburg mills, to keep up with pressing orders, the liomestead workmen deciated. The process and tradesmen of Pittsburg issued a manifesto Penguicing the Reduction of Wages.

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 skiffs for

This was two months ago and as if already possessed of a premonition of the result hockarnegies began their preparations for a strike. It seemed as if the interior was any possibility of the men accepting the readjustment, for the mills way back in May were quietly being put in a condition to with stand a slege.

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

The second week in June saw a regular harricade in position. It was in itself a palpable declaration of war, a repudiation of upion 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 garrysoned 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 stable to the carnegies on disturbance during that day.

All night 1000 men waited in skiffs for reported imported workmen to arrive, and reported imported workmen to arrive, and the steam yacht Edna, owned by the workmen; the steam yacht Edna, owned by the workmen; the steam yacht Edna, owned by the workmen; glied un and down the stream yacht Edna, owned by the workmen; the steam yacht Edna, owned by the workmen; the steam yacht Edna, owned by the workmen; the time in production and mechanical intended to quit if non-union men canno.

The great Homestead plant, with its

Expansive Yards and Endless Tracks, was entirely enclosed by a stable that they are the company should be furnished with an expansive Yards and Endless Tracks, was entirely enclosed by a stable that they are the company in the following day the advisory committee was ever on the alert less the company should be furnished with an expansive Yards and Endless Tracks, was entirely enclosed by a sta

could have been by signals marched down upon Fort Frick.
Chairman 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 definice and determination to hold the Carnegie mill.
Eleven special deputy sheriffs under Deputy Sheriff Samuel II. Cilley of Allegheny county, arrived in Homestead on the 4.18 p. m. train. The advisory committee had previously in the day offered thus same deputy 500 men, but he declined, although bends of \$5000 to \$10,000 were offered on each to keep the peace.
The deputtes from Pittsburg did not

were sent down to enter.

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

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

Notice the control of the control of

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, mot at 2p. 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 mills. Then the committee's books were burned and the controlling hand would exert itself no more. When this 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 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 ever rushing into 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 soilous 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 one 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, Carnegio, was the subject yesterday afternoon of an earnest discussion in one of the labor head-quarters where many of the local labor

quarters where many of the local labor quarters 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 Pittsburg to help out the strikers. This proposition was instantly taken up

seriously and discussed as being a good Thereason for this feeling was the Pinker-

As he carried the figure through the yard field was met with hooks and jeers on every side. The Frick edilgy was not removed for same hours.

Ilefore he became connected with the Carnexies Mr. Frick had been in a commanding costion in the coke trade, in which field he had made himself a millionnaire.

Before his association with the Carnexies 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 Carnexies a year he met a demand of cokers for an increase in waves with an offer of a reduction, and after a haid fight

Gained Il S Foint.

Last year he fought the cokers again, and with the help of two regiments of soldiers broke up their organization.

After the victory he was made president of the Drincipal Carnexies company.

During the day of June 20 the workmen

Thereason for this feeling was the Pinkertons. As it was stated by one prominent tons. At the prock in the coker and the constant recourse tothis man, the constant recour

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 an deputy sheriffs to assist the deputy sheriffs in unholding the majesty of the law.

"The workmen here and in other States, because they understand these facts but too well by sternfexperience, have long songht 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 Welhe. Martin, Carney, Kilgallon and many others I might name, They knew what was coming when they heard Pinkertons were to be brought in, and so propared for it.

"When the Pinkertons fired the first volunt mover in the present for it. They knew what was coming when they heard Pinkertons were to be of the greater battle."

Numerous instances were recalled of the rallroad riots in 1877, when the coal and from 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 forjungte for the cause of

were expressed that the 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 fight of the workmen against Carnegie, who was typited as a huge balloon initated by the tariff.

The question was frequently asked, "What will John Jarrett say now?"

"ANTI-PINKERTOR" 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 em-ployed 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 bone 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.
Ropresentative 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

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 Sonate 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 KOT RESIDENTS OF THE COMMONWRALTH AS SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS.

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
apacity 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 provent
the appointment of a person not a resident of this
Commonwealth oat 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.

omer for placeting in the comporation 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 Commonweath 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 is 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. It 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 perrender assistance in violation of this section, such corporation or individual and each and every person rendering such assistance with arms shall he severally liable to each individual infured in person or properly 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 1802.—[Approved June 10, 1802.

After much opposition from the "capital-istic" element, the bill finally passed both branches, and three days after it had passed the Senate Gov, Russell affixed his signa-

WELL KNOWN IN BOSTON

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

Capt. Fred II. Hinde of the Pinkerton de ve force, who is in the hospital at burg with a badly wounded leg, received in the fight at Homestead with the strikers of the Carnegio 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 at the American Superior Supe staff he was transferred to the New York office, where he had fermerly 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 suc-

cessful completion. In connection with these cases he travelled all, through New England and the Canadas. Ho 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 age 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 Pinkerten 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.—Adlal E. Stavenson, the Democratic vice-presidential nomineo, arrived here tonight. Regarding the Home-stead 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 Pittsburg. 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.