

# WAR.

## At Carnegie's Homestead of Death.

### PINKERTON MEN BESIEGED.

#### Turning Oil on the River to Destroy Their Barges.

Many Killed and Wounded on Both Sides—A Cannon Is Used by the Locked Out Men.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—The great lockout in the iron industry in this vicinity has borne its first fruit. Between a dozen and twenty Pinkerton officers and locked-out iron and steel workers are either dying, dead, or more or less seriously wounded, as a result of an encounter between them early this morning. The battle is still in progress and there is no telling what dreadful results may come before the close of the day. Following is the story of the battle and its antecedents:

Early this morning 300 Pinkerton detectives arrived at Pittsburgh from the East and marched quietly to the Monongahela, boarded barges and started for the Homestead works, toward by the steam tug Tide. At 2:15 this morning the locked-out employees were notified of this move and when the barges arrived at Homestead 5,000 people, including men, women and children were waiting to meet them.

Day was just breaking when the lights of the steamer with its barges on either side flashed through the gray vapor over the waters before the eyes of the people on the bank. The crowd ran pell-mell toward the works. Coming to the high fence which surrounds the works the men used their shoulders as battering rams and in a twinkling threw down the barrier. Men, women and children rushed pell-mell toward the point on the shore of the river for which the battle was headed. They gathered in a mass at the water's edge. Slowly the boat edged toward the landing and when the keels of the barges grated on the sand the grim faces of the invaders were within a few feet of their opponents on the shore. There was a moment of awful silence, then a bright flash and a sharp report announced the commencement of the dreadful work. The strikers became general on both sides; the strikers retreated for a moment, but quickly rallied a short distance from the boat and held their own by sheer weight of numbers compelling the detectives to proceed cautiously.

Suddenly forty or fifty detectives attempted to jump ashore. The strikers responded with a sharp volley, driving the invaders back to the semi-shelter of the lower deck. Their captain was carried to the pilot house of the steamer. One of his men informed the associated press that although the wound was serious it was not fatal. A number of other detectives were more or less seriously wounded in this encounter. Then there was a lull in the battle, the Pinkertons gathering on the lower deck of the steamer and the workmen on shore sending a committee to scour Homestead for ammunition.

The Pinkertons were armed with Winchester rifles and the opposing crowd chiefly with revolvers. The Pinkertons fell back but continued firing, and finally the crowd on the bank retreated and climbed over a heap of rubbish toward the big trestle leading to Panick railroad bridge. Three hundred armed workmen, however, stood their ground and desultory firing was kept up. Finally they too, were compelled to fall back from the withering fire of the Winchester.

The first shot came from the barge. The first man to fall was Martin Merry, a helper in one of the mills. He was shot in the side and fell face forward. A big Hungarian standing beside him stooped over and was in the act of raising the prostrate body when he, too, was struck by a bullet and fell beside his comrade. Others rushed to the spot, picked up the bodies and carried them behind the trestle. One of the rescuers, a Welshman, name unknown, was wounded in the leg. Merry and the Hungarian were taken to a physician's office, who examined their wounds and said both would probably die. Five more strikers were wounded, two seriously, but were spirited away, and their names are not obtainable. Five of the Pinkertons are reported wounded, four dangerously, including their captain.

The following workmen were badly wounded: William Fry, probably fatally. Michael Murray, dangerously. Andrew Scerler, seriously. John Kane, badly. Harry Hughes, slightly. Two unknown men badly. It is not known just how many were shot on the boat, but the number is fully half a dozen. One man dropped as if killed. The men on shore fearing the detectives would get inside the works rowed down a hundred feet of the incline.

The fighting was renewed shortly after 7 a. m. and the battle continued half an hour. The second conflict was precipitated by another effort by the Pinkerton men to land. A number of workmen were injured in the second encounter, but their names cannot now be obtained. The wildest excitement prevails. Thousands of workmen from all the surrounding places are supposed to be marching to reinforce the strikers. William Fry, who was shot in the first encounter, is dead. Henry Striegel was killed and several others were wounded in the second engagement. The workmen have built fortifications of steel bars on the river bank and over 1,000 men are behind it. It is supposed sev-

eral of the Pinkerton men were killed on the boat.

At 8:30 the firing was resumed in a desultory manner. A workman named Wallace was fatally shot. The crowd on shore is constantly increasing. All trains are watched, and all means of entrance to the works are guarded by the men. All along the river and railroads men are stationed to give warning of the approach of trains or boats. Before the second attack was made to land, the officer in charge announced to the workmen on the bank that his men would land if they had to mow down everybody in sight. He then ordered an advance. They were met by a shower of lead from the rifles and pistols of the scattered workmen. The officers fell back for an instant, but rallied, marching eight abreast, and endeavored to get ashore but were driven back again.

Already four locked out men have been killed. John Morris was killed in the last effort of the officers to land. Another man was killed, but carried away before he could be identified. The people seemed crazed by the bloody work, men, women and children running through the streets crying for revenge and blood.

At 8:30 the men began rolling barrels of oil to the river intending to set fire to it on the water and burn the Pinkertons out. Sheriff McCleary has wired Governor Pattison that he is unable to cope with the mob. The situation is very grave. Five thousand workmen are on the ground and unless something is done promptly there will be great loss of life. It is now known that six more workmen were shot at the second attempt to land. The captain of the tug and one of the Pinkertons is dead. There are non-union men aboard the barges as well as Pinkertons.

At 10:30 the battle continues. The Pinkertons made two attempts to land but were repulsed both times. The following workmen were killed:

John Morris, married, shot through the head.

Henry Striegel, unmarried, shot through the neck.

Marco Wisky, Hungarian, shot through the breast.

Andrew Striegel, brother of Henry, shot through the chest.

Martin Foy, leaves a wife and five children.

The following are wounded as far as learned:

Miles Loughran, dyin', shot through the legs and hips.

Joe Sitta, shot through the legs.

It is reported the captain of the Pinkertons is dead. He fell in the first assault and has not been seen since. The men entrenched themselves in the mill behind the machinery. They have received guns and ammunition and swear the Pinkertons shall never be allowed to land while a man remains in Homestead. The situation becomes more critical momentarily.

The Pinkertons seem about to make another attempt to land. Their boat is ridged with bullets. At 11 a. m. the strikers fired a car of oil standing near the works for the purpose of burning the boat in the river. They expect to set the river on fire. The men have placed a cannon on a hill on the North side of the river, and are firing into the boat. Balls and scrap iron are being used. At every shot the boat's side is penetrated, and pieces are thrown into the air. No move has been made to stop the shooting. Not a soul can be seen on the boat. No word can be got to or from it. The strikers claim that at least five men on the boat have been killed or fatally hurt. One man says he saw six fall. On every hand the men are gathering ammunition, every possible sort of fire-arms being collected. Shotgun are being loaded with buckshot.

11:45 a. m.—The steamer Little Bill came down the river at about 11 to take off the Pinkertons imprisoned on the barge. There were a large number of men on the boat. The moment it reached the shore a regular fusillade occurred. The workmen say it had assistance for the Pinkertons. In the fight the strikers, the Pinkertons and the persons on the Little Bill took part. The cannoners across the river fired three shots at the Little Bill. Their aim was bad, one ball entering the open hearth department of the mill and took off a man's head. The number of killed now is 10 and 11 wounded.

At 1 p. m. a flag of truce was displayed by the Pinkertons and was shot down. It was hoisted a second and third time with the same result. The mill workers have heard that the militia has been ordered here, and seem determined to rid the place of every Pinkerton before the troops get here. The men are lying in wait on both sides of the river opposite the barges for the detectives to show themselves. Every moving object on the barges is fired on. An occasional shot comes from the barges. It is thought some of the Pinkertons have been wounded during the skirmishing. The car of oil set fire to the boat failed in its object. All sorts of wild rumors are afloat. One says the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans turned over their arms to the workmen and that two carloads of ammunition have gone to the strikers from this city. The unarmament officials deny this. The rumor that the strikers are coming here to take Captain Hein is not credited, but the police authorities are prepared for such an emergency. The conference between the sheriff, the amalgamated officials and the Carnegies was fruitless.

The outlook is far from encouraging. At 1:10 this afternoon 18 men were taken from the yard of the mill, three dead, two of whom were Pinkertons. The wounded men were taken home or sent to the hospital here. The dead removed to the undertakers. The flames are now spreading along the river front and the mills are threatened. Several explosions have been heard, and the people are fleeing to the hills to escape the fire.

At 2 p. m., one of the Pinkertons raised his head above the edge of the barge and was immediately shot in the head. He fell backward. J. W. Kline, a wounded Pinkerton man, has just died in the hospital. The superintendent of the poor farm near

Homestead, has just telephoned to the mayor that the burning oil is coming down the stream and surrounds the pumping station, and unless assistance is rendered the station will be destroyed.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—Captain F. H. Prussing, July 6.—Captain F. H. Hein, who had charge of the Pinkertons at Homestead, has been brought to the hospital here with five wounded companions. The list is as follows:

J. W. Kline, shot in the head; will die.

Captain Hein, shot in the leg; will recover.

Russell Wells, shot in the shoulder.

J. C. Hoffman, shot in the leg.

David Lester, shot in the hand; condition serious.

Another man, shot in the arm. He has left the hospital and his name is unknown.

Another wounded man will arrive later. Captain Hein has been in the employ of the Pinkertons many years, has handled many large strikes and was always considered conservative. In an interview this afternoon he said: "The men were picked up in Chicago and New York, and they are a very fair lot. They numbered two hundred. I gave them strict orders not to shoot until fired on. When we prepared to land the whistle blew and the strikers immediately commenced to shoot. To protect ourselves we had to return the fire. Seven or eight of our men were hurt. I do not know their names." Hein said he had been ordered to protect the property and did the best he could. He regretted very much that any shooting was done.

Charles Hoffman, a brother of J. G. Hoffman, one of the injured men, corroborated the statement of Captain Hein that the strikers fired first. The sheriff, representatives of the Amalgamated Association and of the Carnegie steel company held a long consultation, after which the sheriff's counsel went to consult with H. C. Frick. The hope is expressed that the matter will be arranged without further bloodshed.

Four workmen came from Homestead this morning, and say that five Pinkerton men and five workmen were killed and a number of others seriously injured. It is reported that four men are here to buy dynamite and nitro-glycerine to blow up the boats on which the detectives are, but the story is not generally credited.

The steamer Little Bill returned to this city shortly after noon. Captain Rogers was very indignant at action of strikers. He said: "I never saw such a cowardly attack. The strikers had a fortification of pig iron, and the minute we arrived commenced firing. Not a shot was fired by the Pinkertons until their comrades were shot down like dogs."

At 3:45 this afternoon the cannon is still roaring and the rattle of musketry continues. The sudden explosion of dynamite adds a new and terrible element to the conflict. The men are throwing dynamite cartridges over the bank which alight near the barges and explode. It looks as if the imprisoned detectives will never escape. The workmen have another cannon which they are shooting over the bank. They have not been able to get the proper range yet.

The Pinkertons raised another white flag at 2:30. The arm of the man who raised it was hit with a bullet. This afternoon the strikers captured a 600-gallon oil tank, set it on fire and let it run into the river, but an adverse wind blew it away from the barges. Another man on a barge has been shot and has fallen overboard. The men are attempting to capture two other oil tanks.

Cannons are bombarding the barges every few minutes, each shot carrying away pieces of the vessels. The Pinkerton soldiers return the fire. Workmen are now preparing to attach a hose to an oil tank and squirt the oil on the boat and set it on fire. The general expectation is that the troops will be called on very soon.

A statement to the associated press on behalf of the Carnegie Steel Co. declares that the Homestead works have been in the possession of a mob since July 1. Yesterday they called on the sheriff for protection. He issued a proclamation ordering the men to disperse. His deputies were routed and his proclamation torn down. The sheriff then attempted to take three hundred watchmen to the works by boat last night. These men were met more than a mile below the works by an armed mob of amalgamated men who followed along the river bank, firing rifles and revolvers at the boat. This continued 25 minutes before a single shot was returned from the boat.

Two thousand workmen from the South Side mills of Pittsburgh have just marched into Homestead with flags and banners to assist the strikers. The excitement is increasing. Supplies of arms and ammunition are being furnished the strikers by the citizens of Homestead, and are arriving from Pittsburgh and McKeesport. It is feared that the trouble has only begun. The men are laying natural gas pipe toward the boat. They want to send strong streams of gas that will envelop the boat and then light it with a torpedo. The Pinkertons are huddled in the rear end of the barge, terror-stricken.

PINKERTONS SURRENDER. 5:30 o'clock.—The Pinkerton men have surrendered and the strikers have permitted them to come ashore.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 6.—Governor Pattison received a telegram from the chairman of the labor committee of strikers at Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead, Pa., early this morning, urging him to come to the scene of action at once and personally investigate the strike. The request was positive and Governor Pattison lost no time in putting himself in connection with Attorney General Hensel.

The strikers claim that the manager of the Carnegie mills had acted in a manner contrary to the laws of Pennsylvania and they wished it understood that legal redress would be sought for early and persistently. A half dozen telegrams passed between the chief executive and his attorney general and in the end Governor Pattison telephoned to the station and asked that the fast express, which was about to start out, be held until he could board it.

On the way to the depot Governor Pattison said to a personal friend that the situation was one of such gravity as to require his immediate and personal attention. Attorney General Hensel, who is in Philadelphia, was directed by the governor to meet him in time to take the first train to Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 6.—In response to the call for aid by the sheriff of Allegheny county on account of the Homestead riot the governor sent the following: "The local authorities must exhaust every means at their command."

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Colonel Bowman, of the First regiment militia, has just received orders from the adjutant-general to have the headquarters report at the brigade headquarters for instructions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Caminetti, of California, has introduced in the House a resolution authorizing the speaker to appoint a committee of five to investigate and report on the case of the strike at Homestead and the condition producing the same.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Senator Gallinger has introduced a resolution calling for the Senate to investigate the Homestead strike.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7.—Homestead is strangely silent this morning. It is quiet and so far the fight. Its leaders are wondering what will be the next step. The men are bathing their wounds and preparing to bury the dead. The leaders propose to have the fence around the Carnegie property rebuilt and to repair all other damage by yesterday's riot with a view to preventing suits by the company. The guards to look after the interests of the company have been renewed. There is much surprise here over the release by the sheriff and the sending away of the Pinkerton guards. When the workmen agreed not to kill them it was understood the guards would be placed in jail until information for murder could be sworn out against them. The report of their release excited much angry discussion at first but it quieted down when the men remembered that they appeared against them as witnesses they themselves would be liable for prosecution for riot. The feeling then became one of relief that no legal complications would arise out of yesterday's bloodshed.

The call of the sheriff for a posse was received with good-natured derision, as they are confident a posse could not be collected. The men this morning collected the barricades and restored things to their normal condition as far as possible. The men are confident of their power and while determined to preserve the peace locally will brook no outside interference.

Some excitement was occasioned at 5 o'clock this morning by the report that another steamer was going up the river with men. Investigation proved it a false alarm. The boat getting up steam was to tow barges down the river. The funeral services over the remains of John M. Morris, Anthony Wayne, and Peter Farer, killed in yesterday's fight, were held this afternoon. The remains were followed to their graves by a large crowd.

Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie steel company, says a number of strikers will be arrested and charged with murder. He declared the last outbreak settled one thing, that hereafter no union men will be employed by the Carnegie company, and that the other mill owners will probably follow his example.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Sheriff McCleary in addition to his proclamation last evening calling on all good citizens to appear armed at his office this morning sent out a number of personal summonses to the same effect early this morning. Neither the proclamation nor the summonses had much effect. At 9 o'clock, the hour mentioned, only one man appeared under the general proclamation and of the 150 men personally summoned only 12 responded. As it was apparent a sufficiently large force could not be got together the sheriff decided to postpone his trip to Homestead until tomorrow. In the meantime he will issue additional summonses. Much reluctance is shown by citizens about going to Homestead, where they know a fight would await them.

In this city and Allegheny there are three thousand members of the Amalgamated Association who, of course, would not march against their fellow workmen. The figures at the sheriff's office show sixteen killed and sixty-two wounded, six of whom will die, making the total larger than that in the riots of '77. The names of the dead are given below. What is believed to be a complete list of the dead makes the total ten, of whom six were workmen and four Pinkerton's, as follows:

Workmen: John Morris, Anthony Wayne, Thomas Weldon, Henry Striegel, John Fares, Joseph Soppo. Pinkertons: J. W. Kline, Edward Connor, two names unknown who were shot and fell overboard.

A deputy who returned from Homestead this morning says the taking of a posse to that place will surely bring about a conflict. The men are flushed with yesterday's success and unreasonable. A double force of policemen is on duty in this city to provide for an emergency in the case of turbulence among the idle crowds in the streets. The home of H. C. Frick was guarded by private detectives last night. Others are keeping personal guard over Frick. Lovejoy, the secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company, said this morning the company could do nothing until the sheriff restored to its possession its property. He added: "The time for a conference with the men is gone by, but those who wish it will be given work individually."

Eleven workmen were severely hurt, six of whom may die, and 25 others were slightly injured. Those in danger of dying are: George Retter, Richard Durham, William Foy, Henry Rusicki, Andy Cudaby, Charles Kaeska. Nearly every one of the Pinkertons were more or less hurt. Seventeen of them are

suffering from gunshot wounds and the remainder bear evidence of cut, bruised and swollen heads and faces, of the rough treatment they received at the hands of the workmen, when they surrendered last evening and came out of the boats. The application of fists, clubs, stones and bricks as, as they ran the gauntlet of the crowd, left them in a horribly battered condition, but it is not believed any of them will die from the effects of the beating they received.

All of them, except those in the hospital who were unable to go, left for New York on a special train on the Pennsylvania road. Every man of them was only too glad to get out of the neighborhood.

The sheriff again telegraphed to the governor at noon saying that all his means were exhausted and he left the matter in the hands of the governor. Three of the injured workmen are in a precarious condition and death is expected at any moment. Their names are William Foy, George Retter and Richard Durham. A physician who examined the wounded Pinkertons says the hands of most of them bear evidence of hard work. Several of them told him they were mail men come here for the purpose of working not fighting. There are now 27 wounded Pinkertons in the hospital.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In the Senate the discussion of the iron troubles at Homestead continues today by Senators Palmer, Voorhees, Hale, Gallinger, Stewart and Sanders. Palmer maintained that the workmen at Homestead having spent their lives in their line of work had a right to insist on permanency of employment and reasonable compensation. At the time of the assault on them, they were where they had a right to be. He urged that some principle to solve the problem should be sought. It is capital was master and the people were slaves in the country would be involved in anarchy. Voorhees made a fiery speech in which he attributed labor difficulties to Republican policy, high protection. Hale replied denying that the Republican party was responsible for the trouble, claiming the credit for building up such industries as those at Homestead and Bethlehem was due to that party. Finally the resolution for investigation of the Homestead trouble was referred to the committee on contingent expenses.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In the house the judiciary committee has ordered a favorable report to be made on Williams' resolution providing for a congressional investigation of the Homestead trouble.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A committee of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association from Pittsburgh is here to confer with the workmen in the building trades with a view to accepting all iron and steel from the Carnegie works at Homestead, if non-union men are put to work. They were well received and the course asked will probably be complied with. Similar committees were sent to the other large cities and a general building tie up is not impossible.

LIST OF THE CAPTURED. Homestead, Pa., July 7.—Following is the list of the captured men who were in the Homestead opera house at 8 o'clock last night. All wounds noted except gunshot wounds, were received from clubs, bricks, stones and flat blows from the men who were in the opera house. The list of the captured men is as follows: Henry Beal, William H. Leland, George Glazier, Philadelphia; Robert Y. Bath, Philadelphia; N. J.; Thomas Callahan, Chicago, fore finger and thumb of right hand split and badly bruised; Albert Thomas, New York, head bruised; Thomas Mailley, Jersey City, N. J., head and back bruised; Peter S. Prash, Philadelphia, N. J., kicked in the back and badly cut back of the right ear; Darnum Hill, Chicago, head hurt; Morton Bradbury, Boston, struck on the head; Michael Connor, Philadelphia, cut on the head; J. McGinnis, Chicago, struck on the head and back; John Orr, New York, struck on the head; Henry Miller, Brooklyn, shoulder badly bruised; William Dillon, New York, struck on the head; Louis Anderson, Chicago; Fred Fisher, Jersey City, black eye and head cut; Thomas Bennett, Jersey City, N. J., black eye and upper lip badly cut; Frank Webb, New York; Wm. Walker, Brooklyn; John Reissiger, New York, black eye and kick in the stomach; S. Kirkpatrick, Chicago; S. Wood, Chicago, struck in the face and head; C. J. Morris, Chicago, struck on the nose and mouth and kicked in the stomach; Charles Johnson, St. Paul; D. J. Bagley, New York; Joseph Clark, Brooklyn; Ed. Hall, Chicago; George Ford, New York; J. Dolan, Brooklyn; Fred Wilson, Chicago, struck in the left eye; S. Hodges, Chicago; N. L. Gardner, Philadelphia; Edward Howard, Chicago, shot in left knee and right shoulder, wounds dangerous; William E. Cranston, Philadelphia; Joseph Rounds, Chicago, shoulder and head hurt; K. G. Albright, Chicago, mouth badly cut and bruised; John Wright, Chicago, back and shoulders badly bruised; Reuben Evans, Chicago, back and shoulders badly bruised; Reuben Evans, Chicago, right eye badly hurt; W. F. Bailey, Newburg, N. Y., bruised; Mike Granam, Chicago, badly hurt; Peter O'Hare, New York; John Julian, Chicago; George L. Camp, Chicago, bruised; J. McInnes, Chicago; Joseph May, Chicago, shot in right leg near thigh, not serious; Thomas Dolan, New York, right shoulder and left eye bruised; Thomas O'Reilly, New York, badly cut under left eye; M. Morris, New York; George Perry, Chicago, bruised; William Mack, Chicago, head cut; Joseph Lee, Brooklyn, bruised; Thomas Fitzgerald, New York, left eye bruised and head cut; Matthew White, Chicago; Neil Markley, Chicago; Edward Milstead, Chicago, mouth terribly bruised and lacerated; John W. Marshall, New York; M. J. Morris, Chicago, bruised;

H. C. Annan, Philadelphia, mouth badly cut; Frederick Dolan, Chicago, face and mouth cut and bruised; J. M. Randall, Philadelphia, head cut; William Wendell, Chicago, shot in the left shoulder, flesh wound; Peter Goodrich, Chicago, little finger of right hand cut; Nicholas Reimert, Philadelphia, cut on hand; Frederick Marsh, Chicago, head grazed by bullet; W. H. Johnson, Chicago, right leg hurt; Alexander Walsh, Chicago, bruised; Frank Blastein, Chicago, bullet in right leg, slight wound; James F. Young, Philadelphia, bruised; T. O. O'Leary, New York, bruised; H. P. Kelly, Brooklyn, bruised; Richard Kerr, Brooklyn, bruised; James Henric, Philadelphia, bruised; Emil Olsen, Chicago, bruised; Dan Mangin, Brooklyn, shot in right leg; James S. O'Neill, two slight gun shot wounds on the scalp; Frank Martin, Chicago, bruised; C. J. Collins, Ontario, bruised; Michael Mahoney, New York, bruised; John Lynch, New York, head cut; Patrick McGuire, Chicago, gun shot wound in left arm; John P. Breen, New York, bruised; Frank Mead, Brooklyn, bruised; William Cornell, Brooklyn, bruised; Fred P. Rymer, Philadelphia, badly cut on the forehead; Frank Francis, Philadelphia, bruised; Thomas Wilson, New York, bruised; Joseph Cooley, Chicago, bruised; Charles Vaughan, Philadelphia, badly cut on head; John McConnally, Burlington, N. J., bruised; Charles Hiram, Chicago, badly cut on the head; Westley Stillwell, Philadelphia, bruised; Jacob Bernstein, Chicago, shot through left ear; E. C. Thiel, Chicago, bruised and badly hurt; Chicago, cut on the head; Ed. Mann, New York, right thumb shot; John C. Gaffney, Brooklyn, bruised; R. H. Henry, Brooklyn, bruised; P. E. Mooney, Chicago, bruised; William Ricker, Philadelphia, eye badly hurt; H. D. Henry, Chicago, head hurt; A. D. Hughes, New York, badly bruised; Paul Nolan, Brooklyn, bruised; John Dunlevy, New York, bruised; Joseph Hamlin, Chicago, gun shot wound in the left knee.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE. The following special dispatch, dated July 30, to the New York Herald is reprinted here as it gives clearly and concisely the position of both sides in the controversy.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 30, 1892.—This has been a dark day at Homestead. The sky has been overcast and at intervals there have been heavy showers. But the gloom caused by the climatic conditions was not so great as that visible on the faces and felt in the hearts of the 12,000 inhabitants of the town.

From the day the foundation for the first house was laid 15 years ago they have boasted year after year of prosperity. The heads of families had steady employment at good wages. They built homes, lived well and were happy. Today they were brought face to face with a great change. The gates of the Carnegie steel works, in which 4,000 men were employed, were barred against them and each man received notice during last night that there would be no work for him unless he agreed to return promptly at a reduction of from 20 to 40 per cent. in his wages and agreed to give up his membership in the Amalgamated Association, the trade union to which nearly all skilled iron and steel workers belong.

The crisis has been expected for months, but the fact that it was looked for did not lessen the shock. It meant a change from assured comfort to uncertainty and perhaps the breaking up of homes. It would have been wonderful under the circumstances if faces had not been as closely as the sky.

THE SLIDING SCALE PLAN. The first indications of the storm which broke today came four months ago. The men at Homestead had been working under a three years' sliding scale of wages, which was to expire today. This provided that wages should be adjusted every three months on the basis of the selling price of steel, and that the minimum rate should be \$25 per ton—that is, for every dollar above \$25 per ton at which steel billets were sold the workmen should receive a proportionate advance, but that if steel prices were sold for less than \$25 per ton wages should not fall below the minimum rate agreed upon.

During the three years wages were several times advanced and reduced, according as the price of steel fell and rose and fell, and the arrangement was considered satisfactory. But four months ago the Carnegies notified the workmen that after June 30 there would be a readjustment of wages. A number of conferences were held. Finally the firm presented as its ultimatum a scale based on \$22 as the minimum rate for steel billets and for similar changes in all departments of the mill. It was also proposed that the new scale should expire on December 31 instead of June 30.

The last condition was objectionable because if the firm desired another readjustment at the expiration of the scale presented it would come up in the winter when workmen do not feel so well prepared to stand up for what they consider their rights as in the summer. This might have been accepted, but the proposition to reduce the rate from \$25 to \$22 per ton, the workmen contended, was entirely without reason. They claimed that it meant a reduction of from 20 to 60 per cent. in wages and that this was not demanded by the conditions of trade. The result of the firm was that improved appliances which had been introduced since the last adjustment had increased the earning capacity of the employees and that the new scale would cause only a moderate reduction in wages. The men were given until the 24th inst. to accept or reject the firm's proposition.

PREPARED FOR A STRIKE. Attempts have been made by the leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers to secure a modification of the ultimatum, but without success. It is doubtful whether at any period Carnegie expected the workmen to accept the new scale, as for two months past large forces of men have been engaged in putting the mills in a condition to stand a siege. A tight board fence 12 feet high, with portholes at close intervals, was built all around the mill yard. Three strands of barbed wire, which can be charged with electricity, were run along the top of this board fence. A covered bridge was built from a railroad station near one of the gates. Double lines of pipe, one for cold and the other for hot water, were laid clear under the mill inclosure. The hot water pipe has been connected with six large boilers, and a terrific stream of scalding water can be thrown from the inclosure.

At each of the portholes along the railroad tracks the hot water pipe is fixed with 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. It is also stated that cameras have been attached to many of the points of lookout and that pictures can be taken of any intruders by means of flash 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. These preparations so clearly indicated to the workmen that the Carnegies expected a fight and that they proposed to fill the places of those who refused to accept the new scale with non-union men that they were in a measure prepared for the semi-official announcement of two days ago, that all men who did not accept the terms of the firm by today would be discharged.

LOCKED THE MEN OUT. The effect was to cause them to lose their temper, and yesterday there was much disorder, including the shooting of suspicious strangers and the hanging in effigy of officials of the Carnegies' company. This angered the Carnegies, and without warning they decided last night to suspend work at once in every department of the mills. If they had waited till 12 o'clock tonight the scale would have expired and the men would have been on strike. As it is, the workmen are locked out. Whatever may be the proper name for the condition that prevails, it is certain that one of the greatest contests between capital and labor in the history of this State has been inaugurated. What will be the outcome no man can tell.

PLEADED TO RESIST. Having arranged their picket lines this morning the locked-out workmen held a general mass meeting, at which they pledged each other to remain in Homestead and resist to the end the terms offered by the Carnegie firm. There was more or less wild talk at this meeting, but it was evident that the men are united and determined. They are the more so because they are so convinced that if the Carnegies win the fight at Homestead the same tactics will be employed at the other Carnegie plants.

Beginning tomorrow the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, whose capital stock is \$25,000,000, will take the place of the old Carnegie organization. The officers are: Chairman, H. C. Frick; vice chairman, J. G. O. Loshman, secretary, P. T. F. Lovejoy; treasurer, H. M. Curry; assistant treasurer, O. H. Chids; general sales agent, W. P. Palmer. Andrew Carnegie holds a controlling interest. H. C. Frick holds the next largest interest and really has control of the company, as Mr. Carnegie will not take any active part in the business.

The different plants controlled by the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, employ more than twenty thousand workmen. The majority of these are skilled workers and are members of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers. Mr. Frick is known as an uncompromising opponent of unions, and there is probably good reason for the claim that a victory for the Carnegies at Homestead will be followed by reductions in wages and the breaking up of the workmen's organization at other plants.

FAVORABLE FOR THE FIRM. It is too early to attempt a prediction on the outcome of the struggle, but, notwithstanding the determination of the workmen, the general opinion is that the chances favor the Carnegies. They have abundant resources, and in previous contests have always won. The excitement over the Homestead battle is so great that the fact that the wage agreement in all the iron mills of the West expired today and that no new agreement has been made in a majority of the mills creates little comment. The sheets iron and turned plate manufacturers and the tube manufacturers, employing altogether about twenty thousand men, have refused to pay the rate of wages which has ruled during the past twelve months for another year.

The other manufacturers, employing eighty thousand workmen, demand reductions in wages ranging from 10 to 40 per cent. At midnight this great army of workers were locked out, but conferences will be held in all sections of Pittsburgh and the West tomorrow, and a protracted struggle is not expected. However, except at Homestead, is disorder expected.

Ten firms engaged in the general manufacture of iron in Pittsburgh and the western district, agreed today to pay for the next year the same wages that have ruled during the past 12 months. This indicates a general back-down on the part of the manufacturers of this class. They employ the great body of iron workers. If they all back down in a week or two the locked out men at Homestead will be able to hold out for a time and give them a fighting chance to win.

They Seize an American Vessel, but Quickly Release It. New Orleans, La., July 6.—The steamer Joseph A. Allen, Jr., was seized by the Hondurians insurgents under Colonel Nulia, and arrived at Quarantine station yesterday. She reports that the north coast is completely in the hands of the revolutionists and that the American people generally being in sympathy with the revolutionists, business is progressing as usual.

Her officers confirm the reported capture of Truxillo, and the commandant, General Monzon, Secretary Farfello and several others were killed. One of the attacking party was also killed. An attempt was also made to take Rutan, which was frustrated, with the loss of many of the ship's boats.

The vessel returned to Truxillo, whence she proceeded to Cuba with troops and Colonel Nulia still on board. The steamer was then released. She then sailed for Livingston, where she entered a protest before the American consul and on the 30th, sailed for home.

The revolutionists are led by the best men of the republic. Forced taxes levied by General Monzon on the principal merchants have been returned by Colonel Nulia, which has had the effect of increasing his popularity with the people. The officers and crew of the Allen state that they were treated with every consideration, and that no indignities were offered to them.

But a Merciless Sentence Arrested Him For Train Robbery. BOULDER, Mont., July 7.—United States Marshal Frycke, of Texas, arrested near this place yesterday a man known as John Thompson, but who Frycke says is Fred Powell, one of the gang of seven who held up a train in Texas five years ago and secured \$40,000, besides diamonds, watches and jewelry. Thompson has been around here two or three years doing farm work generally. He attended the Commercial college in Helena, where it is supposed some one from Texas recognized him and set the officers on his track. He had joined the church and good Templars and was paying attention to a prominent wealthy society lady of this town.