

LATEST!

For Other Evening News See Second,
Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Pages.

COLD FORGES.

Union Mill Men Quit Work at Noon.

The Carnegie Shops Were Emptied.

Martial Law Declared in Homestead.

Snowden Provoked by Arrest of Strangers.

Larger Number of Non-Union- ists in Fort Frick.

Potter Says First Fire Was from the Shore.

Alarm at the Expected Arrest of Labor Leaders.

spent another four and a half hours in warm discussion. Although the wage scale was not adopted an arrangement was made that will greatly simplify matters and possibly lead to a general signing at an early day. The manufacturers presented their objections to the scale in writing, and the conference adjourned until Monday next. In the meantime the workers will confer with the manufacturers. The opinion now prevails that a perfect agreement will be reached at the next meeting. The Valley Steel Rail Company, Belleville, Ill., signed the scale yesterday.

"READY IN TEN DAYS."

Lovejoy Says the Carnegie Works Will Have Enough Men Then.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 14.—The Carnegie Steel Company is pursuing a determined plan to start the Homestead works and have nearly all arrangements made.

Secretary Lovejoy was asked yesterday whether the mill will be operated before the soldiers withdraw.

"The soldiers will have no effect on our plan either one way or the other," he answered.

"Can you be ready in 10 days?"

"Yes, easily."

"Shall you be ready within 10 days?"

"We shall, with all the men we want, and all repairs made."

"Shall you start then?"

"If we want to."

Mr. Lovejoy still declares that the most of the Homestead workmen will return to work just as soon as the company wants them. He is confident there will be no trouble in securing the remaining men needed in other places.

A telegram is said to have been sent yesterday to Gen. Snowden at headquarters in Homestead, telling him that a number of non-union men had been engaged by H. C. Frick and were on their way to Homestead. It was reported that Mr. Frick was the author of the message. On this report Mr. Frick declined to be interviewed.

Secretary Lovejoy said: "I will not affirm nor deny the story. A full meeting of the board decided that we would work instead of talk. This we are doing. Our intention is to run Homestead non-union, and that we will do."

Six men who were supposed to be in Homestead to get work on their own hook were sent back to Pittsburgh yesterday by strikers. No one knows where they came from.

GIVE IT BACK TO CARNEGIE.

Knights of Labor Resolutions About His Library Money.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 14.—Thirty-seven master workmen, 35 senior delegates and many other members met at the hall of District No. 3, K. of L., on 3d av. last evening.

The representatives present pledged the financial support of their various locals to the Amalgamated Association in their present struggle.

Every representative was instructed to advise its locals to send a committee to the councilmen of their respective wards and districts, urging them to return the money given for the Carnegie free library.

The following resolution was passed, to be handed to the city council:

Whereas, Andrew Carnegie has adopted arbitrary and uncalled for methods in reducing wages of his employes in order to build monuments by which his name may become famous; therefore be it

Resolved, That we call on the officers of Pittsburgh and members of the city council to recall the acceptance of the recent gift of a public library to the workmen of this city; that we declare that the honest workman of Pittsburgh cannot without the loss of manhood and self-respect accept a gift that has been purchased in the slightest part by the blood of our fellow-workmen.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed Hon. H. I. Gourley, mayor, for presentation to council and a copy sent to the officers of the Amalgamated Association Iron and Steel Workers.

FIRST FIRE CAME FROM BANK.

Story of Supt. Potter, Who Was With the Pinkerton Men.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 14.—At a meeting of the congressional committee investigating the causes of the Homestead strike and riot, this morning, the labor element was particularly well represented.

H. C. Frick, chairman of the steel company, and his attorneys, were early on hand. Mr. Frick carried a huge bundle of data.

Chairman Oates announced in the opening that the commission so far had searched only for facts and were not ready to make a report. He declared it likely there would be no minority report.

General Superintendent Potter was the first witness. He described the general details of the steel making and the work performed by the different classes of workmen. He said that the Homestead mills were the finest in the world, and workmen got 50 per cent. better wages there than in any other plant.

He said the average reduction proposed by the company, which precipitated the strike, was 12 per cent. About 300 men were affected. The reduction was made because the laborers were getting more wages than in any other mill, and the introduction of improved machinery, increasing the amount of product, increased the wages.

The first disturbance that occurred was before the mill shut down, when he and Mr. Frick were hanged in effigy. When one of the clerks of the company went to tear them down he was drenched with water from a hose.

On the morning of July 1 some of his foremen and men were stopped by others, who tried to keep them out of the mill.

On July 2 he left the mill and returned on the boats Tide and Little Bill on July 6, when the Pinkertons were taken to the works. He was accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Gray.

As they drew near Homestead they saw the banks crowded with people shouting and firing shots. He cautioned Deputy Sheriff Gray not to let the men commit any overt act.

The crowd ran along the bank following them up. He thought that they would go no farther than the fence of the Carnegie works. They landed the boats within the works.

The strikers broke through the fence and began firing on them.

Deputy Gray pacified the Pinkertons until the firing became heavy from the shore. When they returned the shots, he ordered them to quit.

Three or four of the Pinkertons were wounded. The detectives then began getting out all of their arms.

They then held a consultation and decided to allow the barges to remain while they took the wounded men away on the boat, as they thought the crowd would disperse and they would make a peaceful landing in a few hours.

He did not feel disposed to make a forcible entry, as he had letters from Mr. Frick telling him not to commit any overt act.

David Lynch, boss heater in the plate mill, was called up for a conference with Chairman Oates, who wanted technical information concerning the plate mill.

Austin Colblesh, a roller in the 10-inch mill, then testified: He was asked by Mr. Oates what reductions the company proposed, and who it would affect. He said that in the heating department the reduction amounted to 8 per cent.

In the shearing department the greatest reductions were proposed. In this case the new scale proposed a drop of \$33 to 1000 tons. Under the old scale on 1600 tons at \$25 he made \$141.46. At the reduction he would receive \$92.

Shear helpers would now make \$1.08 for eight hours, and formerly their pay was one-third more.

"How much is the labor cost of producing a ton of steel?" asked Judge Taylor.

"About \$1.52. That is only for skilled labor."

Capt. F. Kennedy of the steamer Little Bill was a watchman on one of the Pinkerton barges.

He detailed the arrival of the Pinkerton guards and their trip up the Monongahela river.

Near Homestead, he said, they met the strikers' river patrol, who fired a skyrocket to give warning.

Men and women mingled, broke down the fence, and fired on the barges. This party fired first, he said.

The Pinkertons held their fire, said the witness, until three of their number were injured.

The Pinkertons, he said, were greatly frightened.

"I suspect they were," agreed Mr. Oates.

In answer to Mr. Boatner, Capt. Kennedy said about 60 of the Pinkertons were good shots and easily picked off the strikers. The others were arrant skulkers.

Andrew Huff was the next witness. He was on one of the barges during the fight. He said that when the firing began from the shore only a few of the Pinkertons tried to land. He came away on the Little Bill when the wounded were brought to the city.

W. L. Danahy, a reporter on the Pittsburgh Leader, was the next witness. He arrived at Homestead about 8 o'clock, after the first fight. He heard some firing at that time, but did not know where it came from. He

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PITTSBURG, Penn., July 14.—The employes in the upper and lower iron mills of Carnegie in this city quit work at noon today, and the gas was turned off in the furnaces.

By 3 o'clock this afternoon the men in all departments will be out, and the mills will be shut down.

The men struck because the company refused to confer again with the Homestead men.

It is the most remarkable iron strike on record, the firm having signed the Amalgamated scale for the ensuing year.

Nothing has been heard from the Beaver Falls plant, but the men probably struck there also, as threatened last night.

MARTIAL RULE IN FORCE.

Gen. Snowden Moved by the Arrest of Strangers in Homestead

HOMESTEAD, July 14.—The borough of Homestead was placed under martial law this morning.

This is the outcome of the unwarranted arrest of strangers yesterday.

Homestead's locked-out men are not entirely pleased over the threatened strike today at the Union Iron works in Pittsburgh.

It is the general opinion among the Homestead men that more assistance can be given them if the men remain at work than by coming out.

There are today an unusual number of men in the steel works, but whether they are non-union workmen or not has not been learned.

The strikers are convinced that by nightfall men will be put to work in the mill under the protection of the military.

They are watching all Pittsburgh, Braddock and Homestead trains closely.

About 10 men got off at the Baltimore & Ohio station across the river this morning, and announced that they were going to apply for work. They were persuaded to go back to Pittsburgh.

The strikers have received resolutions of sympathy from the polishers' lodge at New Haven, Conn.

ALARM AT HOMESTEAD

Over the Expected Arrest of the Workmen's Leaders.

HOMESTEAD, Penn., July 14.—A number of mill men who were recognized as leaders of the conflict have left here to avoid arrest.

The arrest of three leaders now in Pittsburgh is generally anticipated, and is causing considerable alarm.

If the leaders are arrested or leave town the strike, it is said, will virtually be broken.

A subdued air is now apparent everywhere among the strikers.

Sheriff McCleary was seen after he appeared before the congressional committee, and, when asked if any of the Homestead rioters would be arrested, said:

"I don't know what will be done. So far no warrants have been issued. Of course if any are placed in my hands we will have to do our duty, and arrest the men wanted."

CAN RAISE A MILLION.

Hopeful Estimate of Carnegie Employees Proposing to Strike.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 14.—The men at the Carnegie union mills, Lawrenceville, and the Beaver Falls mill were preparing last night to quit work today in accordance with the resolution to go out if the Carnegie Steel Company would not agree to a conference with the locked out men of Homestead.

The firm refuses to agree to a conference. The men claim they can raise \$1,000,000 or more to sustain them in their struggle.

They were confident that the men at Braddock and Duquesne would come to their assistance and quit work if necessary.

The workmen at Keystone Bridge works did not meet yesterday, and the report that they would quit work with the employes of the Union mills is denied.

IRON MEN MAY AGREE.

Wage Scale Conference Going On in a Satisfactory Way.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 14.—The manufacturers and ironworkers' wage committee

COLD FORGES.

Continued from the First Page.

could not get near enough to ascertain. He did not see the surrender of the Pinkertons.

William Weihe, president of the Amalgamated Association, was then placed on the stand. He said there were 25,000 skilled workmen in the association. They were of different nationalities, but the majority were American.

The association did not countenance any act of violence on the part of its members in keeping out non-union men.

Chairman H. C. Frick of the Carnegie Steel Company was then questioned. Chairman Frick said that some of the workmen had testified that the poorest paid men and those who had the hardest work suffered most under the reduction.

He selected the wages during the month of May, just before the trouble, admitting, though, that those wages were a little larger.

Out of 300 men employed on the 119-inch plate mill only 82 were reduced. In 1882, 206 men were employed in the same department, and by the change in the scale then 196 were affected and 100 were not. More men were affected by the sliding scale than any other.

TRAIN LOAD APPROACHING.

Four Hundred Non-Unionists Expected in Homestead This Afternoon.

HOMESTEAD, Penn., July 14—2.30 p. m.—It is announced that a special train with 400 non-union men on board will arrive in Homestead by 3.30.

Strikers have the news and say no attempt to prevent entry will be made.

Homestead Topic in Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The committee on contingent expenses reported a resolution in the Senate today to send a special committee of seven to Homestead to make a thorough investigation into occurrences there. At the joint suggestion of Mr. Gorham and Mr. Allison the resolution was laid over till tomorrow, so as not to interfere with the sundry civil bill.