FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

ALL OF THE LIGHT TO BE TURNED ON.

No Politics in the Congressional Investigation of the Homestead Affair.

A CALL FOR INFORMATION

Officially Issued by the Committee Troughh The Dispatch.

The Inquiry to Be Begun in Pittsburg, Tuesday Morning-The United States Court Room Secured for the Purpose-Chairman Oates Calls on All People Posted on the Matter to Be Present-The Legal Aspects of the Case to Be Principally Considered-Cameron and Quay Taking the Matter Coolly-Mc-Millin Answers Dalzell's Charge That the Affray Is Being Gloated Over.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER. BUREAU OF THE DISPATOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9,

The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, having in charge the investigation of the Homestead riots and the causes thereof, will leave for Pittsburg on the Pennsylvania road on Monday evening. The committee proposes to be in session for several days. The sessions will be held in one of the United States Court rooms. which Chairman Oates has secured for the

The committee is regarded here as an especially able one. It consists of Chairman William C. Oates, of Alabama; William D. Bynum, of Indianapolis; Ezra B. Taylor, of Ohio; Charles J. Boatner, of Louisiana, and Case Broderick, of Kansas. Messrs. Broderick and Taylor are the Republican members of the committee. Judge Taylor was the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee during the Fifty-first All of the members are lawyers, who have

in their respective districts and States achieved unusual distinction. Not Coming for Political Capital,

Messrs, Oates, Bynum and Boatner, the Democratic members of the committee, are not disposed to make the investigation a medium for furnishing political capital. They regard the question at issue as of the most momentous nature, and they wish to get at the facts. They will inquire in the first place as to the cause of the strike; the condition of the workmen; whether Mr. Frick was justified in bringing a force of Pinkerton men not deputized into Homestend and lastly if there is no Federal legstation that could obviate like troubles in the future.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, officially, what he desires in respect to the investigation. "You can say for me through THE DISPATCH," said Colonel Oates, "that we expect to commence our investigation on Tuesday morning. I do not wish to examine a cloud of witnesses. I merely want to see the representative men who can give me a proper idea of the situation of affairs previous to the riot, during the riot

A Call for Men to Meet Them "I shall wire to some of the gentlemen I

wish to see, but would like to request, through the columns of THE DISPATCH. that representative men of both parties, the officers of the Amalgamated Association, Sheriff McC. sary, Mr. Hugh O'Donnell, Mr. Pinkerton's representative; Mr. H. C. Frick, and any one who can shed a ray of light upon this question, call at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, at the United States Court room, which I have secured for the use of the Committee." In speaking of the matter to THE DIS

PATCH correspondent, Colonel Oates said: "This is not a partisan question. We merely want to get at the facts. The scope of the investigation will be broad, as provided by Mr. Williams' resolution. We will look especially into the legal aspect of the case. There is no intention on my part, or, as far as I know, on the part of any of the members of the committee to make political capital of this affray. The question is entirely too grave for that. It is above and beyond all party questions. I anticipate that we can secure all necessary information in a few days. I hope to have a report ready to present to the House before the end of next week. I think I am fortunate in being associated with gentlemen who are as fair-minded and as impartial as are Messrs. Bynum, Boatner, Taylor and Broderick.

He Cannot Prejudge the Case,

"You can readily see that I cannot prejudge the case, or volunteer any opinion as to the right or wrong of any of the questions in dispute. If the facts that are developed hurt anybody the committee cannot be held responsible for that. It is quite evident that there is something radically wrong, though why, or in what way, I cannot say until I have heard an exhaustive and complete statement of the affair."

In reference to the statement that the members of the committee, with Chairman Oates at its head, are disposed to be im partial, the case of Judge Boarman, of Louisiana, is cited. Boarman is a United States District Judge from Louisiana Charges were brought against him several years ago. The House Judiciary Committee of the last Congress held an investigation and recommended Judge Boarman's impeachment. Judge Boarman is a Republican. Another investigation was held by the Judiciary Committee of this House. Judge Boarman made a personal statement to the investigating committee, cleared up some doubts that had previously existed in the minds of the Republican Judiciary Committee, and the result was that the Democratic committee in its report reversed the opinion of the former Re publican Judiciary Committee by finding that Boarman should not be impeached.

A Rigid Search for the Truth. Mr. Boatner thinks that every effort should be made to secure all possible information regarding the cause of the Homestead strike and the direct cause of the riot. "We want to learn the truth," said Mr. Boatner, "nothing more. The legal ques-

directions in the resolution are specific. There is no question as to what we must do or what we must learn. We want to find out whether there is Federal legislation that can prevent a similar occurrence, or if there is not, recommend the passage of some law that will obviate such an affray in the

Mr. Broderick, although a Republican, does not justify the introduction of Pinkerton men on the scene. The question has been raised as to whether a Federal statute has been violated by Mr. Frick in transporting over a navigable stream a force of armed men. 'I do not know,' said Mr. Broderick, "that any specific Federal statute has been violated, but I am quite certain that there is no Federal statute in existence that will authorize such a proceeding. I do not see how politics can be associated with this trouble. But whatever the cause there should be some remedy

Quay and Cameron Interviewed, Senator Quay thinks it highly proper that a full investigation be made. "I think so," said Senator Quay, "because the ques-

tions involved in this matter should be definitely determined. The general result of such an investigation will be of value, although, as far as Homestead itself is con-cerned, it may have but little result or Senator Cameron intimated that he was

not especially interested in Western Penn-sylvania or the riots at Homestead. Unlike Senator Quay he could not see that he, as one of Pennsylvania's representatives in the Senate, should concern himself in the matter.

The question as to whether Governor Pat-tison should interfere at this juncture is be-

ing much discussed in this city. He is gen-

McMillin, "that the Democratic party does insist that the tariff is not beneficial to the American workmen, however profitable it may be to the manufacturer." M. F. L.

GREENLAND TO PATTISON.

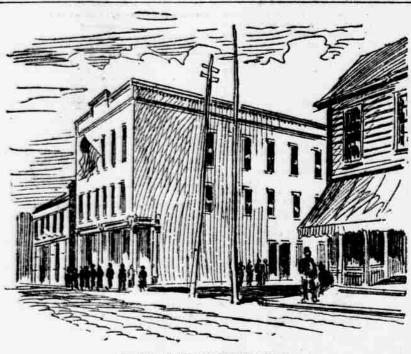
The Adjutant General Says the Sheriff Hasn't Done His Duty-Judges Hold a Secret Conference With McCleary-A Report for the Governor,

Adjutant General W. W. Greenland returned to Harrisburg this morning on the Keystone express to report to Governor Pattison about the Homestead affair. He said he would have to say to the Governor that Sheriff McCleary had not not his duty, and until he exhausts the civil means the troops will not be o. ed out. He added that the Sheriff and is bosse are no better to be shot than the boys

in uniform. All sorts of rumors and reports were circulated yesterday about calling out the guard. It was said that the troops would be on the ground at Homestead not later than Wednesday. To all this before leaving General Greenland replied: The Governor has no basis to go on."

"What do you mean?" was asked. "Simply this. The Sheriff has made no effort at all to protect and restore the works. Why doesn't he go to Homestead in the name of the law? If I were Sheriff I would go there if I went alone. As the proper officer of the law I know the workmen would not hurt me, and I would take possession of the works.

When to Call Out the Troop. "Then when Mr. Frick undertook to send in other men or guards, and they were re-



HEADQUARTERS OF THE WORKERS. (From a Photograph Taken for The Dispatch.)

erally upheld in his attitude of expecting Sheriff McCleary to exhaust every resource in the latter's power before applying for State troops. General Hatch, however, adheres to the opinion that Governor Pattison should have taken measures to expel the Pinkerton's immediately on hearing of their

Pinkerton's immediately on hearing of their presence in Pennsylvania, "I do not know," said General Hatch, "whether Governor Pattison received the information in time to act, and if he could have acted before the Pinkerton men had left Pennsylvania. There is no doubt in my mind, however, that the fight at Homestead should have been between the Pinkerton men on the one side and the State troops or he other, and not between the Pinkerton men and the Homestead strikers.

Practically on a Gunboat. "The armed force was introduced into the armed force was on a gunboat, practically. It attempted to land for the purpose of taking possession of certain works. There was no excuse or justification for this, and I think Governor Pattison missed the great-est opportunity of his life in not repelling these invaders at the head of his State troops. Had he done this he would be the greatest man in the country. . Had he done this he would to-day

Representative Benton McMillin, Tennessee, who is practically the leader of the Democratic side in the House, defines the position and opinion of the Democratic party regarding the trouble at Homestead.
"The Pinkerton men," said Mr. McMillin,
"are presumed to be detectives. They
should ply their vocation as detectives, in the common acceptation of the term. But instead of coming on the scene in the usual way they came as armed interlopers, prepared to shoot the first man that op-posed their progress.

"There is no doubt that the employes of

the Carnegie firm have a claim on that organization. Under the impression that the schedule of wages fixed some time ago was to be continued they were, I understand, induced to invest their savings in real estate and houses in Homestead. It seems rather cruel that they should be beguiled, and after they are settled, to then ropose a reduction.

McMillin Again Answers Dalzell, "I wish to resent the imputation made by

Mr. Dalzell yesterday that any discussion of the Homestead trouble is to 'gloat' over the dead and wounded men there. However vehemently Republicans may insist that the tariff has nothing to do with this trouble, the fact is that the tariff has been

the primary cause of the difficulty.
"In this connection I can briefly quote a paragraph in a speech I made last spring. It read: 'The laborer has been forced to pay more for the hat that covers his head; for bound to pay more for the linen he wears. mer and hoe with which he works; yet his wages have not gone up one cent. What benefit is increased protection to him? It has been a delusion and a snare to him; it was passed under pretense of a desire to benefit him. He finds whilst his wages stand still or go down, what he and his wife and children consume has been increased in price unconscionably.'

The Reduction of Wages Proposed. "Mr. Dalzell claims that there was no reduction of wages proposed. This state ment is, of course, incorrect. The wage schedule of the iron and steel workers was not arranged by the consumers; it was the result of the deliberations of the manufacturers, for Mr. Swank, the President of the American Iron and Steel Association, in his report to B. F. Jones in May, 1891,

During the long period in which this measure received the consideration of Congress, the views of this association concerning the proper framing of the schedule of the new tariff were trequently solicited and were frequently given. This schedule, as it was finally adopted, is, in my judgment, the most harmonious and most completely protective of all the metal schedules that have ever formed part of our tariff legislation, notwithstanding the fact that it embodies many reductions in duties. But these reductions, which would have been disastrous 10 or 20 years ago, our iron and steel industries can now afford to accept. Upon the other hand, a few duties in the metal schedule of the old tariff, which were too low to be protective. During the long period in which this meas old tariff, which were too low to be protective, have been increased in the new tariff, and many duties in the old tariff were left unchanged in the new tariff. Our fron and steel manufacturers have reason to be thankful for this new tariff, which ade-quately protects their interests from in-jurious foreign competition, and also ade-quately protects all other American inter-ests. It is working admirably.

tions involved are of great importance. The "So you can readily see," continued Mr.

sisted by the people, there would be noth ing else for the Governor to do but to order out the troops. Until this is done Governor

Pattison is not in a position to act." ties around them? On the contrary, the people advised them to leave town and they did Suppose the reduction of wages at stead. they did. Suppose the military did that. What would the country think of them? I know these people were afraid of being shot, but they are no better than the soldiers. Until the Sheriff makes some effort to restore law and order I don't believe the Governor will interfere. I got most of my information from newspaper men on the ground and some citizens of

Pittsburg. General Greenland spent yesterday and last evening in secret conference with peo-ple from the city in the Duquesne Club. He declined to say who was present on the ground that he was an invited guest. Scott Ward, of Horne & Ward, seemed to be the leading spirit, but Mr. Ward refused point blank to furnish any information.

Conferring With the Judges. Sheriff McCleary held a long conference with the judges yesterday after noon and it was reported that Ger eral Greenland was present. When asked about it, he laughed and said he did not attend that part of the citizens he did not attend that part of the citizens conference. He would not deny that the judges held such a meeting, and Sheriff McCleary remacked that he had nothing for publication. The mystery surrounding this conference is so thick that it can be out with a knife. There is no doubt it was held, but the question is what antion did the indges

question is what action did the judges take. It is stated by one alleged authority that they united in recommending the Governor to call out the troops. There are signs also that the judges were not a unit in the belief that troops are signs also that the judges were not a unit in the belief that troops are signs as the sign that the sign thad the sign that the sign that the sign that the sign that the si signs also that the judges were not a unit in the belief that troops are needed, and it is claimed that Judge Magee retused to sign the telegram to the Governor.

Sheriff McCleary explained to the judges what he had done. He claimed he had exhausted all his means and could do no more. He was powerless to collect a posse, and if he did he was convinced they would be shot down and could do nothing.

Effect of a Message From Judges. Effect of a Message From Judges.

Commenting on this conference with the judges, General Greenland said undoubtedly if the judges of Allegheny county recommended the Governor to order out the guard, it would have great weight with him, but it was no indication that the Governor would comply with the request. In an affair of this kind they have no authority but their position is respected.

ity, but their position is respected.

In spite of the emphatic statements of the Adjutant General, a great many people believe the guard will be sent to Homestead believe the guard will be sent to Homestead in a few days. They cant't understand why the conferences should be so secret. It is a fact that maps of the country are in great demand, and the officers of the regiments are studying them. Colonel Smith may know what is going on, but he is as mum as an oyster. Others claim that the heads of regiments have received instructions, and are waiting for the order to march. are waiting for the order to march.

General Greenland said last evening h didn't know when he would b

city, but he thought he would return in a few days. PRESS REPRESENTATIVES BADGED.

Them Distinctive Ribbons.

The locked-out men at Homestead decided yesterday afternoon to put an end to vexatious mistakes, and at the same time to protect themselves against spies, under the guise of newspaper reporters. There are about 80 correspondents in Homestead, and several have been subjected to very severe

several have been subjected to very severe examinations, under the impression that they were agents of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, in disguise.

To avoid this badges were distributed last evening to all bona fide reporters, which all the locked-out men are ordered to respect. These badges consist of white satin ribbons, on which are written: "Official Press Badge, Homestead," then the number, and under it the seal of the Amalesmated Association. Homestead," then the number, and under it the seni of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers,

SUNDAY. JULY 10.

to relieve.

A Sample of British Press Comments.

on the other. Further it says:

That is a lesson of liberty which England can still teach her forward children. Freedom can only exist where all rights are safely secured. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has preached to us upon "Triumphant Democracy," he has lectured us upon the rights and duties of wealth, and we need only ask him to look now for a commentary at his own iron works and his own workmen. It is indeed a wholesome piece of eatire. From the way in which this American philanthropist has devoted his surplus energy to our education and improvement, it might have been imagined that on his own side of the water his house was set in order, swept and garnished, and that his own relations to labor were harmonious and perfect. But now it appears that there was nothing of the sort. Mr. Carnegie went on the historic journey, and even without returning he now finds that the devils have indeed entered into his household. It is a satire upon him, but it is a satire upon republicanism and its ways.

MORE PINKERTONS EXPECTED.

Rumor That They Propose to March to

HOMESTEAD, July 10.-1 A. M.-At midnight one of the leaders of the locked-

out men received a quiet tip that 800 men, armed with Winchesters and commanded by the two Pinkerton brothers, "Bob" and

William, were on their way to Homestead

via the Wheeling division of the Baltimore

and Ohio. It is thought here that the

Pinkertons will be unloaded among the

hills south of Homestead and that tney will

attempt to enter the mills by a forced and

unexpected march over the hills. Just

what there is in the alarm it is hard to

state at this writing, but there is no doubt

but that the mill men believe it to be true.

on the hills, and every possible prepara-tion has been made for the threatened in-

vasion. The leaders of the men are now

holding a secret conference at headquarters,

The hoarse voice of the steam whistle at the

Electric Light Works has not been sounded

as yet, and the general alarm will not be

wunded until something definite is learned.

On the surface the town is very quiet now,

and the streets are practically deserted. Only a chosen few of the leaders and the

guards now on duty know of the new dan-

ger. If the Pinkertons attempt to capture

the works in the manner anticipated a

bloody battle will be fought before the

2:30 A M .- The city is quiet The re

ports as to Pinkertons arriving is now dis-

THE PEDERATION INTERESTED.

President Compers and Other Officials o

Their Way to Pittsburg.

NEW YORK, July 9.-[Special.]-Presi

dent Sam Gompers, of the American Feder

sibly for Boston, but it is believed for Pitts.

burg. It was said to-night that John D. Lennon, Treasurer of the Federation, had

Lennon, Treasurer of the Federation, and gone to Pittsburg. Christopher Evans, Sec-retary of the Federation, is supposed to be in Pittsburg now, and all three are members of the Executive Council of the Federa-

It is believed that a meeting of the Execu-tive Council will be held Sunday night.

NO POLITICS IN IT.

Mr. Magee Denies a Sens conal Report

From Atlantic City That the Republi-

cans Would Send a Committee to See

Carnegie-Above Party Consideration

A dispatch from Atlantic City received

ast night stated that it had been learned

from a reliable source that the Republican

campaign managers had decided to send ex-Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, Chris L.

Mages and another well-known Republicans to Scotland to plead with Andrew Carnegie for a speedy settlement of the Homestead troubles. This dispatch was shown to Mr.

Magee at his residence. He said:
"This dispatch is news to me. I have had

"This dispatch is news to me. I have had no information from any source that my services would be required by the President or anyone else in the adjustment of the difficulty. The situation at Homestead rises above and ought to be considered entirely apart from politics. All good citizens, regardless of their political affiliations, should be interested in securing such an equitable adjustment of the differences as would be fair to all parties in interest. Humanitarian motives should control—not political ones.

dawn of another day.

edited.

A VIEW OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

(From a Photograph Taken for The Dispatch.

A small army of scouts has been posted

For a Few Minutes by a Dispatch Correspondent After an Hour's Wait.

HE HAS A LITTLE TO SAY

About the Homestead Tragedy, and Savs It Quite Concisely.

SATISFIED WITH THE CONDUCT

of the Mills Under Mr. Frick, and Content to Let It Go at That.

THE BRITISH PRESS VERY BITTER

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) KINLOGH, RANGCH, PERTHSHIRE, SCOT-

LAND, July 9.—THE DISPATCH correspondent to-day called at the magnificent shooting cottage occupied during the summer by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and requested an interview with that gentleman. For three days Mr. Carnegie has been coaching from Edinburgh via Braemar and Pittschry county to this place. He drove through here atthe most elaborate coach that Scotland has ever seen upon its roads, and which has figured in the guide books and literature of his neighborhood.

This cottage, for which Mr. Carnegie pays This cottage, for which Mr. Carnegie pays \$10,000 for eight weeks' occupancy, is situated ten miles from the town of Kinloch, and at the head of the lochs, a beautiful sheet of water surrounded by broad grouse moors and dark green forests, both fat with game. It is a comfortable, rambling, two-story building, of gray stone, fronting on the lake and surrounded by stone outbuildings and stables, with gardens and lawns running down to the edge of the water. Carnegle in His Shooting Cottage,

Carnegle in His Shooting Cottage.

THE DISPATCH correspondent drove over this afternoon to the lodge, where he was received by a dignified English servant in blue livery with a white stripe on his trousers, giving him in his uniform quite a military air. In response to a request to see Mr. Carnegle the correspondent was ushered into a bare, sportsmanlike reception room, whose walls are covered with antlers, 28 pairs in all being counted, each bearing the card of the gentlemen who had killed the buck, the absence of one card being presumed to indicate that Mr. Carnegie had been the victor himself. een the victor himself. On a table in the center of the room were

On a table in the center of the room were two newspapers open and articles in them marked, showing that Mr. Carnegie was perfectly au courant with the situation at Homestead. One of these papers was a London Times of Friday last, containing the story of the riot, and telling that six strikers had been killed and six fatally wounded and nine Pinkerton men fell in the struggle. Around these figures Mr. Carnegie, or someone else, had drawn a ring with a lead The Iron King Has Little to Say.

It was suggested that the Sheriff had sent a posse to Homestead and they nad been ordered out of town. "But how did they go there?" replied the General. "Did they demand the works or undertake to place deputions of Aberdeen were fail and the Countess of Aberdeen were In this room the writer sat for over an

hour without any intimation being given that he was to be received. Finally Mr. Carnegie came through the hall with a quick, energetic step, and entered the THE DISPATCH correspondent asked if

he cared to say anything in regard to the troubles at his mills, and Mr. Carnegie, in the most abrupt manner, replied: "I have nothing whatever to say. I have given up all active control of the business, and I don't care to interfere in any way with the present management's conduct of this af-

"But do you not still exercise a super- ation of Labor, left this city to-day, osten

vision of the affairs of the company?" was

Full Faith in the Management

"I have nothing whatever to say on that point. The business management is in the hands of those who are fully competent to

deal with every question that may arise."
"Have you heard from Homestead since
the riot occurred?"
"I have received several cables, and

among them several asking my interference with the parties in control."
"But you must have some opinion in the

"But you must have some opinion in the matter that you are willing to express?"

'No, sir. I am not willing to express any opinion. The men have chosen their course and I am powerless to change it. The handling of the case on the part of the company has my full approval and sanction. Further than this I have no disposition to

say anything."

When Mr. Carnegie had thus spoken he turned abruptly and left the room. All that had been said was said standing. THE DISPATCH correspondent was neither invited to take a seat, nor was their any hesitated to take a seat, nor was the seat and their and their any hesitate

Didn't Care to See Anybody.

THE DISPATCH reporter having nothing else left to do, withdrew from the lodge, and as he stepped upon the piatza the dignified and uniformed servant who had so courte-

spondent replied, "I have found him myself, five minutes ago." It can only be said, therefore, that Mr. Carnegie is watching the fluctuation of the situation from an indifferent and untroubled district 3,000 miles away from the agitation, and he has nothing to say. The London correspondent of THE DISPATCH last night cabled as follows: Englishmen have never taken kindly to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, although they have accepted with apparent thankfulness the free libraries and other good things which he has given them. The opinion is that Mr. Carnegie has preached too much with his giving. There has been too much "royal Maunday" business connected with his benefactions to suit the English. Queen Victoria's Maunday money is given yearly at Easter to poor people to the accompaniment of much sermonizing, and that, in a measure, is the manner in which Mr. Carnegie has distributed his free libraries. No man, it is urged, can be considered a true philanthropist who continues to own millions while there is vice to eradicate and misery to relieve. dent replied, "I have found him my-five minutes ago." can only be said, therefore, that Mr. AGAIN AT THE HELM,

Homestead's Famous Advisory Committee Will Be Reorganized.

PATTISON IS. WILLING

Great Necessity for the Old Board to Come Into Action.

EXPECT TO SILENCE EVERY WHEEL

Big Mass Meetings of Carnegie Employes A Sample of British Press Comments.

That is the general tone of the British press comments upon the terrible troubles at the Homestead mills, and if Mr. Carnegie expected anythig else from Englishmen he has benefited he must to-day be grievously disappointed. The St. James Gazette, the leading champion of "law and order," is especially severe upon Mr. Carnegie. It denounces the Pinkerton detectives as modern mercenaries, and declares that in the course of any strike private rights must be enforced by the law of the land. Lawlessness on the other. Further it says:

That is a lesson of liberty which England to Pe Held To-Day.

WILL ATTEMPT TO OPERATE THE MILL

Homestead's famous Advisory Committee

is to be reorganized. The borough claims to have the power within itself to regulate its own affairs. There was not the least disorder in that manufacturing city up the Monongahela while that body was in charge. It dissolved when the Sheriff assumed control, and it is asserted all the trouble has come since that time. The Sheriff, they claim, has failed to preserve order and for the safety of all they believe the Advisory | York Cigarmakers' Union, was in Home

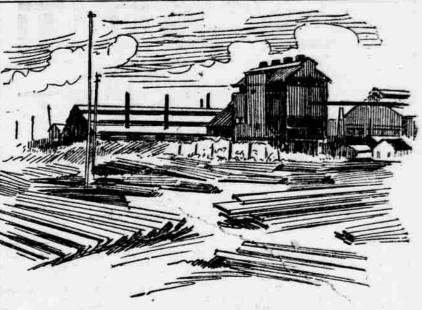
will continued to run it and are prepared to make a long fight."
"Do you expect aid from the outside?"
"We have already been offered aid in money but we don't need that now. If we do, we will have the National Lodge send out a call for it and all contributions will



The Official Reporters' Badge. be received through that body. We do not want separate lodges to gather up money because that always starts a crowd of im-

The return of the leaders yesterday greatly quieted matters in Homestead. There were no disturbances and not even a gun was to be seen. All the arms have been stowed away.

President Daniel Harris, of the New



A VIEW INSIDE THE MILL YARD From a Photograph Taken for The Dispatch.

Board must be reorganized.

The return of the committee from the interview with Governor Pattison brought new hore to the locked-out workers, and they felt sure no military force would be sent to Homestead. John F. Cox made a ong plea to the Governor, and likewise Hugh O'Donnell. J. H. Williams, another nember of the committee, commented on the peaceful attitude of Homestead.

Ready to Take Up Arms Again. When called on for an explanation of the simply self-defense. Said he: "The men fought to protect their lives and their means of earning a livelihood. We would respect the National Guard, but it another armed force of Pinkertons is sent into Homestead we will drive them back. I fought through the Civil War under the American flag, but if another body of Pinkertons are turned lose in Homestead I will shoulder a Winchester myself."

While the conference was in session Hugh O'Donnell received a message telling of fresh disturbances there. He was then explaining to the Governor just what the Advisory Committee was. He said it was a law-abiding body that simply protected the righe of the men and the property of the Carnegie Company. Though its word was law, it kept Home

stead in such a state of peace and quietude that both the lives and property of all were safe. He cited the recent disturbances and said that the reorganization of this board would be a solution of present troubles. Governor Pattison investigated every detail of the workings of the Advisory Board. He questioned every point until he at last seemed satisfied. In a manner he approved of the reorganization.

May Be Reorganized To-Day. On the return of the committee yesterday the matter was laid before the leaders at Amalgamated headquarters. They favored the idea. Another discussion was held last night, and the committee will be reorgan ized to-day or to-morrow. The original board was made up of delegates from the Amalgamated lodges at Homestead and comprised about 50 members. In all prob-ability the old members will be sgain chosen for the reorganized board.

The movement is not to stop at this. One of the leaders at Homestead last night said it was the intention to bring to bear all the other workers in the Carnegie interests on the situation. "To-day," he said, "there is to be a mass meeting in Pittsburg of to be a mass meeting in Pittsourg of all the men employed by the Carnegies. There will be present the men from the mills at Beaver Falls, Six-teenth street and Twenty-third street and the Keystone Bridge works. It is also ex-pected that the men from the Edgar Thom-son works at Braddock will hold a meeting to indore the action of the Homestead to indorse the action of the Homestea

Hope to Silence Every Wheel, "Resolutions will at least be passed, but the real hope is to form an organization o of Carnegie's union and non-union mills, with the ultimate hope of eventually calling out all the workers for the big iron and Some even go so far as to predict that it will be but a short time before every wheel in Carnegie's combined interests will be teel company."

f the Homestead workers ready work at the moment they are able to give them protection has not created any fears there. The workmen claim such statements are mere buncombe. They declare not one of the locked-out men will return except at their own terms.

It was also reported the Carnegies in

The talk that the Carnegies have 2,000 or

tended to remove the Homestead mills to Philadelphia. The statement, bowever, is laughed at. The plant is worth \$5,000,000, and it would cost at least \$1,000,000 to remove it. Hugh O'Donnell, speaking of the story, said?
"Such talk is mere nonsense. They mean to leave the mill exactly where it is and perate it where it is.

They Will Fight to a Finish

and uniformed servant who had so courteously borne off his card an hour or so
earlier ascended the steps, and with a
suavity that any ten of the iron workers at
Homestead would willingly sacrifice their
entire wages to have seen, said: "Mr.
Carnegle is in the garden. I have just
found him, and he does not care to have
anything to say to you."
"Thank you," THE DISPATCH corre"Thank you," THE DISPATCH corre-"Ex-Secretary Childs, of the Carnegic concerns, met a reporter in the depot yesterday. He was very friendly and wanted to know everything about the situation. He said they were going to operate the mill. Then after looking at the reporter he said: 'You don't believe me, but we are,

stead yesterday consulting with the leader

A VISIT TO CLEVELAND

Gray Gables to See Both Candidat Families Together - Mr. Stever flightly Under the Weather.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., July 9.—[Special.]— Two days after the close of the Chicago Convention Mr. Cleveland wrote a letter of con-Presidental nominee. The letter conveyed the heartiest possible congratulations and

Last night, upon Mr. Stevenson's return from the conference at Chicago, he found awaiting him a second letter from Mr. Cleveland. This letter, it is understood. Cleveland. This letter, it is understood, was largely devoted to the plans for the meeting of Cleveland and Stevenson with the Committee of Notification in New York. It also conveyed to Mr. Stevenson Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland's invitation to visit them at their summer home at Buzzard's Bay. It is understood that the invitation requested the presence of Mr. Stevenson at Gray Gables upon the Sunday prior to the notification, and asked him to give the Cleveland family his presence as long as Cleveland family his presence as long as possible, his engagements considered.

Mr. Stevenson was quite ill last night, suffering from a bilious attack, and Mr.

Cleveland's letter in consequence is yet un answered. Mr. Stevenson will, however, beyond a doubt accept the invitation. Judge Altgeld, of Chicago, the Demo cratic nominee for Governor, spent to-day in this city, and was called upon by Mr. stevenson this morning. After he visited Judge Altgeld Mr. Stevenson returned this home, where he spent the remainder

the day. He was reported as being much better this evening. Mr. Cleveland's invitation to Mr. Stevenson includes also his family, and to accom-pany the Cleveland family from Buzzard's Bay to New York upon Mr. Cleveland's private yacht.

After the Coquillon's Releasd. WASHINGTON, July 9.—The charge d'Affaires of the British Legation at Wash ington has applied to the Secretary of State for release of the British steamer Coquillon under indemnifying bonds to be given by the Canadian Government in nehalf of the owners of the vessel. It is said that the State Department will not act on the appli-cation of the British Government until the official report of the seizing officer shall have been received.

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They Send Out a Statement in Answer to That of the Carnegie Co.

NO DESIRE TO DICTATE

The Wages They Shall Receive, but Anxious to Discuss Them.

READY TO YIELD THEIR POINT

If It Can Be Shown That Their Claims Are Not Justified.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SCALE DEBATED

Shortly after the return of the committee which waited upon Governor Pattison at Harrisburg, a statement was prepared in answer to the Carnegie Company and given out last evening by the workers. This statement was as follows:

OMESTEAD EMPLOYES' ANSWER TO THE CAR NEGIE COMPANY.

The differences existing between the Carnegie Company and their employes at Homestead have drawn from Mr. H. C. Frick a statement of the points in dispute which makes necessary a reply in order that wrong impressions of the conditions may not be received by the public.

It is asserted that the employes combined with others of their trade, forming the Amalgamated Association, with absolute control over the Homestead works. This charge can only be supported to the satisaction of those who deny the right of the employe to enter objection to any con-ditions offered by the employer. The workngmen at Homestead, nor any other of the undreds of mills organized into the Amalamated Association, have no desire to dictate the wages they shall receive; but they see no good reason why they should not exercise the privilege of engaging with their employer in the controversy through which the rate of compensation for their labor is

Prepared to Discuss the Scale.

The workmen are now, as they always have been, prepared to meet the representatives of the company and discuss the pro-visions contained in the scale submitted by them. If the conferences already having been held failed to bring about a settlemen it cannot be said that this was the fault of the workingmen.

The scale under which the men at Home-

The scale under which the men at Homestead were working was arranged in July of 1889. The rate of wages was fixed according to the selling price of 4x4 Bessemer steel billets, the wages awancing and declining with the selling price of that article; it was provided that the minimum should be \$25. Complaint is made that no minimum whould have been insisted upon. It is the experience of the iron and steel workers that some prevention is necessary to protect themselves from being reduced to an extremely low rate of our by the acceptance by manufacturers of sales below any rent rates; as the workingmen do not seil the product, there must be a point where reduction in wages by reapoint where reduction in wages by rea-son of low-figured sales shall cease. It is alleged that labor organizations are whom they are employed; in substantia-tion of which it is cited by the firm that

that they get good wages and that no strike has occurred at those works since the instiution of that management. Satisfaction at Others Mills Disputed, It may be said that the satisfaction of which Mr. Frick speaks as existing at the above works is forced, rather than volun-tary, as may be proven by the many efforts of the men in these mills to organize them-selves in secrecy. Knowledge of such in-tentions coming to the ears of the company would be and was followed by discharge. The would be and was followed by discharge. The wages enjoyed by the men at Braddock and Duquesne are the direct result of the rate of compensation sustained by the organized iron and steel workers. While they are not organized in these mills, the rate of pay for the class of work done by them, fixed by their organized fellow tradesmen, determines the pay that can command their services.

there is no organization amongst their em-ployees at Braddock nor Duquesne steel works; that the men there are satisfied;

It is the custom of the emp-land of nonnion men in the iron and secretage to pay the rates provided by the Amalga scale, in order to secure the services of men of that trade; it is found, however, to be invariably the case that these employers while they pay the rates provided by the Amalgamated association, the men are rerequired to accept conditions which are tantamount to a reduced rate, although not appearing on the face. We have reasons to believe that the non-union places of Braddock and Duquesne can be proven to be no exception to this rule.

All of the Workmen Affected. The introduction of improved machinery, to which reference is made by the company, has displaced men that were necessary before the introduction of such machinery, and in this manner repays the cost of the investment. The output of a mill is always considered when arranging scales, and if increase of output without increase of labor to the workmen is brought about by improvement, there is every opportunity offered by the workmen to arrive through conference at an equitable rate; but when the employer refuses to engage in discussion

the employer refuses to engage in discussion with the employe on the matter, all hope of a just settlement is lost.

An attempt is made to lead the public into the belief that the number of men affected by the reduction are few. Here again it becomes necessary to impress on the public mind the fact that there are three distinct propositions contained in the dispute, namely: A reduction in the minimum, another reduction on the proportionate rate of pay (thus making a double reduction) and that the scale terminate December 31, 1893, instead of June 30, 1894. It must be understood that while all of these proposiunderstood that while all of these proposi-tions do not affect the whole of the Homestead workmen, few of the 3,800 employer of that place escape without being affected by one or more of its provisions. What Must Be Considered,

What does not affect the one does affect the other, and it might be said that instead of the company's proposing altering the condition of employment of 325, the change is general, and the whole are involved is stated by the company with much that it is not their desire to reduce workmen below others. The cost of

workmen below others. The cost of duction to the Carnegie Company at He stead is decidedly in favor of the compas compared with mills of that charac It can now be shown that they can testablish a complaint in the direction.

In arranging scales of wages to govern and steel workers there are innumable things which must receive attention justice must prevail. The intricacies ferred to are such as to rander liable errogeous views to be drawn by those not familiar with the trade from their discussion the public press. There can be no legitimate reason why the Carnegie Company