PULPIT VIEWS **ON THE STRIFE**

Between the Workers at Homestead and the Carnegie Steel Company.

LAWLESSNESS CENSURED

But the Rights of Both Parties Are Carefully Considered.

Rev. Dr. Benham Advises That the Law Be Respected-Necessity for Labor Unions Recognized_Rev. W. A. Stanton Thinks That the Laws of Man and God Do Not Agree-Recommends That Legislation Make Them Harmoselves open to severe criticism in failing of respect for law and life. Seldom is the world called upon to look uponsohumiliating nize - Few Words of Sympathy Spoken for the Pinkerton Forcesa spectacle as men under a flag of truce beaten, insulted and abused. As men we Arbitration Urged by Many of the Speakers.

beaten, insulted and abused. As men we are indignant that such outrages should have been perpetrated. As citizens we lament that the law has been so lightly esteemed. No doubt there is danger that pauper labor and a crowded labor mar-ket might enable the employer to crush the laborer to the wall, but, if this is so, it is law that must be looked to for a remedy. Legally these men are at fault until they restore the prop-erty at Homestead into the hands of those to whom it belongs. While we have much sympathy for the laboring man and realize he is often unjustly treated and deprived of pleasures and comforts, yet as citizens we must ask that he preserve the peace and re-During the past five days the chief topic of conversation in the street, the club and the home circle has been the startling occurrence at Homestead. The various phases of the conflict between the workmen and the Pinkertons and, laterly, the attitude of the Carnegie Company and its leaders, the intentions of the Sheriff, the Governor and the labor organizations have formed inexhaustible subjects for discussion and spect the law. argument in every circle. It was to have been expected, under these circumstances, that the pastors would take into consideration the importance of matter and make it the the principal portion of their themes. In anticaccount of their words. ipation of obtaining advice and light on the questions at issue from a theological standpoint, most of the churches were more Rev. S. W. McCorkie Thinks a Definition of largely attended than usual yesterday morning. In some instances the matter was barely referred to, while in others it was made the text from which the entire sermon was drawn.

At the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church, which was filled almost beyond its capacity, Rev. DeWitt N. Benham delivered a forcible sermon at the morning service on "Respect for the Law." His text was Romans 13:1, "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers; for there is no power but of God; and the powers that be are ordained of God."

Position of the Early Christians.

The speaker went on to describe the condition of the early Christians under the Jewish rule. He told of the animosity which existed against them among the higher classes and people in power in Judea, and went on to the attempts of the Roman authorities to suppress Christianity. The Jews themselves were also persecuted in Rome, and they frequently rose in insurrection; and it was to warn Christian converts against such outbreaks that Paul wrote the sentence which was quoted in the text. The Christians might have argued of their heathen rulers of Rome: "They are wicked. They are often unjust. They have no fear of God. They oppress the slave. They have no respect for his rights or for his

criminal and ignorant quality of much of the immigration from Europe might be re-sponsible for the prevailing contempt for law. There was no liberty, he went on to say. without law; there might be license, but that was wholly different. If there was only one man in the world he must lay re-straint upon himself or he would cease to exist. Noisy demagognes pander to the passions of the populace, when, if the prin-ciples which they advocate were put in practice, society would cease to exist. For this reason we regret the condition of affairs at Homestend, the sermon con-tinued. We could have wished the dis-pute settled by arbitration. We believe in organized labor. Men have a perfect right says that labor is worthy of its hire.

pute settled by arbitration. We believe in organized labor. Men have a perfect right to form their unions. In many instances such unions are beneficial. They are neces-sary in dealing with employers who other-wise might become selfish and cruel. The workingman is also justified in seeking proper legislation in his behalf. If dissat-isfied with our laws he is at liberty to use his influence in having them altered or re-pealed.

pealed. Better to Seek Peaceful Settlement, The workingman is at liberty to strike or refuse work. Should the union so decree, it may extend the strike to all its members. There is nothing in justice to prevent this. But before a general strike it is very much better usually to seek a peaceful settlement and avoid the idleness, the suffering and the temptations which are set for the un-employed. When strikes occur life, haw and property should be held sacred. The strikers at Homestead have laid them-

It is to the best interests of the employer to pay good wages, but in this connection it must be remem-bered that capital has some rights. Some-times this is not considered, and treuble follows. What was the gristeres the

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THE PITTSBURG

times this is not considered, and treuble follows. Whatever the grievance the workman may have, he has no right to defy the laws. He can resort to every means of stratagem and fair fight, but he has not the privilege to cause loss of life and property. "Arbitration is proving to be the missing link between capital and labor. In France the Government has charge of all troubles between capital and labor and I think this would be a good plan for the United States to adopt. It is sometimes said that arbi-tration causes but does not prevent and in its stead eco-operation is offered its stead co-operation is offered as a solution. There are also grave obsta-cles which in some cases obstruct its adop-tion, but I think the world is slowly dritting toward this solution. "The troubles of to-day all center in the

"The troubles of to-day all center in the selfishness of the human heart. If we all loved each other all labor troubles, strikes and lookouts would be forever wiped out. Let us pray to God that He will speed the day when events like those we have witnessed on the bloody battlefield of Homestead during the past week will have been forever blocked by the love that one man should bear for another."

THE LAWS DISAGREE.

Those of Man and Those of God Do Not Harmonize Says Ber. W. A. Stanton-Much Wrong in Human Affairs That Needs to Be Bighted. Rev. W. A. Stanton, D. D., of the Shady Avenue Baptist Church, preached yesterday

morning on "A Remedy for Human Wrongs." His text was: "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." Mr. Stanton said: "Our Lord, who had been in heaven,

same to the earth and made a contrast between the kingdom of heaven and the kingdoms of earth. This contrast implies that there is much that is wrong and needs to be righted in human affairs. This is abundantly illustrated by the events of last

"The adoption of the Peoples' party platform at Omaha was the most complete sum-mary of national wrong-some of them real and some imaginary-that I ever read. If that platform be true-and though exaggermust ask that he preserve the peace and re-Dr. Benham closed by expressing the great responsibility of those who incite violence and endeavor to arouse mob pasated, it is not entirely false-we learn that corruption dominates ballot-box, Legislasions. Whether in the pulpit, on the plaf ure, Congress and Judiciary. Pauper form, or in the sanctum, men who address the multitude must be prepared to give an is imported to the impoverishment of Amer-ican workmen; tramps and millionaires are alike produced by government injustice. A

vast monetary conspiracy is said to be or-ganized, which will result in terrible social convulsions if not overthrown. Those in authority are charged with being purposely blind to the woes of a plundered people in order to favor capitalists, corporations and rings. The adoption of such a platform does not prove all its allegations, but it does prove the existence of great wrong. The riots at Homestead are sufficient evi-

ten to a distinguished General reciting the various incidents of his successful wars." lence of this. "Details are not wanting in Pittsburg to-These were the words of Rev. S. W. Mcday. Certain facts are indisputable. Prop-erty has been destroyed; blood has been shed; pain and death have resulted; homes Corkle in starting his sermon at the First Congregational Church, of Allegheny, last night. Continuing he said: "Sitting in the quietude of his home, honored and have been broken up; law and order have been mocked; human passions have been in-flamed; individual and legal rights have beloved, his name on every lip, he tells the been insisted upon to the ignominy of those story of his battles and marches. The broader rights of a common brotherhood. This is not an occasion to discuss the merits of either sides. Both sides have sinned, and it is for human and divine law to de-cide which side has sinned the more, but our purpose is served by offering this array country looks with exceeding interest to Mount McGregor as it was from there General Grant issued his life works. There is a fascination about the conversations of Napoelon as he recounted the various campaigns of his life. It would have been interesting to of facts as proof that much is wrong and needs to be righted. have heard Hannibal's story of his march

"The Sheriff comes and goes; hired de-tectives come and go; the National Guards over the Alps and down to victory in Italy. "The text of to-night brings into history Pennsylvania may have to come, and the one of the greatest kings of a time, who, in United States troops may have to come, and peace may be restored after much loss a reminiscent mood, told of the career of a reminiscent mood, told of the career of his soldiers and statesmen. Of one he told who he alone had conquered 300 men. Com-ing to Alcazar he recalled how this gallant General had fought until his hand clove No; the kingdom of God must first come." In reply to a question asked after the ser-mon, Mr. Stanton said: "I believe that the mon, Mr. Stanton said: "I believe that the laws should be obeyed as they are, so long as they remain on the statute books; never-theless the laws of the land as they exist, which allow one man to own and control the entire earth if he can get a title to it, evidently do not coincide with the laws of God as manifested in the nature of things." on the barges; but the fear of being shot in going for it overcame the gnawings of hun-ger. And then the booming of the cannon, the bursting of dynamite bombs, the burs-ing oil on the river and the yells and shouts on the shore, made our position and tor-tures appalling. It is a wonder we did not to his sword. It has suggestive lessons in these times. It teaches us how to take hold

cion, certainly damaged their own interest as well as that of their employers. But there is a better way. The time has gone by when private individuals can settle their disputes by shooting each other down. Neither should 'capital' and 'labor' longer be allowed to employ the method of out-throat and duelist. The public has rights which these are bound to respect. Business and social order, to say nothing of Christian civilization, demand a change. "I firmly believe the thoughtful voters of this community have the key to the solution of this problem. They and they only are able to say with emphasis and authority, 'let us have peace.' If even 100,000 voters of this State, disregarding tariff and pro-tection and other namby-pamby schemes of politicians, should this fall demand a clear-out and explicit law, compelling both the

politicians, should this fall demand a clear-cut and explicit law, compelling both the employer and employe to submit all dis-sections to an impartial tribunal for de-claion, before next July, we should see the last of such wretched business. It is a relic of barbarism, and employer and employe are interested in its distruction."

NO EXCUSE FOR BLOODSHED.

Rev. J. T. McCrory Thinks the Public Had a Right to Expect Different Treatment From the Carnegie Company - Con-

demned the Menace of Armed Detectives Rev. J. T. McCrory, of the Third United Presbyterian Church, yesterday took his text from 1 Samuel 25:32-83. He drew a omparison between the action of David to wards Nabel and that of Carnegie toward his men and then said: "Nothing will settle labor troubles but a fair, full and frank recognition of justice between man; not mere legal justice; not what is justice according to acts of legislature; but what is just in view of the circumstances, and sur-roundings of each particular case. The laboring man has rights that grow out of his social surrounding.

"Home is not merely a house with a man and his family in ft. A man grows into a community. That fact must be recognized by his employer. Life is not all summed up in this question of bread and butter. These social ties must not be rudely and dered. You must not treat a man as you dered. You must not treat a man as you enation from one place to another. On the other hand there is something to be said on behalf of capital. If I want to live in this community and labor for you I must con-cede something to you. Nothing, how-ever, let it be said with emphasis, nothing an ever justify a resort to violence and

"Many precious lives have been sacrificed to frenzy. Somebody must bear the awful responsibility. God will require it. Let us condemn it if we will, the menace of the armed detectives. This community had a right to expect different treatment from that company. But that will not excuse the bloodshed. There is a dark blot on the fair name of Peonsylvania, and both par-ties to this controversy must bear their share of it. Let wise counsel prevail now. Let weapons of war be put away, and let truth and fairness and justice prevail."

CHICAGO PINKERTONS

Re-Enter Their Own City Still in Mortal Terror-They Fear a Mob of Workingmen at Their Destination-One of Them Tells His Story.

CHICAGO, July 10 .- A number of the Pincerton men who were in the fight at Homestead returned to this city last evening. One of them told a reporter a thrilling story of their experience on the barges.

"It was a place of torment," said he. 'Men were lying around, wounded and bleeding and piteously begging for some one to give them a drink of water, but no one dared to get a drop, although water was all around us. We dared not move for fear of sharpshooters on shore. We were hungry, too, although there was plenty to eat on the barges; but the fear of being shot in

A RACE FOR RIGHTS, The Senate a Little Handicapped in the Homestead Investigation. START MADE BY THE HOUSE

But It Gives the Senate a Chance to Get in Its Report Last.

GUESSING AT THE COMMITTEE That Will Represent the Upper House in

the Coming Inquiry.

YOUNG MEN DISCUSS THE QUESTION

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER. BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.

nen have, anyway.

comfortable existence?

an measure its effect.

Only One Alternative Right.

right that of tearing themselves away from the spot where they have become rooted, and going forth after long years of faithful service to begin life anew at any work which comes to their hand, or to become

tramps and vagabonds? Have they any right to existence except as the footballs

and slaves of the more fortunate possessor of the employing power? If so, how are they going to get that right to a permanent employment which will give them a fairly

At any rate, no matter what the conclu-

sion, the affair at Homestead has led persons of all kinds into a different line of economic

thought than that which has been inspired by any former event of its kind and no one

Chicago's Indignation Meeting,

CHICAGO, July 10.-The Central Labor Union held a red-hot meeting last night at

which the Pinkertons were roundly de-

nounced. The speakers termed them an

It is altogether probable that by the time the Homestead Investigating Committee of the House gets down to work another one of the Senate will be on its way to Pittsburg. It was suggested by some Senators yesterday that it would be a somewhat strange spectacle to have two investigating ommittees on the ground at once, and probing in the same direction, but those enators were not Republican Senators.

In Congress the right hand is not suposed to know what the left hand does, and if the House appoints a committee to investigate, that is no reason why the Senate should not. The Democratic members say it is absurd to have two committees. Republicans say the Democrats would sing a different song if the Senate had got its work in first and its committee first on the ground.

Politics Will Creep Into the Affair.

Party politics, or rather the fear of party politics, cannot be obliterated from this matter. Doubtless the intention of both committees will be to make the examination wholly unpartisan, and they may do so, but the Democratic House and the Republican Senate are each determined to have their own investigators on the ground, each to watch the other, and to counteract any semblance of partisanship in the report of the other.

It may prove fortunate that the Senate committee is not first on the ground. If the House committee begin before that of the Senate, it will be expected to end and make a report before it, and if so, the Sen-ate will have the benefit of analyzing the ate will have the benefit of analyzing the House report before making its own. What the composition of the Senate com-mittee will be is not yet known, though the appointments may be made to-morrow. Senator Quay could have the chairmanship if he would take it, but his health is so poor, and has been so particularly poor within the last week or two, that he fears to attempt to endure the strain.

Wolcott a Good Man to Name,

Wolcott has been suggested as a tireless, quick and penetrating man, superior in these qualities to most of the Senators, and he can have the chairmanship if he will accept. But Wolcott complains that his law practice is going to wreck on account of his practice is going to wreak on account of his work in the Senate, and it is possible he may refuse to assume the additional burden of this investigation. He, of all others, would be the man for the place, in so far as keen and searching examination of witnesses is concerned.

Senator Quay will undoubtedly be one of the committee, on account of his knowledge of persons involved, of the business inter-

promising moral and financial support were adopted amid thunders of applause. abor organizations are excited to an intense Young Mon Discuss the Onestion

CHICAGO LABOR SPEAKS.

Their Moral, Financial and Physical Support Tendered the Workmen of Homestead-The Pinkertons, Carnegie and Frick Are Recommended for Criminal Prosecution.

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Young Mon Discuss the Question. I sait last evening for a short time with a friend at the University Club, one of the largest and most important clubs of the Capital. At a table nearby were four fash-ionable young gentlemen of society. They were calmly and seriously discussing the Homestead tragedy. They were well ac-quainted with the minutest details of the "sliding scale;" the minimum of \$23 and \$25, which involves a point of the dispute; the claims of the workmen that the change of time for the making of a new scale from the last of July to the 31st of December would give the proprietors a chance to throw them out of employment in the dead days of winter; the determination of Mr. CHICAGO, July 10.-Labor turned out en masse to-day in response to a call from the various labor leaders to "protest against the outrages committed by the Pinkertons at Homestead." The meeting was held in Vorwarts Turner Hall, and over 600 men days of winter; the determination of Mr. Frick to destroy the Amalgamated Asso-ciation, and, in fact, every phase of the dispute. These matters they discussed with a knowledge that was astonishing, taking the usually frivolous character of these young me into consideration and men were present. Two chairmen-William Holmes for the English-speaking portion of the audience and August Nelson for the German-presided over the meeting.

Mr. Holmes called the meeting to order these young men into consideration, and remembering that they were born and bred at the National Capital, and far removed and made a few remarks, in which he denounced the Pinkertons in vehement language. Chairman Holmes announced at the National Capital, and far removed from the sphere of the great industries and of labor disputes. Passing from this feature of the subject, they took up the question of the rights of employer and employe, and while they agreed that legally the workmen had no right to invest the property of their em-ployers and debar under pain of death any one onnoced to them from entering they that the following resolutions had been prepared by the committee, and he pro-ceeded to read them. The preamble sets forth that:

forth that: The present criminal system, which con-centrates aggregated wealth in the hands of a few non-producers and robs thousands of wealth-producing slaves of their birth-rights, the right to labor and to enjoy the result of their toil, has again born its legiti-mate fruit of blood at Homestead, Pa, where the producers of untoid millions have been shot down by hired mercenaries of greedy capitalists, and, further, that the shooting down of striking workingmen by hired thugs at the command of capitalists is contrary to the spirit of the American Dec-laration of Independence and a great men-ace to liberty, therefore, Resolved, That this mass-meeting of citi-zens of various foreign nations and nativeone opposed to them from entering, they, bright, well-educated, and well-informed in matters of industrial progress, ran up against the question as to what rights work-

Is it their right simply to work faithfully, like cart horses, only to be kicked out by their employers when they protest against what they look upon as an injustice which seriously threatens their wellfare? If they Resolved, That this mass meeting of citi-zens of various foreign nations and native-born Americans protest against the policy which places the lives and liberties of wealth-producers in the hands of greedy, soulless corporations. Resolved, That while we are in favor of universal pages as refolge that the Homehave not the right to occupy the property of the Carnegie Companies, to endeavor to enforce their views, is their only alternative

Resolved, That while we are in favor of universal peace, we rejoice that the Home-stead workers received their invaders in a manner befitting free men, who have homes and rights to guard. Resolved, That we protest against and condemn the employment of Pinkertons, or any other armed tools, of capital, to over-awe and shoot down the poor, and we de-mand that William and Robert Pinkerton, Andrew Carnerie and H. C. Frick be prose-cuted and held criminally liable for the murders perpetrated at Homestead.

Afterward another resolution was dopted and ordered telegraphed to the strikers at Homestead. It contained these vords:

Resolved, That we tender to our fellow aborers our moral, financial and physical support.

In his speech, Chairman Holmes held that the Republican party was responsible for the riot and bloodshed, and he added: "It is fortunate that Pennsylvania has not a Republican Governor; if such were the case, troops would not be kept away from the strikers at this time."

organized gang of butchers. Resolutions expressing sympathy with the strikers and You can save from \$25 to \$50 by attending Arnheim sale.



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DISPATCH, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1892

life. Their tribute demanded from the provinces is heavy and exorbitant. Their laws are unfair. They discriminate in favor of the classes and against the masses. The rich live in luxury; the poor exist in squalor. They proscribe our religion and attempt to prevent our worship. Are we not justified in resisting them? Have we not reason to refuse submission to such authorities? Are we not excusable if we disturb the peace?" These early Christians might have argued thus. They had all these facts upon their side. They might have presented them in vindication of their right to resist the powers.

Bold Advice From an Apostle.

"Not so," says the apostle; "you are in error in this matter. Your statements are true, but your conclusions are false. You are not justified in revolt. These men are heathen, but their power has been given them of God. He has allowed them to exercise it. They are your civil magistrates. You must submit to them or remove them fegally. You must obey the laws as they stand or alter them constitutionally." This stand of atter them constitutionally." This was bold language for the apostle to use. He ran the risk of rendering himself un-popular with those whom he was address-ing. But he was no demagogue. He was not to be turned by fear or favor. He was not to be turned by fear or favor. He was an apostle of Christ and a man of judgment and decision—impulsive, but self-controlled. He was not one to play upon the pas-sions of men. He did not care to utter dangerous sentiments. He weighed well his words, knowing that he was responsible for them. If what he spoke led men astray he knew that he was accountable. Words may be as terrible as explosives. They should be guarded carefully. Paul was faithful to his convic-tions and considerate in expressing his tions and considerate in expressing his opinions. He was a peacemaker-not a peace disturber; a reconciler of disputes-not a turbulent creator of discord. He preferred rather to educate than to voice pubferred rather to educate than to voice puo-lic opinion. He was a wise man, a strong man, a consecrated man, a Holy Ghost led man, and the man for the occasion. With-out him the Church might have drifted far. But God chose him and placed him at the helm. And when at the helm his head was clear enough, his hand firm enough to guide the Gentile Christian over storm-tossed

Dr. Benham then went on to explain the relations of the individual to the state, and to hold that his text did not forbid but and to hold that his text and not forbid but opened the way for governmental changes when things went wrong. He held that revolutions were permissible, because they represent radical changes in public senti-ment. Lawlessness, however, was to be de-plored. Men must respect the duly con-tinued outbenties and not take the law stituted authorities, and not take the law into their own hands and execute it as they see fit. Mob rule is as irreligious as it is illegal. When life is taken by a mob the act is unjustifiable murder. It is useless to seek to palliate crime. It cannot be excused. Right is right, and wrong is wrong.

tended. Right ist right, and wrong is wrong, Guinng an Unenvisible Name. This of the a grand and glorious country we have the sequence of the target of the

of the doctrines of the Bible. This incident teaches us the manner in which to grasp the principles of honor. What is honor? It is a nice sense of that which is just, right and true, with a life corresponding thereto. "I would take that definition and place it

seeking a minister.

were born and reared in.

ABBITRATION ADVISED.

Wrong When Such Acts Take Place.

ganizations for supremacy. The Rev. Mr. Sands then gave a history

of what had been done to settle the matter in dispute and continued: "The gospel

PRINCIPLES OF HONOR.

Bonor Should Be Given to Carnegie and

the Homestead Workers-A Sermon

"Nothing is more interesting than to lis-

Appropriate to the Times.

in the counting room of every corporation and every trust in the country. I would take those words and follow Andrew Car-CONDEMNING LAWLESSNESS.

negie into the Highlands of Scotland and make it blaze and flash before him. I would Lev. Mr. McAllister Calls on the Workmen at Homestead to Obey the State Lawstake the definition into every lodge room of every labor organization, and into the home of every man in darkened Homestead and He Rebukes Them for Maitreating Pinkerton Detectives.

place it in a position that it would be seen by all. I would place it before the great religious bodies of the times, dealing with the interests of thou-In the Eighth Street Reformed Presbyterian Church yesterday Rev. D. McAllister preached a remarkable sermon. He took for his text the distribution of propsands of churches. Lastly I would place it before every church and every committee erty among the early Christians. "This is a question of not only capital

"This incident of this young man standand labor, but one of law and good order," ing in the presence of his comrades receiv-ing the plaudits of the king himself, is a he said. "The sympathy of the press and public has been with the workmen so far, suggestive example of a way to take hold of all forms of church work. Take the but their behavior to private citizens but their benavior to private citatena in denying them the right to move freely in Homestead, and even rejecting people whom they disliked is wrong. There can be no redress of labor troubles while defiance of law is going on. The best thing the work-men can do is to keep within the laws of the Common wealth, for the moment the law is young soldier, grasping his sword with such firmness that it cut into the fiesh of his hand, as a suggestive lesson to parents that they should hold out the old-fashioned notion that a good, pure, sweet home life deter-mines the future of the child. In volumes defied it opens the gate to lawlessness. "The employment of Pinkertons to guard

mines the future of the child. In volumes recently issued, giving the history of the childhood of the great infidels of the world, the fact is brought out that they were given a turn toward infidelity by the homes they The employment of Finkertons to guard the works was just and right, for the reason that if a person is deprived of his property he has the right to take forcible possession of it, and the number of persons he employs "This man standing there grasping his sword is a good illustration of our Lord Jesus Christ in the way, he has taken hold of the world for redemption."

of it, and the number of persons he employs to do it does not alter the case. "The daily routine in Homestead is a diurnal reproof to the Governor for not having the troops on the ground inside of 24 hours. Sympathy with the workmen should not warp our judgment, but rather act as a stimulant to us to observe the law. There is room for co-operation, and to my mind the labor question will never be set-tled without it." In conclusion Mr. McAllister stated that Rev. J. D. Sands, of the Seventh U. P. Church, Gives His Idea of the Homestead Contest - Something Radically In conclusion Mr. McAllister stated that when he heard of the trouble in Homestead In the Seventh U. P. Church, on Fourth and the inhuman treatment of the Pinkerton street, Rev. J. D. Sands spoke on the Homemen after their surrender, he felt like post nen after their surrender, he feit like post-poning his trip to Europe and shouldering his musket, and with other good citizens going there to, assist in compelling the people to obey the law. stead trouble. He said that during the past week something very unusual had hap-pened in the county. He thought that the first thing to be taken into consideration was the question of the rights involved. The question of wages was past. It had become a struggle between two powerful or-conizations for suprement

IN THE VOTERS' HANDS.

They and They Only Have the Power to Stop the Battle Between Capital and Labor-Rev. B. F. Benzell Tells How the Differences May Be Settled.

teaches men to regard their fellowmen as brothers. The nien in Homestead have their homes there at the invitation of Mr. In the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday Rev. R. F. Beazell, D. their nomes there at the invitation of Mr. Carnegie and thinking the men helpless, he tried to reduce their daily earnings. This the men resisted, and when hired incendia-ries were sent to rob them of their homes and daily bread, they arose and, with their life's blood, defended their homes and fire-sides. D., spoke on the situation in Homestead. In the course of his sermon he said in his opinion that if a man would not work he should not est. The bread of industry is old Italian adage declares, "The busy

"To my mind, the matter should be left man is tempted by one devil, the idle man by a thousand. The obligation to work is the oldest law of the race. Work is not a curse, but a privilege. Our text declares that if a man will not work he should not eat But suppose a man is unable to an to arbitration. On Monday, the Fourth of July, the people of this city held a grand celebration, and lawyers and orators all told what a grand and savyers and orators all toou what a grand and glorious country we have. When such acts take place as that of Wednesday, something is radically wrong, and should be remedied. What has hap-pened is liable to happen again."

on the shore, made our position and tor-tures appalling. It is a wonder we did not

tures appailing. It is a wonder we did not all go crazy or commit suicide. Some of the men were greatly affected, and on our way here one man became crazy and kept shouting: 'Oh, don't kill me; for God's sake, don't kill me,' and when near Cleve-land he jumped from the train, and, it is said, was killed." be chosen.

said, was killed." The men were all taken from Pittsburg to New York, from which city the Chica-goans returned. One of the crew of the train on which they came in said to a re-porter: "Every one of them appeared to have been support in the summer and be porter: "Every one of them appeared to have been caught in the scuffle and hurt some way or other. Blackened eyes were most popular in the party, with broken or bruised heads a close second. Some of the poor fellows limped, while others were un-able to use their arms and hands on account of cuts and braises. I don't know how it was before our crew got hold of the men, but after we took them they could not have been more uneasy and frightened if the train had gone down through a bridge.

train had gone down through a bridge. "This feeling increased as the train ap-proached Chicago. Some of the men seemed to have got it into their heads that a mob-was waiting here to receive them, and give them another dose like they got down East. When the train got to South Chicago one man who saw the coast clear, got up and left, and he was followed by a dozen others, the lot of them scampering off in different directions. This was repeated at all the stations, as far as Twenty-second street. exstations, as far as Twenty-second street, ex-cept when any unusual sized crowd happened

to show up on the platform. Then our pas-sengers crouched down in their seats. I tell you, I felt sorry for them." "Did any of the men tell you how they

happened to go to Homestead?" "I talked to a number of them, and they "I talked to a number of them, and nearly all said they had been misled, and many of them seemed to bitterly repent beying cone into the service at all. You having gone into the service at all. You could not get one of them back there if you gave him the whole steel works."

Picale for Orphans.

An adjourned meeting of the committee having in charge the arrangement for the orphans' picnic on July 20, met last evening at the Episcopal residence, and received reports from the various parishes and con-tinued the committees. The sense of the meeting found expression in a request to the Catholic elergy of the diocese to see that at least one ticket be left with every Catholic family in their parishes. The appeal for the little orphans is expected to bring 12,000 people together at Seminary Grove, Glenwood.

Shot in the Leg. E. W. Gorman, a blacksmith, walked into

the Allegheny General Hospital last night sweet, but that of idleness is bitter. The and said he had been shot in the right leg. An examination disclosed that a pistol ball had entered and passed through the fleshy part of the limb below the knee. The man had been drinking. He refused to say any-thing except that a friend had accidentally shot him.



Shows A GAIN OF 31,400 advertisements, or an average increase of more than 100 every day of these ten montha! The figures are as follows:

Advertisers receive the most gratifying returns from the use of the Classified Columne of THE DISPATCH.

ests concerned, and of trade disputes in Pennsylvania and in general, and will give all the aid he can to the committee. Senator Carey, of Wyoming, Chairman of the Com-mittee on Education and Labor; Senator Jones, of Nevada; Cullom, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-stat Commerce, and Higgins, of Delaware, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, are mentioned as possible appoint-ments, though only four Republicans will

Palmer Batter Than Voorhees,

Of the three Democrats Voorhees w certainly not be one, after his partis tirade of last Thursday. Palmer, of Il urade of last Thursday. Paimer, of II nois, is mentioned, because of the calm ar judicial manner in which he has treat the subject, and because of his profour study of the causes of industrial trouble Faulkner, of West Virginia, has also bec suggested, on account of the near relation ship of his State to Pennsylvania in it dustrial matters, and George, of Mississip

dustrial matters, and George, of Mississipp is spoken of as a representative of the fr South. All this, however, with the es-ception of Quay and Wolcott, is largel conjecture to-day. The extreme reticence of members of Congress in regard to methods of settlin the dispute at Homestead is as remarkabl as it is commendable. Usually a Congress man, especially one of long experience, i ready with an opinion as to how the worl should be wagged in any department of it but they seem to fear to touch this subject at all. at all.

Outside Interference Resented,

Outside Interference Resented, "I do not care even to express a con fidential opinion," said one grave and reverend Senator to me to-day. "I fea-even the appearance of attempting to ad vise. In a vitally serious matter of this kind outside interference always is and always should be resented. I think it will be found that the genius of the great sounty of Allegheny and of the great State o Pennsylvania is amply able to grapple with the question, and it looks to me as though the slow procedure of the authorities may prove in the end to have been the way to make most rapid progress." On one thing, however, Congressmen as well as others seem to be agreed that the

On one thing, however, Congressmen as well as others seem to be agreed that the employment of the Pinkertons was a terri-ble mistake. Indeed, the satisfaction that has been expressed here at the almost anni-hilation of the Pinkerton people is some thing phenomenal. All classes, whether in sympathy with the workmen or whether blaming them, rejoice, not at the death on maiming of the poor fellows who were but seeking a living in a way that seemed good to them, but at a catastrophe which, if in has its legitimate result, will make it im-possible for a private syndicate to keep to possible for a private syndicate to keep standing army of myrmidons to send hithe and yonder to shoot and club the protestin employes of rich corporations.

A Legal Subterfuge to Wipe Out,

A Legal Subterfuge to Wipe Out. And among Congressmen who favor the enactment of a law which will have the effect to abolish the Pinkerton system it is the opinion that the act should make it impossible for any man or corporation to transport hired thugs from one place to an-other to "keep the peace." even though they may be sworn in as "deputies" in the county where their services are wanted. It is recognized that this would be a mere legal subterfuge which would wholty vitiate the main object of the law. But the Homestead affar has had another effect which reaches much farther than the question of the existence of the Pinkerton

effect which reaches much farther than the question of the existence of the Pinkerton system. It has led to a discussion of the deeper social question of the relations of employer and employed, such as has never been known before in this country. As every reader of THE DISPATCH knows, it has been my lortune to write up the "labor movement," studying it at short range in this and other countries at the request of THE DISPATCH; but in all my experience have never knewn an occurrence which I have never known an occurrence which impelled so serious a discussion of the whole question of industrial economy as this. In Congress and out of it; at the hotels; in the cafes; on the streets; in the Departments; in business offices; at the clubs, nothing else seems to be talked of, and of course the

On all SUMMER FABRICS.

Greater Bargains This Week Than Ever Before.

138 Federal St.	138 Federal St.	140 Federal St.
849 pairs Children's Cot- ton Hose, blacks and grays, 3c per pair; 5 to 834. 983 pairs Misses' STAIN- LESS Cotton Hose. 8 to 914 sizes, black ribbed, 614c per pair. 596 dozen Fast Black Seamless Hose, 1234c.	Ladies' LAWN HAND- KERCHIEFS, Set em- broidered, scalloped and hemstitched, mourning and plain white. Scalloped SWISS LAWN embroidered handkerchiefs for Ladies,	1,869 Misses' Ribbed Vest 5C. 4,698 Ladies' Vests, sec onds of 25C. Ribbed quality, 10C.
ALL INDIA SILKS Marked down from \$1.25 to 65c, 50c, 35c and 3ic.	140 Federal St. 45-inch EMBROIDERIES Have 25 per cent off this week. A little soiled, but a good purchase.	Our ENTIRE stock of BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS and GRENADINES, 43 in. wide, HALF ½ PRICE Named all season. FRIDAY.
1,298 yds. half-wool Chal- lles, 30 in. wide, 10c, were 25a 1,536 yards ENGLISH SUITINGS, 5c, were 1234c. Remnants. Remnants. Friday Only.	4 c , _{Best} SHIRTING PRINTS, 4 c .	Anderson's Ginghams And all other finest im ported Zephyr and FRENCH BATISTE, 12 1-2C, To close the entire lot o 2,900 yards and upward.
 46 South Diamond. 1.600 LADIES' WAISTS, 25c, 37c and 50c. 486 Soiled MULL CAP3, 10c and 25c For Caps sold for \$1. 	EMBROIDERED FICHUS Are marked down to S2, S2.75, S3.50, Up to the finest, 25 per cent below last week's price.	45 South Diamond. 3,694 Yards 81-inch SHEETING 12 1/2 C. Unbleached, full 81 inches wide. 2,986 Yards LINEN CRASE 4C. All Linen.
Second Floor. 1-2 PRICE Solied LACE, SILK and CHENILLE CURTAINS In one and two pair lots, ow and fine grades. Also 150 SOILED Win- low Shades. Half price or all this lot.	Second Floor. 5,968 yds. Figured Serims, 36 in. wide, 4½c. 496 Table OILCLOTH Remnants, 12½c. 1,525 WINDOW SHADES, 15c, 36 inches wide, 6 feet long, good colors, 15c. FRIDAY.	Second Floor. 958 Remnants Ingrain Carpets. 25c EACH. 365 Remnants Extra Super All-Wool Finest Ingrains, former price 75c, on FRIDAY for 440 per yard, in lengths from 6 yds. to 48 yards.
Third Floor. 586 SMYRNA RUGS, 68-in. long, 30-in. wide, 51.75 for \$4 Grade. 24 \$4 MOQUETTE RUGS	Third Floor. 496 Remnants 65c Tap- estry Brussels Carpets, 37c a yard. 589 Remnants 85c Tapes- try Brussels, 45c. 383 Remnants Body Brussels, 50c. The above in all lengths from 2 yards to 47 yards.	Second Floor. 125 Rolls Straw Matting, \$5. This is only 12% per yard for 40-yd. rolls. FLOOR OILCLOTHS, 36 in. wide, 12%, for 250 quality.

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