

YOUR SUMMER TRIP. Do not fail to choose your hotel from the excellent list published to-day. You will find it a great assistance.

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FORTYSEVENTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

ALL HOMESTEAD SLEPT IN PEACE LAST NIGHT

Under the Ample Protection of the Citizen Soldiers of Pennsylvania.

NO DEMONSTRATION MADE

When the Troops Entered Because Their Arrival Was Unheralded.

Uncertainty as to Time Kept the Bands of Music at Home—The Advance Line of Eighteenth Regiment Skirmishers Quickly Scattered a Group of Curious Strikers—The Civilian Watchmen Replaced by Military Sentries—The Sudden Change of Scene—General Snowden at the Head of His Command—Features of the Occupation.

Homestead, the great Carnegie steel works and the situation in that recently belligerent village, are all in possession of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The entry of the troops into Homestead yesterday was as skillfully arranged and executed as the time tables of two railroads would permit.

The First Knowledge of the Soldiers. They expected to go to Blairsville. When their cars were switched into the side tracks at Radebaugh junction, they supposed it was only to be a brief detention while the tracks were being cleared ahead.

When General Snowden's private car came, shortly before midnight, the word was soon passed along the line that the trains would all start so that Homestead would be reached just after daybreak.

Many of the militia had not provided themselves with rations, supposing they would have been in camp at midnight and that foraging expeditions would be started out.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the word was sent out that the trip to Homestead would begin in half an hour.

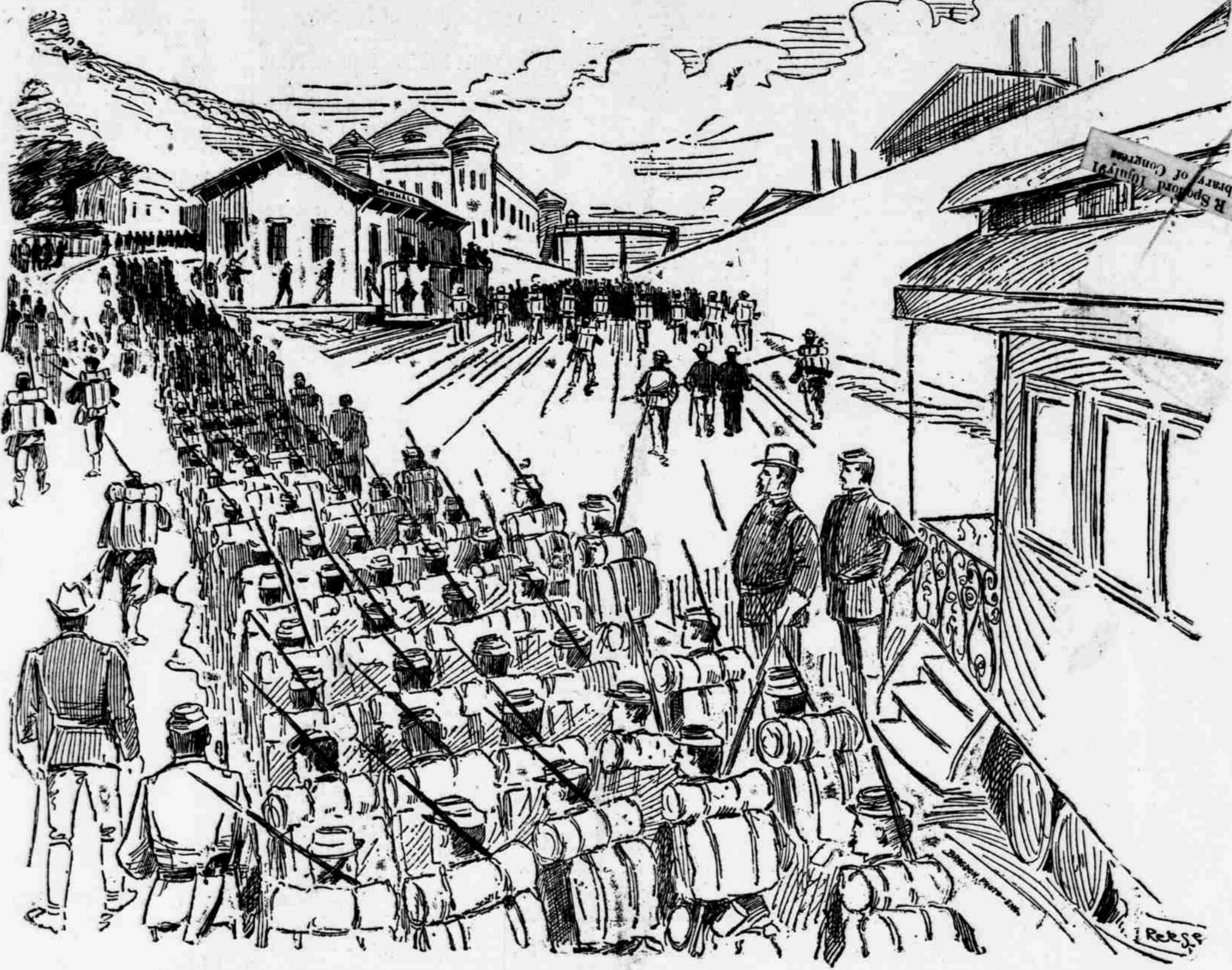
Soon afterward the gallant Eighteenth of this city pulled out for the objective point, having been given the honor of being the first regiment to enter upon the recent scene of war.

The change of an hour. The visitors left the place under guard for an hour or two and when they returned were astonished at the change that had been effected.

There were guards on duty but it was not such a strict guard as that of an hour before and pedestrians not attempting to enter the line were not interfered with.

THIS YOUNG MAN DIDN'T WORK. Grievous Mistake of Three Militiamen and How It Was Rescued.

A young college man decided to go out to Swisvale yesterday morning to view the entry of the troops into Homestead.



THE ENTRY OF THE VANGUARD OF STATE TROOPS UPON THE SCENE OF RECENT STRIFE.

Eighteenth avenue from Munhall station toward Homestead. There was not a human being to be seen about the steel works not a striker on guard around it, and it was not deemed necessary to put a military picket there at once.

Not an ugly word was said, no demonstration of any kind was made. When the road leading up to the old City Farm was reached, the Eighteenth turned and marched clear to the top of the grassy hill.

Bristling Bayonets Predominate. In a few moments the Fifteenth Regiment, closely followed by the Fifth, with drums and colors, executed the same maneuver, taking their alignment from the Eighteenth.

While all this was going on a somewhat similar change had been effected on the opposite side of the river. A party of gentlemen who had gone out early yesterday morning to view the descent of the troops into Homestead from the hilltop at Swisvale, were met by a score of regularly stationed civilians, who, with a very apparent show of authority, demanded to know the destination of the visitors and the object of their presence.

The visitors left the place under guard for an hour or two and when they returned were astonished at the change that had been effected. The civilian pickets were nowhere to be seen.

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observation he was stopped by three militiamen who said rather apologetically: "We don't want to do you any harm; we are sympathetic with you, my friend, for we, too, are workmen like yourself."

General Snowden Tells a Committee of the Workmen that the State's Soldiers Need No Help—A Dramatic Scene at the Headquarters of the Militia.

On the crest of a grass-carpeted hill just south of the plant and overlooking the borough, stands a small, gray-tinted building, known as the Millin township school-house.

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THEY WILL QUIT TO-MORROW NOON

Workers in Three More Carnegie Mills Back Up the Homestead Men.

AN ULTIMATUM DELIVERED

The Carnegie Company Must Recognize Their Organization.

As the Chairman Refuses to Do This a Great Strike Seems Inevitable—The Men at a Meeting 1,500 Strong Take the Action Almost Unanimously—Amalgamated Officials Reticent—The Breaking of the Contract Not Considered in the Step—The Mill Officials Say They Have Quit Talking and Will Saw Wood Hereafter—Efforts to Get the Edgar Thompson Men to Stop Work—Reception of the Workers' Committee at the Company Offices.

The contest between the Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., and its workmen at Homestead yesterday afternoon assumed a new and portentous phase. The workmen at the Upper and Lower Union mills in Lawrenceville and at the Beaver Falls mill decided to strike to-morrow afternoon unless the management shall, before that time, agree to enter into conference or arbitration with the workmen at Homestead.

This strike may lead to others, and there are hints that not only the Keystone Bridge Works but the great Edgar Thomson mills at Bessemer may become involved in the struggle. The end may not be even there.

The morning meeting appointed a committee, which waited upon the Chairman of the Carnegie interests and presented to him a request from the Lawrenceville workmen that he enter into conference with the Homestead men, with a view to securing a peaceful settlement of the differences. The Chairman declined to agree to such a proposition, and the committee retired.

The meeting in St. John's Hall yesterday afternoon was a large one. There were 1,500 men present, representing the two Union mills and the Carnegie mill at Beaver Falls. In these three mills there are employed about 3,500 workmen, of whom about one-third are members of the Amalgamated Association. The meeting was in the nature of a mass assemblage and was not confined to the association. There were representatives of the machinists, bricklayers, carpenters, laborers and other classes of employees who are not included in the Amalgamated Association.

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The Question of the Contract. The situation was very fully discussed and the temper of the men was plainly shown in favor of interference. It was represented that work being done at Homestead before the lock-out occurred had been transferred to the Union mills and that the workmen in this city were therefore being used to defeat their brethren at Homestead.

The report of the committee which waited on the Chairman of the company was presented, and several motions were made. They all gave way finally to a motion that a committee of two from each mill be appointed to present an ultimatum to the company, to the effect that the three mills would close, after the finish of the day tomorrow afternoon, unless the company should at once consent to confer with the scale committee concerning the wage differences in the Homestead mills.

The Vote Was Almost Unanimous. This motion prevailed by an almost unanimous vote, the committee was named by the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned. The committee, in working clothes, at once visited the office of Patrick J. Dillon, general superintendent of the three mills, informed him of the ultimatum of the workmen, and asked him to convey the information to the general offices of the company. Mr. Dillon expressed the opinion that the men were making a mistake, but he promised to inform the company of the conclusion reached.

Within 15 minutes' advice of the action had reached the Chairman and his subordinate officers. At 5:30 o'clock a reporter for THE DISPATCH called at the general offices to learn what action would be taken. The Chairman had departed for his residence in Homewood. Secretary Lovejoy was found in his office. In answer to a question he said: "The Chairman will not talk on this new issue. We have decided now to do no talking, but a lot of work for the next few days."

The news of the action taken by the meeting spread throughout Lawrenceville, and groups of mill men and citizens stood about the streets discussing the action. Mill workers who were spoken to were of the unanimous opinion that the right course had been pursued, and that the meeting had performed something in the nature of a coup d'etat. It was plain that the men were very determined, and there is a strong feeling of sympathy with the Homestead men.

What an Amalgamated Official Says. The news of the action of the men at St. John's Hall reached Amalgamated headquarters at an early hour after the event. A reporter who called there at 7 o'clock met Secretary Madden and Assistant Secretary Kilgallon, who were not willing to say anything more than that they had been informed in an unofficial way of the action of the Lawrenceville workmen, and could not say anything on the subject.

President Weir during the evening attended the session of the Congressional Committee, and could not be interviewed until the session of the committee was concluded. He was seen after that and asked what authority the men in the three mills under Mr. Dillon's charge had to order a strike without the direct orders of the Executive Board. Mr. Weir said: "I have received no official information in regard to their action at Lawrenceville."

All I know is what you now tell me. On such information I cannot express an opinion. I must wait until I receive an official report from the Vice President for the district, Mr. Sheehan.

"Have the mill committees of the Union mills received any authority from the Executive Board in advance to take such action?"

"Not to my knowledge." "No question on scale fixing." "Will there be a violation of contract by them if they strike, after the scale has been signed?" "The scale was signed for those mills, but there is no question of scale in this controversy."

Further than this President Weir declined to go, and although he was willing to confer with the authorized representatives of the association concerning a scale in some other mill. The report of the committee which waited on the Chairman of the company was presented, and several motions were made. They all gave way finally to a motion that a committee of two from each mill be appointed to present an ultimatum to the company, to the effect that the three mills would close, after the finish of the day tomorrow afternoon, unless the company should at once consent to confer with the scale committee concerning the wage differences in the Homestead mills.

The Little Bill Again. This Time the Famous Post Is in State Enemy—Will Be Used to Carry Messages from the Troops—General Snowden Found Homestead Scouts Too Slow.

The tug, Little Bill, famous for the part she played in the Pinkerton excursion into Homestead a few days ago, is now in the service of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and will ply back and forth between the two military camps until the Guard is called away.

Last Wednesday morning the Little Bill steamed through the muddy Monongahela waters, towing the two iron-clad barges that bore the 200 odd pinkerton detectives with their weapons and ammunition. The barges were towed to the spot then subsequently proved of such fatal interest, and when hostilities were commenced was steamed to a place of safety by her discreet commander, Captain Rogers. During the hottest part of the fight, when bullets were flying through the air of early morning, the Little Bill, with a full head of steam on, escaped and, beyond a few desultory bullets, came out unharmed.

General Snowden chartered the famous little tug this afternoon, and henceforth her duties will simply be to carry messengers from the two brigades which lie on opposite sides of the river. General Snowden said there was no significance nor anything out of the ordinary in chartering the tug. "Nothing in fact," he continued, "but a mere coincidence. A vessel of some kind is needed, as there must be rapid communication between the two brigade headquarters. There was nothing here but an erratic ferry, so the Little Bill, being the only boat obtainable, was chartered."

INNER SECRETS OF PINKERTONS' FATAL MISSION

Laid Bare by the Members of the Congressional Inquiry Committee.

POLICY OF THE SHERIFF.

Chairman H. C. Frick the One Witness So Far Examined.

Correspondence With the Detective Agency Produced—The Explanation of the Hiring of the Guards—A Disposition on the Part of Democratic Statesmen to Touch Upon the Tariff—The Witness Declines to Give the Cost of a Ton of Steel or Iron—The Details of the Wage Difficulty and the Dispute Which Culminated So Sensationally—The Pinkertons Were to Be Deputized by McCleary—The Committee's Visit to Homestead.

The Congressional Investigating Committee put in an arduous day's work yesterday. They visited Homestead in the afternoon, and in the evening commenced the examination of Chairman H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Company. Chairman Oates is a terrific worker, and there is not much fun for the men who labor with him. The end of the session is so near at hand that he is anxious to return to Washington as soon as possible.

When the committee arrived in the city in the morning two hours behind time, owing to a freight wreck near Greensburg, they found the street car lines blocked with the Orangemen's parade, and not an omnibus or carriage in sight at the depot.

After waiting awhile for something to turn up, Chairman Oates with the members started on foot for the Monongahela House. This was Democratic enough to suit anybody. The morning was hot, and all but big Bynum soon relinquished their heavy grips to colored boys and newbies. In Indian fashion the party trailed along to the hotel, mopping their brows and roasting their tough luck in not particularly elegant language.

Colonel Oates is very economical with the Government's funds, and believes in walking to save carriage hire. Bynum and Boatner mildly protested, and said if it was a Senate investigating committee, the members would not only travel in style but have a commissary.

At the hotel Judge Buffington, United States District Attorney Lyon, Marshal Harrah and Winfield Colville called to offer the use of the courtroom and their assistance. Colonel Oates, as soon as he saw the hall in the Monongahela House, decided to take it. He thanked the Government officers and appointed Ed Kearns as sergeant at arms to notify the witnesses, etc.

The Carnegie Lawyer in Conference. P. C. Knox, the attorney for the Carnegie firm, was on hand early and held a short conference with Mr. Oates. He promised that Mr. Frick would be present to testify at any time fixed by the committee. President Wm. Weir, Burgess McLuckie and other labor leaders soon arrived, and offered their services and any assistance they could give. Chairman Oates thanked them in his polite Southern way, and said he would certainly need them before the committee finished its work.

After breakfast the committee held a short conference and decided to visit Homestead first. Their object was to look over the ground and note the physical conditions, so that they could more readily understand the testimony. Superintendent Pitcairn furnished the committee a private car for its use. The party went to the Fourth avenue station, and the train crew waited patiently an hour for them at the Union depot. Finally, when the start was made, the train was delayed along the road and in Homestead by the movement of the troops.

Burgess McLuckie accompanied the party, and took great pleasure in describing the battle in detail to Mrs. Upton, the only lady on the train, and her husband. Mrs. Upton is the daughter of Judge Taylor.

The Survey of the Battle-Field. In Homestead all was bustle. The committee watched Battery B unloading the galling guns, and Judge Broderick remarked that it looked like business. While waiting for a special engine to take the car to Munhall, Bynum and Boatner amused the balance of the party by telling hard luck stories and some of their funny experiences in campaigning.

Hugh O'Donnell was among the first callers, and he furnished Chairman Oates with a list of witnesses to be called. He was introduced to all the lawmakers, and had a pleasant chat with each one. Chris Evans, National Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was on the car. He is here to look into the trouble, and report to his organization. A number of the citizens and workmen visited the car, and for a time the committee held an informal reception.

At Munhall the coal and iron police stopped the party and closed the gates. A short parley ensued, and then Otis Childs, a member of the firm, appeared. He was introduced all around, and looking over the small crowd, augmented by reporters and visitors, he asked Colonel Oates if all were to enter. The Chairman replied that the majority were newspaper men, that he did not know them personally, but he would vouch for their good behavior. This was satisfactory, and then the view of the recent bloody battle ground was commenced.

Questions as to the Conflict. The committee walked down to the water's edge, where the Congressmen asked a number of questions about the location of the guards and how the men were entrenched. There was nothing about the