2

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, THURSDAY,

"Then I called on the Governor for assist

Thought It Was No Use to Try.

ton men back to Pittsburg. He said that he had been asked to do this by President

Cluley Recognized a Shotgun.

Mr. Cluley said that no positive resistance

the hotel no doubt keeps many away, and the committee is just as well satisfied. Nearing the End of the Hearing.

This morning H. C. Frick, Superintendent Potter, R. W. Herbert and possibly a few other newspaper men who saw the bat-tle, will be called. Mr. Boatner thought the examination of these witnesses would conclude the investigation here. He said they would follow up the Pinkerton system, and the Pinkerton men will be summoned to Washington to testify there. The committee hasn't decided whether it will return to the capital at once, or visit other places.

Chairman Oates is determined to have H. C. Frick tell how much it costs to produce a ton of steel. He has consulted with his colleagues on the subject, and they think the question is fair and pertinent. Colonel Oates is of the opinion that the committee can compel Chairman Frick to answer. He says the resolution under which the committee is acting was amcaded, giving them the authority to investigate labor disturbances with reference to the tariff. Mr. Oates thinks the question about the cost of production has a direct bearing on this subject, and he will insist that it be answered

The committee began work at 9:30 o'clock, although the hour for meeting was 9. It was too early for the witnesses who had any distance to come, and even too early for a majority of the members of the committee. Chairman Oates, looking cool and thoughtful, was in the banquet room at the appointed time, with Mr. Boatner. Mr. Frick and his attorney, P. C. Knox, came in soon afterward, Mr. Frick carrying a package of documents. Judge Reed slipped in atter the investigation began, but remained only a short time. President Weihe and a number of Amalgamated Association men came in within ten minutes, and took seats at one side.

There were not many spectators during the day session, only about two dozen per sons being present, and most of them being men summoned as witnesses or interested in the investigation by reason of their positions as company or labor officials. There were only two lady listeners.

The committee having all come in, Judge Taylor being the last, Judge Oates called Mr. Frick again to the witness chair. Mr. Boatner conducted the examination, which, with unimportant details or repetitions omitted, was as follows :

Chairman Frick Again Examined.

"The committee desires to ask some other questions on the same line as asked last night. Who furnished the arms for your barges?' "They were furnished by Union Supply

Company, and they were delivered to Captain Rodgers."

"Can you tell us where they were ordered to be sent, when they were ordered?" "I cannot tell; I think Captain Rodgers

can.

"At what time were your arrangements with the Pinkertons completed to obtain these ment

"About the first of July, I think. Having a long distance telephone connecting our New York office with our Pittsburg office, we are enabled to talk there at any time just as we do in the city."

"You were advised then by telephone of your ability to get these men? "Yes sir."

"These men arrived on the fifth of July?" "Yes sir."

"At what time did you advise the Pinker-

tons that you needed the men?" "My letter of June 25 stated that I thought

we would need them." "When did you absolutely conclude that you needed them?"

When the Pinkertons Were Ordered. "About the first of July. My letter of June 25 ordered the men, but they were always subject to recall in case they were not needed. I think the time we deel the men should absolutely come forward was about July 1."

"Can you give the date on which these arms were delivered to Captain Rodgers?" "I cannot."

other matters not pertaining to these watch-men. I have no doubt that Mr. Pinkerton could furnish all the correspondence with our New York office and anything he may have had with me."

Both Pinkertons to Be Examined.

At this stage of the inquiry Chairman Oates said that the committee expected to have both the Pinkertons, Robert and Villiam, before them. Mr. Boatner, however, continued asking:

"It is a matter of some importance as to burg citizens to appear and act as deputies, and that only 29 finally responded. "It is a matter of some importance as to whether you had any correspondence with the Pinkertons about these men after your interview with this agent and before the date of the coming of the "fent" "It is likely that we had. Through the telephone we had frequent conversations." "Do you remember whether in those con-versations anything was said about the necessity for providing arms?" "I do not." "Did you make any further effort to aug-ment your forcest" "No, sir, except to try to get the service of the men whom I had served. Every person just point blank refused to go."

Called Upon Governor Pattison. "What did you do thent,'

At this point the Sheriff was asked and promised to furnish copies of his correspondence with Governor Pattison. The Sheriff said the Homestead commit-

versations anything was said about the necessity for providing arms?" "I do not." "When was it that the Pinkertons were advised that it would be necessary to supply their men with arms?" "I could not tell you when. That was probably done by Mr. Schoonmaker, our agent in New Fork." "It was not done by you?" "Not directly: I may have had some com-munication with Mr. Schoonmaker in refer-ence to that." "What was this communication?" "I cannot say directly: I say I may have had and it is likely that I did have?" "The question is, did you have?" "I have replied to that question, I think." There then followed a task between Mr. Boatner, the Chairman, and other members of the committee as to whether the witness had answered the question. Mr. Frick finally said: "Some Clever Verbal Fencing."

Some Clever Verbal Fencing.

There followed several questions by Mr. Boatner and answers by Mr. Frick on this point, which brought out no information except that both were clever mental fencers.

Mr. Boatner finally asked: "Have you any reason to doubt the accu

ar. Boather asked: "On what ground did the people here rofuse to serve as deputies?" "The majority of them said they were not going up there and take the chances of being shot. I think I would have met with such resistance that I would have been un-able to do so." "Tou think you and your posse would have been killed?" macy of your recollection." Mr. Frick replied: "I am a very busy The examination continued:

"In the employment of these men was it stipulated that they should be armed?" "I think not; in fact, I am satisfied it was not stipulated." have been killed?" "I don't say we would have been killed, but we would have been driven away."

sheriffs.

Judge Oates then took up the examination, and asked:

tion, and asked: "Are you prepared this morning to give an explanation of the sliding scale?" "I think I am. The object of having a sliding scale is to have wages adjusted to the market price of the article upon which the wages are based. With the Homestend workers, for instance, the wages are based upon the selling price of steel billets. There is no limitation upon the advancement of the price or the wages, but there has been a guarantee that the wages should not de-crease below a certain selling point. A sliding scale also presents the advantage of having a scale running over an extended period and not subject to adjustment yearly. In order that you may understand how this scale operates I will give you the sliding scale worked out for each department." Wages Made by the Workmen. would not go?" "I did not get sufficient force that I thought there was any use in trying." In answer to questions by Judge Oates the Sheriff said that he had insisted upon the writing of the last sentence of a letter to Captain Rodgers, in which Captain Rodgers was informed that ex-Sheriff Gray was to have control of all action in case of any trouble In answer to questions by Judge Bynum, Sheriff McCleary said that he had not gone to Homestead on the day of the riot until midnight, when he went with a special train and brought the surrendered Pinker-

Wages Made by the Workmen. Chairman Frick then presented a number

of tables showing what each workman earned per 100 tons in the 119-inch plate mill, under the agreement signed July 15, 1889. Under that agreement, he said, the minimum price of steel billets was \$25 per

He said that he was informed by the Sheriff that there was not likely to be any resistton. Mr. Frick then explained as follows ance to the putting of men into the mill; but as related in THE DISPATCH of July 6 they were met by a mob which prevented their approach to the gates.

ton. Mr. Frick then explained as follows: "This table shows that a roller, who earned in the plate mill in May, by working 24 days, received \$259 05, being paid on a \$25 mini-mum at the rate of \$13 21 for each 100 tons. The next roller, having worked 22 days, made \$278 50. He was paid at the same rate, but handled more tonnace. The next worked 25 days and made \$279 30. At \$25 per ton the roller was paid \$13 21. At \$25 22 he would have been paid \$13 21. At \$25 22 he would have been paid \$13 21. At \$25 22 he would have been paid \$13 21. At \$25 can the roller would have been paid \$15 82 for each 100 tons. If billets should reach the price of \$40 he would be paid \$21 30 for each 100 tons." was offered to him, but that he was told that no deputy sheriff could go into that mill alive. Most of the men, he said, were armed with clubs, but he saw one man affection-

with clubs, but he saw one man anection-ately fondling a shotgun. This statement by Deputy Cluley, made in his most serious vein, was received with laughter by the committee and the auditors. Mr. Frick then presented his tables to Captain Rodgers was recalled, and said when the Little Bill returned down the river the committee, showing what each work t about 11 o'clock, they saw attempts being made by the workmen on the shore to set

man would earn at the various selling price of billets, quoted in the market, up to \$40 per ton. Mr. Bynum then asked for the contract between the company and the Government for the manufacture of armor plate, and Chairman Frick furnished a fire to the barges by pouring oil into the water and setting fire to it. The wind, he said, was blowing the wrong direction and the barges were not ignited. Colonel Gray, copy of this contract, which was verbally encodated by him in his testimony of he said, remained during the whole event on the Little Bill and made no attempt to Tuesday evening. take charge of the guards or direct their

How Homestead Wages Compare.

In answer to questions by Judge Broder-ick, Mr. Frick said that the wages paid at Homestead were higher than those paid at almost any other works in the United States. He thought they were 40 per cent higher in almost every particular than the wages paid in extern mile actions. In answer to questions by Judge Oates, Captain Rodgers said that six men of the guards, one of whom died, were wounded in the first volley, and were conveyed by the towboat to Port Perry.

Knew Where They Were Going Mr. Bynum asked questions for the pur-

Mr. Weihe was asked by several mem-

visit to Homestead on July 5 in the fore-noon, and the fruitless effort of Deputy Samuel Cluley and his 11 assistants in the atternoon, which has been fully described in THE DISPATCH. He said that during his own visit in the forenoon he received from the Advisory Board no positive assurin Homestead. Mr. O'Donnell said his wages as a heater in the 119-inch plate mill were about \$144 a month, and that the pro-posed scale, if the price of billets should go down to the minimum, \$22, would reduce his pay 12 per cent. Mr. O'Donnell de-clined to answer only one question, and clined to answer only one question, and that was in relation to efforts made to burn ance that the deputies would be let into the works, but he thought they would be ad-mitted. He then told of his sending out, on the day following, 400 notices to Pittsthe barges by pouring oil on the water. At 1:40 o'clock a recess was taken until 4

THE BURGESS TESTIFIES.

HE BELIEVES IN A FAR-BEACHING CONSPIRACY.

How It Affected the Price of Billets-Describing the Effect of the Carnegie Scale-Colonel Hay Describes the Battle of the Barges,

Burgess McLuckie, who has figured exensively in the newspapers in the last few days, was the first witness called in the afternoon. He was very severe on the Pinkertons. His testimony in detail follows hare:

The Sherill said the Honestead commit-tee offered to furnish from 100 to 500 men to guard the mills, and Mr. Boatner asked, "Didn't you think that was a safeguard, that they would keep everybody out?" Sheriff McCleary replied, "Tes, I thought they would, including the owners of the mill." Oates-Do you hold any official position in Iomestead?

McLuckie-I am Burgess. Oates-How long have you lived there!

In regard to the duties of ex-Sheriff Gray when he accompanied the Pinkertons up the river on the morning of July 6, the Sheriff A. Five years. Oates-What business are you engaged in? A. I am a steel worker. Oates-What kind of work do you do? said that Colonel Gray was deputized by him and sent along for the express purpose of commanding the guards to go away if their landing provoked a breach of the

A. Employed in converting department. Oates-How long have you worked in the peace. Under no contingency was he au-thorized to swear in the guards as deputy Homestead mill? A. For five years. Went there in May.

Oates-Do you belong to the Amalgamated Mr. Boatner asked: "On what ground did A. Yes, sir.

Oates-What wages do you receive? A. \$2 25 per day. Oates-How much per month?

A. About \$55. Oates-Do you know anything about the

contest between the men and the firm? A. Yes, a little. Our wages are based on a sliding scale. Oates-Do you know of the company pre "Could you have been driven away if you

ienting a new scale? A. Not of my own knowledge. Oates-Did you hear the testimony of Mr.

Frick? A. I did not, but these points were invalued; a change in time of the expiration of the scale and a reduction of wages.

Oates-When were the mills shut down? A. June 29. Oates-Was it in consequence of the disa

reement between company and ment A. It is so understood.

The Fight With the Pinkertons. Oates-Do you know of trouble that occurred as a result of putting in Pinkerton

A. I heard of some. Didn't see it. Ontes-Were you in the town when the fight occurred?

Weihe of the Amalgamated Association. Samuel B. Cluler, ex-Sheriff of Alle-gheny county, was then sworn, and told the story of his visit to Homestead on July 5. A. Yes; I saw the men in town rushing to the river. I didn't see the conflict. Gates-Anything else you can say in con-tection with the trouble?

A. I can only say it was a gigantic conspir-tey on the part of the company to aid and thet in depriving the workmen of their just rights. Oates-That is your opinion.

Oates-That is your opinion. A. Yes, based on my observation and the preparations made by H. C. Friek and others. Three years ago we had a little trouble. One hundred and fity to 250 deputies came there to take possession of the property. The management claimed they were a fraid their property would be destroyed. Deputies came on one train and went back to Pittsburg on the next one. Oates-What do you mean by a gigantic conspiracy?

onspiracy? A. After going to work fully assured that A. After going to work fully assured that we had a safe basis upon which we could de-pend, the McKinley bill came in reducing, as you will see by examination, the tariff upon that identical article upon which our compensation was based, namely, billets, and raised the dnty on other articles such as beams and structural iron, and that is why I say a gigantic conspiracy, assisted by vicious ierislation, to rob the workman of vicious legislation, to rob the workman of what they are justly entitled to, a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. What the depu-ties failed to accomplish, this conspiracy

Many of the Homes Mortgaged. Boatner-One witness said to-day that

most of the men at Homestead own their

A. That is not true. Many are mortgaged. Boatner-Who holds the mortgages on their homes? A. I couldn't say; I am not in that busi-

Boatner-Is this company the largest pro-

Had Read the McKinley Bill.

Taylor-You have been speaking about

A. I don't know. Taylor-The higher the tariff the better

ucing billets in the country. A. I couldn't say.

A. I have read the McKinley bill.

own knowledge?

the case, Mr. Boatner.

affair must not be considered as a war be-tween labor and capital. These thugs were employed by a company and paid with money wrung from the sweat of its men to put in another set of workmen taking their places Chief Bigelow. the Mayor, Controller and Fark Committee Will Go Out To-Day-

The Homes of Homestead

JULY 14, 1892.

places.

Taylor-Were you there when the town was born? A. I was at Braddock then. That was

about 12 years ago. Taylor-The town grew up under the

works. I noticed the homes of the men were nice and convenient, above the aver-

age. A. Yes. Do you think they are too com-fortable for workingmen? Taylor-Not half enough so for any work-man. I mean they looked to me to be above the average. A. Thank you, sir, for that answer. Taylor-To what extent are the houses

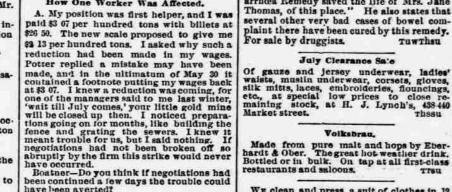
recommended ordinances for the grading, paving and curbing of Baum street, Kate street, Juliet street, Cabinet aliey, Beatty street, Winterburn avenue and Park avemortgaged? A. I don't know. Taylor-You know there is a bright town there, don't you? A. Yes, sir. Tnylor-I hope it will soon be restored areet, white of the second second rate ave-street, First avenue, Locust street, Fifty-fourth street, Fifty-fifth street, Fifty-seventh street, Berlin alley, Holley alley,

A No scale was proposed for my depart-ment. What I complain about is what has been done in the past.

seventh street, Berlin alley, Holley alley, Aurelia street, Frankstown avenue and Lafayette street. Opening Fitch and Cato streets and changing the name of John street to Hallet street. The Committee on Parks, with the Mayor and Controller, will to-day take ad-vantage of Chief Bigelow's invitation to drive all over Schenley and Highland parks. The prime object of the trip is to give the chief an opportunity of explaining the necessity for more land purchases. He binks that now is the time to buy, arguing William Roberts, ex-Vice President of the Amalgamated Association and first helper in the armor plate department, was the next witness. He is a bright, clearheaded man, and gave his testimony so well that he was complimented by Colonel Oates and Judge Taylor. He lives in Pittsburg, and has worked in Homestead for the last thinks that now is the time to buy, arguing two years.

two years. Oates-Did you help prepare the scale of the Amalgamated Association? Roberts-Yes, as a member of the Associa-tion. Last January the firm asked us to present a scale for our department. We did so and two weeks later I was called in by the firm as I thought to talk over our scale. Instead, they presented a scale calling for reductions, and asked me to refer it to the men. I asked them to explain why they made such reductions. They declined to answer for a time, and then Mr. Potter said the heaters and men like myself had been making too much money, and would have to be cut down. My job was the first reduced on the list in their scale they did not cut these men but others who were not making so much money. that as the city grows in population more park land will be needed, but each year available property will grow more valu-able, and if the city wants it it will have to able, and it the city wants it it will have to pay more. The committee will be shown the properties of Flinn, Fite and Lockhart, on which the chief secured options re-cently, and the resolutions accepting which are still in the hands of the Mayor. latter, by the way, refuses to say what ac-tion he proposes to take in regard to these resolution Mr. J. E. Thoroughgood, writing from Georgetown, Del., says: "Two teaspoonsful of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Di-arrhœa Remedy saved the life of Mrs. Jane so much money. Oates-What wore you paid? and state how the scale would have affected you.

How One Worker Was Affected.



have been averted?

have been averted? A. Yes, sir. Oates—What is your pay? A. I have received as little as 98 cents per day. I see Mr. Frick says I was paid \$144 in May. That may be true, but that is not my average salary. I have often waited a day without pay for steel, and accidents fre-quently knock us out. The new scale would reduce wages about 18 per cent in our de-partment, and when billets go down to \$23 there would be an additional cut of 8 per cent. ent.

Oates-What is the labor cost in making a

Oates-What is the labor cost in making a ton of steel? A-We have no way to find out except from our scale. Armor plate is rolled cheaper at Homestead than anywhere in the world. I asked why reductions were wanted. The firm said it was not a question of tonnage, but pay roll. The firm claims new machinery has increased production. It has greatly increased the work of en-gineers and rollers also. The firm now wants to reduce engineers 50 cents per day. Judge Taylor asked what was meant by, it is not a question of tonnage, but pay roll. it is not a question of tonnage, but pay roll Mr. Roberts replied that Superintenden dent Potter evidently wanted to convey the idea in general that the men were drawing too much money.

The Workers Who are Reduced. Bynum-What classes of men are affected

nost by the reduction? Roberts-Well, for instance, a man who nakes \$2 23 is reduced to \$1 32, while the Silk and Wool and All-Silk Grenheater who makes \$4 31 is not reduced. Euadines, in iron frame, Mexican mesh, gineers receive even a greater reduction. Finn claims that improved machinery has increased the output. It also increases la-

TO VISIT THE PARKS.

Special Council Meeting Postponed-

Owing to the Homestead trouble the

pecial meeting of Councils that was billed

o take place early this week has been post-

ooned. It may be held Saturday, but more

ikely not until next week. Considerable

ousiness is now ready for the consideration

In addition to what has already been

oted the Public Works Committee met

yesterday afternoon and affirmatively

Saved a Woman's Lite.

July Clearance Sale

Volksbrau,

WE clean and press a suit of clothes in 12

hours by our new quick process. This is done only by Chas. Frieirer, the Men's Cloth-ing Cleaner, 443 Smithfield street, Fitzsburg. 100 Federal street, Allegheny. Tels. 1254 and 469

SADDLE horses, trotters and pacers will be sold at Arnheim sale Thursday, July 14.

Bucing will banish roaches, bedbugs, etc., from your house forever. 25 cents.

BIBER & EASTON

THIN

BLACK GOODS.

All Silk Tissues, Grenadines, French

Organdies, Etc.,

AT LOW PRICES.

brocade figures, stripes, checks, etc.,

In Solid Stripes,

AT 20c AND 25c.

WOOL GRENADINES.

44-inch widths,

In Plain Mesh at EOc.

In handsome Satin Stripes and

Checks,

75c, 90c, \$1,

SILK AND WOOL TAMISE,

42-inch, 85c, \$1, \$1.25 and up.

CRYSTALLETTE.

46-inch, in exquisite quality, pure S:lk and Wool, English dye,

\$1.75 AND \$2.

FRENCH ORGANDIES,

Black and Fancies,

From 30c to 20c. From 37½c to 25c.

505 AND 507 MARKET ST.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Heretofore people wanting special

sizes of Oriental Rugs had to send to

New York City for them. We have

just opened a large line of these

goods in all sizes and a dozen differ-

ent makes. They are our own im-

portation, and we will continue to

receive new patterns as fast as brought

out in the Orient. The prices range

CHINA MATTINGS.

Our Matting Department is brim-

ful of the very latest weaves. We

have secured the services of a native

of the Celestial Empire, who is stationed in our show window every

day, turning the samples for your in-

EDWARD

GROETZINGER,

627 AND 629 PENN AVE.

from \$8 up.

spection.

Market street,

of the Councilmen.

The Mayor Still Has Those Options.

Benjamin Franklin's Will So

The Leading Dry Goods House.

The

Court to-day handed down a decisio

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.-The Supreme

taining the lower court in its refusal to

turn over to the heirs of Benjamin Franklin

the money left by him to establish a fund to enable mechanics to marry.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVENUE STORES.

GREAT

CLEARANCE

It never abates-the crowds never

grow less, and the bargains don't

It's an enormous stock of goods

we've got to get rid of, and we know

that it takes THE LOWEST PRICES

to make a clearance sure and com-

And It's the Lowest Prices

We've Made.

TO-DAY IT'S

LACES!

These lots are large, and the styles

the handsomest and choicest of the

POINTE DE GENES.

White, Cream and Ecru,

Widths 4 to 10 inches, regular 75c

quality, now

20c A YARD.

POINTE DE IRELAND LACES.

Cream, Ecru and Beige,

Widths 5 to 14 inches, regular 75c

quality, now

25c A YARD.

PLATT VAL LACES.

Widths 6 to 12 inches, variety of

different styles, never before sold un-

NOW 25c A YARD.

Black Chantilly Laces,

Widths 4 to 10 inches,

Regular 75c and \$1 qualities,

NOW 25c A Yard.

season's production.

seem to diminish.

plete.

Pittsburg, Pa., Thursday, July 14, 1998,

SALE.

"Do you know this morning whether you received any reply to your letter to the Pinkertons of June 25?" "I have examined the files this morning

and can find nothing." "How do you account for the fact that you have no reply to that letter?"

"The reply must have been made to our New York agent to whom I talked that day over the telephone."

"Is it likely that you by telephone directed your New York agent to talk with the Pink-

ertons?" "Altogether likely."

"Can you state whether or not you did, as a fact?'

"I think I did."

"Are you positive that you received no letter from the Pinkertons in reply to your letter of June 25?" "No, I am not. I had some correspondence with the Pinkertons on other matters."

"Was your contract with the Pinkertons in regard to these men verbal or not, in regard to the terms, the conditions, under which the Pinkertons were to furnish these men?"

"In regard to paying them it was verbal." No Written Agreement Made.

"Was there any written agreement?" "Nothing except the letters which passed

between us. We had verbal talks with our agents." "My question is this: have you a writte contract? That may be evidenced by an agreement signed by both parties. It may be evidenced by a letter making a proposi-

tion and another letter accepting the prope sition.

"We have no written agreement." "Is there any letter from Pinkertons either to you or your New York house or to any one representing you, accepting the proposition made in your letter and giving the terms upon which they would furnish the men desirea?"

"Not to my knowledge." "Then, so far as you know, the negotiation with the Pinkertons and the final agreement was verbal between you and your New York house and the Pinkertons?" "As I stated last night, the amount we way to pay them was arranged preliminary

"As I stated last night, the amount we were to pay them was arranged preliminary to this letter of the 25th I had had a talk vertually wanting to know what their charges would be." "How long before the 25th?" "A few days. That was the only time, so far as I know, that the question what they were to get was mentioned." "With what one of the Pinkertons did this conversation occur?" "The is wore the or the Pinkertons did this conversation occur?" "Where did you meet him?" "In Pittsburg." "He is their representative here?" "No, he came out here." "Sent for Captain Hinde.

Sent for Captain Hinde "At your solicitation?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was that solicitation verbal or in writ ing"" "I think the request was made through our

agent in Philadelphia. "What is his name?" "Mr. Hoffman."

"Can you fix the date when Captain Hinde

came here?" "I can not. It was a few days before the 25th of June." "That might be a week?" "It might be."

"It might oe." "It certainly was not less than three days previous, was it?" "I could not answer that; it would be a

"I could not answer that; it would be a guess." "At this conversation were the terms upon which the men were to be inrulished agreed upon between you and Mr. Hindef" "Yee, sir. That is to say, I asked him the terms and he told me. I was satisfied." "Did you indicate to him that you ac-copted the terms!" "I don't think I did, except by finding no fault with them."

week before the outbreak he was notified by Attorney Knox that there was liable to be trouble at Homestead. "He told me," said Mr. McCleary, "that they were going to put 300 watchmen in the works, and asked me if I could deputize them. He told me they would be Pinkerton men. I spoke against having Pinkerton men, and want to see Mr. Detter me otherweat

went to see Mr. Petty, my attorney. Through him I returned an answer that I

fault with them." "There was an implied agreement be-tween you and Mr. Hinde that the men would be furnished if you desired them?" "I think Mr. Hinde had first to report to Mr. Pinkerton and he would have to de-

"Did you receive any communication either verbal or otherwise after your talk with Captain Hinde" "I don't remember that I did. I had some "I don't remember that I did. I had some of the property." correspondence with the Pinkertons on The Sheriff then detailed the story of his

Wages paid in eastern mills. Judge Broderick then asked: "After the conflict hotween the Pinkerton men and your workmen, did you join the Sheriff in a request to the Governor to send troops?" Mr. Frick replied: "I did not until Sun-day evening last, when I sent the Governor a telegram urging the importance, as I thought, of his supporting the Sneriff by the military. That was not in conjunction with the Sheriff, however. The Sheriff knew nothing of my telegram." oose of discovering whether the Pinkerton nen knew where they were going. Captain Rodgers said that, on the way up Captain Rodgers said that, on the way up the river, he heard them freely discussing Homestead, and asking where it was and how long it would take to get there. After the boat was started up the river, he told the crew of the Little Bill where they were going, and said that all who did not desire

going, and said that all who did not desire to go could get off at lock number one. Four or five men got off at that place. President William Weihe, of the Amal-gamated Association, was sworn and was questioned by Judge Oates. He said that the sliding scale for the Homestead mill was adopted in 1889, and was based on the 4x4 steel billets, as they were the most staple article in the market. Mr. Weihe said that the compromise of 1885, by which the men accepted the firm's pro-In answer to questions by Mr. Boatner, Mr. Frick said the wages paid to the rollers to whom he had referred were not diverted to whom he had referred were not diverted by the payment of money to any helpers. Mr. Frick also repeated his opinion that the men would now be able to make higher wages than they had made under the old scale when it was signed. In answer to questions by Mr. Bynum, Mr. Frick said that the men when many held were bed that the men whose wages he had quoted worked in some months less than in which the men accepted the firm's pro-posal of \$25, affected most of the men in the mill. Mr. Weihe explained how the wages were agreed upon under the sliding scale. For six months the selling price at the time of signing prevailed, and at the end of that time the average price for the size months worked in some months less than in others. He thought the agerage num-ber of days the year through was 270. Mr. Frick was dismissed with a request that he furnish to the committee a state-ment of the selling price of billets for the last ten years. He remained an interested listence during the remained as of the form

time the average price for the six months prevailed for the next three months. listener during the remainder of the fore-Prefers Voluntary Arbitration.

As Seen From the Little Bill,

noou session.

on the boat.

freight.

Captain William B. Rodgers, of the Time Coal Company, was then sworn, and gave

bers to give his opinion concerning the creation of a compulsory court of arbitrahis testimony by reading a statement pub-lished in the newspapers of July 11. He was then asked by Chairman Oates who tion, but he was non-committal. He thought if the entrance into arbitration were voluntary that the results might be satisfactory, but compulsion all the way through he did not favor, because he had been trained in the courts of the Amalgamated, which desent to him a letter introducing Colonel Gray as a deputy sheriff, and he replied that the letter came from Knox & Reed, the atthe letter came from Knox & iced, the at-torneys for the Carnegie Steel Company. Captain Rodgers said he had told the law-yers that he did not know Colonel Gray and that somebody would have to give him a letter of introduction so that he could get employer and employe. Mr. Weihe stated the membership of the association at 25,000. Being asked about the Homestead situation, Mr. Weihe confessed his ignorance of the

situation there and said that scale matters on the boat. In answer to questions by Mr. Boatner, Captain Rodgers said that he did not know, when the rifles were loaded into the barges, that they were rifles. They were in boxes like groceries or drygoods. He thought they were loaded upon the boat on July 1 were originally left with the workmen in The President was asked by Judge Taylor what was the view of the men who inter-fered to prevent the operation of a mill from which they were locked out; why the workmen thought they had a right to take or 2, being sent down for the barges from working thought they had a right to take possession of the mill. To this President Weihe was unable to answer, except that the Amalgamated Association did not teach any such a right, and was throughout a conservative association. Mr. Frick. Captain Rodgers said also that he saw, on July 6, when the Little Bill came down the river from Port Perry, past the works, a flat car burning at the Home-stead mills. The rifles in the barges, he said, were unpacked all the way up from Lock No.'1 and were not all unpacked A Minimum Saves the Market, Mr. Weihe then went into an explana-

when the landing was made. He denied that there was any special preparation of the barges by sheet iron lining. There was only the ordinary inch-board lining up the inside to make a straight face next to the tion of the reasons why there should be minimum scale. If there were not such a scale, he said, a big firm could cut and demoralize the market, and not only cause a steel war, but could reduce the wages of the The firing, Captain Rodgers said, began 25 minutes before the landing was made at the mills, when the Little Bill and the barges were a mile and a halt down the river. He was sure the first firing came workmen to a low limit. Attorney Knox spoke up and said that the big firms acknowledged the justice of having a mini-

mum scale. mum scale. Hugh O'Donnell, leader of the Home-stead strikers, was then called and exam-ined briefly. He passed a clear examina-tion, although warned by Judge Oates that from the shore, and that the first firing by the Pinkerton men was by revolvers from the barge nearest the shore, followed by rifles from the other barge. he need not criminate himself. He told the story of the lock-out, the organization of the advisory committee and the repulse of Sheriff McCleary on the Stand. Sheriff William H. McCleary was called and was questioned by Judge Oates, who asked: "Say what you know of the strike at Homestead and what efforts, if any, you made in connection with it as Sheriff." the Pinkerton men on the morning of July 6. Mr. O'Donnell refused to say that the

brutal assaults on the guards, after they had surrendered, were made by outsiders. He thought some were made by women and men who were related to the wounded men The Sheriff then proceeded to say that a week before the outbreak he was notified

> 8:50 P. M. SATURDAYS Je the latest moment at which small advertisements will be received at the

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would deputize the men if they were at-tacked in the mill while acting as watch-men. I said I should remain the judge of the time when they should be made deputy sheriffs. On July 4 the company served notice on me that they desired protection of the property." On week days the office will remain open until 9 r. M. as usual.

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The second se

bor. The men work harder now than ever before, and still they propose a re-duction like 30 per cont, or 1 cent per hoar less than when the mill was first put ness; but I understand the Frick compahelds many. I don't know much about mortgages or the deposits of the men in bank. I am a low-priced man. Boatner-Why do the men hate the Pink-

less than when the mill was first put in operation. Bynum-My impression was that the re-duction in your department was regulated by the price of billets. Roberts-No, sir. We are reduced 18 per cent regardless of the price of billets. It is not the high-priced men who are reduced, as Mr. Frick would have you believe, but the engineers and iow-priced men generally. Their work has been made harder, yet the firm wants to cut them down. Oates-Do you know anything about the Pinkertons. Boatner—Why do the men hate the Pink-ertons sof A. Can't speak from personal experience. Our people think they are a horde of cut-throats, thieves and murderers in the em-ploy of unscrupulous capitalists. Boatner—Do you think no resistance would have been made by the Homesteaders to havful authority? A. I don't believe our people would have resisted officers of the law. Boatner—Do you know of any other cases Boatner-Do you know of any other cases where the use of Pinkertons caused mur-

Pinkertons. A. Nothing. I would like to give reasons A. I heard they caused murder in the for objecting to the termination of the scale in the winter. Their idea is to starve us into submission at that time. There are coke country. Taylor-The witness doesn't know per-sonally. Boatner-Does the Duquesne mill produce billets. A. Yes, exclusively almost. When the tariff on billets was cut, this plant was turned into a billet mill to flood the market, and reduce the price.

into submission at that time. There are snow birds who won't work in the summer, but will jump in in the winter. We do the hard work through the summer, and in the winter these loafers take our places, and then quit in the spring. We have been out of employment four or five months, and are forced to go hack at lower wages. Mr. Frick says it doesn't snit them, as it disturbs busi-ness in the busy season to stop and discuss wages. To answer this we would make a scale with them for ten years or longer. We couldn't squeeze them, and it would be as fair for one as the other.

the tariff largely from information received from others. Have you stated a fact of your Favors Compulsory Arbitration. Boatner-Did the association ever sign : scale expiring in December?

A. Yes, for a rail mill in South Chicago Taylor-You think the reduction on your line of work was due to a conspiracy. Does the reduction of the tariff reduce wages? That was because the scale expired in Brad dock at that time. Broderick-Have you thought of arbitra-

tion? Yes. Manufacturers have been protected

Yes. Manufacturers have been protected. I favor compulsory arbitration under con-trol of Federal or State laws. Boatner-That is, if the capitalists are pro-tected to the extent of 75 per cent, you ought to have some share of it? A.-Yes. Boatner-I think so, too. [Laughter]. Bynum-Where does the consumer come in. He gets left. [Laughter]. Oates-Are you familiar with work in other lines? BIBER & EASTON,

lines ? A.-Yes; structural mills, for example. I will take the 23-inch mill at Homestead and compare it with Jones & Langhlins'. The latter's rollers receive 70 cents per ton. At

Actor's roller's receive 70 cents per ton. At Homestead the same class of workmen are paid from 22 to 23 cents per ton. Oates-Does the improved machinery of Carnerie make work easier? A. The advantage in this case is with Jones & Laughlins. Their mill is more mod-ern and better than Carnegie's 23-inch mill. Again, plate mill rollers are paid 14 cents per ton at Homestead, while in other mills they receive 72 cents per ton.

Contes-Is the market the same for both? Oates-Is the market the same for both? A. Tes. Manufacturers tell me they get what Carnegie can't supply. Oates-If the company could supply the market, Carnegie would have the preference, I suppose?

A. 1 don't know.
Taylor-The higher the tariff the better your wages?
A. Not always. Our wages are based on a sliding scale, regulated by the selling price of billets.
Taylor-If all from articles had been reduced, then it would have been a more extended conspiracy?
A. I don't know about that.
Oates-You mean that by reducing the tariff on billets and increasing the production, the prices dropped.
A. Yes, that is the idea.
Taylor-How would the Daquesne mill make any money by selling for less than the market price?
A. The mill is non-union, and the wages of the men can be cut when the firm pleases.
There is nothing to prevent it.
Taylor-How can the firm, for example, make money selling for \$20 instead of \$25 You say that they could make the price of billets low, as it would be a small matter in commarison with other products the company makes?
A. If they could get the scale low enough, they could take all the tariff off. The difference in price between England and America is \$7 per ton. This was a conspiracy?
A. H. C. Frick and Carnegie, I suppose, and some others. market, Carnegie would have the preference, I suppose? A. Yes. When other mitls are idle in dull times Carnegie's are running. This is the result. The market price is what Carnegie makes it. He practically has a monopoly. Carnegie undersells other people, and when we went to see the firm about the scale we quoted the market price. Mr. Abbott said their quotations were \$1 lower. The Olivers have always thought their men were not paid too much. In Carnegie's plate mill the output is greater than in any other that I know of. and some others. Taylor-Congress must have been in it too, at least the majority of the last Honse? Boatner-No doubtabout that. [Laughter.] A Conspiracy That Involves Congress, Taylor-That is according to your side of Oates-Well, I guess the views of this com-

Rollers Make' \$10 Per Day.

negie's? A. Not more than \$10 a day. In other mills these men make from \$25 to \$30 per day with

Bynum-How many rollers are employed A. One in Jones & Laughlins', and about

five in Carnegie's at Homestead. There are three in the plate mill. These men are held responsible for the quality of their work. Sometimes they have to pay for spolled work. It is hard to find out in a mill who is responsible in such cases. Taylor-Where did a man have to pay for spolled work? Taylor-where spolied work? A. In Wayne Iron Works four years ago, I sawan instance. The roller was charged about \$50. Taylor-Do you know of other cases? A. A Jones & Laughlins' man here says it was done in his mill.

was done in his mill. Taylor-I want an answer of your own A. I don't know, then. Ex-Sheriff Gray next walked up to the

Continued on Eighth Page.

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mittee on the tariff can't be made to agree. that is evident from this little controversy Taylor, a little nettled, and turning again to McLuckie-Then this conspiracy you speak of would involve Congress, would it? A. I didn't say so. I am not here to insult this committee? Taylor-What does a roller make in Carthis committe Taylor-Who was the Sheriff three years the same production. and McCandless. A. McCandless. Taylor-Did he take men to Homestead? A. Yes, about 300, but they retired by in mills? noral suasion. Taylor-They were induced to retire by moral suasion, you say. Do you include in Taylor-They were induced to retire by moral sussion, you say. Do you include in that threats? A. No, sir. Taylor-The deputies came back and then the scale was signed, was it? A. Yes, sir. Taylor-Are the Pinkertons bad men? A. Very bad. Taylor-Are they always the same men? A. I don't know. A. Very bad. Taylor-Are they always the same men? A. I don't know. Taylor-It isn't a standing body of men, is

it? A. It is an organization owned and oper-ated by unsorupulous capital. Taylor—Then capital differs. A. Yes; it is good and bad, as it is hired. Taylor—You may be right about the Pink-ertons. I have no sympathy for them. A. What I mean is that the Homestead