half as much as in other mills. You said you turned out twice the product of other mills. Wouldn't that make up for the higher wages?

A. No sir.

Broderick—By reason of improved machinery you don't need as many men as other mills, do you? the attorney for H. C. Frick, aptook a seat on the company's side

other mills, do you? A. We don't need as many men. of the room. The youthful Judge Reid and the sphinx-like Phil Knox occupied their usual places. A national guardsman, with stripes on his arm, was among the specta-tors. He refused to take off his cap when THE WORKERS' SIDE

requested by Sergennt at Arms Kearns. He finally got into a corner back of Judge Told by Austin Coibfi-sh, Employed at the Rolls in 119-Inch Plate Mill-Where Reed and slept soundly through the morn-ing. He created a good deal of amusement. the Heaviest Reductions Are Made by the New Scale,

David Lynch, the boss heater at Home MR. POTTER TESTIFIES. stead, was next called. He talked to Colonel Oates for a few minutes and re-The Superintendent of the Homestead tired. Mr. Lynch did not testify. Austin Works Says the Mills Are the Finest in Colbflesh was the next witness. He worked the World-Describing the Method of at the rolls in the 119-inch plate mill. Giving Out and Paying for Work. Oates-What is the difference between the The last of the testimony taken in this

old and new scale and how many men are city yesterday follows below. Superinaffected? A. I can't give the percentage of reduc-tion. In the principal jobs the cut is about tendent Potter was the first witness called. 8 per cent. The heaviest reduction is made I am the General Superintendent at Home

at the rolls and shears, where the hardest work is done. The shearer was cut from 10 cents per ton on a basis of \$26 to 6.07 cents under proposed scale. On 1,000 tons, wages would be reduced from \$100 to \$57, a reducwages would be \$11 45 per month. Under new scale my pay would be \$92, a reduction of \$49.45.

of \$49.45.
Oates—Anything else?
A. Yes, I will now take a low-priced man and show the reduction. Under the new scale a shearer's helper's wages would be about \$1.55 per day. The old scale for them was 4 cents per ton, under the new they are cut to 3.27 cents.
Oates—Do you know the labor cost of making a ton of steel?
A. One dollar and 50 cents to make a slab.

A. One dollar and 50 cents to make a slab.

Boatner—What labor is necessary to finish the product?

A. That comes in the plate mill, and I

they would die first before they would allow to take their places. Andrew Huff, a member of the crew, was called.

wages:

A. I decline to answer.

Boatner—This information was given to
Major McKinley. He promised wages
wouldn't be reduced. Oates—Were you on the boat?

A. I was on the barge. When we arrived at the landing there was some firing on both sides. A lew of the Pinkertous tried to land before shooting occurred. I didn't remain on the barges after the firing.

Broderick—Did you carry the usual lights?

A. Yes, we had carbon lights in the barges and the regular river signals on outside. A. I suppose that information could be obtained from McKinley. The reduction comes from overproduction. Tariff has nothing to do with it.

Boatner-I saw it stated that your firm had taken a foreign contract for steel rails at \$7 50 less per ton than the home price. side.

Broderick—Did any of the men get off?

A. Yes, a few got off at the lock. They said they gidn't want to interfere with the workmen. I didn't like the job myself.

THE. PITTSBURG

A. That is not true. We made no contract and have received no inquiries. Glad you asked the question.

Boatner—Mr. Potter said your plant turned out 50 per cent more product than others. Is that true? William Danahy, a newspaper man, was the next witness, and he told what he had seen of the battle. He arrived on the scene A. I think it is.
Oates—Will you state labor cost of producing a ton of steel billets?

A. I decline.
Oates—Why do you decline to give the labor cost?

A. I don't think we should be asked to give away those details of our business.
Boatner—You ask the Government for protection. Why do you decline to give the information on which it should be based?

A. We didn't ask for protection.
Boatner—Then it has been misrepresented to us. at 8 o'clock in the morning.

to us.

DOESN'T COUNTENANCE VIOLENCE.

President Welhe on the Position of the Amalgamated Association President William Weihe was recalled.

Oates-You say the membership of the Amalgamated Association is 25,000 or there-A. Yes, sir.

Oates-Do you know the comparative nationality? A. Some are from England, Wales, Scotland and a great many Americans.
Oates—What percentage American?
A. A large percentage.
Boatner—Does the organization countenance any unlawful or revolutionary methods?

ods?

A. No, sir. We aim to get a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. We help men when not fairly discharged with our moral support.
Bynum-How many Homestead men beong to the association?

A. From 800 to 1,100. There are eight lodges Broderick—The Association doesn't coun-A. No, sir. We are law-abiding people.

saws bost coming up stream. An immense crowd was rushing to the steel works. I saws man throw up his hand and fall. I also saw firing on both sides. The first man to fall was one of the strikers. business cut any figure in the reduction of wages

DISPATCH FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892.

Not Taking Foreign Contracts.

Bynum-What is the average price of bil

A. \$24. They were \$34 in 1887.

Bynum—The iron men made no objection to the iron and steel schedules in the McKin

to the iron and steel somediles in the mean ley bill, did they?

A. I don't think so.

Bynum—Has the importation of billet been less since the passage of that act?

A. I think so.

Doesn't Be'leve the Tables,

Bynum-Have you seen Wright's tables o

the cost of producing steel?

A. I believe I have seen them, but I think

Bynum-He stated, Mr. Frick, in Congress

that there was but 27 cents difference in the

they are mostly guesswork.

\$11 27 a ton. Is any steel exported?

TALKS ABOUT TONNAGE.

Workmen Deny Statements About Nev and Improved Machinery. William McQuaide was called next. He

I want to say something about Frick's statements about improved machinery. Our tonnage has not been so great as on double two. No improvements in machinery were t#rn. No improvements in machinery were made, but the increase is due to the slabs made, but the increase is due to the slabs and three turns. Three hours that used to be lost are now put in and eight hours added on Sunday. This made their tounage so great. We never worked so hard as now. We used to have one hour for dinner. In five years' experience, I state positively, no improvements in machinery have been made. We work consecutively eight hours, hard and steady. Many of the men don't eat at all. I have been sick and couldn't leave my post. Many men are not paid by tonnaze, but all the men in the mill would be compelled to accept the scale. Potter said he would put under every man he could. It will affect all the men in the mill except common laborers. It will affect nine-tentus of the men, according to Potter.

George T. Rylands testified that no im-

George T. Rylands testified that no im-provements had been made at Homestead. I have worked at 119-inch plate mill for four years. In May our tonnage was 5,268. The average is only 3,900 tons, or 300 tons per month for each turn. For the last 23 months the average of days worked per month was 22%. The average per cent of reduction would be 22 2234. The at would be 22.

This concluded the taking of testimony in

CALLED ON THE COMMITTEE.

labor cost of Europe and America. He stated that here the total labor cost was ocal Manufacturers Pay a Visit to the Congressmen-Willing to Testify on the A. Park Bros. export a fine grade of steel. Wage Question-- A Consultation With Mr. Boatner-Will Prepare a Joint Com

> Just after the committee adjourned and while the members were at dinner, a committee of local manufacturers, headed by Mr. D. B. Oliver, called at the hotel. The other two members of the committee were James M. Bailey, of the Sligo Mill, and James A. McCutcheon, of Lindsay and Mc-Cutcheon. Mr. Oliver said he had understood the Congressional committee desired to call some of the local manufacturers for the purpose of getting some information, which they had not yet succeeded in getting, and they were willing to go on the stand and tell them what they could.

The committee of manufacturers was in-troduced to Mr. Boatner, and in a few min-utes he had all three of them closeted with the Congressional committee upstairs. The conference lasted over an hour, and then Chairman Oates came down, followed by the manufacturers. Mr. Oates said he was sorry the manufacturers had not come earlier. He would have been glad to hear them, but Mr. Taylor was come and the them, but Mr. Taylor was gone and the committee could not reopen the investiga-tion. He learned, however, that the manufacturers could give him some of the very identical information he wanted, and sug-gested to Mr. Oliver that his committee pre-pare a joint communication embodying all these points and send it to Washington at an early cate. This was agreed upon.

Mr. Oliver was spoken to, and he said he thought the communication would be sent, although it would not be decided upon until another meeting of the manufacturers could be held. When asked what character of information was in-tended to be given to the committee, he replied rather indefinitely, saying that it was technical matters relating to the

"Will you give them the cost of produc tion?" was asked.
"We may," replied Mr. Oliver.

M'LAUGHLIN GETS IT.

Appointed Second District Inspector and Lots of Applicants for His Old Place. Chief Brown yesterday promoted Police Captain James McLaughlin to the position of Inspector of the Second district, made vacant by the resignation of Inspector Whitehouse. McLaughlin has been acting Inspector since the resignation, but yester Inspector since the resignation, but yesterwas appointed permanently. He was made a patrolman by Mayor Fulton, was placed in a patrol wagon on the reorganization of the force by Chief Brown, was next made special officer, and subsequently a captain. A number of applications are in for the vacant captaincy, but no appointment has been made. It is thought that Lieutenant William Duncan will be promoted to the position.

New Market House Will Be Built Soon. Work on the new market house on the Southside is to be commenced on Monday July 25. Bids have been advertised for the temporary sheds to be erected on Binghan street, to extend west from South Twelfth street, to be used while the new building is in course of erection. It is expected that the contract will be let next Tuesday, and by Saturday of next week the sheds will be completed.

PICKED UP BY THE POLICE

James With and Sandy Travis, colored "craps" in a stable in Howard's lane Oakboys, were arrested yesterday for shooting

FRED KRAMER was sent to jail yesterday by Alderman Cahill for abusing his wife and children. Kramer lives in Basin alley and will have a hearing on Tuesday. Miss. ISAAC DINER, of 40 Tunnel street, left last night for New York to reclaim a lost

husband. Two weeks ago Diner left his wife and family uncared for. The police de-partment were notified and located him in New York. F. I. Worffire, an Italian who lives on

Wylie avenue, near Federal street, was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Pichards on a charge preferred by John Locker, who alleges that Worflito assaulted his 12-year-old sister. CHARLES WASHINGTON, a young colored boy, was caught in the act of robbing the

residence of George Sanders at No. 343 Bed-ford avenue, yesterday morning. He had Mr. Sanders' bank book and some change on his person when searched at the Eleventh ward station. Why Insure in the Equitable?

Because you don't have to die to win. Policies mature in 20 years and you get the benefit while living.

EDWARD A. WOODS, Manager,
516 Market street, Pittsburg.

Ladies' 50c, 75c and \$1 Hdkfs, Now 25c, All white, pure linen handkerchiefs, cer-tainly a wonderful bar; ain.

A. G. CAMPBELL & SONS, 37 Fifth avenue.

A LOT of ladies' and misses' Knit underwear At closing out prices to-day. A rare chance. Jos. Honne & Co., 609-621 Penn avenue.

LOOK out for fire sale gents' furnishing goods 94 Fifth avenue Saturday.

10 MONTHS' RECORD

Shows A GAIN OF 31,400 advertisements, or an average increase of more than 100

every day of those ten months! The figures are as follows: 10 Mos. Ending June 30, '92......73,019

Advertisers receive the most gratifying returns from the use of the Classified Col-

A CLEVER SNEAKTHIEF.

Young Man Pretending to Be an Awning Repairer Robs an Oakland Lady o Money and Valuable Jewels.

A daylight robbery was committed yes-

A. Reed, No. 12 Oakland square. About o'clock yesterday afternoon the door bell of Mr. Reed's house was rung. Mr. Reed's aged mother was the only member of the family at home, and she answered the bell. at home, and she answered the bell. At the door she found a smart looking young man carrying a satchel. He said he had been sent by Brown & Co. to fix the awnings on the upstairs windows of the house. Mrs. Reed admitted the young man and permitted him to go upstairs. Upon reaching the bedroom in which he was to work he sat down on a chair and complained of feeling ill. He asked Mrs. Reed for a glass of water, and she went downstairs to get'it for him. She was gone but a few moments, and when she redownstairs to get'it for him. She was gone but a few moments, and when she returned he recovered quickly. He then, worked for awhile at the awnings and left. In the evening when Mr. Reed's wife went to her room she discovered that some of her jewelry was missing. The loss was reported to the rest of the family, and Mr. Reed's mother immediately suspected the awning man. It then transpired that there had been nothing wrong with the awnings and no man had been sent to fix them.

Jewelry to the value of \$302 and \$2 in and no man had been sent to fix them.

Jewelry to the value of \$302 and \$2 in money had been stolen. The police were notified and a search started for the young man. A list of the stolen jewelry is as follows: One diamond ring, value \$95; one pearl and torquoise ring, \$75; one pearl ring, \$35; one torquoise ring, \$12; two gold rings, \$10; gold watch and chain, \$75.

BEAT HIM WITH A HOSE

nearly 300 pounds, was in the habit of beating his 9-year-old son, John, with a gum hose until the blood ran, and then tying him to keep him quiet.

Information was made before Alderman Donovan by Agent O'Brien, and Pargano was arrested. He gave bail for a hearing Saturday. The boy is in a neighbor's house, attended by a physician attended by a physician.

W. H. Williams, Miss Metcalf, Miss Bailey, Miss McCrea, Miss Reymer, Miss Scott, John D. Scott and others.

A Panhandle Brakeman Killed. George Harter, a brakeman on the Panhandle Railroad, aged 24 years, was knocked down and run over by a freight train at Ingram station yesterday. He was brought to the West Penn Hospital, where both legs had to be amputated. He died about 9 o'clock in the evening.

Well Worth While to Attend SIMEN'S CLEARANCE SALE

A CLEARANCE SALE backed by bargains, and the people know when to come for them. Don't leave it to conjecture, but have us prove it. When we start a clearance sale, get a little closer. A CLEARANCE SALE. Yes, that's it. Everything goes at prices that

will more than please you. SEE the bargains in Button Shoes at \$1 on the counter, worth \$2.50 and \$3; the Oxfords at 75c, worth \$1.25. Misses' Dongola Patent Leather tipped button at 89c, sizes 11 to 2. Child's Pebble Spring Heel Button at 48c, sizes 3 to 71/2.

Ladies' Cloth Top Shoes at \$1.25, reduced from \$1.75, every style.

Ladies' Patent Leathers at \$2, \$2.75 and \$3, reduced from \$3 and \$4, at

SIMEN'S,

78 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

The Upholstery Department offers great inducements during OUR SUM-

A general markdown of prices in all grades of Lace Curtains, some extra bargains in odd lots 1 to 3 pairs of a pattern AT HALF regular

A few pairs left of our regular \$6.50 Portieres, which we are closing at \$4.75 per

CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Ladies' Blazers, black only, to close a GOING broken assortment we AWAY mark a line that were SUMMER?

\$8.50 to \$5 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pittaburg, Pa., Friday, July 15, 1892 The Leading

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVENUE STORES.

Clearance Sale

Bargains.

Prices to-day that will surely bring thousands of new customers—the lowest prices ever made on good, new, staple Fancy and Plain Colored

Dress Goods.

Half-Wool Diagonal Suitings.

50 pieces, double width, in a good range of summer colors; * FORMER PRICE 25c.

Half-Wool Whipcord Suitings. 20 pieces, 38 inches wide, good sum-ner colors, have often sold at 50c.

mer colors, have often sold at 50c. Our price has been 37½c. All-Wool

Fancy Checks. 40 pieces, good styles and good, oft summer colors. FORMER PRICE 75c.

All-Wool Novelty Suitings.

Checks, stripes, mixtures, and chevrons, all seasonable styles and colors, 38 inches wide.

FORMER PRICE 50c.

YARD.

All-Wool Cashmeres and

A large line of these best staple stuffs, 38 inches wide, best sum-

FORMER PRICE 50c. Imported

Novelty Suitings. 5,000 yards—Bedford Cords, Bedford Crepons, Plain Crepons, Chevrons, fancy weaves, stripes, plaids

FORMER PRICES FROM \$1 to \$2.

French Serges. 46 inches wide, all good seasonable shades. FORMER PRICE 75c.

French Cashmeres. 49 inches wide, in choicest shades fgray and tan.
FORMER PRICE \$1 25.

Imported

English Suitings. 1,000 yards, 50 inches wide, black and white line checks and fancy FORMER PRICE \$1.25.

Plain Colored Suitings.

2,000 yards 42 inch Bedford Cords, 40 inch Crowfoot and Serpentine Bed-fords, all the best shades. FORMER PRICE \$1.25.

French Serges.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

\$6 to \$2.50 EACH.

Black Double
Shawls reduced from

We have all the requisites for tourists in Silver Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Whisks, Soap Boxes, Puff Boxes, Flasks, Cups, etc.

Many pretty novelites in Gold and Silver Halir Pins, Links, Buttons, Studs for Blouse and Negligue Shirts, Purses, Stick Pins and Summer Jewelry.

E. P. ROBERTS & SONS, FIFTH AVE. AND MARKET ST. We close at 5 o'clock.

stead. Have held the position for three years. I know the character of the work done and how the scale would affect the done and how the scale would affect the men. The rolling at Homestead is different from other mills. We do not hold rollers responsible. They do not hire or discharge men. We do that. In some mills rollers hire their own men and pay them out of their salary. We pay every man ourselves. A slab is furnished each roller, and then he reduces it to the proper thickness and dimension. He is held respon-sible that this is done right. If the piece is not cut to advantage he won't be paid for it. On the shearing the piece is run out on a long line of rolls to the shears. The first shearman then passes it through the shears. It is then inspected by the in-spectors. In the melting department the raw materials are placed in bins in the yard. The material is then put into the furnaces about 27 tons at a time. It is boiled down and the carbon taken out and again recar bouized. The slab is run through several rolls and reduced to the standard ingot. Mr. Potter then described the process of

2

He said:

gamated leaders and workmen sat on the

right of the committee. W. F. McCook,

peared for the first time,

making armor plate. The Finest Mills in the World, Oates-Have you worked in other mills

producing similar products? A. Yes, I have worked in other mills, but never in a plate mill before.
Ontes—How do your miles compare with other mills; that is in which one can laocrers

make most money?

A. We have the finest mills in the world at Homestead; most automatic. We can produce 50 per cent more than many mills. Our slabbing mill has nothing of the kind in the world like it. The plate mill is duplicated in Pittsburg, but our facilities with it are

far superior.
Oates-What are the advantages that
Homestead possesses over other mills to
help men unke more money?
A Power of machinery working automatically. In proportion our open hearth produces more than any other mill in the country. The plate mill with the help of the slabbing mill can produce 50 per cent more than other mills.

Outes—Can you give me the cost of the production of a ton of steel in the various

A. I cannot. I am not familiar with the A I cannot. I am not familiar with the labor cost. I am not posted.
Outes—Do you know of the proposition made to the men by the company for a change in wages?

A. Yes. The firm wants a minimum price of \$23: expiration of scale in December insteady of July and some reductions in the mills. The reductions amount on average to 12 ner cent. Oates—Is that a high average?
A. A fair average.

An Equalization of Rates. Oates—Any employes affected except in the four departments already named? A. No, sir. In these departments about 500 men are employed. It is an equalization of Oates-Give reasons for the reduction.

A. We were paying more than our com-petitors. The machinery increased the out-put and reduced the work; and we thought we ought to have some compensation. The real reason was we were paying more than our competitors.
Outes-Was the income of the firm larger?
If that is true, why couldn't you go in and pay the wages?
A. I don't know anything about the

A. All closed July I.
Oates—How about the fence?
A. A fence has been around the works for several years. We bought other property and decided to inclose it also. The intention was to keep people out so we could better protect the property.
Oates—Where was the first disturbance?
A. The first disturbance occurred in the mill before we stopped. Effigies of Frick were hung up, I sent men to cut them down, and the hose was turned on them. On the morning of July 1 a crowd of men was around the gate, intimidating my foreman. I saw no guns or clubs at the time. Some of the men said they were threatened, but I don't know about that.
Oates—Do you know anything about the Amalgamated Association?
A. I do, but I am not a member.
Oates—Who were the men around the gate. Did they belong to the Amalgamated Association?
A. Some of them I recognized as members of that association.
Oates—The next occurrence?

Returned With the Burges.

Returned With the Burges.

A. I left the works July 2 and returned on

the morning of July 6. I was with the boat

A. I don't know. I know who was on the cont. They were Captain Rodgers, Ex-

A. I don't know. I know who was on the boat. They were Captain Rodgers, Ex-Sheriff Gray, several of my assistants, and the crew. I met the barges at Bellevue. I boarded the Tide, and met Colonel Gray, who had a letter stating that he would take charge of the feet. The boats parted then, and opposite the Baltimore and Ohio depot the engine on the Tide broke down, and we will the other steamer to come back.

and opposite the Baltimore and Ohio depot the engine on the Tide broke down, and we signaled the other steamer to come back and take our barge. At lock No. 1 the steamer took both barges. Above the lock a man fell overboard. He was a guard, and was rescued in a skiff. In Homestead the whistles were blowing, people lined the bank and were firing shots. The men on the barges were growing excited, and I asked Sheriff Gray not to permit them to commit any overt acts. He addressed them. Moving up the river, we beat the people. I thought the people wouldn't go any further than City Farm. I told Captain Rodgers to had the men below the pump house. The firing then ceased for a minute. I couldn't see the gang plank put out, but I understood several of the Pinkertons tried to land. Then firing commenced again. Bullets and clinkers were flying. I jumped on the barges and told the men to stop firing. They retreated into the barges and a few minutes afterward firing from bank stopped.

Bringing in the Wounded Men.

Bringing in the Wounded Men.

tons taking rifles out of the boxes. Up to

tons taking rifles out of the boxes. Up to this time I had only seen eight rifles. A consultation was called attended by Colonel Gray. I declined to take the responsibility of going into the works, and Mr. Gray would not. We decided to leave the barges there. The crowd on the bank seemed to be dispersing, and I thought in a lew hours we would make a peaceful landing.

Bynum—You say Homestead is the best mill in the world.

A. Yes.

A. Yes. Bynum-Then labor cost must be about

We discovered several men were wounded outside. They were brought in and their injuries dressed, 'I then noticed the Pinker-

Oates-Who was on the barges?

and barges.

CITIZENS POINTING OUT THE OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

Oates-When did works shut down?

THE BATTERY MAKES AN IMPRESSIVE APPEARANCE don't know much about it. I am not familiar with that work.

AS SEEN FROM THE RIVER.

Captain Kennedy Describes the Battle Between the Pinkertons on the Barges and the Workers on Shore-Testimon of One of the Crew.

50

Captain Kennedy was the next witness. Oates-Where were you on July 6? A. I was a watchman on the barges. I had been a watchman since March 1. When we passed this point it was about 2 o'clock in the morning. We noticed as we went up the glass house four pickets in a skiff. They shot up something like a sky rocket. The little steamer at Homestead commenced to blow her whistle. At the fence a big crowd of men, women and children had collected. They broke it down. When we were throwing out the lines the crowd said we must not land. There had been some pistol shots from the shore. We were instructed to keep quiet. When we had the boats tied up men came down and told us not to land. Men down below on the railroad commenced

first shot fired. The men on the barges

didn't fire until the men on shore had

been wounded. Some of the Pinkerton

had landed on the bank. Our men didn't fire many shots, and the crowd scattered in

every direction. The Pinkertons ran back onto the barges. [Laughter.] The firing

stopped for an hour. The Little Bill laid there for an hour. The men wanted some-

The Pinkertons Were Frightened.

A. No, some were brave enough, but the bulk were too badly frightened. They were

A. No, some were brave enough, but the bulk were too badly frightened. They were cowardly. After we had gone up the river, I saw the crowd coming on the bank. They were armed with revolvers mainly. The crowd came down on the rallroad. The Pinkertons had made port holes by that time, and they fired a little volley. The crowd ian, I said to the guards, 'Why did you come here? Why did you land? The Pinkertons said they had come to do guard duty, not to fight. I remained in the barges until 6 o'clock in the evening. When the crowd came back the second time, the first volley wounded five Pinkerton men. None were killed. Three, I understand, have died since. About 12 were injured in all. The crowd threw cans o' oil over the hill, but the Pinkertons knocked them away with their guns. I went out with the Pinkertons up the bank at the surrender. I don't know who barned the barges. I know they had to be fired from the top. Couldn't be burned from sides and bottom.

Boatner—What kind of men were the Pinkertons?

A. Well, they seemed to be calm, sober men. About 50 appeared to be trained and good shots. We cut port holes and the best men watched and ploked off people when they got too close. Others laid on the floor and hid behind ice boxes.

The Men Wers Without Leader.

The Men Wers Without Lenders.

A. Well, their commander was wounded. Boatner-Where was Potter:

A. I don't know. He was keeping in the

A. I don't know. He was keeping in the background. He seemed to be as cowardly as the Pinkertons. [Laughter.] I tildn't go to the rink. I could see indignities heaped on the man from a distance. The assailants appeared to be women and boys chiefly. Boatner—Any accidents in the boat?

A. Yes. Many of the Pinkerton men didn't know how to load a gun, and had to be taught. One awkward fellow, when ordered to unload his gun, in trying to get out the cartridge, it went off and shot a wounded man in the boat in the shoulder. As soon as we surrendered the crowd swarmed on the barges.

Broderick—How long were you on the barge before you saw the arms?

A. Aoont half an hour.

Broderick—Did you see a Homestead man stand on the end of the plank, and say if they landed they would have to go over his dead body?

What the Workers Said.

A. No, sir. I heard many of the men say

Boatner-Why didn't the men land?

A. He went to Port Perry. Bontner-Where was Colonel Gray?

Ontes-Did Pinkertons try to go out?

thing to eat and I made coffee for them.

plain this point.

A. Take the 119-inch plate mill; the men

Ontes-Is May an average month?

Taking Issue With Burgess McLuckie,

Effect of the Sliding Scale.

Never Foreclosed a Mortgage.

ditional pig iron needed.
Oates—What does it cost at Homestead, leaving out the cost of plant, to make a ton of billets? of billets?

A. I think I have gone into the cost as far as I can go.

Outes—You have no intention then to give us an idea or the profit made? A. No, sir. Oates—There is profit?

and the Committee-Helping Workmen to Bulld Bomes-Effect of the Reduction From the Firm's Standpoint, priced workmen are reduced, but the mer having the hardest work to do. Please ex-

little larger than the average. How much I can't say. There are 300 men in the plate mill department and only \$2 men reduced on tonnage. The minimum, bowever, would apply to all. In the open hearth department No. 2 there were 296 men employed in May; 196 unchanged, 100 reduced in wages. Open hearth No. 1, 172 men employed, 75 are reduced. The minimum will apply to all of the tonnage men only under the sliding scale. I desire to make that correction.

In the 32-inch slabbing or armor mill, 157 men are employed, 51 are reduced, 166 not reduced. Some of them are on the sliding scale and would be affected by the mini-

Yesterday Burgess McLuckie said we turned the Duquesne mill into a billet plant for the purpose of reducing the price by flooding the market. Our total pay roll for May was \$200,000. Of this amount \$80,000 was paid out in Homestead. Suppose we reduced the price of billets \$1 per ton. We duced the price of billets \$1 per ton. We make 20,000 tons per mouth at Duquesne. That would be a loss of \$20,000 The reduction of wages at Homestend is only 4 per cent, or \$3,200. That is, we would lose \$20,000 to gain \$3,200. Any saue business man knows such a policy would be suicidal, and it shows how Mr. McLuckie reasons.

Oates—Why did the company propose to reduce the basis of compensation at least 15 per cent?

to shoot, and this is where I saw the

Oates-Your men then share in the profits nly on the sliding scale as affected by the

A. Yes, sir. Our capacity at Homestead to make billets is 10,100 tons per day, at Duquesne the capacity is 800 tons per day. Jones & Laughlins make 1,000 tons per day. Oates—What proportion of the billets in the country are made by your firm?

A. I should say about 12 per cent of the whole output of the country.
Oates—Give approximate cost of production per ton of steel billets?

A. I believe I declined to answer that question the other evening. I don't like to go into the question of cost. Now here are 33-inch and 23-inch mills at Homestead, making beams, structural iron and billets. We found it necessary to build a new beam mill. It cost us \$800,000.
Oates—What is the cost of the Homestead plant?

Now about mortgages that we hold on homes of men. We do this for their convenence, and to assist them. If any workman comes to us and says he has paid something on a lot, we advance him all the money h on a lot, we advance him all the money he needs at 6 per cent to build a house, allowing him to pay us as he can afford it. We never foreclosed a mortgage, and we allow our men the same rate of interest on deposits that they leave with us. The aggregate amount deposited with us is about \$140,000. The mortrages amount to about \$142,000. Oates—Now state the cost of production of a ton of steel billets.

Discussed at Length by Chulrman Frick Chairman H. C. Frick was next recalled.

reduce the basis of compensation at least 15 per cent?

A. Because of the reduction in the selling price of our product. I have given that. We put in new machinery that largely increased the output. We put in a new open hearth plant, made changes to cast larger ingots. We increased the product of the 113-inch plate mill at least 50 per cent, and we thought a readjustment of wages was necessary. We have lost money on every ton of billets, blooms and slabs made during the last year.

Oates-The men say that not the highest

who get the high wages suffer the greatest reduction. A number of men would not have any reduction. For example, 25 who are not reduced, in May averaged \$75 a A. The earnings in May may have been !a little larger than the average. How much I

scale and would be affected by the mini-

billets, blooms and share made the last year.

Oates—Are wages fixed arbitrarily, or do they have any relation to your profits?

A. I would say that with the exception of the 40 per cent of our men under the sliding scale, the wages are fixed arbitrarily.

A. Yes, sir. Our capacity at Homestead to

Oates—What is the cost of the Homestead plant?

A. About \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. After completing the new beam mill, we ordered a lot of new material to reconstruct the mills. I find the footing to be \$155,000. From now on until September we will be engaged in making the improvements. These mills were modern at one time. Mr. Roberts said Jones & Laughlins paid more money on their 23-inch mill than we do. Our roller worked 26 days in May and received \$230; second rollor, 26 days, \$247. The men receive this much money, but in Jones & Laughlins' the rollers have to pay heipers out of their salaries. Take heaters; they average \$130 per month. On the 23-inch mill we ask no reductions until the improvements are finished, so that in comparison with Jones & Laughlins, Mr. Roberts took up a department in which no changes would be made.

Never Foreclosed a Mortgage.

Oates—Now state the cost of production of a ton of steel billets.

A. I would say this. The market price of pig iron is \$14 per ton. That cannot be converted into a ton of billets for less than the average cost of \$10 per ton, making total cost counting everything over \$24. A ton of pig iron only produces 75 per cent of a ton of billets. The \$10 includes the cost of the additional pig iron needed.

Bynum-So that the best grades, where the labor product is highest, we are ex PROFIT AND WAGES the labor product is highest, we are exporting.
Oates—Are prices paid by the Government for armor plate fairly remunerative?
A. We haven't gone far enough to tell.
Oates—Haven't you a large contract with the World's Fair?
A. Not directly.
Oates—Hasn't your company the largest business in the country in its line?
A. I think we have.
Oates—Doesn't your company sell close to fix the market price?
A. No, sir, we try to get the best price pos-

A. No, sir; we try to get the best price possible. A. No, sir, we try to get the best price possible.
Ontes—Don't you undersell other mills to do a lively business?

A. Not for that purpose. We have competition. Very often we don't get contracts. Often we take contracts at low prices to keep the mills running.
Ontes—Isn't it true that you sell finished products for less than other mills?

A. No, sir. We do not. Occasionally we get an order, and as often lose one.
Ontes—Is competition reasonably great to keep prices down?

A. It has been for some time. Prices in our business were never lower than now.

ur business were never lower than Oates—Aren't prices generally away down?

A. I believe so. Considered a Rendjustment Necessary. Oates-Couldn't your mills continue at old scale and still make money? A. We would soon go into bankruptey un-

Oates—Give the increase in steel for last 15 years.
A. Swank's figures are as follows: 1874, 191,000 tons Bessemer ingots: '75, 375 900: '76, 525 900: '89, 3,281,000: '90, 4,431,000: '91, 3,637,000. Bynum—What prompted you to reduce the wages? Does tariff have anything to do with A. It has no effect. We are confident that under the new scale by next year the men would make as large wages as before. There was no raising of duty on any of the articles on which the wages for making them were reduced. On some of them the tariff was lowered. If the tariff had been lowered much more increased importation would have followed any reduction of wages.

Outes—Why have prices dropped?

Oates-Why have prices dropped?

A.-In the last year or so, stocks have been increasing. The consumption has not kent un. been increasing.

kept up.

Broderick—You say that tariff is not involved in this dispute?

Wages May Go Up in a Year.

A .- I don't think it is. I would say that, as result of increased production, by this time next year our men will be receiving as much as now.

Broderick—Did the reduction of the tariff A. No, sir. Broderick-Suppose it had been sufficient? A. Then wages would have been seriously reduced.

reduced.

Bynum—The iron industry was depressed from 1873 to 1873?

A. Yes, the best years in business were in 1880 and 1881.

Bynum—Well, now, in those years the importations were the largest. Doesn't this show that importations stimulate business?

A. I don't know about that.

Bynum—The duties on iron are practically prohibitory, are they not?

Bynum-The duties on iron are practically prohibitory, are they not?

A. Yes, sir. I think so.
Broderick—I would say that Bynum has studied this subject more than the rest of us. Weren't the importations in those years due to the high prices?

A. I think so. It was due to the strong demand for products. Great railroad building was going on.
Broderick—Have the prices of your products been reduced in the last few years, notwithstanding a prohibitory tariff?

A. Yes, sir. A. Yes, sir. Oates.—What is the accurate valuation of A. Well, our capital is \$25,000,000. In addi-

tion we have other money invested.

Broderick—How many months in the year do the works run full capacity?

A. We run about 270 days. ALARMED BY THE WHISTLE.

Homestead Man Describes the Battle or

Charles Mansfield was called and sworn. He said: I was at Homestead on July 6 and saw the boats and barges containing the Pinkertons. I live near the electric light plant and the blowing of the whistle awakened me. I was blowing of the whistle awakened me. I was soon on the scene. Was standing on the river bank, near the company's fence, on Dixon street, when I heard the first fire. Couldn't tell who fired the first shot. The first firing was done outside of the mill property. Firing was from bank but I couldn't see any person shooting at barges. I was present when the men landed. When the barges arrived I saw men firing from the front of the boat. Where I was standing I saw the flashes of the rifles and saw a man on the bank fall to the ground. The people on shore began firing immediately after. iv after.
Oates—Was it understood that a signal was to be given the men?
A: According to the newspapers such was

field said he saw no arms among workmen until the firing began, and then he saw some of the men had revolvers. THE FIRST TO FALL.

In answer to Mr. Bynum's question Mans

the case.

Workman Was the First Victim of the Flying Bullets. A. J. Taylor was called-I was at Hor Oates-Did you see the trouble? A. I went down to river bank between and 3 o'clock, but didn't see any trouble and returned home. When the whistle was blowing I again went toward the river and

umns of THE DISPATCH.

terday afternoon at the residence of James

An Italian Arrested for Cruel Treatment of His Young Son. Agent O'Brien was notified yesterday that Charles Pargano, an Italian in the rear of 1112 Pike street, abused his 9-year-old son. When he investigated the case he found that Pargano, who is a large man weighing

Traveled in a Special Car. Mr. James B. Scott and party of 19 went o Ellwood yesterday in a special car. The party consisted of Mrs. Jas. B. Scott, Mrs. Mary F. Scaife, Miss Mary Scaife, Mrs. M. B. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. E. McKee, Mrs.

Of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

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