

garnated leaders and workmen sat on the right of the committee. W. F. McCook, the attorney for H. C. Frick, appeared for the first time, and took a seat on the company's side of the room.

MR. POTTER TESTIFIES.

The Superintendent of the Homestead Works Says the Mills Are the Finest in the World—Describing the Method of Giving Out and Paying for Work.

The last of the testimony taken in this city yesterday follows below. Superintendent Potter was the first witness called. He said:

I am the General Superintendent at Homestead. I have held the position for three years. I know the character of the work done and how the scale would affect the men. The rolling at Homestead is different from other mills, and the rollers are 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.

Ques—How do you compare with other mills that in which one can make more money? A. We have the finest mills in the world at Homestead; most automatic. We can produce 30 per cent more than many mills. Our slitting mill has nothing of the kind in the world like it. The plate mill is duplicated in Pittsburgh, but our facilities with it are far superior.

Ques—What are the advantages that Homestead possesses over other mills to help men make more money? A. Power machinery working automatically. In proportion our open hearth produces more than any other mill in the country. The plate mill can produce 50 per cent more than other mills.

Ques—Can you give me the cost of the production of a ton of steel in the various departments? A. I cannot. I am not familiar with the labor cost. I am not posted.

Ques—Do you know the proposition made to the men by the company for a change in wages? A. Yes. The men want a minimum price of \$33; expiration of scale in December instead of July and some reductions in the mill. The reductions amount on average to 12 per cent.

Ques—Is that a high average? A. A fair average.

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.

THE WORKERS' SIDE

Told by Austin Colblish, Employed at the Boils in 119-Inch Plate Mill—Where the Heaviest Reductions Are Made by the New Scale.

David Lynch, the boss heater at Homestead, was next called. He talked to Colonel Oates for a few minutes and retired. Mr. Lynch did not testify. Austin Colblish was the next witness. He worked at the rolls in the 119-inch plate mill.

Oates—What is the difference between the old and new scale and how many men are affected? A. I don't give the percentage of reduction. In the principal jobs the cut is about 8 per cent. The heaviest reduction is made at the rolls and shears, where the hardest work is done. The shearer was cut out from 100 cents per ton on a basis of 88 to 67 cents under proposed scale. On 1,000 tons, wages would be reduced from \$100 to \$87, a reduction of \$13. Now under the old scale my wages would be \$145 per month. A reduction of \$40.

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 \$18 per day. The old scale for them was 4 cents per ton, under the new they are cut to 3.2 cents.

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they would die first before they would allow others to take their places. Andrew Huff, a member of the crew, was called. 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 few of the Pinkertons tried to land before shooting occurred. I didn't remain on the barges after the firing.

Broderick—Did you carry the usual light? A. Yes, I had a lantern. I didn't remain on the barges after the firing.

Broderick—Did any of the men get off? A. Yes, a few got off at the lock. They said they didn't want to interfere with the workmen. I didn't like to go myself.

William Danahy, a newspaper man, was the next witness, and he told what he had seen of the battle. He arrived on the scene at 8 o'clock in the morning.

DOESN'T COUNTERACT VIOLENCE. President Welthe on the Position of the Amalgamated Association.

President Welthe on the Position of the Amalgamated Association. Oates—You say the membership of the Amalgamated Association is 25,000 or thereabouts? A. Yes, sir.

Oates—Do you know the comparative nationality? A. Some are from England, Wales, Scotland and a great many American.

Oates—What percentage American? A. A large percentage.

Oates—Does the organization contain any militia or revolutionary methods? A. No, sir. We aim to get a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. We help men who are not fairly discharged with our moral support.

business to any figure in the reduction of wages? A. I decline to answer.

Boatner—This information was given to Major McKinley. He promised wages wouldn't be reduced. I suppose that information could be obtained from McKinley. The reduction comes from over-production. Tariff has nothing to do with it.

Not Taking Foreign Contracts. Boatner—I said it stated that your firm had taken a foreign contract for steel rails at 47 to 50 per ton less than the home price.

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 30 per cent more product than others. Is that true? 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 don't seek protection.

Boatner—Then it has been misrepresented to you. Bynum—What is the average price of billets? A. They were \$24 in 1887.

saw a boat coming up stream. An immense crowd was rushing to the steel works. I saw a man run up the bank and fall. I also saw firing on both sides. The first man to fall was one of the strikers.

WORKMEN DENY STATEMENTS ABOUT NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY. William McQuade was called next. He said:

I want to say something about Frick's statements about improved machinery. Our tonnage has not been so great as on double turn. No improvements in machinery were 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 tonnage 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.

George T. Rylands testified that no improvements had been made at Homestead. I have worked at 119-inch plate mill for four years. In May our tonnage was 5,268 tons. The average is only 3,000 tons, or 30 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.

Bynum—Have you seen Wright's tables of the cost of producing steel? A. I believe I have seen them, but I think they are mostly guesswork.

Bynum—He stated, Mr. Frick, in Congress that there was but 27 cents difference in the labor cost of Europe and America. He stated that here the total labor cost was \$11.27 a ton. Is any steel exported? A. Park Bros. export a fine grade of steel.

Local Manufacturers Fwy a Visit to the Congress—Wm. H. Frick on the Wage Question—A Consultation With Mr. Boatner—Will Prepare a Joint Communication.

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 McCutcheon. 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.

Called on the Committee. Local Manufacturers Fwy a Visit to the Congress—Wm. H. Frick on the Wage Question—A Consultation With Mr. Boatner—Will Prepare a Joint Communication.

A CLEVER SNEAKTHIEF. A Young Man Pretending to Be an Awning Repairer Robs an Oakland Lady of Money and Valuable Jewels.

A daylight robbery was committed yesterday afternoon at the residence of James A. Reed, No. 12 Oakland square. About 5 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 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 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.

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

Travelled in a Special Car. Mr. James B. Scott and party of 19 went to Ellwood yesterday in a special car. The party consisted of Mrs. J. B. Scott, Mrs. Mary F. Scott, Miss Mary Scott, Mrs. M. B. Soudam, Mr. and Mrs. E. McKee, Mr. W. H. Williams, Miss Metcalf, Miss Bailey, Miss McCrea, Miss Reymier, Miss Scott, John D. Scott and others.

A Fashable 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 OF Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

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 90c, sizes 11 to 2. Child's Public Spring Heel Button at 48c, sizes 3 to 7 1/2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. The Leading Goods House. Friday, July 15, 1892. JOS. HORNE & CO'S PENN AVENUE STORES.

July 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. YARD. 15c YARD.

Half-Wool Whipcord Suitings. 20 pieces, 38 inches wide, good summer colors, have often sold at 50c. Our price has been 37 1/2c. YARD. 20c YARD.

All-Wool Fancy Checks. 40 pieces, good styles and good, soft summer colors. FORMER PRICE 75c. YARD. 25c YARD.

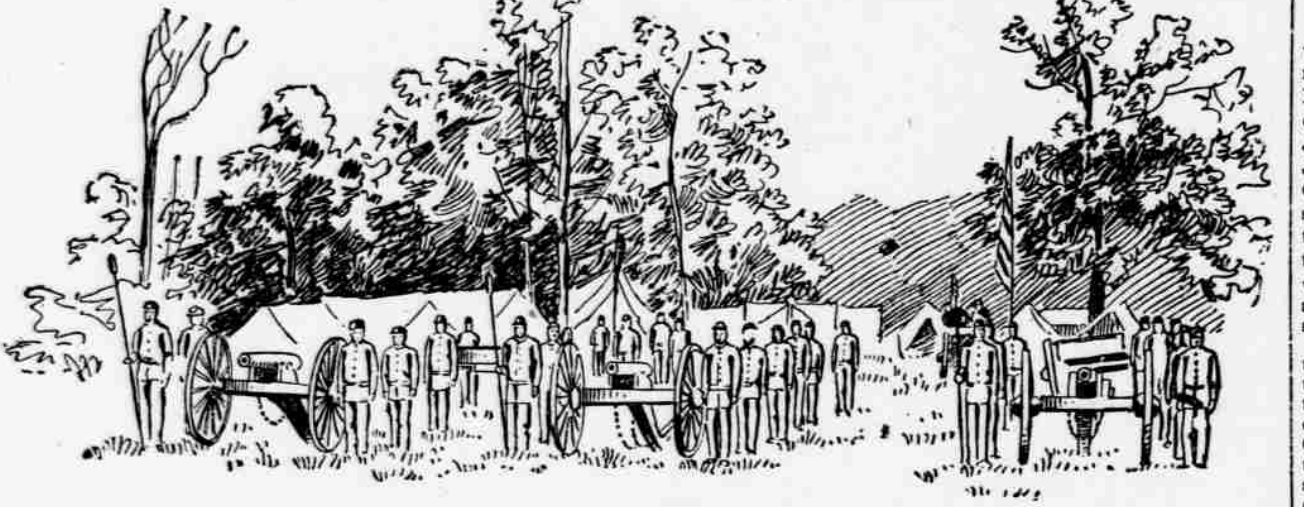
All-Wool Novelty Suitings. Checks, stripes, mixtures, and chevrons—all reasonable styles and colors. 38 inches wide. FORMER PRICE 50c. YARD. 25c YARD.

All-Wool Cashmeres and Serges. A large line of these best staple stuffs, 38 inches wide, best summer shades. FORMER PRICE 50c. YARD. 44c YARD.

Imported Novelty Suitings. 5,000 yards—Bedford Cords, Bedford Crews, Plain Crews, Chevrons, fancy weaves, stripes, plaid and checks. FORMER PRICES FROM \$1 to \$2. YARD. 50c YARD.

French Serges. 46 inches wide, all good seasonable shades. FORMER PRICE 75c. YARD. 60c YARD.

French Cashmeres. 49 inches wide, in choicest shades of gray and tan. FORMER PRICE \$1.25. YARD. 75c YARD.



THE BATTERY MAKES AN IMPRESSIVE APPERANCE.

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—Testimony of One of the Crew.

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 at 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 the crowd said we must not land. Men down below on the railroad commenced

to shoot, and this is where I saw the first shot fired. The men on the barges didn't fire until the men on shore had done so, and a few of the Pinkertons had been wounded. Some of the Pinkertons had landed on the bank. Our men didn't fire many shots, and the crowd scattered in every direction. The Little Bill landed on the bank. I saw the crowd on the bank. They were armed with revolvers and pistols. The crowd came down on the railroad. The Pinkertons had made port holes by that time, and they fired a little volley. I fired one. 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 of 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 fired the shot. Couldn't be burst from sides and bottom.

Oates—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 put port holes and the best men watched and picked off people when they got too near. Others laid on the floor and hid behind ice boxes.

The Men Were Without Leaders. Boatner—Why didn't the men land? A. Well, their commander was wounded. Boatner—Where was Potter? A. He went to Port Perry. Boatner—Where was Colonel Gray? A. I don't know. He was keeping in the background. He seemed to be as cowardly as the Pinkertons. I thought I didn't go to the rink. I could see indistinctly heaped on the men from a distance. The assailants appeared to be women and boys chiefly.

PROFIT AND WAGES

Discussed at Length by Chairman Frick and the Committee—Helping Workmen to Build Homes—Effect of the Reduction.

Chairman H. C. Frick was next recalled. Oates—The men say that not the highest priced workmen are reduced, but the men having the hardest work to do. Please explain this point. A. Take the 119-inch plate mill; the men 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 month.

Oates—Is May an average month? A. The earnings in May may have been a little larger than the average. How much I can't say. There are 300 men in the plate mill department and only 82 men reduced on August 1. The reduction in wages, if it applied to all, in the open hearth department No. 2 there were 356 men employed in May; 126 unchanged, 10 reduced in wages. Open hearth No. 1, 172 men employed, 75 are reduced. The minimum will apply to the sliding scale. The minimum will be \$1.00 per ton. 157 men are employed, 51 are reduced, 105 not reduced. Some of them are on the sliding scale and would be affected by the minimum.

Taking Issue With Burgess McLuckie. 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 would save \$80,000. The reduction of wages at Homestead is only 1 per cent, or that is, we would save \$20,000 to \$25,000. Any sane business man knows such a policy would be suicidal, and it shows how McLuckie is wrong.

Oates—Why did the company propose to 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 in detail in my report. We put in a new open hearth plant, made changes to cast larger logs. We increased the product of the 119-inch plate mill at least 50 per cent, and we thought a readjustment of wages was necessary. We have to pay money every day for billets, blooms and slabs made during the last year.

ALARMED BY THE WHISTLE

A Homestead Man Describes the Battle on the Bank. 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 soon on the scene. I was standing on the river bank, near the company's fence, on Dixon street, when I heard the first fire. I don't know about that. I was in the first firing was done outside of the mill property. Firing was from bank boats to us and say he saw a man firing from the bank. I saw a man firing from the bank. I saw a man firing from the bank.

Never Foreclosed a Mortgage. Now about mortgages that we hold on homes of men. We do this for their convenience, and to assist them. If any workman comes to us and says he has some property 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 FIRST TO MONTHS' RECORD. Shows a GAIN OF \$1,400 advertisements, every day of those months. The figures are as follows: 10 Mo. Ending June 30, '92.....73,019 Same Period June 30, '91.....71,619 Increase.....1,400

ADVERTISERS receive the most gratifying returns from the use of the Classified Columns of THE DISPATCH.

PICKED UP BY THE POLICE

JAMES WITZ and Sandy Travis, colored boys, were arrested yesterday for shooting "craps" in a stable in Howard's lane Oakland.

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.

MRS. ISAAC DIXON, of 40 Tunnel street, left last night for New York to reclaim a lost husband. Two weeks ago Dixon left his wife and family unceremoniously. The police department was notified and located him in New York.

F. L. WORRETO, an Italian who lives on Wylie avenue, near Federal street, was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Cahill on a charge preferred by John Locker, who alleges that Worretto assaulted his 12-year-old sister.

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, Pittsburgh.

Ladies' 50c, 75c and \$1 Hdkts. Now 35c. All white, pure linen handkerchiefs, certainly a wonderful bargain.

LOOK out for fire sale gents' furnishing goods \$15th Avenue Saturday.

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