

BELEAGUED PINKERTONS.

A Fierce and Fatal Battle Between Strikers and Detectives

AT CARNEGIE STEEL WORKS. Bombardment of Two Barges Containing 300 Private Detectives.

LONG LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

Cannon, Musketry, Dynamite and Fire Used With Deadly Effect.

Six strikers and ten Pinkerton detectives are dead, twenty strikers are injured, some fatally and forty other men, distributed among the two sides are badly hurt. This is the list of fatalities and casualties due to the great iron-workers' strike that caused the battle between Pinkertons and strikers at Homestead, Pa.

KILLED.
JOHN E. MORRIS, 25 years old, laborer; HENRY STRUBER, 20 years old, driver; PETER FERRIS, aged 23 years; SILAS WAIN, aged 25 years, an Englishman, laborer; THOMAS WALDON, aged 40, laborer; J. W. KILBURN, of Chicago, a Pinkerton; CHARLES SPOTHRAN, of Austria, a striker; M. A. CONNORS, aged 40, a Pinkerton man, of New York.

WOUNDED.
Among twenty-five men and sympathizers who were wounded during the day are: Richard Derham, Mart Murray, Joseph Schillo, Miles Laughlin, David P. Davis and Joseph Schulte.

The others wounded are: Capt. Fred W. Hinde of the Pinkerton detectives, age 41 years, New York; David Lester, aged 40 years, Chicago; William McGreary, Russell Wells, aged 35 years, Chicago; J. G. Hoffman, aged 35 years, a Chicago Pinkerton detective; George W. Rutter, aged 46 years, of Chicago; a mill worker, Charles Spothran, aged 28 years, Chicago Pinkerton detective; E. R. Spear, aged 40 years, Chicago; lieutenant of Pinkerton detectives, John Kishbell, aged 33 years, New York; Pinkerton detective, Patrick Grow, aged 40 years, Chicago; Pinkerton detective, Edward McGovern, aged 32 years, Philadelphia; Pinkerton detective, Miles Loughran, aged 24, mill worker, Homestead; Joseph Zsibo, aged 27, mill worker, Homestead; John Curry, aged 64, Allegheny; Pinkerton manager, Joseph Little Bill, Wm. Foy, coal digger; Chas. Lamb, Philadelphia; Patrick McGuire, Baltimore; Wm. A. Regar, Philadelphia; John Smith, Chicago; H. W. McGreary, Philadelphia; George Hall, Chicago; Fred Asbury, Chicago; James Murphy, Brooklyn; D. J. Ziegler, Philadelphia; James Maloy, Chicago; Charles Northrop, Chicago; H. A. Covert, Brooklyn; Patrick McGuff, Chicago; Lewis Flager, Chicago; John Lutz, New York; Anthony Callahan, Philadelphia; George Wright, New York; William Kinion, New York; Fred Gerhart, New York; James H. Pugh, Brooklyn; Edward Miltstead, Chicago; J. E. Scofield, Chicago; William Johnson, Chicago; Mike Gough, Chicago; John Gridden, New York.

THE BIG BATTLE.

Bloodshed Follows the Pinkertons' Attempt to Land.

At 2:45 o'clock Wednesday morning the lumbering workers in the Carnegie mills at Homestead, Pa., not on picket duty were awakened to the consciousness of imminent danger by a long continued blast from the whistle of the electric light plant. It was the signal for a general alarm. Word had been received an hour earlier that two boats loaded with Pinkertons were on the way to the mill. The barges carrying them had been sighted far up the river and a horseman riding at full speed had brought the intelligence to the headquarters of the workers. The general alarm was sounded in consequence. It was responded to with such readiness and alacrity as to show that it was not unexpected.

The visit of the deputy sheriff that day before had prepared the men for livelier work later on. Before the last discordant notes of the whistle had died away hundreds of the mill men and their sympathizers were hurrying to the river front. By 3:30 o'clock 1,000 men were posted at the various approaches to the town from the stream. It was nearly 4:30 o'clock when the Little Bill and her tows passed under the Pemickey bridge. Three hundred Pinkertons were said to be on board. It took half an hour to maneuver the barges into picket position along the sloping shore. At 5 o'clock a gangplank was thrown out to effect landing.

On the banks above 300 mill-men and others were silent spectators of the proceedings. They had cleared the decks for action, as it were, by pulling down the fence, and they were looking down the river awaiting a challenge from the enemy. It came in this wise. As the plank was placed in position the leader of the Pinkertons, Capt. Hinde, stepped on to it and addressed the crowd on the bank.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have been sent here to occupy and take charge of the works and we propose to do so in just fifteen minutes from now."

Subsequent closer encounters the mill men fought with a determination and skill, considering the circumstances and their poor equipment, that was remarkable.

About 10 o'clock the ten-pounder on the opposite bank was brought across to the mill. It had, unfortunately, caused the death of one of the workers, one of the belt-striking and killing Silas Wain, an Englishman who had been but twelve months in the country and employed as a laborer in the mill. He was shot through the neck and instantly killed. When this piece had been mounted in position additional impulse was given to the fight, and as fast as the cannons were loaded of missiles that would enter the 25-inch muzzles.

As midday approached the firing on both sides slackened. The Pinkertons were evidently despairing of gaining a landing. As the fusillade from the barges grew less the determination of the men to obtain a shore position increased. Since bullets would not discomfit the enemy other means were resorted to. A tank of oil was run down to the water's edge and set fire to in such a way that the flames would burn the barges. This was unsuccessful. The old pump-house was fired from and made a hotter still for the bargemen.

After 11 o'clock the Little Bill came down stream from Bradcock. As she neared the barges she slowed up with the intention of running in to them. A rapid discharge of musketry from the men, impromptu from the practice of a dozen marksmen from the opposite bank, made the Bill's skipper change his mind, and he continued down stream. As the steamer passed the cry from a man on the Baltimore & Ohio side of the river took a pot-shot at the steersman and he dropped where he stood. It could not be ascertained how much he was injured. The fusillade at the Bill continued until she had passed Homestead.

Soon after this incident a white flag was run up at the peak of one of the barges. The Pinkertons had evidently had enough of it, but the millmen had not. They wanted an unconditional surrender and were bound to have it.

The Pinkertons were very much horsed about, and their warring had become

surely passive. Three times they ran up the white flag of truce, but were answered with derisive cheers and more offensiveness. The strikers had a cannon, which they tried to train on the boats, but each shot flew wide of the mark. Finally the cannon burst, and then they resorted to dynamite. Great chunks of it were thrown at the boat, the most of which splashed about the water. Occasionally it struck the roof, but exploded upward and only left a white burst of smoke. One lucky shot struck the stern end of the barges and made a gaping opening, which served as an objective point for future throws, but was always missed. One shot ripped up a great section of the deck. Then they took a long section of hose and tried to pipe the Carnegie Company's gas to the boats to blow up the company's protectors. Time and again they tried it, each proving a failure, while the spectators and strikers waited the result with bated breath. All knew that it meant death to the deputies. If not blown up or burned to death they would be shot down like dogs. For behind improvised breast-works of abandoned machinery, buildings, scrap iron, etc., sharpshooters were ready to mow them down, while men with revolvers were ready to take them if it became a light at short range. Even the slight hope of avoiding the other shore and escaping was lost, as pickets were over there ready to pick them off.

Meanwhile the Pinkertons were huddled under deck, dragging in their dead and caring for their wounded, waiting for what seemed their certain doom, as all overtures of surrender had been refused. If they had not on the defense, as it would have brought that wild crowd of men down on them.

The Little Bill had sheered off when the firing began, but after a time came along the barges again. She remained there until 7 o'clock, when another sharp engagement took place. The captain of the invader

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light now being about ended, the entire river front was lit up, while 2,000 throats shouted: "Hurrah for Homestead."

The boats were burning. A small army of women visited the shore and claimed as their share of the trophies of victory all the bed clothing, caps, kettles and other things that were on board.

The Pinkerton men were later escorted to Pittsburgh, and then sent out of the city to their respective homes.

The saloons are closed, and the striking workmen are guarding the company's property, and keeping the peace. The strikers, however, refuse to allow any person to enter the company's property, and declare that none but Homestead workers will be permitted to work in the mills. In what manner this plan will be turned over to the company is not yet determined. Pending such action both sides are awaiting developments.

THE COMPANY'S SIDE.

A Statement From the Carnegie Company in Regard to the Trouble.

The Carnegie Steel Company, limited, issued the following statement:

"Our Homestead works were, on July 1, taken possession of by a mob, which was armed with revolvers and shot-guns. The local representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and all our mechanics, mill men, and even foremen and superintendents of departments were forcibly denied admission thereto. We were also notified by a self-styled advisory committee that no fires would be permitted to be kindled on the premises, and that further unlawful acts. This continued until yesterday, when we called upon the sheriff of Allegheny county for protection, and in vain in regaining possession of our property."

"The sheriff went to Homestead, and on his return sent deputies to the works, and issued a proclamation ordering the men to disperse. His deputies were routed and his proclamation torn down. The sheriff, then, through his chief deputy, attempted to take possession of the works. The men were more than a mile below the works by an armed mob of Amalgamated men, who were armed with shot-guns, rifles and revolvers at the boats. This shooting was continuous for twenty-five minutes before one shot was returned from the boats, but not until the boats were tied up on our landing."

"On the arrival of the boats the mob tore down a large portion of the fence about the works, and were advised in some loss of life. The mob was so large as to prevent the landing of the guards, who are at this time on the alert, waiting orders from the authorities. We are not active in the matter at present, as we cannot interfere with the sheriff in the discharge of his duty, and are now awaiting his further action."

NO MORE PINKERTONS.

The Carnegie Co. Say They Will Send No More to Homestead. The Sheriff Visits the Seat of War and Fails to Secure Deputies. The Pinkertons Were Under Orders of the Sheriff. Another Statement by the Company.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.—During an interview with Secretary Lovely of the Carnegie Co., he said: "We do not expect to bring any more Pinkertons here. I will repeat the statement of the company, that we are not active in the matter at present, as we cannot interfere with the sheriff in the discharge of his duty, and are now awaiting his further action."

"We acted entirely within the law and propriety in taking those measures to avert bloodshed. For that reason we took the men up quietly in the night. We expected to find the men in the plant without any disturbance. Those members of the watchmen were committed on our own ground. The barges had been tied up. When they were on the landing, Captain Rodgers and his self-jumped on shore, with a rope, and moored the craft. Within ten feet of him stood a striker emptying a revolver at the plucky Captain Rodgers, who escaped without a hurt. None of the men who took part in that shooting will ever work in the Homestead mills again. We believe that about 400 men were on the boats, and that the shooting and these will likely be given their old positions, under the conditions which the firm thinks proper. At present we are not active in the matter at present, as we cannot interfere with the sheriff in the discharge of his duty, and are now awaiting his further action."

On Friday, Sheriff McCleary visited Homestead to scan the situation of affairs at the plant, and to see what could be done to protect the company's interest. His visit was without result, and on his return to Pittsburgh, he made the following statement: "I went to Homestead to swear in some of the citizens of the town as deputies. They were selected on account of their being well-known to the people of Homestead as respectable and respected citizens, who could have no desire except to keep the peace and maintain the law. Of the 17 whom I sent for 4 were out of town, 3 could not be found, 4 refused to come to see me and 6 came and absolutely refused to serve."

CONFIDENCE IN HIS MANAGERS.

Mr. Carnegie Says Their Actions Have His Full Approval and Sanction.

Andrew Carnegie was interviewed by his hunting cottage in the Scottish Highlands. The report of the interview follows:

When Mr. Carnegie entered the room, your correspondent asked him if he cared to say anything in regard to the troubles at his mill, and Mr. Carnegie in a contemptuous manner replied: "I have nothing whatever to say. I have given up all active control of the business and do not care to interfere in any way with the present management conducted by this affair."

"But do you still exercise a supervision of the affairs of the company?" was asked next. "I have nothing whatever to say on that point. The business management is in the hands of those who are fully competent and who will give every question that may arise."

"Have you heard from Homestead since the riot occurred?"

"I have received several cables, and among them several asking my interference with the parties in control."

"No, sir, I am not willing to express any opinion. The men have chosen their course and I am powerless to change it. The handling of the case on the part of the company has my full approval and sanction. Further than this I have no disposition to say anything."

When Mr. Carnegie had thus delivered himself he turned abruptly and left the room.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS

ORDERED TO HOMESTEAD TO Preserve the Peace. The Whole Division is Directed to Move. It is Composed of 8,500 Men.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 11.—Governor Pattison at 10 o'clock Saturday ordered the entire National Guard to move to the support of the Sheriff of Allegheny county in preserving peace at Homestead. The following correspondence has been made public:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 10, 1892. TO ROBERT PATTON, GOVERNOR, HARRISBURG, PA. The situation at Homestead has not improved. While it is quiet there, the strikers are in control of the streets and are making every effort to prevent the work from being operated under any circumstances. I have failed to secure a posse respectable enough to accompany me to Homestead. I am satisfied that no posse raised by civil authorities can do anything to change the condition of affairs at Homestead, and that an inadequate force to restore the right of law will only result in further bloodshed and consequent loss of life. Only a large military force will enable me to control matters at Homestead. I am sure that a military force will be over-awed and order will be restored. I, therefore, request your assistance.

WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY, Sheriff. GEORGE R. SNOWDEN, Major General Commanding the Division under arms and on duty with the National Guard at Homestead. Maintain the peace at all points in your jurisdiction. Communicate with me. ROBERT E. PATTON, Governor.

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WHAT CAUSED THE STRIKE.

The Workmen Wanted the Sliding Scale Fixed Three Years Ago Renewed.

The trouble now existing at Homestead, Pa., is the first of the kind. There was a strike at the Homestead works three years ago which was also very exciting for several days. At the time the Carnegie attempted to put 100 men in charge of the mill to protect non-union men. The deputies were met at the depot by men, women and children, who drove them out of town. Similar meetings were held at the time, but there was no loss of life. After several weeks a settlement was effected and a three-year sliding scale arranged. This scale expired on last Thursday, June 30, and was the pet scheme of Andrew Carnegie to introduce a sliding scale. The scale agreed upon was readjusted at the expiration of every three months. The scale was based on the price of steel billets, which were taken as a fair indicator of the state of the market. When steel billets were selling at high prices the company intended to share its increased profits with its workmen. When steel billets were falling in price, the workmen were to share the decreased profits of the company. But while the scale was not to be limited as far as the advance of wages was concerned, a minimum basis was agreed upon. The minimum was fixed at \$25 per ton. That is to say, where steel billets fell in price below \$25 per ton, the workmen were still to be paid at the rate of \$25 a ton.

This scale was advantageous to the workmen. The past three years demonstrated this, as for a long period of the latter part of the three years the price of steel billets was much less than \$25 a ton. For the past 15 months the price of steel billets has been fluctuating between \$22.50 and \$23.50. During this time, however, the price of steel at Homestead workers at the rate of \$27. During the first part of the three years billets were considerably above \$25 and wages were high.

In the main, the workers demanded that the old scale be reaffirmed. They also asked for some changes in the pay of the armor-plating workers. In this direction an increase was demanded. Some trouble ensued over this last January, and for some time there was danger of a strike. The trouble was averted, however, and the firm presented its scale this year, a reduction of the minimum basis from \$25 to \$23 was demanded. The Carnegie steel company also demanded that the sliding scale be discontinued until June