PERSONNEL OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE The five members of the Investigating Committee who were appointed by the House to investigate the cause of the Homestead strike, are all gentlemen who have considerable experience in national affairs, and none of whom could be termed youth-



W. D. BYNUM, OF INDIANA.

ville. Ala., is a stalwart. ruddy-faced and gray-mustached ex-Confederate army officer. He is 57 years old, and as a lawyer He is 57 years old, and as a lawyer

thiefly known among Western politicians, because of the famous tilt he had with Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, during the last Congress. It is considerably over 6 feet tall. He is one of the leaders on the Democratic side

The third Democratic member of the committee is Mr. Chas. J. Boatner, a native of L usiana. He is the youngest member of the committee, being but 43 years old. He is considered one of the best law-

yers in the South.

EZBA B. TAYLOR, one of the Republican Exus 3, TAYLOR, one of the Republican members of the committee, is from Warren, 0. He is one of the serious men in the House. He rarely smiles. He is also the oldest member of the committee, and naturally enough the most venerable looking. Cass Brookenick, of Holton, Kan., is another good lawyer and the second Republican member of the committee. He is a nature of failure and is 32 years of 1929.

tive of Indiana, and is 53 years of age.

The Committee appointed by Congress to probe the wage controversy between the Cornegies company and its employees at Homestead, Pa, arrived in hitsburg on Tuestay about noon. In the afternoon the Committee visited the scene of lass week's battle at Homestead and then returned to Pitsburg, and at 7:30 began an evening session.

battle at Homestead and then returned to Pitsburg, and at 7:30 began an evening 10-sion.

Both sides of the controversy were fairly represented. The first witness called was H. C. Friek, who was dulys worn.

He trestiled that about 13,000 men were employed. When asked as to the earnings of the men who were now striking, he gave data tending to show the ear ings of the employees directly affected in the 110-inch plate mill by the scale. This statement included the name, position and individual earnings of all the men employeed in that department, from the likelest paid down to the lowest. Thomas Williams, a roller, for the month of May, 1892, earned \$251 05. In addition, there were two other statements of the month of May, 1892, earned \$258 05, and Thomas Holtans, a screw-down, worked 22 days, earned \$278 50, and Thomas Holtans, as rollers as follows: J. Trobe, worked 22 days, \$214 05, and F. Pilpert, same, 24 days, \$215 55. Three table mea, in the same month, carned as follows: First, 24 days, \$135 25, third, 24 days, \$167 30. Six, however care as follows: Sir first, 24 days, \$135 30; third, 24 days, \$130 30; third, 24 days, \$120 50; the days, \$120 60; econd, 22 days, \$120 60; third, 23 days, \$120 60; hird, 24 days, \$120 60; econd, 22 days, \$120 60; e

of the county. He said nothing about any \$168 25; third, 24 days, \$129 65; Second headers, the first worked 18 days and earned \$82 92, second, 22 days, \$120 40.

There were also in the '19 inch plate mill' 31 severking days during May was calculated by Mr. Frick to be about 22, and their average earnings were, he should say, at least \$85 each for that time, eight hours constituting a day's work. Next came the heathers, six in number. The first worked 25 days and earned \$194 60; second, 23 days, \$185 36; third, 22 days, \$101 35; fourth, 23 days, \$105 10. Heathers helpers, days and warned \$194 60; second, 23 days, \$185 45; third, 22 days, \$101 35; fourth, 23 days, \$105 10. Heathers helpers, days and warned the same warned of th

open hearth-furnaces Nos. 1 and 2, the 149inch plate mill and the 32-inch slabbers'
mill—four departments—in which a change
in the former scale of wages was contemplated. Wages in all other departments were
to remain the same. One further change
was provided for in the scale as prepared by
the company and that was that the scale
should end with the calendar year, and not
in the middle, as formerly. The change
made in the scale prepared by the company
affected only about 325 men; 280 of these
would have their wages affected by the tonnage, but the total number would be affected by the change in the minimum price of
billets. Under the scale which expired June
30 last, in case billets sold below \$25 wages
did not go down correspondingly, and Mr.
Frick added in an impressive manner,
"There was no maximum. In reply to a
question as to the cost of manufacturing,
Mr. Frick could not exactly state what it
was. Congressman Taylor, referring to Mr.
Frick's statement that the only reductions
proposed would affect only about \$25 men,
wanted to know what reductions the balance
of the 3,800 men employed at Homestead
would have to stand.
"No reduction," answered Mr. Frick,
"and we did not propose to make any
changes."

The most interesting point in the examination was the account of Mr. Frick regard-

"and we did not propose to make any changes."
The most interesting point in the examination was the account of Mr. Frick regarding the employment of the Pinkerton men. He said that the firm, after the conference on June 24, decided to hire the men, as the experience they had several years ago convinced them that the sheriff was powerless. On June 25 he sent a letter to Robert A. Pinkerton asking for 300 guards. He stated in the letter, which was read to the congressional committee, that he was not desirous that the men should be any trouble. The utmost secrecy was used in making the arrangements with Pinkerton, Mr. Frick was asked what the motive was and replied: "The experience of three years ago." "Had anything been said or done by your former employes that they intended an assault on the works?" "Nothing special, except we knew their tactics."

Mr. Oates—You erected a stockade about

tactics."".

Mr. Oates—You erected a stockade about your works, did you not?

"We had that finished over a month before, and had had it in contemplation for a long time."

"That's a fact."
"Did you make other arrangements for the reception of the Pinkertons?"
"We arranged with Capt. Rodgers for brats and barges. We thought we could land right on our property from the boat and thereby avoid any possible collision, resulting from the transporting of the guards in trains."
"In anticination of trouble were not the barges lined?"
"No, sir."
Mr. Brather next wanted to know whether

"No, sin."

Mr. Bratner next wanted to know whether or not Mr. Frick had thought the sheriff was able to send enough men to Homestead to protect the company's property Mr. Frick said in reply that while he was satisfied that the sheriff was perfectly willing and anxious to secure the requisite number of men to protect the works at Homestead, he was also satisfied that the sheriff was level and not be able to do so.

WENDSONX SESSION.—When the committee met this morning Mr. Frick was called again. He could not state definitely whether or not the Pinkertons were to come armed, although he stated he was satisfied that he did not stipulate that they should be armed. Mr. Frick was sead about the wages paid at the Carnegie mills. He replied that from the best information he could obtain he believed the wages paid were higher than at any other place.

Oates—What is the actual cost of making at on of steel billets without taking into consideration the interest on investment?

A. I don't think that is a fair question.

Oates—Hyou object to answering, I will refer it to the committee for consultation.

Taylor—Would you suswer the question taking in all expenses?

A. I decline.

Bottner—don't teare to give away any of the serves of the trade?

A. That is the same question.

Mr. Bynum—The new scale would result in a reduction of 15 per cent. to the Homestead men?

Mr. Frick—Yes, sir, but I am confident that with the new machinery the wages of the men would be increased.

Mr. Bynum—During the winter months the work is not as steady?

Mr. Frick—Hes, sir, but I am confident that with the new machinery the wages of the men would be increased.

Mr. Bynum—During the winter months the work is not as steady?

Mr. Frick—Hes, sir, but I am confident that with the new machinery the wages of the men would be increased.

Mr. Bynum—The new scale would result in a reduction of 15 per cent. to the Homestead men?

Captain Rodgers said he work as a steamboatman.

Chairman Oates—Captain Rodgers, what do you know about the transportation of F



up from Davis, Island dam they seemed limos intent on petting something to eat and binking than anything else. Two-thirds of the men were alseen until the firing on the boats commenced near Homestead.

"I was on the Little Bill, and when we got near the lock, the barge in fact being in the lock, we heard a distress signal from the lock, we heard a distress signal from the Tide, and I directed the Little Bill to go back and ascertain what was the matter. When we got to the railroad bridge we found the Tide's machinery disabled so she could not proceed. We then took her barge in tow and proceeded to Homestead with both in tow of the Little Bill.

"Everything was quiet at the lock, and nothing occurred of an unusual character until we were within about two miles of Homestead when we heard many whistles blowing which impressed us with the idea we were expected. As we neared Homestead shors. When we heard many whistles we were expected. As we neared Homestead shors. When we heard many whistles we were expected. As we neared Homestead shors. When we heard had see the crowd gathering one thie of Homestead aring into us, the balls striking the will be those and chimneys, but hurting no one up to that time. We proceeded to land, just above the railroad bridge, on the property of the Carnegie Steel Company, which was senced in. We went right on against the shore and were there met by an armed mob, I think about 50 to 100, whose numbers were being reinforced by the crowd on the river bank following the boat, until there was probably a thousand there within five minutes after we made the landing.

"The first crowd attacked and tried to stop our trying up and putting out a stage plank. As they came it was something like a charge over the river bank, with the evident intent to get on the parges. They got on the stage and were met by the Pinkerton men. One young man threw himself flat on the stage when Captain Himes of the Pinkerton corps went forward to push, him off. His lying there looked like a piece of bravado, and the o

next two hours was spent in taking care or the wounded.

"The arms that the Pinkerton men had were sent in advance, and were put on the boat with other stores, before they arrived. On the way up, after the firing commenced, they unpacked the arms, and were engaged in it during the firing.

"About our going to Port Perry, owing to the condition of Captain Hines, who would have bled to death, and others of the wounded, it was thought we should take them where they could secure medical aid.



CASE BRODERICK, OF KANSAS.

The captain is an intelligent, cool and courageous man, and it would have been better all around had he not been stricken down. He merely said to me, "I don't feel like lying here and bleeding to death." There were five others besides the captain, one of whom died before he got to the hospital. "After we had put them on the train at Port Perry and made arrangements for them at the hospital we stayed at that place two hour and for breakfast. There were at that time on boat, when we started back, a crew of six men, Colonel Gray, one Pinkerton man and myself. We went back with the intent to land with the barges and stay with them, or 20 on to town for further commissary supplies which had been left behind. In anticipation we would be freed on we determined to fight under the colors and so ran up two flags, one at each end. When we attempted to land alongside the barge we were met with heavy volleys from both sides of the river, particularly the Homestead side, and from behind entrenchments. The firing was so heavy the pilot and engineer were compelled to slow the both, which drifted around at the mercy of the mob which continued firing. This lasted until we drifted away from the point and to some extent out of the range of the guns. The shore was lined with thousands on the Homestead side, and a good number on the opposite side, all of whom seemed bent on destroying our lives and our boat. Holes in the boat show missiles were fired from artillery. This firing gradually died away until we we're opposite the barges, our watchman, John McCurry, was damerously watchman, John McCurry, was damerously

until we we'el' miles from 'Homestead when if ca sed.

"When we were opnosite the barges, our watchman, John McCurry, was dangerously wounded by a shot in the groin, and is now in the Allegheny hospital.

"I can only say in conclusion that I have never heard or read of any such inhuman action as that of this mob, or a part of it, in shooting at wounded men and doing it with fiendish delight.

"When we were drifting to the point, in point blank range of the mob and only 30 or 40 feet away, our destruction would have been inevitable had we not used means of defense we found on the boat. We did this with such effect that the mob scattered and we were enabled to put the pilot and engineer at their posts and so got away."

Shoriff McCleary was then called and away."
Sheriff McCleary was then called and

phiot and engineer at their posts and so got away."

Sheriff McCleary was then called and sworn.

Chairman Oates—State what you know as to the strike at Homestead, and what course you pursued.

Sheriff McCleary—I was notified by Mr. Knox, attorney, had been employed as well-Plina. He asked if I would deputize them. It old him I would consult my attorney. Later I stated that I would deputize them is to be a stated that I would deputize the men if a contingency arrived when I thought there was danger of damage to property or injury to people. I told Mr. Knox I thought it would be best to get some men from home detective agencies. On July 4th I was called upon by the Carnegie firm for protection. I went to Homestead and had a talk with the strikers. The men told me that it was not necessary to place watchmen in the mills, as the propertywould not be destroyed.

Sheriff McCleary then told about issuing the proclamation on July 5; his visits to Homestead; the treatment of his deputies and his futile efforts to raise a posse. He said 23 citzens reported on Thursday morning and 29 on Friday.

The sheriff gave a history of his correspondence with the governor. He said that after it was impossible to raise a posse, he permitted affairs to remain quief during Saturday and Sunday, when he telegraphed to the

governor to call out the militia. The people at Homestead had offered to furnish. 100 or 500 men to guard the mill property. He rejected the offer, because he knew the men had been locked out, and did not think them the proper persons to place on guard.

Chairman Oates—Now, state what you know about sending the Pinkerton ziem to Homestead—Mr. Knox, after I had told him I had been mp there, said they were going to send up the Pinkertons. I advised zgainst doing so. Mr. Knox then asked to zawe Col. Gray sent with the Pinkerton detectives. I then consented and sent Col. Gray. My instructions were that if the Pinkertons resisted that they back out. Instruct Col. Gray to deputies the Pinkertons?

Sheriff McGeary—I did no any way. I was not called upon until July 4 to raise a poper of the consented when until July 4 to raise a port of the consented when until July 4 to raise a Mr. Boatner—What was Mr. Gray sent with these men for?



E. B. TAYLOR, OF OHIO.

Sheriff McCleary—To preserve the peace. He had not authority to depatize the men. He had authority to depatize the men. He had authority to depatize the men. He had authority to demand peace as a deputy sheriff.

Mr. Boatner—Did you make any actual effort to put Mr. Carnegie into possession of his mills?

Sheriff McCleary—I was not able to make an effort. My 12 deputies were pushed away from the works by 2,000 men.

Mr. Broderick—Did you notify the strikers that you would take possession of the works?

Sheriff McCleary—I did. I teld the men that I would send about 50 deputies to guard the millient of the first sid he had given Col. Gray authority control of the Pinkertons in the event of a retreat being necessary.

Mr. Bynum—You'dd not go to Homestead until after the trouble on the day the Pinkerton men went there?

Sheriff McCleary—I went to Homestead about midnight Wednesday. The Pinkertons were then in a rink. I could not get a possee and I would not have had influence to stop the trouble. My presence, as sheriff, would not have had any influence upon the men at Homestead.

The sheriff was asked why he could not get a possee omitatus.

"Suppose the citizens were afraid of being killed?" was the reply.

Mr. Bynum remarked that the people of Allegheny county did not seem to be of a warlike nature. The sheriff then left the stand.

President William Weine was next called. Questioned by Chairman Oates he described at some length the scale arrangement which had been in existence previously and also the scale which has caused the present dispute. He said the time the scale expired was of vital importance to the men. In reference to the company's claim that with new machinery which was to be put in the men would be able to make more money, he said he did not know what such machinery was, but at all events the men did not believe that the improvement in the machinery would make up for the reduction in the wasked.

"What is the object of your association?" asked Chairman Oates.
"To protect the workmen and in such cases as this to see that they are not imposed upon. We make it a point to watch the market and in that way see just how much money we would be entitled to receive."

posed upon. We make it a point to watch the market and in that way see just how much money we would be entitled to receive."

In answer to the question put by Judge Taylor as to what the workmen thought their rights were in regard to taking possession of the mill President Weine said: "There may be some of the men who think they have the right to take possession of the mill, but that is not due to any teachings of the association." He could not enlighten the judge as to how the men justified themselves in taking such a stand; he merely knew that the men, or certain of them, had stood guard at the mill gates and refused to allow any one to enter.

Hugh O'Donnell was next called and sworn. Chairman Oates asked him:
"Do you know what new machinery the company intends to put in?"
"No, sir; there have been no improvements in the 190-inch plate mill since it was constructed. It stands to-day as it did on the day it was built."
"Was there any order in your lodges to quit work on account of this scale?"
"It was understood that we should do so."
"After the mills were shut down, did the workmen take possession of the mills.""
"We called a mass meeting and the men who were not opposed agreed to stay out. Then the lodges had a joint meeting, and a certain number were appointed by each president to form themselves into an advisory committee, of which I was appointed president. We knew that we had to deal with many irresponsible people and we appointed a number of men to guard the property of the company. The best men we had formed that advisory committee and the guards were instructed to use moral suasion only."
"Moral suasion upon whom?"
"Horn non-mion men whom we had un-

in guards see instruction with many sees of the sees o

"Did you see the sheriff?"

"Yes, sir. I saw him."

"Did he attempt to gain possession of the works?"

"I don't know that he did. I saw from my room the crowd, and when I went down the street I met Deputy Sheriff Cluley and he asked me to protect him. I escorted him to association headquarters with the others of the posses, and then decided in the face of the circumstances they had better return to Pittsburg. I will say for myself that we did everything to preserve order."

"Do you know whether the persons on the barges or on the banks fired first?"

"Ho would have been the fight continue?"

"How long did the fight continue?"

"How was the surrender effected?"

"Hie da handkerchief on the end of a rifle barrel and waved it over the pile of beams behind which we lay. The men had promised me that in case the Pinkertons surrendered they should not be shown any violence. When I waved my handkerchies one of the guards come out on the barges and waved his hands. As soon as he appeared one of our men jumped from behind his barricade and exposed himself to the fire of the Pinkertons. I walked down the bank and said to the man who had come out on the barge that I thought the had gone altogether to far. He then accepted my proposition that is men should make an uncondition surrender and should give up unloaded the crowd began to assemble in the barges, and I am from the barges that during the men that the pinkerton men were shamefully abused by the crowds, but we took care of them that night and saw that they got out of town safely."

"Yes, sir."

"About what were your wages":
"About \$14 per mouth"
At this point the committee adjourned
until 4 p. m.
Burgess John McLuckie of Homestead was
the first witness called at the afternoon
session. session.
"Do you belong to the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers?"
"I do, sir."
"What wages have you earned and received?"

"'I do, sir."

"What wages have you earned and received?"

Mr. McLuckie here answered several questions tending to elucidate the points in the new proposition of the Carnegie company. He was then asked if he was in Homestead when the fight occurred on July 6, and replied that he was.

Ex-Vice President Wm. Roberts of the Amalgamated Association was then sworn. He was saked:

In reply to a question as to whether he had any statement to make, he said he had heard the question of the scale, etc., discussed in the evidence, but that one vital point had been evaded, and that was the desire to change the scale to that it would go into effect the begunning of the year. That would be an opportunity to starve the people into submission. He didn't know whether the Carnegie people would do it, but other firms standing just as high had taken opportunity to do it. He then explained that there was a class of iron-workers known as "snowbirds" who were loafers. They would work in winter but not in summer. They were a horde of idlers who dropped into positions in the winter but when spring came quit. These "snowbirds" would be able to fix the price of wages the first of the year, and the men who were anxious to work the year round would have to accept them.

Mr. Roberts added that he thought the questions between labor and capital were bound to come to arbitration as a means of settlement. He had seen that result approaching for some time. Then he was asked:

"Are you familiar with the pay of employes in other mills"

"Are you familiar with the pay of employes in other mills?"

"Is there any difference between them and those at the Carnegie plant are 30 or 40 per cent. lower."

"He compared the prices paid rollers at Jones & Laughlins' establishment with those paid at Homestead. At the former place 70 cents a ton was paid rollers, and at the latter 22 or 23 cents a ton. There was also a difference in favor of Jones & Laughlins' plants by reason of the machinery used. More work could be done there and it could be done easier. In certain lines, Mr. Roberts stated, the rival firm of the Carnegies only got orders for what that plant couldn't supply, so that the Carnegie ompany controlled the market on account of the low wages paid. A roller in the Carnegie mills could make \$10 a day, while in other mills he could make \$10 a day, while in other mills he could make \$10 a day, while in other mills he could make all the way from \$25 to \$60 a day.

Deputy Sheriff Joseph H Gray was then put on the witness stand. He was asked:

"Have you at any time acted as deputy sheriff?"

"I commenced as deputy sheriff on the 5th day of July."

He then went on to tell the story of the incidents leading up to and the trip to Homestead with Sherjiff McCleary on the 10-30 train July 5, and remained with him until 2 o'clock, and returned to the city. After describing the reception at Homestead, he stated that the Pinkertons were not deoutized by the sheriff mel that he accompanied them to preserve peace. The Pinkerton serviced on their way up the river to Homestead. He didn't see any arms. Superintendent Potter was on the boat. Befor arriving at Homestead he heard him calling in to Captains Heine and Morgan, leaders of the Pinkertons, and telling them that he accompanied they were not to fire their guns some on was at Homestead whistles were not even and there was a promiscuous firing of small arms. The Little Bill twing the barges ran up past the barges. There was a heavy fog on the river, but still the crowds could be seen. Small balls commenced to p



process of making armor plate, stating that with the machinery used by the Carnegie company the cost of production was much less than that of other mills, and the profit to the laborers more.

Q.—Mr. Potter, can you give the committee an approximately correct idea of the cost of production in the different mills? nills?

A.—No, sir.
Q.—Can you give us an idea of the labor out?

A.—No, sir. I do not see the company's books.

noth that exha sura

and fore tried ten

with Eve Hor

eli eli 0 **O**h (A)

C Pouli in al TEA

PA Diges

Q.—We have in evidence the scale of wages years, beginning in 1893 and ending on June 30. Are you familiar with that?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And do you know anything about the proposed scale, out of which the present differences between the Amalgamated association and the company arose?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about the changes proposed by that scale?

A.—Yes, Sir, the company desired to make some changes the chief of which which the scale should expire. The difference in the minimum basis, and the time at which the scale should expire. The difference in the minimum basis was between \$25 and \$23. It was \$22 at first, but the company afterward came up to the \$23 basis. In the other matter the company desired to have the scale expire at December 31 instead of June 30, as is now the case. Four departments of the mill were affected by the proposed changes in the scale.

Q.—How many men in the four departments of the mill were affected by this change?

A.—About 400, as nearly as I can tell.

Q.—Why did the company seek these changes?

A.—We were paying more money than our competitors for the same work. We had machinery that enabled the men to make the highest wages of any laboring man in the country, and we thought it only fair that they should be content with less.

Q.—You may now state what you know of the trouble between the company and the Amalgamated Association.

A.—The trouble between the company and the Amalgamated Association.

A.—The trouble between the company and the sortest which has also fenced in a country, and we thought it only fair that they should be content with less.

Q.—You may now state what you know of the trouble between the company and the Amalgamated Association.

A.—The trouble began some time before the works closed. When it was learned murnurs of discontent were heard an around. One morning in ten eard an around. One morning in ten eard an around the works for three years, but the emphasis and the language of the plan in the fence has been around the works for three years, but

MR. FRICK CALLED AGAIN. H. C. Frick was again sworn, the time



GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, OF MASSACHUSETTS, WHO INTRODUCED THE RESOLUTION.

who introduced the testimony being quite lengthy. Chairman Oates said he had been informed that it was not the highest priced men who had been reduced. In reply to that Mr. Frick said that in the 119-inch plate mill those who received the highest wages would be greatly reduced, though in some circumstances there was no reduction. In one list there are 25 men who each receive \$25 per month and their wages will not be changed. In the plate mill there are 300 men employed and only \$2 are affected. In the 00, 1 department No. 2 there are 296 men employed and only 100 men are affected. In the No. 1 department was a summer of the changed in the plate mill there are 172 men employed, 75 of whom only are reduced, unless they are on the scale and would be affected by the minimum. In the 32-inch slabbing mill there are 157 men and 106 are not affected.

Mr. Broderick—You feel the tariff has no place in this trouble?

"No, sir, not in the least. Had the duties on the goods we manufacture been reduced; it would have had a serious effect on wages. The price of the products of our mill has decreased in the past three years. The capital of our company is \$25,000,000, of which the plants in question are a part."

When Mr. Oates asked Mr. Frick about the cost at Homestead to produce a ton of steel, he refused to answer, upon the ground that it was going into private business. The lower prices, he said, were the result of over production.

Mr. Frick was asked if the firm could have continued under the old sighs and still

production.

Mr. Frick was asked if the firm could have continued under the old scale and still the firm could have continued under the old scale and still have continued under the old scale and s entually go into bankruptcy by such a

eventually go into bankruptcy by such a scale.

The other witnesses were Charles Mansfield, who said that he saw no weapons upon the workmen, until firing had begun from the boat, and A. J. Taylor, who testified that he saw firing on both sides.

William McQuaide was called next. He

ided that he saw firing on both sides.

William McQuaide was called next. He said:

William McQuaide was called next. He said:

statements about improved machinery. Our fornage has not been so great as on double training the said of t

God says that to hate is the same