

Steel company, says a number of the strikers will be arrested charged with murder. He declared that the last outbreak has settled one thing, and this is, that hereafter no union men will be employed by the Carnegie company and that other millowners will probably follow its example.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7.—After the Carnegie fight yesterday and last night the town of Homestead today was almost as quiet as a sleepy country village. The workmen were pleased at the news that Governor Pattison had refused to order the militia here. Governor Pattison's action has made him very popular with the men, and this morning contributions were taken up for the appointment of a committee to visit the Governor and to lay the case of the men before him.

While peace reigned today, it was armed peace. A truce was forced by the fact that there was nobody to fight, rather than a permanent cessation of hostilities. No reasonable mind doubts that fighting would be resumed at once if another attempt were made to introduce Pinkerton men into town. Homestead, as far as the introduction of these men goes, is in a state of siege. The town is picketed, and no man can enter without his presence being noted.

There have been no deaths in addition to those mentioned. Several men are in a very dangerous condition, however, and it is doubtful whether or not they will recover.

The city was given a nervous shock about midnight, it being reported that a special train was on its way from Pittsburg, filled with men coming to take the places of the strikers. The electric light whistle blew sharply. This was the signal for the people. A crowd of men rushed from every house and every street. Shots were fired to attract the attention of the men. It was some time before the crowd calmed down and dispersed, while many remained on watch.

H. C. Frick, secretary of the Carnegie company, was interviewed this evening in regard to the basis of difference between the company and the men. He said skilled workmen in the Amalgamated Association worked under what was known as the sliding scale. As the price of steel advanced so did their earnings, and vice versa. While there was no limit to their advance there was a point at which the decline stopped.

"We believe if we can advance without limit the earnings of the workmen they should be willing to follow the selling price down to a reasonable minimum, and instead of \$25 as a minimum we fixed \$23. The reason for this was that we spent large sums of money in introducing new machinery, by means of which the workmen could increase their daily output, thereby increasing the amount of their earnings. Another point was that the date of the expiration of the sliding scale was June 30th. We asked that the date be changed to December 31st to permit us to take estimates, beginning January last, so we would be enabled to make contracts for the year accordingly. The Amalgamated Association declined. The third matter was the proposed reduction in tonnage. We are prepared to show that in every department under the proposed reduction skilled workmen would make more

than they did when the scale of 1889 went into effect. As a rule, the men who are making the largest wages were the ones who most bitterly denounced the proposed revision, for out of 3800 men engaged only 325 were directly affected by the reduction. Finding it impossible to arrive at an agreement with the Amalgamated officials we decided to close the works."

Asked for the reason for the employment of Pinkerton men, Frick said he did not see how else they could have protection, doubting the ability of the sheriff to enforce order at Homestead and protect their property.

Frick's attention being called to the widespread interest about the investigation proposed by congressional request, said they welcomed the proposed investigation, and were prepared to submit to this committee evidence which would convince unprejudiced men of the equity of their position. Frick further said regarding the political situation:

"We cannot afford to run our business and politics at the same time. We did not propose to reduce the earnings of employes below those of other Amalgamated men in other mills. We put in machinery other mills do not possess to increase the output and the earnings of the men. We asked that a reduction be made in the earnings of our employes to place them on a par with other workmen in other Amalgamated concerns.

LONDON, July 7.—A correspondent found Andrew Carnegie at Braemar, in Aberdeenshire, this afternoon. He was evidently laboring under great agitation, so much so that Mrs. Carnegie was endeavoring to soothe him and draw his thoughts away from the tragic affair at Homestead. Mr. Carnegie positively declined to make any statement. He has within the last day or two sent and received numerous dispatches by cable.

HOMESTEAD, July 8.—It is understood that the men propose, if possible, to have the question legally decided, whether the Pinkertons have a right to bring armed deputies here.

Another attempt by the Pinkertons is apprehended and there is a nervous dread of what is to come. Against such an attempt the strikers will array the power they have. The railroad men are in hearty sympathy with the men and for this reason it will be hard to surprise the strikers with an adequate force. They have plenty of money and the best legal counsel. Guards are on duty against surprises at every point and dynamite is stored along the trestle to cut off communication between the two shores of the river if necessary.

BOSTON, July 8.—General Benjamin F. Butler being asked to give his views on the Homestead tragedy, said: "Everybody has a right to defend their property, but nobody ought to pursue his rights except by process of law. If the governor knew that these Pinkerton ruffians were to be brought there thus armed for murder, he ought to have sent the troops if necessary to capture and punish the fellows for such an illegal expedition into the territory of his State. If the facts are as I understand them, such things ought never to happen in the country. More stringent laws of the United States, as well as

of States, should be passed to prevent them. Pinkerton's body of cut-throats should be disbanded by law if the lesson they got at Homestead will not disband them. No railroads under the act which the interstate commerce rights will protect should be allowed to bring them from one State into another under the severest penalties. The existence of such an organization under any form or pretext, should be made a felony in whomsoever taking part. I further as a lawyer believe fully that those having charge of Carnegie's organization for this riotous invasion could be indicted and punished with great severity under the present law for conspiracy to break the peace and commit murder, and I hope they may be if there is any law or justice in Pennsylvania not overshadowed by political considerations."

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 8.—Hugh O'Donnell, the strikers' leader, was seen today by an Associated Press correspondent. When asked what he had to say regarding the assertion of Mr. Frick that only 325 of the 3800 men were directly affected by the reduction, he replied:

"I frankly admit the truth of the assertion, but the situation as it now stands is this: If the men concede the point it would open the way for a general reduction in all departments. It is a matter of strict principle with the Amalgamated association to stand firmly by its men, one and all, banded together for mutual support, and the cause of one member is the cause of all. If the men went back to work and consented to the reduction in wages of 325 of their number, eventually the wages of all others would be reduced. The men will, under no consideration yield to the expiration of the scale in December. The output at that season is much less and could ill afford to lay idle at that time of the year, as there would surely be suffering among the poorer classes. No, sir, the final adjustment must be made now."

NEW YORK, July 8.—From the very inside of the labor element in this city it is gleaned late this afternoon, and from the iron workers in particular, everything points to a general strike in this city within the next ninety days unless matters at Homestead are satisfactorily settled. The success of the strikers at Homestead won the sympathy of all wage-workers in this city, and the general opinion is that the Homestead men should be supported and given aid.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—A mass-meeting called for tonight under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor to protest against the introduction of Pinkerton men into Homestead was attended by about 2000 people. The principal speaker of the evening was Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas. Mr. Simpson said that the introduction of Pinkertons into the State came under the head of high treason, and that they, with Mr. Carnegie, should be tried and hanged for murder. A law was made for such men, and as soon as a workman came into collision with it, he found that he was beyond the pale.

"Nevertheless," said Simpson, "the law of right and the vindication of the people who shed their blood at Home-