ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE SURRENDER.

Pinkertons in the Hands of the Infuriated Carnegie Laborers.

THE BARGES FIRED AMONG DEAFENING YELLS.

Eleven Workmen and Nine Detectives Killed as Far as Now Known.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE PITTSBURG TROUBLE.

The Pinkertons Have to Surrender to the Workmen.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—The riot today was the culmination of the troubles which have been brewing in Homestead for the last month. The Carnegie company committed a wrong which was to prevent the workmen in the steel plants and associated that it was their ultimatum resin.

It made a sweeping reduction in the wages of the skilled men, and it was officially announced that unless terms were complied with before July 1st, the places of the workmen would be filled by others. This was followed by the petitions of the men asking for an interview with the officers of the company to recognize the Amalgamated association. The men announced their determination to resign any other as the part of the Carnegie to run the plants with non-union men.

The trouble was precipitated by the workmen at Homestead hanging H. C. Frick, president of the company, in effigy, as in retaliation the company ordered and immediate shut down of the big works. The employes at once proceeded to organize for the defense, and the company erected a high board fence around the entire works, effectually the appearance of an immense stockade, the sides being pierced with port holes. Yesterday the Carnegie company announced their intention to get ready to make repairs and the officials asked the sheriff to appoint deputies to protect the property. The sheriff took a small squad of men up to the works, but the strikers assembled in force and notified them to get out of town. No disorder was intended and no damage would have been done to property. They even offered to be sworn in as deputies and give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as conservators of the peace.

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF TODAY

showed that the applications made for the assistance of the sheriff was merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to be a coup de main. Early in the morning the Carnegie company in characteristic fashion introduced a body of Pinkerton guards into the mill yards. These men had been secretly transported some five or six miles below the city on the Ohio river, at which place twodel barges had been prepared for them. The barges had been fitted up with bunks, cooking arrangements and other accommodations, and as extra precaution, as it is reported, for the protection of which they were subjected today, were lined with heavy steel plates on the inside, while the wheelhouse deck was protected in a similar manner.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats, efforts were made to fire the barges. Men were stationed with oil sprayed on the decks and sides of the barges. Barrel after barrel of oil was emptied into the river above the mouth of the Monongahela, and by the help of a low flame against the boats and throughout the river. The terrible deed was attempted several times, but the boats had no harm, and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessel with great effect. The situation of the detectives was now as to appear to the student hearts. Several times did they run up a flag of truce, but as many times was it struck down by bullets fired by strikers. Then it became evident that the ammunition of the besieged detectives was either exhausted or they too much work out to continue the fight, and for nearly two hours hostilities ceased.

Towards dusk efforts were again made to land the boats with their living freight, and they would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the interposition of the leading officials of the Amalgamated association, who went to the scene of war. Through their efforts it was agreed to let the detectives surrender, but this was secured with the greatest difficulty against the objection on the part of the men, many of whom had lost friends and acquaintances during the day. Besides, there were thousands of outsiders who had assembled at the place who wished to see the carnage go on, and it was not until some time after the agreement of the outsiders that a hearing was obtained.

AT 6 O'CLOCK THE PINKERTONS

ANOTHER WHITE FLAG.

This time it was respected, and a committee of strikers went on board to negotiate terms of capitulation. They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkertons if they would at once leave the place and surrender their arms and ammunition behind. And it was agreed to leave the place under guard. The detectives had no alternative and promptly accepted the terms, and as the men saying it was the first time they had ever submitted to such a humiliating surrender. When the surrender of the men was made known a great shout went up from the throngs of people assembled on the hillsides, and it was some time before their wrath could be checked.

After the prisoners had been released from the boats they were placed in a hot reception. They first the boats, first searching them so they could not cause damage at points below. When the boats reached the docks the women threw down the planks which rest the air were deafening and the noise could be heard miles away. The day was one that will be remembered with horror by the people of the borough and the citizens of the entire country who for a second time will be called upon to pay an enormous amount of money entailed in the shape of riot losses. The Pinkertons men were not sworn in as deputy sheriffs, as they had intended, but only five thousand men walked into Homestead. They came from the south side of Pittsburg and many were armed. In consideration that they were short the thousand mill workers. They carried flags and proclaimed that they proposed to stand by the Homestead workers in defending the mills at any cost.

THE SCENES IN HOMESTEAD

today are hard to describe. The streets were filled with men and women, particularly the narrow roads leading to the mills. Here congregated thousands of men, women and children, many of the latter weeping and wailing. In a hill back of the works crowd of fully three thousand people viewed the battle without running risk. The sheriff was in consultation with cannon to close up the works, but the strikers assembled in force and notified them to get out of town. No disorder was intended and no damage would have been done to property. They even offered to be sworn in as deputies and give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as conservators of the peace.

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