

It is safe to say that as long as he is the dominating spirit no more reporters will be ordered out of town. The spirit of toleration evinced by O'Donnell is not shared by many of the rank and file. Half a dozen newspaper men who arrived today were promptly approached by a self-constituted committee and marched off to headquarters where they were forced to remain an hour or two until they were satisfied as to the men's identity. Indeed there are representatives of the press in the city who maintain fear of subsequent visitations. This impels them to an excess of caution and their dispatches suffer from the consciousness that the morrow may bring a reckoning from the irate committee who know no code of ethics.

This is the situation candidly expressed and the Associated Press but fulfils its function when it says it is only when temerity outweighs discretion that correspondents in this city exercise the perfect freedom of news expression which would characterize their dispatches from any other point, and which even the gravity of the situation at Homestead should not obscure.

The advisory committee is no longer in official existence according to the statement of strikers, but it is evident to any observer that directions are given by certain men. The reason for the failure to have an official organization seems likely to be found in the caution and desire not to get involved in court proceedings. O'Donnell this evening refused to admit the advisory committee of the force and said they were not yet considering the advisability of reorganization. He said if the Congressional investigation committee called upon them he supposed they would respond and give the committee all the information necessary.

Although the formal announcement was made at headquarters this evening that the advisory committee had reorganized with all its old officers the statement is now made that reorganization was effected Saturday. It seems to be quite certain that during the present lull an advisory committee is as good a way of preserving order as can be found, but if there should be any fighting the locked-out workmen will probably go to other leaders. The people seem to be generally glad that it has taken up its work again, but they do not believe it will be long before it will again be dissolved and its records burned.

Arrangements have been begun, it is said, by which a temporary hospital for the care of the wounded will be erected near the scene of the battle in case another fight occurs. O'Donnell himself was very non-committal when interrogated upon the point this evening, and merely stated that Dr. Buchmer of Pittsburgh Mercy Hospital had called and proffered his assistance and also offered to receive any wounded that might now be in the city.

All the churches were largely attended this morning in anticipation of radical expressions from the pulpit and the visitors were disappointed. At the Methodist Church Rev. Mr. Thompson made some forcible allusions to the existing strike. The manifestations of approval which followed the expressions amounted almost to applause, and the sentiments of the prayer of Rev.

Dr. McIlliar also received cordial approval.

In speaking about the matter Father Ballion said:

"This is a peaceable community but a fearless one. They will submit to law, but they will not submit to what they deem illegal force. If another attempt be made to force the Pinkertons into Homestead I fear the very worst. The question cannot be settled that way. The firm and men must arbitrate."

"But if the firm refuses to arbitrate?"

"Then I should doubt its honesty, but the opinion of the country can coerce them. Both sides must come together or we will have a most shocking and demoralizing sequel to the wild work of last week."

That there are at least a dozen Pinkertons in town is conceded by the committee, who thus explain the stringency of their press regulations, and stories told of extreme vigilance with which everybody is watched. One man suspected last night was stripped to his underclothing. His papers were closely examined and nothing being found, his money and other things were returned to him. But he was taken to the track and pointed out the way to Pittsburg. The fact is Homestead is as much in a state of siege as though a public enemy were camped on the heights around the town, and gun-boats lying in the river.

There is no promising indication that arbitration will be invoked to settle the existing difficulties. It is stated that the Carnegie company received the suggestion with depressing chilliness, and the leaders of the strikers intimated that they considered the Amalgamated Association more competent than any outsider to preserve the interest of labor in the present difficulty. O'Donnell received a letter from Alfred Love, president of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia, asking the men to submit their grievances to arbitration, and stating that the union address Carnegie in the same spirit. O'Donnell stated it was not customary to settle Amalgamated Association matters in that way.

A letter received today from Horace Stiles, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., urging the advisory committee to reorganize legally incorporated, and then filing a bill in equity to claim a legal lien upon the company's property. The letter was read with considerable interest, and it is stated that it will be referred to the Amalgamated Association lawyer.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—The committee of workmen who called on Frick of the Carnegie Co., this morning, were not from the Homestead men, but from the many mills of the Carnegie Co. who are working, and who asked the company to confer with the strikers. The request was refused on the ground that the strikers have taken possession of the company's property and murdered its watchman, for which they must answer to the district attorneys.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 12.—The night passed quietly, and Homestead was in holiday attire early this morning in anticipation of the militia. It was expected that the troops would arrive by day-break and the people turned out in anticipation of that event, ready to welcome the

blue coated representatives of the State with a procession of brass bands, school children and flowers, but the situation became somewhat ludicrous as hours passed and the militia did not appear. The bands did their best to keep up the spirits of the multitude with indifferent success. It was after 9 o'clock when the cry went up that troops were coming. They arrived by train from the rendezvous at Greensburg, and consisted of the Second and Third brigadier, numbering 3000 men under command of General Snowden, together with two Gatling guns and three field pieces. The sudden arrival, in the absence of the leader of the strikers, disconcerted the programme for the reception, and the soldiers evidently did not desire such treatment from the men whom they were sent there to keep in order. They were received with perfect respect and here and there an attempt at cheer was set up by the on looking populace. The troops descended from the train, formed silently and marched in perfect order, took possession of the mills, deployed artillery at the access of the Monongahela opposite the mills, set pickets all about the works, and settled the question of taking possession of the town by marching one company to the strikers' headquarters, another to the vicinity of the depot and a third to the slight eminence overlooking and commanding the commercial centre of the town. Then Homestead was in the hands of the military and martial law had succeeded the arbitrary reign of the advisory committee.

The citizens of Homestead are deeply disappointed that the militia thought it necessary to occupy the whole town instead of confining themselves to the mills, but they gave no open evidence of the fact. It was a complete acquiescence in the power of the State, and as gracefully as they could, the strikers accepted the inevitable. The batteries across the river commanded the whole town as well as the Carnegie works.

When the troops arrived the strikers' pickets located in the neighborhood left their posts and congregated to watch the soldiers. The strike leaders at once sent them back to their stations telling them that they had no business to leave their posts, and instructing them not to let any non-union man or detective through the lines. The leaders told them the troops would not interfere with them in this. Similar instructions were given to other watchmen and the whole strike picket line was re-formed outside the picket of troops.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie company, said in an interview today that it was the intention of the company to resume work at the Homestead mills as soon as possible. There were many of the locked out men who were willing to accept the terms of the company and return to work, if they could be protected in doing so. It would be necessary, however, to secure additional outside non-union help. He thought it could not be long before the entire plant would be in operation.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A Philadelphia dispatch says a representative of Carnegie arrived here this morning to engage non-union men for the mills at Homestead. He says an attempt will be made to resume work at once.