

THE HOMESTEAD RIOTS.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 12.—A representative of the Carnegie company quietly took possession of the mill about 10 a. m., so quietly in fact that his presence was not known till after noon. It is believed that the Carnegie company has over a thousand non-union men ready to run into the works as soon as safety is assured by having the Pinkerton guard now supposed to be scattered about in Pittsburgh ready to be ordered to Homestead.

As soon as General Snowden established his headquarters he was waited upon by a committee representing the Amalgamated Association and citizens. The spokesman said for them that they welcomed the troops and offered the co-operation of the citizens in preserving order. General Snowden said:

"I thank you for the welcome, but I don't need any of your co-operation. The only way the good citizens can now co-operate with us is to go peaceably about their business." The spokesman said: "The citizens wish to know what time they may give you a public reception." Snowden replied: "I can accept no reception. It would be most improper. I thank you for your courtesy, but a formal welcome is not needed. It would be an amazing thing if the National Guard of Pennsylvania was not welcome to any part of the State." O'Donnell said:

"On the part of the Amalgamated association, after suffering an attack from illegal authority we are glad to have the legal authority of the State here."

"I do not recognize your association," Snowden replied. "I recognize no one but the citizens of this city."

"But we wish to submit," O'Donnell said, when the general cut him short by saying: "Then submit to the gentleman behind you," indicating Sheriff McCleary.

"I do submit to him," said O'Donnell; "we have never at any time questioned the sheriff's order." O'Donnell appealed to the sheriff to say whether or not they had obeyed his orders.

"No, you have not," said the sheriff; "you refused to let my deputies enter the works."

After some further desultory conversation and an awkward pause the committee departed.

The committee, greatly crestfallen, returned to headquarters where an acrid discussion of the situation followed. General Snowden's reception was

A BITTER PILL.

Waiting was the campaign decided upon as being the only possible policy which could be pursued. The patrol of strikers outside of the town and the railroad depots will be continued and every effort made to keep the Pinkerton watchmen and non-union men out of town.

"We are not going to commit suicide" said O'Donnell, "and consequently have to come to the inevitable."

TROOPS WILL BE HERE

for about ten days, and it is said they will be maintained at an expense of \$22,000 a day. How long will the taxpayers stand that and when the troops go away, as eventually they

must, how will the situation be changed?"

O'Donnell and other members of the advisory committee are of the opinion that the works will at once be filled with non-union men, but they decline to discuss how they will meet and solve the problem.

"We will be beaten," O'Donnell remarked confidentially, "and the result will prove it. Now we will take a much needed rest and wait for the next chapter in the story."

No rations were provided for the soldiers and accordingly they are permitted to go into town and get meals and the result is that everybody is a soldier and strikers did a great deal too much drinking.

The congressional investigating committee began an inquiry this evening with Frick on the stand. He was the only witness examined tonight. The examination brought out many new features, notably, the plans by which the Pinkerton men were employed and arrangement for their transportation. The wages paid and the proposed reduction were all brought out. Frick was put under a severe cross-examination. He said the company was not a corporation, but formed under the Limited Partnership Laws of Pennsylvania. He said there were 3800 men employed at Homestead and the wages paid were as follows: Rollers, \$250 to \$272 per month; heathers, \$185 to \$199; heathers' helpers, \$130; trainmen, \$97 to \$112; others average \$80 per month.

The total amount of wages for May \$2,020,295.

After making the statement as to the causes of the strike, Frick was questioned regarding the cost of production. He declined to answer, saying that it was not a fair question. He also said that after the sheriff failed to control the strikers he employed Pinkertons. Replying to a question he said he had not appealed to the governor as experience had shown it to be useless. Cross-examined by Representative Boatner, Mr. Frick stated that the arrangements for Pinkertons was made before negotiations commenced with the Amalgamated association. Frick read letters to the effect that he had instructed the captain of the Pinkertons under no circumstances to resort to the use of firearms except to protect their lives. An adjournment was then taken. Chairman Oates informed Frick that the committee held under advisement his refusal to answer questions relative to the cost of production.

This afternoon 1500 employees of Carnegie's Upper and Lower Union Mills in this city and the plant at Beaver Falls met in Lawrenceville to consider the Homestead affair. Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee from three of the mills to ask General Superintendent Dillon if the Carnegie Steel Company would not agree to confer with the Amalgamated association in regard to the Homestead scale. The committee waited on Superintendent Dillon later and he promised to make known their action to Mr. Frick.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Lovejoy, the secretary of the Carnegie company, says the threat of the employees that several of the company's mills are to strike unless the company grant a con-

ference with the Homestead men, will have no effect on the company, and that the company will under no circumstances hold a conference, even if every man in every mill operated by the company goes out.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The congressional committee continued the Homestead investigation this morning with further examination of Frick, of the Carnegie company.

He detailed the arrangement with the Pinkertons to furnish guards for the Homestead property, and said the arms were consigned to the Union Supply company, who delivered them to Captain Rogers of the Pinkertons. Frick was not sure, but supposed he had something to do with the furnishing of arms, and could not be brought to answer more definitely. He believed the Pinkertons were advised that arms would be needed, but arms were not stipulated in the employment of guards.

Frick said the wages paid at Homestead were higher than at any other place.

Captain Boatner of the committee declared that the scale of wages paid as explained by Frick was the highest wages he ever heard of.

Captain Rodgers was then called, and told of his trip to Homestead, accompanied by the deputy sheriff, who went in an official capacity. He then detailed the story of the fight at Homestead, and said that the strikers fired first.

Sheriff McCleary testified that the Carnegie company notified him the week before the men went out that there would be trouble; and that they were arranging to send 300 men to Homestead and wanted them deputized.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Captain Rogers was called and told of the trip to Homestead, accompanied by a deputy sheriff, who went in his official capacity. He then detailed the story of the fight at Homestead and said the strikers fired first.

Sheriff McCleary testified that the Carnegie Company had notified him a week before the men went out that there would be trouble; that they were arranging to send 300 men to Homestead and wanted them deputized.

In reply to Boatner, he said he felt sure the matter could have been settled if the conference could have been carried on. The objection to the termination of the scale in January was that past experience shows that when winter comes on and the scale expires, the manufacturer takes advantage of the cold weather to starve the men into submission. Roberts said he was in favor of compulsory arbitration. The witness further stated that during the scale conference, Abbott, the former chairman of Carnegie, said:

"Quotations on steel billets were \$2 lower than the market price, and insisted the scale should be arranged on that basis."

An error in the statement of wages paid during May was made in last night's investigation. It amounted to \$20.25. It should have been for the 119-inch mill, not for the whole Carnegie property, as indicated in the dispatches.

Had not offered to arbitrate until