

reason Potter did not surrender this afternoon was that the evidence against him was stronger than against the others, he having been on the barges with the Pinkerton men, and it is claimed gave the orders to fire.

The strikers' case received a black eye from the coroner's jury this afternoon, when a verdict was rendered in the cases of seven strikers to the effect that Silas Swain, one of them, had been killed by a missile from a cannon while in an unlawful assembly.

In the case of one of the Pinkertons the jury found that T. J. Connors was fatally wounded by a party or parties unknown, and with felonious intent.

Henrich Bauer, the anarchist charged with being an accessory to the shooting of Frick, was released on \$15,000 bail today.

Judge Ewing refused to accept bail in the case of Anserchist Knold, as he said there was evidence that Knold had shown Bergman the Carnegie offices.

Carnegie, it is said, will make an attempt to start the Duquesne plant next Monday.

HOMESTEAD, Aug. 4.—Moral suasion of clubs and stones was adopted by a few desperate strikers at Duquesne today. Yesterday it became evident that a break was imminent, a large number of strikers having gone back to work. Foreman Milesage of the mechanical department was ordered to report with thirty men this morning. A number of strikers determined to stop them, and twenty men went from Homestead to assist. By 7 o'clock this morning 800 men gathered about the gate and as fast as the boys arrived they were ordered home. Foreman Milesage made some resistance and was stoned and beaten. The deputy sheriffs were hemmed in by a crowd and were unable to help him.

Hugh Boyce, the boss carpenter, managed to run the gauntlet and got in in safety though sharply chased. Another man also managed to get inside and then the strikers proposed to storm the works. A telegram was hastily dispatched to Brigadier-General Willey, and the Sixteenth regiment was sent on a special train. As soon as the soldiers marched up the street the strikers fell back and further violence ended. None of the repairmen would go to work this afternoon, however, being too frightened. Treasurer Curry of the Carnegie company says many old men at Duquesne wish to go back to work. There is nothing new at Homestead.

A locked-out worker, one of the committee which went to Duquesne to investigate the trouble, returned this morning. To an Associated Press representative he said it was no use disguising the fact that the men were all ready to go back to work; in fact, the poorer paid were scrambling to get the fifty or sixty places vacant. The mill will not start till Monday but 800 applications have already been made. The arguments of the committee are without effect, and operations in the mills here are effected by the arrests caused by the strikers. Edward Burk, one of the locked-out men, was arrested at noon on the charge of inciting riot. He was taken to prison. The reason for ordering the

millia to Duquesne was because several persons who tried to go to work were held back by a mob. No violence was offered but threats were made, and the superintendent feared bloodshed. Captain Hines of the Pinkertons, who was shot in the Homestead riot, is still in the hospital in a critical condition. It is feared he will die.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—Mr. Oates, chairman of the sub-committee of the House which is investigating the labor troubles at Homestead and the connection of the Pinkerton detectives therewith, submitted his report to the committee which was not agreed to. No member questioned its correctness, but the Republican member would not assent to what it said upon the tariff and the majority of the Democratic members of the committee thought it impossible to make any report until the entire investigation shall be completed which could not be done before the second session of Congress. Therefore the postponement of the report was made until next winter.

The report says the Pinkertons who surrendered were brutally and outrageously treated, principally by women and boys, and Oates is loth to believe that any of these women are native Americans. He says the indignities to which they were subjected was a disgrace to civilization. Mr. Oates asks whether the Carnegie firm was justified in equity and good conscience in proposing a reduction in wages. Frick declined to state the cost of a ton of Bessemer steel billets, and the labor it cost. The men were paid satisfactory wages, but the work much abbreviates the natural period of life and should be well paid for. Mr. Oates condemns the McKinley law for its failure to protect the American workmen. Had Frick stated the bottom facts to the committee they would have agreed that the proposition to reduce wages was justifiable, but they took issue with him in his conclusions that the tariff did not cause a decline in prices.

Oates finds further that the conduct of the company towards its employees was kind in many respects. It loans them money at low interest to build homes and never foreclosed mortgages; but in wage negotiations the officers did not exercise patience, and Frick seems to have been too stern, brusque and somewhat autocratic. Mr. Oates is persuaded that if Frick had appealed to the reason of the employees and shown the state of the company's affairs, a reduction might have been made and no trouble followed. Pennsylvania law contains nothing to prevent Frick from employing Pinkerton men as watchmen at Homestead, but he says under the circumstances he should not have done so. Frick made overtures to the Pinkertons before the negotiations with the men were interrupted and did not appeal to the county or State authorities in the first instance for protection. Oates asserts that Sheriff McCleary is a very inefficient officer, but says had Frick aided him and joined in his appeal to the governor instead of employing Pinkertons the State would have furnished sufficient force to protect the property.

Mr. Oates condemns as unlawful the acts of the workmen in turning away the sheriff. He says it was the pur-

pose of the amalgamated association to prevent the employment of non-union men, and declares that the organization has no right to enforce its wishes by strong-handed defiance of the law. The men had no legal right to resist the coming of the Pinkertons, and are answerable to the Pennsylvania courts. In conclusion Oates finds that Congress had no power over the question involved.

HOMESTEAD, Aug. 7.—As a result of the secret mission of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the entire strength of that organization will be utilized to help in the fight. The 700,000 members of the federation will be asked to contribute money and especially be vigilant in the boycott of Carnegie's material and prevent workmen from going to Homestead. Gompers said:

"We shall certainly leave nothing undone to bring victory to these gallant workmen."

There was a Sunday quiet both here and at Duquesne. Battery B will go home tomorrow and the Fifth regiment will follow Tuesday. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments will be left. The advisory committee tonight gave out that a roller received a letter from Manager Potter stating that if he would return the charge of murder would be withdrawn and he would be given his old position.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—There is no practical change at Homestead, excepting that the company has more men at work. Outwardly the strikers are firm as ever but many privately express a desire to return to work and say they are only deterred by the influence of the majority. An attempt will be made to start the Duquesne plant Monday morning. The residents of Duquesne are greatly excited tonight and fear trouble.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—Tomorrow afternoon a committee representing the local iron and steel manufacturers and workmen will resume deliberations over the wage scale. The question of settlement is uncertain. It is generally understood that the men do not favor arbitration and that it will not be considered. The sensation of the day at the Upper Union mills was the resignation of Night Superintendent and Puddling Boss Richard Nichols, who was one of the most trusted workmen about the mill. The acquisition of Nichols greatly encouraged the strikers. Nearly 200 men were taken to Homestead today.

The eleven men charged with rioting at Duquesne had a hearing today. Two were released and nine held in \$1000 bail each. Workmen will make no informations for inciting to riot today, but it will be done some day this week. Among the men now working in the Homestead plant are four well known and at one time wealthy oil brokers.

SAYS the N. Y. Post: Much is said just now about the need of stricter definitions of incitement to commit crime, and it would be well to consider the question of newspaper responsibility in that matter. Some of the papers which are crying out about the dangers of anarchy are lending their best efforts to its extension and glorification by the absurd importance they attach to the personalities and utterance of individual anarchists.