

and the public have equitable rights in these mills, that employes have a right to continuous employment without regard to either religious, political or trades unions affiliations; and that the position of the company is unconstitutional, anarchistic, revolutionary, and in contempt of the public and private interests.

It adds, "The committee wishes it known that we will prosecute said public and private interests in the courts of law and equity, and we demand of Congress and the State legislature the distinct assertion of the principle that the public has an interest in such concerns as that at Homestead, and that the State has a duty to judge the affairs of such concerns when the occasion may require."

The address closes with the pledge to abstain from all violence and rest on the courts for remedy.

All old employers occupying the houses owned by the company have been served with an eviction notice this morning. Under the contract with the company they are obliged to deliver possession in ten days.

THE PINKERTON SIDE.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The special committee of the House inquiring into the Homestead troubles heard the Pinkerton side this morning.

R. Pinkerton presented a statement covering the history of his agency since the organization in 1850, stating that for twenty years he had furnished men to protect property during strikes. These men were carefully selected, and seldom permitted to carry arms, except under public authority. They never wantonly fired a shot in any strike. The men were sent to Homestead only on the assurance that the sheriff would swear them as deputies, if necessary. Many of these men were regular employes, thoroughly tried and trustworthy, others were vouched for. They did not go into Pennsylvania as an armed force. The arms were shipped from Chicago and ordered not to be given to the men unless deputized by the sheriff. As a matter of fact, the boxes were not opened until the strikers opened fire and it became a matter of life and death.

Klein had been killed and five others were wounded before the Pinkertons returned the fire. The Pinkertons were handicapped in the fight by the fact that the strikers made a breastwork by placing women and children in front. Not a single woman or child was injured.

The statement declares that the acts of the strikers after the surrender of the watchmen, is a "disgrace to savages." Yet, because done in the name of American labor, it is upheld by some newspapers and political demagogues. It declares that in the trial for murder it will be shown that the Pinkertons' acts were legal.

The statement then reviews the history of the strikes and shows that organized labor everywhere will murder and destroy property out of sheer wantonness and revenge, and it is morally certain, from the threats of the men themselves, that the Homestead strikers would have done likewise if the company had tried to supply their places.

The employment all over the country by banks and private people as

watchmen was referred to, and then the subscribers to the statement affirm that their counsel assure them they have violated no law, federal or State, and that they "had a right to employ and send men to Homestead to act as watchmen and that, if they were attacked, they had a right to kill, if absolutely necessary, for self-defense; that they had a right to bear arms on the premises of the Carnegie company in order to protect the life and property, whether or not they were deputized by the sheriff of Allegheny county; that we had the right to ship arms from Chicago to the Carnegie yards at Homestead for the purpose of arming our men, and that all their acts in firing in self defense from the barges after the attack on them was legally justifiable under the laws of the United States and the laws of the State of Pennsylvania."

St. Louis, July 22.—Some days ago an advertisement appeared in a local paper for puddlers, heaters and ironworkers to go East. A union ironworker who applied says the advertiser is the agent of the Carnegie Company from Homestead, hunting men to take the places in the mills there. The wages offered are from 15 to 40 cents a day higher than the strikers were receiving at the time of the lockout.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Pinkerton was called to the stand and required to answer a long list of questions, which were prepared by representatives of the Knights of Labor. The replies in substance were that the Pinkerton agency owned about 250 rifles, 400 pistols and an equal number of clubs, all deposited at Chicago. In all its various branches the firm never had at any one time had more than 800 persons in its employ. The employes were advised exactly what they had to do, and were perfectly at liberty to refuse employment to which they objected. All of the men sent to Homestead knew the nature of their employment. The barges were not constructed for the purpose of protection, not lined with iron or steel, and could not resist small arms. The men would never have been allowed to start on the expedition if it had been known they were to be attacked before landing.

Barges were employed because it was believed that the men would be able to land without a breach of the peace. The sole desire was by all means to avoid a breach of the peace, otherwise the men would not have been permitted to go unless authorized by the governor or deputized by the sheriff. The only purpose was to put the men upon private property, and then protect it from attack. The men would not have fired except as a matter of self defense. It was understood that the Carnegie company had applied to the proper legal authorities, and that the men were going to Homestead with the approval of the sheriff. Mr. Pinkerton thought that if his men had fired to kill many more lives would have been lost and the works could have been taken at that time, but not without great loss of life.

Chairman Oates asked the witness what he had to say of the statement that fifty good soldiers could have scattered Homestead and that cowardice was shown by the Pinkertons. The witness replied that he had talked with

his men, and they said they could have taken possession of the works almost any time before 10 o'clock, but would have had to kill men, women and children, and they would not do anything of the kind. The first firing they did was over the heads of the crowd.

Mr. Boatner having asked how it was that the trouble occurred when the strikers claimed that they did not encourage violence, and the Pinkertons were instructed not to use violence. Mr. Pinkerton made a reply that hit squarely at the Knights of Labor representatives present. He said he had never seen a strike when the labor organizations or their men had not abused non-union men. He had seen men knocked off trains; he had seen them beaten to a jelly; he had known members of the very Knights of Labor, whose representatives were here, to put obstructions on tracks and dynamite under cars; he had seen men who wanted to work treated worse than savages could have treated them by recognized members of secret labor organizations.

William A. Pinkerton corroborated all that his brother had said.

HOMESTEAD, July 22.—Owing to the increasing friction between the soldiers and strikers, the governor, before leaving today made arrangements which it is hoped will settle the trouble. A force of deputy sheriffs was brought in from Pittsburgh and together with the borough officers will be placed in control, the only duty of the militia being to aid them when called upon. The soldiers for the last two days have been more vigorous than usual in clearing streets and much bitter feeling has developed among the strikers. The women were more bitter than the men in their language about the troops, and in the camp the hostile feeling was certainly returned warmly. The prospect for an indefinite stay in camp is not inviting and the militiamen are eagerly looking for orders which will permit them to return home. A committee from Braddock reported to the strikers tonight that the men in the mills would strike tomorrow.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—A high official of the Carnegie company says everything is very encouraging at Homestead. A number of men have gone to work; some strikers went back and the company has more workmen than it can easily handle. Applications for work are plenty and only good men are engaged. He says the 119-inch plate mill and the 32-inch slab department are running full, the other departments being put in readiness for immediate resumption. The steamer "Tide" arrived at Homestead this afternoon with fifty-two carpenters and mill workers and landed without incident.

No change at the Union or Beaver Falls mills is reported.

Skilled workmen at the Duquesne steel mills of the Carnegie Steel company, to the number of 800, went on a strike tonight in sympathy with the Homestead men.

The men announce that they will not go to work until the Homestead trouble is settled and the Amalgamated association recognized by Carnegie. The strike was a surprise as the Duquesne mill was supposed to be non-union, but it seems strikers had organized a lodge there within the past two