

after the trouble; could not say whether or not the association is willing to arbitrate; personally in favor of law arbitration, but if compulsory, it should be made an exhibition.

O'DONNELL

was the next witness. He said: When the strike was ordered the lodges held a joint meeting and appointed an advisory committee to have the men placed around the fence to keep out irresponsible people. The men were instructed to use only moral suasion, they were not instructed to keep any one out of the mill. The witness repeated the story of the battle and efforts to prevent firing by the crowd on shore. His wages were \$144 per month, eight hours, under the old schedule.

Replying to the question as to why the laboring men hate the Pinkertons, he said the chief objection to them was that it was feared they would bring non-union men.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,

ex-president of the Amalgamated Association, said there was a gigantic conspiracy somewhere, helped by legislation. His idea was that after the company based wages on the price of billets and had refused a rise on that article, and he charges this on the Union Pacific railway and the Carnegies, with H. C. Frick at the head. Roberts said Superintendent Potter had given as a reason for the reduction that some of the men were making too much money.

SHERIFF M'OLEARY

detailed the attempted efforts to secure a posse. He was notified the night that the Pinkertons went up, and he tried to persuade them not to send them as he feared trouble. The sheriff said he had not authorized Colonel Gray to deputize the Pinkertons. He did not go to Homestead on the day of the trouble because it was useless.

DEPUTY SHERIFF CLUSEY

then took the stand and told a story of how the deputies had been driven out by the strikers.

President Welhe was the first witness on the side of labor. The reductions, he said, proposed in most of the departments, the men object to, because they did not think them necessary. The reduction would average eighteen per cent. as near as he could estimate. The labor cost of a ton of steel at Homestead was \$155. In reply to Judge Taylor as to why the men thought they had a right to take possession of the mill, Welhe said there may be some who think so, but they are not in the society.

Judge Taylor expressed astonishment, and said there seemed to be some queer ideas of rights of property among the workmen.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—The congressional inquiry into the Homestead trouble was completed today so far as this city is concerned. Today's evidence elicited little that was new. Manager Frick declared that the company asked for a reduction of wages because the reduction of the price of blooms, billets and slates caused the company to lose money on all outputs. The average cost in the country of producing steel billets is \$146 per ton, exclusive of interest on the investment. He declined to say

what the cost was at Homestead. Frick said the McKinley bill had nothing to do with the proposed reduction in wages. The lower prices of the product was the result of over production. It is stated that the committee will make a report of the character to help the passage of the compulsory arbitration law and anti-Pinkerton measure, both now before Congress.

At the conclusion of today's investigation Chairman Oates announced that so far as the labor branch of the inquiry was concerned it was concluded, but the Pinkerton system would probably be taken up elsewhere.

The committee leave for Washington this evening and will submit the report to Congress early in the week.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 14.—While martial law has not been officially declared in this borough, it has taken place, to all practical purposes. This is the result of illegal arrests by special policemen yesterday.

This morning two additional company troops, with twenty rounds of ball cartridges and fixed bayonets were detailed to patrol the town. They were instructed that in case of arrests by the police for any manifest breach of the peace, drunkenness, or the like, they were not to interfere, but in all other cases they were to take both prisoner and policeman before the provost marshal, and if the arrest is illegal, the policeman is to be punished.

General Snowden puts it euphemistically by saying the military will co-operate with the civil authorities in preventing the illegal arrests, and somewhat more certain preservation of the peace.

It was reported this morning that the town was officially declared under martial law, and the strikers were not at all pleased when they heard it, as they thought it presaged an immediate attempt to turn in non-union men not learned. The locked-out men are not entirely pleased with the action of Carnegie's men in the other mills, threatening to strike unless a conference is granted the Homestead men, as they believe the others can do them more good in case of a long struggle, by remaining at work and helping them financially.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—This evening both Union iron plants closed down, and notices were posted by the company warning trespassers to keep off the property. About three hundred men are affected by the strike in the two mills. The Beaver Falls plant, which closed for repairs, is to resume operation on Monday next, but the men say they will not return to work unless the firm grants another conference to the Homestead workers. The closing down of the two mills will have a depressing effect upon all kinds of business in that part of the city. The Keystone Bridge Works, Scheffler Works and several other construction mills will doubtless be forced to close, increasing the number of idle men to twice that leaving the Union mills.

HOMESTEAD, July 14.—All day long everybody in Homestead has been expecting the arrival of four hundred non-union workmen. They were scheduled to arrive at 3:30 but up to a late hour the "black sheep" had not materialized.

At a special meeting of the advisory committee tonight it was believed that

they would be brought by river, and the patrols were strengthened on the banks of the Monongahela to meet and argue with the incomers. It was argued that any resort to violence would be practically treason. The pickets were to ask the incomers if they were taking the places of striking workmen because they needed food for themselves and families. If an affirmative reply were returned the committee authorized a promise to help them until they could secure work.

The situation is to some extent critical, because the strict discipline of the troops is very liable to clash with the utterly fearless and determined strikers. The latter propose to speak to any one they please, so long as they are peaceable.

LEBANON, Pa., July 14.—Major Wright of the Third brigade upon being questioned as to the situation at Homestead by Governor Pattison, replied that everything was quiet, but forebodings were very ugly. The strikers, he says, are heavily armed and there will be bloodshed before the final settlement of affairs. The present peace is enforced by the cloud of awe which has hung over the striking workmen since the arrival of troops.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 15.—A great change seems to have taken place in sentiment among the locked-out men since military arrived. They now say that they are perfectly willing for the sheriff to take charge and declare that even putting non-union men at work would not incite them to violence.

There was a hurried beating to arms throughout the second brigade at 1:30 this morning on the rumor that the workmen were about to attack them from the rear. It proved a false alarm, but the guards were doubled and one regiment kept under arms all night. In the meantime the locked-out men were peacefully sleeping. Early this morning the guard around the mill was doubled. The locked-out men think it presages putting in non-union men today.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Lovejoy of the Carnegie company, said this morning that the employees at the Union mill, having broken the contract by striking, would only be allowed to return to work when the company got ready to resume the old terms, but on terms to be fixed by the company. He said the company could get enough non-union men to run the works at Homestead in full, inside of a week. But it was only proposed to put in a part of the force in order to allow such of the old men as wanted, to return. At the proper time he knew that at least two thirds of the men would come back. He admitted that the company had men with photographic instruments so placed that they were able to take pictures of many of the men at the time of the fight with the Pinkertons, and that those portraits would be used when the prosecution of the rioters commenced.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 15.—General Master Workman Powderly has addressed letters to President Harrison and Governor Pattison calling attention to the fact that the laws of the United States and Pennsylvania were violated by the invasion of the Pinkertons on July 6 at Homestead. He calls attention to the fact that the men