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THE PEOPLE'S PARTY EVIDENTLY AT SEA FOR A CANDIDATE.

VOL. XIV.

CAVE OF GLOOM

People's Party Delegates in a Drooping Mood Regarding a Leader.

Judge Gresham's Withdrawal Has Knocked Away a Powerful Prop.

Unmistakable Refusal to Run Direct From the Indiana Moses.

He Would Not Accept a Nomination on Any Kind of a Platform.

Senator Kyle the Latest Man Proposed as Good Presidential Timber.

Gen. Weaver is Saying Very Little, But His Friends Are Confident.

Ignatius Donnelly Among the Leaders Spoken of as Possible Nominees.

The First Day's Session Gives Promise of a Harmonious Finish.

Special to the Globe.

OMAHA, Neb., July 2.—The People's party convention is in a cave of gloom tonight. They had confidently counted on Gresham accepting the nomination, and when Weaver and Donnelly wired him this morning it was expected a favorable reply would be received. When a flat-footed refusal to accept was received it was a serious blow. There was a kind of solemn stillness which fell with a dull thud upon the delegates. They do not want to fall back on Weaver or Donnelly, but that is about all that is left for them to do. At a caucus of Kansas and some other delegates tonight it was decided to bring out Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, as a presidential candidate in preference to Weaver.

There is great disappointment over the small attendance. There are 1,366



J. C. KYLE.

delegates here, but almost no outsiders, and now that Gresham is out of the race, all local interest is gone, and even Omaha will no longer do reverence to the People's party. Donnelly says they will stay in session until Monday, if necessary, to make a nomination on the Fourth. They are bound to masquerade as issuers of a new declaration of independence.

Peace and Harmony.

OMAHA, July 2.—The first day's session of the convention has been a harmonious one and promises well for the future of the great independent organization. Instead of the usual tumultuous scenes usually incidental to a meeting of the heterogeneous elements that compose a great amalgamated convention of this kind, today's session has been taken rather of the character of a love feast.

At the close of the afternoon session an adjournment was taken until Monday morning at 9 o'clock when the permanent organization will be made and the reports of the committee on resolutions presented and adopted. After that will come the nomination of candidates for the presidency, and vice-presidency.

An informal session is to be held tonight to determine the order of business in respect to the memory of President Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance, and the Industrial Union of Marine and Inland Waters.

Mixed Candidates. The convention is entirely at sea as to the presidential ticket tonight, and the indications are that when the roll of states is called for the presentation of candidates for the presidency, at least a dozen names will be placed before the convention.

The telegram from Judge Gresham this afternoon, early informing Gen. Weaver, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, and others that he would not accept the nomination on any platform, settles all doubt as to Gresham's nomination, and he is no longer mentioned in connection with the nomination.

The candidate most freely mentioned tonight is Hon. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, and there is little doubt that he will lead upon the first ballot, although there are so many candidates in the field that it is quite improbable that any nomination will be reached until at least two or three ballots have been taken.

Senators Stewart, of Nevada; Senator Kyle, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, and Paul Vandervoort, a prominent G. A. R. man, are a few of those mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination. It is very probable that a dozen favorite sons will come into public prominence before the convention opens Monday.

Partisan Preferences. There are slight indications that the delegates who go to make up the party convention are not likely to altogether forget their former affiliations in balloting for the presidency. The Farmers' Alliance people are disposed to favor a presidential candidate who has been an active member of the Alliance. The

Knights of Labor are in the same way likely to regard with favor one who has been identified with them. In like manner the Radical free silver men look very kindly toward the candidates of the silver states; and it is probably because of the influence of the strength of the silver delegates that Senators Jones and Stewart have suddenly foundered into prominence.

There is but little mention of the vice-presidency up to this hour. It is probable that among the numerous candidates for the presidency, some of the unsuccessful aspirants will be centered on for the second place.

GRESHAM IS EMPHATIC.

He Cannot Accept Nomination on Any Platform. NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 2.—Judge W. Q. Gresham was in New Albany this morning on his way to Lanesville, Harrison county, called there by the death of his brother, Col. Benjamin Gresham. While in New Albany he received a telegram from Hon. Jackson Orr, in regard to his acceptance of the nomination for president by the People's party, and in reply sent the following:

Hon. Jackson Orr, Omaha, Neb.: In view of the friendly manner in which my name appears still to be considered at Omaha, it is due you and your fellow delegates that I should say that I do not desire to be the standard bearer of the People's party, and could not accept a nomination if unobtrusive, if tendered. W. Q. GRESHAM.

Mr. Orr is an old schoolmate and friend of Judge Gresham, and now a delegate to the convention at Omaha.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—In view of the absorbing interest in this city and state and throughout the country in the possibility of the nomination of Judge Walter Q. Gresham for the presidency by the convention of the People's party at Omaha and his acceptance of the honor, the News yesterday sent the judge the following dispatch:

Will you be so kind as to write for publication in the Indianapolis News, if you accept nomination from the Omaha convention if true? The News this morning received the following dispatch:

OMAHA, Ind., July 2, 1892.—The Evening News, Indianapolis, Ind.: I would not accept nomination on any platform. W. Q. GRESHAM.

OPENING MOVEMENTS.

Ben Terrell, of Texas, Sounds the Tocsin. OMAHA, July 2.—Chairman Taubeneck called the People's party convention to order at 11:30 today, and at once introduced Chairman Diefenbacher, of the People's party, for the reading of the address of the opening prayer. When the chairman introduced Mayor Bemis, of Omaha, to welcome the delegates, his speech was frequently interrupted with loud applause. It was evident from the first that the convention was destined to be a most successful one, and the conclusion of the address the convention gave three tremendous cheers for its president.

Ben S. Terrell, of Texas, was introduced to reply on behalf of the convention. He made an address of welcome, and did so in a vigorous and eloquent manner. His speech was received with applause at frequent intervals. He said in part: "This convention is indeed a protest against present conditions. It is utterly impossible to stay the movement, and the only way to stop it is to stop it at its source. I care not who he is—he is everywhere [cheers] or Weaver, that we trust above all men as a patriotic man, and whoever may name him today to put himself in opposition to the movement it would sweep over them and their names be forgotten [Applause]."

Never before in this country has such a convention been assembled. I believe there is no man here who would not yield the flag to him who he believed to carry it to success. There are no differences of opinion, but when the nominee is made and the ticket is out, we will stand shoulder to shoulder in the strife for the right against the wrong. [Cheers.]

As to the South, I want to say, it is not the South, but the man who stands upon the St. Louis platform, he may be may, and the man from the South who does not stand that spirit had better leave the hall. [Cheers.]

A MORTAL COMBAT ON.

Temporary Chairman Ellington Goes Into Raptures. Chairman Taubeneck announced the list of temporary officers selected by the national committee and those officers were selected by acclamation. P. H. Ellington, of Georgia, was introduced as temporary chairman, and in his speech of acceptance he said:

From far-off Georgia, the empire state of the South, I come to greet you. Language fails me, but my mind turns to the great purpose for which we have met—its mighty depth, length, breadth, and width. I am glad to see you all wrapped up in it; what it means to us to be defeated, and what it would mean should victory crown our efforts—all past—three hundred and thirty-three years ago. Brethren, friends, let the tongue of Gabriel, whose trumpet sounds shall reach to the farthest end of the globe, and let us convene the crisis upon us. South, East and West are today mingling their hosts together in a sense and for a purpose never before realized in this country. [Applause.]

Now for the first time, the classes in these United States are marching and marshaling their armies for the great struggle of the mortal combat in the ballot will be the weapon of war. [Cheers.] The eyes of the world are upon us. Some are looking at us with hate and fear in their hearts, while others are watching us prayerfully, and they are inclined to think a speech by me may be a good substitute for nothing. [Laughter.]

I do not mean to indulge in any words of idle compliment, for the dignity of the occasion forbids it. When I say that no greater body of men has ever assembled upon this continent than those who sit here today, since those men who formulated the immortal Declaration of Independence. It is in many respects the most astonishing gathering this country has ever seen—a convention without a single tool or instrument of monopoly.

In its midst, a convention where every man has paid the expenses of his journey and his return, or which have been paid by a man as poor as himself. [Cheers.] There is not in this gathering a single president of a railroad company [cheers]; there is not a single representative of any of the rings which are robbing and sucking the life-blood out of this American people. [Cheers.] I cannot help but think of the astounding contrast this body presents to the conventions which have recently met at Minneapolis and Chicago. One little point emphasizes the difference, and should be sufficient in itself to show

THE GAVEL WAS WEAK.

A Patriotic Incident Winds Up In a Laugh. Now for the first time, the classes in these United States are marching and marshaling their armies for the great struggle of the mortal combat in the ballot will be the weapon of war. [Cheers.] The eyes of the world are upon us. Some are looking at us with hate and fear in their hearts, while others are watching us prayerfully, and they are inclined to think a speech by me may be a good substitute for nothing. [Laughter.]

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the presentation she recalled some patriotic incidents of the past, such as the gathering of a small body of merchants and farmers to attempt to shake the shackles of British tyranny and those incidents gave rise to the greatest outburst of enthusiasm of the day. Then she declared that the constitution of the country had become as inanimate as the lifeless figure of the Goddess of Liberty, and that the birth of the People's party was the first step toward any new declaration of independence.

Chairman Ellington appropriately replied, and at the conclusion of this pleasant little incident, the general roll call of states to be called and the various states to report their members of the committees on credentials. When calling for order, in this connection, he had occasion to make use of the gavel just presented to him, but with the exception of a mallet flying off the handle, and rolling down to the foot of the stage, there was a little burst of laughter, but the occasion was so reverential to cause general merriment.

After the announcement of the members of the committee on credentials was made, Paul Vandervoort, ex-grand commander of the G. A. R., announced that he had the veterans of the blue and the gray would be held tonight, and the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

CONGRESSIONAL BRETHERN

Send a Pronouncement That Mightily Pleases. At the opening of the afternoon session messages of congratulation were read from various party leaders. The reading of the following communication provoked great applause:

"The subscribers here desire to thank you for the most timely and most useful message that we might class hands and cheer with you words of encouragement as co-workers in the great struggle now going on between the people and the great manufacturers of the world. We are glad to see that you are not only a general handshaker, but a single friend of the people. We hope that you will continue to watch over the work which the people have given us to do."

"The two Wall street parties have held their conventions. They have nominated their candidates and are calling their hosts. One side is engaged in 'putting the rascals out,' the other in 'keeping the rascals out.'"

"I am not a man who aims to get into the spoils of office, while the people are sinking into affluence and poverty, and the laboring man is dying of starvation and Pinkerton bullets. It is the mission of our new party, then, to restore to the people their lands and their constitutions, and to restore to the people their money and all the other appliances of commerce and of our civilization."

"We have full faith in your united wisdom. We believe that you will select for our great party of the people standard bearers who are worthy of the times and the occasion, and you will conduct the necessary details for a vigorous and successful campaign."

"The times are auspicious. Men are everywhere surrendering their party prejudices and tramping under the old party lines. They are crying out on all sides—North, South, East and West—'What must we do to be saved?'"

"Let us on with the work so nobly begun by our patriot fathers, that the government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

"Accept, gentlemen, our fraternal regards, and may the great ruler of nations guide your councils."

This message was signed by Senators Peffer and Kyle, Congressmen John Davis, of Missouri; O. M. J. Kern, of Nebraska; B. H. Clover, Kansas; Thomas E. Winn, William Baker, K. Halverson and John G. Otis.

DONNELLY TO THE FORE.

The Eloquent Minnesota Gives a Taste of His Mettle. After the reading of messages, while awaiting the report of the committee on credentials, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, was introduced and spoke at length on the issues of the People's party.

"My friends," said Mr. Donnelly, "I am of the opinion that bodies like this are needed rather for action than for speeches. I hate to trespass upon your

time and attention, save at the request of the executive committee. They assure me that pending the report of the committee nothing will be done, and they are inclined to think a speech by me may be a good substitute for nothing. [Laughter.]

I do not mean to indulge in any words of idle compliment, for the dignity of the occasion forbids it. When I say that no greater body of men has ever assembled upon this continent than those who sit here today, since those men who formulated the immortal Declaration of Independence. It is in many respects the most astonishing gathering this country has ever seen—a convention without a single tool or instrument of monopoly.

In its midst, a convention where every man has paid the expenses of his journey and his return, or which have been paid by a man as poor as himself. [Cheers.] There is not in this gathering a single president of a railroad company [cheers]; there is not a single representative of any of the rings which are robbing and sucking the life-blood out of this American people. [Cheers.] I cannot help but think of the astounding contrast this body presents to the conventions which have recently met at Minneapolis and Chicago. One little point emphasizes the difference, and should be sufficient in itself to show

the American people who are its friends. There are in this convention delegates from the distant state of California, and they are not only of the same railroad concession that is granted to the national conventions. They are here at a cost of \$150 to each of them. I am told that there are delegates here from Wyoming who traveled 300 miles in farm wagons to reach the nearest depot where they could take the train for Omaha. [Cheers and cries of "Hurrah for Wyoming!"]

My own former banner hoisted the banner of the great state of Massachusetts, and we might say in the words of Webster, "There is Massachusetts in the neck of every horse." [Cheers.] On your banner I see the words "Spirit of 1776." This is the spirit that animates this gathering, and it is the spirit of the great descendants of those men in homestead and deerskins, those hunters, fishermen, and trappers, who founded the nation—a nation without a millionaire and without a pauper. [Loud cheers.]

One hundred and sixteen years of martyrdom, and the great movement of two great parties, has given us, according to the different estimates, from 8,000 to 10,000,000 people. The great movement of the people is the great movement of the people; the white land is platted with mortgages, and the whole people are steeped to the lips in poverty. The great movement of the people is the great movement of the people; the white land is platted with mortgages, and the whole people are steeped to the lips in poverty.

The mills cannot be approached from any direction, by night or day, without those who are on guard at the works seeing every move made by those who approach. Large signs painted on solid wood glare at the wayfarer every few feet, warning him not to approach. In addition to the hot and cold water pipes the fences there are several tall cars fitted up with two tanks on each, filled with water, and supplied with powerful pumps, and the yard engines also have had pumps placed on the foot and hand, and several lengths of hose that each car has coiled upon it, water can be thrown to a great distance and with considerable power. The firm claims all these pumps, hose and water pipes are for the purpose of protecting the fences and mills from fire. Fire is, indeed, the only thing that the men have to fear. The name is given because it is due to I. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel company, who is an organization that yesterday succeeded to all the old Carnegie associations—that these wholly unappreciated defenses were thrown up to protect the Carnegie works into a fortress. Mr. Frick is a young man, but he has fought numerous battles with labor at his coke works, and never failed in one of them. He is positive he will win the coming struggle—for it is bound to be one, and it is bound to be a hard one. He is determined to place the Homestead works on the same basis as the Carnegie mills at Braddock, just across the river from Homestead, and which have been run on an independent scale, called the "Braddock sliding scale," or "Edgar Thomson scale," for several years past. The men best posted on the wage scale have seen this coming for some time, and they are just as determined as Mr. Frick. But their determination is neither to work under such a scale nor to let the men come in and work for wages that they won't accept. The men are all of a quiet, determined class. Most of them have been in strikes and have seen who approaches too closely. The works are on both sides of the railroad track, and the only entrance to the mills, which are on the river side of the track, is by means of a large elevated bridge about twenty-five feet above and over the track. The entrance to the bridge is by means of a long flight of stairs directly in front of the company's building, so that not one man can get into or pass from the mills without being under the scrutiny of all in the office. A small watch-tower ornaments the head of the flight of steps. In this watch-tower has been placed one of those seven miles of search light to be used in the mill. This one light can be thrown so as to illuminate the railroad track for a mile, up or down. Cameras with flash lights have also been placed in various parts of the mill to take pictures of all the men who are recognized and arrested, or refused work hereafter, as the company may decide. On the river front of the works there is a patrol kept up. On the swings of a large elevated bridge a steam pleasure launch has been placed in the Superintendent Jones. This has been prepared, caulked and overhauled, to be used in case of an attack from the rear by means of skiffs, with a small swivel gun mounted on the bow ready for action. No fort in the country today that is not surrounded by stone or brick walls is better prepared to withstand a siege or attack than "Fort Frick," as the men have named the Carnegie works at Homestead. Watchmen have been placed on guard at each end of the works, on the railroad, and every one approaching the works is warned off the track and told that the only way to gain access to the mill is by making a detour by way of the county road along the hills above the works, that lie farthest from the river. The men who live in the town are thus obliged to walk around the mills and lose the time and energy to walk at least half a mile more than they would if they were allowed to walk on the track. But they have been saving themselves this trouble by telling the watchman to go to a place that is hotter even than Pittsburgh in July, and keeping on their way to work along the track, just as usual. The new fences can't be placed on guard at each end of the works, so the men have to use the old fences, and keep on their way to enclose the works, and the job has been well done. It has cost considerable money, too, but then, it has given work to a great many men for a whole month. These fences present a peculiar appearance when looked at from the side of the hills above the works, for they are removed from the river. On this side is the office, a large, four-cornered building of brick and stone, with a

tower at each corner that really gives it the appearance of a sea-castle. The towers are not with battlements. The fences are not only around the mills, but double parallel rows of similar fencing cross and recross the grounds in an apparent maze, but a moment's thought shows that they are meant to serve as screens for batteries, or rather stockades, behind which a defending party of hundreds of armed men could be sheltered to protect the more easily accessible mills. The mills cannot be approached from any direction, by night or day, without those who are on guard at the works seeing every move made by those who approach. Large signs painted on solid wood glare at the wayfarer every few feet, warning him not to approach. In addition to the hot and cold water pipes the fences there are several tall cars fitted up with two tanks on each, filled with water, and supplied with powerful pumps, and the yard engines also have had pumps placed on the foot and hand, and several lengths of hose that each car has coiled upon it, water can be thrown to a great distance and with considerable power. The firm claims all these pumps, hose and water pipes are for the purpose of protecting the fences and mills from fire. Fire is, indeed, the only thing that the men have to fear. The name is given because it is due to I. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel company, who is an organization that yesterday succeeded to all the old Carnegie associations—that these wholly unappreciated defenses were thrown up to protect the Carnegie works into a fortress. Mr. Frick is a young man, but he has fought numerous battles with labor at his coke works, and never failed in one of them. 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NOT FOR THE OFFICES. Alabama's Boy Orator Scores the Old Parties. After Donnelly's speech a Minnesota delegate insisted that Alabama's eloquent boy orator, J. C. Manning, should be heard from, and the dark-haired youngster was applauded as he stepped to the platform. He said that people of his state had been fed with Democratic promises, but had only received betrayal and denial at their hands. Both of the old parties, he said, were identical so far as the interests of the people were concerned—their promises were links of sausage from the same dog. The new

Continued on Sixth Page.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY

How the High Tariff of McKinley is Working at Homestead, Pa.

Hedged About by Protection Mr. Carnegie Cuts His Men's Wages.

A Reduction of From 23 to 60 Per Cent for All the Employees.

Refusing to Work for Starvation Wages, the Men Are Locked Out.

A High Barbed-Wire Fence Built All Around the Works.

Arrangements Made to Scald Men Who Approach too Near "Fort Frick."

Laborers at Homestead and Youngstown Preparing to Vote for Cleveland.

They Are Tired of High Fences, Under a High Tariff and Low Wages.

Special to the Globe.

PITTSBURGH, July 2.—The last nail was driven today in the high fence surrounding the Carnegie steel works at Homestead, and "Fort Frick" is now prepared for any attack that may be made upon it from without. The 3,800 workmen, members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, are locked out of the works indefinitely, their convention having adjourned and the firm still refusing to sign the scale of wages, which was practically the same as that of last year. Not an advance was asked. The scale presented by employers throughout the country called for a reduction of from 23 to 60 per cent all around. Not one man's wages were to remain as they were last year. This was a stunner for most of the men, who had been told for so many years that when they were

locked out of the works they would be kept on their feet by the tariff. The tariff was the only thing that the men had to fear. The name is given because it is due to I. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel company, who is an organization that yesterday succeeded to all the old Carnegie associations—that these wholly unappreciated defenses were thrown up to protect the Carnegie works into a fortress. Mr. Frick is a young man, but he has fought numerous battles with labor at his coke works, and never failed in one of them. He is positive he will win the coming struggle—for it is bound to be one, and it is bound to be a hard one. He is determined to place the Homestead works on the same basis as the Carnegie mills at Braddock, just across the river from Homestead, and which have been run on an independent scale, called the "Braddock sliding scale," or "Edgar Thomson scale," for several years past. The men best posted on the wage scale have seen this coming for some time, and they are just as determined as Mr. Frick. But their determination is neither to work under such a scale nor to let the men come in and work for wages that they won't accept. The men are all of a quiet, determined class. Most of them have been in strikes and have seen who approaches too closely. The works are on both sides of the railroad track, and the only entrance to the mills, which are on the river side of the track, is by means of a large elevated bridge about twenty-five feet above and over the track. The entrance to the bridge is by means of a long flight of stairs directly in front of the company's building, so that not one man can get into or pass from the mills without being under the scrutiny of all in the office. A small watch-tower ornaments the head of the flight of steps. In this watch-tower has been placed one of those seven miles of search light to be used in the mill. This one light can be thrown so as to illuminate the railroad track for a mile, up or down. Cameras with flash lights have also been placed in various parts of the mill to take pictures of all the men who are recognized and arrested, or refused work hereafter, as the company may decide. On the river front of the works there is a patrol kept up. On the swings of a large elevated bridge a steam pleasure launch has been placed in the Superintendent Jones. This has been prepared, caulked and overhauled, to be used in case of an attack from the rear by means of skiffs, with a small swivel gun mounted on the bow ready for action. No fort in the country today that is not surrounded by stone or brick walls is better prepared to withstand a siege or attack than "Fort Frick," as the men have named the Carnegie works at Homestead. Watchmen have been placed on guard at each end of the works, on the railroad, and every one approaching the works is warned off the track and told that the only way to gain access to the mill is by making a detour by way of the county road along the hills above the works, that lie farthest from the river. The men who live in the town are thus obliged to walk around the mills and lose the time and energy to walk at least half a mile more than they would if they were allowed to walk on the track. But they have been saving themselves this trouble by telling the watchman to go to a place that is hotter even than Pittsburgh in July, and keeping on their way to work along the track, just as usual. The new fences can't be placed on guard at each end of the works, so the men have to use the old fences, and keep on their way to enclose the works, and the job has been well done. It has cost considerable money, too, but then, it has given work to a great many men for a whole month. These fences present a peculiar appearance when looked at from the side of the hills above the works, for they are removed from the river. On this side is the office, a large, four-cornered building of brick and stone, with a

tower at each corner that really gives it the appearance of a sea-castle. The towers are not with battlements. The fences are not only around the mills, but double parallel rows of similar fencing cross and recross the grounds in an apparent maze, but a moment's thought shows that they are meant to serve as screens for batteries, or rather stockades, behind which a defending party of hundreds of armed men could be sheltered to protect the more easily accessible mills. The mills cannot be approached from any direction, by night or day, without those who are on guard at the works seeing every move made by those who approach. Large signs painted on solid wood glare at the wayfarer every few feet, warning him not to approach. In addition to the hot and cold water pipes the fences there are several tall cars fitted up with two tanks on each, filled with water, and supplied with powerful pumps, and the yard engines also have had pumps placed on the foot and hand, and several lengths of hose that each car has coiled upon it, water can be thrown to a great distance and with considerable power. The firm claims all these pumps, hose and water pipes are for the purpose of protecting the fences and mills from fire. Fire is, indeed, the only thing that the men have to fear. The name is given because it is due to I. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel company, who is an organization that yesterday succeeded to all the old Carnegie associations—that these wholly unappreciated defenses were thrown up to protect the Carnegie works into a fortress. Mr. Frick is a young man, but he has fought numerous battles with labor at his coke works, and never failed in one of them. He is positive he will win the coming struggle—for it is bound to be one, and it is bound to be a hard one. He is determined to place the Homestead works on the same basis as the Carnegie mills at Braddock, just across the river from Homestead, and which have been run on an independent scale, called the "Braddock sliding scale," or "Edgar Thomson scale," for several years past. The men best posted on the wage scale have seen this coming for some time, and they are just as determined as Mr. Frick. But their determination is neither to work under such a scale nor to let the men come in and work for wages that they won't accept. The men are all of a quiet, determined class. Most of them have been in strikes and have seen who approaches too closely. The works are on both sides of the railroad track, and the only entrance to the mills, which are on the river side of the track, is by means of a large elevated bridge about twenty-five feet above and over the track. The entrance to the bridge is by means of a long flight of stairs directly in front of the company's building, so that not one man can get into or pass from the mills without being under the scrutiny of all in the office. A small watch-tower ornaments the head of the flight of steps. In this watch-tower has been placed one of those seven miles of search light to be used in the mill. This one light can be thrown so as to illuminate the railroad track for a mile, up or down. Cameras with flash lights have also been placed in various parts of the mill to take pictures of all the men who are recognized and arrested, or refused work hereafter, as the company may decide. On the river front of the works there is a patrol kept up. On the swings of a large elevated bridge a steam pleasure launch has been placed in the Superintendent Jones. This has been prepared, caulked and overhauled, to be used in case of an attack from the rear by means of skiffs, with a small swivel gun mounted on the bow ready for action. No fort in the country today that is not surrounded by stone or brick walls is better prepared to withstand a siege or attack than "Fort Frick," as the men have named the Carnegie works at Homestead. Watchmen have been placed on guard at each end of the works, on the railroad, and every one approaching the works is warned off the track and told that the only way to gain access to the mill is by making a detour by way of the county road along the hills above the works, that lie farthest from the river. The men who live in the town are thus obliged to walk around the mills and lose the time and energy to walk at least half a mile more than they would if they were allowed to walk on the track. But they have been saving themselves this trouble by telling the watchman to go to a place that is hotter even than Pittsburgh in July, and keeping on their way to work along the track, just as usual. The new fences can't be placed on guard at each end of the works, so the men have to use the old fences, and keep on their way to enclose the works, and the job has been well done. It has cost considerable money, too, but then, it has given work to a great many men for a whole month. These fences present a peculiar appearance when looked at from the side of the hills above the works, for they are removed from the river. On this side is the office, a large, four-cornered building of brick and stone, with a

As Youngstown, they will count mightily. Those places may make Ohio Democratic. "The truth of it is," continued the speaker, who was one of the most intelligent of the employees questioned, "we were just as well off in Cleveland as we have been since the much-praised McKinley bill went into effect, and as we outlived one of his terms and helped to elect a Republican successor to him, we don't see how we can be any worse off if Grover gets there again."

Such is a sample of the talk at Homestead, and in Pittsburgh, the very hotbed of protection, it is even stronger. An awful pressure is being put upon the men to bear on the iron bars to sign the scale, especially as it is the same as that of last year. The sacrifice in wages would not amount to \$20,000, or not nearly as much as the firm would have to give up to the Republican campaign fund. This same firm considered \$30,000 a small amount to contribute to the attempt to re-elect Maj. McKinley to Congress two years ago.

"Protection from American labor" is the word that has supplanted the old cry at Homestead, "Protection for American labor." It is a change, and one "caught on" to the change, and are content to "let it go at that." If the party of a protection tariff can stand it, they say they surely can. Another expression often heard of late among the men who work in Pittsburgh's mills is this: "High fences under a high tariff, with low wages." This will be used with telling effect on Democratic campaign truncheons this fall.

The feeling at Homestead are intense. Every man, woman or child who enters the little town of 12,000 people is looked upon with suspicion, and all who can't give a clear account of themselves are marched to the depot and told to "get out" as quickly as possible. And they are watched, too, until they do "get out." The cooler heads among the men were to be dominant as long as peaceful measures can be employed. He men have not only to fight a proposed reduction in the scale of wages, but Mr. Frick insists upon the scale existing Jan. 1, which would throw the men

STRICT "DEAD LINES."

Locked-Out Employees Admirably Organized. PITTSBURGH, July 2