

# THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

VOL. 2--NO. 11.

TARBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1892.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

## BRIEF OPINIONS.

"Let him that hath no olive depart." Our forces should not be divided in the fight for relief.

You have the manifesto and the ballot, exercise them.

Remember that relief must come through national politics.

Do nothing rashly. Exercise judgment and wisdom before you act.

You will not exercise a principle by voting for an Alliance who endorse fully the Omaha platform.

Keep partisan politics out of your Alliance meetings. When a member advocates any party he should be called to order.

Do not show the white feather in the approaching campaign, battle for your rights and liberties. Be man and stand by your cause.

The people are determined to have relief, and they will not surrender in this fight until they have secured a radical change in present condition.

We trust that Alliance will maintain an unflinching adherence to the principles of the Omaha. Relief can only be obtained by contending for your principles.

Every Allianced man will do his duty the membership of the Order can be greatly increased. It is strictly a farmer's organization and every farmer should be a member.

The national law must be changed before relief can be obtained. We must do nothing to create a national strife or bickering, with no end but the brethren and us, south and north, doing nothing that will injure a brother.

The politicians are evidently learning that there is some sense in the widely spread depression and misery. They will soon begin to make a few howling speeches, "the politics of to-day will plan for the politics of tomorrow." Listen.

The politicians will vote themselves this year to the Alliance men from the reform banks by preaching to them the evil results of a division in the party. Do you love principles less or prize more. Stand by your principles, not parties, measures, not men.

Gen. John W. Weaver of Iowa was nominated for President of the People's party by the Gen. James G. Field of Virginia for vice-President. The platform adopted in the St. Louis platform of substance. A resolution pronouncing against the Force bill and demanding free ballot and free count, was adopted.

We have been informed on good authority that the purpose of the opponents of our Railroad Commission to elect a legislature that will repeal the law or greatly modify it. Let the friends of the law, heed the alert and know just where candidates for the legislature stand before they nominate or vote for them.—Salisbury Watchman.

The railroads were owned by the government, not one-half of the partisan press of North Carolina of the United States would be able to continue. The partisan press of virtually owned by the monopolies of which the railroads are the chief. Give your support to those papers that are not controlled by these syndicates, to assist in winning the battles for reform.

There are lots of people in the Alliance who fear that it will go into pieces. The organization is the care of itself. These people are too anxious to see the Order disrupted, but the members will stand by it. Brethren, wherever you do, be faithful to your Order. The grand work should go on unimpeded. Do nothing to injure the Alliance.

CARNEGIE'S THEFT. The Carnegie tariff barn is in Southern Carolina in luxury while a gang of Pinkerton things and cut-throats are engaged in shooting some strikers who are employed in his iron works and will not allow their wages to be reduced 30 per cent. The very same have no sympathy for the very same as evidenced by such damnable and heinous and methods as enjoyed by Carnegie to oppress labor.

It is very gratifying to learn from Bro W. S. Brown, secretary of the State Alliance, that he has received more applications for membership blanks within the past month than he has during the past year. This shows that the Alliance is not dying, as some of our enemies would have you believe. As long as reform is needed the organization will live. Its principles will live forever. It is time to begin lecturing campaign to begin. We must stand by our principles.

## SHOT LIKE DOGS

### Terrible Scenes at Carnegie's Steel Works.

#### MANY PINKERTON MEN WERE KILLED

#### RIFLES AND CANNON WERE USED.

#### THE PINKERTON MEN MADE PRISONERS.

#### Great Excitement Prevailing at Homestead.

CARNEGIE ATTEMPTED TO PLACE THE PINKERTON MEN IN POSSESSION OF HIS STEEL WORKS, BUT THE STRIKERS OBJECTED AND ATTEMPT TO KILL THEM. THEY ALSO ATTEMPT TO BURN THE BARGES ON WHICH THEIR ENEMIES WERE QUARTERED—BLAZING OIL POURED ON THE WATERS—THE MEN ORDERED BY ORDER OUT—THE NUMBER OF WOUNDED WILL FOOT UP NEARLY 350, AND THE LIST OF DEAD WILL REACH 10—CONGRESS TO TAKE ACTION.

HOMESTEAD, Penn., July 6.—At 4:45 this morning three hundred Pinkerton detectives attempted to land from boats at the steel works. They fired on the guard, and about 100 shots were exchanged. Two strikers were shot.

The Pinkertons were repulsed at the first attack. For two hours before the boats arrived ten thousand or six thousand persons awaited their coming on the river banks. The shooting of the two men enraged the crowd, and they bore down upon the Pinkertons with Congress to oppress labor.

Resistance force, driving them back to the boats. About a dozen men were wounded, several of whom are likely to die. When the boats approached the landing, the first man who came forward to disembark advanced with a Winchester rifle, and when ready to step off he discharged his weapon.

A GENERAL FIGHT. This was the signal for a general fight. There was a rapid exchange of shots from both sides. When the smoke had cleared away it was found that the following workmen had been killed:

William Fry, probably fatally injured. Michael Murry, dangerously injured. Andrew Sourler, seriously wounded.

John Kane, badly hurt. Harry Hughes, wounded. An unknown man, who was taken to his home, some distance from Homestead, was evidently badly hurt.

About half a dozen of those on the boat were shot. The boats pulled up to the pump house of the works. There they were greeted by a crowd, ready, at all hazards, to prevent a landing.

PINKERTON MEN ARMED. It was seen at a glance that the men on the boat were thoroughly armed as the Winchester men were in plain view. Five thousand men, women and children stood upon the river bank watching the fight and cheering on the workmen in their efforts to prevent a landing by the Pinkertons. Not a Pinkerton man was allowed to come ashore, as the men declared none would be allowed to enter the works.

The first shot of the engagement came from the barge. It was aimed at a big Hungarian, who stood at the side of the barge, but it was the signal to the Pinkerton men to begin, and for fully ten minutes they continued to fire.

THE FIRST TO FALL. The first man to fall was Martin Merry, a heater in one of the mills. He was shot in the left side and fell face downward on a pile of ashes. Close beside Merry stood another man, who was shot in the chest and staggered and fell on the side of the barge. This bloody spectacle roused the drooping spirits of the crowd, and with a hoarse cheer half a dozen men rushed to the place where Merry and the Hungarian lay. They picked up the bodies and carried them behind the trees.

One of the rescuers, a Welshman, who refused to give his name, was shot in the leg just as he raised Merry's head from the ground. Merry and the Hungarian were carried to Dr. Purman's office, and after a hasty examination he announced that both men would probably die.

THE SALOONS CLOSED. George Letter, a prominent citizen, had his thigh shattered. The names of those killed are Henry Stringer, John Wallace and Foy. It was stated that the captain of the Pinkerton detectives and five of his men are dead. Eleven men were carried from the river bank badly wounded. A cannon was planted on the river bank and brought to bear on the Pinkertons. The Burgess issued a proclamation calling on all citizens to remain indoors and ordering all saloons closed. About 10 o'clock a raft of logs and barrels of oil was set on fire and started down the stream toward the barge. Four thousand men, the majority armed, held position on the Carnegie Steel Works to prevent the Pinkerton's entering.

HIS HEAD ALMOST SEVERED. At 10 a. m. the chief leader of the workmen, went to the front of a line of battle. The main fight was at that time being made near a huge oil tank on the river front, one mile from Homestead. Here the reporter saw one of the workers breath his

last. The man was standing near the Baltimore and Ohio tracks firing a 200 pound cannon, trying to sink the barges on which were the Pinkertons. His shots went wide of the mark. A moment later the mill worker's head was almost severed from his body by a shot from a Winchester in the hands of a Pinkerton.

At 10:10 a. m., near the lavatory, one man aimed his rifle and the next instant a shout went up, and a Pinkerton detective, who had been standing on the barge, fell. The bullet passed through his head and he dropped in the river, never to rise.

OUT OF AMMUNITION. An hour later a desperate attempt was made to dislodge the Pinkerton men on the barges. Several barrels of oil were secured, as well as several hundred feet of fire hose, and efforts were made to throw a stream of water upon the barges, the water being saturated with dynamite and then set fire to the barges, thus compelling the Pinkertons crew to show fight or be drowned or burned, but the hose proved to be too large, and after pumping a few barrels of oil by means of a hand force pump set for smaller hose. Meanwhile the cannon in the hands of the workmen kept up a continuous roar.

Hugh O'Donnell, one of the most conservative men here, was seen by a reporter. When depicting the early shooting scene, he reports a number of men gathered around to hear the story. It certainly was a sight, as the cannons and guns pealed forth their thunder. O'Donnell summing up sufficient courage, said:

AN EYE-WITNESS STORY. At the first shrill of the water works whistle, a messenger rushed to my house and dragged me out of bed. In a half dressed condition, I rushed to the scene and on the way met Captain O. C. Coon, of the Eighteenth Regiment, and John Flynn. With these men we went right to the front, standing on the river bank with 3,000 men, who were shouting and yelling and eager for the fray. I could scarcely be heard above the noise. Several men were wounded, several of whom are likely to die. When the boats approached the landing, the first man who came forward to disembark advanced with a Winchester rifle, and when ready to step off he discharged his weapon.

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THE SALOONS CLOSED. George Letter, a prominent citizen, had his thigh shattered. The names of those killed are Henry Stringer, John Wallace and Foy. It was stated that the captain of the Pinkerton detectives and five of his men are dead. Eleven men were carried from the river bank badly wounded. A cannon was planted on the river bank and brought to bear on the Pinkertons. The Burgess issued a proclamation calling on all citizens to remain indoors and ordering all saloons closed. About 10 o'clock a raft of logs and barrels of oil was set on fire and started down the stream toward the barge. Four thousand men, the majority armed, held position on the Carnegie Steel Works to prevent the Pinkerton's entering.

HIS HEAD ALMOST SEVERED. At 10 a. m. the chief leader of the workmen, went to the front of a line of battle. The main fight was at that time being made near a huge oil tank on the river front, one mile from Homestead. Here the reporter saw one of the workers breath his

last. The man was standing near the Baltimore and Ohio tracks firing a 200 pound cannon, trying to sink the barges on which were the Pinkertons. His shots went wide of the mark. A moment later the mill worker's head was almost severed from his body by a shot from a Winchester in the hands of a Pinkerton.

At 10:10 a. m., near the lavatory, one man aimed his rifle and the next instant a shout went up, and a Pinkerton detective, who had been standing on the barge, fell. The bullet passed through his head and he dropped in the river, never to rise.

OUT OF AMMUNITION. An hour later a desperate attempt was made to dislodge the Pinkerton men on the barges. Several barrels of oil were secured, as well as several hundred feet of fire hose, and efforts were made to throw a stream of water upon the barges, the water being saturated with dynamite and then set fire to the barges, thus compelling the Pinkertons crew to show fight or be drowned or burned, but the hose proved to be too large, and after pumping a few barrels of oil by means of a hand force pump set for smaller hose. Meanwhile the cannon in the hands of the workmen kept up a continuous roar.

Hugh O'Donnell, one of the most conservative men here, was seen by a reporter. When depicting the early shooting scene, he reports a number of men gathered around to hear the story. It certainly was a sight, as the cannons and guns pealed forth their thunder. O'Donnell summing up sufficient courage, said:

AN EYE-WITNESS STORY. At the first shrill of the water works whistle, a messenger rushed to my house and dragged me out of bed. In a half dressed condition, I rushed to the scene and on the way met Captain O. C. Coon, of the Eighteenth Regiment, and John Flynn. With these men we went right to the front, standing on the river bank with 3,000 men, who were shouting and yelling and eager for the fray. I could scarcely be heard above the noise. Several men were wounded, several of whom are likely to die. When the boats approached the landing, the first man who came forward to disembark advanced with a Winchester rifle, and when ready to step off he discharged his weapon.

A GENERAL FIGHT. This was the signal for a general fight. There was a rapid exchange of shots from both sides. When the smoke had cleared away it was found that the following workmen had been killed:

William Fry, probably fatally injured. Michael Murry, dangerously injured. Andrew Sourler, seriously wounded.

John Kane, badly hurt. Harry Hughes, wounded. An unknown man