

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

VOL. 2--NO. 11.

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

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

BRIEF OPINIONS.

"Let him that hath no gift depart."

Our forces should not be divided in the fight for relief.

You have the manifest will of 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 men will maintain an unflinching adherence to the principles of the Omaha platform. It can only be obtained by contending for your principles.

Every Alliance 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 strike or bickering, which would do brethren and us south as well as 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. Do not parties, measures, not money.

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 sound 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 money power 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 uninterrupted. Do nothing to injure the Alliance.

CARNEGIE'S THEFT. The Carnegie tariff barn is in a state of 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 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 news shows that the Alliance is not dying or waning 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 ATTEMPTED TO BURN THE BARGES ON WHICH THEIR ENEMIES WERE QUARTERED. BLAZING OIL BURNED ON THE WATERS. 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 crowd. 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 barges. 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 sent 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.

Captain Coon then took an elevated position and with all his strength shouted to the men: "For God's sake put down your guns, and look to the protection of your families." The boat Little Bill, which towed the barges to Homestead, was seen coming down the river, a large United States flag flying from the masthead. The appearance of the boat was a signal along the river for renewed activity, both on and off the barges.

THE FIRING CONTINUED. "She's coming to take the barges away!" was the cry raised on the shore. As the boat came nearer it was seen that she carried a squad of armed men, who were lined up on the side next to the Homestead mills. When opposite the converting department the men on the boat opened fire on those on the shore. For some time the firing continued, the Pinkertons on the barges joining the men on the boat in the shooting. Thence on the bank returned the fire from behind the furnace stacks, which they used as a shield. So warm was the fire from the shore that those that were on the boat were driven to cover. Several men on the shore were seen to fall, and it is certain that they were wounded. No one on shore was injured by the firing from the boats.

TRYING TO BURN THEM UP. The Little Bill made an attempt to tie up with the barges, but this was futile owing to the shower of bullets from the shore, and the two boats passed down the river, leaving the occupants of the barges in very uncomfortable quarters. The attempt to set fire to the barges did not prove successful by the raft process, and another attempt was made from the converting department of the mill to the edge of the river. The barges were moored, runs a switch. On this was run a car filled with barrels of oil, lumber and waste. To this a lighted torch was applied and the car cut loose. The flames sprang up a distance of a hundred feet, while great volumes of smoke rolled heavenward. The crowd on the hillside overlooking the scene sent up a lusty shout as word reached them of the intended burning of the barges and all on board. The car of fire rushed down the steep incline in the direction of the barges, and the men on the barges watched its approach with blanched faces.

THE KILLED. Just then the steamer Little Bill pulled in between the barges and the shore, but on reaching the water the car of fire to a stop. The heat, however, was intense, and the little steamer was soon smoking hot. All this time a continuous fire was kept up, and it is estimated that one thousand shots were fired during this brief engagement. For some unknown reason those in charge of the cannon on the opposite shore did not fire a shot during the battle.

The Steamer Little Bill, which had evidently received a fresh supply of ammunition and reinforced the ranks of Pinkertons, continued down the river. Shortly before noon a ten-pound cannon was planted at the mill.

Following are the names of the men who met their death between the first outbreak and the one ending at 11 a. m.:

Henry Stringer.

Wm. Foy.

Unknown Pinkerton detective.

John Morris, designated as mill worker No. 2.

Siras Williams, mill worker No. 3.

BURNING OIL USED. The men having charged the cannon at the Baltimore and Ohio railroad side of the Monongahela river continued firing on the barges in which the deputies remained. A leak sprung in one of them, caused by the continuous fusillade of powder from the river front, one mile from Homestead. Here the reporter saw one of the workers' breath his

man for murder. The sheriff will then have to take them in charge." "We have them now," and like cries rung out.

"Then Hugh O'Donnell, accompanied by two or three of the old Advisory Committee ran down the steep bank to receive the message of peace. The spokesman of the Pinkertons announced that they would surrender on condition that they be protected from the boatmen of town. After a short parley this was agreed to a multitude of enraged people were howling for the blood of the men who killed their comrades. As soon as the committee had arranged the preliminaries a hundred or more from the shore climbed upon the boat.

ONE DEAD, ELEVEN WOUNDED. A united press reporter went into the front and there found one dead and eleven wounded. Pinkerton's asked where they came from, one big fellow, who looked like a tough, said Boston and Chicago had furnished most of them, but there were some from other places. Not more than a couple of Pittsburgh men were in the gang, he said. His experience in the boat was the worst he ever had, though he had been in a boat of this kind, he said, even cried, for fear, and but few of them expected to get away with whole skins. The steel workers did not then talk long, but ordered them to hurry up.

THE BOATS LOADED. The first one to leave had his Winchester rifle with him. "Disarm him," cried the mob, and the rifles were then taken away from all and became the property of the man who was in the boat. The barges had a look of the boat. The uniforms the guards had intended to wear were either thrown into the river or given to the Hungarians. Everything of the slightest value that was portable was carried away by the crowd.

THE MEN REBEL. At 4:45 p. m. just after Mr. Weir left for the scene of action, a committee arrived at head quarters from the mill. The committee had a proposition to make, the chairman of the committee said: "If Weir or any other man asks the men to withdraw or to give up the idea of burning out the Pinkertons, he, or they, will be run off the grounds. We are not going to leave one of those murderers on the boat to tell the world that we permit them to escape." With this the members of the committee started back toward the mill on the run, one of them shouting: "We'll have the murderers burned out inside of an hour."

President Weir pleaded with the men to withdraw, and assured them that the barges containing the deputies would immediately be removed.

APPEALING FOR PEACE. Assistant President Garland then took a position on the top of a five-foot high wall, and said to the men: "Men, for God's sake and your families sake and for your own sake listen to the pleadings of cool headed men. We have positive assurance that these deputies will be sent away and all we want is the statement that you will not do any more fighting."

Mr. H. McEvoy, Vice-President of the Mahoning and Chenango Valley district, said: "There has been an awful slaughter of human life here to-day, and by all means further sacrifices should be avoided. I am a stranger in the town, but from today's action I know full well that if you continue doing as you are doing, the town will be a mass of ruins. State militia will be ordered out to help you, and you will be defeated. In case the militia comes you will lose ten men in every instance where you have so far lost but one. You have gained just achievements over Frick, and now aren't you willing to allow these boats to return?"

"Yes, we will, if they show the white flag," was the reply of the excited men.

At this juncture, President Weir again attempted to address the crowd, but instantly there was a loud report, and with one accord every man rushed pell mell to the scene. Even while the appeals were being made, strong hearted men were endeavoring to pump out the barges. It was useless to continue the meeting, and it adjourned.

The national officers returned to the general headquarters and it went into conference with the leaders.

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION. Seeing their efforts to fire the barges were in vain, the steel workers rested and discussed the situation. Hugh O'Donnell, cool headed and anxious to avoid further bloodshed, seized a small American flag, mounted a pile of iron, and soon had the attention of the 20,000 madmen met who were shouting for blood. He began calmly to discuss the situation and to caution the men to move slowly. His words were received with cheers, and finding he had the crowd with him, he suggested that a truce be arranged until the arrival of the sheriff. He said a white flag should be carried to the bank and he was going to explain his plan further when a howl arose from a thousand throats.

NO WHITE FLAG. "Show the white flag? Never," was the cry. "They shot at me this morning, and if there is any white to be shown it must fly from the boats."

"What will we do then?" asked O'Donnell.

"We will hold them in the boats until the sheriff comes, and we will have warrants sworn out for every

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Disonest Dollars.

The cry of "honest dollars?" raised by the gold-bugs is simply the old cry of "stop thief" uttered by the thief. The men who are raising the cry most loudly are at the same time proposing to increase the amount of silver in the dollar. The present dollar contains 3714 grains of pure silver, or 4121 grains of standard alloy. The silver prepared for coinage by having been mixed with alloy.

Now let us suppose that it is proposed to increase the number of grains standard in the dollar from 4121 grains to 500 grains. We ask every intelligent reader if that proposed dollar is not dishonest?

What is an honest dollar? First let us lay down a proposition: "It is always honest to pay a debt in some kind of money in which it was contracted."

Is there any man, be he gold-bug, free-silverite, or believe in fiat paper money—who will dispute that? Why even John Sherman assents to that. It is in fact the basis on which the shouters for honest money base their reasoning.

Now let us examine further into this proposition. Suppose you borrow \$100 to-day and give your note payable in one year. Suppose you get the money in the form of 100 silver dollars each containing 4121 grains standard silver. Would that debt be honestly paid if at the end of the year you pay the loaner 100 silver dollars each containing the same amount of silver? Certainly it would. Suppose you got your \$100 in gold or greenbacks, or partly in gold, greenbacks, national bank notes and silver dollars. Would the note be honestly paid by \$100 of either kind? The real test of the matter is this. When you give your note to the money lender for \$100 of legal tender money he gives you his privilege to hand you out any kind of legal tender money he likes on hand. He may give it to you in silver dollars if he wishes. Now when you go to pay that note it is your privilege to pay it in any kind of legal tender money you may have on hand. If you wish to pay in gold, you can pay in gold. If you wish to pay in silver, you can pay in silver. If you wish to pay in fiat paper money, you can pay in fiat paper money. Suppose for some reason you desire to pay off that note the same day you gave it, and save interest. Any kind of money that will pay it any other day. This is certainly clear and indisputable.

Attention, debtors of Nebraska, stand up and testify. When you borrowed money last month, or last year, or five years ago, and gave your note payable at a future time, what kind of money did you get for it?

A. Mostly greenbacks and silver, sometimes part of it in gold.

Q. If you had desired to pay off your note in silver, would it have been lawful for you to pay it in silver dollars?

A. Certainly would as they were full legal tender on that day.

Q. What kind of silver dollars were legal tender on that day?

A. Standard silver dollar containing 4121 grains silver nine-tenths fine.

Q. Would it be honest for the creditor to demand in payment of that note silver dollars containing 500 grains standard silver?

A. It certainly would not. It would be as dishonest as it would be for the man who contracts to take wheat at so much per bushel to demand five-peck bushels.

Q. What would you think if the government should pass a law requiring you to pay your note in 500 grain dollars?

A. It would be dishonest. Such an act would be treachery to the people.

Good people of America, are these witnesses testifying according to reason and common sense? Are they speaking in harmony with the dictates of an enlightened conscience? Or are they cranks, lunatics, repudiators and anarchists?

From every honest intelligent citizen we demand an answer.—Nebraska Farmer's Alliance.

Colorado and Silver.

Messrs. J. W. Patterson, Henry Paul, T. J. O'Donnell, M. P. Carrigan, D. C. Donovan, an William Bayley, delegates from Colorado, have wired the following address to the Democratic voters of Colorado:

The nomination of Grover Cleveland and the palpably evasive declarations upon the silver question by the Democratic national convention confronts the Democratic party of Colorado with a serious problem. Colorado with a serious problem. The old must recede, the new must advance.—Phelps County Herald, Betrand, Neb.

The Alliance should have absolutely nothing to do with the politics of its members. It is "non-partisan" organization. It would be no more wrong for it, according to its constitution, to try to educate its members in favor of a particular church, and for its literature to declare all other churches false, than for it to educate its members in favor of a particular party, and for its literature to declare that both old parties are false, etc.—Kinston Free Press, Kinston N. C.

There is a tremendous thought-wave agitating the mass of the people everywhere just now; one only needs to read the various reform papers to discover. Every phase of political and social reform is being discussed. Theories and propositions of all sorts are boldly advanced and as boldly challenged. New ideas are becoming aggressive. Probably the most powerful thought-forces been at work as now. All this means something, and he who thinks nothing of it, that is all froth and delusion—will find himself badly mistaken. The old must recede, the new must advance.—Phelps County Herald, Betrand, Neb.

Let us try and make this point a little clearer. Suppose a farmer now sells \$500 worth of stuff a year, and pays \$50 taxes and \$200 for labor, leaving \$250 for himself. Under the financial system we are advocating prices would double, and he would sell \$1,000 worth of stuff. He would pay the same taxes—\$50; he would pay double the wages—\$400; he would spend double \$400; and his savings would be \$150 three times what they were before.

PHILIP BATES

General Agent of the National Bank of Commerce and Industry, Inc., New York City.

You know how the masses are involved in debt, and the volume of money is systemically contracted, values destroyed, and homes and business pass into the hands of a few selfish speculators. We understand the methods by which the streams of commerce are dammed up, and the natural circulation of the lifeblood of business is impeded. We know that the entire commercial world is in the grasp of a close corporation of bankers, who have but one thought, viz., their own aggrandizement. We know how the masses are involved in debt, and the volume of money is systemically contracted, values destroyed, and homes and business pass into the hands of a few selfish speculators. We understand the methods by which the streams of commerce are dammed up, and the natural circulation of the lifeblood of business is impeded. We know that the entire commercial world is in the grasp of a close corporation of bankers, who have but one thought, viz., their own aggrandizement. We know how the masses are involved in debt, and the volume of money is systemically contracted, values destroyed, and homes and business pass into the hands of a few selfish speculators. We understand the methods by which the streams of commerce are dammed up, and the natural circulation of the lifeblood of business is impeded. We know that the entire commercial world is in the grasp of a close corporation of bankers, who have but one thought, viz., their own aggrandizement.

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