

The Centre Reporter.



OLD SERIES, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. L. SPANGLER.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. MCCORMICK.
J. H. HOLT.
FOR CORONER,
JAMES NEFF, M. D.
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE BOWER.

The Democrats carried Arkansas with great gains.

The Republicans carried Vermont on Tuesday, by the old majority, 27,000.

Henry Meyer, Esq., of Allegheny county, was nominated by the Democratic state committee in Harrisburg on Tuesday, for auditor general.

Near Worthington, W. Va., two men, John Wilson and George Johns, were murdered by a republican named Hare because they hurrahed for Cleveland. Both men leave families.

The iron master tells the laboring man that he can't vote for Cleveland because he wants to reduce wages. To this the laboring man can reply that the iron master always having favored putting down wages, must certainly favor Cleveland according to his own judgement.

The Democratic position is to reduce the war tax. The war closed over 20 years ago, and when passed the promise was made they were only to meet the war expenses. Now why shall the high war tariff remain and the benefits of it go to add to the wealth of the millionaires. Don't be fools, taxpayers.

In Dakota the wheat crop is injured much more than has been expected or supposed. The injury results not alone from frost, but from heat, wind and dust. Many fields which promised twenty bushels per acre run from eight to ten. One farmer said he had straw enough to yield twenty five bushels, but gets but five per acre. Some fields are not cut at all. The grade is running from No. 1 Northern down. There will be but little No. 1 hard.

It is at least partially true, as General Harrison sneeringly says, that the war taxes are "so indirectly and so subtly" taken that "plain people don't know that they are paying them at all." But the American farmer has lately learned that a plow, or a harvesting machine, or a shovel, or a hoe, or any implement he buys, is sold by the American manufacturer to foreign purchasers for one third to one half less money than he (the American farmer) is obliged to pay. The American housekeeper has lately learned that American cutlery is sold in England for twenty to thirty per cent. less in foreign countries than they have to pay for them. And so the consumers of domestic goods which are not made for exportation have also discovered that they are fined from twenty to fifty per cent. on their purchases in order to make up the annual bounty of One Billion of Dollars (One Thousand Million) to the bery of tariff coddled capitalists. General Harrison is likely to discover that his sneer at the presumptive ignorance of the American people will be resented at the polls.

Senator Allison figured out in the senate the other day that the appropriations for the current year would be \$421,000,000 or within \$19,000,000 of the estimated receipts for the year. But he forgot to state that there are \$132,500,000 cash in the treasury, which with the excess of receipts (\$19,000,000) would leave a surplus in the treasury at the end of the year of \$151,500,000.

The same senator corrected his former figures so that they showed that \$5,000,000 more has been appropriated for the government during the last four years than during the four years of the Garfield-Arthur administration. But he again conveniently forgot to state that this year \$40,000,000 more have been appropriated for pensions than during the last year of Arthur's presidency, nor did he say a word about the redemption of bonds, or the construction of vessels of war, which have been accomplished by the present administration.

Nor did Mr. Allison refer to the fact that the present administration has recovered more than eighty millions of acres of public land given away to irresponsible railroad corporations by the republican party. Oh, no! he never mentioned it.

POLITICAL "GUSH."

Political "Gush" is a common article used in every political campaign. By "gush" is meant the meaningless and trashy articles which find their way into print without a grain of truth to begin with and used only to deceive and lead astray men who are not posted and never trouble their minds to think for themselves. Political "gush" is always a sure indication of weakness and used only when facts and sound arguments are beyond reach. It never hurts anyone except the party using it by exposing their real condition and the desperate and frail methods used. It is like an obituary notice, in exaggerating the few good qualities and remaining painfully silent over the many flagrant evils. It has but one use we know of and that is in giving consolation to the leaders of a weak cause in its last stages of disintegration. As an illustration of genuine political gush we clip a portion of the resolutions adopted by the county republican convention last Tuesday:

Resolved, That we sympathize with the soldiers of the late war—noble men then and very strong and stalwart, growing less and fewer every year; soon all gone—we say we sympathize with them in not having a National Administration which should faithfully take care of their every interest, but which on the contrary votes every bill presented for its endorsement which would guarantee the "old soldier" his bread, meat and clothes in his age of disability.

This in the words of Dan Dougherty is "an insult to intelligence." It is a silly misrepresentation without a fact to substantiate a single clause. It is extremely amusing to notice the desperate methods resorted to, to frame a platform. We should not censure them too severely for who could have done better under the circumstances? Platform they must have even if it is composed of old treacherous and rotten timber.

We would respectfully call the attention of the reader to a clause in the Dem. county platform, and ask him to compare the two and draw his own conclusions as to what is political "gush" and what is a fair and manly utterance substantiated by facts.

From Dem. county platform:

5th. That we congratulate the soldiers of the late war in now having a national administration which faithfully takes care of their every interest. The total amount of pensions paid during three years of the administration of President Cleveland being \$191,536,233.22, and being \$12,000,000 in excess of the amount paid during any three years of any republican administration. The number of private pension bills approved by President Cleveland during less than three sessions of Congress being 12 to 4. While the number approved by the republican Presidents, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur in twenty four years amounted to only 1231. That the number of pension claims allowed under the general laws in each of the three years of the present administration exceeded the number allowed in any year of a republican administration. While by the courageous and honest exercise of the veto power, the President has prevented the roll of Honor, the pension list, from being contaminated and degraded by the addition thereto of the names of deserted, camp followers, bummers and other impostors.

Another resolution attracts our attention which speaks of imported foreign labor and declares strongly against it. To break down this evil they call upon the laboring men to assist them by their votes in November for electing "Harrison and Morton as our commanders." Laboring men of Centre county are not as ignorant as the kid glove gentry of the Republican party imagine. They are awake to their interests and know who their friend.

Every voter in the land is aware of the fact that Harrison was a strong advocate in the U. S. Senate to permit the rat eating Chinese of Asia to swarm over our country and drive the American laborer out of his employment by their cheap labor. Is he the real friend of the American laborer or a political impostor bartering for your votes? Morton is another enemy of the American laborer as he employs hundreds of foreign contractors/laborers who drive out the American workmen by cheaper labor.

Bearing the above facts in mind read the following clause from the Rep. county platform:

Resolved, That we strongly urge the enactment of stringent laws to prevent the wholesale importation of foreign pauper labor, and we condemn the present National Administration for not properly enforcing the existing emigration laws, possessing as it does plenary powers to do laws enacted in obedience to the sentiment of the people who are only properly represented by the Republican party of the Union as it was, as it is and as it will be—Harrison and Morton as our commanders.

If you expect to see Harrison and Morton as the friend of the American workmen and "as our commanders" of the laboring forces of this country you might as well expect to see John P. St. John manufacturing old bourbon whiskey from a moonshiner's ranch, candidate Fisk slinging beer at a Coney Island summer resort or the Devil holding a religious revival in Brooklyn Tabernacle. Neither of which will take place and the American people are not fools.

It is political "gush" only.

Congressman Scott stole a march on the republicans by introducing a prohibitory Chinese bill, which was at once passed. The Mongolian cheap John is to be prohibited from coming to these shores and crowding out our American laborers. This won't suit the Harrison idea, but it will go thro all the same. Harrison, when in the senate, voted against such a bill—he was for cheap John coming over and taking the bread from our own workmen.

THE NEED OF TARIFF REFORM.

No protected employer ever in his life paid out of his own money one cent of wages to a protected workman.

Every cent of wages paid in every protected industry is paid by the people through the employer, who merely acts as their agent.

The labor in all protected industries is absolutely free of all cost to the employer under all circumstances, and he usually steals from his workmen one-quarter to nine-tenths the money entrusted to him by the public to pay wages.

These three propositions are capable of proofs that cannot be impeached or controverted, that can be understood by any person twelve years of age who can read, and that can be verified in any newspaper office or library.

WHAT PROTECTION IS.

Protection is the result or condition brought about by a tax levied upon foreign goods in order to increase their cost to the American consumer, so that the American manufacturer with the same kind of goods may be enabled to pay higher wages than the foreigner and sell his goods to his countrymen at an advance covering the difference in wages.

This is, of course, unjust to his countrymen and to all but the employer and his men; but it is asserted that by giving the manufacturer this protection for a number of years he will in time be enabled to undersell the foreigner, and thus this Mexican forced loan to him will be repaid. Whether this loan will ever be repaid does not enter into the present question. It is an assertion that has not been proven by any one doing it and is taken on faith.

This protection enables the American manufacturer, if he is so disposed, to advance his price by the exact amount of the tax. It is admitted that where he is struggling to get control of the market and where the taxed foreign goods come in freely, entering into direct and open competition with his own, he does add the full amount of the protection. It is asserted that when he obtains control of the American market and can keep foreign goods out he then lowers the price to his countrymen even below the foreign price without the tax. This assertion has yet to be proven, but does not enter into this question. Only one protected industry, so far as I know, has ever succeeded in barring out all foreign goods and taking absolute control of the American market—the sugar-refining industry.

Let us examine some of our industries and see how much protection they receive to pay the difference in wages.

SUGAR.

Value of product (1887), less export.....\$24,259,423
Total wages paid..... 4,484,203
Value deducting wages..... 23,775,220
Wages increased its value less than 2 per cent.

This, as a protective industry having absolute control of the American market and the ripe fruit of protection, is worth special attention. It pays a duty of 20 mills on the raw material, but it is protected on the refined product by a tax of 35 mills or 80 per cent., the difference of 15 mills being paid by the people to give its workmen higher wages than are paid abroad. This difference of 15 mills per year amounted to \$46,699,889, over and above all its legitimate expenses and wages except labor.

In 1880 the forty-nine refineries employing 5857 workmen paid \$2,875,032 in wages, and produced 1,987,613,756 pounds. Last year the production in the same proportion was 3,118,325,945, requiring 9,133 workmen and \$4,484,203 wages, as the latter have not been raised since 1880.

Every cent of this \$46,699,889 was paid by the people to the Sugar Trust to be paid out as an addition to the wages of its workmen: If it had paid the 9,133 workmen every cent of it every refiner would have had his labor absolutely without expense. It collected this \$46,699,889 solely as the difference in wages between this country and the West Indies.

Protection or bounty from people..... \$46,699,889
Total wages paid 9,133 workmen..... 4,484,203
Amount stolen from wages, 1887..... \$12,215,586

During the past ten years this industry has not only had all its labor free of expense, but it has stolen from the bounty entrusted to it by the people for wages more than all the thefts of all the criminals in the United States during a quarter of a century. More than all the losses by defalcations and breaches of trust and more than all the losses by all the political rings and jobs in yearly. It has averaged over \$35,000,000 yearly for the theft was greater in proportion before 1883 than since. Go to Brooklyn, Jersey City, Philadelphia or San Francisco if you wish to know where the money has gone and see the millions put into acres of fourteen-story buildings. In 1880 the total capital invested in the whole country was \$27,432,500; to-day the one Trust in New York has a capital of \$60,000,000.

This is the ripe corn-in-the-ear of protection.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Value of product 1880.....\$100,606,721
Total wages paid (1,990 mills)..... 25,286,392
Value without wages..... \$75,320,329
Wages increased the value 19 per cent.

We imported in 1887 manufactured woolen goods valued at \$44,325,243. Merely to have increased the price of these foreign goods by an amount equal to the difference in wages a tax of 7 per cent. would have been ample. To give the woolen mills their labor free of all cost, a tax of 19 per cent. was not necessary. The foreign product included cost of foreign wages. An additional burden of 19 per cent. would more than cover the whole amount of wages paid in this country. An addition of 10 per cent. to the foreign value even after deducting foreign wages would exactly cover the whole amount of American wages and give our woolen mills their labor free of cost.

The actual amount of protection averaged over 66 per cent., and on woolen cloth was 70, on dress goods 72, on flannels 70. On only two small items did it fall below 50, to 51 and 59.

Every \$1,000 worth of American cloth made in an American mill was protected \$670 [average]. The wages paid raised its value \$100, so that it was worth \$1,100. It was sold for \$1,070—the \$670 being given the mill-owner in trust for wages. The mill-owner stole \$480 and paid \$190. For every \$1 paid he stole \$2.52.

If he handed the same amount of wages to his workmen last year that he handed in 1880 he stole \$65,107,707 of the wages entrusted to him for his workmen and also had their labor free.

This omits the tax he paid on raw material. That was, for all the combined woolen industries, \$5,126,108 for all the wool imported, and \$28,500,000 on the domestic, taking it for granted that the farmers' protection of 10 cents per pound raised the price that much. This is a total of \$33,626,108, of which the fair share of the 1,990 woolen goods mills was not more than 40 per cent., if that; but we will deduct the whole amount, although protection does not include this, and he is supposed to be protected solely for wages.

The net amount stolen last year from wages by the woolen mills, after deducting all the tax on all raw material in all woolen industries, was \$31,451,599, and the 1,980 owners had the labor free of \$9,000 workmen.

This is not the ripe corn in the ear. It is only a struggling protected industry. What it will do when it controls the market we may only surmise.

COTTON MILLS.

Value of product, 1880.....\$20,950,383
Total wages paid..... 45,614,419
Value without wages..... \$165,233,964
Wages increased its value 27 1/2 per cent.

We protect cotton goods with taxes ranging from 35 to 208 per cent. but only those ranging from 35 to 58 come in freely, and the average tax on those imported (29.10058) is a trifle over 40 per cent. On the highly taxed (cheap) goods mills out under just enough to keep the foreign material out. It is asserted by mill owners that on a few lines competition among themselves has reduced the price nearly to the foreign level, and although they refuse to give any facts or figures it may be true, because we export largely and undersell in foreign markets. It is perfectly fair and just, however, to take this average of 40 per cent. which does not keep the foreign goods out, as the average protection afforded our domestic mills. It is far too low, but let that pass. The raw material is not taxed.

A duty of 27 1/2 per cent. on the foreign cost after deducting foreign wages would give the cotton mill owner his labor free of all cost; but we will be generous and suppose the foreigner is also protected and has his labor free of cost. Then for every \$1,000 worth, the foreign and domestic product is enhanced \$400 and sold for \$1,400. This is labor's tax for wages. The employer pays \$275 and keeps \$125. The total amount he receives yearly from the people in trust for his workmen is \$66,134,385, of which he steals only 20,519,906, or 32 per cent. He is modest.

Every worker in a cotton mill has 32 per cent. of the money given by the public for his wages stolen by his employer, who has his labor free of all cost. It must be a consoling reflection on Saturday night when he takes his paper dole to remember that it is only 68 per cent. of what belongs to him without any labor, and that he has worked during the week without pay.

ROLLING MILLS.

Value of product, 1880.....\$136,798,574
Total wages..... 36,004,739
Value without wages..... \$100,793,835
Value increased by wages, 36 per cent.

Our importations of rolling-mill products were not large, but every item was represented, whether the protection was 35 per cent. on slabs and loops, or 58 per cent. on flats. The average protection on the imports was 51 per cent. If any one quarrels with an average of 50 per cent. or 1 cent a pound, he may put his own figures in the place of these:

WOOLEN GOODS.

Amount received for wages.....\$50,296,887
Amount paid for wages..... 26,004,739

The rolling mill owners stole 28 per cent. of the wages entrusted to their care for distribution and paid 72 per cent. They had their labor free of all cost, of course.

FURNACES.

Value of product, 1880.....\$79,215,569
Wages paid..... 12,680,703
Tons of pigs made..... 3,781,921
Cost per ton..... \$3.35

The protection on pig is \$6.72 per ton. The Beaver Falls (Pa.) Tribune (high protection pig-iron authority) says that the price would drop from \$17, its present price, to \$10.26 if the duty should be removed; and it certainly would. The price abroad "free on board" is less than that. The iron-master receives \$6.72 in trust for wages for every ton he makes pays \$3.35, steals \$3.37 and gets his labor free of all cost. There is no reason why there should not be many Carnegies in a business where labor can be had without cost and the stealing amounts to \$12,680,000 (or more) yearly.

In 1880 Pennsylvania paid in 275 furnaces \$4,752,838 for producing 1,930,811 tons, or \$2.46 per ton. The steal was \$4.26 per ton, with free labor.

Is it any wonder that the production of Pennsylvania has doubled in eight years? In 1886 it was 3,293,286 tons; in 1885 it was 2,435,496, in 1884 it was 2,385,402. Yet capital condensed. There were only 242 furnaces in 1886, against 275 in 1880. Why should not the 242 Pennsylvania ironmasters prosper and buy castles in Scotland when they could get all the labor they wanted free of cost and steal \$14,029,411 from the money they received for the support of their workmen in trust from the people?

It must be consoling to the worker in a Pennsylvania furnace to feel that he is a pauper supported by the public, but compelled to work without payment for his master, who graciously gives him 37 per cent. of the public dole voted him, keeping 63 percent. for the expenses of legislation and the campaign for protection.

Pennsylvania editors are cheap—Simon Cameron once said that he could buy all but one [B. F. H. Lynn] in the State for \$40,000—but Pennsylvania Congressmen are dear.

LINEN GOODS.

Value of product, 1880.....\$692,451
Total wages paid..... 124,946
Value of product, less wages..... \$567,505
Product increased by wages, 26 per cent.

This is a little industry with only five mills. The foreign protected linen-mill owner gets his labor for nothing, of course. That is the meaning of protection. It takes, then, a duty of 26 per cent. on the importations to so increase their cost as to give these five men their labor for nothing. They get it, and more. The \$13,588,418 worth of brown and bleached linens imported last year paid \$4,796,296 duty, or 35 per cent., so that our five mills could sell their little output, worth \$446,200, for \$602,451, or \$156,191 more than it was worth, on condition that it should be paid to their workmen for the difference in wages. They stole \$32,140 out of this and paid their workmen not one bronze cent. Their hands worked without pay, and were cheated out of 20 per cent. of the pauper dole from the people.

Verily the little industry is the same as the great industry, when both are protected.

MATCHES.

Value of product.....\$1,968,446
Total wages..... 335,911
Value of product, less wages..... 1,632,535
Value increased by wages, 13 per cent.

Our foreign matches come from protected countries and are made in protected factories where the protected employer has his labor free of cost—a absolute pauper labor, for his countrymen pay for the support of his workmen—so the American employer must also have pauper labor which costs him nothing in order to compete. He asks for and receives a protection of 35 per cent. The people hand \$1,212,340 yearly to this industry in trust to pay the workmen, and the employers distribute \$535,911 and steal \$676,429—56 per cent.

This article concluded in our next issue.

The Democratic legislative ticket, Holt and McCormick, will receive the united Democratic vote, which means that these gentlemen are going to be elected. The ticket gives entire satisfaction, and Mr. McCormick will receive Republican votes in the section where he lives and is best known and the same is true of Mr. Holt.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

At Wolf's store you will find a big reduction in Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., etc.

Call and see for yourself.
WM. WOLF & SON.

ONE DOLLAR A DAY ENOUGH.

AFFIDAVITS OF MEN WHO HEARD GEN. HARRISON SAY SO.

Ever since Harrison's nomination the Indianapolis Journal has kept a standing notice offering a reward of \$2,000 for proof that Harrison had said during the strike of 1877 that one dollar a day was enough for a workingman, or that he said that he would force the strikers back to work, were he Governor, at the point of the bayonet. The Executive Board of District Assembly Knights of Labor has been making investigation into the matter and has secured the affidavits of fifteen persons to the utterance of such a sentiment, the affidavits differing to some extent as to the exact language used, but agreeing on all essentials. The following is the substance of the affidavits preceded by the names of the men who made them:

Thomas McHugh: "Harrison threatened the strikers with the militia and to force the men back at the point of the bayonet, and said the wages were sufficient and all the railroad companies could afford."

Michael Crowley: "Harrison did say that if the roads were unable to pay more than \$1 per day the men ought to be satisfied, as that amount was enough for any workingman."

Ben. Zahn: "I can quote Benjamin Harrison's exact language: 'If I were Governor of this State or Sheriff of the county I would have every train running if I had to wade in blood up to my finger tips.'"

William Hugo: "Harrison did command a militia company during the strike. He claimed the wages sufficient and that the men had no right to even claim arbitration."

T. E. Callahan: "Harrison insulted the strikers in 1877. He said they were getting abundant, and that many were obliged to live on less than that amount."

Charles A. Fogarty was chairman of the relief committee in the 1877 strike. He was unable to attend the meeting where Ben. Harrison's remarks were made, but he sent others there who reported to him, corroborating the above statement."

Sol Hughes: "Harrison did say that \$1 was enough for the workingmen who struck in 1877 and characterizes the strikers as lawbreakers and unworthy of citizens' rights."

Martin J. Murphy: "Harrison did say that strikers had forfeited all claims to recognition by going on strike and he claimed that the railroads could not pay any more and the strikers were not justified in asking for more, and that \$1 was sufficient for a workingman and he ought to be satisfied."

Patrick H. King: "Harrison did say that the wages of the strikers were sufficient; that the men must return to work or the militia would force them to submit."

William B. Miller: "Harrison at the conference said on two occasions a dollar a day is enough for a working man, and that if the strikers did not return to work that they would be put down by the militia at the point of the bayonet."

William Shook: "Harrison said the men had better work for a dollar a day than do what they were doing, and further, that a dollar a day was good pay for a workingman."

John Hackinson: "Harrison did say that one dollar was enough for any workingman and they should accept that and be satisfied."

The board will make a formal demand for the \$2,000 reward, but of course it will not be paid, as the Journal intended the offer simply as a bluff.

COAL! COAL!

Woodland Coal.
Buckwheat Coal.
Pea Coal.
Chestnut Coal.
Stove Coal.
Soft Coal.
Just received at the Centre Hall Roller Mills' coal yard.
Terms strictly cash. Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

FOR RENT.

A new house, with six nice rooms and kitchen attached, vacant, within a few rods of the picnic woods, is for rent during picnic week. Apply at the roller mill.

MARRIED.

On 25th, at Spring Mills, by Rev. J. Shambach, Jacob H. Orenrider, of Leck Kill, Northumberland co., and Miss Lydia Lingie, of near Spring Mills, this county.

On 25th, at the home of the bride's parents on North street, by Rev. W. H. Stover, G. W. Gregory and Miss Isabella Royer, both of Millheim.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.