

The See the Black List

The Journal of United Labor, which is the official organ of the Knights of Labor, published yesterday the following article on the aggressive corporations in Pennsylvania and the use to which the State Senate has been put in the interest of law-breaking corporations:

While workingmen differ in their choice for President and upon the tariff issue, they should be of one mind in all parts of the country upon the question of corporate-encroachment. They should unite to combat the invasion of the various branches of the National and State Governments by the railroad power. They should oppose the vast combination of capital under the name of trusts, pools and associations, which have conspired to regulate prices and to lessen the rewards of labor so as to increase the profits of the conspirators.

Centrally few laborers now deal with individual employers. They are confronted by elusive and irresponsible combinations which have usurped the management of affairs, and which aim toward realizing upon the immediate and speculative turn of the gambler rather than to promote the healthy and permanent prosperity of the country.

In no State of the Union is there a greater need for united effort against these influences than Pennsylvania.

WHAT THE STATE CONSTITUTION REQUIRES.

By a majority vote of more than 150,000 the people of Pennsylvania in 1873 declared their railroads and canals to be public highways, and required the railroad and canal companies to transport without delay or discrimination of any kind. The constitution of competing or parallel lines was forbidden. Common carriers were prohibited from engaging directly or indirectly in the mining or manufacture of articles for transportation over their works or from acquiring the ownership of lands. The Constitution also prohibited the issue of stocks or bonds that did not represent actual cash investment. Officers of carrying companies were not to be permitted to furnish supplies to or engage in the business of transportation over their own lines, and every corporation was directed not to engage in any business other than that expressly authorized by its charter. The General Assembly was ordered to enforce these provisions by appropriate legislation, and for the purpose of insuring a strict compliance with its mandate the Constitution required that each legislator take an oath, beginning as follows:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

VIOLATIONS OF THE ORGANIC LAW.

In the face of these requirements of the organic law of the State, the railroads of Pennsylvania continue to discriminate between persons and between pieces, crushing honest shippers in order that the favorites or partners of the rail road managers shall be enriched. These results can be seen in the coal and iron industries of Pennsylvania and in large industrial establishments. Trade and population have been driven from the rural districts to the big cities. There has been a diminution in the value of the production of the farm lands of Pennsylvania exceeding that of any other State of the Union. The oil fields are in the grip of the Standard monopoly, the anthracite region is in the control of six carrying companies, the Clearfield region is at the mercy of one firm, the coke-ovens of the Conestoga region are monopolized by a syndicate, and the iron business is concentrated in a few hands. Competing and parallel lines of railroad and telegraph have passed under a common control. The coal-carrying companies have engaged in mining coal for transportation, and are continually acquiring new lands in spite of the Constitutional prohibitions.

The railroad companies have their agents on the floor of the Assembly to distribute passes in return for legislative favors. Railroads are built upon the money realized from the sale of bonds, so that their stock represents nothing but water. Railroad managers have been amassing immense fortunes on small salaries, and it is rather significant that the value of the estates of two Presidents of the Pennsylvania company have been consigned from the public. Railroad Directors participate as stockholders in mining and in manufacturing enterprises, and the power of carrying companies has been used for the enrichment of these officials at the expense of other shippers and of the public. The coal miners and the coal consumers have been oppressed for the benefit of the coal carriers. Coal prices have been advanced when the wages of coal miners were reduced, and the carrying companies have continued to restrict production and to increase the cost of one of the great necessities of living.

Worse than all these, it appears that the executive and the legislative branches of the State Government refuse to enforce the law or to pay any heed to petitions asking that the corporations of the State be required to pay the same heed to the Constitu-

tion that is exacted from individuals. In January last a committee of resolutions formally submitted to the Attorney General of the Commonwealth a paper editing the official attention to the flagrant violations of the State Constitution by the Reading Railroad Company in acquiring coal lands and in mining coal for transportation over its works. Eight months have elapsed, but no attention has been paid to that complaint or to the hundreds of petitions of the same purport that were addressed to the Governor.

HOW THE CORPORATIONS RETAIN THEIR GMP ON LEGISLATION.

When the Constitutional Convention of 1872 and 1873 was remodeling the organic law of the State, Mr. Robert W. Mackey, with rare political foresight, arranged the appointment of the State Senatorial districts so that one-half of the State Senate—the odd districts—would be chosen at a Presidential election, and that the other half—the even districts—would be elected with the Governor at the intervening biennial election. He also planned that the strong Republican districts would be put into the odd classification, and the debatable, or Democratic, districts into the even numbers.

This arrangement has been availed of by the powerful corporations of Pennsylvania as a measure for checking all legislation that tended to curb the encroachments of capital. The political agents of these great corporations have secured the nomination of serviceable tools from the odd districts and under the shadow of the Presidential contest they have contrived to secure the election of their candidates without attracting public notice. In 1887 they secured the passage of a bill by the Legislature suspending the machinery of the law by which the coal lands held by railroad companies could be escheated. They have also induced the Legislature to authorize the maintenance of armed bands of drilled and uniformed hirelings under the control of private corporations. At the present time there are 452 coal and iron policemen in commission.

THE SENATE AIMED TO LEGALIZE DISCRIMINATION.

For fourteen years they have used the representation of nearly all these odd districts in the State Senate as a breakwater against all attempts to enforce the State Constitution. For instance, the Legislature of 1887 had been pledged to constitutional enforcement, but the State Senate stood in the way of the honest fulfillment of that pledge. It is true that a bill was prepared entitled "A bill to regulate the transportation of freight within the State," but instead of prohibiting discrimination the bill was altered so as to legalize discriminations and to allow unreasonable preferences to individuals. It was to conflict with the State Constitution in eleven of its features, and it became a mockery of the pledges that had been made to the people.

SENATORS WHO VIOLATED THE OATH OF OFFICE.

The railroad Senators were unwilling to have these points discussed, and applied the gag laws vigorously and effectually. The following Senators participated in that work, and used their high offices to encourage giant corporations in their aggressions upon popular interests:

SENATE.

- Dis. 1. George Handy Smith, 2. John E. Reylburn, 3. Boise Penrose, 4. John C. Grady, 5. Henry S. Taylor, 6. Thomas V. Cooper, 7. Amos H. Mylin, 8. John M. Stehman, 9. A. F. Thompson, 10. A. D. Harland, 11. Morgan B. Williams, 12. J. K. Newell, 13. O. A. Lines, 14. Luther R. Keefe, 15. Henry A. Boggs, 16. W. Scott Alexander, 17. George H. Hood, 18. George F. Huff, 19. W. B. Meredith, 20. James S. Rutan, 21. John Upperman, 22. John C. Newmeyer, 23. S. S. Steel, 24. J. R. McLain, 25. Samuel McClure, 26. O. C. Allen.

PRESENT AND HODGING.

- 3. F. A. Osborn, 33. H. J. McAtter, 34. Geo. W. Delamater.

The State Senate is the citadel of corporate power. Nothing can be done to enforce the laws against corporations until that body shall have been wrested from corporate influences. Let workers of all parties, irrespective of party lines, join hands to protect themselves and to secure to Pennsylvania shippers the same rights that the shippers of the Mississippi Valley enjoy over our railroads. Under the present system the people of the Eastern States pay \$17,000,000 a year on excessive local rates to reimburse the railroad companies for the losses of the trunk lines in the transportation of grain from Western States to Europe. In other words, the industries of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey are taxed \$17,000,000 a year to enable the farmers of the West to provide cheap bread for Europe. Let our home markets be protected. Let the farmer of Pennsylvania be placed on the same footing as the farmer of Iowa or

Missouri. Make the railroads treat all shippers and all commodities with equality. In that corporations be required to their chartered functions and to the fulfillment of those obligations to the public which they contracted with the Commonwealth to perform. Enforce in good faith the provisions of the State Constitution prohibiting the acquisition of coal lands by carrying companies. Punish with imprisonment all persons who participate in the formation of pools and combinations to maintain high rates of transportation, or in the watering of railroad securities, or in discriminations in favor of particular persons, and in denial of the equal rights of shippers.

Repeal the laws that give to private corporations the police powers of the Commonwealth, or that conflict with the rights of the local authorities in the preservation of peace and the protection of property.

Demand the defeat of every legislator who has obstructed the enforcement of the State Constitution in violation of public rights and his oath of office.

A Campaign of Falsehood.

Although the issue between the two parties to-day is the practical question of the tariff, there never was a campaign in which the Republicans resorted to so much forgery and lying.

It has forged extracts from English papers time and again; it has forged a whole number of a labor paper; it forged the Murchison letter. As to the lies which it has put into circulation, there is no keeping up with them. Blaine has not made a speech in which he did not knowingly give utterance to the most flagrant lies, and Tracy, Blanche and Sweetheart of the whole pack of Republican speakers and organs have followed in his wake.

Here, for instance, is the latest number of the Chicago Inter Ocean, which, in the abundance of its self-righteousness, approaches nearer a religious daily than any other publication in the west, pouring out unmitigated lies as fast as its press can run them off. We use the word "lies" because that is the only word to be used in characterizing such utterances. They are not mistakes, nor misrepresentations; they are simply lies, without any qualification or excuse.

"Mr. Cleveland," says the Inter Ocean, "vetoed the bill establishing a Department of Labor, of which Carl D. Wright is at the head, but no bill has ever passed Congress proposing to make that officer a member of the cabinet. On the contrary, when Governor of New York, Mr. Cleveland promptly signed a bill creating a Bureau of Labor Statistics, which the workingmen regarded as the most important legislation they asked during his administration in the State."

"He vetoed the Tenement House Cigar Bill, forbidding the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses," declares the Inter Ocean.

He did not veto that bill. On the contrary, he only signed it, but he signed it twice, the first bill of the kind being defective, and being, therefore, declared unconstitutional by the courts. Here is another bold Republican lie.

"He vetoed the bill making ten hours a legal day's work for all street-car employees," says the Inter Ocean.

He vetoed no such bill. He vetoed a bill making it a penal offense to employ men on certain street-railroads more than twelve hours a day, a bill which would have nullified the benefits which these employees received from the eight-hour law already in effect in the State, which would have thrown many of these laborers out of employment, and which would have cut down the wages of many others, by preventing them from working, as they did, by the "trip." Mr. Cleveland was acknowledged to be right when he declared that he could "not think this bill to be in the interest of the workingmen." The Albany Journal, an out-and-out Republican paper, which was enthusiastic in the cause of Blaine and Logan, said at the time of the passage of this measure:

"The Senate, however, gave these matters closer investigation, and, finding that in many respects the bills checked rather than advanced the cause of labor, declined to concur in them. Among these measures was Mr. Earl's bill, fixing hours of labor for horse-car conductors. In the Senate it was shown that the bill would be operative, and was accordingly lost. It was reconsidered last night and passed. It is purely a piece of buncombe legislation and a patent lie in its very title."

"He vetoed the bill abolishing convict labor in prisons, although this proposition, when submitted to the popular vote of the people, was carried by a majority of 60,000," asserts the Inter Ocean.

He did not veto that bill. On the contrary he signed it. Another flat Republican lie.

"He vetoed the Child Labor Bill providing for the inspection of factories where children were employed, and prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age."

He did not veto that bill. It became a law by his own signature. Still another shameless Republican

lie. What can be thought of the case of a party which can resort to such lies as these—lies which every one acquainted with the record of Mr. Cleveland as Governor of New York knows to be lies, lies which are as easy as lying to prove lies simply by ensnaring the records of the State?

And yet they have been scattered broadcast over the country by the Republican campaign managers, speakers and organs.

Will the Inter Ocean, which is the latest paper to repeat them, correct these lies?

Not much. It did not publish them for that purpose. Lying is not the worst crime to which the Republican will resort to win this election.

\$250,000 TO BUY INDIANA.

It is understood in well-informed political circles here that the \$250,000 sent to Indiana by the Republican National Committee was furnished upon the express condition that it should be supplemented by an equal contribution from Indiana Republicans, making a round quarter of a million dollars, to be used in an effort to buy the State for Harrison. This contribution, taken in connection with Republican National Committee Treasurer Dudley's letter, of the authenticity of which there is no longer any question in all unprejudiced minds, indicates that the "bottle" campaign of 1880 in the Hoosier State will be duplicated in all its corrupt and censurable features.

DUDLEY PERISTS THAT THE LETTER IS A FORGERY.

This morning, after a vain attempt to elude the reporters, Colonel Dudley was caught outside of the Everett House, and asked if he had any more to say about the matter. "No, I have not," he replied. "I will only repeat that the letter as published is a forgery." "And you still decline to indicate what part of it is forged, or to say whether or not you sent out any letter of a similar character?" "I do. The whole matter is in the hands of my lawyer, Colonel George Bliss, and you must see him about it." All attempts to elicit any sort of information failed.

DUDLEY'S VISIT TO INDIANA POSTPONED.

It is said that Colonel Dudley had purchased his railroad ticket and secured a berth in a sleeper, and that he intended to leave this city for his home in Indiana on Saturday next to cast his vote for the Republican national ticket. It is probable, however, that he was advised by Colonel Bliss this morning that it would be safer for him to remain outside of Indiana for the present.

COLONEL BRICE THREATENS ARREST.

When fuller proofs shall have come from Indianapolis, Colonel Brice says he will make the closing days of the campaign lively by having Colonel Dudley arrested on a criminal charge.

WHAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY FELLOWS SAYS.

District Attorney Fellows was asked whether he was going to do anything in the matter. He said:

There are things to be considered in the letter as published. In the first place, it clearly advises bribery in Indiana; there is no question about it. The means of bribery are laid out in detail, and nothing is left un-said. As far as that part of the letter is concerned I do not think anything can be done about it here. The remedy is, I think, clearly with the Indiana authorities. I am not so thoroughly conversant with the United States laws as to say just how far they cover the case, but to the best of my memory the law which provided for the appointment of Davenport and the other Supervisors is sufficient to punish the writer of a letter of that sort. In any case, I should think that the postal laws have been violated by the mailing of the letter. The second part of the letter refers to this State. It plainly incites bloodshed, and I am very much inclined to think that the writers would come under the same law under which Herr Most was convicted. The letter very plainly advises people to commit crime, and in that respect comes under the State laws.

DUDLEY'S LETTER TO BE DAILY PUBLISHED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—The Sentinel this morning editorially announced that it will, despite Colonel Dudley's threat of prosecution, publish his letter daily until the election. It adds:

"This Dudley letter gives evidence of the most infamous attempt to corrupt the ballot that has ever been made in this country. It is the act of a man high up in his party organization—the Treasurer of its National Committee. More than that, he is the personal representative upon this committee of the party's Presidential chairman, and was his first choice for Chairman of the Committee. Can the party and the candidate escape responsibility for the letter by any means short of a prompt, sweeping and thorough repudiation of Dudley? And, again, will either the party or the candidate dare to repudiate him? The people of this country have an interest in the answers to these questions which rises above all party considerations."

The following is an extract from a letter which appeared in the Indian-

apolis Journal of May 5, 1881, written by S. P. Coover, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Newton county, Ia.:

"Being Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, I was invited to the latter council at Indianapolis, and witnessed the exciting process by which the Republicans captured the State. I conversed freely with John C. New, his secretary, and all his clerks, and there met J. Gray, the lieutenant of Senator Dorsey. After learning from Gray how double tickets were voted and counted and being fully instructed, I was ushered into the presence of Senator Dorsey, who was Secretary of the National Central Republican Committee. I was presented to Dorsey by John C. New, and after being introduced Mr. New withdrew and left me.

Senator Dorsey demanded of me 600 majority in Newton county. I told him we could not do it. He then said he would give me money to help us, and that, being on the Illinois line, we could vote from Illinois and make the 600 majority. I told him frankly I was not zealous enough in the cause to engage in such disreputable business. As an avocet he seemed greatly incensed, and dismissed me from his august presence to see me later. I met him again at an appointed hour, and he gave J. Gray a piece of paper and waved us from the room.

I was led into an adjoining room by Jo Gray (all this was in the New Denison Hotel at Indianapolis) and there I met an old gray-headed man and a middle-aged man. Jo Gray gave them the paper he had received from Dorsey, when the bankers retired to an adjoining room, and returned in a few minutes with a package of bills just printed for the business of carrying Indiana. I was informed that, my county being small, I must be content with a half a thousand. I learned that larger counties received from 1000 to 5000 of these new \$1 and \$2 bills just printed to carry Indiana for Porter and Garfield.—Record.

Charged with Bribery.

Colonel W. W. Dudley, treasurer of the National Republican Committee, has been charged with bribery. In other words it is alleged that he wrote a letter to a Republican in Indiana informing him that financial assistance would be sent from the headquarters of the National Committee to Indiana for the purpose of purchasing enough votes to carry that State for Harrison.

The Colonel denied that he was the author of the letter but it has been pronounced genuine by a citizens' committee and by Judge Claypool, who was special counsel for the government in the tally sheet cases.

As a result of this exposure it is said that Colonel Quay is extremely angry, and he has reason to be. He is making a great effort to "preserve the purity of the ballot" in New York and here is the treasurer of the Republican National Committee laying plans to buy votes in Indiana. The Colonel must indeed be "shocked."

Storing Machinery.

While it is very important to store all the machinery on the farm under shelter, it is also necessary to put it away so that it will keep in good condition. If left out exposed to the weather considerable damage will be done; but storing under shelter is not all. Unless properly protected the iron and steel will rust and the wood-work decay. A good coat of paint should be given. It costs to keep the wood-work of all machinery well painted. Linseed oil and Spanish brown, red vermilion, red ochre, mixed to a proper consistency, will answer for all practical purposes, and all the wood-work of the implements should be carefully painted before putting away—even the hoe and spade handles, and the hay and manure forks, will be the better of a good coat of paint. Oil aids to preserve the wood, and if kept well painted with good oil paint will aid materially to prevent accidents.

Iron can be painted and will prevent rust if kept well covered. The working parts, such as the mould-board and shares of the plows, the spades, hoes, the shovels of the cultivators and the steel points of the drill flukes, should all be either well greased with unsalted grease or oil. Plows and cultivators can be painted. It will take but a little work with soda and water, or turpentine, or even oil to clean off in the Spring when wanted for use. Rust and decay caused by exposure, by changes in the weather and dirt, damages machinery and tools nearly as much as the work done with them, and while storing under shelter is quite an item. Keeping the wood well painted and the iron and steel, especially the working parts, covered to prevent rust is nearly if not quite as necessary. Mowers, reapers, binders, and the kind of machinery that requires considerable oiling while at work, should all be cleaned off. Many are careless and use a much larger quantity of oil than is necessary, and this collects dirt. This injures the wood-work quite materially. Much of this can be readily cleaned off now with a knife that is allowed to remain on until Spring will dry and harden and often increase the friction, making the machine run that much harder than is really necessary.

Dirt on the plows, harness, drills

and cultivators should all be cleaned off. It can be done better before storing away. A little pains in putting them away, especially if the tool-house is crowded, will save considerable trouble in the Spring. The plows and harness will nearly always be needed first in the Spring, and should be stored so that they can be got at conveniently. The hay rakes mowers and binders come after the cultivator. The corn-planter will be used early. A little planing of this kind in storing away will save considerable vexation in the Spring. By putting the tools away in good shape now much time will be saved in the Spring by having everything in good shape all ready for work, and this of itself will be quite an item, in addition to the saving of the machinery. And the work should be attended to now before stormy weather sets in.

Something Every Month.

One of the secrets of those who succeed in making general farming pay can usually be found in the fact that they so manage their affairs as to have something ready to put on the market every month in the year. This subject is worthy of careful study especially by our younger farmers, and it can be best done with account book of previous year in hand. We are aware that sheep can be sheared in this country but once a year, and that it is usually best to sell the whole clip at once. We know, too, that the strawberries ripen in June, and we do not advise our readers to attempt to hold some of them until November, so as to comply with the rule of having to nothing to sell every month. But there is no farm that cannot be made to produce at a profit something besides wool or small fruits or any other single production.

Far be it from us to decry the practice of the specialist who bends all his energies in a particular direction, making every other department of his farm subordinate to his favorite production; but even that specialist—suppose him, for example, to be the small fruit culturist—succeeds because he studies his business so as to have marketable fruits or salable plants and trees from March until November. But it is not the specialist but the general farmer we are now advising, and we urge upon all who can see any room for improvement in their own practice to provide themselves with note books arranged in such a shape as will show the work of the year plainly. If you had no sales last February, see if a little extra care this year will not enable you to realize a good price on some well preserved Winter apples. If you had no harvest lambs to sell last July make your arrangements to have them come much before the first of April, but experience in handling young lambs the first of April will make you better able to manage them a month earlier another year. If you have a nice lot of heifers arrange so that they will come in the Fall and bring you \$10 each more than if fresh in the spring.

These are but a few of the many things that the thrifty farmer looks out for. Do not be mean and always sell everything that will sell at all and feed the refuse to your family, but be fore-handed and arrange to have something good to sell at such times of the year as it will bring the best prices. Use your head. Look in advance. Keep a record of your proceedings, and both failure and success will enable you to succeed better.

Tariff Reform.

Whatever the result of the election was the questions at issue between the two parties are not settled. Tariff reform must and will come. The Democratic party is pledged to that policy and it will pursue its course in that direction until it is accomplished. All great reforms take time, the adjustment of this question will come about when the great mass of laboring men are properly educated. Their interests are identical with that of the Democratic party and it is but a question of time until labor will become independent of its employers in the matter of voting. That the result of the contest if Republican is due to open purchase, and outragous coercion of voters can not be disputed. Every section of the country was in the same condition that was experienced in Bellefonte, Berks, Phillipsburg, Patton, Rush, Spring and other townships of the county. Corruption and Coercion did the business. When the protected manufacturers of Pennsylvania can put \$1,700,000 into the State of New York as a corruption fund, what chance is there for a free election or a fair count? The poor devils who labor for protected monopolists and vote with them will find that the penalty for their subservency is not increased but reduced wages. The Democrats will abide by the result. The will of the American people as expressed by the ballot, corrupted though it was, will be respected. We can offer no consolation to Democrats except that if they made a great fight, for right and are defeated.