

# The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM AD ENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

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RENSSELAER JASPER

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## THE FORCE BILL.

A Republican Measure Which President Harrison is Committed to Revive.

Republican Success Would Insure the Return of Tom Reed and the Success of the Force Bill.

The Most Infamous Measure Devised to Perpetuate the Power of the Party of the Carnegies.

An Army of Pinkerton Thugs to Be Forced Upon the Country to Invade Homes and Take Possession of the Polls—Backed with Bayonets and an Unlimited Treasury Murder Might Be Committed by Davenport Heelers and No State Court Could Bring Them to Justice.

For more than fifty years the invincible rule has been that the party which elects the president only controls the house of representatives elected the same year.

Every time the Republicans have elected a president they have also elected a Republican house. Since 1872 the Republicans have elected only two houses—in 1880, when Garfield defeated Hancock, and in 1888 when Harrison was elected. In 1876 Democratic house was elected, but Hayes although inaugurated by the aid of returning boards was not elected by the people. This is generally admitted now.

The Secrecy of the Ballot Removed.

By Section 8 of the bill the chief and his subordinates are invested with the power to review and supervise the registration of voters; to examine state ballot boxes before elections begin, to keep a poll list and to number the voters; to receive and count ballots rejected by the state inspectors; to make statements and return to the chief supervisors in whatever form manner and to the extent the chief requires.

The Inquisition Revived.

In a city of 20,000 inhabitants and upward the chief may require any of the supervisors and deputy marshals to make a houses and house canvass which may begin five weeks before and be continued on to the day of election; inquiring into the eligibility of voters who have ever been legally naturalized, etc.

Once restored to power, in all the departments, the Republican party will never again let go. It will entrench itself behind the "force bill" and no tidal wave of popular disapproval at the polls will ever be able to dislodge it.

Under the reign of "force billism" the voice of the people will be nullified at the polls by the same army that vanquished Blaine at Minneapolis, the office holders and the negroes.

"We must do our own voting, our own counting and our own certification," said Tom Reed, at a banquet given by the Pittsburg tariff robbers. Republican success would mean not only the return of Benjamin Harrison in the White House for four more long years, but also the reinstatement of Tom Reed in the speaker's chair to count quorums in many billion-dollar congresses to come.

The wild revolutionary scenes of the Fifty-first congress would be re-enacted in the Fifty-third congress. It is true there would be no more surplus to squander and no reason for Corporal Tanner to proclaim, "God help the surplus." But Oklahoma, with her "bald tail" population, would be made one of the states of the Union to maintain a Republican majority in the senate as was done in the Fifty-first congress with a few million camps in Idaho and cattle ranches of Wyoming were manufactured into two sovereign states.

The tariff issue, the Republicans say, was settled when the McKinley bill became a law.

So there would be no more "hinkering" with the tariff and relief from trusts and national taxation would be remote beyond generations. The Louisiana sugar growers and the Vermont soap boilers would continue to fatten upon the bounty paid them by the government at the expense of the corn and wheat producers of Indiana and the other states of the west.

Force Bill the Issue.

The tariff having thus been settled to the satisfaction of the monopolists, there remains but one question for the Republicans to settle, and that is a national election law, which, through treachery of the Blaine element of the party, failed to pass the senate in the last congress for want of time. The Blaine crowd and his followers are out of the way, and with four years more of executive power to starve out skulking Republican senators by the withdrawal of patronage, Benjamin Harrison and Tom Reed would surely drive the force bill through congress without opposition, and thus redeem the force bill pledge of the Minneapolis platform.

The platform upon which Harrison stands today before the people, means simply, "The McKinley tariff to stand and the force bill to come."

The force bill which President Harrison recommended in his messages to Congress and which Tom Reed introduced through the house two years ago is the only interpretation that can be placed on the plank of the Minneapolis platform relating to the election laws. A review of the monstrous measure brought forward by Congressman Lodge of Massachusetts, and Davenport, of New York, in the last congress is therefore opposite.

Chief Supervisors for Life.

The bill authorized the appointment of chief supervisors by the United States circuit judges who hold office for life, are amenable to no person, and are election directors in the respective districts. There are now three United States judges in each circuit, all Republicans, with the exception of five judges who are in the minority and would be powerless in their districts when the appointment of supervisors were made.

Under the bill the chief supervisor appoints three supervisors in each election precincts and he may increase the number of election officers without consulting congress or the people without limit, the qualifications for this purpose being made in a lump. The chief supervisor may have as many deputy marshals appointed as he may deem necessary. The supervisors have full power of deputy marshals and may arrest a voter if challenging him does not accomplish all that is necessary. They can arrest and imprison at will. They have the United States treasury behind them and the army and navy are placed under the control of the chief supervisors, and bayonets may be used at the poll whenever the election officers decide to use military force.

As will be seen by Section 5 of the

force bill, the judges are obliged to appoint as many supervisors as the chief may desire. The chief has the power to remove or suspend any supervisor without cause. Of these three supervisors no more than two are to be appointed from the same political party. The other member may be taken from any party or from no party, but as the two Republicans constitute a quorum, the latter is simply a cipher; beside, if he should undertake to expose any rascality practice by the other two, the chief would suspend him without cause.

Cost of the Force Bill Army.

If this bill should ever become a law it would create an army of election officers of about 275,000 at a cost to the country, for every congressional election of not less than \$3,000,000.

To carry on an election in Indiana under this system would require at least 18,000 subordinate supervisors. If these supervisors were on duty twelve days, which the law fixes as their period, it would cost for the election of the state the enormous sum of \$1,080,000. To this army of Republican heelers another army of deputy marshals to be added at a cost of \$5 a day, swelling the total expense indefinitely.

There is one man in this country who bears the same relation to politics that Pinkerton bears toward organized labor—and that man is the notorious John Davenport, of New York. For years that notorious political thug has been employed by the Republicans of New York to intimidate naturalized American voters of New York city.

Fortified with a commission of chief election supervisor, this man has caused the arrest of thousands of honest citizens, and detained them in prison several days, with no other object in view than to prevent them from exercising their rights, as American citizens, at the polls. The records show that not one out of a thousand of the men arrested by Davenport has ever been tried, and not one out of 50,000 of the arrests made for attempting to vote illegally. For this service, covering a period of more than a generation, Davenport has received from the state over \$1,000,000.

Yet this is the man that the Republicans employed two years ago to frame the force bill, which still threatens the force bill in the senate.

By reference to the files of the newspapers in 1890, the Associated Press reports from Washington will show that Mr. Davenport, committee on Presidents Harrison, in relation to the provisions of the force bill, and that during its discussion in the house, Davenport occupied the speaker's private room at the Capitol, where Republican members were seated before him and couched preparatory to the debates on the floor of the house. After the bill passed the house, Davenport moved over to the senate side, and from Senator Hoar's committee room, conducted the force bill fight in the senate.

Had the force bill succeeded in going through the senate, then, John Davenport would now be in charge of an army of 500,000 political thugs invading private homes preparatory to turning the country over to Republicans. And if the Republicans succeed this fall the Davenport gang will surely make its appearance in every precinct of the country in the election of 1892.

A BOODLER CAUGHT.

More Arrests to Follow.

A systematic effort is being made by the Republicans to induce men to move out of their precincts or to abstain from voting. The Democratic state committee is determined to see that the new election law is not rendered a dead letter. That law was enacted by the Democrats to stop all the corruption at the polls and they do not propose to see the boddles continue to buy votes. The Democratic state committee through the county and precinct organizations has been watching the operations of these boddles. Evidence has already been received to convict a large number of Republican workers. They will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The first boddler to be caught is James Fisher, of Richland township, Rush county. He hired Robert Hall, a Democrat of the same township, to move to Muncie. Fisher gave a suit of clothes and paid his railroad fare. Hall accepted in order to trip Fisher. He got off at the first station, returned home and has sold Fisher to recover \$300 under the McCabe bribery act. Fisher is one of Chairman Gowdy's lieutenants:

The following is the complaint filed in the circuit court Oct. 19. It has thrown the Republicans into a panic:

State of Indiana, Rush county. Rush circuit court, October term, 1892.

State of Indiana on the relation of Robert Hall vs. James Fisher. Complaint for election bribery. Demand, \$350.

The said on the relation of said Robert Hall complains of said defendant, and said that said Robert Hall is a duly qualified voter of Richland precinct, Richland township, Rush county, Indiana; and defendant, who is a resident of Anderson township, and offered to give to said voter for the sum of \$10, less the price of a railroad ticket to Muncie, Ind., a new suit of clothes, a valise and an unlaundered white shirt, and further agreed to purchase for said relator out of said \$10 as aforesaid, a railroad ticket to Muncie, Ind., for and in consideration that said relator would agree to refrain from voting in said Richland township, at the coming election on Nov. 8, 1892, and further changing his residence by removing to Jay county, Indiana, on said Oct. 18, 1892.

And said relator further says that the relator pretended to accept said defendant's said proposition, and on said 18th day of October, 1892, said defendant came to Rushville with a relation that in pursuance of said agreement defendant purchased at the election store of Frank Wilson in said Rushville for said relator, one suit of clothes, one valise and one white shirt; that said defendant further purchased a relator's dinner on said day, that thereupon between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m. on said day, said Fisher took plaintiff to the railroad station of the C. W. & M. railroad company at Rushville, Ind., to Muncie, Ind., by way of Anderson; that in pursuance of said agreement, said defendant paid to relator the difference between \$10 and the price of said ticket, to-wit, \$8.60.

And relator further says that said defendant as a part of said agreement required relator to sign a written statement to the effect that said relator signified his intention to remove to Jay county, Indiana, and the entire election machinery of the country will be placed in the hands of life long self-perpetuating federal office holders.

There is another provision in the bill which beats Knownothingism. It requires the supervisors when instructed by the chief to compile a list of all foreign born persons who have been naturalized with the date thereof, their place of nativity and present naturalization papers; and they are to examine and note the original affidavits and applications presented to the court and file the same with the chief supervisor

preservation. It virtually establishes political espionage over all of our naturalized American citizens, most of whom have been in this country for twenty or thirty years.

about fifty-eight years old, and is has always been a Democrat in politics and on said date intended to vote the Democratic ticket at the approaching November election, all of which facts were well known to defendant, said defendant being then and there well known as a Republican in politics.

A insurance of said agreement relator, as signed by said Fisher, borded the train on said railroad at Rushville at 12 o'clock noon and says that said Fisher got off of said train before it started and went to Henderson, the first railroad station north of Rushville on said road, at which point he got off of said train and returned to said Richland township on said day.

Wherefore defendant demands judgment against said defendant for the sum of \$300 penalty, and the further sum of \$50 as reasonable attorney's fees for prosecuting this action and for all further and proper relief.

ROBERT X HALL,  
Mark.

Witness: WALLACE MORGAN.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1892.

DOUGLAS MORRIS, Notary Public.

DRIVEN INTO A HOLE.

The Republican leaders started out to make a canvas on state issues. An attempt was made to ignore the tariff and force bill, but the game did not work and they have been forced to discuss the robber tariff and the kingly force bill.

In addition the people found out that the record disclosed that Shockney, Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, and every Republican senator voted for the tax law. This closed the mouths of the Republican speakers on that question.

Governor Chase, Shockney and the whole gang then commenced to talk about the extravagance of the Democrats in conducting the state institutions.

Then the fact was made known that two of the most extravagant state institutions, the Feeble Minded, at Fort Wayne, and the Reform School had a majority of Republicans on the board of trustees and that the increasing expenditures must be charged up to the Republicans. Governor Chase then dropped this charge like a hot poker and devoted the time formerly given to charging extravagance against the Democrats in managing state institutions to telling how his mother made soap when he was a boy and Shockney abandoned the stump.

In the meantime the Republican speakers, from Porter down, give only a few minutes to the description of the robber tariff and the kinglike force bill.

Had the force bill succeeded in going through the senate, then, John Davenport would now be in charge of an army of 500,000 political thugs invading private homes preparatory to turning the country over to Republicans. And if the Republicans succeed this fall the Davenport gang will surely make its appearance in every precinct of the country in the election of 1892.

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