

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

—PUBLISHED BY—

The Pilot Publishing Co.

OF

North Western Indiana.

(Limited.)

LUTHER L. PONSLE, President.

J. A. McFARLAND, Vice Pres.

DAVID W. SHIELDS, Secretary.

MARION L. ADAMS, Treasurer.

LESLIE CLARK, Local Editor and Manager.

The PEOPLE'S PILOT is the official organ of the People's Party of North Western Indiana, and is published every Friday at ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Displayed Advertisements, 10c per inch.
Local Notices, 5c per line.

Entered as second class matter at the post office in Rensselaer, Ind.

RENSSELAER, FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1922.

ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

Officers of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

President—Wilson Carey, Anderson.
Vice-President—Mrs. Lou Snider, Mt. Summit.

Secretary—Treasurer—A. C. Jones, Shanghai.
Lecturer—B. F. Ham, Michigan.

Chaplain—J. W. Noland, Rensselaer.
Executive Committee—James Welsh, Rensselaer.

Secretary—D. H. Yeoman, Rensselaer.
Treasurer—N. W. Webster, Cicero.

State Judiciary—Arthur Clinton, Foreman.
John W. Apple, Oaklandon; S. B. Hazen, Winamac.

State Business Agent—L. A. Stephens, Anderson.

Officers of the F. M. B. A.

President, C. A. Robinson, Fountainstown;
Secretary, Frank J. Claypool, Muncie.

County Officers.

President—D. H. Yeoman, Rensselaer.
Vice President—Henson Dickerson, Rensselaer.

Secretary—Frank Welsh, Rensselaer.
Treasurer—Wm. G. Cover, Rensselaer.

Chaplain—J. W. Noland, Rensselaer.
Lecturer—Lee E. Glazebrook, Rensselaer.

Executive Committee.

Wm. Washburn, Rensselaer.
Walter Ponsler, Rensselaer.

Thos. McMurray, Remington.

The regular meetings of the County Alliance are on the first Saturday of each month. A full attendance is very much desired at each meeting.

The conservative force of the nation is found among the farmers.

When a nation ceases to be energized by moral ideas, it soon perishes.

The monetary conference has adjourned till May. It ought to have adjourned to all eternity.

The British financial system imposed on us by the old party rule, keeps the country constantly on the verge of a panic.

The overthrow of the Republican party is complete. The ideas upon which it made its stand have been twice repudiated by the people.

The constant effort of capitalism to prevent the political union of the agricultural and wage-working classes may prove the most disastrous thing that could happen to it.

A man that thinketh himself something, when he is nothing, deceiveth himself.—Paul. Wonder if Paul didn't have such creatures as Oliver Perry Tabor in his mind when he penned that?

One Gibbs, ex-governor of the Bank of England, and therefore well informed as to the monetary needs of the nations, earnestly urges the restoration of silver to its ancient position along by the side of gold.

The objects of the Industrial Legion are, to promulgate People's party ideas, gain converts, perfect organizations, raise campaign funds, and hold its voters in solid column for the final struggle of a campaign.

A few People's party men and Democrats in Nebraska are slobbering over each others necks while their henchmen divide the offices. Shame on such dirty, low down people. They are unworthy the name American.

It is said Republican league clubs will give Harrison a dinner shortly after his retirement, at which he will be nominated for the presidency in 1896. They need not trouble themselves, the people will never send another Republican to the presidency.

To establish a government that holds these truths to be self evident, "that all men are created free and equal, etc.," and then grant to corporations privileges that destroy their rights, is a wrong, that, if not righted will, sooner or later, destroy that government.

If one man controls the live stock industry of the nation; fifty, its transportation service; ten, its coal output; twenty-five, its transmission of intelligence; a few hundred, its means of exchange; and one, its oil supply, would it not be wisdom for the other sixty-five millions to adopt some measures for self protection.

Foreigners hold the larger portion of our bank stock, foreigners own our railroads, foreigners own our elevators, foreigners own our breweries, foreigners own in fee simple large bodies of our land and have mortgages on much of the balance, and foreigners dictate our financial policy; so sing, Hail Columbia, happy land; if we ain't a set of fools then I'll be jumped up.

The Industrial Legion does not supercede, antagonize, nor in anyway interfere with the Alliance, F. M. B. A., Grange, Knights of Labor or any other labor organization. Its object is practical politics, pure and simple. It will seek to have men vote right, than have that vote fairly counted and correctly reported. It will labor to unite and solidify the urban and the agriculturist into a compact political force to carry out the principals of the Omaha platform, relating to money, transportation, land and taxation.

At the time of the consideration of the Fee and Salary Bill it was claimed that it could not be made to apply to the then acting officers nor to the then officers elect for it was claimed that there was an implied contract between these officers and the voters that their salaries should be the same as their predecessors. No, the law was not to be in operation till the officers elected in 1892 took their seats. If there was an implied contract between the officers and the voters at the time of the passage of this act, is there not an implied contract between the voters and the officers elected at the recent election? Implied contracts are just as binding at one election as another, and no legislation this winter should lessen or increase the salaries of officers elected in November. Our newly elected officers knew what their salaries were to be and were willing, yes anxious, to get the places. As many and as good men offered themselves candidates before conventions this year as usual—all knowing salaries were reduced. The people are in no mood for an increase of salaries and woe be to that party which makes it.

Our party has no office holders to draw upon, and we ought not if we had. Millionaires don't rush into our rank, there are no attractions. Bankers do not come, for we oppose their business, and so of railroads, trusts and combines, hence we have no one to draw upon for campaign funds but the people, and they are poor. In the late conference at Indianapolis, one county reported an expenditure of 75 cents, the national committee said they had less than \$3,800 and our State committee had less than \$500 and are in debt. In view of these and other unpleasant facts, it was resolved by the last conference that the Industrial Legion should be organized in order to meet and overcome these very defects. Our labor organizations are all non political, hence cannot raise money and turn over to the People's party, but members of all labor organizations can join the Legion, and women can hold fairs, and the men and women can hold picnics, and make it an object to raise an ample campaign fund. Can't the People's party women of Jasper lead off in this work and raise a couple hundred dollars this winter and spring. Charge a small admittance, sell various articles, have a good People's party speech and a good time socially.

When spring comes and corn is planted have a few picnics, and beginning in August, have one in each township, at which all the principals of the People's party can be discussed. And let it be so arranged that money could be raised at all these places by the sale of literature and in other legitimate and useful ways. What say you, brethren. Let us hear from all points, and that soon.

The Result.

At the close of the war the country was in possession of a large volume of money, about fifty dollars per capita. At that time our people were entering upon that great era of national development that has signalized us as the most enterprising people on the globe. All of the vast sums of money possessed by the nation was needed to carry on these enterprises, but it was paper money, and those who assumed to be statesmen affirmed that the good of the country and sound finance demanded that it be converted into interest bearing bonds, which was accordingly done. Domestic capital being thus largely destroyed, the alternative of abandoning our enterprises or of borrowing foreign capital confronted our people. The latter was chosen, and the hard terms of payment of interest and principle in gold, were imposed. About fourteen billions are now due foreigners and they have begun to draw on us, and the result of our national folly is now clearly manifest, as there is but one million of gold in the national treasury and fourteen billions of obligations out. Had the counsels of Stevens and Weaver prevailed our unfortunate condition could not have happened, but it was rejected and that of Garfield, Blaine and Sherman adopted. How can we meet our obligations? that is the question. The gold we haven't, our wares manufactured under protection are so dear they won't buy them, to sell bonds is but a postponement of the evil. There is but one remedy, all agricultural products, wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, cotton, beef and pork must be forced down in price till they prefer them to gold. Farmers, there is the result to the feast to which you have been invited, and at which Cleveland will make you eat, so bow your backs and dig into it till you learn sense enough to free yourselves from your British masters, and their villainous American tools.

Danger.

The wage-worker, through intimidation by his employer and manipulation by the politicians has been led to believe that his interest and welfare is separate from, and independent of that of the farmer. His employer has been able, largely, to prevent his attendance at People's party meetings, while the political demagogue has stuffed him full of the idea that protection or free trade is the panacea for all his ills. Hence we find that eighty-five per cent. of the People's party vote was cast by the farmers, leaving fifteen per cent. to be cast by all other classes. It is noticeable that in the great manufacturing districts where our vote should have been heavy, it is very light. One instance that in Homestead where the wage-workers have been wronged, robbed and murdered there was only 137 men out of 4,000 who voted for Weaver. The powerful appeals of such men as Beaumont, men in close relationship with them, fell without effect on their dull ears. The fruitless attempt of the reform leaders to enlist the wage-working class in this industrial movement, is the dark cloud that is seen on the horizon. Each year their condition grows worse. Each year bad men seem to get more control over them. Finding their condition so desperate they will readily

go on a strike, hopeless as that always seems. We think and fear that a strike is about the only means ever discussed by them as a remedy for their ills. We are opposed to all strikes, there never was, nor never will be one by our consent and the only consoling feature of this desperate measure is found in the fact that the men are still possessed of courage enough to go on a strike. Well to do men of Rensselaer and Jasper county, have any or all of you, that have hired men, tenants or debtors, controlled or tried to control the political action of those whom misfortune has placed under you? If you have can't you see danger in so doing? Can't you see the farmers are the great conservative force of the nation? Can't you see danger in forcing the wage-working class to isolation where a strike, to them seems the only way out? Cities are the roosting places of capitalists and they are also the local points where the wage-workers do congregate, and where the turbulent will immediately repair upon the first outbreak. Now can't the capitalist, employer and demagogue see the very great danger they incur by herding the wage-workers away from the conserving forces of the farm? Capitalists, employer and demagogue would in the event of an outbreak, be immediately swept away by the cyclone their own folly had generated? Let all men know that national safety can only be secured by establishing justice, righteousness and truth.

The Press and the Public.

Many people look upon the newspaper fraternity as professional and recognized 'deadheads' as medics on charity and bounty of the public. This is a mistaken idea, for the press pays from ten to one thousand per cent. return for every courtesy extended it. The fact of the matter is, the shoe is on the other foot.

Let us take the railroads and see how accounts balance between these great arteries of commerce and the newspapers. A road will agree to furnish a single pass in consideration of the publication of its schedule and other advertising, aggregating hundreds of dollars during the year, if charged for at the regular rates. Besides the press is expected to give publicity to all gatherings on the line of said railroad, in order to increase its travel and business. And yet when the proprietor or editor occasionally boards the train and presents his pass, he is looked upon and spoken of as a "deadhead," when, in truth, were accounts balanced with the road, the latter would be found largely in debt to the former.

In the matter of public entertainments, the press is expected to fill columns with notices of the coming entertainment, and then give it a favorable review; and yet, when the reporter is presented with an admission ticket, he is placed in the catalogue with the "deadhead." And this, too, after the proprietor had not only given his space free, but paid to printers for type-setting enough cash to buy a dozen tickets.

There is not a public institution or entertainment but owes its success to the 'deadheading' newspapers, and by imposing upon their public-spirited generosity, and when, in turn for all this labor and cash outlay, a few old scraps are thrown at the reporter, it is looked upon as a charitable distribution.

We could fill columns with such impositions upon the press, did space permit. There is not a business in the world required to do so much free work as the newspapers, and the only thanks extended for the brain work and expenditure of cash, is an occasional free ticket to some entertainment, a cold lunch, or a table provided at which to report proceedings. And yet, in accepting such empty and selfish courtesies, the recipient must stand in the light of a "deadhead."

The wind from the North blows sharp and keen, and bad effects of colds are seen. One Minute Cough Cure so safe and sure, will quickly perform a wondrous cure.

A. F. LONG & Co.

Special Notice Transfers, for the Week Ending December 31, 1921.

U. S. A. to Wm. Moore, Dec. 27, 1890, nw se 14-30-6, 40 acres, patent.

Max J. Ahlgren to George Hoeling, Dec. 19, 1894, 7, 8, bl 4, Graham's add., Wheatfield \$800.

Rens. Land & Imp. Co. to Sidnal King, Dec. 14, 1891, 18, 19, bl 29, Weston's add., Rensselaer, \$220.

Cephas Hawks et al to Thomas Thompson, Dec. 27, ne se 28-31-5, 40 acres, \$125.

Sarah Faris by adm. to Patrick Hurligan, Oct. 18, nw ne 28-29-5, 40 acres, adm. deed, \$500.

Alexander A. Tyler to Whitsel Lewis, Nov. 24, 1890, 10, 11, 12, bl 1, DeMotte, \$80.

Fleming Phillips to Harvey Phillips, March 5, pt sw ne, et nw, sw nw 22-29-5, 158 acres, qcd., \$3,000.

George J. Dexter to James H. Cox, Dec. 27, pt ne nw 30-29-6, \$250.

J. C. Weston to Wm. H. Churchill, Dec. 21, 1891, bl 18, Weston's add., Rensselaer, \$40.

Johannah M. Applegate to James A. Humphrey, Dec. 29, w 1 nw, pt nw sw 14-29-5, 82 acres, \$2,460.

C. G. Spittler to Charles T. Otis, May 25, w 1 sw 4-31-7, \$400.

Same to same, et nw 14-31-7, \$700.

Frank Foltz to Lucius J. Otis, Dec. 11, 1891, nw 22-31-7, \$1000.

Charles J. Dean to Jos G. Hornish, Dec. 20, nw, n 1 sw, se sw 11-31-7, 280 acres, \$6,700.

B. J. Gifford to Samuel Remley, May 4, n 1 ne se 14-30-6, \$20.

Thomas Thompson to Wesley A. Miller, Dec. 3, pt nw nw 26-29-6, et ne 27-29-6, 83 acres \$1,700.

Survetus Gerard to Willie V. Hudson, Dec. 31, pt se ne 2-30-7, pt n 1 w 1-30-7, 80 acres, \$2,000.

S. P. Thompson to John Lane, Oct. 24, w 1 ne, ne ne 31-30-7, \$1000.

S. P. Thompson to Joseph Lane, Dec. 24, se se 31-30-7, sw sw, w 1 se sw 32-30-7, \$1,200.

A. Thompson to Austin O. Moore, Dec. 31, se, et sw 13-29-5, 240 acres, \$8,600.

George J. Dexter to Nancy W. Rees, Dec. 27, pt ne nw 30-29-6, \$210.

Mary Norris to F. B. Schultz, Dec. 31, 1891, bl 4, Weston's add., Rensselaer, \$127.

Distemper Among Horses.

Coughs, Influenza, and all catarrhal affections of the horse positively and speedily cured by the use of Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure. One dose prevents. Three to six doses cure. Used by leading Breeders, Shippers, Farmers and Turfmen everywhere. Price 50c. Sold by F. B. Meyer.

Success in everything depends largely upon good health. De Witt's Little Early Risers are little health producing pills. See the point then take an "Early Riser."

A. F. LONG & Co.

BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. B. Meyer.

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. It's a wonderful good salve for burns, bruises, sores and a sure cure for piles. A. F. LONG & Co.

In purchasing spectacles, do not patronize traveling doctors or opticians, as very few of them are honest or competent and are pretty apt to sell inferior goods, at very high prices. Dr. I. B. Washburn has a fine test case of lenses and will order you the very best of glasses, in such frames as you wish, at very reasonable rates. 1-50-tf

Nothing so distressing as a hacking Cough. Nothing so foolish as to suffer from it. Nothing so dangerous if allowed to continue. One Minute Cough Cure gives immediate relief.

A. F. LONG & Co.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and stomach disorders. Remedy by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, and your headache disappears. The favorite little pills everywhere.

A. F. LONG & Co.



DR. MILES' PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS.

GRAND INLAND, N. B., April 26, 1908.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Sold by B. F. Fendig & Co.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.