

## THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

By F. D. CRAIG, (Leasee.)

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DAVID H. YEOMAN, President. WM. WASHBURN, Vice President. LEE E. GLAZEBROOK, Sec'y. J. A. McFARLAND, Treas.

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## People's Party Platform.

## FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES.

First.—That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual; that its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of man.

Second.—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any who work, do not then shall all eat.

The interests of civic and rural labor are the same; their interests are identical.

Third.—We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations and the other great corporations in the country must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the same would be entitled to a place placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent an increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

## FINANCE.

First.—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and available, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts public and private, and that with that the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent, per annum, be provided, so that the people may have a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We demand that the money of the country should be as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings bank be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

## TRANSPORTATION.

Second.—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the public interest.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post office, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

## LANGS.

Third.—The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads, or by corporations, except those held in the name of the state of the unrepresented Australian or secret ballot system.

Resolved, That postal savings bank be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, as a part of the platform of the People's Party, as resolutions expressive of the convention.

Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter with a ballot and referendum through the adoption by the states of the unrepresented Australian or secret ballot system.

Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of forcing American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners; and we demand that the same laws be passed against contract labor and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a right to a minimum wage, and that a law on government work and labor be added to the said law.

Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the常勤军, as a system as bad to our liberties, and demand its abolition and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by federal troops.

Resolved, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

Resolved, That we favor a Constitutional provision giving the power of the President and Vice President to one term, and providing for the election of senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

The Chicago Times (weekly) and the People's Pilot for \$1.50.

The odious income tax will yield \$75,000,000 the first year.

Tom Watson's paper and the Pilot, both one year, for \$1.50.

The People's Pilot and Vincent's Searchlight both one year for \$1.50, regular rates \$2.00.

The administration admits that the bankers have the nation by the throat. The reform press has so proven for twenty years.

Seventy-two German societies in Chicago have effected a union organization to help the populists in the coming city election.

Chicago will never be purged of its official thieves until the corrupt machines of both old parties are smashed by the populists.

The late contract made by the president, to sell gold bonds to the Rothschilds adds but another unsightly blot to many pages of blackest financial history.

The redeeming legislators of Colorado and Indiana have killed anti-pass bills. The way to control railroad passes is to have the government own the roads.

What does the 2 per cent income tax equal upon investments that pay three per cent dividends? Does it exceed .0006 per cent on the capital, or 6 cents on one hundred dollars?

The republicans of Arizona and New Mexico are urging republicans in congress not to oppose the admission of those territories at this session. It is not probable, however, that any more silver states will be given a voice in national affairs either by this congress or the next.

What about this criminal Debs, who is serving a term in jail for contempt, dare his accusers bring him to trial again before a jury? It is easy to send a man to jail when you refuse him a trial, and have a corrupt and prejudiced judge to do your bidding; so different though when a man has his constitutional right.

Already the immense block of bonds sold by Cleveland at par, though not yet issued, are at a premium of 12½ per cent and are expected to reach 20 per cent. The good people will please remember that this was a private sale, all competitive bidders barred, and was made to the Rothschilds through the president's esteemed friend, August Belmont.

Under the refunding act of 1870 Secretary Carlisle reports that there were sold a total of \$1,395,349,950 in bonds. And he further says: "The proceeds of these bonds were paid into the treasury in United States gold coin, gold certificates, called bonds, past due coin coupons, and in some instances uncalled 5-20 bonds subject to call. The entire proceeds were equivalent to United States gold."

It is a matter of history which no one denies that there was no gold in this country, outside of \$25,000,000 used as money in California, from July, 1861, until 1879. And gold never fell to par until John Sherman made the greenback a full legal tender with gold for the payment import duties just before the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Yet this lying statement is given to the people to deceive them, that the robbing system can go merrily on and the victims not know the cause of their misery.

The Beacon Lights.

The populist is a student; he knows the reasons for his political convictions; he is usually able to give a lucid explanation of his propositions; he is familiar with the teachings of all schools of political economy; he knows the history of legislation from the foundation of this government; he is often the college professor, the physician, the minister of the gospel, the jurist, the author, the thinking unselfish mind of every calling; he is allied with organized labor as a farmer or an artisan; he is of the great middle class of progressive, well-to-do citizens, who have made a reasonable success of life from their own exertions.

The populists are of neither of the two extremes of society; the rich man who lives upon vested interests is too shrewdly selfish to want a change, and the unorganized poor are too ignorant to know the cause of their poverty; and the politician is rewarded only through the operation of the existing system which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The merchant in an agricultural community has no interest greater than the prosperity of the farmers—yet he votes for the fellows who rob the men who make his living.

All that is known about Lucien Baker, the newly-elected senator from Kansas, is that he defeated J. R. Burton, the republican Breckinridge of Kansas. Baker was a "dark horse."

If the aggregate increase of wealth in the United States were two hundred thousand million dollars a year, and one man owned it all, would that indicate national prosperity?

The merchants who are failing all over the country at least admit that they fail because collections are bad, and their patrons know that they can't pay because there is no money in circulation.

No fundamental law of nature works singly and no single issue can be worked out completely without modifying all the things to which it is related—in other words, free coinage of silver will not solve the social problem.

The money power is opposed to Populism because the populist party proposes to elect honest men to office, men who can not be bought. It is not the platforms of parties that the money power fears, but honesty and justice.

The New York chamber of commerce has met and passed resolutions asking the government to issue more gold bonds—and in spite of the fact that three-fourths of all the people of the nation are opposed to more bonds, the demands of New York's handful of gold bugs will be duly considered and probably acted upon by congress.

Senator Peffer has asked congress to submit the financial question to a direct vote of the people. The representatives of the banking power who are a majority respectfully decline.

Look out, that is paternalism, that government cable to Hawaii, for which congress has just appropriated half a million dollars. Now just connect it with a government telegraph and turn it all over to the post office.

More people will die of starvation, privation and despair in attempting to pay the Cleveland gold bonds than were killed and maimed in 1861-65, and more money will be paid in interest upon those bonds than it cost to capture Jeff Davis.

## Sensations In Store.

"The adjourned conspiracy trial at Chicago will never be resumed. It will die out," says Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union. "I will never be put on the stand again in that case. I want a trial but the General Managers' association has connived to have it killed. We had the jury with us unanimously, and had them completely knocked out. Mr. Wickes went to Europe to escape the trial. I will tell the people of Chicago a few things on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, when I will speak at the Auditorium on 'Who Are the Conspirators?' A series of sensations will be sprung regarding the General Managers' Association, which would have come out in the trial if it had been continued."

## Denied a Vindication.

Eugene V. Debs and companion patriots who were being prosecuted for conspiracy, riot, rebellion, etc., by the railway managers through the United States court, were unfortunately unable to have their trial finished because of the sickness of one juror, and the refusal of the prosecution to go on with eleven or substitute a new juror who should have the evidence read to him. It is safe to predict that these men will never be called to trial again, and will thus be denied the vindication which it is absolutely certain this jury would have given them. It is well to know that this jury was composed of farmers and the following report given in the same press that denounced Debs as an anarchist and criminal, is interesting reading. In speaking of the dismissal of the eleven jurors the report says:

"Then each juryman hurried forward to shake the hand of Judge Grosscup, after which they broke in a mass for the defendants and their counsel. For half an hour Eugene V. Debs held an improvised levee with the jurors, one saying warmly, 'We have learned to like you.'

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The merchant who thinks he can do business when the people have no money to buy with, is a fool. And when he wakes up under the pressure he will stir up the plutocratic managers with a sharp stick. The small merchants are beginning to feel that they have no part in the user's bank.

The Chicago Tribune recently devoted a full page to describing the silks, satins and diamonds worn at a great "charity" ball in that city. It must make the poor recipients of plutocratic bounty feel happy to know that the benevolent dancers had to sacrifice nothing in their gorgeous attire.

The moneyed men of the country, having secured during the depression a great deal of cheap property by foreclosure and otherwise, now desire a temporary expansion of currency so that they may dispose of their steals. But they want bank notes that can be contracted when they get ready to make another haul. They are opposed to government issues which would make the expansion permanent.

It is generally remarked in Kansas that the reason J. Ralph Burton was defeated for the senatorship was because he had not yet received his nomination for the season, and the republicans had consequently cooled in the ardor of their convivial love for him. He was defeated as closely as was Breckinridge in Kentucky—and doubtless for the reason that he was getting too good.

The contraction caught the common laborers and "odd job" men first; then the mechanics were squeezed; next the farmers felt the pressure; and now the merchants and all legitimate business men are groaning under the burden of Shylock. Soon there will be an upheaval that will shake the devil off his throne.

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## Trust the people.

Prosperity is still lost.

The gold reserve is going, as usual.

To Grover: Don't monkey with Honolulu.

The business men are beginning to kick—now look out.

You can't help a laboring man by making him a target.

The first kicking a disgusted democrat should do is to kick himself out of the party.

Seven hundred and fifty-eight silver dollars coined—and seventy million people sold.

All the principles of good government are embodied in the capacities of each individual.

The small merchant is one of the greatest victims to the usury and contraction system.

Judge Woods might issue an injunction against the United States senate impeaching Judge Ricks.

The congressman who says that he is a friend of the laboring man should do something to prove it.

Oh, it will come out all right—the Union Pacific railway has its lobby in Washington to help congress.

The senate will pass the railway pooling bill—and then railroad rates will go up all over the country.

All the western railroads have agreed to advance rates, Feb. 15. That is one of the effects of pooling.

The big trusts are killing the poor man's trust at the store, and wiping out the trust of the store at the bank.

Boys! the merchants will be with us in our demands for more money and cheaper transportation before '96. Mark this.

Mayor Sutro of San Francisco isn't afraid of C. P. Huntington, or any other thief. He proposes to bring Huntington to justice.

Remember, please, that all we ask is good government and a fair show. We don't care who fills the offices, as long as they fill them right.

President Marion Butler of the National Farmers' Alliance goes to the United States senate to help prepare the way for Populist government.

The little merchants who vote with the fellows who are crushing them out of existence, are beginning to discover that there is something the matter.

The same principles that are best for the proper regulation of a home or the life of an individual are applicable and good for the regulation of a nation.

Claus Spreckles, the sugar king, must be protected if the whole United States navy has to go to Honolulu. Spreckles is a hun-a-lulu—and so is Grover Cleveland.

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