

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

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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; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

SECOND.—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he 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 will either own the people or the people 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 government service shall be 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 flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts public and private, and that without 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 to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present 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 believe that the money of the country should be kept 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 interests of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

LANDS.

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 and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the People's Party, but 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 without federal intervention through the adoption by the States of the unperfected 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 protecting 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 denounce the present ineffective laws 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 rigid enforcement of the existing eight hour law on government work and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

RESOLVED. That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries known as the Pinkerton system, a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by federal officers.

RESOLVED. That we command 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 limiting the office of 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.

Nearly every reader of the Pilot has a friend some where who would like to hear from Jasper county. It costs but 2c a week to send them all the news, beautifully printed; why not do it? Twenty-five cents for three months including Coin's Financial School.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company is making a clean million dollars a day by its advance in the price of coal oil, while the beef trust has already made over fifty million dollars by cornering meats. Train and bank robberies are honorable compared with these gigantic hold-ups of the people by these robber trusts. Let plutocracy give the screw a few more turns; many people have not had enough yet.

Attorney General Olney is having a fine opportunity to apply the anti-trust law to the various combines and trusts now robbing the people with more daring and outrageous scoundrelism than ever characterized the James and Younger brothers, or the Dalton gang, but he and Cleveland have never been able to find any place where that law would fit except to assist the railway managers at Chicago in whipping their employees into submission in the great strike last year. As the anti-trust law bears the John Sherman brand, what else can it be expected to be than a miserable fraud?

The whole country is laughing over the hot griddle dance the gold bugs are doing over the free silver movement in Illinois. As was to be expected, this Illinois "breaking out" is assuming the form of an epidemic, and despite the efforts of Wall street, Cleveland and his cuckoos to quarantine against it, it is spreading like a prairie fire, as the whole country has been inoculated with the free coinage disease of 16 to 1.

Here is a sample of how the "blight of Populism" is striking the country in spots: For years the associated banks of Seattle, Wash., have controlled the school board and county treasurer, and by manipulating the school fund to their own interest caused the teachers to have to discount their warrants from 2 to 10 per cent. The Populist upheaval last fall caused a change, and recently—and for the first time for a number of years, the 140 teachers of Seattle walked up to the county treasurer's office and received the face value of their warrants without any discount. This is the way Populism is "blighting" many spots around the country.

Well, old Democratic friend, what have you left to tack your party faith to? "Where are you at?" In other words, Have you a party at all, only in name? What does Democracy stand for to-day? Can you name a principle upon which it is united? What are you going to do about it? Better do a little thinking, hadn't you?

If the churches were not largely under the control of the wealthy classes led by a stall-fed clergy, who are seeking their own ease and comfort, there would be no need of the earnest appeals for the church to come to the rescue of the people in their present anomalous condition. Christ will as readily rebuke Phariseism to-day as he did nineteen centuries ago.

The country is waiting in breathless suspense for the book that Cleveland's monkey—Eckles, is to write in answer to Coin's Financial School. Eckles serves his masters in Wall street as comptroller of the currency well—in fact he is as clay in the hands of the potter to the habitues of that infamous quarter, but when he essays to teach the people monetary science he will soon find himself in deep water. There are scores of farmers and laboring men in every county in the union who know more of true monetary science than Eckles will ever learn.

It is comforting to know that at last the money question is to be met "fairly and squarely," as suggested in Mr. Cleveland's letter, but you old fellows who have been demanding this for years, and got "protection" and "tariff reform" rot instead, need not throw up your hats yet awhile. Wait until you see or hear some argument—some of the "fair" and "square" business. We are several weeks removed from Cleveland's letter, but as yet no logical arguments appear—same old rot, same old lies and stilted phrases about "sound money," "parity," etc.

It is beginning to gradually percolate through the minds of the fellows in Wall street and plutocracy generally that the great common people are doing a little thinking for themselves, and care very little about what bankers, members of boards of trade, and the wealthy classes think or say, and hence, we do not find bankers' associations, boards of trades and other commercial bodies rushing into print just now with voluminous resolutions on the silver question. They are beginning to realize that so far as the people are concerned all such is but a waste of wind.

Won't somebody try to discover a legislature that has done something besides draw its salary.

Products of Turkey.

Turkey sends out tobacco, the cereals, nuts, almonds, olives, all sorts of dried fruits, coffee, madder, opium and an enormous amount of wine, the last named article to France, to be re-bottled and exported. A very important trade is also carried on in fish, sponges and coral.

The Sunflower.

Investigation shows that the common sunflower exhales twelve ounces of water in twelve hours, and an oak tree, with an estimated number of 700,000 leaves, would in the same way give off something like 700 tons of water during the five months it carries its foliage.

England uses 600,000 pounds of tea daily.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

ARE ARTS OF PEACE LESS IMPORTANT THAN WAR.

ALL ARGUMENTS ADVANCED ON BEHALF OF THE GOLD STANDARD ARE BUILT ON PROPHECY — SENATOR JONES ON THE STAND.

SENATOR JOHN P. JONES, in summing up his grand plea for bimetallism at the Brussels conference, said:

"All the arguments advanced on behalf of the gold standard are built on prophecy, those on behalf of the double standard on achievement.

"The advocates of the gold standard rely on what they suppose may happen.

"Those of the double standard rely on the facts of history."

The facts and achievements he had amply elucidated in that great address which the Belgian delegate so praised by saying immediately after its close: "Gentlemen, after the remarkable speech which you have just heard little remains to be said."

It is not only a monetary treatise, it is a study of social economy."

Senator Jones' words may well be heeded by many very earnest, very honest friends of bimetallism, who halt and doubt and block the way to successful American action by their fears that we cannot succeed independently.

Some of them actually advocated the destructive policy of trying to force concurrent action upon foreign nations by creating sheer distress and making it so universal as to compel action.

To such the idea of being even temporarily placed upon a silver basis was to relegate our country to the social, economic, and moral level of Mexico and China, as though the prosperity of a great people depends upon the color of the money they use. But they ignore the facts of history and of current events.

Mexico to-day affords the most promising field for the investment of money among all nations, according to reports, and upon a pure silver basis.

France pursues serenely her course unaffected by panics, weighted down as she is by the greatest national debt and by her vast naval and military armament, and able to assist her powerful neighbor across the way by a loan of gold to help avert a monetary panic imminent when the Barings failed. The panic-breeding system adopted by the United Kingdom has time and again exposed its weakness, while the strength of the French system is manifested, for it provides money instead of wind upon which the industry and commerce of that great people securely rests. France honors her money and provides a sufficiency, and her funded debt is so wisely distributed as to become a basis of emergency credit among the common people.

No man can demand an exchange of one kind of money for another, for their idea of parity is unlike that of our thimble-rigging American financiers, who might wisely study the money question in its social and economic aspects, instead of by ways that are dark and tricks that are vain making its acquisition the sole object of their lives.

The recent history of our own country in the civil war, where the mightiest creative and destructive energies ever recorded were developed by a creation of a great instrument—money—in sufficient quantities to promote all the activities of a great people without gold and without silver, all appear to be forgotten.

In returning to specie payments, what kind of strange delusion was extended over the brains of such a people as to tolerate for a single year after its discovery in 1875-6 the nature of the fraud of 1873?

With the knowledge of the mighty power of sovereignty exercised to maintain the union of the state, why should they doubt as to the power of that sovereignty to save and preserve as equally great as to subjugate and destroy?

Are the arts of peace of any less importance than the arts of war? Are the powers of our government greater for the conduct of war than for the conservation of the peace and prosperity of the people? Is political independence of foreign power more important than financial independence?

Our claim is that the United States can alone act, with greater credit, with greater success, than with concurrent action of other nations, and we have abundant evidence to justify this claim. The remarkable admissions of the Statist (London) recently, and those of the Financial News (London) a year ago, and such able men as Mr. Henry Gibbs Gibbs and Mr. Morton Frewell, all go to sustain us in this view, but the facts of history prove it.

Why, were we to adopt the money of "ideal excellence," as Mr. W. D. St. John calls properly made national paper money, and properly guard its issue and discard gold, the public would soon outstrip the world in its onward march, and international changes could be settled by acts enhanced in value and a volume sufficient to do it with used gold. But the absurdity, upon a specie basis with one-specie dishonesty necessitated the idea possessed by that governments are ordained to benefit of fund-holders.

We need a recurrence in the capital principle that government ought to be, last, for the common benefit, providing for the people, as members of the Republic.

The mass of the people, which shall control the wealth of this republic, who can righteously sue it when America transgresses itself?—J. W. Foster in The American.

Down with all monopoly.

A JUST REBATE.

Miss Kate Field in her Washington speaks of the populists as the "disgruntled tailings" of both political parties. We are very sure Miss Field has read history, and that she has noted the fact that, springing in protest out of the present which has been nourished by the past, has come every reform and all reformers. Using her symbolism we could mock every noble effort of humanity to make better its conditions. We could even sneer at the great Galileean who was pre-eminently "disgruntled" with the two old sects, those scribes and pharisees. The cultured editor of the Washington can not be excused for her contemptuous treatment of the reformers of today. Her vision is too broad, her historic sense is too keen, to charge her with ignorantly reviling the two million men who demand a more complete ascendancy of ethics in our civilization.

Her offense consists in yielding to the rule of the popular of this culminating age. She is foolishly weak in this particular, and by so yielding she weaves the shroud of oblivion for herself and her paper. Just so did those Boston editors who reviled William Lloyd Garrison in the fifties. William Lloyd Garrison's cause triumphed, however. He is today one of the few immortals yet given to American history. Those fastidious journalists and publicists who regarded him as a despicable "tailor" died when their hearts stopped pumping, and Garrison lives growing greater with each generation. We remember well, years ago, how all that Miss Field wrote and spoke had the elemental strength of reform in it. Her love for humanity was apparent in every paragraph. How much we regret the gradual hardening of her heart we cannot tell. Inevitable petrification must follow if revulsion to the snobbery of the national capital does not take place in her. She is young enough to see the "disgruntled tailings" in possession of every state legislature in the republic, and even in possession of the executive mansion at Washington. She ought to know this. She would know, if she had not been blinded by the glamour of a corrupt capital and the flattery of a frivolous and flippant "four hundred" who have no more real life and love than the vegetables of our fields. The "disgruntled tailings" indeed! Such an invidious metaphor is beneath a woman of such general strength of character.—Progressive Age.

THE THEORY OF OVERPRODUCTION.

An attempt has been made to account for the fall of prices upon the theory that there is overproduction. It is unreasonable to ask us to believe that there has been an overproduction all along the line for twenty years, and the fact that millions of men have not enough food or clothing is sufficient to demonstrate that the theory is absurd.

Take wheat for example. The belief is general that this country constantly expands its wheat growing area. In truth, we had 2,000,000 acres less in wheat in 1890 than we had in 1880. The wheat crops of the world are not excessive. They do not increase as fast as the requirements of the population demand. Here are the figures for ten years:

1884 2,060,077,697
1885 2,063,502,925
1886 2,193,997,000
1887 2,227,415,000
1888 2,212,843,000
1889 2,085,505,000
1890 2,170,123,000
1891 2,359,294,000
1892 2,392,727,000
1893 2,369,636,000

It is urged that Russia and India are pouring out wheat in extraordinary quantities. In truth, the exports of Russian wheat, last year, were less than in 1890 and 1891. India began to export wheat only after 1873. She does so because her great annual tribute to England, like ours, is paid in commodities; and as prices fall, a greater quantity is required to pay the same amount of debt. India and Russia are famine countries. The people have no surplus food for export. When they do export food, they do so because they must, not at all because they have more than they can eat.

NO TRAGEDY LIKE POVERTY.

There is no tragedy like poverty. No pain can grind the human heart like that which comes to the husband and wife when they face the cold fact that he is out of work, and then look at the tender faces of the little ones, so confident that the father can take care of them. Yet we know that in thousands of homes in the happy land of America this tragedy is being enacted. If we knew that some friend was passing from house to house killing women, and dashing children's brains out, how long would the good people permit it to continue? Yet poverty is worse. The slow, dull agony at heart, the fainting of expectation when return is not heard, the death when she can no longer work! This is poverty, and happy woman.

It is a poor woman who just feels it—one precious dollar—and what real value does it have in a city where people who revel in the light and the pleasure of which are not to be found?

It is a poor woman who wants to buy a real heart—

It is a poor woman who wants to buy a real heart—

It is a poor woman who wants to buy a real heart—

It is a poor woman who wants to buy a real heart—

It is a poor woman who wants to buy a real heart—

TO FACE IT OR DIE.

MCCLURE DIAGNOSES THE DEMOCRATIC MALADY.

IT IS CHAOS OR DEATH?—Not a single Hopeful State North, South, East or West for Democracy—Clevelandism.

The Times, (Dem.), edited by