

## THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

PILOT PUBLISHING CO., (Limited), Proprietors.

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

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT is the official organ of the Jasper and Newton County Alliances, and is published every Thursday at

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

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

The Pilot to June 15th for 10 cents. New subscribers only.

Trial subscriptions stop when out.

Where is Col. Bill Morrison's boom?

The national dish, after the conventions, will be crow.

Direct legislation is the worm rail of a union reform fence.

All class legislation in this country is in favor of the rich.

A vote for either old party is a vote to indorse its past record.

Old party financiering—improve your credit by going deeper in debt.

Why do bankers want to issue the money, if there is no profit in it for them?

Not the form, but the manner of administration is what makes good government.

The "protective" tariff is paternalism—yet republicans protest against paternalism.

All agree that times are hard, but Grover has managed to squeeze out several million dollars.

We could spare a few lawyers and bankers out of congress, but the two old parties don't seem to think it.

When the people have a direct vote it will be impossible for C. P. Huntington, or any other thief, to buy legislation.

In the month of February the government coined 1,500,000 cheap, 50-cent silver dollars—for campaign purposes, no doubt.

It is an old saying that "children and fools tell the truth." Surely the papers that are denouncing Tillman will at least admit that he told the truth.

The corporations and trusts are spending thousands of dollars booming McKinley. This is enough to prove that he is not a friend of the people.

The Kansas republicans take no stand on the money question; they simply declare their willingness to take anything that comes from the national convention.

What is our civilization coming to when the "lovers of Jesus" teach the military science of murder in the theological schools and even in the Sunday schools?

It seems as though nearly every prominent Texas democrat is bidding farewell to his party and joining the populists. They are also coming from everywhere.

The anti-option bill was killed by the republican vote in the house. This is equivalent to saying that the board of trade and bucket shops can go on with their gambling.

There are plenty of men in the two old parties who have principle and honesty enough to get out of them, but they haven't got the courage. They are apparently waiting to be kicked out.

All the monopolists, national bankers, railroad kings, coal and iron barons, trusts and combines are in the two old parties. Are you in there, too, voting with them? If so, isn't it about time you were getting out?

## Why Is It?

The New York World, which has created no little consternation among the gold gamblers in Wall street and members of the administration in Washington by its exposures of trickery and favoritism in the recent bond transactions, contains the following leading editorial:

"Why is the senate so reluctant to act upon Senator Peffer's resolution for inquiry into the facts and circumstances of the bond sales of 1894, 1895 and 1896?"

"The need of such inquiry is imperative, as the World has abundantly shown. The facts as they stand fill all honest minds with doubt, distrust and suspicion. Unexplained they constitute a scandal."

"The president and the secretary of the treasury have pursued courses and given utterances which tended strongly to discredit the country and impair its financial standing. They have raised foolish questions as to the national good faith. They have manipulated the finances in secret dickers with their friends among Wall street financiers in such fashion as to turn over many millions of public money to a group of speculators."

The government officials are in collusion with the bankers to rob the people.

Keep the records of the two old parties before the people.

## LAZY CONGRESSMEN.

NOT ONLY LAZY BUT BEASTLY INCOMPETENT.

Members Themselves Admit This Fact—What Senator Smith of New Jersey and Congressman Jenkins of Wisconsin Have to Say of Their Colleagues.

Senator Smith of New Jersey made the statement that the best thing congress can do is to adjourn and go home, and our own Wisconsin Jenkins now seconds the motion. "I am willing to go on record," he told D. B. Starkey, the Washington correspondent of the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, "as declaring that we would be doing the country a service by adjourning. What is the use of remaining in session? It is impossible to do any financial legislation; we can't amend the tariff laws—we can't do anything. The members will not work; they don't know how to work. A committee meeting is called for 10 o'clock and nobody gets around until 11 o'clock. There is an old member who prides himself on getting to the capitol every morning at 10 o'clock as though that was a great feat. I came down here to work and I am ready to work, but I can't do anything because nobody else will. I am in favor of passing all the appropriation bills immediately and adjourning."

That's the stuff. Go home and attend to your private business, ye ignorant and vicious politicians. It would be the best thing all around for a lot of lazy louts that openly admit their inability to do anything while the people of the whole country are suffering the agonies of despair and crying for relief from the horrible pressure of hard times.

## NOTES AND COMMENT.

What the People Are Thinking, Saying, and Doing.

"Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and his syndicate constitute a gold ring in no essential respect different from the Fisk-Gould ring under Grant. Why should President Cleveland give such speculators the confidence and support of his administration?"—New York World.

That's easy; because he's a bird of the same feather. A great many hard things have been said against Gen. Grant—we've said some of them—but with all his inclination to Nepotism, and his propensity to accept presents ranging all the way from bull pups to cottages on the sea shore, Grant was a saint when compared with Cleveland. He possessed the merit of patriotism and downed the Fisk and Gould conspiracy without ceremony.

Republican record in congress February 14, 1896: For silver, 24; against silver, 184. A majority of republicans voted to repeal the Sherman silver purchasing law. It was a republican congress that demonetized silver in 1873. It was a republican administration that first gave to the bankers and brokers the option to demand gold for obligations that were by law payable in coin. The republican party is a gold standard party without the courage to say so. Its platforms mean anything and nothing. The democratic party is a mere imitator of the republican party and its financial policy.

The first telegraph line ever constructed in this country was owned and operated by the government (from 1844 to 1847) and when it was turned over to a private corporation the great Whig statesman, Henry Clay, and the democratic postmaster general, entered a vigorous protest against it. A majority of the nations of the world own their telegraph lines and the cost of sending a message is usually less than half of what it is in the United States. Government ownership of the telegraph lines is one of the demands of the Omaha platform which "we can recall" with a great deal of pleasure. It is one on which the people should instruct their delegates to the St. Louis convention.

"The French are said to have invested \$300,000,000 in the South African gold mines and a much larger amount in Russian stocks and Spanish bonds. The payment of the German war indemnity and the Panama canal losses appear to have made very little impression on French wealth."—Globe-Democrat.

Yes, in France they do things quite different from what they do in the United States. In France they have a money circulation of over \$50 per capita, and most of it is in circulation. In France they don't permit a lot of gold thieves to raid the treasury to get gold to export to other countries. In France, when a president and his cabinet or ministry get out of line with the people they have enough patriotism and good sense to resign at once. But this government is run, evidently, for the sole benefit of the gold thieves and the politicians.

"A New York court has just given John Coughlin six cents damages for the killing of his two-year-old daughter by a street car. Six cents for two-year-old white children! Black babies forty years ago would bring \$100. Six cents for two-year-old white babies! For all the love a mother and father could give. For all the pains and care and cost! Six cents for white babies! Who will furnish them for less? Cents are cents these days, but children are plentiful. Dollars are no longer dear, but cents are dear. Great God, how long will people grovel at the feet of corrupt courts and judicial gamblers and legislative robbers and sell their babies at six cents per head? Knock the old parties out with their old tedious bankers and monopolists, and bring in the socialist state where men

are considered and property has no place, except to give pleasure to all the people."—Appeal to Reason.

"Who will furnish them for less?" Ask Miss Flagler, Brother Wayland. She will likely furnish them just for the fun of killing them, even if the old man does have to put up \$500 to satisfy the outraged "peace and dignity" of the District of Columbia.

The Globe-Democrat makes the following explanation of the reason why Senators Jones and Teller were allowed to write the financial plank of the republican party. The explanation also develops the old party methods of catching suckers with platform taffy. The editorial referred to says: "It is a fact that the financial plank in the last republican platform was constructed by Senators Jones and Teller, and the democratic papers have a right to get as much comfort and amusement out of it as possible. But it is proper at the same time to recall the conditions under which those two free silver leaders were permitted to frame that declaration. The silver question was not then of surpassing importance, and was not expected to become so in the future. There were other issues and interests that bore a controlling relation to the situation. The free silver sentiment in the party was not arbitrary and threatening, but it insisted that it was worthy at least of courteous consideration, since it was expected to support the republican ticket. Accordingly, Jones and Teller were given leave to prepare an utterance on the subject to satisfy their followers and yet not commit the party to their view of the matter. This was considered good politics, inasmuch as it was acceptable to both sides, and served to promote harmony in the convention; but it was in fact a mistake, and did not prevent the states of Messrs. Jones and Teller from going against the republican party."

The mistake thus made in 1892 will not be repeated in 1896. The free silverites will not be conciliated with a resolution that can be interpreted both ways. They have forfeited the right to ask or expect anything of that kind, and the conduct of their leaders in the senate is calculated to put all compromise out of the question so far as free coinage is concerned."

When other nations begin to poke fun at us it is time for the people to rise up and snatch the so-called financiers at the head of their government bald headed, figuratively speaking. The London Financial News, which may be regarded as pretty good authority, has this to say about the way we treat silver:

"There can be no doubt about it, that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis to-morrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American industry would be protected, not only at home but in every other market in the world. Of course the United States would suffer to some extent, through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold (but not more so than now), but the loss of exchange under this head would be but a mere drop in the bucket compared with the profits to be repayed from the markets of South America, Asia and even Europe. The marvel is that the United States has not long ago seized the opportunity, and but for the belief that the way of England is necessarily the way to commercial success and prosperity, undoubtedly it would have been done long ago."

"Now, Americans are awakening to the fact that so long as they narrow their ambition to become a larger England, they cannot beat us."

"It has been a piece of luck for us that it has never occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's market by going on a silver basis; and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptuous apathy of our government, the Americans retaliate by freeing out gold. It could be easily done, and we propose shortly to show by evidence collected from perfectly unprejudiced sources, that even now the process has begun and is proceeding at a rate that will astonish many people, and probably make this country regret that it did not at an earlier stage fashion its monetary policy on principles of friendliness to other nations instead of on a basis of short-sighted selfishness."

The chief interest which the country has in the doings of the Ohio convention centers on the Ohio platform expression on silver. This follows the lines of the utterance of the National convention of 1892, and part of it is a repetition of the language of that deliverance. "We contend," it says, "for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchanges, that shall be as sound as the government and as unimpaired as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetalism, and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of the values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal."

Just get onto that plank, will you, and if you can make head or tail out of it beore you go crazy, send us the solution on a postal card. And this is from the great state of McKinley. Here is one of those peculiarly constructed declarations that is manifestly intended to make the words conceal the idea.

The two old parties can fix their platforms to suit themselves, but their records can't be changed.

Congress is talking.

## DEBS IN A PULPIT.

TALKS FOR THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

Declares Christ Would Be with the Laboring Man Were He on Earth and Criticizes Church's Attitude Toward Labor.

It was a mixed congregation in the First Baptist church at Terre Haute Sunday evening that heard Eugene V. Debs tell what he thought the church could do for the uplifting of the wage-earner. When the pastor of the church and Debs ascended to the pulpit a few admirers of the latter began clapping their hands, which caused the minister to look in the direction whence came the unusual sound with a startled expression.

In his invocation Dr. Holmes asked for divine guidance in what the speaker of the evening would say, and later, in presenting him to the audience, Dr. Holmes said it was not an occasion for the discussion of theology. As he said this he turned toward Debs with a smile which the audience understood. Dr. Holmes said that, when Debs returned to his home after the Great Northern strike in 1894, he (Holmes) went to the public meeting given in reception of Debs prejudiced against him, but came away believing he was a long-headed man with a big heart. He had not had occasion to change his estimate, and he was glad to be the first minister in the city of Debs' nativity to ask him to speak from a pulpit.

Mr. Debs said that too many pillars of the church looked upon labor as a commodity and were lacking in that spirit of the brotherhood of man which should characterize those who believe in the Christian religion. He spoke of the increasing number of the unemployed who were becoming tramps and said society and the church barred the doors against these unfortunate fellow-mortals. The church as a church has done nothing for this class of people, but is arrayed against them as exiles, when as a matter of fact they were fellow mortals who deserve the attention of the church. He read from Dr. Carlos Martyn, Editor Flower of the Arena and Bishop Phillips Brooks to show that the attitude of the church was not one of sympathy with the poor wage-earner; that instead of taking up his cause as that of a fellow-man the church contented itself with providing soup houses and a mission on a side street.

"This treatment really aggravates the situation. The wage-earner does not want charity or condescension. He demands justice and employment at living wages. The church, as a church, espouses the cause of the capitalist and rejoices when the troops are called out to run their bayonets through the strikers asking for living wages. The Christ of the Christian would be with the laboring man and not with the rich supporters of the churches if he were on earth to-day. It is not popular to preach the true doctrine of Christ in these days. The minister who does it is fortunate if he retains his charge." Mr. Debs said he thought the church ought to take up the question as to the system of production and distribution; "the social and economic problems are for the church. When ministers take an interest in labor it is usually to caution the laboring man not to break the law, but the rich church member who is daily breaking laws is not rebuked. The trouble with the church is that it cannot consistently condemn a system of which it is a beneficiary."

The debauching of legislatures by rich corporations, he thought, could be discussed from the pulpit, and the debasement of the courts was for the church to consider. If the golden rule were lived up to by church members the labor question would be solved in twenty-four hours. He did not take a gloomy view of the situation. He believed the fact that the church is beginning to consider these questions is a harbinger of better things. He believed the brotherhood of man would be the accepted doctrine of man yet.

At the conclusion of the address Dr. Holmes called on Dr. Crum of the Congregational church to offer prayer. Dr. Crum prayed that the people might better understand the questions which the speaker of the evening discussed. The Congregational church is the wealthiest congregation in the city.

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Prussia Gets \$51,000,000 Revenue from Its Railroads.

Washington, D. C., Special: A strong argument for government ownership of railroads is contained in a report to the State Department by United States Commercial Agent Moore at Weimar upon the Prussian railroad system. He shows that last year the gross receipts from these railroads was \$244,467,174, or more than half of the entire revenues of the state. The net earnings after deducting \$53,240,800 interest on working capital and sinking fund were \$51,051,000, which will be turned into the treasury for the use of the state. This sum is larger than the income derived from taxes of all kinds.

## Miracle of Modern Days.

Charles Foster, a young man of Franklin, Pa., had a breakdown on a steep hill while driving a team attached to a wagon in which was 490 quarts of nitro-glycerine. The wagon got away and running over a embankment at the side of the road turned end over end, scattering the cans of nitro in every direction. One can struck a stump and was broken open, but no explosion occurred. Everybody in the oil region is wondering why that stuff didn't "bust."

## New Populist Paper.

A. M. Roop, editor of the Logansport Advance, has announced his intention of entering a new field in newspaper work. He has arranged to edit a populist paper at Terre Haute. He has established a reputation as a forceful writer of the populist doctrine and will doubtless make a success of his new venture.—Logansport Reporter.

Mr. Roop will be gladly welcomed by the local press. In newspaper circles he is widely known as a clever, conscientious writer and an energetic worker. He has engaged quarters in the Tribune block and will have his paper printed on the Tribune press. His paper will be styled "The Standard," and the first issue will probably appear April 9. The populists of Vigo county are an important factor in local politics and they will doubtless rally readily to the support of such a paper as Mr. Roop will give them.—Terre Haute Tribune.

## A Wonderful Dream.

We read in the scripture about dreams and their interpretation, and as I had a rather peculiar one the other night, I will describe it, and leave the interpretation to your readers.

In my dream I seemed to be present at a Mexican bull fight, and enclosed by a large arena was a magnificent bull, upon whose sides in large letters was printed, "The People." Looking to one side of the arena I saw a man with a red flag bearing the words, "Protective Tariff," and just across on the opposite side another with a similar flag upon which was inscribed, "Free Trade."

In the centre hid behind a shield was a man dressed in yellow upon whose coat I read, "Gold Basis," and who held in his hand a long sharp sword along whose blade was written, "Restricted Currency." When the fight began the man waved the "Protective Tariff" flag and the bull charged it, but in passing "Gold Basis" he received a stab behind the shoulder from "Restricted Currency."

This made him, the bull mad and he tore up that tariff flag in great shape, until he happened to look across the arena and saw that "Free Trade" flag, again he charged, but this time at "Free Trade," only to receive another cut from that coward behind the shield. And so it continued the poor bull losing his life's blood at every step, and I could but wish that he might smash that shield and pitch "Gold Basis" out of the arena. But what puzzled me most, and was the hardest to understand, was that the fool bull that 'twas "Free Trade" that was hurting him.

E. A. PERKINS.

Goodland, Ind.

## Beet Culture in Jasper County.

The following interesting article appears in a recent issue of the Farmers Review from the pen of a well known Jasper county agriculturist E. B. Steward. It is reproduced by request of our celebrated beet growing specialist, Norman Warner:

Beets should be planted on deep loam, with gravel subsoil, or on land that is well drained. The land should be well manured in the fall and deeply plowed at that time, but not harrowed down. The harrowing should be done in the spring. When the crop is to be used for the fall market the seed should be put in about the 15th day of May, but where the beets are to be used for feeding purposes, June first is early enough. In planting, drill in the seeds about three inches apart, and thin as the plants grow. We use no fertilizer where the land is moderately rich. In cultivating, we use a garden horse plow, and a small harrow at first. As to time of harvesting, that will depend somewhat on the stock to which the beets are to be fed. If they are to go to the sheep we do not harvest till late in the fall, and then we plow them out. The greatest trouble with growing beets is to get them started and then keep them free from weeds. We raise our beets only for feeding to stock. The variety we raise is the large dark red, and we consider it good.

If the Democratic National convention declares against silver, or saddles, which is equivalent to such a declaration, the best prophets at the National Capital predict from 40 to 60 Populists in the next House of Representatives. The Indianapolis News will no doubt see in this an indication that the silver craze is dead.—Rockville Tribune.

The Pilot to June 15th for 10 cents New subscribers only.

Trial subscriptions stop when out.

## Attention Indiana Populists.

To the Voters of the People's Party:

By direction, and under the authority of the state central committee of the People's party of Indiana, a state convention will be held at Indianapolis, commencing on Tuesday, the 28th day of July, 1896, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several state offices, and the selection of presidential electors at large, for the approaching campaign. The basis of representation for delegates to said convention has been fixed by the state committee as follows: One delegate for each township in the state and an additional delegate for every one hundred votes and such major fraction thereof, cast for Dr. C. A. Robinson for secretary of state in 1894.

It is recommended that such delegates be selected at county, rather than township conventions. The time and place for holding county conventions for the selection of the delegates herein provided for is left to the discretion of the several county committees.

All persons who are dissatisfied with the servility and corruption of the two old parties are cordially invited to participate with the Peoples party in such conventions, and in support of the candidates to be nominated at our state, district and other conventions. We welcome all persons who believe that the interests of the people are above and beyond party lines, and who are unwilling to wear party labels when such party has abandoned the principles which were the original basis of its birth and formation. N. T. BUTTS, Chairman.

S. M. SHEPARD, Sec'y.

## Green Food For Stock.

Bulletin of Purdue Agricultural Ex. Station.

Feeders are coming to recognize more and more the necessity of plenty of green food for stock when grass is getting short. Owners of dairy cattle in particular feel this necessity.

For two years at the Indiana Experiment Station, we have planted Canada field peas and oats, for this purpose. The first year of planting, we scattered pea seed at the rate of a bushel and one-half an acre over the ground, and plowed this in three or four inches deep. A bushel and one-half of oat seed per acre was then scattered over this plowed land, which was then thoroughly harrowed.

In 1895 the above practice was not followed. The land was plowed about seven inches deep and then harrowed to a fine tilth, a mixture of oats and peas, at the rate of one and one-half bushels of each per acre, was then drilled in, to the depth of about two inches. The plants thrived with great vigor, until severe drought checked their growth, in common with all other farm crops. Either method of planting will no doubt be satisfactory.

In planting oats and peas, the first seeding should be gotten in at the earliest date possible, when the land may be satisfactorily worked. One or two more plantings, at ten day intervals, will give a good succession of crops, covering about six weeks.

While cutting the green crop may begin as early as wished, after some length of stalk has been secured, it is advisable to wait until the oat head begins to expand, and when the peas are passing from the bloom. The best plan is to secure the green fodder as close to the maturity stage as possible, consistent with about three weeks of use for soiling.

Oats and peas make highly nutritious and palatable food. They also give the earliest green fodder to be secured from plantings of the same season, and follow nicely after winter rye for soiling. This crop is coming more and more into favor. Oats and peas should only be planted early in spring, as these plants as a rule will not thrive from May or summer seedings.

If not all fed green, the balance of the crop may, with advantage, be plowed under or cured for hay. The expense for seed is not great. Oats may be bought in the market at prices varying from 15 to 25 cents per bushel, according to location. The pea seed purchased by this Station this spring, cost 90 cents a bushel laid down at home depot. In buying be sure and get Canada field pea seed.

Green peas and oats are eaten with a great relish by horses, cattle, sheep and swine. C. S. PLUMB, Director.