

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

BY F. D. CRAIG, (Lessee.)

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Darts from the Quiver

Law is an ingenious device to evade justice.

—\$—

Learn to regard the truth rather than its scourge.

—\$—

Interest is a tax laid on labor to pay men for being rich.

—\$—

Financiering is the art of getting value without giving anything for it.

—\$—

A reformation founded on justice can require no sacrifice from the true reformer.

—\$—

If you wish to succeed in life, watch your poor neighbors and do exactly opposite to them.

—\$—

When a man wants to do anything he is ashamed of he says, "All I want is my rights according to the law."

—\$—

Some people think the producing classes have no business to talk finance, as it is a kind of a cash BUSINESS.

—\$—

The aim of Archery is to encourage productive industry by finding a market for the product of the labor of its members.

—\$—

We have been asked repeatedly if Archery is a branch of the De Bernardi system of Labor Exchange. Reverse that question and, yes.

—\$—

Throughout all nature's wide domain the same unvarying law prevails. Equals for equals, hence a departure from this principle is a violation of nature's law.

—\$—

The key to life's liberty and happiness lies in the measures we adopt to regulate reciprocal relations between man and man. If just measures are adopted justice will result, and where justice is no wrong can come.

—\$—

To the men and women who produce all we consume and consume all we produce, it must seem strange to hear as a reason for hard times, that we have consumed too much and hence are poor, and that we produced too much and hence are out of work.

—\$—

Too many clothes! too much food! too many houses! too many implements! Everybody must stop work. Too much extravagance! too much spent for fine clothes! too many luxuries consumed! This is why we have nothing, and the fellow we work for has too much.

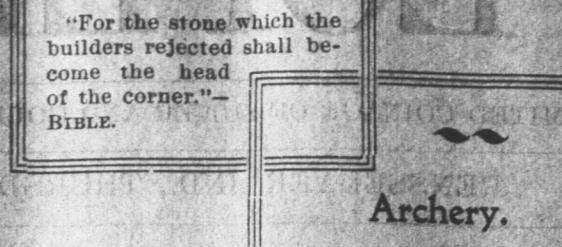
—\$—

The Order of Archery is a plain business proposition, and cannot be employed by designing politicians to further their own selfish ends. Those who claim to have the power to sell the vote of Archers to the highest bidder are promising more than they can fulfill.

—\$—

Archery wages no war against anything or anybody that does right, but a condition that in its nature produces wrong must be changed. Merchants are neither less, nor more important to a civilized society than the baker, tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, or blacksmith, each are working for the other, and all depend on all.

The Stone Which the Builders Rejected.



Archery.

Events pertaining to Archery during the past month suggest a little diversion which may not be amiss to touch upon at this time, and to allay any fears that may have gained in other quarters lest the promoters of Plato's Archers were appropriating plans and methods originated by another, which has been intimated from several sources.

William P. Smith, from his own mental resources drafted every plan, wrote every outline and detail contained in the rituals, and work pertaining to this order. The original manuscripts for each and every step are on file in this office together with any quantities of data of every conceivable description.

For twenty years he has vainly sought the ear of varied organizations, seeking to interest their co-operation, but the fates were against him. The Knights of Labor would boycott and strike, would take a man skilled in a trade and "elect" him to run a co-operative store, only to fail. Individuals would branch into productive enterprise along Archer lines and aided by the society, attain undreamed of proportions, then, thinking they could carry the work alone would break away, only to lapse into bankruptcy and out of sight.

Only the past week, a resident of Rensselaer, Mr. D. H. Yeoman, once president of the State Alliance, recalled the fact that twenty years ago, at a state meeting of the Grange held in Indianapolis, Mr. Smith appeared before that body to enlist their interest for a mutual benefit, for at that time Archery had complete sway in all the great manufacturing establishments of the capital city, commanded a sufficient output of the Hominy Mills, of the Arcade Flouring Mills packing houses, canning works, etc., to supply them with all their coal direct from the mines; but no, the Grange was so afraid of anyone residing within an incorporated city, they were suspicious, and stumbled along in the glory of their own exclusiveness. In this office we have for exhibition a box full of scrip, in all stages of wear, that five years before the Labor Exchange was claimed to be organized, was current in the channels of local commerce in the city named and would be to-day, had not the introduction of gas knocked out the coal business which furnished their basis of operations.

Elsewhere Mr. Smith has given some reasons why he was deterred from reviving his plans until the past year, but the circles of time had to complete their allotted work, it would seem. As stated in the April Archer, this has been waiting twenty years for all these divisions of reform, even to the people's party, to prove their own impotence to accomplish what was expected from them by the people they affected to benefit.

Scores of men live today who have been offered everything, practically, would they combine the talents they possessed with the author to launch the craft. Now some of these are awakening and are breaking their necks, as it were, to regain lost opportunities, for they discover that verily the stone they have all these years been scraping their feet upon, is in fact the identical rock, shaped and graven for the very key to the arch that none of the others could by any means

be fitted to—the link that completes the circle of practical business exchange, which all have felt would sooner or later be supplied, and for which years of research have been expended in vain endeavor to locate and apply.

The Labor Exchange, the nearest approach, builded upon the plans of the Guernsey market, brought down to date by De Bernardi, in his exhaustive and comprehensive work, "Trials and Triumphs of Labor," has for fifteen years, been perfecting its machinery, yet if we have one we have fifty letters from parties who have had as one writer puts it "all kinds of luck but good luck" for their pains.

Archery does not come as a competitor or a rival to the L. E. It comes with that which will help the Labor Exchange to realize what it has been unable to realize by application of its still defective machinery. The L. E. fits itself to that very small minority of our race who are both "sober" and "honest," it places its responsible officers under "bonds." Archery, as already explained, comes to man as he is, fitted to the environments into which ages of misrule has surrounded him, and opens the way to freedom at once, without bonds or regeneration.

The writer put in two years fighting the battle in advocacy of Coxey's measures, educating the people to the possibilities for relief under such enactments, but let us reflect, where will we and our children be by the time a congress, senate and president are elected which will enact those bills or similar ones into law?

It cuts no ice with Archery whether any political party or all of them or none of them endorse or condemn it. It is not seeking such endorsement or standing in fear of rejection. The politician, lawyer and real estate sharper never forget to apply their selfish interests.

There may be features in Archery which appeal to the heart of the politician. He can't hurt it, retard its work nor monopolize its benefits or its machinery. The merchants can't oppose it for its cardinal purpose and direct results is to make business, and when the merchant does business he thrives. Because he is not doing business now is why he will welcome the assistance which Archery can and certainly will supply.

In the hundreds of letters recently received suggesting objections of every conceivable nature, not a new one has arisen that has not already been anticipated and provided against. Archery from the outside seems a labyrinth of inextricable complexities. From the inside its simplicity is equalled only by the daily examples furnished by our banking clearance houses in the adjustment of their vast transactions with a precision and exactness that to the outsider is in itself mystifying.

Were all our laboring population employed, were all our business men enjoying a trade to their full capacity and our factories finding ready sale for all their products, there would be no necessity for Archery. A banker came into our office the other day for a copy of the ARCHER with the remark, that he wanted to learn something of "this order that is fighting banks." "We are not fighting

Kokomo, where a large Temple of Archers are at work sends a list of subscribers.

Archery does not appeal strongly to lawyers or real estate agents. There is nothing in the Regulations of Archery that excludes lawyers or real estate brokers from membership in the Order, except their own conscience. If they can conscientiously answer the question, "Do you labor to produce or impart any form of value that will add to the enjoyment of life, secure the possession of liberty, or increase the happiness of your fellow men?" in the affirmative, they can become members. But the precepts of the order when put into practice will render the vocation of these now essential factors of our iniquitous system of exchange, useless appendages, whose excision may be fatal to the individual local Temples that admit them to membership. Local Temples are hereby reminded that lawyers derive their sustenance from those who produce the things of this life, and that their services are never required unless there is some dispute to settle. If a system of business is established whereby all disputes were settled by the parties themselves, where each individual transaction was complete within itself, where no detail of any transaction could be left in doubt, where no after consideration could possibly arise, then the lawyer and the real estate broker would each be compelled to seek other avenues of business. This is why the working feature of some of our local Temples is interfered with, hence the notes of warning to their customers that Archery is a "dangerous institution" are sent forth by those who better than any other persons know when their business is in danger, and it is no surprising that lawyers would like to see the institution killed, especially the industrial feature, which once established will take the profession of law as profitless as that of banking.

Locals should not be frightened by the cry that Archery is a dangerous institution. Justice Right and Reason are its shibboleth. The aim of Archery is to secure different results from what we now achieve, to do this we must employ different methods. Bonds are instruments of bondage; bondage is slavery. Slave owners pursued the escaping slave with bloodhounds on their road to liberty. If we are on the road to liberty we must expect that our masters, the bondholders, will have their bloodhounds on our track.

Archery starts in new stores in order to demonstrate its benevolent methods. It takes the business man already in his established channel, infuses new life to his business and brings him custom he never would be able to enjoy under the present system. It makes business for the small as well as the large tradesman, nor is confined to actual membership. But without the presence of well organized force Archery methods will be difficult for individuals to apply. Get your memberships in line first.

The Coxey bill is the best thing yet proposed be enacted into law. But if Archery any city council or any bent of intellect could accomplish the same results locally if we mistake not many will have adopted the plan before the intelligent American voter gets control of legislation sufficiently to enact laws prop to benefit mankind.

Farmers, don't be afraid to take your grocer or goods merchant to one side in friendly talk. There are of them so well fortified they are ready to listen to shing that can increase business enable them to use their credit for paying bills.

Four points in Illinois, as many in Pennsylvania and two in Texas have taken necessary steps to organize and patient awaiting the order.

We borrowed (?) money to pay the soldier and taxed the soldier to pay the debt. That looks like working for nothing and boarding yourself doesn't it?

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Shop located opposite the public square. Everything fresh and clean. Fresh and salt meats, game, poultry, etc. Please give us a call and we will guarantee to give you satisfaction. Remember the place. Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

NEW UNDERTAKING.

W. E. Overton wishes to announce that he has opened a new Undertaking establishment in the Nowels house Block. A NEW HEARSE and first class funeral furnishings have been provided, and special pains will be taken to merit a share of the public's favors.

Mr. OVERTON has carefully fitted himself for this work, having been for some time under the instruction of one of the best practitioners in Chicago.

TELEPHONE NO. 209.