

# LOUISIANA POPULIST.

Subscription Price \$1.00 a Year.

There is no Free Country Unless the People Rule.

Price, 5 Cents.

VOL. I.

NATCHITOCHE PARISH, NATCHITOCHE, LOUISIANA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1894.

NO. 9.

### Reform Press of Louisiana.

THE COMRADE, Winnfield, La.  
 B. W. Bailey, Editor.  
 PROGRESSIVE AGE, Ruston, La.  
 W. W. McClure, Editor.  
 LOUISIANA POPULIST, Natchitoches, La.  
 M. F. Machen, Editor.  
 ALLIANCE FARMER, Houma, La.  
 H. C. Flynt, Editor.  
 ALLIANCE FORUM, West Monroe, La.  
 L. W. Beard, Editor.  
 BATTLE FLAG, Robeline, La.  
 J. A. Tetts, Editor.  
 LAKESIDE REVIEW, Lakeside, La.  
 C. F. & N. L. Miller, Editors.  
 THE ISSUE, New Orleans, La.  
 J. B. Cameron, Editor.

### People's Party Platform.

1. We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debt 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 exceeding 2 per cent, be provided, as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

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

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

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

d. 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 revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

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

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

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

3. The land, including all the national resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land 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.

### Democratic Hypocrisy Shown Up

In the Congressional Record of June 23rd, 1894, is to be found a speech which claims to have been delivered by Joseph Wheeler, so-called Democrat, who pretends to represent the 5th Alabama district. The said speech by the privilege granted by the House, was printed in the Record without being delivered at all. In this undelivered speech he undertakes to review the Record of our Populist Congressmen, in the most partial and partisan manner. He left nothing undone to ridicule every act and wilfully distort every fact connected with the Populist's record. He gathers together bills introduced by Populists in the 52nd and 53rd Congresses regardless of whether they were introduced by request or not and after wilfully or ignorantly perverting the facts, figures that these bills, when all added together would call for appropriating \$85,000,000,000 which he claims would have to be taxed from the people.

of Mr. Wheeler had been capable and had taken the pains to inform himself, he would have found that these bills introduced by Populists did not call for a single dollar of taxation, but on the other hand proposed a plan for relieving the people of the burdens of taxation that have been heaped upon them by Democrats and Republicans for the last thirty years. The Populist platform demand that our calculating medium shall be increased to \$50 per capita. The bills introduced by Populists were intended to accomplish this object by the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the issue of legal tender greenbacks. The passage of one or two of these bills would have accomplished this and at once done away with the necessity for the passage of the other bills. Mr. Wheeler well knows, if he knows anything, that the Populist party has never advocated or demanded that our currency should be increased to more than \$50 per capita. The Secretary of the Treasury claims that we now have about \$25 per capita in circulation. The Populists demand that this amount shall be increased to \$50 per capita (about the amount we had in circulation in 1866), which would require that silver be coined and legal tender greenbacks be issued to the amount of \$1,750,000,000. The bills introduced by Populist Congressmen referred to by Mr. Wheeler only contemplated the issue of the above amount instead of the \$35,000,000,000 as conceived only by the shriveled brain of Mr. Wheeler. These old mossback politicians realize the fact that they are totally unable to depend on their own treacherous records, and meet the Populists in the discussion of the living issues of the day, hence they are circulating this imaginary and foolish twaddle, called a speech by Joseph Wheeler of Alabama.

Lately quite a number of people have written us, asking us to send them the bills introduced by our Populist Congressmen. Endeavoring to comply with this request, we applied to the Clerk of the House Document room at the Capitol, and he informed us that the files had been exhausted. They have been taken out by the Democratic and Republican Congressmen to use on the stump in ridiculing and slandering our party in their usual way. Failing to find any Populist bills on file, I concluded to investigate the files of the bills introduced by the two old parties, and behold I found something rich. The \$35,000,000 which Mr. Wheeler claims for the Populist bills is not in it at all. It is not a drop in the bucket when compared with the amount proposed to be appropriated by the thousands of bills introduced by Democrats and Republicans.

During the 52d and 53rd Congresses the Democrats and Republicans introduced something over 26,000 bills. The record shows that more than half of these bills called for appropriations. Without knowing what amount any particular bill called for, we selected the numbers of eight bills from the Document rooms of the House and Senate. This was impartially done to ascertain the average appropriation called for by the 13,000 or more bills introduced by Democrats and Republicans, calling for appropriations. The following figures shows the average:

H. R. Bill No. 2167—By Stone of Kentucky (Dem).....	2 936
H. R. Bill No. 722—By Enloe of Tennessee (Dem).....	13 378
H. R. Bill No. 1309—By Pendleton of Texas (Dem).....	4 780
H. R. Bill No. 1784—By Hooker of Mississippi (Dem).....	19 445

H. R. Bill No. 397—By McGann of Illinois (Dem).....	4 000 000
H. R. Bill No. 6715—By Crain of Texas (Dem).....	60 000
H. R. Bill No. 1172—By Stallings of Alabama (Dem).....	50 000
H. R. Bill No. 4728—By Hicks of Pennsylvania (Rep).....	100 000

Total called for by eight bills above..... \$4 210 539

Divide this amount by 8, and we have the average to be \$526,317.35. Multiply this amount by 13,000, the number of bills introduced calling for appropriations, and we have \$6,842,125,550. Every dollar of this enormous amount would have to be taxed from the people to build public buildings, clean out creeks and rivers, and pay claims of various kinds. We then transferred our investigations to the senate side for awhile and we found it richer and richer. On the 17th day of April, 1894, we find that that venerable old Democratic senator from Illinois, John M. Palmer, introduced senate bill No. 1917, which provides as follows:

First. That the government shall loan to the people at 2 per cent interest three-fourths of the value of all the real estate.

Second. That the government shall loan to the people at 2 per cent interest on one-half the market value of all the wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, hops, rice, cotton, hemp, jute, tobacco, open kettle sugar, and sugar house molasses, or the drippings from sugar, all kinds of nuts, pinders, castor beans, indigo, olive oil, coffee, and all kinds of dried fruit.

Third. That the government shall loan to the people of incorporated cities, towns, and villages at 2 per cent interest for sewerage and other sanitary work, \$100 per capita for their voting population.

Fourth. That the government shall loan to the railroad corporations three-fourths of the value of all their property at the rate of 2 per cent interest in order to cheapen railroad transportation, etc.

Fifth. That the government shall offer a reward of \$25,000 for the best plan of sewerage and water supply.

Sixth. That the government shall purchase all the gold and silver in the United States each year.

Seventh. That the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be increased to thirteen.

Eighth. That the government shall have all this money printed at the bureau of printing and engraving at Washington, D. C., and that it shall be fiat money and a legal tender for all debts, both public and private.

When the provisions of this bill are all figured out, it shows that the following amounts would have to be printed and loaned to the people:

First. Three-fourths of Real Estate (Stats. Abst.).....	\$29,658,408,249
Second. One-half all farm products mentioned (A. G. R.).....	854,698,475
Third. \$100 per capita to voters of towns and cities.....	364,713,400
Fourth. Three-fourths of value of all railroad property.....	7,701,726,780
Fifth. For sewerage and water supply plan (Reward).....	25,000
Sixth. Gold and silver each year mined.....	100,097,000
Seventh. Four more Justices Supreme Court.....	40,000
	\$38,685,908,904

This is a pretty snug little sum for one Democratic bill, but hold on; we find that on the third day of November, 1893, this same senator, Jno. M. Palmer, of Illinois, introduced senate bill 1152, which proposes that the government shall appropriate \$64,000,000 to deepen the channel of the Mississippi and other rivers.

Going a little further we find that Senator Morgan of Alabama, has introduced the Nicaragua Canal bill calling for \$100,000,000.

L. F. Livingston of Georgia, introduced H. R. Bill No. 8577 calling for an issue of \$40 per capita annually, which would be \$2,800,000,000 annually, or \$28,534,000,000 for ten years. Mr. Miller of Wisconsin, on February 14th, 1893,

introduced H. R. Bill calling for about \$28,000,000,000.

Then comes the Pacific railroad bill which proposes to re-loan these roads at 2 per cent per annum, \$120,000,000, the amount they are now due the government.

Let us now recapitulate and see how the two old parties compare with the Populists when it comes to introducing bills.

First. 13,000 bills introduced by the Democrats and Republicans during the 52nd and 53 Congresses.....	\$6,842,125,550
Senate Bill No. 1917—By Palmer of Illinois.....	\$68,685,908,904
Nicaragua Bill—By Morgan of Alabama.....	100,000,000
H. R. Bill No. 8577—By Livingston of Georgia.....	28,534,000,000
H. R. Bill No. 10498—By Miller of Wisconsin.....	27,466,000,000
Pacific railroad Bill.....	120,000,000
	\$191,748,634,454

A great many of the bills introduced by the Populists were introduced by request, but Mr. Wheeler did not mention this fact. He also included the 52nd and 53 Congresses. Therefore in order to be placed on equal footing with the Democrats and Republicans we are compelled to do likewise; that is, include all bills introduced in the 52nd and 53rd Congresses, also to make no distinction between those bills introduced by request, and those prepared by Democrats and Republicans themselves. This is the only way we can be placed on equal footing. Some Democrats and Republicans will say, that these bills we object to or hold up for ridicule were introduced by request. Perhaps this is true to some extent, but they ought to remember that they did not make any distinction in the bills prepared by Populists, and those introduced by request.

In preparing the above statements, we have been as conservative as we could, and be consistent with the facts. We have guessed at nothing, but have relied upon the records of the government for every thing.

J. H. TURNER,  
Secretary, National People's Party Committee.

The yearly income of W. W. Astor is \$8,900,000 or \$22,377 a day John D. Rockefeller's yearly income is \$7,601,259, his daily tribute \$20,853. Jay Gould's estate draws \$4,040,000 yearly from the living workers. Cornelius Vanderbilt's yearly tribute is \$4,048,000. W. H. Vanderbilt's yearly revenue is 13,795,000 or \$30,397 per day. Now what is this but monarchy, despotism, robbery? A dead man commanding the living to pay his posterity \$11,068 a day, or \$4,040,000 a year world without end! And the American people have become so accustomed to paying this tribute at the dictation of dead men and the useless living, the class who do nothing except to invest and increase their incomes, that but a small part of them comprehend that there is any injustice in it. Our people would be aroused if a monarchy were proposed. Yet pay princely revenues to useless citizens and bind their children of all generations to support and extend the monopoly dynasties.—The Wealth-Maker, Lincoln, Neb.

### POLLOCK, LA., OCT. 14, 1894.

LOUISIANA POPULIST: Mr. Ogden was to speak at this place on October 5th, but did not get here, so I am informed. He did not get here but he sent two barrels of beer to the primary for the ones that go and pledge themselves to support him at the general election. There was not many at the primary, and I guess there was plenty of beer for all there was. A few pledged themselves to support him with their vote, but Ogden has not pledged himself to the people. But I am afraid if he was to pledge himself he would not keep his pledge any longer than he could get to the office. Others of his kind has done the like.

Our People's party clubs are strong in this part of the country; if we get a fair count we will land our man in Congress this fall.

Crops are good, but prices low. There is a large school house going up in our town, under control of the Jr. O. U. A. M. Success to the POPULIST.

D. B. COATES.

The People's party of New York City nominated Monday a full ticket with Dr. James McCallum for mayor.

### The Populist Campaign.

The great throng that gathered to greet the populist speakers Saturday night gives significant illustration of the strength which that movement has gained in Chicago. Significant, too, was the enthusiasm manifested for Mr. Debs, who even in defeat, holds the confidence and affection of the wageworking class as only a sincere and upright man could. It is daily becoming more evident that—as the Times predicted at the outset—the Pullman strike and boycott has been a priceless boon to the cause of labor in that it has set wageworkers to thinking for themselves and to breaking away from the ties of purely partisan politics. It showed the futility of a strike under existing conditions, showed, too, how easily the privileged corporations, who make always the hardest taskmasters, can bring the powerful machinery of the national government to their aid. If there had been any doubt that in Chicago at least the wageworkers are alive to the situation and propose to alleviate it, not by the aid of the strike and boycott but with their ballots, the meetings Saturday night would have set it at rest.

New occasions have brought new duties. The ancient function of a labor union must now be supplemented and amplified by providing for political action of its members in their mutual interest. There are many who decry this, who urge incessantly that the unions keep out of politics, but they are men, as a rule, of the sort who would suppress the unions altogether if they could. It is impossible for the clear-sighted student of industrial affairs not to discern that unless wageworkers seize the power which lies ready to their hands they will be hopelessly outclassed in their contest for a livelihood. Whether it is through the action of the people's party that the masses will wrest back from the classes some of the rights they have lost, or whether the democracy will have wisdom enough to break away from plutocratic alliances and accept the trust of guarding faithfully the people's rights, is yet to be seen. Certainly, however, the movement now started in Chicago, and, indeed, throughout the nation, will not stop until the government shall be made in fact one of the people, by the people, and for the people.—Chicago Times.

### FREE SILVER MEN BARRED.

Organization of an Exclusive Democratic Club at Fort Worth.

Special to the Times Herald.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Oct. 5.—There is serious trouble brewing in Democratic circles here that may culminate in another split in the party in Texas. A Cleveland Democratic club has been organized by leading Democrats and no man who favors the free coinage of silver will be admitted to membership. This is the beginning of a movement that will extend all over Texas.

The school boy's composition on "The Editor" reads as follows: The editor is one of the happiest beggars in the world. He can go to the circus in the afternoon and evening without paying a cent, also to inquests and hangings. He has free tickets to the theatre; gets wedding cakes sent him and sometimes gets lied but not often for he can take things back in the next issue and generally does so. While other folk has to go to bed early the editor can sit up every night and see what is going on.

### The Tariff Reform Humbug.

The McKinley Bill was a "robbery."

So said all the Democratic leaders and so said their Chicago platform.

On a tidal wave of majorities they were borne into power to destroy the robber and to eternally stop the robbery.

From every stump in the South the office-holders are now preaching the beauties of the Senate Bill, which Cleveland was ashamed to sign.

They tell the people about taking the tax off slate pencils, but never a word do they say about doubling the tax on molasses.

They tell the people a great deal about reducing the tax on gum tannin, but they say nothing about increasing the tax on castile soap.

The Democrats increased the tax on horse shoes 27 per cent, but the campaign orator tells it not in Gath, nor doth he whisper it on the streets of Askelon.

The Democrats increased the tax on Boiler pipes, flues, etc., 145 per cent, but Mr. Crisp and Senator Walsh skate merrily around this spot in the Tariff Reform ice, and the mossback voter never suspects that the place is considered "dangerous" by the campaign skater. The McKinley robbery on steel, of the strand and wire size, was not big enough to suit the Democratic Tariff Reformers, hence they increased the tax, in some instances, 2 per cent and in others 212 per cent to show to the country how easy it was to denounce McKinleyism as the "culminating atrocity of class legislation," and then to make a schedule still more atrocious.

If it was "robbery" in the McKinley bill to lay the taxes therein laid, what is it in the Democratic bill to increase some of those taxes? Is it robbery? If so, why did democrats commit the crime?

If it is not robbery, then why do the lower duties of the McKinley bill constitute robbery?

It is true that many reductions of tax were made in the Democratic bill, but it seems to us there was no earthly excuse for increasing some of the taxes which had been so bitterly denounced.

While Mr. Crisp and Senator Walsh have had much to say about the lowering of duties on the necessities of life, we would really like to hear them defend the increase of tax which they laid upon such necessities of life as molasses, and upon such articles of common use as horse shoes, mule shoes, rivets, screws, flues, pipes and strand wire.

The sugar trust has began closing down its works. Orders from Mr. Havemeyer were sent out last week which threw out of employment nearly 5,000 men. It is said these works will remain closed until a scarcity of sugar will raise the price another cent per pound. This is the great octopus which dominates the two old parties at the present time.

The Democratic tariff bill has become a law, and the price of wheat immediately went down several cents a bushel. The Republicans were dead sure wheat would go up with the Repeal of the Sherman bill and the Democrats were equally as positive that wheat would go up when they revised the tariff.—News, Leeds, N. Dak.

Hard times and poor crops, hail storms or drouth doesn't seriously effect the high-salaried official, but the poor chap that pays the taxes catches it every time. No wonder the crop of candidates is always good.—Chicago Express.