

#### People's Party Lecture Bureau.

The people's party lecture bureau has contracted with the following speakers to address the people upon the vital political questions of the day from now until date of election. Most of them are well known as speakers of extraordinary ability, a few of whom have a national reputation. Dates for Senator Peffer in Kansas have mostly been made from September 11 to October 1, inclusive.

The bureau is now prepared for business, and ready to arrange for any of the following speakers to address the people during the campaign. Terms of speakers will be given upon application to this bureau.

Senator Peffer, Topeka; Hon. J. G. Otis, M. C., (after September 20) Topeka; B. J. Dreesen (German), Lawrence; Prof. J. C. Kline, Minneapolis; Dr. J. H. Oyster, Paola; Rev. B. P. Foster, Topeka; W. L. Brown, Kingman; Nels Anderson (Swede), Topeka; Rev. James De Buchannane, Delphos; D. R. Kinsey, Kingman; Noah Allen Wichita; John Clark, Kansas City, Mo.; Judge McKay, Atteca; W. J. Nicholson, Paola; Judge H. Stevens, Kansas City, Kas.; W. H. Bennington, Topeka; F. A. B. Montgomery (after September 10), Goodland; Rev. D. James Lathrop, Topeka; L. H. Tibbetts, Courtland; Dr. J. I. Arnold, McCune; Dr. J. D. Cole, Hutchinson; "Greenback" Williams, Concordia; Mrs. F. R. Vickery, Emporia; Thomas W. Gilruth (President National Citizens' Industrial Alliance), Kansas City, Mo.

#### Stacking Grain.

Mr. G. B. Smith, of Cameron, Neb., writes us giving the following excellent hints relative to stacking grain. He says:

First take a pole as long as the rick is to be, raising it from the ground with blocks of wood or stone under each end. Then set the bundles up against it all around until the bottom is as large as wanted. Then commence to lay bundles around the top, pressing them solid with the knees, keeping center highest, with even slope all around until the full fashion of the stack is established. Then lay bundles with a fork, laying the tie course the same time the outside course is laid, in order to hold the outside course in place. The tie course should be laid with top or heads out, and far enough to hide the band of lower or outside course. Then fill middle in the same order, with top of bundles pointing out. Keep this order until finished, and it will shed water and hold its place, if the builder is careful to keep the weight properly balanced. If one has not the logs at hand, then commence by setting bundles as in shocking the grain in the field.

A great deal of grain is spoiled every year by lack of care and skill in stacking. This is very often seen in the stacking of barley, whereby the grain is discolored and the price per bushel greatly lessened, through bad stacking. Here is only one of the many wastes on a farm, because men will not believe that care and skill pay as well as rough work, and lots of it. It is a big mistake, however, and many farmers are beginning to see it.—Inter-Ocean.

#### Sharp Iowa Lawyers.

Some smart lawyers of Des Moines, Iowa, discovered that there were 30,000 settlers in that part of the world who were living on lands, the patents of which have never been issued from the land office. They thought it a good opportunity to squeeze them, calling their attention to the fact that they had no patents for their lands, pointing out that some one else might claim the lands from them, and offering to obtain patents for them for \$10 each. This would have paid them very well, as all that had to be done was to ask for the patents. But, fortunately for the settlers, the general land office found out what was going on and exposed the sharps.

#### The Sunday Opening Question.

Colonel Elliot F. Shepard, of the New York Mail, in conjunction with several religious and moral organizations, is making a strong effort to get the controllers of the Chicago Columbian exposition committed to a promise to have the grounds hermetically sealed on Sundays. He is in Chicago with a committee of fifty eastern Sabbatharians, making a dead set at the general government's commission, and at the Chicago directory as well, bombarding them with arguments, speeches, memorials, petitions, and all other sorts of ammunition that seem likely to have any effect.

#### The Sub-Treasury Plan.

The most bitter wail goes up from the national bankers and money monopolists against the sub-treasury plan; and why not? It will destroy a very lucrative business in which a set of idlers are engaged, and give the home builders of the nation an opportunity to get them a roof to call their own or pay off the mortgage hanging over them, and thus deprive the millionaires of the nation of a very large interest and rental income. Now the government's money is put out to the people through the national banks as depositories. These banks pay the government no interest for the people's money, and have the privilege of loaning it to the people at from 7 per cent per annum to 2 per cent per month. The wealth producers have become tired of this villainous outrage, and they ask the government to establish sub-treasuries (postal treasuries) where the people who can furnish bankable security can obtain their own money, for the use of which they want to pay into the public treasury, instead of private pockets, 2 per cent per annum, thus increasing the government's income, thereby lightening the burden of other taxes. This system would enable the people to obtain homes, build comfortable houses, buy better clothing and more comforts, and employ idle labor, which is now on the verge of starvation. Private capital would be loaned at 2 per cent or less. "But," says some one, "the government would not let me have money as I have no security to give," and objects to the plan on that ground. But how much would the bankers let that poor deluded mortal, who has no security to give, have? In short, the sub-treasury plan is simply this: The people's party demands of the government that she loan her money to any of her citizens who can give bankable security, at 2 per cent interest, instead of loaning it to a class of money sharks with no security and at no interest, to be loaned back to the people at usurious rates. Is there anything unfair or unjust in this? But it will destroy the business of the interest grabber and usurer, and compel him to go to work to make an honest living. No wonder Shylock and his paid newspapers howl.—New Era, Hamburg, Ia.

#### U. S. Hall's Convention.

Politicians and the press of the two old parties are rejoicing and singing psalms of praise in consequence of what is termed the anti-third party convention called by U. S. Hall to meet at St. Louis, Mo., September 15, 1891. This is in accordance with instructions given Mr. Hall at the meeting of the famous thirty-seven Texas patriots(?) recently assembled at Fort Worth. If there is any fact that can be made clearly apparent from the action of an individual, the proceedings of Mr. Hall have demonstrated his absolute subserviency to the democratic machine; and there is nothing more natural than that such proceedings should meet the approval of the republican wing of the Wall street party. The Texas state alliance promptly repudiated the Fort Worth thirty-seven, and hence the national convention called by the instruction of that little assembly rests simply upon its authority and that of U. S. Hall, and is in no sense an alliance movement. There is no doubt that a few politicians, probably of both old parties, may be called together as at Fort Worth, and there is no doubt that the press of both parties will derive oceans of comfort from such a gathering; but its influence upon the alliance and upon the people's party will never be felt. There are members of the alliance in every state who are still identified with both of the old parties. Many of these, like Mr. Hall, are in the order for the mischief they think they can do. They very much over-estimate their power, however, in this respect, and they will learn eventually that it is of little consequence so far as it is able to effect the purposes of the organization.—The Advocate.

Farmers who were once the most prosperous people are fast becoming tenants. Illinois has now 35,000 tenant farmers and our own state over 15,000. The census puts the average earning of the farmer at \$310, or somewhere less than 90 cents a day. This, with the assistance of wife and children, is the compensation that this once proud yeoman of America is receiving for the production of wealth which enriches others. Is it a wonder that they are kicking? Truly those who are suffering this condition without trying to make a change are deserving their fate.—The Industrial News, Jackson, Michigan.

#### Can All Harmonize?

Yes. All who possess honesty and brains can harmonize.

On what can they unite?

On putting in their own pocket the profit on their food, shelter and clothing.

Why can all unite on this?

Because all eat, wear clothing, and require shelter. No one, except a monopolist who wants to live off his neighbor can stand off and say, "I am not interested in this." The interests of all honest producers are identical and about equal in this and why can they not unite on it?

You mean co-operation?

Yes, genuine co-operation.

But many refuse to go into it.

Let all who have the sense and the honesty to go into it unite and after they have made a success of it, the knaves will lose their power and the fools will begin to gain wisdom.

But where there is only about a dozen willing to engage in co-operation and the balance refuse, what is to be done?

A dozen who really understand it and who are in earnest can make a success anywhere. The first co-operator could find only a dozen followers and one of them was a fraud. But they made quite a success of the system. The teachings of the first co-operator embraces all there is in co-operation, and no better constitution can be found today than "Help one another," "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." Sound morality and true charity is the basis of successful co-operation.—Exchange.

#### The Liquor Plank.

No feature of the Ohio people's party platform calls out so much comment from the press as its liquor plank, proposing to abolish private interest in the promotion of the sale of liquors, together with the evils of adulteration and the saloon influence in politics by placing the manufacture and sale of all liquors in government hands, to be carried on at cost by salaried agents, having no interest in the amount of sales.

The favorable comments upon the proposition from independent and reform papers are very cordial, but the average party hack is universally disgusted. Here is actually a live idea in a political platform, and to make it worse an idea on that troublesome liquor question, concerning which it has been these many years a tacit understanding between the political managers of all parties, that however they might fight otherwise, they should agree to say nothing which could be construed as really meaning anything about the liquor business. It looks as if these people's party people did not mean to play politics according to the rules of the game.

Alas! we fear it is ever so. We expect they do not mean to play at all; they are in dead earnest.—New Nation.

#### Two of a Kind.

It is certainly deplorable to see the low estimate placed upon the honesty and intelligence of the masses by the old party press. This, in a large measure, accounts for the failure of either of the old parties to stay the onward tide of reform. They only appeal to the hatred, bigotry, and worn out jealousies. The republicans think to stay it by telling republicans that the alliance is a democratic scheme. On the other hand, democrats think that all they have to do is to tell democratic voters that the alliance is a republican scheme. Neither one of them seem to think that the American citizen is capable of rising above low partisan hatred. The following are samples of this:

Kansas republicans should feel that the sole purpose of this third party cranks is to elect a democratic president in 1892.—Topeka Capital, Rep.

This third party trick is nothing but a scheme to gobble up the democratic vote of the south and elect a republican president.—The Atlanta Constitution, Dem.

—Nonconformist.

#### Plutocratic Anarchy.

A number of corporations doing business in this state, among them the Pullman Palace Car Company, have decided to disregard the law enacted by the last assembly, requiring weekly payment of operatives. When a law is in the interest of the rich it is obeyed without question; when it is in the interest of the poor it is disobeyed with impunity. While it is very likely true that a rich man can't get into heaven any more than a dog can get through a knot-hole in a fence, yet the satisfaction which the poor get out of the contemplation of this fact is hardly sufficient to compensate them for the disadvantages to which they are subject while on earth.—Springfield (Illa.) Alliance.

#### THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

There are at present only seven alliance papers in the state. But though small in number their influence has been great, and a complete revolution in public sentiment has been brought about by their aid.—Alabama Mirror.

The Kansas City Star says: "Kansas will receive this year not less than two hundred million dollars for her farm products." Such a crop as that is worth defending from plutocratic thieves sure enough.—Topeka Tribune.

Few people, either in or out of the alliance, know what an educational power for good the farmers' alliance is. The curse of the farmers has been their isolation, indifference and apathy upon all public questions. Like a patient ass he has worked and saved for other's benefit.—The Jeffersonian, Lawrence, Kan.

Hon. R. Q. Mills opened the democratic campaign by an effort in behalf of tariff and license. Roger is yet a firm believer in the efficacy of the difference between 42 and 47 per cent tariff on 5 per cent of products, a sure cure for the depressed condition of the laboring classes.—The Industrial Union, Crescon, Iowa.

As the Kansas democracy has abandoned its fight against republicanism, and decided to fight the people's party, and as the Kansas republicans have abandoned the fight against democracy and are ready to do battle against the reformers, we desire some one to tell us whether it's a democratic or republican trick.—Arkansas (Searcy) Economist.

As we go to press the people's party takes the control of the alliance of Missouri gently out of the hands of the democratic party by the defeat of Hall for president. Hall is strongly anti-sub-treasury and working for the plutocratic powers that be. This is a grand victory over the democratic wing of the plutocratic forces and McGrath of Kansas will go the same road.—Frankfort Sentinel.

Congressman Oats of Alabama fiercely tells the alliance men of his district that he is "responsible for his official conduct to the democrats of the district, not to the alliance." The indications are that this gentleman who thus scorns the idea that a congressman is responsible to the people can be taught a much needed lesson only in the same way in which the iridescent "statesman-out-of-a-job" learned the lesson of his life.—Illinois Alliance, Springfield, Ill.

With the sub-treasury plan in operation, the grip of Shylock upon the producers would be loosened. Instead of being compelled to force his wheat upon the market to save his chattels, the farmer would be enabled to borrow enough upon his wheat to relieve his present obligations and hold his wheat until prices advance to such a point as to allow him a reasonable compensation for his labor.—The Alliance Bulletin, Harper, Kansas.

Let's see—doesn't Mississippi have to elect seven congressmen next year? It seems to us she does, and when that time comes, some of the present incumbents and some of those aspiring gentlemen who have sided with the opponents of the alliance this year, will be found calling upon the hills and mountains to hide them from the indignation and wrath of a betrayed people. The fight hasn't ended yet: It has just fairly commenced.—Leader, Brookhaven, Miss.

The object of the sub-treasury plan is to store the grain and the perishable products in the section where they are produced until demanded for consumption, instead of crowding them into two or three grain centers to be controlled by grain speculators. By this means we will avoid the depressed price caused by throwing the crop onto the market after harvest, and the farmers will get the benefit of the rise in the price instead of the grain speculator.—The Farm Ranch, Douglas, Mo.

This is the time of the year that you can see the average politician, of the old school, wending his way over the hills and through the corn fields and taking the early morning trains out to our neighboring towns, informing the dear people that they want this office or that office, some of them going so far as to write to certain alliance men that they would come to their school houses to speak, provided they would come to hear them, why of course, the alliance boys will go and hear them, for no doubt they will make good alliance speeches just now, but the alliance men will keep on sawing wood and when convention day comes around they will let the office hunt the man.—The Kansas Wichita Commoner.