## LET US EXCHANGE VIEWS

In the time intervening between now and the date of the People's Independent State Convention this and succeeding columns will be open to the Populists of the state to propose candidates for the ticket of 94 and for United States Benator, and to show reason for Individual preferences. We shall not have space for anything more than names and brief reasons for the choice made, because we wish is hear from a great many. LET NO MAN BE HERE PROPOSED FOR OFFICE WHOSE CHARACTER AS WELL AS INTELLECTUAL QUALIFICATIONS THE WRITER WILL NOT PERSONALLY VOUCH FOR. If any candidates seem to be leading whom our readers cannot conscientiously support, by all means let us know why they are strenuously objected to. Batletus respectione another's views, avoid anything tending to disharmony if it be possible without sacrifice of principles, and hear willingly those who differ with us. "In a multitude of counselors there is safety." But with many to hear from each must be brief.—Editor Wealth Makeus.]

### Fred Jewell for Secretary of State. PLATTE CENTRE, April 16, '94. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

As per your request to announce candidates for the several offices on our state ticket the coming fall, I wish to for as thoroughly qualified, a man who has been in the People's Party from its infancy and one who would be able on account of his oratorical ability to make a thorough canvass of the state and gain for the party many votes, and one who can carry the Democratic county of Platte for said office. His name is Fred Jewell of Platte Centre.

Let us nominate Jewell. Respectfully,

## C. C. CARRIG. J. N. Gaffin for Gevernor.

BURWELL, Neb., April 14, 1894. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Right will prevail. Keep on. Bryan has kept hundreds from joining the Populists. He holds them in the Democratic party, while Sherman, Cleve land, Voorhees & Co., bleed them.

Hon, J. N. Gaffin, is my choice for governor. We want no libertines, no one kicked out of the old parties, no defaulters, no half and half men; but men of principle, of virtue, honest, capable, and that believe with all their heart in the principles of the Omahs platform.

Mayor Weir can talk, but he appoints everything from the old corporation, trust-loving, people-enslaving, Shylock parties. No Weir, please. Yours for 'Mollie and the babies."

R. L. MILLER, Editor Loup Valley Alliance.

# Still Another Republican Writes U

WILLOWDALE, Neb., April 17, 1894. Mr. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I think you ar a wealth makors I think if you heat you paper roten paper then you hit it dound compare the damocrots with the republican bud your people party populist party row comes the alliance party then come the independent party I woulden wound to belong to a party that they dound no what to call them and you dound print nothing bud lies you cand print the truth if you party would be so good you woulden have to blow so much it looks like you party is gaining ground every where so far the republican cared the the city and even Kansas

You dound neat to send me your paper any more I woulden give you five cents a year for youre paper for me to read nothing but lies anyways.

> Your truly, JOSEPH SHEARER.

# Dale, Dech and McKeighan.

REPUBLICAN CITY, April 8, '94.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: Find inclosed \$1.50 for paper. Will

say that our Alliance is all right. W. propose to keep in the middle of the road-no fusion with the old parties, since they are proving to be traitors to the laboring people.

What would Washington say if he could come to Washington and see the raics of live-stock with breeches on, or selling their birthrights and enslaving the masses of the people? The day will come when they will cry for the rocks to fall on them. They are a disgrace to a free government. The people must rule. Organize all slong the line and victory will come.

In reply to your request to exchange views, my choice for governor is W. F Dale: Heutenant governor, Wm. H. Dech; for senator, W. A. McKeighan. J. A. RUSSELL

J. Stephen Proposes New Candidates. ANSLEY, Nab., April 20, 1804.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: fere is my ticket: For governor, J 27. Oaffin of Saunders county: Heutenant

governor, W. F. Dale of Phelps county: secretary of state, Prof. W. A. Jones of Adams county: treasurer, O. Hull of Harian county; attorney-general, Judge Holcomb of Custer county; U. S. senator. Chancellor Canfield of Lancaster

county.

All these men, Mr. Editor, have acknowledged ability, the confidence of their party and the respect of their enemies. And there are plenty of others equally as well qualified in our ranks. Then why push men to the front who have not yet become naturalized Independents. Men regarding whom a considerable number of our party are not absolutely sure of; men whose entire sympathy with us is doubted, whose orthodoxy is questiened?

The men named above are compara tively new in Nebraska politics. They suggest the name of a man, for score- have not been candidates for office at tary of state, a man whom I can vouch every election for the last five years, and they have not a record that will furnish the grand old party a club to beat us with.

Let us have new men this fall, "in the middle-of-the-road" Populists, and we will surely win.

We are all becoming proud of our state paper, and rejoice in the manly, dignified stand it is taking in behalf of the wealth makers of the world.

In the language of one of your correspondents of last week, I am. "yours faithfully when the battle wages J. STEPHEN fiercest."

## For Members of Congress. LINCOLN, Neb., April 13, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

for the various state offices, and having herself. Where does this wealth come but twaste-two years, and the rust of seme views of my own on the subject. from? It does not make itself. It is idleness will destroy it sooner than the and thinking that the selection of evidently a part of what numerous wear of work. What would become of lent out does not cost him as much that the selection of evidently a part of what numerous wear of work. What would become of lent out does not cost him as much that the selection of evidently a part of what numerous wear of work. What would become of lent out does not cost him as much that the selection of evidently a part of what numerous wear of work. and thinking that the selection of evidently a part of what numerous wear of work. What would second to the strong congressional timber one of the laborers produce, and the families of our electric systems, the metallic nerves trouble as though beside him in his of a growing city. The location is the strong congressional timber one of the laborers produce, and the families of our electric systems, the metallic nerves trouble as though beside him in his best, the appointments of the mansion should consider, I therefore propose enough to cat. We assert in our laws destroying power of nature for even ten the coupon clipper; the man who grows that we discuss the strength and ability that these luxurious idlers have the years? We could hardly determine that rich while he eats and drinks and of some men for those nominations. I districts provided we place in nomination good, strong, clean candidates.

It has been my pleasure to meet fevmy opinion could carry the banner of of the party to victory, should the artificial economic laws that allow lux- the hands that built them. Rats would are just so far capitalists. voters choose them for their standard bearers. And to be brief I will men. tion the names of a few men that I be lieve would do this.

First I will suggest the name of J. M. Devine of Colfax county for the Third district; Judge Stark of Hamilton, or Judge Bates of York, for the Fourth district; W. A. McKeighan or John M. Reagan for the Fifth district. and for the Sixth district Silas A. Holcomb of Custer. And with W. J. Bryan running as a candidate independent of all parties, it would insure the people five out of six congressmen, and leave the goldbug Republicans and Cleveland Democrats but one district to make a pretense of fighting for.

And now, Mr. Editor, being a Populist, and believing that the party owes ne man a nomination, I therefore ask the opinion of others upon the above, Let us have a free and open discussion on the subject, as I think it would do the people and the party some good. Very truly yours,

C. E. WOODARD.

# J. N. Gaffin for Gov rnor.

COLON, Neb., April 16, 1894. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

In view of the fact that we are about to enter one of the most important political campaigns there has been in the state since the organization of the independent party, and as on the success of the coming election depends to a certain extent the future of the party, it is therefore very important that we lay the foundation of the campaign upon a arm basis.

The first and most important feature is the selection of the candidates for our state ticket. We cannot be too careful in this matter. Let us not be too hasty, there is often much lost in matters of this kind in being too heaty in the solection of our candidates, and very often much gained by deliberation.

We want men on our state ticket upon whom we may rely to be true to our cause, men who have preven themselves to be honest and in sympathy with our

It is generally the custom in any poll tical party to place on the head of the

(Dont street on 8th page )

What Prevents Regularity of Work and certain its decay. Commercial Certainties.

WHY SUPPLIES EXCEED DEMANDS

Inequitable Obligations Which Regularl Cause Failure, Liquidation and Cessation of Work.

The Cause of Financial Panics.

[We reprint be'ow, from The Arena, part of the most valuable article which has appeared for years in any of the magazines, an article entitled, "The Cause of Financial Panics," by Mr. J. R. Bennett of 'St. Louis. We shall give our readers more of it in succeeding issues of THE WEALTH MAKKES. Preserve the papers containing what we print of it and give them widest circulation possible. The second and third instalments will get down to the base of the evil. and will contain new argument and truth.—Editor Wealth Makkes!

(Continued from last week.)

Its most dangerous manifestation is and their toil is far more productive, greater the number of people clamoring to tell the tale. for bread. The more productive the are spendthrifts, it is easy to determine

sitic brothers increase to hundreds of from hand to mouth. thousands, and the toilers to millions, the hardihood to say that such a pro-

with the distribution of wealth. appears to be a monstrous injustice. The rules themselves, then, must be unjust. The most important rules of distribution are the laws of rent and interest. They are the basis of our economic These examples are cited as instances of But it is said that the wealth loaned system. Rent has been fully discussed, the inherent decaying property of all by the capitalist aids the man who uses had become shaky and unsafe for sup and proved conclusively to belong to wealth, but the principle needs no it, and that he should therefore pay for the people in their corporate capacity to the state. Interest remains to be taken before the bar of justice. Both the condition of the masses and the state of business loudly demand that aught except labor supplies the wants repays its owner by keeping it intact. the basis of our economic laws be reexamined. Is interest-taking rights Is it founded on true or false principles?

Every article of wealth produced by man has within it the essential principle of decay and final complete destruetion. Nature lends it to him but for a short time; after a time she recisims it as her own. The condition of the loan

Eternal Rome is in ruins; the palaces of given number of years, four dollras in remainder that some are exempt. the Cassars have crumbled to decay, less than twice that time, eight dollars More terrible than the Goths and Van- in less than three times the original dals is the edict of nature reclaiming period, and will keep on increasing in her own from the evanescent imprint more than geometrical ratio until the of the feeble hand of man. Paimyra one dollar, with its interest, would, and Thebes are but half-forgotten names after a time, represent all the wealth Babylon but a symbol of iniquity. on earth. The rate makes no difference Scarcely less perishable than man him- as to the principle of the thing. Money self are the works of his hands. Re- at compound interest will just as truly move the preserving care of labor from increase indefinitely at five as at twenty man-made wealth, and its destruction is but a question of days. A great dynasty sure. Money, properly speaking, is not the toller be doing him a marked service by taking these horses and using them, and keeping them for ten years, and at the end of that time reof kings might own the earth, with all | wealth; it is but wealth's representaits bright cities and all its teeming tive. The wealth which money reprethe unequal distribution of wealth, wealth; yet if no toiler's hand were sents has been shown to have within it Men toll as long and arduously as ever raised to save, the scions of that dynasty an inherent, essential principle of decay. would starve as they watched their fair not growth. The dollar, its represenyet those who toil become none the cities crumble and the earth become a tative, comprises the same principle. icher. The more wealth produced, the wilderness. Even after a quarter of a The foundation principle of interest, more idlers there are to use it, and the century there would not be a king left then, is absolutely unfounded in fact.

tolier's work, the more extravagant be- common use, we shall find them more dollar is used but as a measure of value. comes the lives of those who toil not. perishable still. The staunchest ship Yet this thoroughly absurd assumption. Ever is there found a way to divert this will scarcely brave the storms of half a that the wealth represented by the bard earned wealth into the lap of luxu- century; place her idle and unattended dollar increases of itself. is the sole rious ease. A woman who has never in the docks, and the will rot in a de- othical ground of interest-taking. On produced a dollar's worth of wealth or cade. The locomotive, with its frame what other ground does the capitalist anything else will spend enough on one of steel and its coat of imperishable demand a yearly increase of what he gown to keep half a dozen families of brass. If active, will scarcely outlive the has lent-anincrease which in a few aborers for a year. Her husband or youth of the hand that fashioned it; years will amount to vastly more than Noticing that the names of several father or brother, or whoever she depopulists have been mentioned of late pends upon for support, is as idle as The average useful l'fe of a machine is the capitalist demands is not the re- with the lapse of time, we have a fiction believe we can carry five out of the six Why, then, are the masses so poor? a quarter of a century, the continent as large an income while travelling in the house is left vacant. Evidently because the classes are so would turn into a wilderness, scarcely Europe as while engaged in his office rich. There is not wealth enough to go less wild than when Columbus landed in New York. The active business around when so much is wasted. Where, here. Our roads and streets and man's income is from another source, eral men at past conventions that in then, should intelligent beings look for wharves and shops and dwellings, if and it is not necessary to discuss it the cause of distress? Manifestly in left to themselves, would not survive here. All who lend money, however,

why the industry of the other half will man; of what he eats and drinks and syndicate of less than a hundred Amerinot thrive. Why does not the same wears. Let labor drop its hands; aban- can capitalists, if allowed to collect inrule apply to the great national family? donele vators, cribs, storehouses, stables | terest on their capital, even at a low If there were a rule by which two and herds, to the worms, rats and rate, and reinvest it for one hundred brothers could take the bulk of the weevil, to the inclement elements and fifty years, would, at the end of that upon it while the two who toiled re be starving within a year. The earth s nal property thereon. This is a simmained upon the borderland of want, would be a savage-populated wilderness | ple mathematical proposition, capable all could easily see the injustice of the within ten years. In the matter of food of exact demonstration. Anybody who

There are no exceptions to the rule practice.

ceasingly to keep his stock of wealth that nothing is his own which he has wer to say that the laborer is at the intact. There are no exceptions to the not produced, directly or indirectly, same time producing more wealth, part rule; the more indispensable an article The practice of interest taking, then, of which is for himself. By that very is to bumanity, the more prompt and asserts the producing power of unaided wealth at every turn.

What is really lent is the wealth If we turn our attention to articles of which the dollar stands for, and the

Think of the things most necessary to to what absurdities it will lead us. A set all doubts at rest by computing Why, then, this idle boast that the compound interest on one billion dollars who understands the situation will have to work with his hands for a single ments and to decrease the number of ceeding is just, and whatever the edict him, he would be in a worse condition coming to own the carth under the for occupancy of popular prejudice or ignorance, phi- at the end of that time than the mean- rules of interest is not imprebable. losophers and teachers should not hug est denizen of Whitechapel. If labor- One-two-hundred-fiftieth of the populavain delusions. They all admit that ers deserted him today, not all the tion have under such methods, come to something is wrong, and there is a efforts of his puny hands could save own eighty per cent of the wealth of the tacit understanding that the trouble is even a wreck of his mighty fortune country. Many corporations live more from the destroying hand of nature. He than a hundred years. The difficulty Wealth is distributed according to would be as poor as a sayage before he of the problem is to get a syndicate there. The industry was transferred certain laws. There are fixed rules as had time to turn gray. Dallars cannot large enough, and we are rapidly dis- and the mill first built was shut down: to what percentage of the results of save man-created wealth, bonds cannot posing of this difficulty. Will any production shall be taken by active save it, the edicts of capitalists cannot thoughtful man knowingly support a tollers and the possessors of accumulat- sive it -it is labor with the hands, and principle that might give to one huned wealth. If these rules were just, their that alone, which must and does pre- dred men, or less, all of the wealth of results would be just. But the result serve it. Humanity lives on man- the earth, to the exclusion of the other of these rules, at least to the thinker, created wealth. The imprint of labor's billion and one balf of the humans? hand must be placed on the treasures of The philosophy on which interest tak- of machinery and there taken root in mother earth before they become cur- ing is founded is the same of absurdity, the accumulated soil. As a result the rent in nature's great banking house, yet all men seem to acquiesce in the

proof; it is self-evident when thought its use. Its being used aids the capitalupon. Let any one point out a single its far more, even though he never eastance of the increase, of its own receives a cent in interest for its use, the machinery could be used in the accord, of man-created wealth, or where The laborer who uses capital more than of mae, and I will yield the discussion. Nature in her divine wisdom has de-But what is the assumption of the creed that wealth shall not be hourded. apitalist? How does he justify inter- After a few short years, if not used by ast taking? Manifestly on the assump the hands of labor in producing more ion that wealth has within it the wealth, nature reclaims it as her own. catural laborest property of increase. Does not the laborer, then, do the stantial service. This would be lending volody will deny the proposition that capitalist the greatest of services by without interest. The persons who what ofe preduces by his toll is right taking his wealth and preserving it fixed the plant would probably be because his bloom toll in the ball of the tally his own; this is the basis of the from the wrecking hand of time and re vice. is constant use. Mas must produce un- idea of property. It follows necessarily turning it to him intact? It is no ans-

act he keeps the world moving, keeps up the march of civilization, keeps us The vast pyramids seem at first glance If interest taking is right, compound all from the fate of poverty-stricken eternal; but although their existence has interest taking is right. The principle savages. Here again we meet with covered but a point in the history of of compound interest is that a dollar, nature's inexorable law: "Toil or pershort-lived men, the hand of time is without any exertion on the owner's 1.h" is the decree pronounced against already grinding them to the dust part, will grow into twe dollars in a the race. It is only by fraud upon the

Labor can, unaided, gain a livelihood; it has done so. For unaided capital there is but death and decay. How fortunate for the capitalist toat he can make the laborer his mediator! For there is not one article of wealth which can survive without such mediation.

Let us suppose that a man has a stable full of horses that he cannot personally use, and the value of which he wishes to preserve for some future time; would turning in their stead an equal number of good young horses? This would be wealth lent without interest. (We are now dealing with wealth, not money.)
If the capitalist had kept these herses
they would all within ten years have
grown old and unserviceable, and he would, in the meantime, have had to pay for their keeping. Under the in-terest system he would compel the toiler who borrowed his horses not only to pay for their keeping, but, when the horses had grown old, to give him back two good young horses for each one

It does not require a philosopher to decide who has the best of the bargain. We must keep the fact constantly in mind that the borses represent wealth which the owner cannot personally use at the time he decides to lend it, but which he wants at some future Under the present system he would sell

are irreproachable. It would make an excellent habitation; but it is owned by right to revel in the laborer's wealth. they had ever been. If abandoned for sleeps and plays; the man who makes can stand her nagging, consequently an eccentric old lady, and no tenante winter have blown under the doors and through the window cracks. Big patches of mould have established themselves on the damp floors. Rate have gnawed holes in the figors and plinths. An urchin bent on mischief threw a stone through the window of artificial economic laws that allow luxury to take part in the results of the gnaw where judges sit, and serpents Again, proceeding on the assumption rain storm coming on, the upper floors aborer's toil. If one-half of a family hiss where social revelry now resounds. that interest taking is right, we will see are flooded. The plaster cracked and fell, and the timbers warped and twisted. A seed fell upon the stone steps ed. A seed len upon washed into a crack, swelled, and grew washed into a crack, swelled, and grew misplaced. The and the steps are misplaced. damage on the building from natural causes in a year amounts to a couple of hundred dollars. The next year is not quite so bad, but the next still is worse. wealth produced by four and live in ease | the deserted fields, and humanity would | time, own the earth and all real and per- | The house remains vacant, and is soon a ruin. It has lain idle for but fifteen years, yet half of its original cost has been spent in repairs Is not this building wealth? Is not all wealth proceeding. But when the two para- and clothing humanity literally lives doubts the truth of this statement may subject to the same law of decay? Is it true, then, that the capitalist can aff rd to allow his wealth to remain idie? Did the house grow in value in fifteen ; ears? we tacitly admit that the spendthrifts capitalist can afford to rest and feed on for one hundred fifty years at five per If one occupied that house during those of the family have a right to the wealth what he has? If young Sould, the in cent per annum. Great corporations fifteen years and simply kept it in rewhich the tollers produce. Nobody heritor of his father's millions, refused tend at present to extend their invest pair, he would be doing the owner a very substantial favor. The owner would be saved all outlay for repairs month and others refused to labor for important share holders. A syndicate and would still have the nabitation fit

> A great mill has been built in a prosperous manufacturing district. The ore which was consumed by the plant became more difficult to get in that locality and other fields of supply were opened at a distance. The ore at the new locality was more easy of access and could be manufactured more cheaply the doors were closed and the building was left to stand. Twenty-five years passed by. The new mise became exhausted, and the old center of industry revived. The perperation which had shut down its mill years before concluded to start again. An elder seed heavy places were thrown ou of place and the whole plant thus deranged. In another place the frosts of winter had caused a wall to cave. The building porting the heavy machinery. Rust had destroyed the fine bearings and weakened the cogs. The plant was a ruin, and but a very small percentage of construction of a new mill. This was weal h left to itself; did it grow? Naw If this plant had been kept in operation as it might have been had no interest been demanded and kept in repair, even though the owners had never gotlen a cont for Its use, they would ust the value of the plant better off. They would have been done a very sub-