

WEALTH MAKERS



LET US EXCHANGE VIEWS

In the time intervening between now and the date of the People's Independent State Convention...

Fred Jewell for Secretary of State.

PLATTE CENTRE, April 16, '94. Editor WEALTH MAKERS: As per your request to announce candidates...

J. N. Gaffin for Governor.

BIRWELL, Neb., April 14, 1894.

Right will prevail. Keep on, Bryan has kept hundreds from joining the Populists.

Still Another Republican Writes Us.

WILLOWDALE, Neb., April 17, 1894. Mr. Editor WEALTH MAKERS: I think you are a wealth maker.

Dale, Dech and McKeighan. REPUBLICAN CITY, April 8, '94.

Find inclosed \$1.50 for paper. Will say that our Alliance is all right. We propose to keep in the middle of the road.

J. N. Gaffin for Gov nor.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

In view of the fact that we are about to enter one of the most important political campaigns...

The first and most important feature is the selection of the candidates for our state ticket.

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

J. Stephen Proposes New Candidates.

ANSLEY, Neb., April 20, 1894. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Here is my ticket: For governor, J. N. Gaffin of Saunders county; lieutenant

governor, W. F. Dale of Phelps county; secretary of state, Prof. W. A. Jones of Adams county; treasurer, O. Hull of Harlan 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.

The men named above are comparatively new in Nebraska politics. They have not been candidates for office at every election for the last five years.

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 fiercest.'

For Members of Congress.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 13, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Noticing that the names of several Populists have been mentioned of late for the various state offices, and having some views of my own on the subject, and thinking that the selection of strong congressional timber one of the first things that the voters of the party should consider...

It has been my pleasure to meet several men at past conventions that in my opinion could carry the banner of the party to victory.

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 now, Mr. Editor, being a Populist and believing that the party owes no 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.

J. N. Gaffin for Gov nor. 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 firm 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 hasty in the selection of our candidates.

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

OLD ERROR UNVEILED.

What Prevents Regularity of Work and Commercial Certainties.

WHY SUPPLIES EXCEED DEMANDS.

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

The Cause of Financial Panics.

[We reprint below, 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. H. Bennett of St. Louis. We shall give our readers more of it in succeeding issues of THE WEALTH MAKERS. Preserve the papers containing what we print of it and give them widest circulation possible. The second and third installments will get down to the base of the evil and will contain new arguments and truths.—EDITOR WEALTH MAKERS.]

(Continued from last week.)

Its most dangerous manifestation is the unequal distribution of wealth. Men toil as long and ardently as ever and their toil is far more productive, yet those who toil become none the richer.

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 fiercest.'

What he has been my pleasure to meet several men at past conventions that in my opinion could carry the banner of the party to victory, should the voters choose them for their standard bearers.

Wealth is distributed according to certain laws. There are fixed rules as to what percentage of the results of production shall be taken by active toilers and the possessors of accumulated wealth.

cessantly to keep his stock of wealth intact. There are no exceptions to the rule; the more indispensable an article is to humanity, the more prompt and certain its decay.

The vast pyramids seem at first glance eternal; but although their existence has covered but a point in the history of short-lived men, the hand of time is already grinding them to the dust.

If we turn our attention to articles of common use, we shall find them more perishable still. The staunchest ship will scarcely brave the storms of half a century; place her idle and unattended in the docks, and she will rot in a decade.

Think of the things most necessary to man; of what he eats and drinks and wears. Let labor drop its hands; abandon elevators, cribs, storehouses, stables and herds; to the worms, rats and weevil, to the inclement elements and the deserted fields, and humanity would be starving within a year.

Why, then, this idle boast that the capitalist can afford to rest and feed on what he has? If young Gould, the inheritor of his father's millions, refused to work with his hands for a single month and others refused to labor for him, he would be in a worse condition at the end of that time than the meanest denizen of Whitechapel.

But what is the assumption of the capitalist? How does he justify interest-taking? Manifestly on the assumption that wealth has within it the natural inherent property of increase.

that nothing is his own which he has not produced, directly or indirectly. The practice of interest taking, then, asserts the producing power of unaided wealth at every turn.

If interest taking is right, compound interest taking is right. The principle of compound interest is that a dollar, without any exertion on the owner's part, will grow into two dollars in a given number of years.

What is really lent is the wealth which the dollar stands for, and the dollar is used but as a measure of value. Yet this thoroughly absurd assumption, that the wealth represented by the dollar increases of itself, is the sole ethical ground of interest-taking.

Again, proceeding on the assumption that interest taking is right, we will see to what absurdities it will lead us. A syndicate of less than a hundred American capitalists, if allowed to collect interest on their capital, even at a low rate, and reinvest it for one hundred fifty years, would, at the end of that time, own the earth and all real and personal property thereon.

But it is said that the wealth loaned by the capitalist aids the man who uses it, and that he should therefore pay for its use. Its being used aids the capitalist far more, even though he never receives a cent in interest for its use.

wer to say that the laborer is at the same time producing more wealth, part of which is for himself. By that very act he keeps the world moving, keeps up the march of civilization, keeps us all from the fate of poverty-stricken savages.

Labor can, unaided, gain a livelihood; it has done so. For unaided capital there is but death and decay.

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 not the toiler 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 returning in their stead an equal number of good young horses?

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 horses represent wealth which the owner cannot personally use at the time he decides to lend it.

There is a house on a principal street of a growing city. The location is the best, the appointments of the mansion are irreproachable. It would make an excellent habitation; but it is owned by an eccentric old lady, and no tenants can stand her nagging, consequently the house is left vacant.

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.