

WEALTH MAKERS



IN THE SWEAT OF THY FACE THOU EAT BREAD IF ANY WILL NOT WORK NEITHER LET HIM EAT

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 Senator, and to show reasons for individual preferences. We shall not have space for anything more than names and brief reasons for the choice made, because we wish to 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. But let us respect one 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 MAKERS.]

Ten for Gaffin, One for Holcomb.

WILBER, Neb., May 1, 1894.
Editor WEALTH MAKERS, and please to wealth takers:
I herewith send one dollar to renew my subscription, and also my thanks for your defense of the Industrial Army against the insults, slanders and falsehoods of the daily, weekly, monthly agricultural and ecclesiastical liars of the subsidized press.
I interviewed some ten or a dozen of my acquaintances as to their choice for head of our state ticket. Ten (myself included) would like to vote for J. N. Gaffin, one for Judge Holcomb.
Yours for fair play,
H. KILGORE.

Chairman Leonard Enthusiastic for the Plan.

WOOD LAWN, Neb., May 7, 1894.
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I desire to second the motion for "a four horse wagon campaign" for our delegates in attendance upon our State and congressional conventions. At this time the voice of "the people is the voice of God," and let that voice ring out upon every hill top and through every valley in the State; stifle not the voice of the people by the din of steam whistles and car wheels. Let delegations start early and move slow and spread the gospel of truth both going and returning. It will be an ovation from start to finish. Come with camping outfits. It will be a pleasant outing. It will be economy for our friends and will punish the money bags of our enemies.
I hope the state committee will recommend the plan and map out the several routes to be traveled by the delegation, from all parts of the State.
Respectfully,
I. N. LEONARD.

Whom Shall We Nominate.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:
I answer, an honest man or men. The past record of our party, though by far the brightest yet recorded, if closely examined will show a tendency to nominate men whose qualifications were those calculated to "poll a large vote," rather than the man whose past record could reflect only credit on our cause, and whose defeat would be too noble to discourage even the weakest.
True, our state in her past nominations has many a glowing exception to the rule, but every honest Independent is painfully conscious that some have not been.
We, as honest Independents, are here to stay, and "reformation" is our motto. Then let us reform before we deform, by drifting from true integrity. Don't get in a hurry and expect to capture the world in a minute; better be defeated honestly and fairly than knowingly put one bad man into office.
B. J. W.

Warm Praise From South Dakota.

HARRISBURG, S. D., May 7, '94.
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:
Find enclosed one dollar for renewal to our glorious paper. I must have it another year, as it is the best paper I know of.
Yours, a Populist clear through,
SAM'L STONEBACK.

Gann, Dale and Hull.

SALTILLO, Neb., April 29, 1894.
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

As per your request to announce candidates for State office, I wish to name three as good men as live in Nebraska or any other state, viz: For governor, J. N. Gaffin, of Saunders county; for lieutenant governor, W. M. Dale, of Phelps county; for treasurer, the Hon. O. Hull, of Harlan county.
With such men as those on our ticket every one that has a spark of loyalty in his heart would be proud to support

with all confidence and never regret it. No truer man lives in our state than O. Hull. Just, upright and a straight in the middle of the road man—just the man to handle our state funds. I assure you he will not deposit our money in an insolvent bank when he knows of its insolvency.

With a full state ticket of such men put before the voters of the state this fall, we are sure of success in November.
Fraternally yours,
WM. FOSTER.

Professor d'Allemands Unselfish Advice.

ABAPAHOE, Neb., May 4, 1894.
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:
Whilst it must be a source of pride to each and every one of the old wheel horses to be mentioned for high honors, I for one believe that other true and tried men should be placed on our tickets. I say this for the good of our party. To outsiders it seems that there are but few capable of filling these offices, whereas we have no end of able men for each and every one of them; and I will add further that every one of us will no doubt work as hard if not harder than we did in our first campaign. I know whereof I speak as I am in constant communication with most of these men.
Yours for success,
A. D'ALLEMAND.

Good and Able Men Wanted.

BARTLETT, Neb., Apr. 30, 1894.
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

While our platform is much, it is far from being all. We have had the Declaration and the Constitution all our national life, yet, where are we? We want men as good as the fathers to stand on our platform, men morally and mentally strong, whose souls are in our cause, men, whose well rounded personality will speak a manhood we can trust. With such men on our state ticket, we can reasonably hope for victory. But we must gain by the elections in the election of such men. We must gain by the election of able and worthy men, loyal to the people in being loyal to the issues before us and loyal to themselves in truth, thought and character.
Nebraska has about 250,000 voters; of these, we claim over 100,000. Surely we can select a ticket from this number that will be worthy our united party support, men whose sterling character will be the forerunner of victory, being men whose many armor will expose no weakness for the opposition to assail.
Then let us look over our state, wisely select a ticket, and then with clean hands and strong hearts unite for its election.
W. B. LYNDS.

Nominates General Van Wyck for Governor.

RUSH, Neb., April 22, '94.
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

We have had too many kicks and cuffs from our old party enemies to go a sparking them any longer. We have had this sparking advice in Franklin county ever since we became a party and the majority of our voters have adhered to it and invariably we have lost by it. But, Mr. Editor, I will tell you Franklin county has on her war paint now, and no squaw man need apply this fall for her votes. The man who gets the votes of our county for any office this fall must be a man who has been tried in the fire—must be a man who has not kept still when our principles were assailed.
Now, Mr. Editor, after almost four years of hot, incessant warfare with those old parties is there a man in our ranks who would be found playing back and forth 'twixt our ranks and theirs with a little white rag on a stick to show he was not quite an enemy?
If so I ask the brothers with whom I enjoy the pleasure of thinking alike politically, don't send him out on the foray this fall; leave him in the camp with the dogs and ponies.
Now just a little more, please. To those who get on committees. Don't prune our ideas one whit in order to soften the wrath of some milkwarm voter. Let me say, we are going to have lots of new recruits this fall, and you know a new convert thinks lots of his new faith.
Now as to my own choice for governor I would prefer one of Nebraska's

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.

(Continued from last week.)

I have shown above something of the growth of invested fortunes under the law of interest. Let us take a further survey and consider for a moment the effect of this increase. The more capital is saved the more there is to bear interest, hence burdens forever increase. The wealth of the world is an inverted pyramid, the misplaced base of which becomes more unwieldy day by day. The interest-bearing capital increases in a ratio which is ever growing more and more rapid. It is a very well established fact—or rather law—of economics, that the power of producing wealth decreases in reference to the labor expended, after a certain limit is reached. It is called the law of diminishing returns.
After a certain fixed limit is reached, the return which land yields to the application of additional labor is comparatively less. All wealth is produced by the application of labor to land. We have, then, under the law of interest, liabilities more and more rapidly increasing and assets growing proportionally less. The inverted pyramid becomes more and more unstable. No thinker worthy of the name will uphold a law which implies such a flat contradiction of the precepts of nature, and necessarily keeps the world forever tottering on the brink of bankruptcy.
Wealth cannot be produced with sufficient rapidity to keep pace with the demands of interest. The loaned capital of the world must necessarily, then, absorb all wealth, and the money lender becomes possessed of all the capital on earth. Land is subject to the right of private property, and may also become absorbed by the money lender. The laborer will then be at the absolute mercy of the capitalist. Deprived of land in his own right, he must use the wealth of another. Under the law of wages, all that he produces more than is barely sufficient to keep him alive must go to the capitalist in interest and to the land owner in rents. He must take the terms offered to him and live on what he is allowed by his masters. If his master does not wish him to live at all, the worker has nothing to do but to break the law or die.
The man undertaking business must use the wealth and land of the capitalist, or he must collect interest on his own, in addition to the amount set apart for profits. If any capital used in business collects interest, all capital used in business must bear interest; for if a business man could command a large income by lending his capital and running no risks as he could by engaging in active business, he would not engage in active business. His object in becoming an active business man is to gain both profit and interest, and his venture fails if its object if he does not succeed in gaining both.
Besides serving our present purpose, this will justify my first claim as to the amount of interest-bearing capital in the country. If a business man employs labor, that labor produces the wealth which is given in interest. If he is simply a laborer employing his own capital, as are so many small farmers, he must make his labor produce interest as well as profits, or he loses either time or interest. Only capital disipated in unfruitful undertakings or allowed to lie idle fails to exact interest, and now this is totally lost.
With such a mass of interest-bearing capital, is it any wonder that the wealth of the world would soon accumulate in the hands of the few? It is not surprising that eighty per cent. of the wealth time would disappear in a generation. The harm of large fortunes will already have been done as soon as interest and rent taking are dropped, and the workers of future generations would not be affected by them and hence would pay no attention to their holders. There

Plutocracy Exposed.

The American Nation Is No Longer a Democracy.

The Poor Refused Their Rights.

The Men Who Would Secure the Attention of the Nation and Speak for Them Are Arrested, Convicted and Sentenced.

Congress and the Courts for the Rich.

[We give below the address which Mr. Coxey, Commander of the Commonwealth, tried in vain to deliver on the steps of the Capitol at Washington, May 1st. It is a manly, reasonable, patriotic appeal for the rights of oppressed American citizens. It is a plea for liberty, for the help absolutely necessary through national legislation to restore millions of the long-oppressed poor to their rightful inheritance and independence. It is eloquent. It is pathetic. It will move men who have hearts. It will be answered at the ballot box next November, and in '96.
The men, the legislators, who refused to hear Mr. Coxey plead for the unemployed and destitute, set the police on him and arrested, tried and convicted him for the sole offense—to them, and to plutocracy whose corrupted servants they are—of attempting peaceably to speak for the rights of men. Citizens of America, consider well what all this indicates and forebodes.—Editor WEALTH MAKERS.]
The Constitution of the United States guarantees to all citizens the right to peacefully assemble and petition for redress of grievances, and furthermore declares that the right of free speech shall not be abridged.
We stand here to day to test these guarantees of our Constitution. We choose this place of assembly, because it is the property of the people, and if it be true that the right of the people to peacefully assemble upon their own premises, and utter their petitions, has been abridged by the passage of laws in direct violation of the Constitution, we are here to draw the eyes of the entire nation to this shameful fact. Here rather than any other spot upon the continent it is fitting that we should come to mourn over our dead liberties and by our protest, arouse the imperiled nation to such action as shall rescue the Constitution and resurrect our liberties.
Upon these steps where we stand has been spread a carpet for the royal feet of a foreign princess, the cost of whose lavish entertainment was taken from the public Treasury without the consent or the approval of the people. Up these steps the lobbyists of trusts and corporations have passed unchallenged on their way to committee rooms, access to which we, the representatives of the tolling wealth-producers, have been denied. We stand here today in behalf of millions of toilers whose petitions have been buried in committee rooms, whose prayers have been unresponded to, and whose opportunities for honest, remunerative, productive labor have been taken from them by unjust legislation, which protects idlers, speculators, and gamblers; we come to remind the Congress here assembled of the declaration of a United States Senator, "that for a quarter of a century the rich have been growing richer, the poor poorer, and that by the close of the present century the middle class will have disappeared as the struggle for existence becomes fierce and relentless."
We stand here to remind Congress of its promise of returning prosperity should the Sherman act be repealed. We stand here to declare by our march of over 400 miles through difficulties and distress, a march unstained by even the slightest act which would bring the blush of shame to any, that we are law-abiding citizens, and as men our actions speak louder than words. We are here to petition for legislation which will furnish employment for every man able and willing to work; for legislation which will bring universal prosperity and emancipate our beloved country from financial bondage to the descendants of King George. We have come to the only source which is competent to aid the people in their day of dire distress. We are here to tell our Representatives, who hold their seats by grace of our ballots, that the struggle for existence has become too fierce, and relentless. We come to throw up our defenseless hands, and say, help, or we and our loved ones must perish. We are engaged in a bitter and cruel war with the enemies of all mankind—a war with hunger, wretchedness, and despair, and we ask Congress to heed our

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of this country is owned by one two-hundred-fortieth of the population. Less than fifty thousand of the people of this country own one half of the country's wealth. The interest income of these holders is more than sufficient to meet the demands of current desires, and hence the interest-bearing capital will be added to continually. Capital lent and bearing interest steadily increases. A class of men is then formed absolutely secure in the possession of their property—an aristocracy, a caste founded on wealth. That class will in time have absolute control as it will in time own all the wealth. Its income will grow at least rapidly enough to absorb all the wealth which can possibly be produced, no matter how rapidly machinery can be improved. The more wealthy this caste becomes the greater will be the number of people taken from the producing class and retained by the wealthy to attend to personal wants, and the more the actual producers will be ground down.
The rent charged for the land by private individuals is the counterpart of interest, yet it may be attacked on a different principle. It has even less excuse for being than has interest taking. The two charges are interdependent; destroy one and you would do much to destroy both.
Persons may pronounce it strange that the world has waited until this day and generation to discover the wrong of interest taking. The fact is, it has not. Many important discoveries have been put off until the nineteenth century, but not this one. Plato and the whole line of Greek philosophers spoke against it, either directly or by implication. The Neoplatonists condemned it. The Old Testament is full of laws against it; in that volume the takers of usury (interest) are placed in the same catalogue as thieves and other malefactors. The Jews obeyed this law. They did not think of practicing interest taking among themselves. They practised it on Gentiles on the principle that a Gentile has no rights which a Jew is bound to respect. The hatred of Jews in the middle ages was largely due to their interest-taking propensities. Here are a few references taken at random that will settle for the curious the Old Testament view of interest taking: Deut. xxiii, 19; Neh. v. 7; Ezekiel xviii, etc.
The prejudice against the Jews for interest taking and the views of medieval Christians on the subject are well set forth in the pages of Shakespeare. The conversation of Antonio and Shylock is known to everybody. "When did friendship take a breed of barren metal from a friend? I neither lend nor borrow by giving nor by taking of excess," was the position of Antonio on interest taking. It was the view of the Christians of the time, seemingly fully shared by Shakespeare. The writings of the fathers of the church are full of arguments against interest taking. Right down to the time of Duns Scotus that was the doctrine preached by Christian philosophers. The school of French philosophers which culminated in Proudhon all argued against interest taking. They did not attack the practice at its most vulnerable point, and thus fell short of demonstrating the falsity of the principle on which it is founded, and their writings failed of lasting practical effect. Interest taking then, was always doubted by some of the best and most untrammelled minds of the world. It has always been kept an open question, and taking sides against it is no presumption. I hope that I have demonstrated that interest taking is wrong.
Destroy interest taking, and all men would work together in harmony. In a community where no hoarded fortunes could last more than a single generation, all would be obliged to work. When each man was obliged to do his share of productive work, he would soon find that he and his brother could work to greater advantage together than apart, even to combining their capital. Great companies would be formed in which the workers would also be the stock holders. We should have no problem of overgrown fortunes and squallid want. Cease to give the Astor family rent and interest, and their fortunes would be quite harmless. Unless its possessors then consented to toll in the army of producers, their for-

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petitions and issue for the nation's good a sufficient volume of the same kind of money which carried the country through one awful war and saved the life of the nation.
In the name of justice through whose impartial administration only the present civilization can be maintained and perpetuated, by the powers of the Constitution of our country upon which the liberties of the people must depend, and in the name of the Commonwealth of Christ, whose representatives we are, we enter a most solemn and earnest protest against this unnecessary and cruel usurpation and tyranny, and this enforced subjugation of the rights and privileges of American citizenship. We have assembled here in violation of no just laws to enjoy the privileges of every American citizen. We are now under the shadow of the Capitol of this great nation, and in the presence of our national legislators are refused that dearly bought privilege, and by force of arbitrary power prevented from carrying out the desire of our hearts which is plainly granted under the magna-charts of our national liberties. We have come here through toll and weary marches, through storms and tempests, over mountains and amid the trials of poverty and distress, to lay our grievances at the doors of our national legislature and ask them in the name of Him whose banners we bear, in the name of Him who plead for the poor and the oppressed, that they should heed the voice of despair and distress that is now coming up from every section of our country, that they should consider the conditions of the starving unemployed of our land, and enact such laws as will give them employment, bring happier conditions to the people and the smile of contentment to our citizens.
Coming as we do with peace and good will to men, we shall submit to these laws, unjust as they are, and obey this mandate of authority of might, which overrides and outrages the law of right. In doing so, we appeal to every peace-loving citizen, every liberty-loving man or woman, every one in whose breast the fires of patriotism and love of country have not died out, to assist us in our efforts toward better laws and general benefits.
J. S. COXEY,
Commander of the Commonwealth of Christ.

The Ball Started. Keep It Rolling.

IMPERIAL, Neb., May 5, 1894.
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

The thought has occurred to me, that Independents, throughout the state, could do a great amount of good to our cause by the following means: That is this. Each member take it upon himself to furnish some Republican or Democrat of his acquaintance with a copy of THE WEALTH MAKERS, selecting some one who is quite prominent in public affairs, and at the same time rather "on the fence," as the saying is. Or, to make the thing more easy, as times are hard, let several chip in together, and have THE WEALTH MAKERS mailed to some neighbor for at least six months. I know of several good men in my county, who, I believe, could be made good Independents in this way.

The Wealth Makers is brim full of good sound reading, and if placed within the reach of them, would make many old part men change their views, or at least set them to thinking. We know, from experience, that too many old party men only read old party papers, and shut their eyes and vote the ticket, never dreaming but what they are doing the right thing, all on account of lack of understanding the political questions of the times, which is impossible if they only read the old party papers.

I enclose herewith \$1.00 for which you will please send THE WEALTH MAKERS to the enclosed addresses, to start the ball rolling. Yours for victory,
A. M. B.

[There is great wisdom in the above plan. It is not shooting at random. It is working economically. The careful selection of open minded Republicans and Democrats and placing THE WEALTH MAKERS in their homes for a few months will do great things for our cause.—PUBLISHERS WEALTH MAKERS.]

(Continued on 2nd page.)

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