

WEALTH MAKERS



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

Historical Soc
Box 15-31-

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.]

Gaffin for Governor. No Fusion.

EWING, Neb., June 5, 1894.
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I see you extend an invitation for an expression of preference for the coming man. It is very doubtful if we have as strong a man to head the ticket with as the Hon. J. N. Gaffin. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by placing true and tried Independents in the field. Nothing can possibly accrue to us by taking up Democrats. I hear considerable talk of nominating a Democrat in the Third congressional district. I consider it a suicidal policy. Have we no tried and true men in every district in the state? For instance, in the Third congressional district there is no stronger man than ex-state treasurer Fairchilds. W. J. Bryan is still at the parting of the ways. It is very little stock the Populists should take in any man who is waiting to see which is going to be the biggest side. I favor O. M. Kem in my district, the big fish. It would be infringing on your valuable space to specify in each district. Let us nominate men who have known "where they are at" a long time before this? Enclosed find my subscription to THE WEALTH MAKERS.

Yours for success,
G. F. STITTE.

Hull of Harlan for Treasurer.

ALMA, Neb., June 14, 1894.
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I have read the exchange of views with considerable interest. At first I must say I was opposed to the discussion of probable candidates, so long a time before the convention. But it is too late now to mention objections. So will just say, let us be careful that we do not establish a ring in our party, and find a few men "making medicine" for the whole outfit. It will be impossible for the convention to nominate all the good and capable men we have in the People's party, or even all those that have been already mentioned for the various positions. So someone is destined to get left. There is one source of satisfaction, however. And that is, that there is not a man whose name has been mentioned as a probable candidate that will sink if he fails to get it. In conclusion I wish to say that Harlan county don't want the whole earth or the fullness thereof. But we do want Mr. O. Hull (formerly of Lancaster county) on our state ticket this fall as a candidate for state treasurer. In this man we have all the qualifications that are required in an efficient officer, viz. capability, honesty, and aside from all other noble qualities, he is a sixth independent, was in the fight early, and has stayed right by the old banner ever since. With his wide acquaintance all over the state, having been Alliance state treasurer for several years, coupled with his undoubted ability as a public speaker, would make a candidate that we can elect, and that would be an honor to the state.

Please give us Hull for treasurer.

S. FULTON.

Wm. H. Allen's Opinions.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:
I am much pleased with the opportunity given by you to Independents to name their choice for candidates to fill the several state offices this coming fall. Quite many have named my friend, Hon. J. H. Powers, for the office of state treasurer, which he could honorably fill. Let us not forget the fact when we elected Mr. Sturdevant of Fillmore county a number of years ago, he had to promise to deputize a man selected by the money power before he could give an acceptable bond, thereby defeating the whole purpose of his election. I would advise a man from the western part of the state for the office of treasurer, who might be more

favorably situated than Mr. Powers, and give honest John Powers the office of lieutenant governor.

Now comes Professor W. A. Andrews of the 5th congressional district, and says, "Behold me dressed in sack cloth and having hot ashes sprinkled upon me; lo and behold am I not sanctified to silver coinage? Have I not repented in sorrow (caused by defeat and by Mac)? Would I not promise anything for \$5,000 per year and ye emolument, thereof? Behold these tears and hear my sighs! I acknowledge my error when I denounced silver two years ago. Was I not honest in my opinion then, that the majority of the voters in the 5th were goldites? If so, am I not honest now when I favor silver when I find the majority are in its favor? Will I not vote as Messrs Hainzer and Melkejohn voted, one way, and talk the other, as all my predecessors have done? Come up you dog-dastard, bayed, anarchists, and shopworn, brainless tollers and hear me expound true republicanism—how not to do it, and to do them—give my muscular development a chance, my mind organs an opportunity to expand and I am able and I am willing to handle your \$5,000 a year and mileage. Give me a chance to develop my abilities as a straddler and I cry gold, gold, silver, silver, bank currency or greenbacks—anything to suit any and all—anything to beat McKelghan." Wm. A. ALLEN.

Distribute Geographically the Candidates.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:
The Nebraska law on elections prescribes that "no party can have the names of their candidates printed on the official ballot unless they have cast a certain per cent. of the vote at the last general election, unless the voters of the state petition to have them so printed."

You advertise in THE WEALTH MAKERS a state convention to be held at Grand Island, August 23, 1894, of the People's party. There is no People's party in Nebraska, no Populist party; no Independent party, but there is a grand People's Independent party. You understand, we understand and everyone understands what is meant by the People's party or the Populist party, but that is not our name in Nebraska, and if we don't live up to the letter of the law at this critical period we may find ourselves off the official ballot just a few days before election.

THE WEALTH MAKERS is acknowledged as the official paper of the People's Independent party of Nebraska, and I write this letter to ask you to change the heading of the call for the state convention to conform to our past record, and I ask all editors of papers who favor the People's Independent party of Nebraska to see that they advertise the party convention properly and save future trouble.

In regard to the numerous suggestion for state honors this fall, a long list of excellent men has been brought to light, everyone of whom would be acceptable and worthy, and I only wish to call the attention of the readers of THE WEALTH MAKERS to one point in making nominations, distribute them over the state. Give the western part of the state a representative on the ticket. Don't forget the south part, the east part and the north part. To win this election we must carry a stronger vote in the north and eastern portions of the state. We failed two years ago because there was a large territory north of the Platte river from Fremont to Grand Island that was not represented on the state ticket. The boys must be enthused a little so that they will turn out and work hard and vote better. This can only be done by giving them something to work and vote for, a man that they are personally acquainted with. Give us H. B. Miller, of Wayne county, for commissioner of public lands and buildings, and we will surprise you with our vote next November.

Yours in the middle of the road.

WARNER STAHL.

State Fair.

The premium lists for the Nebraska State Fair, to be held at Lincoln, September 7 to 14, are out. For further information and premium lists address the secretary, Robt. W. Purase, Brownsville, Nebraska.

Headache bet? Get Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Take THE WEALTH MAKERS.

Discussing the Platform.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

In a letter June 4, Mr. Otto Mutz calls for discussion of the platform, which I think is a wise proposition, because experience from the old parties' teachers that platform are mostly put up to catch votes for party leaders and are wholly ignored after election, to the detriment of the people.

In changing this government form a monarchy to a Republic form. This people accepted some of the monarchial ideas one of which is to put too much power in one hand, which leads to absoluteness. This is unrepudican and should be changed.

As I was born and raised in Switzerland I will show how in this little Republic absoluteness of officers is restrained.

For federal and state governments in some of the states the people, and in the other states its representatives, elect 5 or 7 officers (Bundesrath or Regierungsrath) which perform the same duties as the president or the governor in this state. These officers are elected in some states for four years and in the others for six years; the terms of one half expire accordingly every two or three years and most all parties are represented. The presidents of these bodies have to preside over the meetings, but have no vote unless the votes cast are even. The president is elected by and from this body for one year. At the same time they divide the different business amongst themselves.

To restrain officers from absoluteness and urge them to fulfill the will of the people, they have the initiative and the referendum. The former gives the people the right to make direct proposals for law, which the legislative bodies can accept or reject; but a rejection in this case is not final. In this case the final decision is left to the vote of the whole people.

The referendum is the veto power. Furthermore, the electors have a right to recall officers if they despise their will. For this purpose it needs a certain amount (I believe from 10 to 20 per cent) of the legal voters to sign the demand for recall. In such case the officer has to withdraw at once and a new election is held immediately, whereby the same officer can be elected again, but under no circumstances can a vacated elective office be filled by appointment. If last year we had had a law of this kind in Nebraska I believe the people would have made use of it when our state officers were discharged from the accusation of fraud, although the highest judge in the state held them guilty. Not in a single state of the whole civilized world could a man under such suspicions hold office. But this man had no sense of honor to decline (retire), and to the disgrace and disadvantage of the state of Nebraska they were installed again and are a dishonor to Nebraska today.

Chairmen of the senate, congress legislatures, etc., have too much power, too. In Switzerland the chairmen of such bodies can not appoint committees. They are appointed by the members of the body. If two or more are nominated at once a vote of ayes and nays decides. These are a few laws which as I knew work well in Switzerland, and which I believe are worth considering in drawing a platform for the People's party.

Differences arising between employers and employed should be considered, too, as the present laws are too much in favor of the employer, as was plainly shown by the last miners' strike, when laborers and most of the mine owners were willing to arbitrate whereas a few of the larger mine owners refused to participate for the purpose of raising the price of coal. But yet they demanded from the government protection for their mines. This is wrong, because laborers have an inalienable right to living wages sufficient to support their families as human beings should live; and because mine owners have no right to arbitrarily shut down the mines and thereby deprive people of one of the God-given blessings. To prevent similar injustices, laws should be enacted that in cases where corporations refuse to meet with their laborers to settle their differences the government should protect the property of the corporation by the state militia at the expense of the corporation until the difficulties are settled either peacefully or by law; and in cases where the public weal may

be injured by stopping of the operation, as in case of rail roads, coal mines, etc., the government should operate the works in the same way as if they were in the hands of a receiver. Because it is an injustice to have all the people suffering that some greedy corporations may make more money.

These are a few questions which I wish to be discussed before putting up a new platform. T. SCHWEIZER, Woodlawn, June 18, 1894.

Our Leaders Called Out.

MARSLAND, Neb., June 8, 1894.
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

In replying to Mr. Porter, of Merrick, let me say that in the first place, he mistakes me altogether, with reference to expecting self praise. I had supposed that every man or woman in Nebraska was aware of the fact that self praise was considered half scandal and that in consequence no man would take such a matter into account. If, however, a prospective candidate were to indulge in such nonsense we should not vote for him. Again, if a man can find nothing else to express himself upon, he is not fit for governor, or other office.

There are state issues, transportation, labor issues and many others upon which the people desire the opinion of men who are to be our standard bearers. Certainly we do not want men who have not ability nor force enough to express themselves upon these subjects.

Mr. Porter, "amused" as he is at my peculiar phraseology, agrees with me near the close of his letter of reply; but wants the candidates to consume hours of time in the convention doing just what I insisted on their doing now. As I said in my former letter so say I still: that men are judged by their utterances, not in self praise, but upon the questions at issue and the principles of the party. I repeat, also, that a man who can not do this is not the man to represent the party as a nominee. By the method of expression which I have indicated the best talent is brought out before the people previous to the convention and the people thus prepared to make choice of ability rather than from the backing a man may have in the convention that is to nominate.

It is not necessary for a man to say that he is a candidate before the coming convention in order to give expression to his views. Senator Stewart, of Sioux county, has been mentioned as a possible candidate for governor and possibly for congress; but I do not think he has been consulted as to whether he will accept, yet I know that as a citizen he possesses very decided views and has the courage and ability to express them and will no doubt do so in a public manner as a citizen. Mr. Porter himself judges Mr. Gustin as a fit representative from his utterances in written articles upon public questions. Thus we see that there are other ways than those of telling us of when these men left the G. O. P., or the work they did in forwarding the present movement of the working people, or showing their abilities as citizens or party leaders. Here we all know Senator Stewart personally, but there are many other localities in the state where he is not known except by those of his personal associates in the state legislature. So it is with many of those who have been proposed by friends in the eastern part of the state. Now what we want is to get acquainted with your men, and we want you to get acquainted with ours, and what better plan could be adopted than the one I have proposed. When all have expressed themselves as citizens upon the matter referred to, then let ability be the merit of their selection. Now Mr. Porter, can you not say aye to this proposition and yourself start the work which you say you propose to make them do at the convention.

Very truly your brother,

H. W. RAYNER.

Please notice the ad of The Opelt Hotel in this issue. It speaks for itself. This hotel is centrally located. It is first-class in every way, having all modern conveniences, and is offering a "special rate" to all "our boys" (Populists) whether you come alone or with delegates to conventions, etc. Every one will be treated with special consideration. Be sure and stop at the Opelt when you are in town and when you go home tell the boys where they can get a square meal and a square deal.

AN IMPORTANT BILL

To Help the Starved Out Western Homesteaders.

CONGRESSMAN KEM'S GOOD WORK

He Gets a Bill Through the House Which If It Passes the Senate Will Enable Homesteaders to Return to Their Forfeited Claims.

Allen Will Champion It Also.

We are informed by many correspondents in western Nebraska that the drouth, following a failure of crops last year, is forcing many homesteaders in the western counties to leave their land in order to find something to live on. Hundreds and hundreds are being driven from their claims by the exhaustion of their resources. To meet this situation and prevent loss of the right to homestead where claims have to be forfeited under the present laws Congressman Kem has introduced a bill in the lower House and secured its passage by that body.

We give below a copy of the bill and Mr. Kem's remarks thereon. If this bill becomes a law all these settlers who by force of uncontrollable circumstances are being driven from their homesteads, and all in future who otherwise would forfeit their claims an account of drouth, sickness, or other unavoidable casualty, will be permitted, on making a satisfactory proof of the facts to the land commissioner, to file on a new claim, just as if they had not made a previous filing. They may return to their former claim if no one else gets back to it ahead of them.

This is of course not the law yet, but Senator Allen will do his best to push the bill through the Senate.

The following are Mr. Kem's remarks and the text of the bill:

HOMESTEAD RIGHTS TO CERTAIN SETTLERS.

Mr. Kem. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7489) to amend section 3 of an act to withdraw certain public lands from private entry, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1889.

The bill was read, as follows:
Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the said act of March 2, 1889, be amended by adding thereto the following provision: "That if any such settler has heretofore forfeited, or may hereafter forfeit, his or her entry for any of said reasons, such person shall be permitted to make entry of not to exceed a quarter section of any public land subject to entry under the homestead law, and to perfect title to the same under the same conditions in every respect as if he had not made the former entry."

The Speaker pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. Holman. I think there ought to be some explanation of the bill, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Kem. I will explain it. All that this bill seeks to do is to restore the rights of entry to that class of settlers who, through drouth, or through misfortunes over which they have no control, were compelled to abandon their lands and lose their homes. The bill simply gives to that class of settlers in the west another opportunity to file claim on the public lands; in other words, it gives them another chance to save their homes. It is well known that throughout the west, by reason of drouth and other causes, large numbers of our very worthiest citizens were unable to make proof, and, in that way, lost every dollar they had in the world. All that this bill seeks to do is simply to give those people, as it were, one more chance for their lives, and I hope there will be no objection to its passage.

Mr. Speaker pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration to its passage?

There was no objection. The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Kem, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Voice of an Eastern Brother.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 9, '94.
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I am under special obligation to you for specimen copy of THE WEALTH

MAKERS of June 7th. Many thanks for the same. The 4th page is almost a new revelation and certainly an inspiration. Please don't fail to give us the forthcoming address of Prof. Geo. D. Herron.

Thanks be to God the heaven of Socialism, Populism and the Kingdom of God among men on the earth is working.

The chief point of anxiety here is: How can we possibly get all these true reformers of every name and measure to all see "eye to eye" in this present upheaval and demand for a change? Clarkson of the Republican national committee said upon the results of the last presidential campaign: "This uprising is an order from the American people for a change in the industrial, economic, and financial system of the government."

The Socialist labor party is not going backward. The Populist party, or People's party, is not going backward; so it is only a question of wise leadership and a little more time and the "order for a change" will be acknowledged I heard Rev. Prof. Andrews, LL.D., of Providence, R. I., pronounce the present financial system, "simply infernal!" I heard Rev. Dr. Pullman of the First M. E. church here in Bridgeport say: "I am a pronounced socialist!" and Rev. Mr. Dixon, Baptist, of Hartford, is sterling and strong in his utterances along the same lines for reform. Rev. Dr. McLane of New Haven, in his Washington's birthday oration said: "Patriotism would lead to enactment of such laws as would make possible to every man the possession of the product of his own labor"—and upon being hissed for the sentiment he turned with sharp rebuke and said: "If any millionaire or his friends want to hiss that sentiment let him hiss. The wealth of the world will not always flow into the coffers of the few, but will be more fully distributed among the many who produce it!"

Well, so I might draw upon my scrapbook for "pointers." Socialism is in the air! A tremendous change is coming! A little nucleus of men here are working against great odds to help on the cause. And your paper should be on our lists. I like the tone of it and shall quote from it in our section, and club both. Please send copy also to Mr. Leary, Stamford, Conn., Citizens of the Greater Republic club.

I will enclose a thrilling poem by Casson of Boston, cut from the People, New York, which, I hope, you have among your exchanges.

Geo. Ober,
Ag't. Scatter the Light League,
Bridgeport, Conn.

We do not Favor Bonds.

EUSTIS, Neb., June 6, 1894.
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

As all seem to be silent I venture a few lines. In your issue of May 24 you have an article from a President Angell who proposes a plan to relieve the present commercial depression and which you heartily endorse.

Were you not a little hasty about that endorsement? Mr. Angell does not state in what way the money is to come. Indeed it would appear he would not object to bonds as he said that the nation would not do the state could. Now we know that states can get no money except as they levy a tax or borrow. It cannot even coin gold or silver (if it had it) without provisions from congress, and then it is private money that has got to be borrowed.

I see that Mr. Jacob Beck is still in the field with his plan. I have given some thought to it but was not able to see it clear as he does. He says nobody would be hurt and there would be no taxes. It looks to me as if Uncle Sam's renter would have to pay it all.

H. O. OLSEN.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst to the Preachers.

Brethren in the Ministry: Who is going to protest against the national knavery and municipal indecency if the pulpit does not? Do you say that is going outside of your province? Well, what is your province? Are you prophets of God, visioned with an eye that sees right and wrong with something of the distinctness of divine intuition, and are you going to let that wrong lie there as so much ethical rot and close your eyes to it and pray, "Thy kingdom come?" One of the most impressive features of the old prophets of Israel was that they were also statesmen; they so grasped the times in their inspired and burning thought in solid relation to the kingdom of God.—From an address by Dr. Parkhurst, at Union Theological Sem.