

Editor  
In your  
the follow  
Will  
of Christ  
the 'year  
Was h  
The in  
is record  
25th ch  
book of  
telligent  
spea

# THE WEALTH MAKERS OF THE WORLD

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

## THE POPULISTS MEET.

### A Full Delegation From All Parts of the State.

### AN EXCEEDINGLY STRONG TICKET.

### By Rail and Overland They Gathered—The Party of the People Mightily Alive To-Day.

### A Full Report of the Convention.

The People's Independent convention at Grand Island last Friday to patriotic lookers-on was a most inspiring, faith stimulating body.

The gathering at Omaha just preceding ours was, in its action, if we could consider it truly representative of the majority, of the sort to convince one that God is dead, that depravity prevails and that the future belongs to the strong and cunning plunderers and anarchists. The Omaha convention was composed of professional office seekers and the hired tools of the corporations. Corporation decrees controlled it. Corporation fat smeared it; and the people with minds so blinded are expected to gulp down the malodorous Majors and Moore, who composed the Republican convention belonged to the preying, producing, ignorant and dangerous classes, men who know nothing of the real questions and issues of the present, or, if they know, stand selfishly in the way of the world's progress. Not a man could have been found among the delegates at Omaha who is both conscientious and sufficiently informed upon the questions of monopoly oppression to intelligently act.

At Grand Island there were doubtless some men who were morally defective, but it was the purest, most patriotic and wisest body of men who have yet convened in Nebraska to grapple with the powers of evil. And right here you will notice that we do not except the churches. The forces of evil are fortified by bad legislation, by prevailing false standards and hoary, venerable justice. Therefore progress must be held by holding up new and true ideas of justice, and by uniting at the ballot box to relieve the oppressed. This is applied Christianity. This is the chief work demanded of the churches. The Grand Island convention we therefore consider the most progressive, practical and heaven-inspired assembly that has been or that will be held in our state this year.

The convention was called to order Aug. 24 about 11 o'clock a. m. by Chairman Deaver of the state executive committee, and Secretary Edgerton read the call. Music by the band was furnished. "The Coxey Army Patrol" being enthusiastically received. The Cat Club Glee Club also sang some local selections which were greatly enjoyed. The three singers in this club (of Custer county) have most musical voices and should be kept singing during the entire campaign. Mr. Huckins of Nebraska Jubilee singers also sang "On to Washington," out of Argeddoe, the new song book.

W. L. Greene of Kearney was on the stage and during the preliminary work was called out for a speech. He gave it and it was one of his happiest and best. Senator Allen came later to the stage and, after Mr. Green, responded briefly to the call for a speech. His words were earnest true and weighty and they were listened to with the closest attention. He uncovered Majors and Moore, talked about anti-monopoly principles and urged all to realize that political enemies must not be neglected.

Rev. Mr. Powell of Omaha, a delegate, was called on by Chairman Deaver and offered a most earnest prayer, after which four candidates for temporary chairman were balloted for, Judge Neville of Webster county, W. L. Greene of Buffalo, Poynter of Boone and Sprecher of Colfax. The first ballot did not elect, but Greene being in the lead and Poynter and the others withdrawing Mr. Greene was elected by acclamation.

John F. Mefferd was elected secretary, with four assistants, Althen, Hantzman, Brigham and Andrews.

A chair appointed Howe of Lancaster, Poynter of Boone, Neville of Boone, Scott of Buffalo, Sheridan of

Red Willow Baker of Greeley and Donald of Dawson committee on credentials. Also Edgerton of Hall, Borders of Buffalo, Wilson of Keith, Woodard of Lancaster and Schrader of Logan committee on order of business.

The credentials committee in a very few minutes reported 747 delegates present out of 751 accredited, and no contests, and the report was accepted and the delegates seated.

The chairman upon motion appointed a committee of nine on resolutions, viz: J. V. Wolfe, G. S. Upton, G. L. Burr, Dr. Rodolph, Jonathan Elgins, J. B. Nesbitt, Fred Archer, E. Wyman and J. H. Dundas.

The first business of the afternoon session, after making the temporary organization permanent, was the selection of the state central committee. An informal ballot was then taken on the question of choice for governor resulting in 298 votes for Holcomb, 272 for Gaffin, 41 for Ragan, 37 for Johnston, 27 for Powers, 21 for Poynter and 19 for Weir. Necessary for choice, 371.

Before the formal ballot was taken Mr. Weir's name was withdrawn. The formal ballot gave Holcomb 437, Gaffin 294, Ragan 8 and Johnston 5. The choice of Holcomb was, on motion of Saunders county, made unanimous and he was declared elected. Saunders county then moved that the rules be suspended and that Hon. J. N. Gaffin be nominated by acclamation for the position of lieutenant-governor; and it was done with great enthusiasm. Judge Holcomb and Speaker Gaffin were called on for speeches and each in turn responded in brief earnest words. Both of these gentlemen command the confidence of all our people, and the highest respect of members of all parties.

Four candidates were presented for the place of secretary of state, viz: Warwick Saunders of Platte county, J. E. Hoover of York, Otto Mutz of Keys Paha and H. W. McFadden of Furnas. The convention wished to see and hear from each of its candidates, so these gentlemen in turn were called to the stage and spoke briefly. All made a very creditable appearance but McFadden by his few eloquent words seemed to capture the audience, and 493 votes upon the first ballot elected him. Saunders came next him in number of votes cast.

Each candidate chosen upon the entire ticket was honored with a final vote making his selection unanimous, showing that there were no hatreds or divisions that weaken.

For auditor, Porter of Merrick and Judge Wilson of Keith were proposed. Judge Wilson is a one armed veteran and the convention was greatly stirred by the speech which placed his name before it. The judge upon being presented told them he was not a stump speaker. But the convention did not consider eloquence a necessary qualification. Mr. Porter in a most happy speech withdrew his name and Judge Wilson was elected by acclamation with three rousing cheers for the old soldiers at the end of it. It was then proposed that the old soldiers who were delegates stand up and be counted, and 151 were found upon the convention floor. A call for confederate soldiers showed eight present as delegates.

The committee on platform next reported, Dr. Rodolph reading it upon request of Chairman Wolfe. It was adopted without debate and is as follows:

### Planks They Stand On.

We, the People's Independent party of the state of Nebraska, reaffirm the principles laid down in the national platform adopted at Omaha, July 4, 1892. We emphasize the demand for free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio 16 to 1. We brand as treason to labor in every field, and to the best interests of the whole country, the unconditional repeal by congress of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. We demand both state and national laws for the encouragement and promotion of the irrigation of our arid and semi-arid lands.

We demand that congress shall speedily pass a law by which the federal courts will be prevented from suspending the operation of a state law at the dictation of corporations.

We demand a liberal service pension to all honorably discharged union soldiers and sailors of the late war.

We declare for municipal ownership of street cars, gas and electric light plants and water works.

We demand compulsory arbitration of all controversies between employers and employees.

We heartily approve the course of Senator William V. Allen and Congressmen W. A. McKeighan and O. M. Kem

for their fidelity and loyalty to our entire interests, and we compliment Congressman W. J. Bryan, who, though elected as a Democrat, has given strong support to many of our reform measures.

We demand a more economical administration of our state government, and a more strict accountability of monies appropriated and expended.

We reiterate our demand for a maximum freight rate law or the enforcement of the one now on our statute books.

We demand the amendment of our state constitution by the adoption of what are popularly known as the initiative and referendum.

We demand the enforcement of the present law for the investment of our permanent school fund as directed, and not through bond investment companies, at a loss to said fund or profit to speculators and money sharks.

We demand that all officers, both state and county, be paid a reasonable salary, in accordance with the labor to be performed and the amount of skill required, and that all fees be turned into the general fund for state and county purposes.

We commend to the favorable consideration of the state the building of what is known as the Gulf & Interstate railroad, now under process of construction.

We demand that immediate steps be taken for the relief of the drouth sufferers of our state, and that some means be devised to give them employment and wages.

Having stated our demands, we cordially invite all persons who are in sympathy with them to co-operate with us, regardless of former party affiliations.

The evening session was addressed first by Mrs. M. G. T. Moberly. She called attention to the exceeding importance of putting an honest man into the office of commissioner of public lands and buildings, and said she would during the campaign expose the frauds of that office.

One of the most significant things which took place in the convention was the raising in about thirty minutes of nearly \$500 to wipe out a debt of two years standing. Considering the loss of crops and the year of depression it indicated a wonderful spirit of sacrifice, determination and faith.

The nomination of Hon. John H. Powers for state treasurer by acclamation and with the greatest enthusiasm shown at any time, shows how the faithful pioneers are not forgotten. Judge Neville made the nominating speech, remarking that as the party had just taken itself out of debt it could place a poor man in nomination. His speech was eloquent and the convention was swept to its feet and cheered its white haired leader mightily when he came forward and addressed them.

The names of Hon. Daniel B. Carey, John O. Yeiser and Capt. W. H. Ashby were presented for the place of attorney-general. Yeiser withdrew in favor of Ashby. Carey and Ashby were presented upon the platform and spoke briefly. Carey then was elected, the first ballot giving him 442 votes.

The only candidate for commissioner of public lands and buildings was S. J. Kent. The nominating speech by Mr. McNeerney showed that Mr. Kent represented and was strongly endorsed by organized labor and he was nominated by acclamation, after having been presented to the convention from the platform.

Four candidates were brought forward for the office of superintendent of public instruction, viz: Prof. W. A. Jones of Adams, Prof. W. H. Creighton of Nemaha, Prof. Irvine of Harlan, and Prof. J. H. Bayston of Red Willow. Prof. Jones received 408 votes, and his elect n was made unanimous.

Mrs. Shrat of Custer before, and Miss Helen M. Goff at a very late hour, after the writer had gone to his hotel, addressed the convention upon the question of woman's suffrage, and an expression of opinion on the question, by standing, revealed the fact that a very large majority of the delegates were equal suffragists.

The state executive committee meeting during the small hours of morning elected J. H. Edmiston chairman and J. A. Edgerton secretary for the year to come.

Free.

In these "hard times" anything that is "free," and really worth having, is likely to attract attention.

Well, the state offers six years of sound education—in an almost infinite variety of subjects and courses, including agriculture and shopwork; and offers this free.

Write to the Chancellor, State University, Lincoln; and find out about this.

## BY PRODUCT SHARING.

### A Colony in Northern Michigan Started by Practical Christians.

### WALTER THOMAS MILLS, LEADER.

### Its Plan of Economic Co-Operative Production and Just Distribution Outlined—An Interesting Plan.

### Why Not Start Similarly in Lincoln's Suburbs.

Twelve miles north of Manistique in Schoolcraft county, Michigan, is a new and interesting enterprise. A new village is being built under a plan called product sharing. This is not profit sharing. Profit-sharing means that the wage system remains in force, only that the employer shall share his profits with his employees, when he has any, as an additional advantage to him in the work of production and as a premium to the workman over and above regular wages.

It is not co-operation in the ordinary sense of the term; for this usually means a company of men working together to produce some single article, they being their own employers and managers and workers, but still depending on the market for the sale of the single article which they produce in order that they may purchase the things which they will need for their own consumption.

It is not socialism in the ordinary sense, for socialism means the production of all the things necessary for our use under the authority and direction of the state.

Now, product-sharing has nothing in common with profit-sharing. Like co-operation, the workers are their own employers, managers and workers; but unlike co-operation, neither its sole nor its main reliance is on the market for the worker's support; and unlike socialism in the ordinary sense, it is a voluntary organization like any corporation, partnership or firm acting under their own management and without authority interference or patronage from the state.

It is not communism. It proposes no community of goods, and involves no interference with the family. Briefly stated, it simply proposes that workmen shall join their savings that they may purchase and own together the machines and the materials necessary for production, and that working together as producers each shall have his share of the product, his share being determined by the part he has had as a producer.

Every family has its own home, manages its own affairs, controls its own interests. Private property is complete, is in no way interfered with, and is in every way protected. Only it is a doctrine of the Association that there is no other basis for ownership than that of production, or of an honest exchange of absolute equivalents; and that all business transactions which involve the obtaining of something for nothing are essentially wrong, and that all property rights based on such transactions are morally void. They insist that each man has naturally the right to what his own toil may produce, but that by no trick of commerce and no scheme of exchanges can he ever establish a property right in anything which represents no effort of his own.

The Association was organized at the close of a series of addresses by Walter Thomas Mills, he having been invited to Manistique late in April by A. S. Byers, who was already engaged in promoting such an organization, and under a preliminary agreement work was commenced by about twenty members on the 1st day of May. There are now fifty-one members, including brick-makers, carpenters, masons, machinists, engineers, printers, farmers, lumbermen, clergymen, teachers, dressmakers typewriters, shoemakers and tanners. These people have been working together clearing land, planting crops, building houses, and are probably today the most cheerful, hopeful and contented company of workmen to be found anywhere in this country. The Association now owns 1,100 acres of land, of which they have under cultivation about 150 acres. This land is made up of ten farms all joining, which was turned over to the Association by the farmers, who themselves became members of the organization. This land is bounded on

one side by a great waste of pine land from which the timber has been cut, and seems now to be utterly valueless except for the wild fruits, especially blue berries, which grow in great abundance. On the other side are wild meadows which for a large portion of every year are under water and are entirely valueless for any other purpose than for gathering the hay in its season, which must be taken from the meadows as gathered. But lying between these two great tracts of worthless country is a small tract of probably 2,000 acres, more than half of which already belongs to the Association, of remarkably fertile lands. It is a hard wood ridge covered with the finest bird's-eye maple, black birch, basswood elm and other varieties of hard wood, all of which will be available for many lines of manufacture. The finest strawberries ever shipped to the market cherries that are rarely equalled, apples which are of the finest quality, together with other varieties of fruits of a less excellent quality are or may be produced in a abundance. The Association will winter 100 young cattle, will have a large force at work throughout the fall and winter clearing land, converting the timber into saw logs for the mill or into stove wood for which there is a ready market. More than 100 acres of new land will be added to the territory under cultivation for the coming season, and in the mean time homes for all the families will be constructed. The building has gone on without interruption from the first, but it has been impossible to construct homes for newcomers as fast as the new comers have been arriving.

Very many more people have been refused membership than have been accepted, this Association being intended for able bodied, industrious and frugal Christian people.

The work of the Association is not solely, or even mainly of self support for the members, or the improvement of its lands. Its members fully believe that men are better than things, and their first concern is for the improvement of themselves rather than the improvement of their property. There are many interesting items illustrative of the determination with which these people are seeking to better as well as to do better in their new undertaking. Of the persons who first formed the Association but a small portion of them were active members of any church, but they had been thinking earnestly of the best things this life offers, and on their organization all joined in a declaration of faith and unanimously voted to make their Association emphatically and entirely a religious body. Only three of the men did not use tobacco, but all voted with a unanimous vote that the habit was to be abandoned and its use forbidden in the Association; and the manner in which men who for long years have been addicted to the use of tobacco have abandoned its use and have sturdily refused to return to the habit has been most remarkable. In a single instance when its abandonment led to illness, the young man on being offered tobacco with the assurance that it would relieve him, said, "no, not if I die."

When the property of the farmers which was turned over to the Association in payment of capital stock had been appraised by disinterested parties the farmers themselves without a dissenting voice agreed to cut the appraisal in two in the middle, and turned their property over to the Association at fifty per cent of the appraisal,—not because the appraisal was unwise or unfair, but because other members were to put in cash against their property, and they wished to deal with absolute fairness, and so attempted to reduce their own property to an absolutely cash basis.

This is not an effort to withdraw from the world or to abandon their interest in the general welfare. Hewing their own homes out of the forest and building their cabins for the winter they are already devoting one-tenth of their products to the work of promoting such organizations elsewhere and to hastening the application of the ethics of the New Testament to the commercial and industrial life of the world.

Instances of such self denial, of such self control, of continued and determined industry and of commendable public spirit could be indefinitely multiplied. But these are sufficient to

indicate the temper and the strength of this company of people, who in the midst of general depression, when in idleness, disorder or despair the many are waiting for something to turn up are diligently turning up with their own hands, with strong purpose and good hope, a place in the forest for themselves. Here they toil with un-falling good cheer amidst the laughter of children and hum of industry and the songs of the worshippers.

### DEVINE IS NOMINATED.

### The Best Posted Man on the Money Questions in the District Will Lead the Populists to Success.

Contrary to the expectations of many and to the longings of such men as desired nothing so much as the tearing down and demoralization of the Populist party, the Congressional convention stood squarely on Populist principles and nominated J. M. Devine for Congress. The convention was an interesting and enthusiastic one, the efforts of contending factions being centered around Judge Robinson. All through the contest, which began early in the morning and lasted until the final ballot was cast, and was earnest and spirited at all times, the best feeling prevailed. H. C. Sprecher, editor of the Schuyler Quill, was elected chairman, and C. S. Fowler, editor of the North Bend Argus, secretary, and better officers could not have been selected. An informal ballot brought out the name of Robinson, of Madison, Porter of Merrick, Devine of Colfax, Abbot of Dodge and Fairchild of Antelope as candidates. Messrs. Abbot, Sprecher and Fairchild withdrew their names, and Mr. Porter did even more than that. He made a talk favorable to Devine and advised his nomination.

The first formal ballot nominated Devine by a vote of 77 to 63 and a Robinson man moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was adopted.

J. M. Devine is a vote maker. He is a Populist and believes in the principles as advocated by the party and will make the campaign on those principles. He is the best posted man in the state on the financial question and has the ability to express his views and put that knowledge into words. And his talk is of that kind that carries with it conviction and makes votes. He is capable of combating in open field with any opponent in the state. At present he is in Washington attending to his official duties as secretary of the National Bi-Metallic League, but will be at home to conduct a vigorous and, we verily believe, a winning campaign.—Stanton Pickett.

### Sheldon on Bryan.

The World-Herald is suffering from Willie Wright measles. It has worked itself into a furious fever in trying to push the Populists over to aid the candidacy of W. J. Bryan or Bryan to the Populists? Their party has much the greater capacity. We believe in the natural order. Let the greater contain the less. No toying them at any distance of contact with the Wall Street octopus of Cleveland and Morton Democrats. No sharing thereafter of any risk with the monster to deal a cunning blow to the People's party in its battle for equal rights for all and special privileges to none. This is not a reflection on Bryan. Though a giant we all know he can do nothing without us, but we can do much without him. Our present effort is emphatically one of organization. We are recruiting, officering and disciplining an army, so to speak, to wage political warfare. The contest will be long and desperate. We must not trade off strategic positions nor weaken in our system of organizing force for a commanding officers who sleeps and vegetates in the enemy's camp. Let Bryan throw overboard his false pride and Cortez-like burn the shipping behind him. When he is fully with and for us he cannot be kept from making sacrifices as we make them; from encountering the falsehoods of the swollen-faced plutocrats and the epithets of their chattering squirts. It is no harder and no worse for him to come over than it has been for thousands of others from both parties. Until he becomes an Independent he can never be more than second choice of the People's party for United States Senator.—Chadron Signal.

Subscribe for THE WEALTH MAKERS