

WEALTH MAKERS



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

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STRIKING THOUGHTS.

BY HENRY D. LLOYD.

[From the North American Review.]

The lot of the people must be settled by the common people. If railroads and factories can not be built and operated without their labor, neither can the proceeds be divided without their consent and co-operation. If the common people can be allowed to vote freely in government, they can be allowed to vote freely in property. It is not necessary to befuddle the subject with the fogs of political economy or constitutional or legal intricacies. The simplest elements of justice, freedom and love supply the only profundities needed. The question between the money power on one side and the people on the other, with the laborers and farmers in the van, led by men like Emerson, Mazzini and Carlyle, is simply and sharply a question of more! More for the people, less for the power. If you want to quibble about words, and say that all men are workmen, then the question must be defined as one between rich workmen and poor workmen; between workmen with luxuries, and workmen without; those around the parks and those on the farms; those who own the machinery, and those who operate it; between the workmen who monopolize, and those who are monopolized; between the workmen who get the privilege of living in shanties as their share of coal mining in Pennsylvania, and the workmen who get dividends on five hundred million dollars of coal stock. Bring on all the statisticians in the world to figure out that the farmers and workmen are better off than they were. Thorold Rogers proves it is not true, but if it were, it is beside the point. They are not getting their share. Never was there a country, says a popular preacher of Chicago, in which the rich have done as much as in America for the poor. But the truth is, never was there a country in which the poor have done so much for the rich.

The leaders of the revolution of the new industry have quite mistaken the terms of the contract with society under which they have been hired to do these great things. Society hired them to work for society. But the captains have assumed that all they lead in making was to be their own, and that they willed with their own. They still have something to learn.

The conservative cries out: "You are going to destroy society."

Did it destroy society to abolish slavery?

The conservative cries out: "This is revolution!"

No, it is the remedy.

The revolution has already occurred. That took place when the mighty wheels of the new industry whirled the peasant and his children away from his little homestead, the artisan away from his cottage loom and his village shop and non-competitive brotherhood, and herded them into tenement houses and factories. It was the revolution which took the husbandmen, laborer and artisan out of the Golden Age of the 15th century, which preceded the new industry. Then living was cheap and men were dear. The working day in field and town was but eight hours a day. Master and man both belonged to the same union, no man could compete with another of the same fraternity, and the employe had the same right to his place that the employer had.

It is the revolution which has changed all that.

During the last century has come the realization of the vision of the ancient Greek poet who foresaw a time when "the shuttle would weave and lyre would play of itself."

That is the revolution.

Time was when the judges sent men to jail for forestalling, cornering the markets. That was in the "dark ages." Now the money power establishes "trusts" in everything, and our judges tell us that the burden of monopoly is "light."

That is the revolution.

The new industry has broken up the brotherhoods of the old industry, and has swung the few strongest and cleverest of the workmen into palaces, and front pews, so far away from their old comrades and fellow workers that, as one of them said: "I have no time to remember their faces, much less their names."

That is the revolution.

It is the revolution that has capped the new industry with the high finance and tied up the people in the paper chains of charters, contracts and stock-exchange securities. "The time is coming," said the Earl of Derby, not long ago, "when the people of Europe will repudiate their national debts, which now take eight hundred million dollars a year from them."

This is the revolution. And the gospel of the revolutions is the doctrine that you can do anything with your fellow man provided you do it in the market.

The remedy is the new conscience, which says simply that a man shall never be so much of a buyer or seller as to cease to be a brother, and that labor shall not be made a market thing.

Before us is the practical question. What is the next step?

The next step, like the first step, is more liberty for the laborer. His emancipation still invokes us. Conscience has freed him from frightful abuses, but frightful abuses remain. His growth is not yet full and free. Civilization groans under the evils of the revolution wrought by the new industry and its philosophy. The denunciation by our prophets, the outcries of the farmer and the workmen, the attempts to regulate factories, railroads, mines, tenements, infant labor, are all confessions of the impotence of the system which produced these ills to remedy them. A gospel of hatred is rising in classes and masses which hates employers, hates employes, hates household service, hates household servants, hates foreigners, hates pools, hates trades unions, hates the grangers, hates reform, hates politics. All these are symptoms of a high fever. But a new mankind has been conceived and will be born—a winged beauty out of the earth measuring worm—which will not know force, and fraud, and hatred, and will let love, their natural tie, bind men and nations together. The practical work of today is to abolish the cannibals of competition, warriors of supply and demand, tyrants of monopoly, monsters of the market, devourers of men, women and children, buyers and sellers of life. The progress of humanity, says Emerson, consists in the recognition of the truth that every private and separate good is delusion. Property, capital, and money making as now permitted are still systems of man hunting. Monopoly is force, and force is slavery, and slavery must be abolished. A lover of birds, Maurice Thompson, tells us that as he wanders through the southern forests he knows afar off when he is nearing a human habitation by the songs of the birds near the cabin, which declare to all the world, by a special tenderness of tone, that they love man and have made their nest near his. The heart of man is not less than the heart of the bird.

Churches come and go, but there has ever been but one religion. The only religion has been that which clears off one by one from the face of man the earth stains that hide the God imprisoned in the flesh, which breaks down one by one every barrier which incarnation has put in the way of the God within in the likeness of the God without.

Tom Major's Pedigree.

The action of your convention impels me to tender my resignation as national committeeman. You have nominated a man for governor who has been branded as an accessory to forgery and perjury by a Republican congressional committee, of which Hon. Thomas B. Reid was chairman, a man who stands self convicted of falsifying official records and procuring the issue of a fraudulent voucher while acting in the capacity of president of the senate; a man who was consorted with bootleggers and jobbers and converted the rooms of the lieutenant governor at the capitol of the state into a den of debauchery; a man who has been the pliant tool of the railroads, in season and whose nomination was procured by the combined influence of corporate cappers, professional bribe givers, jury fixers and impeached state house officials.

And never will ask any self respecting Republican who loves his state and country and desires to perpetuate the free institutions under which we live, under a Republican form of government, to help rivet the chains of subserviency to corporate monopoly and tyranny upon the people of the commonwealth.

E. ROSEWATER.

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Open Letter to the State Journal

VERDON, Neb., Aug. 27, 1894.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Some time in June I saw in a leading editorial in your paper, the following facts taken from census bulletin No. 378: In the year 1850 Nebraska's wealth was not shown in the census report. In 1860 it was \$317 per capita, in 1870 it was \$563, in 1880 it was \$851 and in 1890 it had reached \$1,205, and you wanted to know what the calamity howler had to say to that.

I have just this: An injury to one is the concern of all. If you prove anything you prove that all the North Atlantic states (the manufacturing states) were badly used, as they all except two, New York and Pennsylvania, show a decrease in per capita wealth in this decade, 1880 to 1890, and the highest of these two, New York, shows only an increase of \$189 and New York has less in 1890 than in 1870. The whole an increase of only \$33. You can readily see they are not being treated justly. We are getting along more rapidly in wealth than we deserve or is fair.

But let's see about Nebraska. I think, Mr. Journal, you must have overlooked some items of Nebraska wealth.

For instance the same bulletin gives its R. E. capital at \$372,000,000 or \$272 per capita but very little of which is owned in the state. Again, census bulletin number 20 gives its real estate mortgages at \$126 per capita, mostly owned out of the state. Deduct these two items and you will come much nearer the real wealth, about \$800 per capita of our citizens, than you do in the editorial I refer to.

One point further and I am through with your article. Now about the south central division? In 1890 the per capita wealth was \$598, in 1880 it had decreased to \$583. Now answer candidly, have those in control been sectional in legislation, or not?

I will now call attention to two facts, as shown by the tenth census and bulletin number 378. In 1879 there was 284,761,042 acres of land under cultivation in the United States. The crop valued at \$2,212,540,927, or \$7.77 per acre, in 1889 there was 857,616,755 acres, the crop valued at \$2,460,107,454, or \$6.87 per acre—or a decrease per acre of 90 cents. On the entire area this would amount to over three hundred million of dollars. Just think of it, of the assessed value of this state decline in the value of farm products, or the entire national debt. Free trade did not cause this decline; neither did high tariff. What did?

But let's get nearer home. The tenth census shows Nebraska had 5,504,702 acres of land under cultivation; crop value \$31,708,914; value per acre, \$5.76.

The eleventh (bulletin) shows she had 15,247,705 acres; cultivated crop value \$66,887,617, or \$4.38 per acre, a decline of \$1.38 per acre in the decade. Just think, here is a decline on all her crops of \$21,000,000 and yet they say if we use our voices, you are a calamity howler.

In conclusion, in your article you closed with the inquiry, what will the calamity howler have to say to this? What will you who so strenuously stand up for Nebraska (her enemies) have to say to the above showing? I presume you will keep still, but if you have anything honorable to say let's hear it through your semi-weekly. I may compare the pitiable increase in value of farm products with the increase of factory products and have you explain.

If you have any more questions to ask, and THE WEALTH MAKERS will give space, I will try and be more prompt to answer. I am through harvesting now. Yours truly, GEO. WATKINS.

Mr. Wolfe's Comments on Beall's Effort.

EDITOR WEALTH MAKERS: I read, with much disgust, the Rev. (?) Beall's so-called sermon, delivered from his pulpit, in this city, a few weeks ago, in support of Tom Majors for governor of Nebraska. His text was "Majors or Holcomb. Which?" But Mr. Beall failed to give chapter and verse where his text might be found. After reading the disgusting screed, as published in the News, it struck me that an appropriate heading for a reply would be "Place or Boodle. Which?" The Rev. (?) gentlemen was undoubtedly making a bid for Elder Howe's place, as chaplain of the Penitentiary, or had

taken a contract to deliver his church vote to the Nemaha statesman, at so much per head. Mr. Beall has been in the habit of lending, or hiring, himself, for a number of years, to prop up the falling fortunes of his political party, upon the political rostrum, but this is the first instance, that has come to my knowledge, where he, or any other minister of the gospel, has desecrated the sacred desk, as the champion of political prostitution. It is asserted, and generally believed, that the church is fast losing its hold upon the common people of this country, and is there no reason for it, when we see its servants becoming the champions of its worst enemies? If Mr. Majors was even a professed christian, which he is not, and Mr. Holcomb was a poker player and sootier at religion, which he has never been accused of being, there might have been some excuse, but still no justification, for Mr. Beall's Sunday desecration. Mr. Beall cannot plead ignorance of his candidate's true moral character, for he is known to have made inquiries, and obtained facts, in regard to it, only a few days before he delivered his discourse. And what does Mr. Beall think of a man, from a religious standpoint, (if he is capable of viewing a man from so elevated a position,) who would compare his present feelings, and his condition, to the darkey, who, in his extremity, prayed to God to "help him, and help him now, for if he ever needed help it is now." "O God," he said, "come yourself, and don't send your son, for this is no boy's play, that we are engaged in, in Nebraska, this year." This is in substance one of his brother Major's latest public prayers, as I am credibly informed, offered at Grand Island, only a few days ago. But, Mr. Editor, Mr. Beall may not be so much to blame, for after all that has been said to the contrary, there is something still in a name. No part of his name suggests purity. Think of the two words *Byron Beall*. Who associates morality, let alone religion, with the name of Byron? And Webster defines "Beal" to mean, "a pimple, a small inflammatory tumor, a pustule." It will be seen, however, that Mr. Beall has even corrupted the spelling of his own name, and who can henceforth doubt that it is his nature to uphold and revel in political filth. Verily there be yet those who would "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil" in.

J. V. WOLFE.

Another Minister's Opinion of Beall.

Rev. C. E. Bentley, one of the best known and most honored Baptist ministers in Nebraska, feat drawn to express himself on Rev. Byron Beall last week in the New Republic. We reprint below his words:

We agree entirely with the opinion expressed by THE WEALTH MAKERS concerning Rev. Beall's ardent Republican faith. Any preacher that will personally defend in the pulpit the "political record" of Tom Majors, displays a brand of "offensive partisanship" that proves him "mentally or morally unsound." There must be a chaplaincy hid somewhere among the stuff to explain such a SERMON!!!

Judge Wilson's Candidacy Unanimously Endorsed.

OGALALLA, Neb., Sept. 5, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

The Populists of Keith and surrounding counties as an evidence of their approval of the action of the state convention in placing Judge John W. Wilson on the state ticket for the position of auditor, tendered Mr. Wilson a non-partisan reception at the Opera House in Ogallala, Saturday evening, Sept. 5. To say it was a decided success is expressing it mildly. The committee had arranged an excellent program, consisting of vocal and instrumental music and short addresses by some of the most prominent citizens of Ogallala. The unanimity of opinion in regard to Mr. Wilson's ability and integrity, regardless of the party affiliations of the speakers, was a most gratifying surprise to Mr. Wilson's Populist friends and was certainly most complimentary to our next "State Auditor."

Keith and the surrounding counties will roll up a surprisingly enormous vote on the auditorship in November, and Judge Wilson's candidacy will be a source of strength to the whole ticket, not only where he is known but wherever he makes an appearance during the campaign. Yours for success, H. B. F.

NEURALGIA cured by Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. "One cent a dose." At all druggists.

THE SWEATER VICTIMS.

Wages and Tasks Which Have Forced a Strike.

There is a big strike started among the tailors of New York who belong to the United Brotherhood and the United Garment Workers of America. They are fighting against a heavy increase of their tasks under the sweating system with no corresponding increase of pay. They have been able hitherto by hard work and long hours to make \$6.00 per week; the besters \$5.20 a week, and the finishers \$3.00 per week. They are now striking against an increase of their tasks amounting to from 40 to 114 per cent with no increase in pay. A thousand of the United Coat Makers have joined them. At a public meeting held the other day. Meyer Schoenfeld of the local branch No. 20, speaking as follows, was wildly cheered:

For fifteen years, we have been working from 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night. We never have a chance to see our families, and I challenge any physician to deny that there are more than ten per cent of the unfortunate "sweaters" who are not cripples. If the contractors would make common cause with us against the big merchants of Broadway and Mercer streets, we would succeed. (Applause.) But if they think they can intimidate us by the influence of the saloon, or of the politicians, or of the police, we say that we will wipe them out at the polls next November. (Applause.)

Abraham Harrison of the Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, said:

We are not Socialists nor Anarchists. We who were born here and who come here from tyrannical and monarchical countries want to do well as decent Americans in the liberty-loving United States. We are not on strike for money, but to be treated as Americans. At present we labor under conditions which do not prevail in the mines of Siberia.

We want a ten-hour work day. We leave our homes every day when our families are yet sound asleep, and we return at an hour when they have long since retired. We see them awake but once a week, when religious influence compels the observance of one day as a time of rest.

We are strangers to our own children and our offspring often call others papa because they see them daily. When once the task system is out of the way we shall attack the sweating system. We want to be employed directly by the manufacturers in their own shops and not on the convict plan.

The chairman of the meeting told the reporter that between the cloakmakers and the tailors there would be about 10,000 on strike today, counting those in Brooklyn and Brownsville.

It is estimated that no fewer than 3,000 persons will refuse to go to work under the old task system this morning in Brooklyn. The headquarters of the garment workers in that city is at Leonard and Seigel streets. There local unions Nos. 27, 55, and 83 meet. They are thoroughly organized, and at a meeting held on Sunday 200 new members were admitted. Joseph Solotomsky who is chairman of the Executive Committee, said yesterday that the contractors, in order to compel their employes to continue under the task or sweat system, were holding back the wages of the workers.

"This," he declared "is being done, despite the fact that the work accomplished by the tailors had been delivered into the hands of the clothing firms. This is one of the evils we desire to abolish. Another evil is that the contractors are giving out work to Italians who live in filthy and crowded quarters and the clothing comes in contact with diseases of all kinds. The germs are taken in the clothing to the large stores and transferred to the purchasers. The danger can be readily recognized, but the contractors assure the clothing firms that the clothing is made up in clean and healthy places.

TIBBLES ENDORSES DEVINE.

A Letter of Special Interest to the Third District Voters.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 6, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

The nomination of J. M. Devine as a candidate for congress in the Third district, gives heart and courage to reformers all over the country. He is just the sort of a man we need in congress. For many years he has been a student of economics.

The year he has been in Washington as secretary of the Bi-metallic League, he has had a great opportunity—having the free use of the great libraries and constant association with the leading thinkers, writers and economists of the present age, and he has made the most of his opportunity. J. M. Devine will be, on the floor of the House, the equal of any man there. How any man in the Third district, who is opposed to a continual decline in prices, who really de-

sires more money and less misery, can decline to support him is beyond my comprehension.

The pirates who wish to make the farmers and workmen of our state, tenants and serfs through the contraction of the volume of money and decline of prices, dread no man in the state more than they do J. M. Devine. Send him to Washington and the little band of Populists in congress who have made such a gallant fight for the last two years against overwhelming numbers will welcome him with outstretched arms.

Here in Indiana where I am speaking under the direction of the state committee every thing seems to indicate that there is a political revolution on hand. Farmers, merchants, traders, workmen, in fact all classes of producers, are tumbling over each other to get into the only party that prescribes salvation for the common people.

T. H. TIBBLES.

Our State Platform.

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 court 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 employer and employe.

We heartily approve the course of Senator William V. Allen and Congressmen W. A. McKeighan and O. M. Knapp for their fidelity and loyalty to our state 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 money 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 performed and the amount of skill required, and that all fees be turned to the general fund for state and county purposes.

We commend to the favorable consideration of the state the building 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 drought 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 affiliation.

Such a Man as We Need.

Hon. J. M. Devine has been nominated for Congress by the Populists of the Third district of Nebraska. It is an excellent nomination, and one that promises success. Mr. Devine has been acting as secretary of the Bi-metallic League here in Washington, and has made a host of friends. He is a good speaker, and will make a vigorous campaign. We hope he will succeed since the cause of reform needs just such men as Mr. Devine in Congress.

National Watchman.

Headquarters Lincoln Legion. Populists visiting Lincoln are cordially invited to visit the headquarters and free reading room of the Lincoln Legion, 1114 O St., second floor.

Who Wants the Jubilee Singers? Local committees wishing services of the Huckins Jubilee singers can secure dates by addressing state central committee.

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