

Either Socialism or Absolute Despotism.

WOODLAWN, Neb., July 12, 1894. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

With gigantic steps the social question hastens to its solution, and the result will be either socialism or absolute despotism. Just as from the elements contained in the shell of the hen's egg, only a perfect hen or a monster can evolve, so from the present social and economic conditions only socialism, with equal rights to all mankind, or absolute despotism and reversion to a barbaric state can evolve.

Free labor with unlimited competition, and better methods to work, with the use of natural power and machinery have done more for economic production in the last 50 years than has been accomplished in centuries before. And this astonishing, fabulous progress has caused a total revolution and change in all economic and social conditions.

Free labor and competition compelled manufacturers to accept the best tools and methods of work for competing in this contest. After releasing the hand of the laborer, through machines, the owner of machines had an advantage over the hand laborer, and it is only because at first machines were imperfect so that the good produced by them had to get the finishing touch by hand, that hand manufacture was not suppressed long ago. But this has changed so that today machinery works even more exact than human hands.

As soon as natural power and machinery went unrestricted into competition with hand power and skill the fate of the laborers was sealed. Against this power the changes were too uneven, and the laborers were pressed into the service of the capitalists. They had no capital, therefore from this time capital was the main power in production, and it marched rough shod over every obstruction and subjugated not only laborers and natural powers, but pressed even science, art and law-giving powers into its service. Therefore it could be only a question of a very short time when capital would establish an absolute despotism; and at this point we have arrived. The almighty dollar has acquired a dictatorship and rules with a cruelty that every Roman emperor and Russian Czar would not dare to exercise. But it would be unjust to condemn the progress of capital. Without its will or wish capital has been a benefactor to mankind, because it took from the laborers the hard, tiresome, spiritless hand power work, or at least reduced it to a minimum, and replaced it with natural powers and machines. All that is necessary now is that the human race emancipate itself by restraining the power of capital and make this acquisition a blessing and benefit to mankind.

If a man who died 50 years ago could come back he would believe that all the fairy stories of his youth were a reality. Today we ride without horses, with steam and electricity; we speak to our fellows thousands of miles away, and send on the wings of lightning our words around the world. A child can execute more power than thousands of horses. At Hell Gate, for instance, thousands of tons of rock were removed in a single moment when a child 7 years old pressed a button with one of her fingers. Should mankind not be proud of such progress and should this not be a benefit rather than a curse to mankind?

But to our great sorrow this acquisition had to be paid for with great sufferings, because the possessors of these means used them to plunder their fellowmen, thereby creating an unbearable tyranny.

That by replacing hand power by natural powers the laborers must be robbed of their resources was a natural consequence of competition, and therefore the present crisis was inevitable. That the crisis did not come sooner was because by making full use of natural power and machinery enormous obstacles had to be removed and large buildings, etc., had to be erected. The courses of rivers had to be changed, channels dug to make use of water powers, roads had to be made for steam engines, mountains had to be moved or bored through, rivers, lakes and valleys had to be spanned for miles by bridges, or had to be filled up, and large buildings had to be erected for stationary engines, etc. And for this, giants' work, millions of men and horses were needed before natural powers and machines could develop their full capacity. Therefore all the men who were replaced by machinery in the different industries could easily get work by good wages at these gigantic undertakings.

Because capital invested in these new industries paid large profits manufacturer plants were created regardless of their necessity; everyone tried to beat the other, the whole people were seized and intoxicated by this giddiness, to awake with a headache and with shaken nerves. Not until now have capitalists found out that the means of production exceed the power of consumption, the consequence being that the smaller manufacturers have been ruined by the large ones. In agriculture the same process is going on just now, the smaller farmers are pressed until their breath gives out; but even the larger and better situated farmer cannot compete with the cattle

kings which raise cattle by the hundred thousands and with the wheat baron who, with his steam plow puts thousands of acres into wheat.

The boards of trade, too, rob the farmers of their well-earned rewards of labor. These boards of trade are nothing but gambling hells, presided over by the devil himself, and favored with privileges from the government and Bureau of Agriculture, so that by dealing in options they can sell the cattle, hogs and grain of the farmer without his consent being able to flood the market with imaginary goods. So even better situated farmers must be ruined too in a short time.

Even the selfish suppression of the small manufacturers was not difficult to restrain the production sufficiently, so the larger manufacturers were obliged to combine and form trusts for regulating production and prices, whereby finally the control goes into a single hand, and then absolutism is reached. This ideal and goal of all trusts the Standard Oil trust has already reached. A short time ago the two oil kings, Rockefeller and Rothschild, divided the world between them and the lines were drawn for the territory over which each shall rule. The people of one-half of the globe is tributary to King Rockefeller, and the people of the other half to King Rothschild, and according to existing laws these two oil kings can ask any price for their oil, or they can refuse to sell it at all.

Think of it, two money Jews have it in their power to refuse to mankind one of the God-given blessings. This is a proof, too, that the money power is not bound to state lines, nor to one form of government. Republicans and subjects of monarchs are robbed in the same way.

Everybody is convinced that this is an injustice, but people are afraid of a radical change, and the agitators for such a reform are denounced as lawless, dangerous anarchists.

The middle class which gets poorer every day, and most of all the laborers, have to suffer from trusts, because laborers are deprived of all means to procure the necessities of life; and therefore they are degraded to be slaves and exposed to the worst misery and under the present system of production there is no hope for amelioration, as through over-production and new inventions more laborers are drawn out of employment, so the condition of the laborers gets worse every day. The poorer the common people are, the less they can consume. This is the reason why at present all warehouses are overfull of provisions of all kinds, which can not be sold at cost of production; whereas at the same time hundreds of thousands have to suffer and go hungry because they have not and can not acquire the means to buy what is needed for a living.

Not until now when the gigantic preparing works, which were necessary for developing the natural powers, are finished and the laborers are obliged to return to regular work, have the laborers found out that they are superfluous, as in every industry they have been replaced by machinery and the cheaper labor of women and children. And wages all over are regulated after the standard of the cheaper women and child labor.

To regain their old wages and rights labor unions were started, which by influencing legislators to pass eight hour laws, by strikes, etc., should fight to regain the old conditions and save the laborers from destruction. But all this is useless. No power on earth and no law can stop the motion of the world and the social evolution. Middle classes and laborers can only be saved from ruin and procure an existence such as human beings should have when the state takes possession of all the means of production, runs the same for the benefit of mankind, and use the common products for the common weal. And for this purpose trusts have prepared everything, so that, for instance, the government can only say, "Mr. Rockefeller, please let us take a hold of the oil business as you need a rest."

F. SCHWEIZER. Continued next week.

An Imperial Governor for New York.

Levi P. Morton has come home from his home in Europe to announce himself a candidate for governor of New York.

In 1868, when the Rothschild bondholders who held between four and five hundred millions of our five-twenties determined, against the law to convert our whole national debt into immediate gold value, those "extortioners" as John Sherman then called them, started a paper called "The Imperialist." It was published at 37 Mercer street, New York City. With a crown for his figure head, its motto was this: "The Empire is Peace—Let us have Peace." It was in every way anonymous, the "Imperialist Publishing Company" standing for its sole sponsor. But the advertisements told the story. Among them prominently, was one from Morton, Bliss & Co. Levi P. Morton has since been vice-president of the United States. Is he training for the presidency?

"The Imperialist" introduced itself thus: "Though unannounced, this journal is not unexpected. The platform for The Imperialist is revolutionary; its object is to prepare the American people for a revolution that is as desirable as it is inevitable.

We believe Democracy to be a failure. "We believe in short that Democracy means lawlessness, corruption, insecurity to person and property, robbery of the public creditors and civil war; that the empire means law, order, security public faith and peace.

"We believe that the national faith, if left in the keeping of the populace, will be sullied by the sure repudiation of the national debt, and that an imperial government can alone secure and protect the rights of national creditors.

"We believe that a small percentage of the American people can be considered fit, by character or education, for unrestricted exercise of self government."

The sole purpose of The Imperialist was to double the bond-holder's investments and the people's taxes, or to destroy the nation. In 1869, The Imperialist put out the candle for the reason, as it stated, that "owing to the prejudice of the people and love for their false idol, the Constitution, The Imperialist could accomplish their designs better through the Republican party.

It is now known—to me at least—and I shall soon publish the details that the demonization of American silver was planned at a banker's meeting in London, at which were especially represented the Rothschild's and the bank of England, though American bankers and millionaires took an active part in it. So much is certain. But I have additional information which I trust, that when Ernest Seyd came to this country in 1873, to interview the final committee on the fraudulent "Mint Bill" he went directly from his ship to the New York Banking House of which Levi P. Morton was the head, and was met there and conducted to Washington by John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency.

In the London meeting of the bankers and millionaire fund-holders, an aristocracy, with titles and coats-of-arms, for the United States, was freely discussed. The chief speaker insisted that a scarce basic money, controlled by those issuing the paper inflations of it, could be made a perfect instrument of absorbing the small properties of this country, and reducing the masses to dependence and serfdom. As aristocracy could then be imposed upon them without difficulty.

Is Levi P. Morton a tool of the conspiracy? Is he an Imperialist? The People's party must be effectively organized in the state of New York, and in every other state.

The Democrats are as bad as the Republicans. The leaders of both are in the hands of England, and of our Anglo-Tory bank system. But a third Political party can hold the balance of power in a close State, like New York, and can at least knock out, before it is too late, any man caught in the act of unmistakable treason. GORDON CLARK.

Vice-President, American Economic Reform Society.

Feeding of Wheat.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I am extremely sorry to learn of the hard luck of the farmers of Nebraska this year. Having been one of them for nine years, I have some idea of the extreme suffering that this terrible failure of the corn and oats crop must produce over the state. Then as if to add to our misery and mock at our calamity the reasonably fair wheat crop, which is much more abundant in other places is being taken advantage of, to hammer down the price of it below the cost of producing it. Now with much more of this kind of luck and treatment, on top of all that has gone before, there is no use for the farmers and their friends to shut their eyes to the fact that they can not stand it, but must inevitably go to the wall by hundreds.

Now what can and ought to be done? The first thing, as the time of election is so near, is to fall into line, present an unbroken front and elect the Populist ticket by an overwhelming majority.

Next, beginning even now, revive every Farmer's Alliance, nourish every flourishing one, organize every new one that is needed, make them all as permanent as the prairies of Nebraska, and study and practice every element of success that is open to you and reasonable success will crown your efforts under any conditions in which other states can exist.

As a remedy for the low price of wheat, never sell a single bushel at these prices that you can help. Prices are certain to be better before you see another crop. Therefore save carefully and hold tenaciously every bushel of first quality that you can. And don't kill your stock nor give them away, but carry over to another year on short rations, and green feed every animal that will bear it, and fatten on cheap low grade wheat, and feed all that must go off now. Yes, I say feed your wheat, by all means. Soak it, grind it, mix it, and feed it carefully in every way that is practicable. Feed to hogs, horses, sheep and cattle. Study conditions carefully and report your success through your papers and agitate this matter of feeding your wheat at home, and with conditions that confront us now, this menacing surplus will disappear as if by magic, and you will see a price for wheat before another year that will surprise you.

Your friend and sympathizer, G. W. SHARP.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills cure Neuritis.

Call on Geo. Natterman & Co. for carriages, wagons, bidders, and all farm implements. We'll use you right.

Mrs. Carpenter's Tecumseh Address.

[The following address was read before the Populist convention of the First Congressional district of Nebraska at Tecumseh on August 30, 1894, by Mrs. Emma A. Carpenter of that place. She was tendered a vote of thanks and the address ordered published in all the Populist papers in the district.—Editor WEALTH MAKERS.]

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the convention: Less than 48 hours ago I was requested to prepare an address for this convention in behalf of woman, and with great reluctance I complied.

In looking over the situation I see no political question—no phase of political life—that concerns woman but what equally concerns man. Whatever uplifts woman is of equal advantage to men, and whatever tends to her degradation is a menace to the whole human family.

The divine right to labor is common to men and women alike. The right to the fruits of her toil is woman's as well as every man's. She has a right to proper food and clothing, to a comfortable home, to all educational advantages and to the "pursuit of happiness," in all the term implies. But, Mr. President, it is an undesirable fact that women and men alike are not permitted the full enjoyment of these rights. America is noted in song and story as "The land of the free and the home of the brave," but it is as great a misnomer as Sherman is a hypocrite (applause). The man who thinks this is a government of the people is the man who does not read and reflect. A government of the people is one in which the voice of all the people is heard, but here, one-half—generally conceded the better half—is excluded. Gentlemen, we are before you today in the interest of this half of humanity who have no voice in their government, not because the disfranchisement of women is the greatest evil, but because it is one of the evils against which we must contend. One of the excuses urged against placing the ballot in the hands of women is that women are incapable of governing. Women in the homes and schools of our land have not shown themselves so incapable. Seventy five per cent of our teachers are women, and that is a calling where good government is one of the essentials. But granted that women do not reach the ideal as citizens, do you think we could possibly, in view of the deplorable condition of this country today, do worse than you have done? (cries of no! no!)

You, gentlemen, have done about all that is necessary to enslave a once free people. The money of the people has been destroyed, the money of the plutocrats enthroned. Our national resources,—our mines, our oils, our forests—have been legislated away from the people into the hands of monopolies. Our public domain has been stolen by corporations. Our birthright has been sold for a mess of pottage and when we have asked for a share of the pottage the armies of the United States have been brought into requisition to appease our appetites. (Applause.)

Mr. President do you think women could do worse? You have elected Grover the First, and the notorious fifty-third congress to be dominated by the whisky trust, the sugar combine and the gamblers of Wall Street, bringing to our homes want, degradation, suffering and all that is pictured of the infernal regions. Congress has been in session for a year, and yet we do not clearly realize whether we have high tariff or low tariff, the only question of importance before congress for some months past being, "Shall Pullman be sustained?" and "Did Coxey step on the grass?" (Applause) But you, gentlemen, as Populists claim no responsibility in this national farce which has been twelve months in playing. If this is true you have either been misrepresented, or like us (women) not represented at all. Is this right? Is this just? You have our sympathy. Can we claim yours? (Yes! yes! you have it, etc.)

Now, Mr. President, we come not before this body out of purely selfish motives. We are prompted to take this step by the same motives which have prompted this body of representative men to assemble here today and take this initiatory step in the government of this nation. First, we, like you, feel that it is a necessary step; Second, we feel that it is a duty that we owe to ourselves and to posterity to put forth our best efforts for the suppression of corruption and the purification of politics.

We need not go outside the state of Nebraska to find abundance of proof of the perfidy of men in power and the corruption of politics. We find our legislatures doing the bidding of greedy corporations. We find our judges moulding their "opinions" (?) in the interests of monopoly, and to the detriment of the common people. We find our state officials owned soul and body by the Mosher ring, and an attempt to bring a state house thief to answer to the law is nothing but a farce. We find our treasury looted and those who have profited by it are living in high life. We find our state institutions ruled by the hand of greed and wealth. The ruling power in the politics of this state is the railroad corporations which have grown opulent at the expense of our

people. All this lavish expenditure is paid for by the laboring people and if a voice is raised in their behalf it is laughed to scorn.

Our brothers and husbands toil at the plow and in the shop while we are weighed down with household cares, and with one voice, as thus we toll, we cry for justice, but what is the result? You know too well the story.

Gentlemen, we are with you in your efforts to purify politics and all we ask is an opportunity to use the ballot, the weapon that can dethrone kings and destroy the power of tyrants. We ask this, not for ourselves, but for the good of all. Will you give us this weapon?

You are not afraid we will capture all the offices? But suppose we should and should get control of our state institutions, do you suppose we could use any more soap in our laundries, or any more drugs in our culinary department than Dr. Knapp did? Suppose we had control of the insane asylum at Lincoln, do you suppose we in that institution could use more than 499 tons of coal in the month of August? (Laughter.) This is the exact amount paid for that institution for the month of August, 1891. In August, 1892, the same institution under a new administration, used but 70 tons of coal. Now, we ladies who are not accustomed to weighing coal, might not do quite so well as that, but we believe we could get along with 400 tons for August, with a slight increase for the month of January and February. (Laughter and applause.)

There are many other evils we are anxious to help remedy. Today you have nominated a man for congress who stands before the people of this state a representative and advocate of pure government and were the women of this district permitted to vote Mayor Weir would go to congress with an astonishing majority. But, gentlemen, we are in this work for humanity's sake, and while you will not permit us to vote, you cannot keep us out of the newspapers or off the stump, and in spite of all opposition we will see to it that Mr. Weir is the next congressman from this district. (Continued applause.)

Brethren we are with you, the People's party is the only party with a record in Nebraska that has ever recognized woman a citizen and a factor in politics, and we are not only indebted to you, but our interests are your interests. We come to you in the name of humanity, we are anxious to help you revolutionize our social and political conditions, and we can do this only by the ballot. Will you give us this ballot? (Yes! yes! We will try to, etc.)

The Fertile San Luis Valley.

The San Luis Valley, Colorado, is a stretch of level plain about as large as the State of Connecticut, lying between surrounding ranges of lofty mountains and watered by the Rio Grande River and a score or more of small tributary streams. It was the bottom of a great sea, whose deposits have made a fertile soil on an average more than ten feet deep. The mountains are covered with great deposits of snow, which melt and furnish the irrigating canals with water for the farmer's crops. Excepting in the months of July and August, just before harvest time, there is practically no rain or snow fall in the valley.

CLIMATE IS UNRIVALED.

The climate is unrivaled—almost perpetual sunshine,—and the elevation of about 7,000 feet dispels all malarial, nor are such pests as chinch bugs, weevil, etc., found there. Flowing artesian wells are secured at a depth, on an average, of about 100 feet and at a cost of about \$25.00 each. Such is the flow that they are being utilized for irrigating the yards, garden and vegetable crops. The pressure is sufficient to carry the water, which is pure, all through the farmers' dwellings.

IRRIGATION.

Already several thousand miles of large and small irrigating canals have been built and several hundred thousand acres of land made available for farming operations. Irrigation is an insurance against failure of crops, because success is a question only of the proper application of water to them. The loss of a single corn or wheat crop in Kansas, for instance, would more than equal the cost of irrigating canals to cover the entire state, so important is the certainty of a full crop return to any agricultural state. The San Luis Valley will grow spring wheat, oats, barley, peas, hops, beans, potatoes, vegetables and all kinds of small fruits, and many of the hardier varieties of apples, pears and cherries. In the yield of all these products it has never been surpassed by any other section on this continent.

FORTY ACRES ENOUGH LAND.

Forty acres is enough land for the farmer of ordinary means and help. Besides the certainty of return, the yield, under the conditions of proper irrigation, will average far more than the 160-acre farms in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the outlay for machinery, farming stock, purchase money, taxes, etc., are proportionately less. There are a hundred thousand acres of such lands located in the very heart of the San Luis Valley, all within six miles of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, convenient to markets and shipping stations, for sale at prices varying from \$12.50 to \$15.00 per acre, according to location and improvements.

Most of these lands are fenced and have been under cultivation and in many instances have wells and some buildings,—everything ready to proceed at once to begin farming. A small cash payment only is required where the purchaser immediately occupies the premises, and long time at six per cent. Interest is granted for the deferred payments.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH 40 ACRES.

Ten acres should be sown to alfalfa, which is a species of clover. Two full crops each season can be cut, averaging at least three tons to the acre, and a pasturage besides which will serve until winter. This alfalfa field will subside horses, cattle and hogs without any other feed; so also will the hay itself, even hogs keeping fat the entire winter fed upon the hay exclusively. Poultry also thrive upon the green alfalfa. Like all clovers it enriches the soil, and extraordinary yields of grain crops result in rotating after it. The ten-acre field of alfalfa will provide for a team of horses, five to eight milch cows and fifty stock hogs.

Ten acres should be devoted to peas, sugar beets and potatoes,—one-half potatoes, an acre in beets and the balance in peas. The peas will yield fifty bushels to the acre, the beets thirty-five tons, and the potatoes 300 bushels to the acre. The peas are excellent feed to fatten the hogs, and mixed with barley and oats and ground are excellent for horses. Used with sugar beets and alfalfa hay they produce great results if fed to milch cows during the winter. The potatoes are equal to the best qualities of the famous Colorado product and find ready sale to supply the markets of the eastern and southern states at prices averaging fifty cents a bushel.

Ten acres of the farm should be devoted to wheat, which will yield, if following the potato and beet field, not less than thirty-five bushels to the acre. The local mills, of which there are several in the valley are paying at this time forty-five cents a bushel, the lowest ever known.

The balance of the farm, aside from the kitchen garden, should be devoted to oats and barley, which are quite as profitable, if marketed outright, as wheat. Hops grow wild in the mountains, and by actual experiment in the valley it has been proven that in yield and in quality they even surpass the product of Oregon. The poles can be had for the simple cutting in the mountains. There is no rain during picking season and consequently no mildew or disaster to contend with. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of timber in the mountains, from which the settler is free to select his fuel and building material without charge.

DAIRYING AND POTATOES.

The owner of such a forty-acre farm, under present conditions, should make specialties of dairying, in which the pure, flowing artesian water of unvarying quantity and temperature, is an important factor, and the potato crop. The free mountain ranges and the abundant forage on the farm should enable the farmer to fatten a few head of beeves every year. The local markets, including Denver and Pueblo, always demand at the highest prices such products. The fertilizers resulting from such operations, together with the rotation after alfalfa, will sustain the very highest fertility. Irrigation will itself almost maintain the virgin fertility of the soil.

Work horses, milch cows, stock hogs and poultry, can be purchased at reasonable prices in the valley. Farming implements, dry goods, groceries, clothing, etc., can be procured at Alamosa at Chicago prices and about ten per cent additional. There are scattering farmers, towns and settlements, and a total population in the valley, altogether, of about 15,000 people.

The farmer should have at least \$300.00 in cash when he arrives in the valley, and, it is presumed, bedding, clothing, and a few articles of indispensable furniture besides. If so provided, he can join with some neighbor in the purchase of a team—horses, wagon and harness—plow and harrow, which will cost him for his share, \$100.00. Material for a house and stable, \$50.00; seed, \$75.00; two cows, \$35.00; poultry, \$10.00; groceries, etc., \$30.00. This will carry the family through until the garden and the harvest field will make their returns. More cows can be purchased on six or twelve months' time, so also can a part of the purchase money on the team and wagon be deferred. Of course with such limited means the accommodations would be primitive, but will serve to keep the family comfortable until returns from crops are made. Superintendents are provided who are familiar with the local conditions, and will advise and instruct new settlers in all matters pertaining to their welfare.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We have the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRAUZ, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.