

WEALTH MAKERS



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

AT THE SUNSET CLUB

Strikes and Injunctions as Related to Each Other was

THE QUESTION OF THE EVENING

Mr. Lloyd, Author of "Wealth Against Commonwealth" Makes the Principal Speech, a most Able Presentation

Speech of a Great Populist Leader

Mr. Lloyd said in part: "To prove that injunctions to prevent strikes are legal does not prove that they are right. Nor does it touch the quick of the question. It has been prettily said that the common law is the perfection of common sense. It was common sense in the days of Sir Mathew Hale that certain kinds of old women were possessed of the devil. If the common law as the perfection of this common sense that great and good man and judge found his warrant for putting harmless and wretched old women to death. The idea would no longer be held by any one that our judges are aqueducts connected with some celestial watershed of infinite and inflexible justice, which they pipe to every citizen according to his needs. There is no question which, if the courts give them time enough, they will not decide in two ways, opposite and irreconcilable. The real science of the matter, the hope of the world, the justification of democracy, is that the laws of the legislature, the law of the courts, and the common sense of the people are slowly, age by age creating that justice which mankind has vainly imagined some upper power would create for it. There is a higher fountain of right than courts or congress; it has its inexhaustible springs in the reservoir from which has flowed all the truths of the people—that fountain is the people themselves.

The law of injunctions to prevent strikes rests for a moment, as far as federal law is concerned, as stated by Judge Harlan in his recent decision. There is no federal law for an injunction to forbid a man or a body of men from quitting the service of an employer. This decision was a victory for workmen, so far as it shortened the tether of the judge below who had issued such an injunction. Ten short years ago such a question could not have arisen. In 1882 the freight handlers in New York struck against a reduction of their pay from 20 cents to 17 cents an hour. The railroad officials locked out and shut down the business of the metropolis rather than pay the men this wages, scanty enough. Trade was paralyzed. It was so clear that the price asked by the men was fair, and that the railroads were manufacturing general distress to goad the people into forgetfulness of the rights of the men, that the attorney-general of New York applied to the courts for a mandamus to compel the corporations to operate their roads. The judge to whom this application was made refused it. He was the same who afterwards found members of the Oil Trust \$250 for conspiracy to blow up a competitor's refinery, full of workmen. But the highest court unanimously reversed him. But by this time the men had been defeated; the railroads had won all they played for; won it by timely and indispensable help of a judge's bad law—the injustice of justice. So the Northern Pacific defeated its men last winter with the help of a judge, "the perfection of whose common sense," "the perfection of whose common sense," "flowered into an invasion of natural liberty," as has been judicially declared by Judge Harlan.

ALL FOR THE CORPORATIONS NOW.

"Ten years ago it was a mandamus against the road that was applied for; now it is an injunction against the men. Then attorneys-general moved for the public; now for the corporations. A cyclone of passion against the men tears its way when a strike threatens, through newspapers, counting-rooms, parlors, the heads and hearts of those who control the influential utterances and acts of society, and greets with cheers, prayers of thanksgiving and hymns of praise the batteries that come rumbling into the city to deal with 'God's' whistling messengers of peace.' This is the sign of the times. Power is always progressive—for power. The railroads have lately been content with resisting government; now conscious of power matured, they take a higher ground, and make the city hall, and Springfield and Washington, by the main offices of their train dispatchers. The use of injunctions to break strikes is one of the most advanced manifestations of this railroad aggression. We have had a dry year, but it has rained injunctions all over the United States. The course of the judiciary in this matter is

an illustration of the dangers of a progressive use of power, peculiar to the United States, and of which we have had ample warning. Federal judges are beginning to claim the right to create new crimes without debate, legislation, or even notice, by proclamations called injunctions, and to punish without trial by jury those who disobey. But even this is not the quick of this question. Greater than the aggressions of the railroads, greater than the aggressions of the judiciary, stands forth as our central fact, that we have begun to drive our workmen to their work. Our society on its industrial side lives by force. We live with each other in government by the glorious principle of "consent." But in industrial life we think to live by force. This is mere madness. Industry by force government by consent, cannot coexist.

WHY IS LEGAL FORCE NECESSARY?

Put to one side all consideration of the unjust injunctions; admit that injunctions are legal to prevent workmen from improperly quitting their work; recognize that law and order must be upheld. The main question still confronts you. Why is this legal force necessary to keep men at work? I never yet met anyone who in private conversation would not admit that the people are enduring great wrong; no one would deny that some remedy must be found. This discontent of the people is more righteous than the spirit which would repress it without remedying the causes. Monopoly has made the army necessary. The more armies you have the more armies you will need and the more monopoly you will get. There is only way in which the American public in the nineteenth century of Christian civilization can have its legal or moral right to be served by even one worker, no matter how humble. That sole way is to render equal service for service, and to make it so pleasant and profitable, so safe in love and justice to serve, that all hands and hearts will flow freely into deeds of reciprocal brotherliness. A nation that has to send Gatling guns to drive men to serve each other, and has to use force through the medium of injunctions, however legal they may be, is a nation whose social units have already been driven apart by unpunished injustice. To reunite them by force is impossible—that attempt has often been made, but not successfully."—Chicago Times.

The Great Triple Alliance

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: Every once in a while we hear patriotic Americans boast that we have no church and state in this country.

Let such reflect a little. Recent events show that we have State and Capital government and a very strong one at that. It shows, too, that Capital has another ally in the Church therefore we have a Church, State and Capital government. Capital has forced the State to become its ally, it also has forced the churches into its service.

Look at the State shooting down innocent and starving men, women and children in defense of capital.

"Amen, well done Grover," came from thousands of pulpits of every denomination. The religious press was filled with praise for the upholders of capital.

We must break down this great triple alliance, or our freedom is in great danger.

Shoot a straight Populist ticket at this monster on election day, from governor down to road supervisor, and let justice be done though the heavens should fall.

M. BANAHAN.

Compulsory Arbitration

A fin de siècle domestic episode: "Are you going to strike, ma?" asked the little boy, as he tremblingly gazed upon the uplifted shingle.

"That's just what I am going to do."

"But don't you know strikes are played out and can no longer be won, ma?"

"It wholly depends upon who strikes, whether the wielder of the rod or the other fellow," answered ma with exasperating coolness and correctness.

"Can't we arbitrate, ma, before you strike?"

"I'm just going to arbitrate," she said, as the shingle descended and raised a cloud of dust from the seat of a pair of pantaloons. "I am just going to arbitrate, my son, and this shingle is the board of arbitration."

And she solved the labor problem the way Republicans and Democrats propose to solve it.

Ingalls on the Railroads

I am not here to defend railroads. I am here to say that I believe railroad managers will take everything that they can get, and I have seen a great deal of railroad managers in this state and nation within the last twenty years, that made my blood boil with indignation.—From J. J. Ingalls' speech at Olathe, Kans., Sept. 15, 1894.

In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper, you will oblige the publishers as well as the advertiser, by stating that you saw the advertisement in *The Wealth Makers*.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

A CRY FOR HELP.

Pastor Vivian Tells of Great Distortion in Nebraska.

BOX ELDER, Neb. Oct. 28, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Will you allow me to make an appeal through your valuable paper for the poor, suffering people of South-West Nebraska? Here we have a hard-working honest people; but very poor through the failure of crops for the past two years.



HURRAH FOR OUR POPULIST GOVERNOR!

The governor says the state can do nothing to help these people, and that they must look to their friends abroad for help.

Here we have hundreds of farmers who have not one pound of hay or grain of any kind to feed their stock through the winter and no money to buy with, and when the cold weather comes, as it will, the suffering among the stock will be very great and much of it must perish. While if these poor people had a little for their stock in time of storm they might safely go through the winter.

The poor people also are in a very sad condition. They say but little about their condition, because some think nobody cares for them.

But as I go among them and see their condition, and know how little they have to eat and wear, with a long dreary winter before them my heart is pained.

Unless help is sent before the cold winter settles in, their suffering must be very great.

Now, are there not many of the readers of *THE WEALTH MAKERS* who have something they can spare? Some might spare corn, others hay, others clothing, others money to help their suffering brothers in this great South-West. This appeals to all. We remember how this country responded to Russia in her time of need. Here we have thousands of good people whose sufferings will be very great unless they are helped soon.

You cannot think how great a burden would be lifted from my heart if they now could get a little help.

I gain nothing in any way by writing this. I do it for the good of the people. I therefore urge all who can spare a little only, to send it to this people.

I will gladly answer all letters of inquiry that may be sent to me.

Yours truly,

E. J. VIVIAN,

Pastor Box Elder M. E. Church.

Manhood That Will Yet Dethrone Monopollers

BIG SPRING, Neb., Oct. 20, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

GENTLEMEN:—Inclosed please find \$2 for renewals as per form. Money is so scarce that I am unable to renew for a year, at present, so send what I can. Go on with the fight. I'm with you. Though times are very hard here I can't bear to do without your paper, and many more would take it if they had the money.

Keep "pegging away," Bro. Gibson. "Ever the Truth comes uppermost, ever is Justice done."

Yours "for a fight to a finish, or die in the last ditch." F. A. CLEGGON.

P. S.—Since above was made have made a "raise," so renew for a year.

F. A. C.

Use the Northwestern line to Chicago. Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1188 G Street.

He Doesn't Like the Company.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I have just read your editorial entitled "Monopolist Dupes and Knaves" in your issue of the 25th ultimo, in which you quote a portion of the heading of a certain address issued by the so-called "Business Men's Association of Nebraska," and quote from said address their preamble, as follows: "Four years ago prohibition threatened the prosperity of Nebraska. The business men of the state,



HURRAH FOR OUR POPULIST GOVERNOR!

without regard to party affiliation, then united to ward off the danger and largely through their efforts prohibition was defeated," etc., etc.

Commenting on the same, you say:

"Same old gang (according to their own shameless confession) which rose up to save the saloons four years ago. We note, however, a few changes in the personnel. Rosewater is now in better company and John Dale, the former prohibition leader of Omaha, has sold his soul to evil and his name stands in the list along side of Pete Iler, the big distiller and Omaha member of the whiskey trust. Dale deals in bonds and bonds are in store for him."

From your standpoint at the time you wrote the above, it is none too severe, and if I had been guilty of signing the above preamble, or anything of such a nature, you would not have heard from me, but I would quietly have taken my place with Judas Iscariot, Benedict Arnold, and a number of lesser lights, some of whom are living in this state today, but I think your personal knowledge of me in the breezy days of Omaha's election in 1890, would give you a different idea of what I should be apt to do. May I say to you that just as soon as I learned of the issuing of the circular above named I at once addressed the editors of the Bee and World-Herald, the letter herewith attached, in which you will see that I utterly and absolutely repudiate the whole thing, and distinctly state that I stand today for prohibition, pure and simple, as I have done, not only for four years, but for twenty years past, not only in my adopted state of Nebraska, but in old Kankakee county, Illinois, in both of which places I have known what it was to be boycotted and ostracised on account of my principles, and I desire it to ring out through this state that there are some things that do not change with the years, and among those questions are those affecting the weal and welfare of our families, our homes, our churches and our communities, and which take hold of the eternal principles of right and truth. These I have stood for and I expect to maintain while life lasts. Will you do me the justice to give this the same circulation that the editorial quoted above received.

With very kind personal regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

JOHN DALE.

There is a man in Boston who makes it part of his business to repair shirts, and he finds plenty to do. Shirts of very respectable folks come to him to be cured of their ills, and go forth looking like new garments. If a man of fashion be not content, like ordinary mortals, to buy his shirts at \$1, \$2, or \$3 each, but must pay \$60 per dozen, when hard times overtake him and duns pour in, his only recourse is the shirt repairer.

HOLCOMB IS ELECTED

The Majors Men in Mourning Over Their Tattooed Candidate

KEM RE-ELECTED IN THE SIXTH

The Other State and Congressional Offices Seem to be Captured by the Corporation Agents and Tools.

Returns up to Thursday Morning.

THE WEALTH MAKERS has been held back two and a half days to get sure news of the election. The State Journal even has now changed its tune and concedes that Holcomb is probably elected by a majority of 2,000.

The rest of our state ticket we have but very meager returns from, but unless the Republican candidates ran behind Majors, which is hardly to be expected, our candidates are beaten.

Kem is without doubt re-elected in the Sixth district but McKeighan is defeated in the Fifth by Andrews, and Hainer, Meiklejohn and Mercer are re-elected.

The vote so far as returns have been received (from 72 counties) is as follows:

COUNTIES.	Majors	Holcomb	Sturtevant
Adams.....	1856	1658	.....
Antelope.....	870	1149	12
Arthur.....	1350	1908	129
Banner.....	.....	.....	.....
Blaine.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone.....	974	1126	66
Box Butte.....	555	608	.....
Boyd.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	39	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	1778	2608	.....
Burt.....	1142	1184	38
Butler.....	1242	1408	129
Cass.....	2386	1610	.....
Cedar (7 precincts).....	803	990	133
Chase.....	309	251	.....
Cherry (35 precincts).....	178	124	29
Cheyenne (12 precincts).....	294	337	.....
Clay.....	1710	1887	67
Colfax.....	670	1038	.....
Cuming.....	1821	422	.....
Custer.....	800	.....	.....
Dakota.....	561	529	46
Dawson.....	995	1181	.....
Deuel (7 precincts).....	152	241	3
Dixon (2 precincts).....	152	163	2
Dodge.....	1726	2141	181
Douglas.....	10644	10195	.....
Dundy.....	60	.....	.....
Dwight.....	1647	1640	95
Franklin.....	309	251	.....
Frontier (30 precincts).....	766	929	.....
Furnas.....	1141	1106	55
Gage.....	1540	.....	.....
Garfield.....	1002	.....	.....
Gosper.....	302	609	32
Grant.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	804	848	.....
Hall.....	1261	1541	85
Hamilton.....	1222	1338	.....
Harrison.....	820	946	23
Hitchcock.....	.....	.....	.....
Holt.....	766	901	.....
Hooker.....	28	28	.....
Howard.....	678	1063	46
Jackson.....	1878	1862	.....
Jefferson.....	1401	982	81
Johnson.....	826	1041	.....
Kimball.....	130	260	.....
Knox.....	249	372	22
Lincoln.....	696	475	.....
Lohan.....	105	110	8
Loup.....	118	117	.....
Madison.....	180	1451	.....
McPherson.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrick.....	840	887	60
Morris.....	650	804	.....
Nemaha.....	819	1061	.....
Nuckolls.....	1082	1197	50
Otoe.....	2086	1883	.....
Platte.....	1301	920	72
Perkins.....	.....	.....	.....
Phelps.....	823	1106	.....
Pierce.....	524	602	.....
Polk.....	993	1784	86
Red Willow.....	556	692	48
Richardson.....	2125	1769	.....
Rock.....	.....	.....	.....
Saline.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpy.....	.....	.....	.....
Saunder.....	1708	2394	85
Scott.....	.....	.....	.....
Seward.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan.....	359	719	.....
Sioux.....	125	154	36
Stanton.....	556	692	48
Thayer.....	1580	1161	.....
Thomas.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1141	1291	.....
Wayne.....	740	800	.....
Webster.....	1067	1099	.....
Wheeler.....	991	1285	154
York.....	1700	1608	62
Totals.....	70226	78789	1784

*Priorities.

Kansas is yet uncertain, both parties claiming it.

Colorado is claimed by the Republicans and they have probably won. Pence, Populist, is beaten. Bell is probably re-elected.

Iowa has gone Republican by the largest majority ever known.

Even old Missouri has left the Democratic column.

Kentucky Democratic majority cut down.

Delaware goes Republican.

North Dakota is claimed by the Republicans, but is yet uncertain.

North Dakota has probably a Populist majority in Congressional districts. There will be four Populists, three Democrats and two Republicans.

Populists will hold the balance of

power in the Illinois legislature. The state has gone Republican by an enormous majority, near 100,000. The Populist vote in the state is about 40,000.

Ohio has rolled up a tremendous Republican majority. New York has gone Republican by about 145,000.

In short, it has been a Republican landslide. It can only be explained by the belief of the people that the fearfully hard times of the last year and a half were caused by the party in power. This is partly true. The distress is due to the legislation which has built up the great monopolies, but the Republican party has done its full share of such lawmaking. The majority can still be fooled by the political tools of the money power and the railroad and other great corporations. It took now as if the pressure will have to increase a good deal more before the masses learn where their interest lies.

The Wrong of Interest Taking.

There is a conflict waging, and ere long all will take sides, and the conflict will grow fiercer until right shall triumph over wrong, and we as a people and a nation will move forward a long step toward that state of perfection and right living that God designs we shall occupy. Underlying all this political and social agitation is a great, moral question which God, in his providence will have adjusted ere this agitation and conflict end.

This is not a world of chance; the present condition of unrest, discontent, idleness, hunger, suffering and crime did not happen so; there is a cause. The practice of usury is the great sin and curse of the age.

Upon this question the people are ultimately to take sides. Now, my Christian brother, it is to you more particularly I ask the question. Which side are you on? On which side is the church? Be a little patient and let us investigate and see where we stand; whether, in the great day of His wrath, we shall be able to stand.

Get your Bible and turn to Ex. 22:25:

"If thou lend money to any of my people that are poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as a usurer, neither shalt thou lay upon him usury." "Well, say you, that means unlawful interest, and I am opposed to unlawful interest, and so is the church."

How fatal that such a falsehood should have been taught through the church. The word usury, as used in the Bible, means any increase for the use of money, whether much or little, legal or illegal. Consult your best commentators and you will see that I am right.

Read Lev. 25:35, 36, 37, comments are unnecessary. Read the fifth chapter of Nehemiah.

Those times were somewhat similar to the present. The homes of the people were mortgaged. The paying of the interest had become such a burden to the people that they despaired of being able to longer pay and live. Their condition became so alarming that they complained to Nehemiah. If he had been a modern ruler he would have told the people they were suffering from a severe attack of overproduction. But he was not, and he placed the cause where it belonged; it was the curse of usury. Read the chapter, and read it again.

Read the 15th Psalm and see how David understood the sin of usury. In this psalm he describes a citizen of Zion thus: "Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? Who shall dwell in thy holy hill? He that walketh uprightly and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart. He that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor. In whose eyes a vile person is contemned, but he honoreth them that fear the Lord. He that sweareth to his own hurt, and changeth not. HE THAT PUTTETH NOT OUT HIS MONEY TO USURY, nor taketh reward against the innocent. He that doeth these things shall never be moved."

How about it if he don't do them? Did David know what he was talking about? Has God changed or laid down a different standard? Has the psalmist described you? Read the 18th and 22d chapters of Ezekiel and you will find that the taking of usury is placed in the catalogue of crimes the worst that can be imagined. Now, my brother, do you find anything in this to justify the charging of interest? If you can justify yourself or others in charging interest, cannot you justify as easily and just as reasonably justify them in committing all the other crimes, with which the charging of interest is capital? Perhaps you are justifying yourself on the ground that all this was to the Jews, God's ancient people, and this command to not take interest is not to you and the people of these times. Let us see; if the command to not take interest is not to you and me and all of God's people, cannot we with as much reason claim that none of the other commands apply to us? But remember, the Jewish people were a type people, the Jewish nation a type nation. The believer of Christ is the only person who claims to be a Jew; and what was wrong for the type people or ancient Israel, is also wrong for the antitype or true Israel.—J. W. MULKIN in *Strang Reporter*.

Headache? Get Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.