

WEALTH MAKERS

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

TAUBENECK'S REPORT

A Review of the Political Situation Showing Populist Strength

CROWDING NOW TO FIRST PLACE

We Need to Confer Regarding a Common Plan to Reach and Educate the People. The Conference Called

Special to The Wealth Makers

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

On last Saturday, November 24th, Chairman Taubeneck closed People's party headquarters in this city, and on the following day left for his home in Illinois where he expected to spend only a few hours, until he would start for the silver conference in St. Louis. Before leaving he prepared an address to our people, a portion of which is as follows:

"The result of the late election is before us. We have increased our aggregate vote about one hundred per cent. since 1892, and have broken the solid south. We have convinced our opponents and the world, that we are a fixed factor in politics, and have come to stay. A new party that can double its voting strength in two years, shows a vitality that has not been excelled by any new party in the history of our country. Every Populist can be proud of the record we have made this year. The People's party is the only political organization whose members stand as a unit in all sections on the principles it advocates. The two old parties have their eastern, northern, western and southern factions, each one holding antagonistic views on all the great industrial questions which are forging their way to the front.

"In twelve out of the fourteen states west of the Mississippi river, which in the past have been classed as Republican, the People's party is first and second in voting strength, all except Iowa and California. In these twelve, we have reduced the Democratic strength to a few stragglers, and had it not been for the administration and goldbug Democrats nominating dummy tickets for the Democratic farmers and laborers to support, while they voted with the Republicans, we would have elected our candidates in a majority of these states. In the states south of Ohio and Potomac rivers we are second in voting strength, in eight out of the fourteen states, and the Democratic party remains in control by fraud and counting the colored votes.

"The Democratic party in the south is the negro party, because without their votes, a majority of the southern states, would have elected Populist governors this year.

"Headquarters of the People's party was opened January 1st, 1894. Contributions to defray expenses were made by the Populist senators and representatives and other friends throughout the land.

"The total amount received from all sources was \$1,349.80, or an average of \$122.71 per month; only a trifle more than a congressman's clerk receives. Out of this amount we had to pay all expenses, such as room rent, furniture for same, fuel, gas bills, clerk hire, stationery, postage, telegraphing, printing, board, and many other incidental expenses.

"Many suggestions have been made by our press and leaders for a conference composed of the members of the national committee, chairmen of the state committees, representatives of the reform press, congressmen of the 53rd and 54th congress, and other leaders in our party, to discuss ways and means for conducting an additional campaign from now until the meeting of the next national convention.

"This is very important, because during the short session of the present congress, and the 54th congress, questions of great importance will be discussed. The money power is not yet satisfied; they demand the repeal of the income tax, the destruction of the greenbacks, and the passage of the national banking bill, as outlined by the late banker's association held in Baltimore, Maryland.

"The financial question will come to the front, and the Republicans will be as servile, and do the bidding of the money power, as much as the Democrats have done.

"Populists, in making a special and radical study of economic conditions, are all aware that not all the evils of our times proceed wholly from one source. Our platform has been a broad protest against the most visible and piratical forms of present monopoly. At the same time, and above all else, we have been the only political organization of sufficient capacity and information to comprehend the one paramount question on which

now depends not only the immediate welfare of the masses but even the civilization and Christianity of a great nation. This is the money question. The question as to whether the American people shall be permitted to have the vehicle of exchanging labor, and all things produced by labor, in such a volume that they can live by honest industry, and not be turned with no fault of their own into beggars and tramps, is paramount to all others.

"As the demand for money is equal to the demand for all other things, so is the demand for monetary reform equal to the demand for all other industrial reforms combined. The money question involves all others, and so is one half of each industrial question the mind can conceive.

"I believe we ought to begin at once to organize for the great conflict of 1896, and concentrate all our force on the money question.

"To do this we must have a conference of all our leaders, map out a policy, and make a vigorous educational campaign."

Congressmen are coming from every direction, and by next Monday the city will be all alive with every description of politician, from the ordinary every day office seeker, to the millionaire lobbyist. Thousands of dollars have been spent for the last two months, putting in new furniture, carpets, and painting up things generally. At the capital the two bar-rooms, one in the senate wing, and the other in the house wing of the Capitol, have rubbed up everything until it is as bright as a new silver dollar, laid in a new supply of the best whiskies, brandies, beers, wines, etc., and are now ready for business on a big scale.

Let us all hope that on next Monday, the 3rd day of December in the year of our Lord 1894, the last session of the last Democratic congress will meet for the last time during the nineteenth century. This country can well afford to rest from Democratic rule for the next quarter of a century at least.

The Treasury Department has given it out that the income tax law will not be enforced, because congress only appropriated \$9,000 with which to execute the law, and this has been used up in paying a special commissioner's salary to prepare blanks, etc., for its execution. It is believed that this congress will refuse to make any appropriation for this purpose and thereby kill the law by stabbing it in the back.

J. H. TURNER.
December 1st, 1894.

Parity

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

As both the old frauds insist on a parity, we will give 'em in the demand. We want a parity between a bushel of wheat and a sack of flour, between a pound of steer and a pound of beef, and above all things, a parity between interest and prices. That would knock the stuffing out of the bankers' panic.

When the farmer received \$1.00 per bushel for wheat, charge him 10 per cent interest, when he gets 50 cents charge him 5 per cent, when anyone paid a note or borrowed money the interest charge should be calculated from the price of wheat in the north and cotton in the south. That would be a parity, that meant something, and not the hypocritical cry of two thieves.

The Democratic party has cut its own throat by its issue of bonds. The Republicans will do the same as soon as they get a chance. They have fused on the vital question (the money question), while they fool the People with their Katy did and Katy didn't tariff ditty, both roosting on the same (golden) branch.

The tariff cut no figure in any of the twelve panics of our history, but the periodical contraction of the currency was the sole cause of each and all of them. When the hoary infant industries succeed in bribing congress to pass a high tariff they import the paupers of Europe to do their (dirty) work, which enables them to sell the wool in Europe and the shoddy at home. Same with all other (infant) paternal industries. Who pays the tariff anyway? Answer—the consumers. Ask the twin scoundrels the cause of the universal lack of confidence and appalling distress everywhere. They will belch in unison—the tariff! The tariff! In 1892 the Republicans voted the Democrat ticket. It was a great Republican victory. In 1894 the Democrats voted the Republican ticket, a great Democratic victory. Vaast majorities, etc. When Christ taught the doctrines of the Independent platform the majority cried, "Crucify him, crucify him!" The Omahogs highway men say, "vote as we wish, or we will withdraw all the money."

We are a nation of liars and thieves. We crucified the greenback and silver, and now the high-priests of the bottomless pit of Wall street are endeavoring to crucify labor; and the most incomprehensible fact is, the unreading, unthinking Republicans and Democrats are assisting (by their votes) to raise themselves on the golden cross—ever jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

A. B. FLACK.

At 1016 O Street you don't pay but if the price for shoes you do at other stores. They are closing out.

We want you to notice every new "ad" in our columns. They are put there especially for your benefit.

SMELTER COMBINE IS FORMED

All but the Union Company Is, Whose Is Boycotted by the Trust

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 5.—L. Smith, president of the Union Smelting company, which has large works at Laurerville, confirms the report that a smelter combine has been formed. The Union smelter is not in the combine, and Mr. Smith says it has been boycotted by the trust. "We had an invitation to go in," said Mr. Smith, "but because we did not go around begging for terms, the trust is going to discipline us a little." The clearing-house feature of the scheme is a good one. Each smelter registers all of its contracts for ore in the trust clearing house. The ores are delivered to the clearing house and paid for, and are distributed to the different smelters in such a way that each gets its share of the ore, but the classes of ore are so distributed that the smelters are all supplied with the kinds of ores they need the most, so no smelter has to shut down for want of a certain kind of ore.

"Has the trust attempted to raise rates yet?"

"No, it has not gone that far yet, but that is the main reason for the combine. It must first get all the smelters in. The Utah smelters are out yet, and we are the only one of any account in this state that is out. Just as soon as they can get things fixed the plan is to raise the rates."

CIGARETTE TRUST IS FORMED

Dealers Must Handle Goods as Told or Not at All

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A new scheme of the American Tobacco company, otherwise known as the Cigarette trust, to cut off competition and put dealers more in their power than ever before, has been brought to light. For some time dealers in cigarettes have noticed that besides the cancellation mark used on the revenue stamp on each box of cigarettes there was another mark, a number placed on each stamp.

For a while the meaning of this puzzled the dealers, but lately it has been known that the number was the number of a jobber, and that every pack of cigarettes going to a jobber bore his number. If a package of cigarettes found the way into the hands of a blacklisted or anti-trust dealer, by the number on the revenue stamp the jobber was located and notified that he would have to cease selling to the party. The beauty of this plan will be better understood when the fact is taken into consideration that should the retailer, anxious to protect the jobber who had sold him the goods, scratch the stamp, he would probably be arrested for defacing the cancellation mark on it.

IMPLEMENT DEALERS SESSION

Appoint a Committee to Watch the Legislature—Elect Officers

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 6.—The annual session of the Illinois Retail Implement Dealers' association has closed. Committees were appointed to attend the coming session of the state legislature and keep an eye open for all legislation affecting the association. The following officers were elected: President, Henry Trevett, Champaign; vice president, G. A. Varduy, Springfield; secretary and treasurer, Otto Castendyck, La Salle; directors, S. E. Prather, Champaign, and M. Kahn, Petersburg. The next meeting will be held here during the state fair in 1895.

ANOTHER TRUST IN THE FIELD

Exporters and Importers in the South American Trade Combine

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—An exporters' and importers' trust is the latest thing heard of in the way of mercantile combinations. The reported consolidation of half a dozen leading commission houses for the purpose of controlling a branch of that line of business was going the rounds of Wall street today. From all that could be learned the houses embraced in the trust are Flint & Co., Coombs, Crosby & Eddy, Tebo Bros., G. Amsinck & Co., and H. W. Peabody & Co. The firms mentioned have almost a monopoly of the commission trade with South America, the Mosquito coast countries, Mexico and Australia. One or two big coffee houses are reported as being in the trust. If this combination is completed it will represent and control almost the entire export and import commission business done between this country and the Latin-American countries; which means, of course, the freezing out of all the small commission houses.

Interest, Rent, Profit

People pay interest because they do not make their own money. They pay rent because they do not build their own houses. They pay profit because they do not do their own business. If the people did these things themselves they would not have to pay rent, profit and interest. Do you catch on? The people are the government.—K. C. Appeal.

Cheap Water and Fruitful Vines in Dry Seasons

One of the greatest problems that western people have to solve is how to produce profitable crops with a small amount of moisture.

Now I am not a rainmaker, nor do I believe anybody else is, but I do believe in damming up the creeks and draws so as to save the water that nature sends us, and think that if a state were covered with small lakes or ponds that the vaporization from them would induce rainfall.

Here in South Dakota the approved way is to build bridges over all the creeks to facilitate the escape of the water, and after it has escaped we load up our barrels and start after it. While a part of the people haul water the rest pray for rain, or else try to make it themselves; and all of us suffer from drought.

Now I am going to propose a plan by which I can kill two birds with one stone. The roads have to be worked. Instead of bridging the creeks, why not throw up a heavy dam that will also answer for a road, thereby saving the cost of bridge timbers and holding a body of water? By leaving the grade low at one end so the water can run around it instead of running over, no damage would result to the road. If there was any danger of the water washing away the end of the grade a few plank dams at the head of the small creeks and gradually working down towards the mouth, quite large streams could be dammed up.

I have a dam on a small draw in my pasture and while the draw generally runs water but a few days in the spring, I am able to hold water all the year around.

When the pond is full of water it floods two or three acres, but gradually recedes to about half an acre. After the water goes down I plow up the ground that was flooded and plant garden truck in it.

With frequent cultivation and some rain my vegetables do as well as if irrigated. Should there be such a heavy rain as to flood the garden I open a flume in the dam and draw the water down as low as wanted.

This is practical irrigation without cost, and hoping the method might be profitably adopted by others is my excuse for writing about it.

There is another way that many might employ to grow vines who have no creek to dam up. My plan is this—Take stone of a size convenient to handle and lay them in a circle with an inside diameter of about two feet. Fill the center with stable manure and in season plant in the ground outside of the mound; seeds of cucumbers, melons, citrons and squashes, or any thing else that grows on a vine.

When a little plant comes up it is somewhat protected by the mound and you know exactly where to look for it. While it would be better to keep down the weeds between the mounds they will not rot your plants to any great extent if they get the start of you.

The mounds should be placed in line both ways so that the weeds can nearly all be destroyed by cultivation and very little hoeing will be necessary. This plan has much to recommend it; as no moisture or fertility can escape the plants which surround it, and it will be moist under the mound when it is dry every where else.

Every hill so arranged will give you a dollar's worth of produce at current prices in your nearest town. Try it.

C. E. KITTINGER.
Powell, South Dakota.

THINKS SILVER ISSUE NARROW

Farmers' Alliance Wants Other Reforms Adopted in the New Movement

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6.—The State Farmers' Alliance, which is holding its annual convention in Topeka today, passed the following resolutions in resolutions in regard to the proposed new silver party:

"WHEREAS, A movement is understood to be contemplated for the organization of what are usually denominated the elements of discontent throughout the country into a political party with platform embodying the single issue of free coinage of silver; now, therefore,
Resolved, That while we recognize the great importance of this question as one of the original St. Louis demands of the Farmers' Alliance, still, in our judgment, a party with so narrow a platform could not reasonably expect the support of members of this organization.

"Resolved, That we deem it a duty to express our disapprobation of any movement of this character, which can have no other effect than to divide the reform forces of the country at the ballot-box, the only place where they can possibly make their demands effective."

Resolutions were also adopted protesting against the issuance of bonds, demanding free postal delivery for the country, demanding the abolishment of the free-pace system, and demanding a general reduction of the salaries of public officials.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors natural brown or black.

TO FORM A VAST FEDERATION

Eugene V. Debs Will Urge His Plans Before the Denver Convention

DENVER, Col., Dec. 6.—It is announced that Eugene V. Debs will attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver next week, and will endeavor to secure an indorsement of his plan to amalgamate labor organizations into one vast federation, to be known as the "United Federation of Workmen." He will also ask the convention to approve the last summer's strike. This will probably be strongly opposed by Samuel Gompers, president of the federation.

Competent Teachers Needed

MEMPHIS, Mo., Dec. 6, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: Enclosed please find \$1.30 for THE WEALTH MAKERS and Prairie Farmer for one year. If the latter is as good as the former, I shall feel well paid for the investment.

Touching political matters, I want to say to you that in my humble judgment our people make a very grave mistake in the class of speakers sent forth to expound Populist doctrines to the masses. While there are a thousand things calling long and loud for reformation in this country, our people should know that after all, humanity is, and will prove to be, about the same all along down the ages and that wisdom as well as good politics teaches us that just so long as Satan's kingdom operates upon earth, just that long will the earth be filled with error and men's hearts both as individuals and as factors of an aggregate called society, choose evil rather than light. We have in this country and confronting us today, two or three evils that ought to awaken the thunderbolts of Jove until their reverberations come rolling down the ages and fill every corner of this fair land of ours with that alarm which would cause mankind to cry aloud, "men and brethren what shall we do?"

A purely American system of finance, without reference to any other nation on earth is the *no plus ultra*, the greatest of all questions pressing the masses of this country for a speedy and intelligent solution. The money power is the octopus that is fixing its tentacles about the body politic and just as surely sucking away the very lifeblood of the toiling millions of our people. Here in Missouri as elsewhere its awful work may be seen upon every side; its gilded palaces and crystal domes extending far up toward heaven, as if seeking conquest of things celestial; while clustering at the base may be seen thousands of hovels, the people in poverty, tears and want.

Let no man disparage the importance of the financial system of a nation. By it Rome achieved her greatness, and through its perversion she not only sank into perpetual oblivion as a nation, but her once prosperous citizens sank to abject serfdom. "Let me control the finances of a nation and I care not who makes her laws."

It seems to me that any man who bores an audience with his crude ideas of finance and offers free silver as a solution of what the people want, does not comprehend the first principle of the important subject; and I infer that you will always find him foremost in the ranks of those who advocate fusion at the polls. Fusion upon principle, is as unnatural and utterly impossible as a compromise between God and Satan.

The people of this country are seeking light—financial relief. Can the blind lead the blind?

It seems to me that national, state and county lecture bureaus should be established at once, and the financial and transportation questions as of paramount importance placed before the people in a truthful, candid manner.

J. K. STEVENS.

FROM THE STATE PRESS

John H. Powers, the Populist candidate for the state treasurer, received 69,462 votes, notwithstanding the fact that the field was hot and furious against him. The Republicans were against him, the Rump Democracy was against him, and the free silver Democrats were against him. The old gentleman only got the deep-died-in-the-wool Populist vote, and about 5,000 of these felt as if Mr. Powers had been nominated once too often. In the face of these stubborn facts and the national absurdity—"a Republican year"—it can be readily seen that the Populist party in Nebraska is stronger and more vigorous than ever. Two years from now there will be about 40,000 Republicans and Democrats too tired and worn out to "stand up" for the bosses again, and then the Populists will have a walk-away.—Platte County Argus.

How He Loves the Workingman

The sympathy of the president of the Sugar trust for the employes of that concern is rather touching, considering that his salary is \$75,000 a year as president and \$25,000 additional as trustee, while the workingmen in the trust refineries are paid 19 cents an hour for working in an atmosphere heated to from 125 to 150 degrees.—Boston Herald.

Fraternally yours,

A. WARDALL.

All But the Trust in the Soup

The increase in the price of coal announced yesterday was ordained when the coal combine conspired to restrict the output at the opening of winter. Where's the anti-trust law? Where's Otis? Where's Cleveland?—New York Times.

A FARMERS TRUST

A Subscriber Wants a Farmer's Conference Called Right Away.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: We have a Business Men's Association, so-called, in this state, made up of merchants, wholesale men, manufacturers, stock dealers, grain buyers and bankers. They are all combined and all work together against the farmers and laboring men every where. And they have reduced the profits of labor and the value of products of labor to the point of starvation, and created paupers and tramps on the one hand and millionaires on the other.

Now it seems to me that it is about time that the greatest division of business men in the nation, that is, the farmers, should form a business men's association for the protection of their own interests,—as we all know agriculture is the foundation of all other business and without it the nation must perish. And we also know that the brainiest men in the nation are to be found among the farmers, and always have been; and at the same time they now have nothing to say as to the price they shall get for their products except in some isolated cases.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think that it is time for us to make a move in the direction of immediate self-protection, and now is the opportune time, while we have the control, to some extent, of the price of our products on account of the scarcity of cereals to go on the market before there is another crop raised. Now Mr. Editor, I think there should be a Farmers Conference called at the city of Lincoln as soon as possible for the discussion of the best plan to effect an organization and draft by-laws to control the organizations when effected. I would be in favor of a state organization and also a county and township organization, all working together by the same rules with the object to secure for all the best markets; and the individuals of the townships could help one another in holding their products until remunerative prices could be obtained. Then we, as farmers, could keep our products off the market until these other so-called business men had to have them or starve.

We could force them to come to us and purchase at our prices, and by keeping ourselves posted on the supply and demand we would not allow our products to go on the market faster than the demand called for them. My plan would be to so arrange that we could deal directly with the consumers as much as possible, and especially with the laboring classes, thereby giving the laboring men employment at good remunerative wages and still leave the farmers a fair profit on his investment and labor. Let's have a conference sometime in January, make it a delegated affair. Say one delegate from each township in the state. Now is the time to start the work and push it.

G. E. BENTLEY.

Beatrice, Neb.

Mr. Wardall Writes of Alliance

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 8, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

The Kansas State Alliance has just closed a very interesting session in this city, in which more than usual interest was evinced. The general feeling was that the Alliance must be revived and strengthened if we would succeed in the great reform measures we are seeking to bring about. Brother J. F. Willits of McLouth, Kansas, was elected president, Sister Emma Troadner of Carbonale, vice president, J. B. French of Topeka, secy.-treas., and J. G. Otis, of Topeka, lecturer. These are all old reliable war horses of the Alliance and are going to devote their entire time to the work.

Already a campaign has been mapped out and dates arranged for a series of meetings in three different groups, one to be conducted by the president, one by the lecturer and one by the assistant lecturer, C. W. Ames, of Osborne, Kan. Efforts will be directed mainly to the encouragement of co-operative efforts, the organization of the Aid Degree and educational work upon general economic lines.

We understand that your State Alliance is to be held at Kearney on the 19th and 20th of December. Brother Willits, president of the Kansas State Alliance, and lecturer of the National Alliance will be present and explain the proposed lines of work and hope he will be able to assist your people in the work of strengthening the Alliance in Nebraska. Bro. Willits is a powerful speaker and will, we are sure, do you good.

Fraternally yours,

A. WARDALL.

All But the Trust in the Soup

The increase in the price of coal announced yesterday was ordained when the coal combine conspired to restrict the output at the opening of winter. Where's the anti-trust law? Where's Otis? Where's Cleveland?—New York Times.