

WEALTH MAKERS



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

SO MOVES THE WORLD.

"We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things move:
The sun flies forward to his brother Sun;
The dark Earth follows, wheeled in her ellipse;
And human things, returning on themselves,
Move onward, leading up the golden year."

The Whisky Trust is reorganizing.
A new invention is for steaming faces, for beauty's sake.
Forty thousand people in Berlin are down with influenza.
The business center of Toronto, Canada was burned March 3d. Loss \$1,200,000.
Forty poor people froze to death in London during the month of February.
The hotels of Sioux City, Iowa, are being brought into the hands of a big hotel trust.
Bishop Fallows has opened a temperance saloon in Chicago, buying out one of the old stands.
There is a plan on foot for the erection of \$5,000,000 worth of model tenement houses in New York city.
Euclid Martin who led the rump has been rewarded. He gets from Cleveland the postmastership at Omaha.
The average value of land exclusive of improvements in Pittsburg, Pa., is officially estimated at \$10,000 per acre.
Twenty-five miners were killed and eighteen injured in an explosion in White Ash mine New Mexico a few days ago.
Congressman Wilson has been named to fill the vacant position of postmaster general, left vacant by the resignation of Bissell.
Eugene V. Debs addressed an audience of 3,000 people at the auditorium Chicago Feb. 28. His subject was "Who Are the Conspirators?"
The Chicago Times has been consolidated with the Herald, and the new combination is to be called the Times-Herald, also to be the silver-goldbug?
Twenty per cent of the families of our people are tenants or by mortgage interest charges reduced in economic condition to a state more or less near the renters, level.
In Pittsburg, Pa., 73 1/2 per cent of the real estate is private property and 26 1/2 per cent belongs to the municipality, is common wealth. The common wealth is officially estimated at \$260,619,715.
The millionaire William King, has gone insane. All of them would go crazy were they to see how much injustice and misery the gathering of a million inflicts upon others, and the punishment they deserve.
Three suicides in Chicago reported in last Sunday's Times. "Tired of life," said one. "Rattle my bones over the stones" in the pauper's coffin and the poorhouse hearse.
A gang of fifteen train robbers held up a train Feb. 27th, the Houston & Texas Central, on the outskirts of Dallas. They cut loose the express and baggage cars and steamed away with them five miles, where all money and valuables were taken.
Alfred Merritt, one of the Merritt brothers who discovered the Mesabiron range, is suing John D. Rockefeller who he alleges, broke his contract and cheated them out of it. The claim of the plaintiff is for \$1,250,000. The other brother, Cassius Merritt, died of a broken heart through being financially ruined by Deacon Rockefeller.
In the cities of our country whose population exceeds 100,000 souls 77 per cent are renters, according to the 1890 census. Of the other 23 per cent 38 per cent are mortgaged. Taking the entire families of the nation, numbering 12,690,152, into consideration 52 per cent are homeless renters, and 28 per cent of those owning homes have blood and sweat-extracting mortgages attached to them.
In Budapest, Hungary, the electric street cars use no trolley, overhead wire, nor third rail; nor do they allow the rails to be charged. The current is carried on an insulated wire in a conduit under one of the rails, the rails being slotted to allow connection with the motor on the cars. The cars are in some respects superior to American cars, the motorman being protected in inclement weather behind glass doors.
A great mass meeting was held in Chicago Sunday, May 3d, to protest against the recent giving away of exceedingly valuable monopoly rights by the bondholders who are in majority in the city council. Lyman Gage presided, and among the speakers invited were Henry D. Lloyd, Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, Judge Moran, Sigmund Zeisler, John W. Ela and others. The meeting was called by the Civic Federation.
Prof. Lowell of the Lowell observatory in Arizona, devoted all last summer to a telescopic examination of the planet Mars, and discovered evidences well-nigh unanswerable that the planet is inhabited. The evidence is the appearance of a triangular system of canals which cover most the entire surface of the sphere. The canals cannot be natural water courses, because they are geodetically straight and of nearly uniform width. They lead in every possible direction. "They have every appearance of having been laid out on a definite and highly economic plan. They cut up the planet into a network of triangles instantly suggestive of design." The planet has no mountain ranges and the low-lying lands are like those of Holland.

DR. HOLMES FOR MAYOR

Platform Adopted by the People's Party of Chicago

The People's party of Chicago held Feb. 22nd, an entirely harmonious convention nominated a full ticket of excellent men and adopted the following platform:

"We adhere to the Omaha platform one and indivisible.
"We renew the declaration made at Springfield conference and ratified at the Ulrich's hall convention, which in the last campaign united the reform elements of Chicago under the banner of the People's party.
"We hold that municipal politics should turn upon municipal issues mainly, and we invite the citizens of Chicago, regardless of party affiliations in national elections, to join with us to make Chicago a free city—free of dirt, boodle and monopoly—free to use the common powers for the common good, and free to fit itself for its future place at the head of the cities of the world.
"To this end we pledge our candidates for city office if elected to prepare for submission to the legislature and to work for the passage of bills to give the city of Chicago the power it now lacks to buy, build, lease and operate, when the people so elect, public works for public needs, including:
1. Heat, light, power and health.
2. Telephones, telegraphs, and other means of communication.
3. Transportation and rapid transit, especially a terminal loop to connect all the railroads, elevated, suburban, and trunk lines, with each other and with the center of the city.
"Docks, wharves, markets and such similar facilities as the people decide to be needed for developing the commercial supremacy of their city.
"Abolition of the contract system in public works and employment for the unemployed.
"Abolition of the slums.
"7. Any general service which the people find to have become a monopoly or which they judge would be better done if administered by the public for the public good. And as a necessary step pending the acquisition of these monopolies we demand that henceforth no franchise be granted for such business, except upon the condition that the city secure an adequate portion of the annual gross earnings, and that the franchise revert absolutely to the city after twenty years.
ARE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION ELSEWHERE
"These powers are in successful operation, some in one and some in another of the leading cities of this country and Europe to their great pecuniary and moral advantage. Chicago can do what any other city or all other cities can do. Without equal power our city cannot hold its own, and we demand, therefore, that the legislature give Chicago the right of home rule and self-government in these matters vital to its growth in population industry and civilization.
"We recognize the increasing monopoly of the great department stores and the mischief thereby inflicted upon the interests of the similar tradesmen, their families, and employees throughout the entire city. We extend to these merchants the sympathy of the displaced mechanics—that great army of men who have been forced from their occupations by monopoly. We solicit these merchants to join with us in an effort to make improved methods of production and distribution serve the interest of all instead of being used for the advantage of the few and the injury of the many. Meanwhile we point to the scandalous tax dodging, the employment of child labor, the misleading advertisements, and swindling bargain schemes of these concerns as abuses to be corrected by adequate ordinances."

True and False Patriotism

There is in Chicago what is called the Columbian College of Citizenship, an organization "non-partisan and unsectarian and a school for the masses along lines of social, economic, ethical, political, educational, humanitarian and historical investigation." On Washington's birthday they had a patriotic celebration and one of the speakers, Judge Mark Bangs, among other true and forceful things said:
"Patriotism, said Judge Bangs, is a love of country, and Washington and Lincoln were the embodied synonyms of American patriotism. The fathers of the revolution were genuine patriots; the Tories of the revolution and Benedict Arnold were bad patriots. They loved their country wrongly. Garrison and Wendell Phillips loved their country wisely; the slaveholders loved their country also, but unwisely. The multitudes who fought to save the union during Lincoln's time were genuine patriots, but there was also a class of loud-mouthed men in their day who were false patriots. These latter were inspired by avarice and greed, and made profit out of the disasters of the nation. They stayed at home and literally coined the blood and sufferings and anguish of genuine patriots to their own aggrandizement. These patriots of avarice and greed discredited the greenbacks, the money of the soldiers and the people until it took \$258 in greenbacks, to buy \$100 in gold. These so-called patriots are still at their work of impoverishing and pauperizing the genuine patriots upon whose industry and productiveness and manhood the glory and welfare of the nation rests."

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

Of the Farmer in the Existing Industrial Organization

[Address of Prof. William A. Jones of Hastings before the annual meeting of the Nebraska Farmers Alliance at Kearney, January, 1895.]

The output of each plant is fixed beforehand and the selling price also. Even the retail dealer is compelled to sell at a price fixed by the trust.
Domestic competition is annulled. Rent, interest, and profit are assured in their line of production so far as the control of home competition can affect them.
But to make absolutely sure the distribution of rent, interest, and profit, foreign competition must be cancelled.
We now reach the point at which the Captains call for government aid, and how that aid is extended.
Their demand is that the government shall, by force of law, enable them to conduct their business profitably, i. e., so they shall make rent, interest, and surplus value.
But in politics they emphasized them, ployment of labor, and the wages of labor as the leading idea. The land and the capital are their private property and these shall not be used in production unless the government shall aid them. They'll all close down and turn men idle unless the government shall aid them.
They—the Captains, are intelligent, understand business with ethics left out—no sentimentality about them. They are organized. They and their friends control the press, especially the "agricultural and religious press." They see their congressman who is a corporation lawyer and a corporation lawyer before his election. He presents the manufacturers, request. Congress grants it.
The only way in which the government can aid an industry is to tax all the people and then take the sum collected and give it to the people in that industry, i. e., to the owners of the land and capital employed in it. This mode of "encouragement" is called giving a bounty.
The voters of Nebraska have sugarbeets, Oxnard, Neb. legislature, and bounty mixed up in their minds. The true nature of a bounty may be brought to their minds this winter. It will be called nourishing an industry instead of a mode of taxing all the people to enrich a corporation.
Now if the government wants money for any purpose, it never passes around the hat and solicits charitable contribution. It levies a tax and collects it by force of law. But the manufacturer don't usually ask the government itself to collect the money from the people and pay it over directly to him. He asks the government to allow him—the manufacturer—to levy and collect the tax in an indirect way, so as to fool the people, and especially—in the past—the farmer. The manufacturers did this successfully till the organization of the Alliance.
The farmer was and still is peculiarly susceptible to being fooled about the manufacturer's taxing the people in order to secure rent, interest, and profit.
Especially is this true, if you can make him think he will gain by the scheme; for he—the farmer—is just as much in need of rent, interest, and profit as the manufacturers.
Self interest is as powerful with the farmer as with any other class.
In the past, the farmer assisted the manufacturer to get the government to transfer a portion of its sovereignty to the manufacturers, so that the latter could levy and collect from the people of the United States from \$650,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 yearly.
The farmer was told he would reap the benefit of this taxation; so he assisted at what has proven to be his own funeral.
HOW IT WAS DONE.
When private property owners produce commodities and these commodities confront one another in the market for exchange, they present themselves as the equal rights of their owners.
It is then and there that the law of competition reveals itself as an inherent or subjective law of the existing mode of production and exchange.
Each and every owner of a commodity offers to exchange his commodity for money. Each and every owner of a commodity seeks to buy the largest sum of money possible for a unit of his product. This sum of money you call price. If A offers to exchange in the market a unit of his commodity for \$1, knowing that in the \$1 he can recover legitimate cost of his production, and distribute rent, and interest, to land and capital, and have a "margin" left,—profit; and knowing that unless he gets the \$1 he cannot make this distribution, he will not sell for a less price until coerced by competition to do so.
If B, in the same market, can sell the same commodity for 75 cents he has a right to do so; and the benefit from all advantage of this lower price will inure to the benefit of the consuming public.
The public gain the advantage of B's greater skill and superior advantages.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD

The Reverend Believer Remarks, Solemnly, Let Us Pray.

DALE ENDEAVORS TO SAVE

Constitutional Amendments Proposed—
Beet Sugar Bounty Going Through—
—Webster's Claim Allowed
—The Insurance Lobby.

The Governor's Health Improving

Following is an out line of the work for the past week:

MONDAY.
SENATE.—Business opened by prayer by Rev. L. P. Ludden. Only action of importance was the adoption of a resolution instructing Auditor Moore to pay the senate employees. The senate, it will be remembered, has about one hundred employees, whereas the law allows only sixty-eight. Auditor Moore refused to pay the extra men, but backed water on the adoption of this resolution.
HOUSE.—Whole afternoon spent in wrangling over the bill for change of venue in the Barrett Scott case. Populists opposed the bill. Finally adjourned under call of the house without any action.

TUESDAY.
SENATE.—Dale (Pop) introduced a resolution requiring the attorney general to go after the present state treasurer and ex-state treasurers for the recovery of nearly five hundred thousand dollars of interest money collected on state funds and presumably put into said treasurers' pockets. Sprecher's stock yards bill taken from the committee and placed on general file. About twelve constitutional amendments recommended for passage. Among the most important of these are: Election of railroad commissioners by the people; five judges of the supreme court; designating Nebraska as the Tree Planters state; providing for the investment of the permanent school fund; that in civil cases two-thirds of a jury may render a verdict; making an educational qualification for voting; and many others.
HOUSE.—Last day for the introduction of bills. Six hundred thirty-seven the total number introduced. General appropriation bills introduced; but as these will be largely changed, I will withhold comment on them at this time. Very large number of bills killed. House condemns ex-oil inspector Hilton.

WEDNESDAY.
SENATE.—Governor sent in the name of Dr. L. J. Abbott, of Fremont, to be superintendent of the Lincoln asylum for the insane. Referred to committee. It is thought the senate will confirm. Dr. Hay, present Republican incumbent says he will hold on and fight it in the courts. Dr. Abbott is one of the best known physicians in the state and a staunch Populist. The twelve constitutional amendments, recommended for passage on Tuesday, were passed.
HOUSE.—Number of important measures considered in committee of the whole.

THURSDAY.
SENATE.—Last day for introduction of bills. 408 were introduced in all, as against 307 two years ago. Akers irrigation bill considered.
HOUSE.—Beet sugar bounty was the order of the day. Fight raged all the afternoon—Republicans favoring the bounty, Democrats and Populists opposing it. After a long debate the bill was recommended for passage by the following vote:
For the bill, Republicans, 71, Populists, 1. Against the bill, Populists, 20, Democrats, 3, Republicans, not one.

FRIDAY.
HOUSE.—Bill appropriating \$200,000 for feed and seed in drought stricken regions recommended for passage, after a long debate and considerable opposition from a portion of the Republicans. Senate adjourned soon after reading of journal.

SATURDAY.
HOUSE placed the bill, locating the state fair permanently at Lincoln, on general file. Routine work occupied the rest of the day.
Senate adjourned at noon having done very little business.

NOTES.
The house committee recommended that John L. Webster be paid \$10,000 for his services in the maximum rate case. If overburdened tax payers groan at this exorbitant fee, they will have to remember that Mr. Webster is a great Republican lawyer and his claim was allowed by a Republican committee.
The insurance lobby has been down here all winter to achieve two results: First, To repeal the valued policy law; Second, To defeat the bill for mutual insurance companies. It is now certain that they will fail in the first attempt and probably in the last also.
Gov. Hilecomb was severely ill with the grip during the latter part of the week, but is now improving.
Last week I failed to state that a bill

THE SUGAR TRUST MONSTER

Under this title the New York World makes the following statement:
"The sugar trust has made at least \$22,000,000 in profits during the last year. This is 220 per cent on its actual investment of \$1,000,000. In 1893 the trust paid 165 per cent, and in 1892 150 per cent profits. Its workmen are obliged to labor twelve hours a day for \$1.10—80 cents for a working day of eight hours—under the hardest conditions and in a heat averaging 120 degrees, and sometimes reaching 150 degrees. These are the men who have been turned out in to the street by the trust for the purpose of deterring Congress from passing the free sugar bill."

Such facts as these cause the student in political economy to hold his breath, and wonder what will be the final result of the growing greed of monopolies. These hold in their grasp the commercial relations and supply of commodities upon which the masses of people must depend for sustenance. It is an open secret that the legislation of the present Congress on the sugar tariff was dictated by the sugar monopolists, and that several United States legislators profited by their own votes. The sugar trust profited to the extent of millions, but the legislation enacted has thrown the commercial relations between this and some other countries out of joint. A discrimination was made against Germany, and that country promptly retaliated by discriminating against the American product of pork and beef. The result is that the American farmer must take less for his products, that the millionaires of the sugar trust may get a larger price for sugar, and thus keep up their enormous dividends. And while American farmers suffer, German sugar producers are threatened with bankruptcy as the result of the American discrimination against their products. The price of sugar in that country has fallen below the cost of production, and they have no more foreign markets. This is the secret of their anxiety to have the differential tax removed.

And what shall be said of the inhumanity of the millionaires who refuse to pay their employees proper wages? It is again the story of Dives in his treatment of the poor; the hard worked employees receiving only the crumbs of great wealth. —Omaha Christian Advocate.

NO RIGHT TO BOND POSTERITY.

WOODLAWN, Neb. Feb. 27, 1895.

EDITOR WEALTH MAKERS:

Vote on jail bonds. On the second day of April the voters of this county have to decide by their votes if this county shall give out bonds to the amount of \$90,000 for getting money to erect a new jail.

As this is neither a political nor party question, but a matter which in the end must be settled out of the pocket books of the citizens, and as I have not seen any opposition against issuing such bonds, I will give my argument against them.

Before anyone goes in debt he should consider if it is necessary and if it cannot be avoided. In this case the fellows which favor the issuing of bonds will say that our jail is too small; but this is no proof that we have to build a new one, especially in these hard times, when everyone has to cut his expenses to the lowest notch. Most farmers had to limit themselves when with little money they came here to settle on the raw prairie.

The first thing was to put up a little shanty, wherein every corner under the roof was used, and if the family increased some beds were put in granaries or even stables, as all that was necessary was shelter against storm and rain, (a little snow on the face did not hurt very much). In case one had a few cents left he bought a few boards to make a new addition to the old shanty, and in this way the people pulled through until they were able to build a good house.

Now this is exactly what our county should do with the jail. In the casement and under the roof of our court house there is plenty empty room which with very little money could be arranged for cells and the county would not need a jail in a hundred years. This would be a little inconvenient for the jailer; but he would have to console himself that other people, too, can not always have everything as handy as they wish.

To issue bonds payable in 30 years would be nothing less than a crime, as it would put a mortgage on the coming, unborn generation. Of the voters of today there would very few be left living when the bonds came due.

As bonds lead to bondage, and as the declaration of independence says that God endowed every man with the inalienable right of liberty, we have no right to put our posterity in bondage.

For this cause I recommend to every voter under all circumstances to go the polls on the second day of April and vote against jail bonds. F. SCHWEIZER.