

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

(Continued from 1st page.)

If A cannot successfully compete in the market with B, he is at liberty to withdraw his labor and capital from that line of production and seek one more remunerative to him.

It is in this way that competition becomes the regulative principle of the present system of production and exchange, when not interfered with.

The consuming public gains all the advantages of reduced cost of production. If, at any stage, from lack of competition, profits should rise high in a given line of production, then labor and capital, if free, will flow into that business, till the supply of commodities in that line reduces prices by competition to a point at which only average profits can be made.

Their competition is the inherent law which regulates, automatically, the production and exchange of commodities, under the system of private property and personal liberty, when not interfered with.

Competition is the law which ultimately protects the consuming public from paying extortionate prices.

Individual producers, or corporations, in order to avoid competition in a given line of production which is paying profits beyond the average earnings of capital, by reason of monopoly advantages through patents, franchises, etc., expand the factor capital by fictitiously increasing the shares of stock. Without investing another dollar they may double or quadruple the shares of capital so that after rents and interest are distributed to these factors, and all legitimate cost of production met, a surplus value of 100 per cent on the real capital may be made to appear to be only 10 per cent on the "watered" stock. Or, a loss may be made to appear on the earnings of the fictitious stock when there has really been made a profit equal to and above the average earnings of capital in other lines of business. It would be interesting reading for the people, if they all knew the amount of "water" in the capital of the railroads of this country; and in the \$85,000,000 of the capital of the Sugar Trust; and in the capital of the Standard Oil Co., and so on to the end of the chapter.

This is a mode of defeating the operation of the law of competition by individual effort. Its success, of course, depends on a united effort of all capital—and I here include corporations as individual capitalists—to secure friendly legislation and judicial decisions, which will not disturb "business relations," which in plain economic language means that legislation and courts shall not disturb this practice of levying and extorting from the public unjust and unfair profits.

To the end they—or capitalistic power—must elect legislators and judges. The farmers have rendered valuable assistance to capitalistic power in the past.

The method is successful entirely on the part of landlord and capitalist. The laborer who votes still think they share in the surplus value created by them, if they get employment.

But now, under this competitive system, how does it seem to you, if the government steps in to interfere, and compel A—to recall our illustration—to sell his commodity for 75 cents, thereby enforcing a loss to him of 25 cents? He would be forced to stop production, and withdraw his capital and labor from that line. Either that or bankruptcy.

On the other hand it would be the outraging of justice for the government to step in and give B, by force of law, the power to sell his commodity, his 75 cent commodity, for \$1.00; giving him a clear monopoly profit of 25 cents over and above the fair competitive price. It would be an injustice to A, to the public, and to the whole world.

But then this is just what B, wants, and what he gets. He wants all competition cancelled, and he gets it cancelled. B stands for the whole class of individuals and corporations that seek "protection" from competition domestic and foreign. They all have a common interest—a common end, viz., to make surplus value—the largest possible.

This they can achieve by destroying all competition, domestic and foreign. They cannot reduce it to zero; but they can and do reduce its effects to such an extent that enormous fortunes are accumulated in the hands of a small fraction of the people.

Domestic competition is virtually annulled by forming the trust, through which the output in a given line is limited and the price fixed at which the product shall be sold. Production in a given line under the trust becomes production under the direction of a single will. No competition is tolerated.

Government aid is not needed for this. All the trusts ask is that the government shall mind its own business as they, through the courts presided over by their own election, shall define the business of government. Attorney General Olney has been an obedient servant to them. He has obeyed—let them alone. This course is designed to restore "confidence," and draw out capital, "you know."

While they ask no assistance of the government in the matter of controlling domestic competition, they are exceedingly anxious to have it in the matter of foreign competition. Only the government can control foreign competition. How shall the government impede or annul foreign competition? What is the modus operandi?

Why thus—let the government fine every importer of competing products, an average of 50 per cent on the cost at the port of entry. Only don't call it a tax. Call it a "duty." Don't call it a tax, tell the people—the farmers and laborers particularly—that the foreigner pays it; that in this way the expenses of running the government are paid by foreigners. This will catch them.

A change in the name, is a change in the thing named with the crowd. But how does this thing the importer destroy or limit foreign competition?

This way. Given a Liverpool merchant and an English manufacturer—a Boston merchant and a Massachusetts manufacturer. The two manufacturers produce each a yard of cloth of equal quality and weight. They cannot become competitors unless their goods are offered in the same market. The English importer buys a yard of American cloth at a cost to him in Liverpool of \$1. The English government levies a tax of 25 cents on it; not as a fine for importing it; but for revenue only, and gets the 25 cents. At the same time the government levies 25 cents a yard as an excise tax on the English manufacturer, not as a fine, but for revenue only, and gets it. The Massachusetts manufacturer, through the importer, and the English manufacturer

are treated alike. Government interference has handicapped neither. The importer puts his yard of American made cloth on the market having paid the government the same tax as the English made cloth had to pay. Competition is preserved. The competition lies between the English and the American manufacturer. Whichever one by superior skill, and advantage of free raw material, improved machinery and efficient skilled labor can make rent, interest and profit at the lowest price for his commodity in the market, will take the trade, and the consuming public will reap the benefit.

This is a free trade tariff. The tax may be an average of 10 per cent, 50 per cent, or 100 per cent—the highness or lowness of the tax has nothing to do with the principles of free trade.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

How They Will Learn.

"Judge," the leading humorous and cartoon publication of the country, last week contained the following story:

Mr. O'Turk, an old Irishman, is taking it easy in his chair, a pipe in his mouth and a cane in his hand. His son Patsy is standing before him. The old gentleman asks:

"Patsy, how many is twice wan?"

"I can't get it troo me hid," says Patsy.

Becoming angry the old gentleman strikes the boy over the head with his cane, and then asks:

"How many toimes did it hit ye, Patsy?"

"Wance, I think."

The old gentleman strikes the boy again.

"An' how many times did I hit ye thin, Patsy?"

"Wance," says Patsy.

"Now Patsy, how many looms have ye on yer hid?"

"Two," says Patsy.

"Now then, Patsy, how many is twice wan?"

"It's two," says Patsy.

"Tho't's right, me bye. There's the makin' of a fine scholar in ye."

And thus it is with the farmers and working classes of this country. By voting the old-party tickets they will sooner or later learn in the manner required in Patsy's case.—Ex.

JUSTICE THE NATION'S HOPE

Oh, trust not the dream 't will outlast the spirit Which thrilled it when liberty first gave it breath;

No "manliest destiny" ever can clear it, When folly drives onward to breakers and death.

When money, not character, makes legislation, When rights are exploited to favor the few, When justice is exiled, God pity the nation, Shipwreck for the salvage by plot of the crew!

When the city's own aldermen wait on the lobby, The power without that's all hands and no heart,

A slotted machine grinding out its pet hobby, Whose action the weightiest penny will start.

When workers are "hands," and the man we are slighting, When the corporate conscience is made out of gold,

When the canker of greed every industry's blighting, When justice grows timid and robbery bold,

When bosses defiant are snapping their fingers At law and at order all over the land, Then the doom that delays and all patiently lingers—

The flight back to heaven of Freedom's at hand.

Do I dream of such doom in this day of our glory?

Nay, friends, I'm but reading you God's exchange, less law;

Do we choose to repeat the old world's tragical story?

The lesson relentless we've only to draw, Th' Eternal will change not; on one sole condition

Can men or can nations win life and win peace: The laws of life broken, in vain all petition: Obedience only from death can release.

The star of God's promise arose o'er the nation, And eyes dim with tears saw it gleam in the skies;

Shall it fall from its orbit of bright, brief duration? Then where o'er the sad earth again will it rise?

The world is not old, 'tis the break of the dawn-ing; His serpents young Hercules crushed in his strength;

So those that our slime of corruption is spawning, Rousing up, our young giant will strangle at length!

Let the men who are men, who hate meanness and lying,

Be true to the vision that Washington saw, Then the wrong that disgraces, no longer defying,

Will bow to the forces of order and law.

The fruit of the tears and the toll of past ages We hold as in trust for the ages unborn;

Let us write the word "just" on our country's fair pages, Lest our children reproach us with pity and scorn.

An oath let us swear—By the God who is o'er us, By the thousands who've lived and who've died for our land,

By Washington, Lincoln, the great gone before us, The hope of the world, our dear country, shall stand!

A CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENT.

Some Interesting Figures of First Year's Work

The Industrial Christian Union was organized on October 21st, 1893, in a farm house near Woodbine, Harrison Co., Iowa. It is an industrial missionary society, the leading purpose of which is the promotion of the organization of industrial and agricultural villages. Its first effort at the organization of such a village is the Hiawatha Village Association at Hiawatha, Schoolcraft Co., Mich. This association was organized on the 21st day of May, 1894.

In this village all the property, including the land, houses, shops, and stock, is owned by an association composed of all the workers.

It distributes no dividends on capital, is its own landlord, pays no salaries; and all its products are divided among the workers, each having such a share of these products as corresponds to his share in doing the work which produced them.

This Association now owns 1100 acres of land, 70 head of cattle, 28 horses, has a saw-mill, shoe-shop, printing-office, a wood machine, and grist mill; is doing something with tanning and knit goods, has 150 acres of cleared land; will add 50 acres more in time for next season's crops. Has free access to wild grass land affording a limitless support for cattle and sheep without labor and without cost.

It is preparing for a large dairy, for the raising and manufacture of wool, for manufacturing its hard wood timber (which it has in great quantities) into handles, rods and furniture, for establishing a large orchard and for engaging in the raising of all manner of small fruits, which are produced of the finest quality and may be in any quantity; besides a canning industry, which will handle sweet corn, vegetables, wild fruits and orchard products.

It is providing for the best of schools for all ages and both sexes, and these schools as organized are formed largely of men and women of mature years who avail themselves of the opportunity to study in the evening classes with an interest which is quite remarkable.

As to the schools for the children, they are not excelled anywhere, covering the kindergarten, the day school, and in instances the evening school as well, and probably the most interesting fact in connection with this industrial experiment is that every child in the Association is a most enthusiastic colonist. Whether they come from the crowded districts of Chicago, or from the Dakota frontier, it is all the same to them. Hiawatha is the best place in the world, and to this there is no exception. Nothing can be more inspiring than to hear the little fellows on their way home from school join in the Hiawatha yell, which is modeled after the usual collegial, and runs as follows:

Co-o-operative  
Sis! Boom! Bah!  
Hia-wa-tha!  
Bah! Bah! Bah!

The organization is itself a religious one,—not that it is sectarian, dogmatic, or proposes any interference with any fixed convictions of its members, but it is religious on the basis of the Sermon on the Mount and a sincere purpose to apply its teachings to man's whole life, including the doing of his daily tasks.

The purpose is to be inclusive of all serious, sober minded and public spirited people, rather than to be exclusive of any. Among the members are Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Catholics, and a much larger percentage who have never been members of any particular church; but our public gatherings have the presence and support of them all, and side by side from every church and no church, A. P. A.'s and Catholics alike sit down to study the best thing this life affords and to gather such strength for every better purpose as mutual suggestion and encouragement can give. Men of all creeds are admitted, but the tobacco habit, the opium habit, and all forms of intoxicating beverages are not permitted. A very large share of the members have been extensive users of tobacco, but most have already abandoned it and within a short time every evidence of its presence will have entirely disappeared. In fact, the forms of heresy which are not tolerated are 'indolence, vulgarity and self indulgence.

During the seven months covered by the first annual report there have been employed in the agricultural department 11,798 hours of work, but the products of this labor, counting the products of the labor at market prices and figures, in units of time, were worth 23,620 hours of labor, or in other words, the Association produced by 11,798 hours of labor, what it would have taken the wages of 23,620 hours of labor to buy. This, it will be seen, makes working together to produce farm products better, by two to one, than buying them even at present prices.

In the building department, in labor and supplies, the department is charged with 30,032 hours, but its product is estimated at 40,000 hours, or an advantage of 25 per cent in working in an organization over working singly, even in the rudest construction of barns and cottages such as the Association is now able to provide.

The repairing department is charged for labor and materials 671 hours. This department does not a little manufacturing as well as all sorts of blacksmith work, sleighs especially, and of the very best construction have been produced at a very great advantage. Its products are estimated at 3,263 hours—showing a surplus of 2,582 hours or showing an advantage of equipping your own labor and doing your own work over hiring others to do it for you or of being hired by others to do their work (not your own)—it shows a clear advantage of four to one in favor of our system of Product-Sharing.

The saw mill is charged with 1,473 hours of labor and is credited with products valued at 9,510 hours showing an advantage under Product-Sharing of five to one.

These illustrations are sufficient. But it should be borne in mind that these figures are based on an admission in favor of the competitive system which is not true. If in the shop and mill, on the farm and at house building the competitive worker could have regular employment then his returns might be from one-fifth to one half as good as ours. But his employment is not regular, continuous, all-the-year-round work in any one of them. You must at least add another third in some and a large allowance in all for lost time. Here no man has lost a single day of labor because he could not get employment. These figures have been made with all of the time of all of the workers employed and accounted for during the whole seven months of the Association's existence.

There are now on the ground 125 men, women and children, probably the most hopeful, most contented, most profitably and regularly employed of any like company of workers anywhere.

It has been the plan of the Association from the start that no one should be admitted to membership, nor from any one should anything be received in the shape of payments on capital stock or for any other purpose, until these applicants had first been on the ground and seen both the people and the place for themselves. It is a gratifying fact, however, that no person has visited our Association yet with the expectation of becoming a member provided he and the people, who has not remained. Among those who have gone from Chicago the following trades are represented: Clerks, book-keepers, moulders, stenographers, carpenters, ma-



AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

SAVED HIS LIFE

So says Mr. T. M. Reed, a highly respected Merchant of Middletown, Ill., of a Young Man who was supposed to be in Consumption.

"One of my customers, some years ago, had a son who had all the symptoms of consumption. The usual medicines afforded him no relief, and he steadily failed until he was unable to leave his bed. His mother applied to me for some remedy and I recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The young man took it according to directions, and soon began to improve until he became well and strong."—T. M. REED, Middletown, Ill.

"Some time ago, I caught a severe cold, my throat and lungs were badly inflamed, and I had a terrible cough. It was supposed that I was a victim of consumption, and my friends had little hope of recovery. But I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, took it, and was entirely cured. No doubt, it saved my life."—I. JONES, Emerts Cove, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

chians, book-binders, and engineers; and without exception these people have taken their part in the saw-mill, on the farm, and in land clearing with an enthusiasm and attachment for their work which is not excelled by any.

I am in the city just now for others, but it is the purpose to limit the membership in our Association for the present to fifty families, and it is quite likely before the present year each year readers that the numbers will be complete. It is the purpose of our general association, the Industrial Christian Union, however, to organize other associations of a similar character and to extend indefinitely, not so much a crusade against the competitive system as to advocate and organize a better thing in its place. These people do not withdraw from the world nor forfeit their interest in any of the tasks their fellows are carrying or any of the problems they are striving to solve. From the beginning they are devoting one-tenth of all their products to a missionary enterprise devoted to the study of these problems and to creating associations like their own, and it is their purpose to continue this so long as their Association shall exist.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Room 73, Hotel Grand Union, 150 Dearborn st., Chicago.

The world's crops of potatoes last year, according to an exhaustive investigation, were no less than 376,500,000 bushels short, as compared with the crop in 1893. In Ireland potatoes have not been so diseased for many years.

AROUND THE MAHOGANY.

Epicures, like poets and artists, are born, not manufactured.

To the average Bridget "a pinch of salt" means a whole bucketful.

Spiced and pickled peaches are new essential at fashionable dinners.

It is Southern tradition that colored cooks are best to prepare oysters.

Gastronomic scholars hold the wing to be the best part of the turkey.

Since colonial days the chafing dish has never been so popular as now.

Closed baked, home made bread, in the English way, finds favor here.

It would be a good law allowing only hermits and sailors to eat onions.

Genuine manufacture of codfish balls is one of the lost culinary arts.

In the matter of corn beef and cabbage, enough is equivalent to a feast.

Cabbage and cauliflower should not be cooked when company is expected.

Few can recite "The Raven" backward; fewer can properly make Welsh rabbit.

There is an abundance of kerosene where some imported sardines are packed.

Sausages and buckwheat cakes for breakfast are now gastronomically correct.

Look not upon the wine when it is red; nor look upon artificially green pickles.

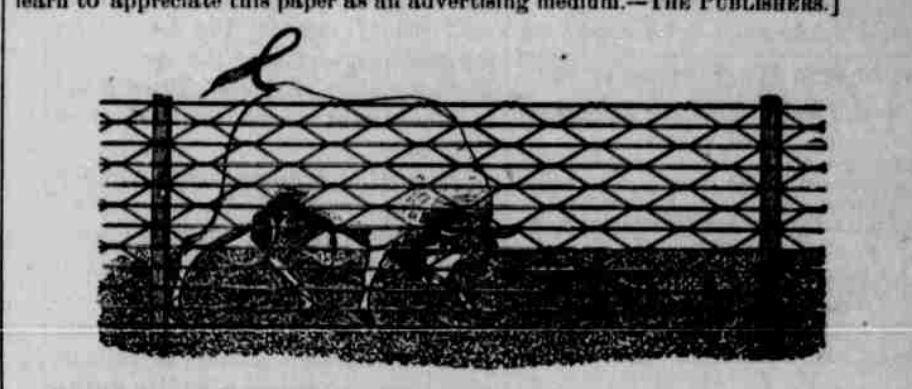
The art of cooking chicken to perfection is best understood by the Chinese.

There must be profanity when shops that should have been broiled are served fried.

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America. Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and solid, and cooks less than one cent a cup. SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

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[It is the earnest wish of the publishers of THE WEALTH MAKERS, that after you have read what is said below of the Kitzelman Fence, you send to the manufacturers for a most beautiful catalogue that we have just examined; it will surely pay you to read it. Tell them where you saw their "ad." In this way only will they learn to appreciate this paper as an advertising medium.—THE PUBLISHERS.]



It is strong, easily handled, durable and ornamental. It will not be injured by sleet, snow, heat, cold or floods. It will turn horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs and poultry. It will protect fields as perfectly as the best of board fences. It will not pull the wool from sheep, thus saving many fleeces. It will not obstruct the view or mar the beauty of the landscape. It is a net-work without bars and will not injure stock in any way. It will not allow wires to be pulled apart to make space to climb through. It will cost less to put up this fence and keep it in repair than any other. It can be taken down, rolled up and carried to other points without injury. It will make safe enclosures for the worst animals, and reliable live fences. It will not shelter enemies to crops and will last a lifetime with very little repair. It is fire-proof and cannot be blown down and will not injure persons or clothing. The twists in the wires will not slip or permit breakages by expansion or contraction by heat or cold. It is the only general purpose wire fence known and will not collect snow drifts or be injured by snow storms. It is the strongest, cheapest and best fence ever made, considering the many different styles and the variety of its uses. It is the only combination fence in the world, and can be made high enough for cemeteries or narrow enough for lawns. It will not cast a shadow over growing crops, and will permit cultivation right up to the fence; by this means you can keep your fence-rows clean. It will not rust or break in the winter, and is made from the best "Bessemer Steels Wire." Galvanized, thus making it proof against rust and weather. It is adapted to sections where wood is scarce, as it can be put on wood or iron posts, and is made of the best material and in the best possible manner. It will cost only a small percentage of ordinary iron fences, and if put up with base and top rail, much less than picket fences, and more ornamental than either. It will save ten feet in width of the ground now occupied by rail fences, which is equal to four acres of land on every hundred acres now fenced with rail-fences.

Old Fogies. Now and then we hear from some other man in some part of the country who is fence. Our reply is, it is only that class of men who do not know anything about woven wire fencing who say anything against it, and such old fogies should not be noticed, as their prejudices are the result of ignorance. Address for catalogue,

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Country Printers Having county or other work, which they cannot themselves handle, would make money by writing us for terms.

WEALTH MAKERS PUB. CO. Lincoln, Neb.

TINGLEY & BURKETT. Attorneys for Administrator, 1026 O Street, Lincoln, Neb. \$5.00

Notice of Sale of Real Estate In the matter of the Estate of Mary A. Hostetter, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of Samuel Chapman, Judge of the district court of Osage county, State of Nebraska, made on the 21st day of February, 1895, for the sale of the real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at the premises, No. 3111 O St., Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 26th day of March, 1895, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, subject to incumbrances against the same, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot numbered six (6), in block numbered one (1), in Plaintiff's addition to the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. Said sale will remain open one hour.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1895. C. M. MCGREW, Administrator of the Estate of Mary A. Hostetter, deceased.

In our Sleeping Car Rate on the Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Excursions from Council Bluffs, Omaha or Lincoln to Los Angeles or San Francisco, via the Seaside Route and Ogden. Car leaves Omaha every Friday. You have through sleeper, and the Phillips management has a special Agent accompany the excursion each week, and you will save the money and have excellent accommodation, as the cars have upholstered spring seats, are Pullman build, and appointments perfect. Address for reservations and full particulars, CHAS. KENNEDY, G. K. W. F. A., Omaha, Neb. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.