

WEALTH MAKERS



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

VOL. VI

LINCOLN, NEB., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895.

NO. 50

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 iron trade is improving. The street car lines of Pittsburg, Pa., are being consolidated.

Wheat was selling last week in Kansas City for 75 cents a bushel.

Seventy-nine railroads report a gain of 10 per cent in April earnings.

President J. H. Seelye of Amherst College is dead, at the age of 71.

English capitalists have \$700,000,000 invested in South African gold mining.

Another week of remarkable strength on the New York stock Exchange, is reported.

All of the gas companies of Brooklyn is reported have been consolidated, forming a trust.

The anti-socialist bill in the German Reichstag was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The Illinois silver Democrats are in the saddle and the goldbug Dems will be forced into the Rep party.

The rebellion in Cuba seems to be succeeding. A great victory for the insurgents was reported May 13th.

The frosts of last week did great damage in many states. Three inches of snow fell at Green Bay, Wis., May 13th.

Gov. Altgeld vetoed the slick, slimy, eternal monopoly bill passed in the interest of Chicago street franchise monopolists.

The Silver Conference at Salt Lake City last week was largely attended by representative silver men, some from the east, but the great body from the mining states.

South Carolina's new registration law has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Goff of the United States Circuit Court. It was framed to keep power in the hands of the whites.

P. D. Armour, the Chicago pork-packer, has just secured a controlling part of the stock of the street railways of Kansas City. The total capitalization of the systems is \$17,000,000.

Carnegie has raised the wages of his 2,500 employes ten per cent. It was voluntary, but recent attempts at labor reorganization at Homestead helped the iron king to mold his will.

Ex-Mayor Ben C. Russell of Lexington, Mo., shot himself through the head May 15. He had been a prominent and useful citizen with good family connections. Debt drove him to the deed.

Great interest was taken in the recent debate between Col. Harvey, author of "Corn's Financial School," and Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin the most noted defender of monometallism.

Three in ten of the entire population of Great Britain who pass the age of 65, are obliged to apply to the parish for relief, which means that they are paupers. This is taken from the government statistical reports and is reliable.

The telephone has been a part of the government postal telegraph systems of Great Britain, France, Germany and Austria for years, and in Sweden and Norway the government telephone service extends to every hamlet. In every post office in these countries one can talk to friends or transact business with people at any other post office at a trifling expense, getting the service at cost. How long will we allow ourselves to be led by private monopolies, and be frightened by their cry of socialism?

Monopolizing the Air.

The discovery of argon, the new element of the atmosphere that is creating a furor among scientists, bids fair to open up great possibilities to capitalists. After condensing machines costing \$20,000 are placed upon the market it will only be another step to secure titles to portions of the atmosphere, and, as argon is as necessary to preserve life as oxygen and nitrogen, the drawing off of considerable quantities of the new element in certain territories will leave the people at the mercy of manufacturers. Monopolization of air is not at all improbable.—Exchange.

Well, we suppose if that ever comes to pass there will be trouble. If there is anything that would make the veriest, peakest-nosed fool in the Northwest stop talking about the tariff and "sound" money, it would be to see a corporation at work sucking the vitality out of the air, and offering it to him for sale at a dollar a suck. But think how the old party papers would defend it! How elegantly they would demonstrate that the right of property in the argon was higher than mere human life. And how the soldiers would march out, gasping for breath, to defend with their lives, the suck-shop. And how the courts would fly to the rescue; while the people would gasp and die and commit suicide wholesale, as they are doing today.

The future holds great promises for mankind if existing conditions continue.—The Representative.

POLITICAL REFORM

A Call For a National Conference

We, the undersigned, advocates of political reform, representing various views and various methods of procedure, unite in a call for a National Conference to be held in the University Temple, Prohibition Park, Staten Island, June 28th to July 4th.

The object of the Conference is to be an interchange of views on the following leading questions:

1. No manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquor for medical or other use except by the State and Federal Government; total Prohibition for beverage purposes.
2. The details of the Tariff regulated by a National Bureau.
3. No monopolies or Trusts dealing in the necessities of life and preventing fair competition.
4. The ownership by the Government—Federal, State or Municipal—of railroads, telephones and telegraphs.
5. Civil Service Reform rigidly applied to non-political offices.
6. Woman Suffrage.
7. Tax Reform.
8. Bi-Metallism.—Monometallism.—Free Coinage of Silver and Gold.—The demonetization of both gold and silver.
9. A National Currency issued by the Federal Government only, exchangeable in gold and silver bullion at the option of the Government; in gold bullion at the rate of 25.8 grains (standard) to the dollar, and in silver bullion at an equivalent market value.
10. The election, by direct vote, of United States Senators.
11. The system of proportional representation.

The discussion shall be open alike to those who are friendly or hostile to these various views, believing that the way to reach a closer union is through freepress and a clearer understanding of the views held by all. If possible, without a violation of principle, the friends of political reform should enter the next Presidential campaign united. No harm can come from a frank talk along these lines.

The Conference will be a representative one, all political reform organizations being invited to participate; as the Prohibition Party, People's Party, Socialist Labor party, organizations that advocate civil service reform, single tax, direct tax, Sunday observance, and all other organizations that aim at cleaner politics and a better government.

NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

Local organizations to be entitled to one delegate to every twenty members; representative organizations less than State, five delegates each; State organizations, ten each; National organizations, twenty each. Each delegate will be expected to present credentials signed by the proper officer of the society or organization he represents. Other delegates may be granted the privilege of the floor, but not the privilege of voting.

The resolutions or motions adopted or carried will be expressive of the sentiment of the Conference, but will not be binding upon the individual delegates or the bodies they represent.

ASSESSMENT.

Each delegate will be required to contribute one dollar to meet the expenses of the conference. The auditorium, lighting, and much of the general advertisement, are contributed free.

RAILROAD FARE.

It is expected that special rates can be secured on the railroads for delegates and friends. Full announcement will be made later.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Within the Park at \$1.00 to \$2.00; good accommodations at the Park Hotel at \$1.50 per day, or guests who prefer can stop in New York City.

[The signers to the above call are among the best of men, but too numerous to give space to.—Editor WEALTH MAKERS.]

Our Party In Sheridan Co Speaks

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: FRIEND GIBSON:—I enclose resolutions adopted at a meeting of our party in this county May 11. I was instructed to furnish your paper a copy for publication.

H. J. STANCHFIELD.

Resolutions adopted at a mass-meeting of the People's Independent party of Sheridan county Nebraska, held at Rossville May 11, 1895:

Whereas, The representatives of the People's Independent party assembled at Omaha, Nebraska, in national convention on the Fourth day of July, 1892, clearly and unmistakably formulated a platform; and

Whereas, The purposes of that platform are to reserve to the laborer the undivided proceeds of his toil, beyond the necessary expenses of the government; therefore, be it

Resolved; That it is the sense of this meeting that the Omaha platform sets forth the principles of the People's Independent party and should be rigidly adhered to until a national convention formulates a new platform; for there is no power or authority to alter by taking from or adding to that platform except through the reconvened representatives of the people. Be it further

Resolved; That the coquetting, or fusion of any person or persons, with any party or persons not of the People's Independent party and who do not acknowledge its authority or sustain its principles is unworthy of our confidence and that such person or persons are dangerous enemies of our cause.

A Letter From Senator Allen

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

In THE WEALTH MAKERS of the 6th of December, 1894, you took occasion, among other things, to say, in an editorial that was evidently designed to influence the Governor in his appointments:

"Senator Allen and Gen. Weaver have both urged our people to fuse with the Democrats, and in a published interview the former advised Populists to vote for Democratic candidates for the legislature. The fusion deal planned in Washington and exposed by Chairman Taubeneck was an actual fact, and not all of it was told. Senator Allen did his best to carry it out here in Nebraska; first, to get Judge Robinson, Democrat, nominated by the Populists of the Third district; second, to get Devine pulled off or to withdraw to appease the Democrats; third, to get Populists to help elect Bryan-Democrats to the legislature. Devine was not approached and asked to withdraw, but the telegrams sent after him (too numerous to quote) got him to come to Omaha at the time of the Democratic convention, were not a credit to those who inspired them."

This screeled induced J. A. Grimison in your issue of the 20th of December, to repeat, in substance, the same thing. He said:

"It is to be feared that some of our nominees for office went further than the record would warrant them in committing the party to such course, and it is to be feared that they got some very unwise counsel from Senator Allen, to whom they very naturally looked for guidance, and it may be that he led them into it without them asking for counsel."

When the Chairman of our central committee for the other fellows, nominee, we thought it a new and peculiar deal; but we were somewhat relieved when he announced that the bright idea was evolved after consultation with Senator Allen. And, while this inquiry is progressing we would like to ask how the Populist party became sponsors at the baptism of that hybrid off-spring, the Wilson-Gorman edition of the McKinley bill, minus 10 per cent, and not enough revenue without taxing sugar? and how many of our people heard Senator Allen point with apparent pride to this child of Populist production? Yes, it is about time we took some note as to where we are. We do know that we did not get lost in the whirl; but we got badly broken up. Men and brethren, we must have better leadership or we must go it alone. Speak out!

Although I have never met you but three times in my life, and not to exceed five minutes at any time, and never to converse with you, I have been the recipient of more or less unfavorable criticism at your hands through your paper. I do not have the slightest objection to just criticism, or that kind of criticism that is based upon anything that I may have said or done; but I do most strenuously object to your putting words in my mouth which I have never given utterance to, and predicating criticism upon them.

In the first place I never at any time urged our people to fuse with the Democrats, and while it is true that in a published interview last fall, I said that in my judgment Populists should, under certain circumstances, vote for Democratic candidates for the legislature, it was with the important condition attached that they should do so in districts where there was no possibility of electing a Populist, and where not to vote for them, would result in the election of a Republican. This condition you did not notice or comment on in your editorial.

It is entirely proper for me to say to you once and for all time that there was no fusion planned in Washington to which I was a party or to which any Populist member of congress, of which I have any knowledge, was a party. I did not at any time converse with Mr. Taubeneck or Mr. Bryan on the subject, but at all times studiously refrained from saying anything, believing that it was for the Populist state convention in Nebraska to pursue such a course as it should see fit, untrammelled by any expression of opinion by me.

In a letter signed by my colleagues of the house, Messrs. McKeighan and Kem, and myself, July 10, 1894, and published in the World-Herald, we took occasion to say:

"The Populist delegation in congress from Nebraska have studiously refrained from doing or saying anything having the least appearance of 'Bossism' believing that it is for the party in its state convention, unprejudiced or uninfluenced by anything that we may say or do, to determine what course should be pursued this fall. We have at no time supposed that we had a right to participate in or suggest fusion, or prescribe the course to be pursued by the party. And this is made more manifest to you when it is remembered that we have been removed for so many months from our friends in Nebraska as to be unable to form a correct judgment of the situation there and the course that ought to be adopted."

You said "not all of it was told." But I say that not only all of it was told, but everything that "was told" on the subject, which in the slightest degree connected me with any fusion scheme in Washington or elsewhere, was inexcusably false, and I believe you knew it to be false when you published it. You further said that "Senator Allen did his best to carry it out here in Nebraska," by getting "Judge Robinson, Democrat, nominated by the Populists of the Third district." I said before the conventions were held in the Third district, of which I think I possessed fully as accurate information as you did, that in the three corners fight the Populists could not be elected. I call your attention to my language appearing in a printed interview in the World-Herald, September 15, 1894:

"In the Third district where I live I certainly trust that there will be a coming together of Populists and free-silver Democrats, sufficient to elect a free-silver successor to Meiklejohn." In this district, if both Mr. Devine and Mr. Thomas remain in the congressional race, Mr. Meiklejohn will be re-elected. There should be by all means a consolidation of the opposition vote to defeat him."

I stand by this statement now; it was true then and it is true now. It was political suicide not to make some honest effort to unite the opposing elements of the Third district. The election of 1892 showed the strength of the different political parties in the Third district to be Republican, Democrat and Populist, in the order named. Mr. Devine was defeated by over 2,000 more votes than Mr. Poynter.

I believe that the sensible thing to have done would have been to have united the Populists and the silver Democrats on some man who could have been elected, and in saying this I do not utter one word against Mr. Devine for whom I held high esteem.

I have no hesitancy in saying also that I believe that Judge Robinson could have been elected with the united strength which should have been given him. Judge Robinson is as complete and perfect a Populist as you are; there is no doctrine that is advocated by the Populist party, as a party, in which he does not believe as fully as you believe; and that being the district in which I have lived for a great many years, and with which I am reasonably familiar, and knowing that it was the expressed purpose of the American Bi-metallic League, as told me by Mr. Devine, its then secretary, to support silver men for congress, whether Republicans, Democrats, or Populists, I thought it was wise and I still think it would have been wise, to have united on Judge Robinson or some other man who could have been elected. I so expressed myself, and still think so. I have not the slightest apology to offer to you or any other man for my belief, or the expression of my opinion.

"You speak of my endeavoring to get Devine pulled off or withdrawn to appease the Democrats." This statement is incorrect. I did join in a telegram with others to J. A. Grimison with a view of getting Mr. Devine to go to Omaha to see what could be done in the way of uniting the anti-monopoly strength of the Third district on one man. I think I was altogether right in doing so; there was not the slightest thing in what I said that would not bear the light of honest criticism or the closest scrutiny. And just why this was not creditable to me, or to any one else participating in it, I do not know, nor do you say. I certainly regard it as eminently creditable whether you do or not.

In reading your editorial through, from which I have quoted, I am impressed with the thought that its chief purpose was to induce the governor to violate his moral obligation to that part of the Democratic party which rendered us loyal support in the late campaign.

With the patronage of this state I have nothing to do. It is within the exclusive power of the governor, and I have no doubt that he has, thus far, exercised it wisely, and will continue to do so until every position is filled. His is a trying position, and he should receive the loyal support of all Populists. But you will permit me to say, so that you may criticize my views if you desire to do so, that in my judgment the governor would not discharge his duty if he failed to recognize in his appointments, to some extent at least, the honorable silver-Democrats who stood by and worked for the success of our party from the beginning to the closing of the campaign. Political obligations are as sacred as business obligations and should be maintained with as much fidelity. If I were in the place of the governor I would go still further. I would recognize that portion of the Republican party also that made it possible for us to succeed.

Regarding Mr. Grimison's communication I have but little to say. It is a tissue of misstatements from beginning to ending, in so far as it refers to me, and it seems to be devoted chiefly to me. During the campaign I was assigned to speak at Schuyler by the State Central Committee, without my solicitation or knowledge, but at the solicitation, as I am informed, of many Populists residing in Colfax county. Schuyler is the home of Mr. Grimison. As chairman of the Populist party of that county, it was his duty to see that the meeting was properly advertised. When I reached

(Continued on 3d page.)

Tainted Leadership

Senator Edward Murphy, Jun., has expressed the characteristic sentiment that Senator Gorman ought to conduct the next national campaign for the Democratic party. There is a certain grim humor in this announcement, and at the same time it has a serious side, which must impress not only decent Democrats but good citizens of all parties. It is grotesquely humorous that the man whose misconduct in the Senate brought overwhelming defeat on the Democrats six months ago should now be talking of the leadership of their betrayed associates as if it were for them to bestow and to claim. And yet Murphy has the undoubted right to advise, and Gorman has the right to expect the leadership of the organization that has not banished him.

These two men, as such as any two in the country, were the objects of popular indignation in the uprising of 1894. Murphy was the head of the machine which made Hill the candidate for governor, and denied to every Democrat in the State of New York who had an independent mind and a conscience the right to participate in the nomination of candidates for office. He is the man who led the Democratic faction which held the "snap convention" of 1892 for the purpose of helping Hill and defeating Cleveland, and he was defeated by the Anti-Snappers. He predicted that Mr. Cleveland could not carry New York, and the people of that state stamped his prediction as a falsehood. He made Hill the candidate for governor, and the voters elected a Republican governor by a plurality of 158,000 and a Republican legislature. As a Senator he has distinguished himself by preventing the carrying out of his party's tariff pledges in the interest of the manufacturers of collars and cuffs. During the present session of the legislature of New York the majority of an investigating committee, speaking with a moderation that induces belief in its report, has found that the "Murphy machine" of the city of Troy is guilty of nearly every conceivable offense against the elective franchise that it has robbed citizens of their votes, and the community of its right to govern itself, by the lowest and most brutal acts known to the ruffians of our cities; and that, as a crowning infamy, it is responsible for the murder of a citizen who was trying to protect the ballot-box from pollution. This is the man and his atmosphere—the man who announces his favorite Democratic leader for the Presidential campaign of 1896; the man whom the Democrats of the State and of the country permit to speak with the voice of authority.

The leader of his choice is worthy of him. It is not many years ago when Mr. Gorman was the local leader in Maryland as vile a machine as that to which the name of Murphy has been given in the city of Troy. Between the time of his appearance in national politics and the present he has been a malign influence in three national campaigns. He has been a protectionist, a truckler to bad money sentiment, a believer in the old corrupt practices by means of which decent Democrats in Maryland and New York have been driven out of politics. Democrats accused him of treason to Mr. Cleveland in 1888, and while such an accusation may be unjust, there are few who believe that he regretted the defeat of the head of the ticket in that year. He was double-faced in the extraordinary session of 1893, and while pretending to support the administration, he was really for a compromise, and very nearly caused the defeat of the bill for unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. He has confessed that he made a bargain with the Louisiana sugar interests in the campaign of 1892, and his devotion to that bargain and to the Sugar Trust, compelled the wrecking of the tariff bill that went from the House of Representatives, and which embodied the smallest measure of reform that the Democratic party, in view of its profusion of promises, owed to the country. Both of these men represent the bad politicians and the bad politics against which the country has been protesting with almost unprecedented majorities in nearly every election, national state or local, that has been held since the fall of 1893. Many Democrats are so much opposed to men like Gorman and Murphy that they have refused to vote, while some have manifested their displeasure with the Senators who dragged their party through the mire of the sugar scandal by helping to elect Republican candidates. But now these representatives of the kind of politics that makes possible sugar scandals, trades with Populists, violations of promises, Tammany Hall, and the "Murphy machine," are consulting as to the leadership of a party a majority of whose voters doubtless detest them.

And yet, as we have said, Murphy and Gorman have the right to talk of leadership and to expect it. Their party has not displaced them. So strong is Murphy in his own city of Troy that Speaker Fish, a Republican, helps him to prevent the reform of his corrupt police force. Not only are Murphy, Croker and Platt so wholly oblivious of the verdict of the voters of the State in the last election that they are conspiring together to make it come to naught, but the body of the Democratic party has made no move to discredit Murphy's prominence. Gorman has been denounced in resolutions by one Democratic convention after another, from Massachusetts to the west. Mass-meetings of Democratic voters have been held in his own State in

which he has been condemned for what is known in convention parlance as "treason to the party." And yet he is a member of the Democratic National Committee, and no concerted or authoritative effort has been made to take away his representative character. And so long as Murphy and Gorman have the right to speak as representatives of the party, so long will the party be judged by them. It has set up its own standard. If it is not the true standard, it is within its power to change it. If it continues to leave to Murphy the right to recommend Gorman for its leader, it will remain a Murphy and Gorman party, for which David B. Hill, or Croker, or Gorman himself, will be the fitting candidate in 1896.

If decent Democrats endure this leadership it is because they have no hope of obtaining anything better; and yet decency is in the majority in the Democratic party, as it is in every party in this country, and the want of hope of deliverance from Gorman and Murphy means simply supineness and indolence. Of this the Democratic party may rest assured, that so long as its guides and advisers are such men as Edward Murphy, Jun., and Senator Gorman, so long will disaster and defeat be its lot. Political prophecy is usually dangerous, but it is quite safe to predict that Senator Gorman will never again lead a party to victory in the nation, or Senator Murphy again conduct a successful campaign in the State of New York.—Harper's Weekly.

Fusion the Ally of the Money Power

SHELTON, Neb., May, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: We endorse everything in THE WEALTH MAKERS said by J. V. Wolfe, Senator Stewart, Mefferd and others regarding the Democratic opponents of our so-called Populist governor; and we would especially commend the management of THE WEALTH MAKERS for the noble stand taken for principle, the people and humanity. You will surely be sustained by all the men of principle in our party.

For the last four years the Democratic party has systematically pursued the same course with the Populists of Nebraska that the Democrats of Michigan did in 1878 with the old greenback party.

The fusion scheme has been all underhanded, a dark lantern performance. In the coming convention the fusion element in the Populist ranks will begin the wedding out process—that is, in county and other conventions of the Populist party the Demo-fusion element will undertake to see that only those Populists are nominated who were formerly Democrats. Then after the conventions the old mossback Democrat without brains or principles enough to conduct a campaign would say, "The Populists are now the same as the Democrats: that is a good enough Democratic ticket for me." The Republican stump orator would only have to denounce fusion. What would be the result?

The active fighting Populists, men of principle, would cease work, stay at home on election day, while many others (raw recruits) would return to the corrupt parties of their first love; and the result would be, that the Republicans of Nebraska would have their old time majority. This is all coming, unless the dark lantern performances can be brought to a close.

The fusion "demo-pop" is the best ally the money power has, the money power will use its ally to down the two per cent loan plank of the Omaha platform. On free coinage 16 to 1 the middle-of-the-road Populist seems to be on top. So effectually has the Populist party advocated the free coinage of silver that the old parties seem to be tumbling over each other to enact that principle of Omaha platform into law. Surely on the silver question the Populists have won a good fight.

We notice a waver, though, among some of the advocates of free coinage 16 to 1, that seems to indicate that in a hot down fight for free coinage a compromise that would suit the money power might be accepted—say a ratio of 25 or 30 of silver to 1 of gold—and we fully expect to see the howling free silver 16 to 1 Republicans and Democrats compromise on a ratio that will suit the money power. In that case all legislation on the finance question for the benefit of the people would still depend wholly on the middle of the road Populists.

Gentlemen, stay by your colors; fight against fusion and for two per cent government loans to the end. War! war! eternal war on those who would strike the two per cent loan plank of the Omaha platform. JOHN STEBBINS.

Still Being Heard From

BROMFIELD, Neb., May 10, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I am a little slow in putting in my opinion of the Bryant resolutions but will say you can count on me as favoring them first, last and all the time, and most of my neighbors are of the same opinion. J. W. BOWEN.

Mr. W. A. Reese, formerly of Shenandoah, Iowa, has been for some time proprietor of the Windsor stable in this city. Mr. Reese is a very agreeable gentleman and a good Populist.

In the short time he has owned the Windsor stable, he has, by his own efforts, worked up an excellent business. We bespeak for him a liberal patronage from "our boys" and assure them they will be treated right. Call on him at 1024 L street.