

WEALTH MAKERS



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

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GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

As a Prevention to Private Monopoly Trusts Only an Outgrowth of Foul Conditions

The following private letter from Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, to a friend in that state, contains so many good things that THE WEALTH MAKERS reproduces it:

DEAR SIR—Yours of May 7th, addressed to me at Raleigh, has just been forwarded to me here, where I am recuperating in the country.

Several other strong books have been published on the government ownership of railroads. I have several of them in my office at Raleigh, and if I were there I would send you a copy which would fully answer all your questions and meet all your objections to that plank in the People's party platform. Allow me to call your attention to the historic fact that Thomas Jefferson and the other leading patriots who formed our constitution were uncompromisingly opposed to all kinds of monopolies. They considered monopolies the greatest menace to liberty and the deadliest foe to free institutions. They took the position that any business which affected all or a great portion of the people, under circumstances where there could be no successful competition by men of small capital, was a government function and should be owned and operated by the government at cost, for the benefit of all the people alike. In short, they were opposed to all monopolies and they were unalterably opposed to allowing private individuals or corporations to have charge of or control any business that was a monopoly per se. They foresaw that private corporations would run such a business, not for the benefit of the people, but would take advantage of their monopoly to bleed the people for the benefit of the few. The postal system of this country is a monopoly per se, therefore, on this reasoning they decided that the postal system should be owned and operated by the government instead of by private corporations. If there had been railroads or a telegraph at that time our forefathers would have had them run by the government just as the mails are, and for the same reason. If the same parties who are now running the railroads had charge of the postal system, it would cost not less than ten cents and probably more to send a letter when it can now be sent for two cents under government management. And besides, the people could not get a post-office and mail line where they needed it until they convinced the mail monopoly that such an office and such a mail line would pay big money into the pockets of the private corporation, or until the people would vote by townships and counties to tax themselves to raise thousands of dollars to give to the mail monopoly, as the people often have to do now to get a railroad. Thus you see that had it not been for the wisdom and patriotism of our forefathers, we would today be cursed by a tremendous mail monopoly, which would be daily absorbing the substance of the people on the one hand and building up another class of haughty and oppressive millionaires on the other hand who would be styled postal kings.

But this is not the worst side of such a pernicious system of private monopoly, for when the people would begin to complain of the bad, expensive and discriminating management of the mails, and call upon their state legislatures and congress to regulate the price of postage and correct other abuses, these postal kings would at once give a franking privilege (a free pass for their letters) to every prominent politician who would take it, just as the telegraph monopoly now does. Not only this, but they would in the next campaign use a part of the millions (they had wrung from the people) to defeat every honest candidate, and if a majority should be elected against them, they would send a horde of hired lobbyists to our legislative halls to defeat the will of the people. The people might by a supreme effort get some law passed for their protection, or they might even get a post commission established with full power to regulate the price of postage, to force the mail monopoly to establish new offices and postal lines where necessary, and to deliver the mail offener or in a manner more convenient to the people—but from some cause, whether from a want of courage or because the mail monopoly managed to make friends with them, such a commission would never rise to the point of correcting the abuses or forcing these corporations to do justice. But if they attempt to do it, a lot of newspapers which would be owned and run by the mail monopoly, would at once commence a tirade of abuse and misrepresentation. They would brand them as anarchists, and make many good men believe that the commission were bad and dangerous men. Is this not exactly what the railroad corporations, telegraph monopoly and express companies are doing. If it was necessary for the government to own and operate the postal system, to give the people a good mail service at cost, to protect their rights and to prevent the creation of rich monopolies that would corrupt the government, is it not a hundred times more important for the transportation of the country to be managed in the same way that the people may enjoy the same beneficent results?

If the government owned and operated all these other businesses which are also monopolies per se, as it does the mail system, and we had an honest financial

system, there would be more wealth in this country, and yet there would not be a half dozen millionaires in our borders. Of course we would have some poor people as we have now, and some would be richer than others; but there would not be a single man or woman in America who is able to work and willing to work who could not make a living. We might say that there would not be a single trust in America. Trusts are only possible where the above evils exist. In short, a trust is only the product and result of allowing private corporations to have a complete monopoly of our money and transportation.

I agree with you that the financial question is now paramount and should be made the one overshadowing issue in the next campaign. But I entirely disagree with you that we should altogether drop the railroad plank from our platform. The correct solution of the railroad question is almost of equal importance to our people as the correct solution of the financial question. The great panic which we have passed through, and from which we are still suffering, and the great scarcity of money have forced the financial question to the front, and awakened thousands of people to the importance of a change, who had never read our platform, and did not even know that there was anything the matter with our financial system. Thus the opportunity is ripe for concentrating under one banner, every patriot in America to overthrow the money changers who, for thirty years have been infesting and corrupting the temples of our liberties.

When this victory is won, then I shall favor making a war to the finish on the greedy, grasping, private monopolies, which today are using and abusing the great functions of government that should be owned by our people and used by the people. If this is not done, even though we get an honest financial system these great railroad kings and monopolists would continue to absorb the wealth and substance of the people, until they would absolutely own and run the government forever. It is true that it is not popular just now to advocate the government ownership of railroads, but it is never popular to advocate any great reforms, however righteous, until enough of the people are awakened to its necessity to frighten the politicians, time-servers and newspapers of the old parties who have been fostering the evil and fattening on it, at the expense of the people.

You doubtless remember that a few years ago, when I was president of my State Alliance, my speeches and editorials against the national banking system, and in favor of a financial reform, were sneered at and ridiculed by all of the old party politicians and newspapers. They called me a silver crank, and said that they were opposed to 58 cent silver dollars, and inflation of the currency. Every leading Democratic paper in the state claimed that there was more money in circulation than ever before, and published long statements of figures doctoring and patched up by the secretary of the treasury to prove their claim. Every day their columns were filled with arguments to try to show that a farmer could buy more with a dollar than ever before. Then they were asked to explain the cause of the hard times. One day they would say it was because the people were too lazy to work; the next day they would say that the people had worked

too much and made an overproduction. You remember this very well, and so do the people of this state. Yet now nearly every one of these papers and politicians have suddenly changed front and are loudly denouncing the same financial evils that we denounced then, and are trying to holler louder for financial reform than even the most ardent Populist. These men have not changed their principles for they have none. They are simply trying to fool the people in another way. By the time the financial question is settled the increasing greed and oppression of these railroad monopolies will become so apparent and intolerable to the people, that they will rise up and demand a just and adequate reform of these abuses as strongly as they are now demanding financial reform. When that time comes the same newspapers and politicians who have so suddenly changed front on the financial question will then, with equal dexterity, change front on the transportation question, and for the same reason. By that time, if not before, the people will have become so thoroughly disgusted with the hypocrisy and perfidy of the two old parties that they will have gone almost en masse to the People's party, and then the government will be saved and freedom and prosperity will be restored.

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS

The best money for the people is the money the bankers fight the hardest.

No man ever shows how mean he can be until he finds himself rich enough to be independent.

Strange as it may seem the Populists never gain ground until they learn to stand their ground.

When the money sharks learn that the People have found them out there will be no money sharks.

It's not a lack of money but a lack of men who have money that's hurting business just now.

The poor have rights that the rich always respect under the law, but it is because the rich make the laws.

Labor is the father of capital, but the child won't acknowledge that its parents have any influence over it.

If some old party men didn't so earnestly denounce the People's party it wouldn't be half so thoroughly advertised.

The evils that monopoly is hatching out will fortunately frighten it to death when they come home full grown on a visit.

Land is the heritage of the people, but the bankers know only too well how to get possession of the birthrights of the majority.

The bankers can always find arguments against the financial policy that will enable the people to get along without borrowing.

We never realize how cheaply we have sold ourselves until something comes up to convince us that we are owned by the railroads.

There are smart men in the old parties but they unconsciously talk in a way that encourages the masses to join the People's party.

Everything is possible for those who work, and everything remains in a state of possibility for those who won't work intelligently.

When the head is full of honest ideas and purposes the book-keeper is apt to be empty if there is a capitalist in the neighborhood.

The only way to avoid repudiation according to the theory of the goldbugs is for the people to deed their lands to them and then die.

The silver dollar may only be worth 50 cents, but we have to pay interest upon 100 cents for every silver dollar the goldbugs lend us.

The true Populist admits that we are all creatures of circumstances, but jumps in to create the circumstances he is to be the creature of.

The money-baron believes in the commandment "Thou shalt not kill," for they can hire Pinkerton men and gather guns for that purpose.

Rockefeller says he wants to be worth \$500,000,000 before he dies, but he will find this sum contemptibly small for his wants in his future world.

The people pay more than the railroads towards supporting the government, and on top of it all the people pay all the expenses of the railroads.

"A stitch in time saves nine" for the money lender, while the people who do the stitching are going around with the seats of their breeches out.

The railway magnates believe that all transportation should be in the interest of the people, but they are the only people they regard as such in the case.

The effort to explain the principles of the People's party to some men is tantamount to an attempt to load a 22-calibre rifle with a 48-calibre cartridge.

The railway agent at your point can afford to sympathize with you, for he realizes that his company employs lobbyists who know how to secure the sympathy of the law makers.

The commandment, "Six days shalt thou labor," was promulgated before the days of gold-bugs. The seventh day is now necessary to work out the interest upon money due the capitalists.

Our forefathers got rich because they believed that it was "better to go to bed hungry than to rise in debt," but monopolists intend to see that the people are kept poor by making them do both.

The \$500,000,000 Standard Oil King Rockefeller is going to accumulate represents 500 days work of 1,000,000 men at \$1 a day each, to say nothing of insufficient food and poorly clad children.

Forty years ago the American people crushed out slave power, but it required four years and bullets to do it; the people will soon wipe out the money power and but one day and ballots will be sufficient.

The working class have just as much right to assume that their earnings shall not be reduced below the cost of living, as manufacturers have to say that wages must not be advanced beyond the limit of profits.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Income Tax has made paupers of the very rich, the only difference between them and the country poor, being that one class lives in the poor house while the other resides in mansions.

If we get cheap dollars we can pay our debts, but that will be repudiation according to the goldbugs; if we don't get cheap dollars we can't pay our debts and the goldbugs say that is repudiation.

Money put to bad use is bad money; money held in reserve is no money, but to demonstrate these truths the capitalists have absorbed all the money, because they know the working people will find a better and different way to invest it.

Is it limited intellect or restricted morals on the part of congress that can see its way clear to make a silver dollar out of 50 cents' worth of silver bullion, and yet cannot see the advisability of making a paper dollar legal tender? Or is it that our old party lawmakers are willing to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar?—Vox Populi.

The Omaha Platform Reviewed

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, etc.

From the very fact that our country is undivided the necessity arises that our money should be national. If individuals or separate states were permitted to have separate money which they could retire or multiply at their will, it would produce a condition of confusion and anarchy, which, sooner or later would result in financial ruin. It would not be safe or sound, because the stability and usefulness of money depends on the ability and determination of the power that issues it to enforce its payment of debts, and states or individuals would be unable to do this if their money was circulated out side of their own jurisdiction and unwilling if at any time it would suit their own interests better.

It should be a "full legal tender for all debts," because it would be unjust to the debtor if there was a class of debts for which there was no legal tender. And when but a small part of the money is legal tender for all debts, it gives an unfair advantage to those whom chance or cupidity has given possession of it, over those who need it to discharge their obligations.

"Without the use of banking corporations."

The present financial system by which the money necessary for the payment of debts and for making purchases must all pass through chartered banks, and still with no legal obligation resting on the banks to furnish it when required, is an insult to the intelligence of the people, an inexcusable and unfair system of class legislation, and gives the bankers power to cripple the government and oppress the people at their will. A system by which a government financial agent for each market town and center of trade should be elected by the voters thereof. Agents to give good and sufficient bonds for the safe and honestly conducting the business, and to be paid a salary for the same. To receive all legal money on deposit which may be offered by individuals or corporations and to give certificates therefore in the name of the government.

To receive for the government such additional amount of money as might be necessary to supply the demands of the people, and when required, to loan the same to those who required it for legitimate business or use, taking ample and sound security therefore, and charging just such a uniform rate of interest throughout the country as shall be estimated from time to time as necessary to meet the expenses of the same.

To adopt a system carrying out the letter and spirit of the Omaha platform. Such a system would put the money of the country under the full control of the people and the people's government.

The reference to the Sub-Treasury Plan of the Farmers Alliance is unfortunate in that it is imperfectly understood. A rough draft of a plan was made by Macune of Georgia from a southern standpoint and presented by him to a secret session of the first St. Louis Industrial Conference held in the winter of 1892. This was confessedly imperfect and was only presented for future consideration and discussion. But it was stolen by some enterprising reporter and appeared in the leading dailies the next morning.

This is what is referred to by our enemies above, which is a Sub-Treasury Plan, has been substantially adopted by our own and other states.

The demand for increasing the circulating medium arises from the fact that the period of greatest prosperity in this country, and in France was when at least that amount was within reach of the people.

Railroad and telegraphs next week.

H.

In a republic there is a peaceful remedy for every wrong except that one which gets a million dollar railway franchise from a 50 cent politician in exchange for free transportation and makes the \$5,000 farmer pay 3 cents a mile for riding through his own land on the cars.

Killed His Bride of a Night.

BOSTON, Mass., June 26. — Frank Brown, an Italian, who was married last night, fired four shots at his bride this morning, one of them taking effect in the left side. After the shooting Brown fled in the direction of Chelsea, since which he has not been seen. The victim died soon after.

Value of Oklahoma Property.

GUTHRIE, Ok., June 26. — The territorial board of equalization has completed its work, the total assessed valuation of taxable property in the territory, exclusive of railroad property, being \$86,821,654.

N. E. A. at Denver, July 5th to 12th, 1895

The quickest time and best train service is offered by the Union Pacific System. Low rates and liberal arrangements for a charming variety of excursions to Western Resorts, comprising a tour through the famous Yellowstone National Park; trips to San Francisco, Portland, and Salt Lake City; the famous mountain retreats of Colorado, the Black Hills and renowned Hot Springs, South Dakota; the Summer School at Colorado Springs, and other attractions. See Union Pacific agent 1044 O street.

ZIRHUT IN CUSTODY.

Abducting Bank Cashier Brought Back to Face the Music.

Will J. Zirhut, cashier of the Bank of Milligan, Fillmore county, who absconded last January and left his bank a wreck, arrived in Lincoln Monday evening securely handcuffed and was taken on to Geneva. His arrest in Baltimore was chronicled in these columns and advance notice of his arrival in Lincoln brought out quite a number of people who are interested in the case. He reached the city at 5:55 on the Burlington train from Chicago, and was in the custody of C. O. Morgan, who brought him back on a requisition issued by Governor Holcomb. When the train pulled in Zirhut was looking out of an open window in the smoking car. After a time spent in Lincoln he was taken to Geneva and placed in jail.

"Pure" Maple Syrup.

Several well-known business men of Hastings were taken in last week by an oily-tongued gentleman who was selling "pure" maple syrup at \$1 a gallon. One gentleman took \$6 worth another \$3. But when the goods were delivered one of the victims, who had grown suspicious, opened a jug and sampled it. It tasted about as much like maple syrup as any mixture of sugar and water could be made to taste without coming in actual contact with the original article. When he discovered the cheat he made a beeline for the hotel and caught the seller before he got out of town and got his money back.

A Fatal Bolt.

Frank Kilkenny, seventeen-year-old son of Larry Kilkenny, a farmer living two miles east of Shelton, was killed by lightning during a thunderstorm Monday afternoon. The boy had been cultivating corn and he and his two sisters who were with him had got into the wagon to go to the house, some distance away, when the storm came up. The two girls were rendered unconscious and both horses were killed. The girls recovered consciousness soon and went to the house and reported that their brother was dead. The boy's clothes were nearly burned off and his body was badly scorched.

Wanted 'Em Inoculated.

E. Wrigley of Harbison sent Secretary of State Piper a nice little bottle Monday neatly wrapped and upon being opened the contents proved to be an assortment of chinch bugs and earth. A postal card accompanied the package and contained a request for the secretary of state to inoculate the pests and return them. His inoculator was not in working order, therefore he telephoned the state university experiment station and in due time Mr. Wrigley will receive a nice package of inoculated bugs which he can turn loose in his field to spread death and destruction among all the other little bugs.

Two Severe Storms.

Two terrific electrical storms passed over Pierce Sunday morning about 1 and 4 o'clock. The last one seemed to be most violent, the sky being continually filled with a reddish pink flame, much like the electrical flame on a dynamo. Crash after crash of thunder succeeded each other in rapid succession and brought the soundest sleepers out of their slumber as well as out of bed. It is pronounced the worst electrical storm ever experienced in Pierce. It was accompanied by a heavy down-pour of rain and a strong wind. So far no damage to crops by the storm has been reported.

Prize Fight at Pierce.

The scrap at Pierce Monday night between Bill Smith of Denver and Bob Bodke of Norfolk resulted in a serious accident. Smith won the first round easily. In the second Smith over-reached and landed with his wrist on Bodke's neck, resulting in a broken arm for Smith. The Denver man fought the third round with his left hand, but the Norfolk slugger landed a hard one on Smith's jaw, laying him out.

Fire at Beaver City.

Three wooden business buildings in Beaver City were totally destroyed by fire at 1:30 Monday morning. The fire originated in the second story of a vacant store and had gained considerable headway when discovered. The other buildings were occupied by a millinery store and a shoe shop. Loss is about \$2,000; no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Bad Boy.

Arthur Snyder, a boy who has made a local reputation as a thief, broke into Robert Spencer's livery barn at Hastings Monday morning and stole a gold and a silver watch. Last week he forged a note for \$8 on Spencer and had it cashed at the German National bank. His thieving has cost his father nearly \$300 in the last year and he says now that the boy will have to go to the reform school.

When you feel "as cross as a cat," a dose of Ayer's Pills will make you feel as good-natured as a kitten. Try them for biliousness.

A ROYAL COUPLE MADE ONE

The Duke of Aosta and Princess Helene of Orleans United in Marriage.

LONDON, June 26.—Prince Emanuel Filiberto, duke of Aosta, nephew of King Humbert of Italy, was married today at the church of St. Raphael, Kingston on Thames, to the Princess Helene of Orleans, second daughter of the Countess of Paris and sister of the Duke of Orleans.

The route from Kingston railway station to the church was spanned by triumphal arches, made dazzling with color by a multitude of French and Italian flags and emblems and by escutcheons representing the arms of Savoy and of the house of Orleans. Enthusiastic masses of people lined the streets of Kingston and cheered the arrival most heartily.

Nine gentlemen of the Orleans household in full dress, black lined with blue silk, with gold buttons and white waistcoats and wearing many orders and other decorations, had charge of the church. There they received the ladies and gentlemen, the former in gorgeous toilettes and the latter nearly all in splendid uniforms, who came by carriages.

In front of the altar were two gold chairs, upholstered with red velvet, for the use of the bride and bridegroom, and on either side of them were similar gilt chairs for the witnesses to the marriage ceremony. The family pews, draped with red velvet, trimmed with gold, were reserved for the members of the Orleans family and for the relatives of the Duke of Aosta.

The duke of Aosta, in the uniform of his regiment (he is colonel of the Fifth regiment of the Italian artillery), and wearing the order of the Black Eagle, entered the church at 10:30 o'clock and shook hands cordially with the duke of Orleans, after which he seated himself on the gold chair prepared for him.

Princess Helene of Orleans, occupying a closed carriage with her mother, the widowed Countess of Paris, crossed Kingston bridge at a quarter of 11, bowing modestly to cheers which rose from the masses of people lining the route to the church.

As soon as the bride was at the altar the service commenced, both bride and bridegroom making the responses in English in clear voices.

At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, which only lasted ten minutes, the Duke and Duchess Aosta entered the sacristy, followed by the prince of Wales and the prince of Naples. There the books were signed and the formalities were completed.

While the marriage is one of great state importance, the groom being one step removed from the Italian throne and the prince of Naples being unmarried, love is declared to have played a prominent part in the match.

The bride was collected throughout but her mother was deeply affected.

EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

Revolutionists About to Send a Force From an Island in the West Indies.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Cuban revolutionists, it is said, are about to send another big expedition to the island. This one will be under the command of Colonel Callagoo, and will start from a small island in the West Indies, which is owned by an Englishman. The latter is in sympathy with the Cubans' cause. The landing will be made in Vuelta Abajo. All the arms and ammunition have already been sent to the island. With Callagoo go 150 veterans of the last revolution, as well as several West Point graduates. Six Gatling guns, six Hotchkiss one pound rapid fire guns, 1,500 Winchester rifles and 75,000 rounds of ammunition for the rifles and a large quantity of ammunition for the guns are to be carried by the expedition. The work of landing this large cargo will be dangerous.

Gomez has sent to the coast all the men he can spare to protect the expedition. Three unsuccessful attempts were made to secure a steamer in Florida, but one was finally secured from one of the West India islands.

Revolutionists in the city are elated over the news that Cienfuegos has taken arms. Cienfuegos is a Spanish stronghold. There are five Spaniards in one Cuban. The Spaniards are the owners of all the large plantations in that vicinity and were giving aid to Comos. The insurgents decided to cripple them by blowing up their sugar crushing machinery, which is very costly, with dynamite, and this they did. The destruction by means of dynamite of the two small forts in Santiago de Cuba, as well as the railroads in that province, is reported by the insurgents.

In Cuban circles the report that Burmedez, with his band, had surrendered, is denied. Dr. Gomez Y. Castro said: "As a matter of fact it was he who acted as leader in the uprising of Cienfuegos. A band of seven men in Camajuan, near Holguin, surrendered but not in Camajuan in Las Villas."

Consignment Sale of fine Trimmed Hats, (from an overstocked milliner) of values from \$1.25 to \$8.00 at prices of 48c. to \$3.50. THE RACKER, 1016 P St.

See our Campaign offer on first page. THE WEALTH MAKERS from now till November 1st for only 30c. Every voter in Nebraska should read this paper.