

WEALTH MAKERS

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

VOL. VII.

LINCOLN, NEB., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.

NO. 9

SO MOVES THE WORLD.

"We sleep and wake and sleep, out 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 apple crop of the nation is reported large and likely to be of good quality.

Vermont has passed a free school book bill, which cannot be repealed for five years.

Mrs. Lease and Governor Stone of Missouri have had a joint debate at Nodowa, Mo.

The South Carolina dispensary law is so manifestly a success that opposition to it is fast dying out.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois has restored wages to the scale of 1893, ten per cent. 1,000 men are affected.

The English language is now used by 135,000,000 people. This includes 18,000,000 Hindoos, Mohammedans, Buddhists, etc., in the east.

At Bluefield, W. Va., the striking miners have threatened personal violence to miners who keep at work. Serious trouble is expected.

Ten thousand union glass workers were locked out by the glass trust which refused their demand for a 14 per cent advance, to former wages.

Hoe & Co., of New York have just turned out a new printing press which has a capacity of printing and folding 48,000 eight page papers per hour.

John Gilmer Speed guesses that there are now a million people who ride the wheel in this country, and that ten years hence fifteen million people will use it.

Business news of last week contained reports that twelve large manufacturing establishments had raised wages, some of them to the level of wages before the panic.

It is stated that Mr. Harvey's books, *Coins*, etc., have sold up to nearly three-quarters of a million copies. Only one of the books has been published more than a year.

A prominent Chicago banker said recently that he did not believe that any ordinance granting a franchise had been passed in that city in the last fifteen years without trouble.

Two of Chicago's aldermen have been indicted by a special grand jury for levying blackmail to the amount of several thousand dollars upon two large ice companies which wished protection against certain ordinances.

Mr. Carl Vrooman, president of the inter-collegiate debating union, and holding all the highest oratorical prizes given by American colleges, besides honors conferred at Oxford, England, and the Paris University, is coming back from Europe to devote his talents to the cause of the Populist party. He begins work in the Maryland campaign at a seven-day political revival at Cambridge Md., Aug. 14.

COXEY NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

Ohio Populists Have a Candidate and a Platform.

COLUMBUS, O., August 2.—The whole of the forenoon to-day in the Populist convention was spent in tearing to pieces the platform reported last night by the committee on resolutions. Jacob S. Coxe, of Massillon, was nominated for governor.

The platform reaffirms the principles of the Omaha platform; Coxe's non-interest bonds and good roads bills; issuing enough legal tender paper money to put the country on a cash basis; free and unlimited coinage; nationalization of public monopolies; denounces interest-bearing bonds; denounces process in debt cases as subversive of rights of trial by jury; favors law against payment of any debt in gold; demands immediate abolition of national banks; favors a per diem service pension bill.

As to state affairs, the platform demands the referendum plan; reduced salaries; tax reforms; regulation of coal mines; eight-hour day; opposes fusion with old parties; favors election of all officers, state and national, by direct vote of the people; state control of the liquor traffic without profit, and endorses union labor.

The Populist state ticket completed is: Jacob S. Coxe, of Stark, for governor; John H. Crofton, of Hamilton, lieutenant governor; George Harper, of Greene, treasurer; William Baker, of Licking, attorney general; E. D. Stark, of Cuyahoga, supreme judge; William A. Glynn, of Tazewell, public works; Thomas M. Hickman, of Morrow, clerk of the supreme court.

The Burlington has been chosen the official route for Louisville G. A. R. Encampment. Special train with Commander C. E. Adams and staff also Woman's Relief Corps will leave Lincoln 2:15 p. m. Sept. 9th, leave Omaha 4:35 p. m., and arrive in Chicago early next morning at 4 p. m. Sleeping car accommodations without change, double berth \$4.50, Omaha to Louisville. Reservations for this should be made early so that accommodations can be arranged for. For full information and tickets apply B. & M. Depot or city office corner 10 and O streets. Geo. W. Bonnell, C. P. & T. A.

All druggists sell Dr. Miller's Pain Pills.

Organize Industrial Legions

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

We earnestly request every newspaper devoted to our party to keep constantly standing in their columns the two notices given below, and urge editorially, at least once a month, the people to organize and send for certificates. We must have money for 1896, and we must organize or we will fail.

CIRCULAR.

"Organize the Legion in every voting precinct in the land." The national committee have urged this for two years. Live recruiting officers wanted; 1,000 Legion scouts needed at once. You can organize by sending to Paul Van Dervoort, Omaha, Neb., for papers. Do it at once. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

HANG IT IN THE PARLOR.—Every true patriot should have the certificate of membership sold by National Legion for campaign fund. Only \$1.00, and premium given worth the money and more. Legion button, Vandervoort's book, Peffer's book, and Kansas City address, with pictures. All who stand on Omaha platform should have it. Good enough to frame in any parlor. Don't delay. We must have the money to organize, and for 1896. Any one sending five names for above will get one free. Liberal commission allowed. Send money in express orders, money orders, or money; no checks or stamps. Early orders only get Peffer's book. PAUL VANDERVOORT, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

What Is Bryan Aiming At?

The free silver people are inclined to the opinion that W. J. Bryan is honest and that he is endowed with good horse sense, but what object friendly to free silver can he have in the course which he is pursuing? If he hopes for free silver or any kind of reform through the Democratic party he is too green for any use. If free silver and reform with him are only secondary matters, subservient to his personal interests, he is not honest. The question is, what is he aiming to do? He claims to be a Democrat and to be working to carry his party for free silver. If he is worthy leader he probably aims to carry the greatest possible free silver strength to the national convention and there, after it has been shown that the party is hopelessly under the grip of the gold bugs, lead a bolt to the Populist party. The bolt will not be to any other free silver party for there is no other and will be no other. This is Bryan's only escape as an honest sensible man.

If this is Bryan's plan the chances are against him. He will probably find in the end that he has done the cause of silver more harm than good. He will find himself, his followers and the cause of free silver sold out to the gold bugs. The gold standard wing of democracy is preparing for this move that Bryan and his class of leaders are making. Cleveland, Carlisle and their kind will be pleased to have a great free silver demonstration made at the national convention. They want it to be as big as Bryan and his friends can make it. They want the free silver people cornered where they can handle them. A bolt in such a case will not be permitted. The platform will be made to favor free silver. The candidate will be selected so as to please and hold the free silver Democrats. The gold bugs will make a show of strong opposition but will be careful to appear in the wind up not to have had their own way. They will want Bryan and his friends to feel that they have gained a glorious victory. Then when the convention is over the gold standard Democratic bosses will go about to see that the Republican candidate is elected. Whatever course the Democratic party made to take it will be guided in the service of the Wall Street managers. Bryan will not be allowed to succeed in leading a bolt from the Democratic national convention, and failing in this what other good can he hope to accomplish?—Cedar Rapids Republican (Pop.)

Accident at the Penitentiary.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—Two convicts, Sullivan of Kansas City and Hooley of St. Louis, are in the prison hospital possibly fatally hurt. Twenty prisoners are more or less injured. The prisoners working in one of the shoe shops were being marched to supper across a bridge twenty feet long, connecting the second stories of the factory buildings. Suddenly and without a moment's warning the bridge broke and all of those who were on it were precipitated to the ground. Sullivan and Hooley were among the first to fall. Strange to relate no bones were broken.

Wreckers Wreck the Wrong Train.

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 7.—Early this morning train wreckers threw a switch on the Pennsylvania road at Eagle Lake station, two miles east of here, for the evident purpose of wrecking one of the fast express trains. A freight train plunged into it instead and the locomotive and several cars were thrown down a steep embankment. The trainmen escaped by jumping.

LANCASTER POPULISTS

Meet to Declare Their Principles and Nominate Candidates

A WINNING TICKET IS NAMED

In Better Shape to Succeed Than Ever Before—Platform Solid and Satisfactory to Sensible People

Ticket Should all be Elected

The People's party of Lancaster county met in convention last week at Bohanan's hall, Lincoln, Chairman McNeerney presiding, and Secretary Thompson reading the call. Ex-Mayor Weir was elected chairman of the convention, F. L. Mary secretary, Wm. Foster assistant. Committee on credentials was named, consisting of J. M. Thompson, J. V. Wolfe, Jerome Shamp, R. T. Chambers and W. F. Wright.

Committee on resolutions, G. H. Walter, C. G. Bullock, F. D. Eager, J. H. Wilcox and G. H. Gibson.

Governor Holcomb was introduced to the convention at the opening of the afternoon session and made a strong speech. He expressed himself in favor of standing squarely by our demands and advised that we yield nothing of them. This is the kind of talk that takes with Populists and he was strongly applauded.

The committee on resolutions reported the following platform, which was finally adopted without addition or subtraction:

The delegates to the People's Independent party of Lancaster county, Nebraska, in county convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm our belief in the principles of the Omaha platform and hereby pledge ourselves to stand shoulder to shoulder in support of these principles.

We pledge ourselves to the establishment of the initiative and referendum as a part of our legislative system; and we call upon the people of all parties to unite with us to thus take the power from the grasp of the politicians and restore it to the people.

We demand the public ownership of public utilities, as opposed to private monopolies.

We demand that congress shall submit to the states, if necessary, an amendment to the constitution enabling congress to pass a law providing for a graduated income tax.

We view with alarm the judicial usurpation of power which is imprisoning labor leaders and striking down labor organizations by an unprecedented use of injunctions in the hands of judicial autocrats.

We are in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, believing that it should be treated by the government the same as gold.

We declare for a liberal service pension for all honorably discharged union soldiers and sailors of the civil war.

We demand that the compensation of all public officers be readjusted to conform to the present conditions of business interests; that all officers, both state and county, be paid a reasonable salary and no more, in accordance with the labor performed and skill required, and that all fees be turned into the general fund for state and county purposes.

Proceeding with the work of nominating candidates the name of Judge A. S. Tibbets was presented by F. D. Eager and the nomination seconded by E. C. Rewick and Judge Leese. He was chosen nominee by a vote of 222 out of 266 votes. H. F. Rose was named and elected second candidate for the second place upon the bench, but he has since declined to run. J. C. McNeerney was nominated for third judge on the ticket, but on coming into the hall soon after withdrew his name. These vacancies will be filled by the central committee.

Three delegates at large to the State convention were chosen, namely, J. V. Wolfe, C. W. Hoxie and E. C. Rewick. The other delegates chosen were as follows:

Precinct delegates: First ward, Nate Reynolds; Second ward, F. L. Leighton; Third ward, A. H. Weir; Fourth ward, Dr. H. M. Casper; Fifth ward, O. E. Goodell; Sixth ward, George H. Gibson; Seventh, J. H. Johnston; Eighth, Arnold Ager; Centerville, S. O. Griffin; Denton, J. W. Olney; Elk, Ed. Lynch; Grant, I. W. Chappell; Highland, S. G. Parker; Lancaster, G. H. Walters; Little Salt, A. T. Palmer; Middle Creek, O. K. Adams; Mill A. E. Sutherland; Nemaha, John Hartline; North Bluff, Gideon Furbaugh; Oak J. C. Muggleton; Panama, C. F. Springer; Rock Creek, S. Norton; Saltito, R. H. Hale; South Pass, E. E. Blackburn; Stockton, S. W. Beardsley; Stevens Creek, James Ferguson; Waverly, J. H. Cliney; West Lincoln, Charles T. Jenkins; West Oak, J. F. Bishop; Yankee Hill, E. J. Cooley.

The name of Elias Baker for county clerk was presented by R. S. Mockett in a nominating speech, and E. C. Rewick seconded it. There was some earnest vigorous opposition to Mr. Baker because he had allowed the Democrats to use his name on their ticket, which opposition led Mr. Baker to make a speech in which he claimed to be a straight Popu-

list. The vote for clerk stood 228 for Baker, 9 against and 20 for A. E. Sutherland.

Fred A. Miller, present incumbent, was placed in nomination for sheriff. The same objection was raised against Miller against Baker. He received 237 votes and was nominated.

Ex-Mayor Weir was named for county treasurer, and on suspension of the rules he was nominated by acclamation.

Prof. G. H. Walter of Cotner University and A. J. Roberts of Oak precinct were proposed as candidates for the office of county clerk. Prof. Walter receiving 148 votes was declared the choice.

G. W. Berge was nominated for the office of county judge by J. C. McNeerney and was selected convention candidate by acclamation. Mr. Berge expressed himself a Populist from principle, which no one who knows him can doubt.

Prof. H. S. Bowers was chosen for the county superintendent's place on the ticket, adding no little strength thereto. Dr. Lowry of Lincoln was nominated for the office of coroner, and approved by the convention.

R. E. Richardson of West Lincoln was convention choice for the place of county commissioner.

F. J. Eager was chosen chairman of the county central committee. Members of the new county central committee are as follows:

First ward, Thomas Connelly; Second, F. L. Leighton; Third, C. G. Bullock; Fourth, Geo. W. Blake; Fifth, A. Sherick; Sixth, J. W. Emberson; Seventh, W. T. Rolofson; Buda, J. C. Collins; Centerville, C. A. Lundel; Denton, A. Vaughan; Elk, William Beeson; Grant, J. Binford; Lancaster, L. H. Babcock; Little Salt, Geo. Neff; Middle Creek, O. N. Dunn; Mill, G. Hieck; Nemaha, John Hartline; Oak, J. C. Muggleton; Panama, W. B. Pickett; Rock Creek, Alfred Peterson; Saltito, M. Kates; Stevens Creek, W. B. Knight; Stockton, Fred Hester; Waverly, David Reitz; West Lincoln, Fred Schweitzer; West Oak, John C. Thompson; Yankee Hill, James Grey.

Dates of Populist Conventions

People's Independent convention 14th judicial district at McCook, Sept. 7.

People's party 5th judicial district convention at York, August 27.

Keya Paha county Populist convention August 22.

Butler county convention at David City, Aug. 24.

Saunders county Populist convention at Wahoo, Aug. 24.

Holt county convention August 17.

Garfield county convention meets Aug. 17.

The Productive and Non-Productive Ownership of Land Contrasted

What are the conditions necessary to confer benefits in trade or the transfer of title to property?

In every trade two parties are concerned.

Benefits or useful improvements are of two kinds—private and public.

Both are produced with labor.

Under existing laws governing trade, two distinct classes of things are put on the market and sold.

One class consists of natural opportunities, such as land, coal, natural forests, etc.

Things belonging to this class are not produced and furnished by man in the transfer of title to property.

The other class of things put on the market and sold consists of things produced with human labor, such as food, clothing, machinery, etc.

It is only useful service or this class of things that are produced and furnished by one party to the other in the different branches of trade.

In order to prevent confusion of thought in the discussion of the labor problem it will be necessary to keep the two classes of things named separate, and not confound one with the other.

It is a self-evident truth that no one confers a benefit to another in trade, only to the extent of what he produces and furnishes.

Where there is nothing produced, nothing furnished.

In this discussion the word—land—when used, will include all the natural opportunities utilized in the production of wealth.

In the natural order of things land precedes human labor, and is the prime passive factor in the production of wealth in its different forms.

Human labor of mind and body is the prime active factor or producing cause of the many useful things called capital, wealth, improvements, property, etc.

Wealth in its different forms is passive in its nature and does not exist only as it is produced by the labor of man.

It is perishable and has no power to produce and reproduce itself.

Its existence, whether in the form of a house, tool, clothing, food, etc., is sufficient proof that some one or more have produced it, and therefore justly belongs to the producer according to the moral axiom. That which any one produces justly belongs to him.

Under existing laws governing trade there is no distinction made between the things produced and furnished by the labor of man and those that are not.

Land is being exchanged for the produce wrought out of it with human labor, and vice versa.

No one can truthfully say that he produces and furnishes the land to another. When any one produces something use-

ful from the land such as a house, grain, etc., and exchanges the same for something useful that another party has produced as equivalents, then both parties become mutual benefactors.

No moral reason can be given why one party should demand more useful service in a trade than what he loans or gives out.

This moral principle is ignored by law to the extent it protects parties in exacting the produce of others for the land.

What is the law governing trade for?

Should it not be for the express purpose of protecting equally each producer in his full earnings or produce—that which sustains life and gives comfort to the body?

Outside of public purposes, two distinct private titles to land are recognized by law.

One is for the purpose of deriving rent from it, which means a private income acquired through the labor of another or others without compensation.

Parties holding land under this title produce nothing from it.

For example: A is protected by law in holding 150 acres of wild land above what he needs for present use, which he rents to B for a term of years for \$400.

During said term B improves said land, puts the produce of his labor on the market and satisfies the claim A holds against him according to the contract.

In this trade B has benefited A to the extent of \$400 which represents his (B's) produce, while A has been a detriment to him to that extent, for the reason that he (A) furnished B nothing as the result of his (A's) labor.

The title A has to said land is properly called the non-productive title, for the reason he produced nothing from it with his labor.

The price exacted for land is of the nature of rent, or interest.

Rent is the amount of useful service exacted in trade above what is given out which properly belongs to the person from whom it is exacted according to the moral principle, that which any one produces justly belongs to them.

The exaction of rent destroys the lives and happiness of those from whom it is taken, by taking from them without compensation that which sustains their lives and those dependent on them.

Rent also affects the producers from whom it is exacted the same as so much property stolen from them; therefore it partakes of the nature of murder, theft, the use of deceptive weights and measures, the counterfeiting of money, the sale of strong drink as a beverage, etc.

In the transfer of title to land benefits are conferred in proportion to the useful improvements located on it.

Where there are no improvements put on it, no benefits are conferred.

Holding land in any way without occupancy and use gives origin to rent, to competition, to a reduction of wages, to non-productive business, etc.

It is the basis of chattel slavery under a disguised name.

Wages or earnings proper signify incomes acquired with labor.

Interest, or rent is not properly wages or earnings, for the reason that incomes thus acquired are through the labor of the labor of those from whom it is exacted.

Holding the land without occupancy and use gives origin to a rental price in it.

The rental advances in proportion as the homeless bid up against each other for the land.

In proportion as they bid up against each other for the land are their wages reduced.

Hence in proportion as rent is abolished by law wages or earnings will advance in the hands of the producers of wealth.

On the other hand, in proportion as the rental price of land advances wages among the producing class will be reduced.

In other words, it will become harder for the homeless to get in possession of homes clear of debt.

The damage from the wear or use of a house, tool, etc., made good by the borrower is not of the nature of rent or interest.

It is simply returning labor for labor as equivalents.

No one in justice has anything to sell, give, loan out or lose until he first produces it.

It is a greater moral crime to insist on rent, than the neglect or refusal to pay it according to agreement.

Why should any one insist on something for nothing?

Rent properly belongs to those from whom it is exacted.

Houses and improvements acquired through rent, and then let out for a rental income, is equivalent to producers paying rent for that which justly belongs to them.

Suppose A loans B the \$400 which he received of him (B) as rent for the 150 acres of wild land, at a rate of interest.

In the transaction B in fact pays to A interest on the money that represents his (B's) produce.

Our laws as they exist, make no distinction between holding land for a rental income, and on the other hand for actual occupancy and use, and as the result of it, no distinction between a rent debt and debt a laborer, incomes made without work and with work, non-productive business and productive business, competition and co-operation, etc.

Thus it is that confusion and injustice under existing laws take their origin in the non-productive title to land, and as the inevitable result, the entire system of trade is corrupted.

The other private title to land consists in its ownership for actual possession and

use, the amount corresponding with the nature of the business.

For instance, limiting the carpenter, the blacksmith, the manufacturer, the miner, the farmer, etc., to the amount of land that an individual or co-operative bodies require for their respective occupations.

This is simply the homestead title applied to all industries.

It is this title to the land will hold good for the space of five years for farming purposes it will forever for every occupation in life with a general homestead law to that effect.

Why not impose a heavy penalty on any one who attempts to hold and transfer land in any way, except for actual use, for the same reason that chattel slavery is made a crime by law?

Holding the land without use on which to put human beings is what makes chattel slavery possible, and also interest-bearing mortgages.

No one can occupy and use two tracts of land remote from each other productively any more than he can occupy two houses at the same time.

Holding land for actual use only debars no one from producing all the wealth he sees proper.

It simply abolishes rent and places all on an equality so far as the land is concerned.

It gives the greatest possible protection and encouragement to producers in all branches of productive industry.

Nothing injures and discourages the wealth producers so much as the exaction of their hard earnings without compensation.

The disabled under any system of land holding must be supported and cared for at the expense of the labor of others.

It is the duty of society to make ample provision for the proper care of this class, and at the same time prevent the able-bodied from acquiring incomes through rent or the labor of others.

All who are able should be compelled to support themselves as nearly as possible, for the reason that consumption of produce without labor comes from the labor of others without compensation.

What one party gains in trade without labor, the other party loses.

The rent of land in any particular locality affects the producers directly and indirectly in every other locality as far as trade extends.

The oppression, poverty and crime that grows out of the rent of land would all be abolished under a general homestead title perpetuated, on the principle that opposite causes produce opposite effects, other things being equal.

Under a complete productive title to the land co-operation would take the place of competition; no one as a rule would have anything to sell until he first produced it.

The various private industries would be owned and controlled by the producers and operators of them.

Land thus held for private purposes would inure to the equal benefit of all.

Labor would be free to turn itself in the direction of producing the many useful things when and as they were needed, whether for private or public purposes.

It is the only title that will place labor and capital in harmony with each other.

In proportion as the land is held and exchanged for use only will both parties use the same measure, by exchanging labor for labor as equivalents or conferring mutual benefits.

There are only two principles involved in the discussion of this problem.

One proves true to the general prosperity of the people, the other false.

For instance, private title to land with out use, rent, interest, incomes acquired without labor, deceptive weights and measures, counterfeiting, theft, non-productive business, etc., prove false to the producers of wealth.

On the other hand, private title to land for occupancy and use, the abolition of rent and interest, incomes acquired with labor, true weights and measures, productive business, co-operation, etc., prove true to the producers of wealth.

Under moral law things of a like nature are classed together and contrasted with their opposites.

For instance, rent, chattel slavery, murder, covetousness, idolatry, etc., are grouped together and condemned under moral law.

Their opposites, freedom, the preservation of life, Christianity, etc., are approved by the same moral law.

All statutes governing trade and the general welfare of society must be in harmony with the law of justice and morality, in order to accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number.

It is unjust for a party to be protected by law in insisting that the other party shall feed, clothe and educate him for nothing in return.

Yet it is practically done to the extent that the law protects and defends the exaction of rent.

There are only two ways of acquiring wealth.

One is by honest toil in the different productive industries.

The other is through rent under different names or without rendering useful service for it.

A just law protects equally both parties in their full produce.

A partial law is based on injustice. The law of society is to prevent and punish any one who willfully attempts to injure or trespass on the rights of another.

Nothing injures any one so much as to have his hard earnings taken from him

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