

TRUTH TERSELY TOLD.

A Populist Who is Not Afraid to Tell the Truth Speaks Out Plainly.

In the course of an address made at a Fourth of July celebration at Vancouver, state of Washington, the orator of the day, Mr. Martin Quinn, said: "We now come to the leading populist postulate, which is that the money volume should be immediately and largely increased to the end that the people might have enough of the circulating medium with which to do business. Now I hope my brother populists will not misunderstand me. I believe the people's party is destined to accomplish great things but I believe its platform will be greatly improved in the next campaign. But even if not changed by one letter it is still the one that I would by the logic of events be compelled to support and I would do so willingly. But in the first place let us see how an increase in the volume of currency could increase prices. It will be perceived that the demand for an increase in the currency finds its greatest expression in the agricultural states, seemingly for this reason: The decline in the prices of agricultural products is simultaneous with the destruction of the legal tenders and the demonetization of silver. It is inferred from this that the contraction of currency is the cause of the fall of prices. I do not believe that this is the real reason. The reason is more likely to be found in the enormously increased capacity to produce. Mr. Smalley, of the St. Paul Northwest, an authority of standing on agricultural questions, says that in the grain districts, one man now does the work formerly done by six. If this is true—and it probably is—then it would seem that the number of human beings necessary to produce a given product is, owing to labor displacing inventions, steadily becoming less, and no increase in the volume of money would induce the farmer to discard his machines and go back to the primitive methods. But it is urged the farmers are in debt and the enhancement of prices would enable them to liquidate their indebtedness. Would it? Let us see. Let us suppose that the currency was increased by the free coinage of silver and increase in the legal tenders by land loans, sub-treasury certificates or otherwise. A farmer, like other people, needs money only that he may buy what he needs with it. Now let us suppose that when he comes to dispose of his crop he did receive a greater price for it, does it not follow that when he came to buy what he needed he would find the price also advanced for cloth, shoes, tools, etc.? He surely would, and alas for him, he would find the prices of what he had to buy increased in a still greater proportion, for their production would be controlled and regulated by trusts and associations, who produced just what they thought the market could stand, and maintained the price, whereas the farmers having no association or trust to control prices produce blindly and profusely, and prices fall for inexorable reasons that will be given later on. "I will briefly give you what I believe to be the cause of the trouble and the remedy, and I may add, and I do so with pleasure, that this opinion is shared by a great and constantly increasing number of my fellow populists. "The cause is this: The power of the human unit to produce has outrun the capacity of the human unit to consume; in other words, man with the aid of the blind forces of nature, steam and electricity, is able to produce more than he can consume, and furthermore, his power to produce is susceptible of indefinite increase, while his capacity to consume is plainly limited. Now this is the problem of the age, and in importance it is to any and all other political and social questions what the mighty Columbia is to the tiny rill trickling from the melting snow bank. It is a fact that under the present capitalist system of production, the greater the power of the worker to produce wealth the more uncertain, dependent and altogether unsatisfactory becomes his condition. There has been a great change in productive methods amounting to a revolution. The power loom has replaced the hand loom, the spinning frame the old spinning wheel, the steam threshing machine the flail. A few machines in the fields now do the work that formerly required thousands. "The effect of these familiar machines is known to all, but new ones are being invented and put into use every day, for one invention suggests another. There is the type-setting machine that has displaced thousands of printers; the new attachment for cotton looms whereby one weaver can run twenty looms, instead of six or eight as formerly; the chain making machine that takes in the iron rod at one end and turns out a linked and welded chain at the other, the cigarette machine that makes five hundred a minute; the machine that pastes labels on one hundred thousand fruit cans in a day of ten hours; the recently invented machine that takes the flour, sifts, mixes, lightens and bakes the bread without being touched by human fingers, and the telantograph that recently worked successfully between Chicago and Cleveland, a distance of 431 miles. Hereafter when you wish to send a telegraph message you simply step into the telegraph office, take a pencil, write your dispatch on a table and as fast as you write it will be reproduced at the other end of the line in your exact hand-writing. The telegraph operator will not be needed; he will join the large and rapid growing army of weavers, cigarmakers, farm hands, printers, bakers and others who find their places filled by a machine that does more work, does not talk back to the boss, makes no protest about overwork or small pay, and never strikes. I have never had clearly explained to me the process of reasoning by which one arrives at the conclusion that a mere increase in the volume of currency could find employment for those victims of the machines. A

revolution is also going on in the distributive world; the great department stores employing thousands of hands, mostly women and children, and backed by enormous capital, are steadily and quickly devouring the small retail dealers. These large concerns buy in such large quantities that they are enabled to obtain rates that the small retail dealer cannot have. In many lines the large stores manufacture what they sell in their own factories. There can be but one end to such an unequal struggle, and that is the practical elimination of the little retailer. Already he is calling on the legislatures and municipal governments to save him, but his doom is certain; he will join the printers and telegraph operators. I will instance one more cause that displaces labor and that is the trust. Let us see how a trust comes into existence. Say there are fifty mills engaged in the manufacture of glass; the competition finally becomes fierce and ruinous. One or more of them conceive the idea that it would be a good plan to stop competing and co-operate. A meeting is called; the condition of the business is plainly stated. It is found that the competitive method will and can only end in certain disaster. Figures are produced showing how much glass the market needs, and a plan proposed that they only manufacture as much as the market can stand, and thus be enabled to get a price sufficient to yield them a profit. The plan is adopted; the trust is born; hereafter the gross profits of the glass business will be divided pro rata among the different individuals or corporations composing the trust in proportion to amount that plant does or can produce. As the product is to be limited it is found necessary to adopt one of two courses, either to run all the mills a part of the time or a certain number of the mills all the time. As a matter of economy the latter course is generally adopted. As we have seen there are fifty glass mills; it is found that forty running all the time can supply the demand; ten are shut down indefinitely. Quarterly or semi-annually their proprietors draw their share of the profits made by the trust, but for the hands employed in those ten mills there is no division of profits. Oh, no, they must get out and look for work, and as they find the labor market already supplied, the only way they can find employment is by offering their labor for less than those receive who are already at work. This results in a fall of wages and a decreased capacity to consume what the farmer has to sell and so it acts and reacts back and forth from one branch of labor to another, prices falling except where maintained by a trust and wages falling continually. "If I have stated the case truthfully as to the cause of the trouble, then it would seem there can be but one remedy. You have seen that competition has driven the capitalists to co-operation. Labor, too, must co-operate; there is no other solution possible. If the machines do the work, the people in their collective capacity must own the machines. Whenever the people have abandoned the competitive for the collective method the result has been very satisfactory. All fraternal societies, such as the Odd Fellows, Masons, Workmen, are an evidence of the superiority of co-operation. "So are our police and fire departments, as are also our public schools and post office system. "How many votes would a proposition receive in the country, having for its object the disposal of our postal system to a private company? Only as many as that private company could buy, no more. "The extension of the functions of the government in the field of production and distribution has been attended by success in all countries as a general thing, and where the success was at all qualified, it was not due to any fault of the principle, but to extraneous causes. "The foregoing is an admirable exposition of the problem confronting us, which can be solved in but two ways, i. e.: First, by reducing the length of a day's labor until there are as many days' labor to be done as there are laborers to perform them, so that all may work. Second, the collective ownership and operation of the machinery and tools of production and distribution. But Mr. Quinn errs when he assumes and contends that increasing the volume of full legal tender money would not make it easier for the farmers to pay their debts. Not only would farmers, but also all other producers, be much more able to pay their debts, already contracted, were the volume of debt-paying money increased. "Sir Archibald Alison ably demonstrated this fact as long ago as 1847, while, in his open letter to President Cleveland, Mr. George G. Merriek states the problem thus: "Now as to the effect of rising prices upon the farmer! The wheat crop of 1894 did not give to the producer 50 cents a bushel on the farm. But suppose the farmer realized 50 cents a bushel. A crop of 1,000 bushels gave him in some form of currency \$500. Of that \$500 we will say that his family expenses for the year were \$250, leaving \$250 for payment of taxes, insurance, debts, interest and maintenance of property. "Suppose the general range of prices to be doubled. In that case the farmer receives for his 1,000 bushels of wheat \$1,000 instead of \$500. He pays \$500 for his family expenses instead of \$250, and has \$500 instead of \$250 to apply to the payment of taxes, insurance, interest, debts, the maintenance of his property, and to the improved condition of his family. The same law applies to all the great farm products north and south. The law is this: "Producers always produce more than they consume, and in the case of a rise they gain on the whole amount produced, while they lose only on what they have to purchase. "To make it easier to pay debts and fixed charges, such as interest, taxes and salaries, is the one good and, probably, the only good that an increase in the volume of money would accomplish. GEORGE C. WARD.

THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

Church Members Who Pray "Thy Kingdom Come" Must Themselves Try to Answer the Prayer. At the Tabernacle church, Morgan street and Grand avenue, the Chicago Commons School of Economics recently opened its summer course of lectures. The principal address was delivered by Prof. George D. Herron, of Iowa college. His main thought was that the kingdom of Christ on earth should be realized in the social and industrial life of to-day. Jesus, he said, came into the world when discontent was universal, when Roman civilization was but a synonym of corruption, and his first thought was to give Himself up for the elevation of the people. In that day, in Judea, the phrase, "The kingdom of God," meant social justice, a condition in which all men should have liberty and the opportunities to live happily and in enjoyment of all reasonable wants. He says that the people were wretched and in strife, and that sordid interests governed the relations of man to man, and that every one was pursuing his own individual happiness as the end of life. And that, he remarked, is what most people are doing to-day. Jesus thought of a different mode and purpose in life, and that was that each man should live for the good of all and for the building up of a common life, characterized by justice and happiness. And so the men who lived for no other purpose than to make the world better became his apostles and disciples. If we should all become inspired with the idea that we are not here for ourselves, but to uplift the world onto a higher plane, the kingdom of God on earth would come near being realized. If ever a small portion of the members of our churches were to commit themselves to the idea of Jesus, it would not be easy for us to realize at present the wonderful and beneficial results that would follow. Most of us now live to build up ourselves, to accumulate wealth and social position, and in the struggle many are trampled down, and with the result that the slums of our cities are created and perpetuated. Money and what is called society group themselves in certain districts, and there become congested. Jesus introduced the idea that whatever came to us we should receive, not to selfishly use, so long as there was another human being in distress. If we would say that Jesus is our Master and our Lord, and read His life aright, then we would not hoard up money, and the world would be brighter and better, and would symbolize what we meant as the kingdom of God. EDITOR AND REPORTER. The Editor of the Inter Ocean Convicts a Reporter for the Paper of False Statements. In his write-up of the Labor day parade in Chicago, an Inter Ocean reporter used this language: "Another feature of the early morning preparation was the action of the horseshoers. This was the union that led the labor parade. In it are a number who are anarchistically inclined, and they, owing to the small attendance at the meeting of the union, decided to go with the labor congress." In the same issue of the paper the above appeared in there was an editorial from which is clipped the following paragraph: "It is worthy of note that there seems to be no virus of anarchy in the blood of Chicago industry. Socialism has its followers, but the fundamental ideas of socialism and anarchy are diametrically opposed to each other. One is for magnifying the government and making it take the place of individual ownership and control; the other is for abolishing the government altogether, or at least reducing its functions to the minimum. One would have the government own the land, run the railroads, and the like; the other would have it step carrying the mail or protecting persons and property. Keir Hardie and Tommy Morgan are socialists, and the only former anarchist of note who is now at all before the public, Oscar Neebe, poses as a socialist. Anarchy finds no favor with the intelligent labor of this country. Socialism is not an element of danger. Its advocates do not propose to resort to violence. They are harmless as the single-taxers, and, we may add, rather more sensible, because more logical." The reporter was either a fool or a knave. I wonder if he calls Thomas Dixon, Jr., Prof. Ely, W. D. P. Bliss and Myron W. Reed anarchists? G. C. W. It Robs Them of All. It is said there are three prominent periods in the life of man—childhood, with its merry frolics; manhood, with its stern nobility, and old age, with its calm repose. But in this country where cruel competition turns the hearts of men into stone, and wage-slavery grinds the faces of the poor, millions of children are robbed of their frolics, millions of men are robbed of their manhood, and millions of the aged are robbed of their repose. Corporations, with improved machinery, convict and child labor, produce and retain all the wealth while making men go to jail for want of money, or grow hardened to sin and crime and beg and steal to maintain a little light in their weary lives and faintly illuminate their miserable souls.—Pioneer-Exponent. They are Coming. In our last issue we noted the accession to the people's party of Col. S. D. Troy, one of the foremost lawyers of Alabama. We are pleased to announce that Hon. Walter E. Henry, a prominent democratic leader in North Carolina, has abandoned the rotten democratic ship and enlisted in the army of reform. Col. Henry is a son-in-law of Ex-Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, and was offered a consulship by King Grover, which he refused. In the Caucasian (Senator Butler's paper), Col. Henry tells why he has taken the step, and tells in words that strike terror to the wavering lines of the doomed democracy.—Southern Mercury.



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EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

Five People Instantly Killed and Houses Blown to Splinters. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 10.—A frightful accident resulting in the death of five persons, occurred yesterday at Specht's Ferry, a small station on the Milwaukee road, twelve miles from Dubuque. A Kirschner of Fountain City has the contract of putting wing dams in the river, and has a large force of men employed. These men boarded in a large shanty run by Edward Latschaw, whose home was in Victory, Wis. Yesterday morning Foreman C. H. Owens was passing the building, when he noticed one of the Latschaw boys firing a rifle near the house, which was raised near the ground, and under it 1,000 pounds of dynamite were stored. Owens pointed out the danger of an explosion and the lad promised to stop firing the gun. Owens passed along and had gone about fifty feet when the gun was again fired and an explosion of dynamite followed. There were seven persons in the building, which was blown to atoms. Of the seven, four were killed, also the boy outside, who fired the fatal shot.

NOT SATISFACTORY.

The Reform Proposition of Turkey Not Acceptable to the Powers. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—The dragomans of the British, French and Russian embassies have received the decision of the porte with reference to Armenia. The porte's proposed concessions entitle the dragomans of the three embassies to deal with the president of the Turkish committee of control, which is to superintend the application of the reform. No Christian mutissaria will be appointed and the other administrative officers will be chosen in proportion to the population. The mutissaria will be elected to the councils of the elders, and a constabulary will be established. It is not believed that the concessions will satisfy the powers. It is pointed out that owing to the persecution, the Christian population is so diminished in many districts that it is now in a minority. The officials therefore would always be Mohammedan.

Jealousy Causes a Tragedy.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 10.—At Ottawa Beach Jacob Vanry, owner and captain of the little schooner, Three Sisters, which runs on Black Lake, shot his wife four times, then turned the pistol upon himself, sending a bullet into his brain. The man died instantly, but the woman may recover. Jealousy is the supposed cause of the tragedy.

Jack the Ripper Again.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Another supposed Jack the Ripper murder was discovered yesterday morning at Kensal Green. The victim was an unfortunate woman of the outcast class, and her throat was cut from ear to ear and her head was fearfully battered with a stone.

Another Treasurer Short.

IRONTON, Ohio, Sept. 10.—A shortage of \$18,000 has been discovered in the accounts of County Treasurer M. G. Clay, through the investigations of examiners.

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 and at Louisville via Pennsylvania Line at 4 p. m. Sleeping car accommodations without charge, double berth \$4.50, Omaha to Louisville. Reservations for berths should be made early so that ample accommodations can be arranged for. For full information and tickets apply at B. & M. Depot or city office corner 10 and O streets. Geo. W. Bonnell, C. P. & T. A.

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\$3 for first \$1,000, 10c. for each additional \$100 in the Cyclone department. Same in Fire department. No Fire Insurance accepted from territory covered by local company.

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Over \$800,000 insured. Have paid \$640.00 in losses. Have had but one assessment. 10c. per \$100.00.

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The Baltimore Plan,

now practically endorsed by President Cleveland, is attracting universal attention because it is based on the evident fact that the currency and banking systems of the country must be reformed.

But is the Baltimore plan a reform? It gives the associated banks the power to expand the currency and relieve the country. It also gives them the power to contract it at will and create universal distress for their own private gain.

It puts the credit of the government behind every bank note. It donates all but half of one per cent of the profit on the note issue to the banks, and it leaves plenty of opportunities for a Napoleon of Finance to wreck a bank and leave the government to pay the notes.

It leaves the banks free to demand the highest interest that the several states will allow, and affords no relief to farmers and business men of moderate capital.

Contrast with this The Hill Banking System.

In "Money Found," an exceedingly valuable and instructive book published by Charles H. Kerr & Company of Chicago, and for sale at the office of this paper at 25 cents, Hon. Thos. E. Hill proposes that the government open its own bank in every large town or county seat in the United States, pay 3 per cent on long time deposits, receive deposits subject to check without interest, and loan money at the uniform rate of 4 per cent to every one offering security worth double the amount of the loan.

This plan is not an expense to the government, but a source of large revenue. It secures the government amply, which the Baltimore plan does not.

It relieves the distress of the common people, which the Baltimore plan does not. It protects not only note-holders but depositors, who are unsecured now and under the Baltimore plan would be still worse off.

In a word, the Baltimore plan is in the interest of the bankers, the Hill Banking System is in the interest of the people. Consider them both, and ask your congressman to vote for the one you believe in.

And send us 25c. immediately for the book. "Money Found" has no equal in its line. Address, Wealth Makers Pub. Co., Lincoln, Neb.

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