

# WEALTH MAKERS



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

State Historical Soc  
Box 1531

## SO MOVES THE WORLD.

Italy is in the game to get a slice of Turkey.  
Aluminum is being used largely in ship construction.  
November 5th there was a loss of two millions by fire in New York City.  
It is reported that Schlatter, the healer, will soon go to Mexico to fast forty days.  
The Detroit boiler explosion last week killed or mortally injured probably forty people.  
The Cuban insurgents are gaining. Even the Spanish government officials admit the fact.  
It is reported by his friends that Harrison is in the race as a candidate for reelection.  
The British fleet in the Mediterranean has been reinforced because of the situation in Turkey.  
Mr. Bayard in his recent address at Edinburgh denounced protection and state socialism.  
Eugene Field is dead. Many beautiful tributes to his memory were in last Sunday's Times-Herald of Chicago.  
Germany's war minister, Schellendorf, it is rumored will be retired soon. He is too democratic and popular to please William.  
There is agricultural depression in Germany as well as in England, and the agrarians in strong speeches declare that the government proposals will not furnish the necessary relief.  
The life of the Sultan of Turkey is in danger. There is discontent in his army and navy and almost a reign of terror throughout the Turkish empire. More trouble is reported in Armenia.  
John D. Rockefeller has given his Chicago Standard Oil University another round million of plunder and promises two millions more if the faculty will get other gifts equal. With Bemis knocked out and millions pouring in Harper should be happy.  
Kelley is still at work on his motor and is backed by a woman millionaire, Mrs. H. Bloomfield Moore. A group of New York millionaires recently tried to induce him to move his laboratory to New York, and offered him a new building and a backing of millions, but his Philadelphia patron successfully opposed it.  
Rape and slaughter in China. Awful atrocities are being committed by the rebel Duncans in Northwest China. They number 60,000 men and are armed with rifles of Russian manufacture. Foreigners are being protected by the rebel leader, who maintains rigid discipline among his followers, but the native villages and cities are being sacked and a march on Peking is threatened.  
Turkey is in a bad way. The Sultan can not control the fierce spirits of his Mohammedan subjects and the race and religious hatred which the massacres of Armenians have stirred up will, taken with the demands of the European powers, doubtless lead to the early dismemberment of his kingdom. England has already proposed the carving of the empire. More massacres are occurring. Business and political Europe is greatly agitated over the danger of war, about conflicting interests.

## Keep Away from California

The men looking for work, to the with small means, we would say, "Keep away from California."  
Ever since the first settlement of the have conditions been so desperate as present.  
Even during the summer season, the busiest time of the year, there were at the lowest computation not less than 10,000 unemployed in the city of San Francisco alone, while the rest of the state was in equally as bad a condition. Suicides occur almost daily, the starvation and misery of large numbers of people is frightful, and the condition the coming winter will be horrible in the extreme. White women, to save themselves from starvation, are working in Chinese factories at rates reined by Chinese workers; and in the face of such horrible state of affairs, employers have systematically violated the law prohibiting the importation of alien laborers under contract and have flooded the state with Japanese laborers who have monopolized a large amount of the fruit picking, gardening and farm work.  
Numbers of productive plants that have been running for years have been shut down and the employes turned adrift. Farms are foreclosed by the hundreds, and crops are piling up without a market in sight.  
To enter into all the details of the situation would disclose such a state of misery, depravity and crime that would affright the stoutest heart.  
We can only warn people to stay away from California because the outlook is gloomy and desperate in the extreme.  
Exchanges please copy everywhere.—Living Issues, San Francisco.

Dr. Madden, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat diseases, over Rock Island ticket office, S. W. cor. 11 and O streets. Glasses accurately adjusted.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION

BY J. W. ARROWSMITH, ORANGE, N. J.

[FROM THE COMING NATION, OCT. 12, 1895.]  
A SEVEN YEARS' STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A new political combination with a "one plank" platform for the union of all reformers, Democrats, Republicans, Populists, Socialists, Prohibitionists and Independents.

### ORGANIZATION.

The social democracy.

### PLATFORM.

Direct legislation, national, state and local, as embodied in the fullest operation of the initiative and referendum methods of law-enacting.

### COMPACT.

A—Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum shall be the only platform of the social democracy, national, state, or local, for a period of seven years from the date of the ratification of this compact.

B—No individual or organization entering into this compact shall be bound in loyalty to its provisions for a period longer than "seven years."

C—When the social democracy shall have gained, through its representatives, sufficient power in either national, state or local legislative departments of government, it shall strive, first of all, to submit amendments to the organic law and to enact statutory laws embodying the initiative and referendum in their fullest scope and application.

D—Having secured the constitutional or statutory operation of the initiative and referendum, it is agreed that the following propositions shall be submitted to the vote of the citizenship affected thereby and as often submitted as indicated by petitions legally presented. In the absence of legal process of mandatory petition, it is further agreed that under official petitions signed by 10 per cent of the voting citizenship of the nation, state or political subdivision thereof, according to the proposition involved, shall be deemed "an order to submit," governing the actions of representatives of the social democracy.

### E—"CATALOGUE OF ISSUES" TO BE SUBMITTED.

1. Government, state and municipal control and operation of the public transportation and communication facilities.
2. A national bureau for the revision and regulation of tariff schedules.
3. Government conduct of the manufacture of alcoholic liquors and the sale at cost, limited to scientific, medical and art uses.
4. Free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.
5. Prohibition of all monopolies and trusts which combine to lower wages or to raise the price of the necessities of life.
6. Civil service reform rapidly applied to all departments of government.
7. Election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.
8. Abolition of national banks as "banks of issue."
9. Government postal savings banks.
10. The United States government to hold the exclusive right to issue money, which shall be full legal tender for the discharge of all money obligations.
11. The sub-treasury on the Farmers' Alliance plan.
12. An increase of the circulating medium to \$50 per capita.
13. The multiple standard for currency values.
14. Demonetization of gold.
15. Free trade and a "single tax" on land values.
16. A high protective tariff on imports and reciprocity with other nations.
17. Restriction of immigration to the point of shutting out mechanics and laborers until such time as American labor shall be fully employed.
18. Suffrage without regard to sex.
19. Proportional representation.
20. Tax on inheritance.
21. Progressive income tax.
22. Abolition of capital punishment.
23. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age.
24. Prohibition of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health and morality.
25. Equalization of women's wages with those of men, for equal services.
26. Public employment for the unemployed.
27. The public lands to be declared inalienable.
28. Lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands held by aliens to be reclaimed by the government for actual settlers only.
29. Abolition of convict contract labor system.
30. Uniform civil and criminal laws throughout the United States.
31. Nationalization of the coal industry.
32. A uniform Australian secret ballot system throughout the United States.
33. Prohibition of the infliction of punishment through the "extraordinary proceedings of court," except by trial by jury. A limitation of the power of court in the matter of "the process of injunction."

(Continued on 4th page)

## A COMING REVOLUTION

The Editor of "The Arena" Discusses Mr. Call's Book

### INEQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITIES

Plutocracy the Product of Special Privilege—The Fallacy of the Survival of the Fittest Things when Applied to Social Conditions—The Well-springs of Colossal Fortunes Found in Privileges Obtained through (1) Inheritance; (2) Monopoly in Land; (3) Monopoly in Money; (4) Monopoly in Transportation; (5) Monopoly in Commodities; or Corporate Control of Industry—The Plea of Privilege—The Fruit of Privilege—The Law of Freedom—A Critical Examination of the Main Factors in the Production of Plutocracy and Proletariat—The New Republic.

In "The Coming Revolution" Mr. Call has made a contribution to social and economic literature of the new time of positive value. It is a work which merits a very wide reading. It might be justly characterized a trumpet call to freedom; but it is more than this—it is a calm, fair and masterly survey of social conditions as they exist; an investigation of the underlying causes of the widespread poverty and misery of today, and a bold, but reasonable and statesmanlike presentation of measures, which, if radical, are as conservative as any remedies can be, which in the nature of the case are more than palliative or temporary makeshifts.

The author is a brilliant lawyer, he has been trained to reason logically and to view questions on all sides, but his education has not blinded him to the fundamental demands of justice. He has a charming style, at once lucid and concise; he makes his meaning perfectly plain, while using few words—an art few writers possess, his style is simple, and he has so thoroughly mastered the subject in hand that he finds no difficulty in making his meaning perfectly plain.

So important is this work at the present crisis that it calls for an extended review. As may be inferred, the author does not agree with the conventional economists who owe their popularity and livelihood to their efficiency as sophists in the unsavory if lucrative role of the paid tools or attorneys for plutocracy, and who are ever anxious to silence the discontent of the industrial millions, who are being pressed slowly but remorselessly toward serfdom, through injustice and the essential anarchy of capitalism. He does not believe that it is the will of a Divine Providence that a million should suffer that ten may revel in millions of dollars which have been acquired by the ten, but earned chiefly by the millions.

In his opening chapter on "The Signs of the Times," he says:  
"There are those who have come to charge the wretchedness and warfare now everywhere existing among men to their institutions, instead of to any wise or beneficent provision of their future; they deny either the necessity or benefit of the hardships the great mass of mankind now suffer, and demand that these hardships be at once remedied."

He points out the general discontent which exists and the various methods proposed for remedying the wrongs which are becoming too grievous to be borne.

"The condition of the toiling masses may truly be described as a struggle for existence. Hard and constant toil is necessary for the meagre return which clothes body and affords shelter and food, but it is not the ceaseless grind of work which is chiefly responsible for the discontent which is present among the industrial millions throughout the industrial world. Work is not itself unbecome, but it is the anxiety, poverty, wretchedness which are everywhere the lot of labor, that cause men to look with sullen dread and revolt upon this struggle. However meagre their subsistence, this is ever precarious; theirs is a contest for life in which many fail. Each recurring crisis shows how thin are the walls of chance which ever divide success, in this struggle, from failure. Then it is that the merchant and mechanic fail in business, the farmer loses his farm, and penniless and burdened with debt they together sink into the condition of wage-laborers; meanwhile their ruin has also driven labor out of employment, and the ranks of the unemployed, always full, swollen from these various sources, become now so crowded that all cannot hope to obtain positions; a competition ensues in which some must inevitably fail. However remote the tramp and the pauper of society may seem from their more fortunate fellows, they have but failed in the common struggle!"

### THE "STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE" FALLACY.

But it is urged that the savage struggle for life is seen among the lower animals, that the weaker are devoured by the stronger, and the fittest survive, therefore this brutal struggle is natural. This argument is fatally weak if examined in a candid and impartial spirit, even

though we leave all questions of morality out of the discussion. For the conditions are not the same. The freedom which obtains among the lower animals is not present here. The widespread misery today is due chiefly to artificial and not natural conditions. On this point Mr. Call is very strong. He shows: (1) That there is no sound reason for the struggle for existence with man because there is wealth enough for all, and under just conditions no man, woman, or child who choose to work need fear poverty. (2) That, under the conditions which exist among the lower animals the colossal fortunes of the present would be impossible. These two points are clearly set forth, and upon the establishment of them the popular plea of the apologists for plutocracy falls. Touching the bounty of nature he observes:

"The position of man in the world is far from unfavorable. The world is large enough for all, but everywhere land is unoccupied— withheld from use. It is, too, so bountiful, that if labor is but allowed to exert itself for a brief season, the cry is raised of overproduction, the markets are glutted, mines must be closed, mills must be shut down, and labor must be turned out of employment because there is no demand for its products. Nor was the labor of man ever effective than now. Machinery has come to his aid, and with it he can accomplish so much in every branch of production that labor itself is becoming superfluous—a drug on the market; man is crowded out of the field of industry because his labor has become too efficient. Surely, when the world is large enough for all, when its bounty more than suffices for all the wants of man, and when his labor is only too efficient in procuring the satisfaction of his wants—surely, in face of these facts, the position of man in the world cannot be held responsible for his woes; want and wretchedness cannot be preached as the necessary and natural lot of man.

"The poor will not believe that their struggle and want are necessary, so long as they see in contrast with their condition the possessions and idleness of the rich. This is not only the age of paupers; it is also the age of the millionaires; the hovel of the poor is under the shadow of the palace of the rich. However stunted and wretched may be the lot of the masses, they see here no evidence of want; all is, instead, the most lavish luxury and display; every thing that wealth can procure to satisfy the wants, or pander to the appetite and pride of man, or astonish the gaze of the beholder, belongs to these favorites of fortune. Yet, notwithstanding all their expenditures the fortunes of the rich are ever swelling into vaster and vaster proportions; the number of the rich, too, is fast increasing. The hoards and the squandering of these alike show that the world is filled with abundance; they also show the wonderful effectiveness of labor, for labor, either of the past or present, is, after all, the source of all value, and the means by which all wealth is brought into being."

Thus it will be seen that the "survival" argument is fatally weak in that it is based on false premises. It necessarily assumes that there is not room enough for all, that some must perish in order that others may survive, and therefore that man has a natural right to prey upon his brother. Not only does this popular plea rest upon false premises, but it assumes that man in civilization is accorded at least a fair chance in his struggle with his fellowman as the lower animal enjoys, and this assumption is false.

"It is not applicable to present conditions, for the reason that the freedom of struggle there [among the lower animals] allowed is here denied. The brute has the free use of all his faculties; to one is given strength, to another cunning, and each, by the kind provision of nature, is adapted to obtain his living in his own way. This is indeed the cause of his survival: the first law of nature, the very instinct of life, is self-preservation; to preserve his life the brute is allowed the use of every faculty given him; where life is at stake every means to preserve it is justified. But it is not so with man's institutions. Man cannot by his strong arm help himself to the plenty he sees around him; to do so would be to trespass or crime. Cunning is the only faculty in free use, and it is allowed to run riot. Manly strength is chained helpless, while low cunning, deft-fingered, passes by and filches from it.

"Nor is labor allowed in its struggle the freedom of opportunity given the brute. Each brute has free access to the world; man is denied that access by the laws of society, which give the world to a few in each generation and say to all others "keep aloof." These few play the "dog in the manger;" and although they may each have enough to support a thousand such as they, society itself stands watch and ward over their possessions, and turns portionless labor away unless it can purchase the consent of the owners by the lot of labor. Compared with the lot of labor how free that of the brute! Take the most savage and despicable of these, the wolf and the hyena; they each range the prairie or forest in equal struggle, and do not always feel it necessary to war upon and devour each other; then when they have satisfied their maw from the carcass which they with honest toil have slain, they become almost sociable, and perhaps abandon it to their fellows. If, now, these brutes had reached a high state of civilization, and united into a society given to some few of them, under the name of property rights, the whole world now ranged in freedom by all, and compelling all others to come to them in service or beggary for leave to get food

and shelter, how like to the institutions of man they would have attained.  
"Not the doctrine of the struggle for existence—brute doctrine though it be—is altogether too merciful to palliate or justify the institutions with which man has cursed himself; it is too honest a doctrine. These institutions will be found to have cloaked themselves under names sacred and revered by man, such as "liberty," "rights of property," and the like, and not to have paraded openly in their true colors under any doctrine however brutal, else would mankind have long ago risen in revolt and made short work of them."

It is not in the working of natural law, but in the operation of artificial and unjust conditions that we find the main-spring of the misery of man throughout the civilized world.

"It is not to any lack of wealth in the world, but, instead, to man's institutions which have made this distribution of it, and have given to the few so much, that we must look if we would know why the many have so little."  
The author points out the signs of profound discontent everywhere manifested. In our country the violent oscillations of the political pendulum, no less than the desperate struggle of organized labor, are suggestive signs of the times. He shows that a political readjustment must speedily supervene, else will political as well as industrial freedom soon be a thing of the past.  
"Industrial slavery cannot long coexist with political freedom. Either the spirit of men will be crushed, as under the tyrannies of ancient times, and they will become unfit to remain free even in name or they will resent the yoke of oppression whatever its form, and demand with their ballot that they shall be free, not only in name, but also in fact."

The progress of revolutionary ideas is necessarily slow in gaining popular acceptance, especially among phlegmatic people. The attention must be gained, the reason successfully appealed to, and the people must also be made to see that their interest will be better conserved by the change. Old prejudices have to be overcome, and the influence of opinion-forming organs, which are always largely wedded to conventionalism, have to be neutralized. Frequently the most beneficial reforms are retarded by a false and vicious conservatism which turns alarmist whenever a progressive step is proposed for society. Yet the history of the world's great reformative measures shows that when evil conditions have reached such a point that a noble discontent is everywhere visible, the light of a better day dawns and increases until the darkness which enslaved the brain and lent wings to fear disappears.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Worth Half a Billion

Who says we are not progressing? Barney Barnato, the ex-pretidigator, is worth \$500,000,000. As he is only forty-six years of age, and is laborious and industrious we have every cause for hoping that before he dies Barney will be a billionaire. When we look back on the days of ancient Rome and remember that a man worth ten millions of dollars was considered enormously wealthy, we can realize what simple people they were. But then what can you expect? These Romans were poor, benighted pagans, while we—we are christians, brothers in religion whose duty it is to share with one another. We have all shared with Barney and the Vanderbilts and the Astors and the Rockefellers and given them our heritage so that they may be immensely wealthy so that they may be civilized and christian and give. What matter if we are hungry, Barney owns millions of cattle; if we are thirsty, Rockefeller has a magnificent wine cellar; if we are homeless, Astor has thousands of lots in New York city. Who are the laboring classes that this should not satisfy them? Who knows but the glorious time may come when a syndicate shall own the whole earth and all the rest of humanity will have to do is to worship its members. Barney Barnato is a god in London just now, but he is nothing to the god he will be if he keeps on getting rich. Hail mighty Barney!—Twentieth Century.

### Death of John S. Maiben

It is with sadness and extreme regret that we are called upon to chronicle the death of our much esteemed citizen and beloved brother, John S. Maiben, of Palmyra, Neb., which took place at his home Nov. 5th, and was the result of a team running over him the day previous.  
Mr. Maiben was well and widely known as a leader of the great reform movement, and while in the act of posting bills for the good of the cause the death blow came. It can be truthfully said of him: "He died in the work which was given him to do," and on the day which he always commemorated by casting his ballot on the side of right and justice, the principles he so strongly advocated. On this memorable day his life went out. But may the light of his beautiful example still live on, while he enjoys the reward he so richly deserves.

A FRIEND.

L. P. Davis, Dentist over Rock Island ticket office, cor. 11 and O streets. Bridge and crown work a specialty.

## DEMOCRACY IS DEAD

Buried Too Deep For Resurrection in the Ballot Avalanche

### POPULISM VERSUS REPUBLICANISM

The Solid South Broken by the Financial Question. Democracy Divided and Fast Disintegrating

### And the Other Rotten Party Going

The battle has been fought and we know several things that we could not have told before.  
One is, that the solid south is broken. Kentucky and Maryland have gone Republican. Democracy under Hill has been beaten again in New York. Ohio Democrats under Brice have been snowed under by perhaps 90,000 votes. Maryland has spewed out Gorman and his gang, but had not enough intelligence to turn Populist. New Jersey has turned to the arms of the Republican deceiver. Iowa has gone back to its old chamber, but has nearly doubled its Populist vote. Ohio also has made phenomenal Populist gains. Unofficial returns indicating that Gen. Coxe's vote may be as high as 70,000.

It is reported that Denver has gone Populist.

In Nebraska Maxwell's vote over Holcomb's two years ago amounts to about 8,000 which measures the growth of the party. The Republicans win by about 7,000 plurality, but there is a falling off in their vote as compared with two years ago. Below we give a table showing Populist gains and losses on county tickets. The vote reported shows a net Populist gain of 28 county offices. The letters n. r. mean "not reported."

### REPORT OF THE ELECTION

COUNTY	Gain	Loss	COUNTY	Gain	Loss
Adams.....	4	0	Warren.....	0	0
Blaine.....	1	0	Wayne.....	0	0
Boyd.....	n r	0	Yankton.....	0	3
Butler.....	0	0	Lincoln.....	n r	0
Cass.....	1	0	McPherson.....	n r	0
Cedar.....	1	0	Nebraska.....	n r	0
Clay.....	1	0	Polk.....	0	0
Custer.....	all	0	Rock.....	0	0
Dawson.....	3	0	Seward.....	0	0
Dodge.....	1	0	Valley.....	0	0
Fillmore.....	5	0	Webster.....	0	0
Frontier.....	n r	0	Richardson.....	0	0
Gosper.....	n r	0	Stanton.....	0	0
Hall.....	1	0	Thayer.....	0	0
Holt.....	0	0	Union.....	0	0
Hooker.....	n r	0	Wagoner.....	0	0
Johnson.....	0	0	Woods.....	0	0
Keokuk.....	0	0	Box Butte.....	0	1
Logan.....	n r	0	Buffalo.....	0	0
McPherson.....	0	0	Chase.....	0	0
Nemaha.....	0	0	Cheyenne.....	2	0
Rawlins.....	0	0	Cuming.....	0	0
Pierce.....	n r	0	Dawes.....	0	0
Rock.....	n r	0	Dixon.....	0	0
Sarge.....	0	0	Dundy.....	0	0
Sawyer.....	0	0	Franklin.....	1	0
Sioux.....	n r	0	Garfield.....	0	0
Thayer.....	0	0	Grant.....	0	0
Thurston.....	0	0	Hamilton.....	0	0
Wayne.....	0	0	Harrison.....	0	0
Red Willow.....	4	0	Howard.....	0	0
Antelope.....	0	0	Total.....	66	28
Boone.....	0	0			
Brown.....	2	0			
Burt.....	0	0			
Cedar.....	1	0			
Colfax.....	0	0			
Dakota.....	0	0			
Duval.....	0	0			
Douglas.....	0	0			
Furnas.....	1	0			
Gage.....	1	0			
Grant.....	n r	0			
Hamilton.....	4	0			
Harrison.....	0	0			
Howard.....	n r	0			

Many counties, under the Supervisor law, elect a full set of supervisors. For the purpose of fair comparison with the election of '93 the party electing the majority of such board is credited with the office.  
Total gain 56, total loss 28, net gain 28.  
So far as reported we notice the Populists hold 25 offices, 1 commissioner for each county (by section of '93).  
Counties yet to hear from and official returns will insure to Populist credit.

### Education

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:  
As the Republican papers talked so loud about an educational campaign, but their candidates refused to discuss the questions of the day during the campaign, therefore I deem it a duty to let them have a chance during the winter in this way, viz: let each community organize a literary society and choose political and economic questions for discussion.  
Allow the Populist members of the society to choose a speaker to take their side and the Republican and Democratic members to choose someone to represent them.  
Let the speakers have a couple of weeks to prepare, and the Republican majority will go glimmering. Be sure to get all the old party people in the society and let them discuss the fallacies of the Populist platform, and you may be able to get something into their head that can't be smoked out in 1896.  
Yes, let us educate in every schoolhouse in Nebraska. Get debaters to volunteer their talk and you guarantee their expense.  
Now, Mr. Editor, if the above plan is followed and only one vote made for the cause of the great common people in each school district our majority in '96 will be assured.