

# WEALTH MAKERS



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

## SO MOVES THE WORLD.

A new comet has been cited at the Lick observatory.

A fall carnival of crime is reported in New York.

Over 1,000 iron workers in New York are on a strike.

A half million dollar fire in Chicago last week. Fully insured.

The strike of the New York house-smiths has thrown 20,000 out of employment.

Arabs to the number of 45,000 have attacked the Turks, the Sultan's regulars, and defeated them.

Gov. Altgeld of Illinois has stated emphatically that when his term of office expires he will retire from politics.

Sir Henry Ponsonby died Nov. 21. He was keeper of Queen Victoria's private purse and her private secretary.

The Standard Oil trust has bought up all the Kansas oil wells and plants. So monopoly completes its power and grows by the plunder it feeds on.

Big meeting in Philadelphia in the interests of freedom for Cuba. It was held under the auspices of the Philadelphia brigade, Pennsylvania reserves.

The Knights of Labor held their annual meeting last week. The order is having trouble with traitors, and jealousy among past and present leaders.

Two boys wrecked a fast mail on the New York Central railroad Nov. 13. Two were killed and a number seriously injured. The boys did it for the purpose of robbery.

Judge Riner has decided that Race Horse, the Bannock Indian, has a treaty right to hunt game in the Jackson's Hole region, and has released him. The case will be appealed.

Eugene V. Debs' contemptible sentence of contempt expired last Saturday, and he addressed an immense meeting held in his honor at Chicago the same day. His theme was Liberty.

American Missionary buildings worth \$800,000 have been burned by the Turks at Kharput. The missionaries saved their lives. Armenians to the number of 800 were massacred.

The mayor of Chicago has compelled the Calumet street railway company to pay \$50,000 for its franchise. The City Railway Co. has also had to pay something. A good beginning.

Twenty-nine of the great railroads of the country have just reached an agreement which will enable them to put up or keep up prices and prevent all cuts, competition and competitive expenses.

Turkey is fast tumbling to pieces. The Sultan has lost all control over whole provinces and the country is in a state of anarchy. The massacre of the entire Christian population and the missionaries as well is greatly feared. American missionary property worth \$800,000 has already been destroyed.

The Imperial decree has been defied by the popularly elected Council of Vienna, which the third time elected the anti-Semite leader, Dr. Luger, to the Austrian Reichsrath, the Emperor each time refusing to accept their will. The third time the Council was by edict of the Emperor dissolved—the second time this year, a thing which has not been done for nearly two centuries. Dr. Luger is offensive to the Austrian despot not only because of his anti-Jewish, but also because of his socialistic tendencies, the thing which makes him popular with the people.

"All England and all France are again agitated over labor conflicts." The trouble in France began as a strike, but has obtained its national importance as a lockout. It began among the glass-workers at Carmaux. Their strike failed, the men decided to go back at the old terms and support their black-listed comrades (the officials in the strike) by assessments, but their employers then imposed new and more oppressive conditions, which stirred the sympathy of socialists and radical papers and through these other workers began regular contributions to help the glass workers. The English strike is among the ship-builders of Ireland and Scotland. The employers of Scotland have sympathetically locked out their employes to weaken the union and so force the Irish ship carpenters to terms. The entire nation is aroused to sympathy with the men.

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

If your religion is only visible on the Sabbath it will never make your next door neighbor want to quit his meanness.

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## An Interview with Mr. Harvey

W. H. Harvey, the grand champion of silver, was recently interviewed on the political phase of the silver movement. "Coin" stood squarely up to the inevitable as will be seen by the following:

"What do you think will be the effect of the silver agitation on the two old parties?"

"The silver question," replied Mr. Harvey; "will crop out in a vigorous fashion in the next national convention of both the Republican and Democratic parties. If they should both adopt gold standard platforms, or if either platform should straddle, which would mean duplicity, or if they should fail to adopt a plank for independent action by the United States and the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, then there are thousands of voters of each of these parties who will vote against either or both of the parties thus declaring."

"But, Mr. Harvey, let me repeat the question more specifically. If both the old parties adopt an equivocal platform, where do you think the silver men will go? What ought they to do?"

"If the old parties adopt what are substantially gold standard platforms, the voters who are on our side will go almost en masse to the third party. The people have been deceived too long to rely any longer upon platitudes. It is now a burning real question that affects them materially. It affects also the very existence of the Republic, and the people are getting too intelligent to allow partyism to further control them."

"As I understand it, then, you mean if the old parties adopt the equivocal platforms, the strength of the silver men will be thrown to the Populists?"

"Yes; and I would advise that. It will mean that the party machinery in these two parties is controlled by selfish motives that it is instigated by money dealers, and the interests which are against the people."

"How about a free silver party?"

"It is too late to organize a fourth party. We must select from one of the parties in the field, having a standing under the Australian ballot system. It would be an impossibility to equip and organize a fourth or silver party for effective work in 1896."

## No Longer in Doubt

There is no longer any doubt as to the feelings of the Chicago University toward Mr. Rockefeller, it is for him from top to toe. Recently the president denied that any of the professors was prevented from denouncing Mr. Rockefeller or his business methods, if he wanted to. There were good grounds for doubting that then, and there are better grounds now. As already announced Mr. Rockefeller has recently swelled his donations to the university to the princely sum of \$7,000,000. A few nights since the faculty and students gathered and sang the praises of Mr. Rockefeller until the roof shook, and some of the professors defended his business methods. In fact they painted him with expanded wings. We are not finding fault with this demonstration. We approve of it. When a man does you a favor it is only decent in you to speak well of him, and \$7,000,000 is not to be picked up every day. We believe in a case like this that the university owes to Mr. Rockefeller the best gratitude that it can muster. We hold to the same principle here that we do in the acceptance of a free pass by an official. If he accepts a free pass, he should be decent enough to return the compliment if he has the opportunity. That is the reason we object to the use of free passes by public officials. We have no objection to the university of Chicago thinking well of Mr. Rockefeller, and we think in all decency it should not use his money to pay men for teaching that his business methods are as crooked as a ram's horn; and we do not believe it will do it. Prof. Bemis does not believe it either. In fact when he was pitched out of his professorship, he was convinced that it would not.

## Sing for Liberty

"The Armageddon Song Book contains Populist and patriotic songs, set to music. 138 pages. Price 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen, postage or express paid by us. Get up a Populist glee club and help sing the cause through. We can thus have better and more soul inspiring music than brass bands can make, besides we are not always able to hire brass bands. Got no musicians in your neighborhood? You don't know; there may be some veritable Jenny Linds right around you. Get a dozen or so to practice and then from the best select the necessary number for a glee club. There will be a great demand for glee clubs next year. The campaign will open early and be the greatest ever held. The best Populist Glee Clubs will find constant employment at good pay. Practice makes perfect. Begin now.

For California and Puget Sound points quick get tickets 117 So. 10.

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

## A COMING REVOLUTION

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

### INEQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITIES

Plutocracy the Product of Special Privileges—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 Plutocrat and Proletariat—The New Republic.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

#### PLUTOCRACY THE PRODUCT OF PRIVILEGE.

He observes that a great number of the great fortunes descend to their owners by inheritance.

"These inherited fortunes grow without effort or exertion of the owners, by interest, by rent, and by profit upon capital. The many who are disinherited must have the use of this wealth, and they have no recourse but to go to those owners for that privilege; their necessity compels them to pay the price asked, whether this be interest for the use of money, rent for the use of land, or selling their labor at such prices as to yield capital the great profits of industry. Can it be wondered at, then, that the owners of the world's wealth, to whom it is parcelled out by laws of inheritance, continue to grow richer, standing as they do at the very threshold of life and dictating to the world of labor the terms upon which it shall live? Thus it is that these inherited fortunes grow from age to age, and will continue to do so, until, by the inexorable logic of the present system, the world becomes altogether, as it even now almost is, the world of the rich. Inheritance is thus a privilege, in that those who take under it do so without engaging in any struggle for existence, or even for their boards, which are vastly in excess of the amount required for their subsistence. It is, furthermore, a privilege, in that the fortunes so acquired grow of their own accord, without struggle or exertion on the part of the owners, by the mastery which the monopoly of the world gives.

"Many more of these fortunes are acquired by the monopoly of land. The poor who invest in the mere equities of land during seasons of speculation, or who endeavor to own their homes under mortgage, may conclude, when they lose these by foreclosure, that land ownership is not desirable; and the conclusion of both may be true when they are compelled to pay interest at present rates upon the mortgages. Yet the fact remains that the real landlord class—not those who hold a mere equity, but they who own the land itself or the mortgage upon incumbered land—although they perform no labor or service upon it, nevertheless grow rich; to them, whether in rent or in interest, comes the wealth acquired by the monopoly of land.

"Whether the land thus monopolized be withheld from use for mere purposes of speculation, or rent be charged for its use, in either case the owner of the soil need perform no service upon it; he can sit by in idleness while his hoards grow; the land increasing in value with the growth of the community, and rents or interest are paid because of its necessity to the community. Seasons of speculation which lure the laboring classes into purchasing lands, succeeded by periods of crises which compel them to relinquish it, but add to the gains of the real landlord class, who emerge out of each crisis richer than before. There is no loss as a whole; the losses of the land-poor but mean the gains of the land-rich, a mere transfer of wealth has taken place.

"The landlord is exempt from labor by the privilege which the ownership of land gives him to appropriate and turn into his coffers the labor of others."

The monopoly of land carries with it monopoly in mines. Thus the Rockefeller and the Flaglers have been able to acquire millions of wealth from obtaining a monopoly in one of nature's great treasures which should have been enjoyed as the land by the whole people, or subject to rental value.

A third source from which the privileged class reap millions is found in monopoly in money. Thus in the republic today we have a spectacle which might well excite the amazement of a true Republic-

can who believes in a democracy in fact rather than a plutocracy labelled democracy. Here we find that

"The government issues the money and charges the bank from one-fourth to one-half of one per cent interest for its use; the bank, in turn, charges the public rates varying from six to twelve per cent, and even upwards; practically, the whole interest charged is thus its profit for the mere distribution of the money. The bank also receives individual deposits, paying no interest thereon; these it lends at the same rates as before, the whole charge again constituting its profits. As almost the entire money circulation of the country passes through the banks, it is not strange that with such exorbitant profits their fortunes should be both large and numerous.

"The fortune of the banker is not, any more than those acquired through inheritance or the monopoly of land, accumulated by a struggle like that of the toiling poor. Money is a public necessity and every laborer and all industry must have its use; trade or exchange, which means so much to industrial society, is impossible without money. The banks which are intrusted with its distribution take advantage of this necessity.

A fourth source of colossal fortunes is found in Monopoly in Transportation.

"That large fortunes are acquired by this means every one knows, yet so complex are these interests that the exact manner in which these fortunes are acquired is not always known; there is a growing feeling, however, that it is at the expense of society, and the private control of railroads is therefore looked upon with increasing disgust.

"This plunder first began in the building of the roads. They are regarded as public interests, and large public aids are given by land grants and the voting of bonds to encourage and assist in their building; yet notwithstanding this assistance, the roads when built are often mortgaged far in excess of their actual cost; the public aids, together with the surplus realized from the mortgages above the cost of the roads, going to swell the fortunes of the builders. Stock is then issued upon the road, much as if a farmer who had mortgaged a five-thousand dollar farm for ten thousand dollars should attempt to dispose of his equity.

But the public are not acquainted with the cost of railroads, and these seem to the ordinary imagination the embodiment of wealth; the stock is, therefore, purchased by investors all over the country, and the price received for such investment adds still further to the fortunes of the manipulators.

"The road is then launched into operation with a debt-burden far in excess of what it cost to build. The public are charged exorbitant rates for the maintaining of this debt-burden and the paying of dividends to stockholders; labor is paid the lowest wages for the same reason, and is also turned out of employment when business is light, it being well known that applicants will be plentiful enough when again needed. Yet, notwithstanding these exorbitant charges to the public, and this oppression of labor the debt-burden of the road—bond and stock—cannot be supported; dividends fall behind and interest on bonds is not paid. Here, however, is another great source of profit to the shrewd manipulators, whose power of combination has already done so much for them. The stockholders take fright and sell their stock at any price, and these buy it in. Or if the stock is not worth buying, by reason of the large bonded indebtedness, then the road is foreclosed, and these shrewd heads get it for less than it is worth, effectually defeating the claims of stockholders and other creditors of the road.

"It is by these means—in the building, the operation, and the wrecking of roads—that in the space of a short lifetime the great railroad magnates can heap up their hundreds of millions. The railroad, telegraph, and kindred interests, by nature, offer peculiar facilities for such appropriations; so long as they are committed to private control, their very complexity permits manipulation which, in simple affairs, would at once be seen through and resisted. Their necessity to communities compels these to contribute unduly toward the building, and their nature as a monopoly compels the public to pay rates fixed by no competition, but alone by the appetite for plunder of their manipulators; their extensiveness, too, prevents all competition between them as employers of labor, and compels labor to contribute more than its share toward this plunder."

"Another fountain-head of gigantic fortunes is found to be monopoly of commodities; millions are reaped through systematic plundering of the markets by speculators and trusts. The trust is as yet in its infancy, and "though only just beginning to exult in its newly learned power, it already controls many of the staples of life."

"Society must have sugar, salt and oil, and other like commodities at whatever price; and when the trust has secured entire control, it cannot, of course, get these elsewhere; to the trust it must come. There is thus no limit to what the trust may and will charge. These giant corporations, already capitalized into almost the billions, corrupting legislatures and senators, are piling up untold wealth from the plunder of all society, until by their grip around the sources of life they must throttle it.

"Sheltered as they are under alleged freedom of competition and contract, their position toward industrial society is none other, or less different, than that of the pirate of the high seas toward the honest merchantman he plunders; and

the complexity of industrial society makes it as dangerous to license their occupation, as it would to license piracy itself. The mere permission to pursue their nefarious business without justice, is a privilege from honest toil, and to prey upon the labor and necessities and lives of society.

"Many of these fortunes have, as we have seen, been acquired with the assistance of the corporation. The transportation and banking systems are altogether too complex in their nature for individual enterprise, and, as society does not think it safe to manage its own concerns, there remains nothing for it to do but to create corporations and give these concerns into their keeping. These corporations are called quasi-public; public because the business entrusted to them affects vitally the whole of society, and private because it is conducted wholly for private gain. But it is not only these concerns that have been entrusted in this manner to private corporate control. Does a city or any municipal corporation need street-car or telephone facilities, or water, or gas supply, it is not thought fit for itself to provide these, as giving it too much and paternal power; but straightway a franchise is granted to a corporation, and property condemned therefor, and even public aid extended, as we have already seen it done in the building of railroads; the business, however, conducted wholly for the gain of a private corporation. It is not strange, where these corporations thus control necessary and vital to the whole community, and where their franchise gives absolute monopoly, thus placing the public at their mercy, that they should amass enormous wealth."

#### CARDINAL SOURCES OF THE GREAT FORTUNES OF TO-DAY.

It will be seen then that a vast majority of the great fortunes found today are not due to the patient industry or intellectual capacity of man, but rather arising from "privileges" which are enjoyed or acquired through (1) inheritance; (2) monopoly in land; (3) monopoly in money; (4) monopoly in transportation; (5) monopoly in commodities or corporate control of industry.

"There may be large fortunes not so accumulated, and these may, in some instances, be acquired honestly in legitimate enterprise and competition, or they may, more likely, be the result of privilege and vicious legislation. It is not claimed that the privileges here named include all evils of law which need correction; others exist and will grow up, and it is the glory of government, as of intelligent man, to rid itself of these as they arise. But the privileges here mentioned are the most grievous, those most generally recognized, and the ones that account for by far the larger part of the enormous fortunes which concentrate the world's possessions in the hands of the few, and thereby deprive society of their use and oppress it by their power."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### Land, Labor and Money

Land, meaning in this discussion natural opportunities, utilized with human labor in the production of wealth in its different forms.

Labor, meaning the mental and physical energy of man applied directly and indirectly to the land in the production of houses, food, clothing, machinery, etc., called by the common names wealth, property, capital, improvements, produce.

There are four principal applications of labor in producing wealth.

By growth, such as growing grain, fruit, etc.

By adaptation, such as building houses, railroads, and mining coal, etc.

By transportation, moving wealth to where it is needed for use.

By the conservation of wealth from natural destructive agencies.

Teaching the sciences, publishing useful books and papers, etc., are applications of labor in producing wealth, etc.

Labor may be misapplied by producing things that have no power to satisfy the real wants of the human family.

Land is the prime passive factor in the production and distribution of all forms of wealth, and is furnished by nature for the equal benefit and use of the human family.

Under existing laws it is owned and controlled under two titles.

One is for the equal or common benefit of all.

Public highways, sites for public schools, post offices, etc., are examples of public ownership of land.

The improvements located on the land thus owned are for the equal or common benefit of all.

Both the land and the improvements thus owned are for the mutual benefit of society.

The other ownership of land is for private or individual purposes.

ducers in the different industries all their produce, by paying rent to no one for the privilege to produce from the land.

This title for possession and use grants to each producer freedom to produce, freedom to enjoy all he produces, and freedom to exchange his produce for equivalents.

This is the natural title, and harmonizes with the following truths, to-wit:

1. That which any one produces from the land is his.
2. No one has anything to exchange or lose until he first produces it.
3. No one can productively use two tracts of land remote from each other, nor live in two houses at the same time.
4. Man is endowed by his Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
5. Each individual member in society has an equal right to sufficient land from which to produce the necessary comforts of life.

Under this title houses, machinery, tools, and public improvements, etc., would be made when and as they were needed, and as a rule owned by the producers and operators of them, carrying with them the right to the land from which they are produced and on which they are located.

It is the principal basis of co-operation or Christian socialism in making exchanges one with another.

It is the fundamental basis of personal or individual liberty and of free government.

With the rent of land completely abolished in trade it would abolish the rent of houses and property of different kinds located on the land, for the reason that a house or superstructure of any kind cannot be made without the foundation on which it is located.

As the fountain is, so is the stream. Effects partake of the nature of their causes.

Under the complete co-operative ownership of land in all the different industries with the increase of population it would become more and more easy to provide for the necessary wants of the human family, until the land is utilized to the greatest productive capacity.

For instance: two men by co-operating and exchanging certain applications of labor can accomplish more than twice as much in a given time than if each worked alone.

Four men can accomplish more than twice as much as two in a given time, and so on.

This ownership of land with the proper use and distribution of the things produced from it is the remedy for the inequality and increased poverty among the producing classes.

The other private ownership of land is for the purpose of deriving rent from it. Parties thus owning or controlling it produce nothing from it, therefore this is properly called the non-productive title.

Rent, interest or profit in this discussion means the amount of produce or useful service exacted in a trade above what is given or loaned out to the other party.

Since land is a product of nature for the equal benefit of the human family, therefore the amount of produce, or the money that represents it, exacted for it or for the privilege to use it is properly called rent, interest or profit.

A tool of any kind returned to the lender by the borrower, plus the wear or damage from the use of it is not of the nature of rent.

It is simply returning an equivalent. Rent is not produced by the exactors of it, therefore it does not justly belong to them.

It is produced by those from whom it is exacted (provided they make their income with their own labor), and therefore justly belongs to them.

To insist on its exaction is a greater moral crime than the refusal to pay it according to agreement.

To the extent that rental incomes are sold back or loaned to the producers from whom they are exacted at a profit, to that extent they purchase or borrow their own produce, or its equivalent with interest.

This is being practically accomplished under the rental system of the land, and explains the primary and principal cause of poverty and distress among the sober men and women from whom the rent is exacted.

It is the support of the idlers through rent that gives the producers plenty of work without just compensation.

Holding land for rent is the very basis of oppression and slavery.

Its nature is to kill and destroy the lives and happiness of the producing class, by exacting their hard earnings through rent on which their lives and happiness depend.

Its effects reduce them to that degree of poverty where they are tempted to steal or engage in a demoralizing business for a livelihood.

Under this system of land holding the producing class in all industries are ruled over by the exactors of rent after the manner of a king, described in 1st Sam. 8: 10-18.

Whatever is made possible under the non-productive ownership of land would be abolished under the co-operative title, on the principle that opposite causes produce opposite effects, other things being equal.

The essential function of government is to equally preserve the lives and happiness of the people by preventing and punishing any who attempt to injure another, by the exaction of rent, by the manufacture and sale of whisky as a beverage, by theft, by the use of deceptive weights and measures, etc.

Lincoln, Neb. Henry Scott