

# THE WEALTH MAKERS OF THE WORLD

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

VOL. VII

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## SO MOVES THE WORLD.

Cincinnati is after the Democratic national convention.

Dunraven slid out for England without having proved his charge.

The Latin-American republics are in secret league to aid Venezuela.

A bad snow and wind storm swept Pennsylvania and adjoining states Dec. 26th.

A tremendous wind and rain storm swept over Western Texas the night of the 24.

The House has passed a new tariff bill to increase the revenue of the government.

Japan is buying up raw cotton and will do her own cotton manufacturing in future.

California has had a frost which has damaged the fruit prospect ten per cent, estimated.

The new tariff bill introduced by the Republicans was put through the House at one sitting.

The Cuban revolutionists are now within fifty miles of Havana, and pressing on against opposing forces.

Senator Allen improved the opportunity to get in a bill to promote trade relations with South American countries.

The Cuban insurgents have defeated the Spanish army under Gen. Campos and forced its retreat to a place entrenched.

W. D. Howells, the foremost novelist, poet, economic and sociologic writer of America; is a socialist or Christian communist.

The recent floods in Missouri caused a loss of \$5,000,000. Many flood-swept localities are without provisions, and famine is threatened.

Zeitoun has been taken again by the Turkish army. No report concerning the probable massacre of the Armenians who held the city has been obtained.

Twenty-three persons were trampled to death in a Baltimore theatre Dec. 27. A fire alarm caused a panic. The fire, from a leaking gas pipe, did no damage.

The healer, Francis Schlatler, is now in Albuquerque, New Mexico. It is from this point that he started. Hundreds of people flocked to welcome him back.

A bill has passed the Senate, by a unanimous vote, in favor of allowing ex-convicts formerly in our army to enlist in the army of the United States.

The massacres in Armenia continue. A Dec. 28 dispatch shows that the situation is appalling. Thirty thousand have been killed and the atrocities are awful.

Hon. Edward J. Phelps and Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, ex-ministers to England, is reported having been named by the president as members of the Venezuela commission.

England is said to be seeking alliance with Spain, France and Holland and to stand with her against the claims and policy of the United States in territorial disputes on this continent.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has got possession or controlling power of the Panama Railroad company and shippers and consignees have to pay all the freight that they can stand.

Mayor Swift of Chicago at the banquet of the Commercial Club Dec. 28, charged the corruption of the city government to the "prominent citizens," to their grasping for gain, and to their influence.

The New York Board of Trade has petitioned Congress to do something (issue bonds) to replenish the gold reserve—so they can pull it out again and get more bonds fastened on the necks of the people.

Senator Allen gave notice Dec. 30, that the House bond bill must be amended to provide for the issue of fifty million silver certificates to cover coinage of silver in the treasury, at the rate of three millions per month.

The Inter-state Commerce Commission has taken steps to prosecute the eastern trunk lines traffic association for violating the anti-trust law. Injunctions will be served against several of the main lines. But it is not likely the combination will be broken. Such never have been.

The bond bill passed the House by a vote of 150 to 136. The Populists and Democrats, with one exception, voted against the bill. The bill amends the Resumption act so as to permit the issue of 3 per cent coin bonds. The act of 1878 for the issue of greenbacks not modified or repealed.

Senator Allen, Dec. 30, introduced by request Senator Thurston's non-bond bill, a bill which provides on its passage that thereafter no bonds of the government shall be issued, sold or disposed of, unless Congress shall first by resolution have declared the necessity thereof and specified the conditions under which they shall be issued.

The new election law amendment in Belgium which allows laborers and their employers to name supplementary councillors, has insured to the benefit of socialism. In twenty-nine communes where the amendment was operative, sixteen gave socialist victories. The large cities, especially, have now socialist councillors at Brussels and Ghent all the workmen councillors are socialists and at Liege three out of four.

## The Great Labor Uprising

The labor movement is a great, world-wide uprising of the people—the greatest in history. It is a rising to establish liberty, fraternity and equality as the law of industry. The labor movement is the third great historic crisis of democracy. The first abolished the altar monopolist, the second abolished the throne monopolist, the third will abolish the money-bag monopolist. The first made men equal as brothers by the fatherhood of humanity; the second made them equal as fellow-citizens; the third, the labor movement, will make them equal as co-workers in co-operative industry, of all, by all, for all. This labor movement is a grand whole; the municipalization of monopolies in the cities, the nationalization of larger monopolies by the country at large, labor legislation, co-operative movement, the farmers' granges, are but parts.

It is a new democracy, for it will democratize privilege and injustice out of the world of business; it is a new philanthropy, for it will humanize the relation of employer and employee, buyer and seller. It is a new political economy, for the greatest destroyer of wealth in the modern world is wealth, and the labor movement, by putting all to work and opening to all the riches of nature, now locked out, shut down, will create a true wealth of which our wildest avarice cannot dream. It is the logical sequence of all the great emancipations, reformations, religious revivals and patriotisms of the past. It will emancipate two kinds of slaves—master and man—the slave who has to submit to starvation, Gatling guns and injunctions, and the slave who uses them. This new emancipation, continuing and consummating all the others, will give a new strength to all the great words embodying the hopes and achievements of the race. Home, happiness, individuality, freedom, humanity, all these keynote words will be filled fuller when we have made each other brothers in industry, disciples of the golden rule in business, fellow-citizens in the true commonwealth.

It is not a movement of hate, but of love. It pities the man who can stand at the helm of any of the great concerns of modern industrial life, made possible only by the countless efforts, loyalty and genius of thousands of his fellow-men, living and dead, and say, "This is my business." It says to him, "This is not your business, not my business; it is our business." It says to him in the words of the Persian proverb: "The power that is not founded on love is always power that has failed." It pities him as robbing himself of the greatest joys and triumphs of leadership. It seeks to lift him from the low level of selfish and cruel millionaireism to that of a general of great co-operative hosts of industrial brothers. The labor movement will put the strong man, the born captain of industry, in a place as high above the plutocrat as Lincoln, the elected and beloved leader, is above a czar.

The rise of the people has always meant that all live for all—you and your children, you and your fellow-worshippers of one father of all men, you and your fellow-citizens with one vote and one flag; you and your associates of the trades-unions, the society where an injury to one is an injury to all; in all these—in family, guild, society, city and state—you are, so far as you are true, doing as you would be done by, living for all.

The new rise of the people which we call the labor movement has for its mission to put this rule of all for all into action among the miserable multitudes of modern industry, now living in anarchy and civil war. It means to civilize, republicanize, humanize, economize these masses of industrial combatants, destroying themselves and destroying society. Looking back over the thousands of years they have traveled, the people can see that nothing was able to stop the republic; looking forward, they know nothing can stop the co-operative commonwealth.—Extract from address of H. D. Lloyd at Deb's reception.

### Dr. Madden, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat

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

### Northwestern System Holiday Rates

Fare and third for round trip to any system station within a distance of 200 miles. Tickets sold Dec. 24, 25, 31, and Jan. 1. Return limit, Jan. 24. City office 117 So. 10th St. Depot cor. 8th and S Sts., Lincoln, Neb.

## HOWELLS AND LIBERTY

The Essence of Liberty Lies Not in The Form of Things

THE POOR MAN IS A SLAVE

Want and the Fear of Want Are the Bonds That Enslave Men—Opportunities to Labor Lost Under Capitalism

### Economic Bondage Stints Character

During the last few weeks, "Liberty" has been the theme of three different men, each of very different stamp, in three distinct localities. In Wisconsin, the Democratic United States Senator Hill lectured on the subject before empty houses; his "Liberty" was the dry rot of olden days. In Chicago, Debs spoke after his liberation for several hours on the matter, but we fail to find in all he said anything but stilted oratorical efforts. Finally, here in New York, William D. Howells took up the subject in the Forum, and showed how, with the scientific key of Socialism in one's hand, the subject may be treated in a manner that throws light across the path of the wanderer, and furnishes him with solid matter for digestion, instead of froth and saw dust.

Mr. Howells starts giving his experience in Venice, when the people were clamoring for freedom from Austria. In these introductory remarks he strikes the keynote of his great subject:

"So far as I can see, the poor were affected very little or not at all by the oppression. They were scarcely a danger of arrest for their political opinions, which they aired freely, at least to any listening foreigner. They could not be annoyed by the sequestration of the liberal newspapers or the prohibition of Italian books, for they mostly could not read; and for the same reason they could not be humiliated by the fact that there was but one journal in Venice, and that was supervised by the police. They could not be wounded by the censorship which forbade them to publish anything unfavorable to order or favorable to freedom. They were not defrauded when the authorities made the libretto of 'I Puritani' read 'Gridando lealta,' instead of 'Gridando liberta,' for without money to pay their way into the theatre they could not know whether the chorus shouted for loyalty or liberty. The spy did not dog their steps; the police did not visit the wretched abodes in midnight perquisition for compromising papers or other proofs of conspiracy. They suffered no hardships from the difficulty of getting a passport into Italy; for they would have no means of using it unless they walked. They were not hampered in business by the vexatious delays of the government in granting leave for novel enterprises; the taxes did not burden them, for they had no property. They might draw a bad number in conscription, but they would be liable to this misfortune under any government. They had no more incentive to patriotism than the poor have anywhere; but nothing in Venetian demonstration was more positive than the attitude of the Venetians who had nothing to gain by it."

Grappling then the question he proceeds:

"He is a free man if he has the means of livelihood, and is assured in their possession; if he is independent of others. But if he is dependent upon some other man for the means of earning a livelihood, he is not free. Freedom, in fact, which in its highest effect is self-sacrifice, and of the skies, is chained to the earth in the question of necessity, as certainly as the soul is chained to the earth in the body. It is only occasionally a political affair, a civic affair; it is constantly a social affair, a pecuniary affair, an economic affair. It is true that in a tyranny the richest are not free; but in a democracy not only is no man free without the means of livelihood, but the richer man is always freer than the poorer man, as he is in every state."

And again:

"The man who is in danger of want or even in dread of want is not a free man; and the country which does not guard him against this danger and this dread, or does not assure him the means of livelihood, is not a free country, though it may be the freest of all free countries. In other words, liberty and poverty are incompatible."

Applying this to our own American institutions, Mr. Howells says:

"We used fondly to figure the American who earned his bread in the sweat of his brow and voted with his party, as a sovereign, and we invited him to regard himself in that light. Really, however, without the means of a livelihood in his own hands, but in the hands of another, he is scarcely the regal shape we figured him. The workingman out of a job can have little joy of his vote; and if he is very poor, he is not making both ends meet, he cannot will goods to another, the sovereign act of the freeman, because he has none to will. It is true that he may rebel, that he may renounce his

employment when he has one and does not think himself justly paid; but without the means of livelihood he has no choice except to seek some other employment, and this choice is scarcely freedom."

And the above is understood by the below:

"The hiring may have all these rights, which are inseparable from the old ideal of liberty, and which we vainly suppose are the proofs of liberty. He may have the right to speak freely, pray freely, vote freely; but he cannot manfully use his right, though warranted in it by the constitution and statutes of all the States, if he is afraid another man may take away his job for doing so."

Finally these beautiful passages may be quoted as a closing clincher:

"We say:

'Honor and shame from no condition rise; Act well your part, there all the honor lies.'

'But no one who thinks can believe this. If a man is in conditions which hinder him from doing what he will, he can no more have honor than he can have shame. The vices of a slave are hateful, but we do not blame the slave for them, and we do not praise him for obedience, meekness, abnegation, which are virtues in the free man. The free man has duties but the slave has none, and he has no responsibilities. Liberty is not only the power of self-sacrifice; it is the responsibility of self-sacrifice, too.'

### Benefits Enjoyed Without Producing Them

Private ownership of land—the bounties of nature—without producing anything from it in the form of food, clothing, machinery, houses, etc., is the primary condition by which both private and public benefits are enjoyed and appropriated by the non-producers of them, at the expense of the producers.

All are the consumers of produce in its different forms, and nothing can be enjoyed or appropriated until it is first produced.

Two parties at least are interested in every exchange of ownership of land and the various forms of produce wrought out of it with human effort.

Neither one confers a private or public benefit to the other only to the extent of what he produces and furnishes.

The existence of a house, food, clothing, machinery, etc., is sufficient evidence that some one or more have produced them directly or indirectly from the land—mother earth—the benefit of which justly belong to the producers of them according to the principles; that man is endowed by his Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that the producers are justly entitled to their full produce on which their lives and happiness and that of their helpless parents and children depend.

Taking the above as the basis of justice and man's natural and equal rights, where no one has any improvements located on the land such as houses, crops etc., there it is that no one has anything to confer to another as the produce of his labor; there it is that no man has a just private ownership to the land—natural opportunities.

The fact that law recognizes and defends the ownership of land for rent does not make it just.

Chattel slavery in the United States was at one time protected and defended by law.

Who claims that it was just?

Who claims that the hard earnings of another should be enjoyed for nothing?

The slave owners held their plantations for the express purpose of putting their slaves on them.

At all times and in all places the principal and only motive in holding land for rent is the same as that of the slave owners in holding their large plantations.

The principle of justice, inequality, of a division of produce without compensation, etc., is the same in both cases, whether the land thus owned is in small or large tracts.

Slavery, under whatever conditions it is made possible, consists in the non-employment of one's produce.

It denies freedom to produce from the land, freedom to the producers to enjoy their full produce, and freedom to exchange produce for produce as equivalents.

Produce exacted as rent for land, or for the privilege to produce from it, is no more produced by the extortors of it than the land itself, or the natural forests, etc.

When two parties produce and exchange equivalents, both are mutually benefited, both enjoy the full produce of their labor, both use the same measure.

Produce, or the money that represents its exchange value, exacted as rent, interest or profit for a house or tool of any kind, or for the privilege to occupy or use it, is not produced by the extortors of it, but by the producers from whom such exactions are made.

The damage from the wear and use of a house or a tool of any kind made good by the borrower to the lender is simply returning an equivalent, and should not be confounded with rent, interest or profit.

Rent, interest or profit is simply the amount of useful produce exacted or enjoyed by one party in a trade above what is produced and given or loaned out to the other party, or the money that represents the produce.

The producers in the different industries must support the feeble and disabled under any system of land holding, and it is the moral duty of the former class to make ample provision for the proper care and support of the latter class.

The able bodied have no moral excuse for asking alms, or their private and public support for nothing, yet this is being practically accomplished under our present rental system, which takes its root in the fact that land, including the coal, rock, natural forests, etc., is owned and controlled by private parties for rental incomes.

Land, produce in its different forms, or the money that represents the produce, that yields the owners of them greater annual rental increase than the public taxes (including the tariff tax) levied against them, enables the owners of them to that extent to acquire private and public benefit at the expense of the producers from whom the rent is exacted.

Under this system, the producers are compelled under competition to pay out an increasing proportion of their produce for the privilege to produce from the land, and as the result of this condition, they are compelled to pay rent, interest or profit for their own produce which the landlord acquired of them as rent for the land, and furthermore they are compelled to support the law that thus robs them.

Out of this false system of land holding originates the false idea that competition is the life of trade (which means the power of the landlord to tax the producers for his special benefit), that land and produce are valuable in proportion to the rent derived from them (which means human beings as slaves are valuable in proportion to the rent derived from them), that improvements enhance the value of land, etc.

Honest sober men and women, under increased rent, are reduced to that degree of poverty where they are tempted to steal or engage in demoralizing business for a livelihood, such as the manufacture and sale of strong drink as a beverage, counterfeiting, etc.

Nothing injures and destroys the lives and happiness of the producers so much as the exaction of their products through rent.

The real enemies of the producers, of personal liberty, and of free government, are the exactors of rent.

Perfect freedom to produce from the land, freedom to the producers to enjoy their produce, freedom for them to exchange their produce as equivalents, with the proper care of the disabled and the proper use of the different forms of produce would seem to be the only equitable solution of the labor problem.

Lincoln, Neb. HENRY SCOTT.

**STAGELAND.**

David Belasco's new play is to deal with life in Washington, D. C.

The Bostonians having concluded their San Francisco engagement, are now touring.

William Gillette is rewriting "Secret Service" and the play will be sent on tour in a few months.

Georgia Cayvan says: "I am willing to be interviewed, but I refuse to discuss the new woman."

A new prima donna, described by the critics as wonderful, has just made her debut in St. Petersburg. Her name is Helene Chevrier.

In San Francisco De Wolf Hopper as Wang has made a Golden Gate theatrical bull's eye, as the 'Frisco critics phrase a great big hit.

'Major Andre,' written to order for E. H. Sothern, has been completed for some time, but it is not likely that it will be played this season.

Henry M. Stanley is said to have said that the ancient Egyptians would have been jollier if they had had Wizard Frank Daniels among them.

Half a million of dollars is the sum that Fanny Davenport is willing to give to build and endow a retreat for the destitute of her profession.

Mrs. John Wood is cast for Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals" at the Court Theater, London, with Brandon Thomas as Sir Lucius and probably William Farren as Sir Anthony.

Dramatists in France get twelve per cent of the gross receipts of each play, and are allowed tickets to the value of 100 francs for every performance of such plays as they have written.

M. Sardou has read to the company of the vaudeville his new piece, "Marcelle," of which the scene is laid in Brittany. Madame Jane Hading will take the chief part. It is to be brought out in December, and a Russian version will be played simultaneously at St. Petersburg.

**We Lead in Education.**

The United States leads all nations in its educational facilities, a fact which is proved by the manner in which the people avail themselves of these privileges. The report of the federal commissioner of education shows that in 1894 the enrollment of pupils in public schools was 14,012,498, and in private schools 1,517,770.

## Train Collision at Seward

J. A. Geisler, fireman on the B. & M. passenger train No. 42 was killed in a collision at Seward Dec. 26. Fireman Jeffries of the other train had a foot badly crushed, besides receiving other injuries. N. M. George of York, Mrs. Ida Ferguson of Lincoln, Mrs. M. Kee of Marquette, and H. F. McLeen of Guthrie Center, Ia., were all somewhat injured and badly shaken up.

## FASHION'S FANCIES.

Fancy capes continue to be very popular.

Velvet skirts and sleeves are combined with silk waists.

Persian lamb is the fur most generally employed for capes.

The new fur boa is round, but rather flat, and is three or four inches deep about the neck.

Fancy silk waists can be fastened by bands of ribbon or velvet.

The most elaborate capes are of velvet, but they are often so heavily trimmed that this beautiful material serves only as a background.

The most popular colors for tailor-made gowns seem to be damson, violets, many purplish reds, golden brown, dark silver-gray, and the various greens.

Velvet gowns are shown for reception wear, and are trimmed with lace and fur, and jeweled girdles worn with them, while with cloth skirts tight-fitting velvet jackets are worn, with toques to match.

Full waists of plain chiffon are used for evening, and are made quite up to date by a rich belt of colored mirror velvet; so it is possible to freshen up a last year's evening gown in a very acceptable manner, despite the fact that the latest models have waists and skirts alike.

Crimoline, hair-cloth, and paper cambric are no longer needed to make sleeves fashionable, as the lamb's wool interlining produces just the correct puff, and yet it is exceedingly light in weight. It has but one rival at present, and that is stiffened Swiss, which is used both in sleeves and around the bottom of many of the new skirts.

Plaid silks make pretty vests and yokes for tricor and serge gowns, and plain velvet is a pretty contrast for the bright plaid woollens which are worn by girls in their teens, as well as by the little ones. Dressy gowns for dancing-school parties are made of striped and flowered taffeta, with plain, straight skirts and gullems waists, finished at the neck with a wide velvet collar.

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

## LABOR NOTES.

St. Paul trade unionists are working for free text books.

Camden, N. J., unions have organized a central body.

The bricklayers of Chicago are being organized into a national union.

The Internal Co-operative society, near Pittsburg, declared a 10 per cent dividend.

In various cities the cigarmakers are advertising their labels by means of playing cards.

German trade unionists of Cincinnati are discussing the advisability of starting a weekly labor paper.

By a new arrangement of the board of directors, commercial telegraphers will be admitted to the American Railway Union.

The International Printing Pressmen's Union has joined the American Federation of Labor with a membership of 2,500.

The National Union of Retail Clerks has now affiliated with 132 local unions, and the number is steadily and rapidly increasing.

The official headquarters of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America will be removed to Bloomington, Ill. The final vote was Bloomington, 2,446; St. Louis, 530.

Joseph Bernstein, of Chicago, paid a fine of \$100 and costs the other day for using a counterfeit label for cigars. The prosecution was at the instance of the local cigarmakers' union.

L. P. Davis, Dentist over Rock Island ticket office, cor. 11th and O streets. Bridge and Crown Work a specialty.

**New Lincoln-Sioux City Train Service**

The Elkhorn Line—Northwestern—now provides additional to the regular afternoon train to Sioux City a morning train by which passengers reach that place at 1:35 p. m., thus enabling them to reach many points beyond the same day. In the St. Paul service a dining car has been added which serves supper north bound and breakfast south bound.

S. A. Mosher, Genl. Agt. S. A. Fielding City ticket agent, 117 So. 10th St.