

WEALTH MAKERS



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

SO MOVES THE WORLD.

"We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things move: The sun flies forward to his brother Sun; The dark Earth follows, wheeled in her ellipsis; And human things, returning on themselves, Move onward, leading up the golden year."

There were 15,000 socialists in the May 1st parade in New York.

According to the public census of New York, just taken, that city has now a population of 1,849,866.

Russia is building a railroad five thousand miles long through Siberia to the Pacific ocean, the longest railway in the world.

It is stated that \$70,000,000 of American stocks and bonds heaped upon the backs of our toilers, have been sold to foreigners since February.

George Jay Gould, Jay's son, is said to be figuring and scheming to buy or break his way into the United States senate, via the New Jersey legislature.

A serious strike was reported in last week's papers, thousands of laborers in the Illinois Steel Works having come into conflict with the Chicago police.

The city of Chicago has been defrauded by its board of public works, by duplicating pay rolls, to the probable extent of \$1,000,000. The loss also falls partly on the duped laborers who were ignorant of their rights.

In Vienna, May 1st, 80,000 workmen assembled in Parliament Square and spent the day shouting for universal suffrage. Here in America where they have had it for a hundred years they have nevertheless been getting into bondage, a state of dependence and poverty.

The gas trust of Chicago has decided to squeeze \$300,000 more a year out of the people of Chicago. It also insists on being a preferred creditor and getting its bills paid once a month. Since the Standard Oil company bought out the trust, prices have been raised, instead of lowered, as predicted.

There is a great national leather trust that in a short time has raised the price of leather 20 to 33 cents a pound. The Omaha Bee says: "From present indications the Leather Trust threatens to rival in rapacity the great sugar refining combination, which in the past has exacted tens of millions from American consumers, and is still as grasping as ever."

The Gray Racing Bill has passed both houses of the New York legislature. The Senate defeated the bill one day, but the next day reconsidered the action and passed it, indicating that the gamblers had meanwhile "seen" and satisfied them. It is publicly charged that the attitude of some of the senators who changed their votes was dictated by a desire to draw blackmail from the racing men.

Philip Chester, a discharged laborer in the Chicago bureau of water pipe extension, went to the Mayor's office and demanded the wages due him. He was put off. But the next day he came with his wife and five children and again demanded the money, but was told the matter had not been settled. He at this took two of his children and said the Mayor would have to take care of them until he was paid, whereupon policemen in the office attempted to remove but he fought desperately and his wife and children screamed and yelled at the top of their voices. Before he could be taken away the Mayor learned that he and his family had been turned out of their home for non-payment of rent, and he ordered him released and his wages paid him before he left the building.

The discovery of helium, a gas supposed heretofore to exist only in the sun, in Norway in the mineral cleveite, is a matter of considerable speculative as well as of purely scientific interest. This helium is a gas that is supposed to be very much lighter than hydrogen—just how much lighter has not, we believe, been yet determined. If it can be obtained in large quantities, it will probably supersede the use of hydrogen in balloons, and will give us a much greater power than we now possess to overcome the force of gravitation and obtain dominion over the air. The only trouble with our various flying machines now is that they can't fly, can't lift themselves up into the air. It must be admitted that this is a somewhat serious trouble; but if we have now found a gas with three or four times the lifting power of hydrogen, we may yet be able to store away in compartments on a flying machine to an extent sufficient to make rising into the air a far easier thing than it has yet been found to be. Who knows but we may yet see bicycles with pneumatic tires blown up with helium, fitted up with sails and fan-shaped arrangements, go paddling their way through the circumambient air? Edgar Allan Poe, by the way, more than 50 years ago had one of his characters, Hans Pfaal, navigating the air by means of a gas three times as light as hydrogen, which was derived from a "particular metallic substance" by means of "a very common acid." His imaginary gas corresponded closely to helium, which is derived from cleveite by means of sulfuric acid.—The Voice.

Baldness is often preceded or accompanied by grayness of the hair. To prevent both baldness and grayness, use Hall's Hair Renewer, an honest remedy.

FROM OUR STATE PRESS

The governor has appointed F. B. Hibbard, of Douglas county, deputy oil inspector. Hibbard is a true blue Populist and is worthy, but it seems a little funny. He is a very wealthy man and owns a large farm in Douglas county, which he operates as well as breeds stock. He has about as much need of the office as a pig has for two tails, and yet he applies for it and gets it. Let us notice a comparison: John F. Mefferd, of this city, applies for a deputy oil inspectorship. He is worthy and well qualified and has been as long and as faithful a Populist as any person in the state. He is a poor man and needs the place. He squandered his means trying to hold up a Populist paper in Lincoln. He gets turned down, though his backing was good (only he did not have Senator Allen's endorsement). Such is political preferment.—Quill.

United States Senator Allen seems to be the one powerful element with Governor Holcomb, in the way of securing the appointments. He got Dr. Mackay, his family physician and political mouthpiece, appointed superintendent of the Norfolk asylum in spite of the protest of the party leaders of the 3d congressional district. He succeeded in getting Leidigh appointed warden of the penitentiary out of a young army of applicants. Leidigh, as a Democratic representative in the legislature of 1893, was the first to break to Allen for United States senator, hence this reward. Edmestus, as chief oil inspector, and the deputies selected, are about all with Allen's endorsement. In fact Allen seems to be bigger than his party and the wishes of the latter count for nought when not in accord with him.—Quill.

"What Is His Private Business"

[We copy the following verbatim et literatim, as a somewhat unique specimen of thinking and writing.—EDITOR WEALTH MAKERS.]

We should like to know why THE WEALTH MAKERS, that claims to be the state organ of the People's party, is continually kicking. It allows its columns to be filled with the ranting of cranks, who imagine that some one will steal a plank out of the Populist platform and is continually talking about keeping in the middle of the road, just as if some are straying away. The editor is supposed to be working for the good of the party and not to be always begrudging because others see things in a different light from what his immaculate brain observes it. Just remember a man named by Burrows that thought he had a mortgage on the ideas to be advanced and probably you will call to mind how he dropped with dull thud. The party is ready to do the same act when any one sits himself up as a dictator as to what was the rank and file should do. Our party believes in majority rule, and when a convention adjourns we know our labor and need no preceptor to command us what to do. As to Governor Holcomb's appointments it is none of THE WEALTH MAKERS' business who is appointed. When he asks the question, "Have we a Pop. governor?" he simply shows a dead loss of all the sense he ever had. We are not children to be hushed with threats. Holcomb should give certain people to understand that he will allow no interference with what is his private business.—Howells Journal.

What The Quill Thinks

The Populist party is no adjunct to the Democratic party. The members of the Populist party are no more in favor of one party than the other. Both are rotten and hypocritical, as well as cowardly. If the Populist party hopes to succeed the must "keep in the middle of the road." If a Republican becomes disgusted with his own party and yet is not willing to jump from the Republican frying pan into the Democratic fire, he will naturally go to the Populists, but he will not do so if the Populist kettle is on the Democratic fire. So it is with the disgraced Democrat. The Populist party is a protest against old party dishonesty to the people and must keep its skirts out of the mire of either if it desires to remain respected and clean. The member of the Populist party who tries to make the new movement a tail to either old party kite is a traitor to the cause and should be exiled. Our party has already too many of the sort and big and little must go. The country has repudiated the Democratic party and will repudiate the Populist party if it can be shown that the new party is claimed by some to be "just the same as the Democratic party."—The Quill.

Why Not Learn Something

EXETER, Neb., April 6, 1895. Editor WEALTH MAKERS: Enclosed please find one dollar to renew my subscription for one year. I also wish you to give my best respects to all the editors who are standing up so manfully for the Omaha platform. I can't see why some of our leaders can't learn by the experience the Greenback party had by fusion, with the Democrats. And they will serve us the same way as long as our leaders give them encouragement. We will never see victory until we shut the door on them. Yours for right and justice, JOHN KEORN.

Feeble and delicate constitutions gain great benefit by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Fusion at Work

That somebody at Indianapolis, Ind., is in the fusion deal is very evident from a dispatch which appears in the Chicago Record Wednesday morning.

It will be seen that the report starts out by admitting that old party lines are breaking up, but at once drops to the conclusion that the Democratic party will become the silver party.

The dispatch comes through the Associated Press and is entitled to but little credit, and only for our personal knowledge of certain facts, not one word of it would be given any credence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—The Populists of Indiana, acting under instructions from Chairman Taubeneck of the national committee, are now maneuvering for a union with the free silver wing of the Democratic party. One of the Populist leaders said today that a union of the Populists with the free silver men in both the old parties is inevitable. "We think we see the breaking up of old political parties," said he. "The contest next year will be between the gold men on one side and the silver men on the other. The Democratic party will become the silver party; the Republican party will be forced to stand by gold. The contest will be one in which the south and west will be arrayed against the east. The battleground will be in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. If the south and west stand together for free silver they will win."

"Do the Populists stand ready to unite with the Democratic silver party?"

"We certainly do. If the party should win it would be a victory for the Populists. It is immaterial under what name we win. The free coinage of silver is the central doctrine of the Populists, and we are ready to make any sort of a union if we can accomplish our object."

No true Populist ever uttered such words as are attributed to this "Populist leader."

Such a course would merely mean the annihilation of the party for the sake of trying to win one point.

Honest supporters of the Omaha platform will never agree to such a disgraceful surrender.

Let us hope that the dispatch is an associated press "fake," but at the same time don't fail to keep an eye on every proposition to side track the party.—Chicago Express.

Stanton County Against Fusion

STANTON, Neb., May 10, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Personally my position on the question of fusion is known to yourself and readers as some of my expressions as voiced in my paper, the Stanton Picket. have been copied in THE WEALTH MAKERS. In my position of unconditional opposition to fusion I have, with very few exceptions, the unanimous support of Populists of this county. Last fall we made a vigorous campaign without assistance from the state central committee (not being able to get from that worthy body so much as a reply to numerous personal communications written them) and always along the line of anti-fusion, and succeeded in materially increasing our party strength, while in all counties where Populist leaders went flirting with Democracy our party vote was less than the previous year.

Populists of this county are greatly incensed over the appointment of J. H. Mackay as Superintendent of the Norfolk Asylum, and do not hesitate to so express themselves, while honest Democrats are scarcely less indignant from the same cause. But we are Populists and as such are bound to principles and not to men, and the party which gave the people the Omaha platform will continue to live and gain strength regardless of the actions of a few mugwump office seekers and traitors to party principles. Straight Populists still hold the power in numbers and intellect in Nebraska and will assert it too, at the next state convention. Party principles must and shall be maintained, though our numbers grow less and every office is wrested from us, and this long after fusion schemes and mugwumps are buried with all party traitors, and all these are forgotten, or if not forgotten are remembered only with other traitors and disreputable schemes concocted to break down the only People's party and assist in the delaying of securing the rights which are justly theirs. The principles of the People's party as voiced in the Omaha platform are principles that were not born to die, and the people will finally see to it that their mission is accomplished. Whenever the roll of counties is called Stanton will respond as one man, "anti-fusion." A. F. ENOS.

When the Devil Fell Sick

LOUP CITY, Neb., May 9, 1895. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

"Whateveer a man soweth that shall he reap," never fails of realization. The Populist party is reaping the bitter fruit of the fatal seed sown in our last state convention. Not that it was composed of bad men, but like, an ancient assemblage of our very good men we read of in the Bible history, "Satan came

A PEOPLE'S COUNTRY

New Zealand Depicted By One Of Its Representative Men

POPULIST IDEAS IN FOROE

Government Owns and Operates the Railroads and Telegraph—Free Land and No Monopolies or Corruption Banks Under Control

Hon. A. D. Willis of New Zealand, a leading printer of that country and a member of the New Zealand parliament, stopped over night in this city, homeward bound from England. Mr. Willis has been absent from homesomemonths, having been on a business trip to Germany, England and the United States. He has been inspecting the latest improved printing and ruling machinery manufactured within the three above named countries. It is needless to say that he made a part of his purchases from American firms.

When seen at the Hotel Butler, Saturday night, by a representative of the Call, he at first declined to be interviewed, but when assured that the government of New Zealand had been much discussed of late in this part of the world and the readers of the Call would peruse every word he said with interest, he finally consented. He said:

"In traveling through this country and Canada I am greatly impressed with your condition. The fabulous wealth of some of your corporations and citizens, while almost in the shadows of their mansions live people who have not the bare necessities of life, are conditions made by legislation. You made a grave mistake when you gave so much of your land and other natural resources to private corporations which have become your worse and worse every year until the end, which no man fully knows. We made the same mistake, but years ago through the teachings of John Ballance, discovered it, and now have that mistake almost rectified. In our country we have two parties, viz: the Liberals and the Conservatives. The Liberals are the class who believe in legislation for the benefit of the poor and letting the rich take care of themselves, while the Conservatives hang around the van and shout 'No! no! You'll ruin the country.' We have killed the monopolies and therefore have no corruption in high places; a dishonest act by a public officer not having been heard of for years. The government owns and operates both the railroads and telegraph lines which are run entirely in the interest of commerce without profit to any London or New York aristocrat.

"The land, too, is perfectly free from the land monopolists, as we have a graduated land tax law which exempts homesteads, to a certain number of acres, from taxation. Every acre, however, above the homestead limit is taxed and the larger the buildings the higher becomes the rate of taxation. All lands not in use are also taxed and the government stands ready to buy land of any character at its assessed valuation. It is then cut into homesteads and sold for the same price to any one who wants to buy, provided they pay 6 per cent per annum, of which one per cent applies to a sinking fund and pays the entire principal in 33 years. The government will always loan money on real estate to individuals to the extent of three-fifths of the valuation of such real estate, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. We also collect a graduated income tax and have given the option to cities to practice single tax. We have no monopolies, and better still, we have no paupers. This may seem strange to you but nevertheless it is a fact, if a man becomes destitute we set him to work on five acres of land in one of the three 'villages' reserved for that purpose. He builds a house, cultivates the soil and otherwise serves the property, for which valuable service the government pays him in money. After the first year he becomes self-supporting and begins to reimburse the government by making small payments annually, until after a number of years the property becomes his.

"Neither have we such a thing as pensions. When a man goes to work for the government he is required to take out a life insurance policy, which he usually takes in the government company because of the much lower rate. If he is killed or disabled his family draws the face of the policy, but if he lives to a certain age it becomes an annuity and pays him a certain premium annually, the principal payable to his heirs after death. The banks, too, are under the supervision of the government. When the Australian panic occurred it frightened the depositors in the Bank of New Zealand, but the government immediately took charge of it and guaranteed it for 2,000,000 pounds, which restored the confidence of the public and we had no bank failures. The government is still in possession and whether it will remain so

(Continued on 3rd page.)

"Stand By Your Colors"

HARTINGTON, Neb., May 2, 1895. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

The Apostle James says: "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth." On the 20th of last March, after asking the advice of friends upon whose judgment I relied, and having received their approval, the writer of these lines ventured to introduce before the Populist state central committee six resolutions, which he confidently expected would pass without a dissenting voice. Judge of my surprise when I beheld the storm of opposition they met with, and of my grief when they were tabled by a vote of 11 to 8. At the personal request of Judge McKeighan I offered to withdraw the sixth resolution. This was not because my opinion had changed, but simply because the request came from the source that it did.

As these resolutions have appeared twice in your columns, it will be unnecessary to reproduce them here. But a word in regard to each of them I hope will not be out of place.

First, we ought to stand on the Omaha platform. A party which repudiates its own platform can hardly command the respect of the nation. The objection urged against this first resolution was that the Omaha platform endorsed the sub-treasury plan. That the sub-treasury scheme is imperfect and even totally impractical, in its present form, I concede. But the Omaha platform was right when it approved of that or some better plan. Some device must be brought about for a currency purely local—a currency which cannot be cornered in Wall Street, or all our fondly cherished hopes of relief from free silver will end, like apples of Sodom, in dust and ashes. The sub-treasurer at New York is a member of the New York clearing house, and he has agreed as such member not to pay out silver without 30 days notice to the other members. Think of it! the *ipso dixit* of a clearing house is greater than the statute of this nation. With this leverage the bulls and bears of Wall Street can corner gold, buy up silver in anticipation of a rise in its value; and when the thing is done, we would hear the taunt: "Didn't we tell you that you would not get the relief from free silver you expected. Better just trust this thing to us financiers."

If we do not have something like the sub-treasury plan adopted the people will fly to the institution of state banks as their only hope of salvation. We do not believe in this, for it is farming out to individuals the sacred function of government.

Second, the mission of the Populist party is a sacred and holy one—a mission of its own—a child is born. Our mission is not the galvanization of the Democratic corpse.

Third, let us extend the right hand of fellowship to the good men of all parties to "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty," to the Tillmans the Blands, the Sibleys, the Camerons, the St. Johns, and to our own Bryan. In a private letter addressed to Mr. Bryan last year, I urged him to come to us while he could come as an ally and not as a fugitive. In the Democratic party he is but a Lybian in Carthage. Why does he stay? Echo answers, "why!"

Fourth, only Populists should be placed on guard. Let me quote here the language of the first president of the United States—the father of our country, "I shall not, while I have the honor to administer the government, bring a man into any office of consequence, knowingly, whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the general government are pursuing; for this, in my opinion, would be a sort of political suicide."

Washington to Pickens, Secretary of War, September 27, 1795, Volume II of Stark's edition of Washington's writings, 74.

These words of Washington need no commentary. They are *multum in parvo*. Fifth, we are opposed to fusion in all its modes and tenes, at least we should be. The word fusion is derived from the Latin word *fundero*, "to melt, found, cast make liquid, to make by founding or casting." To fuse has the same meaning in English that *fundero* has in Latin. This term is used to express the process by which two or more metals of a totally different nature are melted and run together to make a compound differing from each of its ingredients. As when copper, tin and zinc are mixed to make bronze. Metaphorically it is used to express the union of two political parties, possessing no bond of sympathy in principle, for expediency only. When men of several old parties unite to form a new party, laying as its corner-stone, some vital principle common to all, this is not fusion. On the 17th day of June, 1856, a convention of delegates met at Philadelphia, under a called addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to political divisions; and, then and there, nominated John Charles Fremont for president. At the same time that portion of the American party opposed to the repeal of Missouri Compromise met in New York, and also nominated Colonel Fremont for president. There was no fusion. It was a union of men opposed to the extension of slavery. This was natural blending and not mechanical fusion. The writer has often illustrated fusion by comparing it to the

(Continued on 3rd page.)

WEALTH CONSIDERED

Who Shall Possess The Wealth? Who Shall Administer It

SO AS TO GET MOST USE OF IT?

No One Must Be Impoverished to Make Wealth For Others—Large Individual Wealth Enslaves The Masses

Society Produces and Should Possess the Wealth

[The following lecture by Prof. George D. Heron is one of a series of four reported from stenographic notes taken down in the class room for THE WEALTH MAKERS. They are informal lectures delivered extempore. Two preceding lectures were on Wealth and Co-operation.]

I speak of this subject in its relations to society. The economic problem of wealth, what wealth is in its various elements and phases, is not that which falls within my province. No two economists agree as to just what we shall define by the term wealth. Yet after we study the various definitions we find they come to mean not merely economic goods, but economic abundance. The term wealth in the popular mind has come to be applied to that which is over and above the actual need of the moment. There has always been an over-lapping of the terms wealth, riches, capital. Now wealth in itself is not an evil. Nothing is evil in itself. Wealth is wholly necessary in the development of civilization. There can be no civilization without it. It is only by the acquirement of wealth that we are able to build civilization at all. The question is, who shall possess the wealth or who shall administer it, whether it shall be social, or individualistic in its nature. The necessity of wealth is acknowledged. Nobody who has reason at all denies the necessity of wealth. It is the providence of God made material and manifest in the provision of man. But wealth has been considered very largely from the individualistic standpoint. Now the conflict is whether we shall consider it from the social or from the individualistic standpoint. I have no desire to abolish wealth, nor do I have any idea that wealth in itself is evil, but that wealth shall first of all be real and not fictitious and be administered for the social good instead of by the most cunning, the strongest, the speculator.

Wealth must be real. One of our difficulties is that so much that we call wealth is, as a matter of fact, not wealth. Take for instance the postal system. It does not figure as being wealth, yet it is the most carefully conducted business in the world. If it were a private property it would be much more expensive. It would require a vast troop of lawyers to look after it and great armies of lobbyists to be maintained, whereas, as far as society is concerned, it is more wealth to the people than if it figured as wealth. When rail-ways figure as wealth one year and the next year the wealth has disappeared; when stocks are increased to ten times their actual value, the result is that the wealth is proved fictitious. That is the difficulty of the relation of society to the wealth of the present time. We think we are the wealthiest nation in the world but as a matter of fact we are not. Really, the state of affairs in Omaha and Minneapolis, is poverty. Take for instance the great tract between Minneapolis and St. Paul. It cannot be given away. It is not marketable. It is not worth the taxes upon it. Our wealth has been speculative wealth. Our speculative wealth has been increasing and society as a whole has been getting poorer.

All these things have raised the question as to whether wealth is social or individual in its nature. The question is, is it good for society that the individual have large wealth? Take the case of the Standard Oil combination. Laying aside the question as to the method of their acquiring their large wealth. Suppose it had been acquired by virtuous methods. The question is still to be asked, is it good for society? We examine the actual facts of the case and we find it is not good for society. The social wealth of society is decreasing. Society is growing poorer. Through the increased wealth of this combination whole villages, even cities, the whole industrial wealth of Pennsylvania, has been changed. The mere fact that people may get their oil a little cheaper does not counterbalance this social poverty. The firms that have grown up have risen through the destruction of a vast deal of production. A vast army of men have been thrown out of employment. The result is that this wealth is really the poverty of society. I am not condemning the men but the system. These men may stand higher than many men whom I might point out as saintly men. But the system by which men are impoverished to make

(Continued on 3rd page.)