

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.

More lively scrimmaging in Cuba reported.

A \$250,000 fire occurred last week in Council Bluffs, Ia.

Lombard & Ayers, a big Wall Street firm failed Saturday.

Japan is beginning to get a foothold for her manufactures in America.

The next Republican convention will be held at St. Louis June 16, 1896.

The next Prohibition convention will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., May 26.

Samuel Gompers was elected president of the American Federation of Labor last week.

John D. Rockefeller has ordered eight new steel vessels built for use on the great lakes.

Ex-Congressman McKeighan died suddenly last Sunday morning. He had been sick a week.

It is reported that over 200 people had their pockets picked at Governor Bradley's inauguration at Frankfort.

The flour trust has been reorganized. All the products of the Northwest mills will be sold through one office.

A woman in Texas owns 1,200,000 acres of land and from her palace door it is 13 miles to the gate of her grounds.

Texas will have five parties in the field next year. Two varieties of Republicans, two sorts of Democrats and one Populist. The Populists will surely win.

The reign of terror in Turkey still continues. In the Van province 200 villages have been destroyed and 50,000 people are fleeing for their lives to the city of Van.

The Santa Fe R. R. was sold last week for \$60,000,000. It has been valued at \$350,000,000. In this way the investments of small stockholders are absorbed by the big ones.

Congressman Barrett last week introduced a resolution in the House severely censuring Ambassador Bayard for his speech at Glasgow. It led to a heated partisan debate.

The great ship-building strike which agitated Great Britain is ended. The men have won. They will get a shilling advance immediately and another shilling advance in February.

American cheese has been selling in the English market during the last year for \$2.17 per hundred pounds, an unprecedented low price, that, it would seem, dairymen could not live on.

Judge Thomas L. Nugent of Texas, the Populist leader, is dead. He was one of the ablest and strongest leaders in the Populist party. In 1894 he received 180,000 Populist votes for governor.

The new fast Empire State Express, running on the New York Central, is the fastest long distance regular train in the world, its time between New York and Buffalo being 495 minutes, or 53.33 miles an hour.

A train returning from the inaugural of Bradley, Republican governor of Kentucky, was fired on at Eminence. About thirty shots were fired and the car windows were shattered, but the passengers saved themselves by falling on the floor.

Prof. Archibald Geikie, Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom and author of many important works on geology and kindred subjects, is coming to America very shortly on a lecturing tour.

Rufus H. Peckham is the new Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, to take the place of Judge Jackson, deceased. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate Dec. 9. He is a New York man, and New York men are not friends of the masses, generally speaking.

The Socialists in the German Reichstadt are commanding attention and stirring up the autocratic powers. Herr Rebel spoke with great force and fervor against the existing order of things last week. Herr Liebknecht will speak this week on "Socialist Baiting," and a great session is expected.

A gold bearing vein of quartz has been struck near Alma in Furnas county Nebraska and considerable excitement exists. The ore assays \$6.00 a ton at the grass roots, and it is believed will grow richer as they go down. A shaft is being sunk and options have been secured on all the mining land around.

Miss Helen Culver has given a million dollars to the Chicago University of Chicago, and John D. Rockefeller has matched it with another million. The Standard Oil king of the brigands also promises up to \$2,000,000 more, on or before Jan. 1, 1896, on condition that equal sums shall be secured from others who have not yet promised gifts.

There is great excitement in the newly found gold fields at Alma, Nebraska. The contract was let last Saturday for the sinking of a shaft, which will soon settle the matter of the value of the gold vein discovered. The region was thronged with people last Sunday. Old mining experts say the prospect of an immense find is good.

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

The President's Message

To be sure there are two ways of looking at these government affairs. One that this is a government for the people and of the people. The other that it is a temporary organization, to be made permanently monarchical at the earliest possible date, something in which the whole people shall turn the fruits of their toil over to a few of the sharpest and boldest. If the latter definition is correct and the wooden shoe and corded blouse shall crowd aside the banner of the free then Cleveland's message is a matter of glory and admiration.

But to those who both understand the situation and love their country for its traditions of liberty and equality the message stirs their blood with as much violence, and arouses as much indignation as any creed Jeff Davis or Vallandigham ever delivered on the constitution. In it is just as much misrepresentation, as much sophistry, as much treason to the people.

With the most shameless effrontery he attempts to show up to foreign nations that our country stands in imminent peril, that our finances are in a deplorable condition. "By careless, easy descent we have reached a dangerous depth," he says, and if there any defects he exposes them not to correct them but to gain an advantage to plunder the people again for the benefit of his alien bond buying friends. These men who speculate at the expense of the United States are plainly his clients, and to him his clients are everything, his country is a nothing. Had he been the attorney of a slaveholder in '60 he could not have advertised his disloyalty to the union more clearly or accurately.

He again has reiterated the statement that the revenues of the government would not help matters, he would be still compelled to issue bonds. The law under his "liberal interpretation" of partly compile the treasury to maintain \$100,000,000 of gold in the treasury and to pay gold for greenbacks or silver certificates whenever the bankers want him to. Neither are true. There is no law other than a precedent established by John Sherman when treasurer to maintain a separate fund of gold in the treasury. The law, the same as in France, says "coin" in the matter of redemption, and Cleveland could pay out silver when to the advantage of the United States the same as France pays it out when the treasury suspects the gold is wanted for export.

To be sure these acts are not so plainly drawn as during Buchanan's time, the issue is not so tangible, but the effects are more far reaching. Then only a few states and the enslavement of four million uneducated half civilized people only were in the balance, now sixty millions must feel the hand of the oppressor, taking in the best blood of the earth, the most enterprising and promising people the world ever saw.—Joliet (Ill.) News.

MR. LLOYD TO PROF. LAUGHLIN

The Standard Oil Company and the Professor's Political Economy

The following open letter to Professor Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, from Henry D. Lloyd, has been given to the press:

"Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9.—Professor Laughlin, University of Chicago: You are reported in the press to have said at a public meeting Nov. 5, in Kent Hall, University of Chicago, to the students and others present; that whatever might be charged against one of the founders of the oil monopoly, no one could say that he had accumulated his millions in any way that interfered with the accumulations of others. In 1855 the Supreme Court of Ohio found, as reported in volume 43 of the Ohio State Reports, that the monopoly had a freight contract with the Lake Shore Railroad 'to keep the price down for the favored customers and up for all others,' and the court said 'the inevitable tendency and effect of this contract was to enable this company to ruin all other operators and drive them out of business,' and the court annulled the contract as 'unlawful.' With the help of such unlawful contracts the capital of the oil monopoly has increased in thirty years from nothing to hundreds of millions of dollars.

"If this were not a public matter you would not have discussed it at a public meeting. Allow me therefore to ask a question of you, as the head of one of the most important departments of political economy in the country. If this way of accumulating millions by the help of unlawful contracts to ruin all other operators is not an interference with the accumulations of others, what is the 'scientific' name for it, and for the kind of political economy which commends it for imitation to the young men and women of the country?"—Henry D. Lloyd, in Inter-Ocean Nov. 10, 1895.

Holiday Excursion Rates via the Burlington.

On Dec. 24 and 25, and also on Dec. 31 and January 1, 1896, the Burlington will sell Round Trip Excursion Tickets at one and one-third fare to points not over 200 miles distant on its own lines. All tickets good for return until January 1, 1896. For further information and tickets apply at B. & M. depot or city offices, cor 10th and O St.
G. W. BONNELL, C. P. & T. A.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

So-called Representative Legislation Does Not Represent

THE BETTER SWISS METHOD

Address Delivered by Eltweed Pomeroy, Secretary of the Direct Legislation League of New Jersey, Dec. 4, 1895

Delivered Before the N. J. Grange

A century ago Virginia was known as the most aristocratic State in the Union, and preeminent among the F. F. V.'s—First Families of Virginia—were the Lees whose fine old plantation at Arlington, opposite Washington, is now a national cemetery. They have produced many men of character and ability, but the most prominent in revolutionary times, as well as one of the noblest, was Richard Henry Lee.

It showed the clearness of his insight and the strength of his character that, going contrary to his breeding and the tendency of the class to which he belonged, he should have been one of the most democratic men of his time. Though a member of the Constitutional Convention, he opposed the adoption of the Constitution because it was not democratic enough.

Of the 55 men who attended this Convention, 38 signed it, and 17 refused to sign it, mainly for this reason. These, with others outside opposing it, contain several signers of the Declaration of Independence, two Presidents of the United States, several Cabinet officers, and other prominent men.

Lee's main reason was that representation does not represent. He saw the evil, prophesied what it would lead to, but did not clearly see the way out. Over a century ago he said: "I have no idea that the interests, feelings and opinions of three or four millions of people, especially as touching internal taxation, can be collected in such a House (House of Representatives). In the nature of things, nine times out of ten, men of the elevated classes in the community only can be chosen." Notice that he says that "men of the elevated classes only can be chosen." Later on he said: "Should the United States be taxed by a House of Representatives of two hundred members still the lower and middle classes of people could have no great show in the fact of taxation. I am aware it is said that the representation proposed by the new Constitution is sufficiently numerous; it may be for many purposes, but to suppose that this branch is sufficiently numerous to guard the rights of the people in the administration of government in which the purse and the sword are placed seems to argue that we have forgotten what the true meaning of representation is."

Time has proven him right. Our middle classes are only partially represented in our legislatures, and the lower classes not at all. In his time, too, the elevated classes considered it an honor to serve the people. They were elected to the legislatures and city councils, and usually did the work well. At present a man has to go through the really elevated classes attempt it. Honest men do not take the office of an Alderman and City Councilor is almost looked on as a disgrace. At present we have not even a government by the "elevated classes." It is mainly a government of the people by the politicians who are in it for the money they can make from it, and so are in the pay of the corporations—and so it is a government for the corporations.

Thus the century-old words of George Mason of Virginia have come true of our law-making bodies: "In the House of Representatives there is not the substance, but the shadow of representation." These constitution builders were men of great constructive ability. What was their remedy? Alexander Contee Hanson, Chancellor of Maryland, said: "The perfection of political science consists chiefly in providing mutual checks among the several departments of power, preserving at the same time the independence of the greatest of the people."

John Dickinson said: "It has been unanimously agreed by the friends of liberty that frequent elections of the representatives of the people are the sovereign remedy of all the grievances in a free government."

Many other quotations may be given, but all their plans centered on these two methods of checks and frequent elections. These methods are efficient, but not sufficient. Every one recognized that the House

elect every two years, comes much nearer to truly represent the people than the Senate, whose members are chosen for six years and not directly by the people. Frequent elections do bring the representatives in closer touch with the people. But if the elections were so frequent that the people had complete control of their representatives, they would occur on every vote that those representatives took. This would be absurd. But the more frequent the elections, the shorter time does the representative have in office. He cannot get acquainted with its duties till his term is over. During the term he must manage for a reelection; he cannot attend in an efficient manner to the work that he is sent to do. This is the great advantage which the Senator has over the Member of the House. His term is so long that he can become acquainted with his work and show whether he is really an able man. Hence in proportion to the number more Senators are re-elected than Members of the House. This is true also of our municipal law-making bodies. There are two sides to this question of frequent elections. But even the yearly elected city councils often pass laws which the majority of the people do not want. While frequent elections may be efficient, they are not sufficient.

The system of checks is good also. It is more difficult and tedious for any large interest to control the law-making power. Only the most powerful attempt it. But it also makes it more difficult for the people to enforce their wishes when they wish a change. The system of checks is like the fortifications around a city. It requires a long and difficult siege to get possession of them. The smaller, roving bands of marching freebooters cannot attempt such a siege. Often an alarm may be raised by a patriotic official inside, and help gained before the forts are taken. But when once a powerful enemy has made this siege, and come into possession of all or nearly all of these checks it is equally difficult to dislodge him. This has been the condition of New York City. The grip of Tammany, though loosened by the last election, is not yet entirely broken.

But though both of these methods are, when properly used, efficient, they are not sufficient remedy for the evil, because, as Lee, Mason and others pointed out over a century ago, representation does not represent all classes of the community.

In the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress 64, or over 70 per cent., of the 95 members, are lawyers, 6 are bankers, 10 manufacturers or merchants, 1 a doctor, 1 a farmer and 4 are classed as miscellaneous. In the House, with 346 members, 246, or over 70 per cent., are lawyers, 14 bankers, 21 manufacturers or merchants, 5 doctors, 25 farmers, 8 editors and 28 miscellaneous. According to the census of 1880, out of 17,392,000 persons with occupations, 64,000 were lawyers, or .47 of 1 per cent., and yet they numbered over 70 per cent. of the legislators. Over 18 per cent. of the people are farm laborers, and 25 per cent. are farmers and others engaged in agricultural work, making, with the laborers, 44 per cent., and they had 1 Senator and 25 members in the House, or about 1 per cent. of the legislators. Domestic laborers number 6 per cent. and other laborers over 10 per cent. How are they represented? Nearly 10 per cent. are engaged in trade and transportation. Where do they come in? The bankers number only 15,000, or .09 of 1 per cent., and they have one hundred times the representation they are entitled to in the 6 bankers in the Senate and the 14 in the House. While there are doubtless enough railway attorneys in both Houses to amply represent the 38 of 1 per cent. of railroad officials, where do the 236,000 railway employees come in? and the 204,000 draymen? and the 100,000 sailors? and the 381,000 clerks? and the 120,000 bookkeepers and salesmen? These number over 7 per cent. of the population. Doubtless the 487,000 traders and the 44,000 manufacturers, numbering 3 per cent. of the population, are represented by the 10 manufacturers and merchants in the Senate and the 21 in the House. But how about the rest of those engaged in manufacturing? They are nearly 22 per cent. of our working population.

This is also true of our local legislatures. During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the lawyers numbered nearly 60 per cent. of the Massachusetts Legislatures. Of the fifteen cities producing the largest values in manufactured products, Newark, N. J., has the largest proportion of wage-workers to population. Not one of her eleven representatives in the State Legislatures of 1894 or 1895 is a wage-worker, and many of them are lawyers. This is true of foreign law-making bodies. 450,000 railroad shareholders in England have 22 Members in Parliament, while 380,000 railroad employees have none. 800,000 agricultural laborers have 1, and the land-owners have 130 besides the House of Lords. 148 lawyers are M. P.'s, and they are fewer in proportion to the population than in this country. Ship-owners have 25 representatives, and 230,000 seamen have 1. Coal mine owners have 21, and 655,000 miners have 7. There are 15 mill owners in Parliament and not one operative. 24 iron-masters and not one work-er. This is true of all law-making bodies. Classes are not represented.

One evil effect of the predominance of lawyer-legislators is the vast amount of law turned out. Over 13,000 laws were passed in 1890 by the various State and the National Legislatures. New Jersey alone passed 600 of these, and many of

ian code. The lawyer because of his training uses a redundancy of words. Many laws are so complicated that a large share of the time of other lawyers hired by the State, and called courts, is required to explain them. We are almost submerged with laws; we need fewer and simpler laws. Many people feel that the sessions of the legislature is an evil to be dreaded and curtailed as much as possible. This is shown by the spread of biennial sessions. Over half of the state legislatures now meet only once in two years. Half of the law-making is thus saved.

Many of these legislators are noble, patriotic men. But the most pure-minded man cannot help being biased by his training, occupation and associates. He will see his needs clearer than the needs of those in other walks of life. Belonging, as most of them do, to the "elevated classes," they do not see the needs of the workers. A representative body to be of the highest usefulness should represent all classes of the community, and this proved under our system an impossibility. Under any system, it would be at present, an impossibility, as the lower classes do not yet know how to voice their needs and inspirations so as to embody them in law. Hence representation does not represent, because large classes of the community are entirely unrepresented in the law-making bodies.

Secondly—Nor are political parties properly represented. If each party had been represented in the Fifty-third Congress in proportion to the number of votes cast for that party there would have been 153 Republicans instead of 127, 164 Democrats instead of 218, 31 Populists instead of 8, 8 Prohibitionists instead of none. In the Fifty-fourth Congress there would be 185 Republicans instead of about 245, 135 Democrats instead of 100, 44 Populists instead of 11, and 8 Prohibitionists instead of none. In the House of Assembly of New Jersey for 1894 there should be, if actual votes counted, 33 Republicans, 24 Democrats, 1 Populist, 1 Social-Labor and 1 Prohibitionist, but instead there are 54 Republicans and 6 Democrats. In the Essex County delegation to the Trenton legislature there should be 7 Republicans and 4 Democrats, but instead there are 11 Republicans. Representation does not today properly represent our political parties.

The introduction of religious and other issues into politics show very plainly that it is impossible for representation to represent our religious parties and others.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

How Do People Get Rich?

How do people get rich? Can a man become a millionaire by his own effort? It is an utter impossibility. A man can only become a millionaire by making use of the efforts of other people. He may inherit, or find, or receive as a gift, a million of dollars, but he can never acquire that sum by his own exertions. To acquire great wealth one must be able to use the lives of many others; and to use them without returning the full value of their services. To put it in that way it is not pleasant to many people. To avoid the unpleasantness many methods have been devised by which it is sought to make it appear that great wealth has come to the possessor without any injustice to others. But whether it comes by rise in the value of real estate, or by trade, or interest, or rents, or on fares, or dividends, it comes through the use that has been made of other people's lives, and a use which has not been paid for up to its full value. If the services had been paid for up to its full value, there would have been no profit out of which the wealth has grown. It has been the custom so long for one man to use another man's life for gain, as he uses a horse or a machine, that it seems right and proper. Does a man, allow another to make use of his life for profit when he is free to refuse without danger of loss and ultimate or immediate want? Wealth, then, is the unpaid part of labor, mostly involuntary labor at that.—Socialist (San Francisco.)

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

It is shown by reliable statistics that the losses that swine breeders meet with through cholera are only a small per cent. as compared to the losses they have in the farrowing pen, where thousands upon thousands of these animals are lost annually for want of assistance at the critical time of delivering the pigs. Nothing can be more discouraging to a breeder than to be unable to render any help and to have to simply wait until death relieves the sufferer, while by a little precaution in providing a pair of pig forceps for such emergencies one can save many fine animals. Mr. J. N. Reimers of Davenport, Ia., is manufacturer of the best instrument made for such cases. He will send all who mention this paper a little book on pigs free, which gives many valuable pointers to breeders. All interested should write him at once. See ad. on page 4.

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

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

PROF. GEO. D. HERRON

Speaks in Boston Before the College Club and Proclaims the

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY GOSPEL.

Its Teachings Regarding Labor and Human Equality—The Needs of the People not Diverse—All Need the Best—All is for All

Woman's Place in the New Society

Dr. George D. Herron addressed the members and guests of the College Club at the Bellevue, Boston, Mass., yesterday afternoon on "Women and the New Society." He said that every condition of society was in a state of expectancy and he was interested in finding out what various kinds of people were thinking about. It is awaiting the consciousness of the larger and broader humanity and the knowledge that we are all brothers. Several principles are getting into our minds. The new society is on the basis of humanity, that all the good the world produces shall be equitably enjoyed. How this is to be procured we all have in mind as an end. The needs of human beings are not different. We who are here are not so finely constituted that we have needs others do not. The difference in needs, in quality and quantity, always comes into the discussion of a better society. Yet the needs are alike. Human needs are not diverse. Every human being in the last analysis needs the best the world produces.

The speaker wondered if the power of appreciation had been properly cultivated.

Among the people of the slums of Chicago, Dr. Herron said he had found a better knowledge of Shakespeare and current history than on the south side, where the best people live.

In the picture gallery in Dresden the speaker said he had seen peasants in their wooden shoes standing before these great pictures and by their talk knew that the artist had spoken his message to their souls.

Luxury in the intellect ends in degradation, he said. There is no set of people who need the best more than any other set. We must lay down this proposition—The Digger Indian needs Mendelssohn, Beethoven and even Wagner.

The best the world produces through its genius is needed by every human being in the world.

Another proposition the speaker made was that any sort of honor that attaches to any work above another is a sort of blasphemy. Service to the world deserves the greatest honor. The man who produces something is a creator and a poet. The servant in your kitchen who cooks food is a creator with God, for she sustains human life and is sacred. Any sort of work that sustains human life is to be revered. And so our present ideas of work are barbarous and degrading.

That we honor one kind of work above another is a relic of our animal nature. We make the accident of clothes and creed greater than the creations of God. We worship these things more than a son or daughter of God.

Any kind of honor attached to work must be done away with. It is just as honorable to be able to make the right sort of bread as to receive in a salon or be a high literary character. It is as honorable to drive a tram car as to be a United States senator.

Sometimes these distinctions we draw on account of clothes and creed will be as strange in the future as cannibalism is now.

In the last analysis no sort of work entitles a man to any more of the actual compensation than he who holds the most menial positions. The capacity of realizing the ideal at any cost is in itself so great a gain that all possible gain in the world is not worth thinking about.

The privilege of serving gives the highest possible reward, and the question of asking whether my services shall be paid for by higher social privileges is immoral and pagan.

The great dream of human life is how the best things shall be equally enjoyed. Everywhere men are ashamed of being rich. There is coming to the world a certain sense of disgrace in being rich or luxurious.

For me to have what my brother cannot have is gain in a new form. To have better surroundings than others is my condemnation.

What is woman's work in the new society? In a large sense woman is responsible for luxury, and this must be expiated. Suppose you should make your social centers redemptive? Jesus declared that social benefits should be shared, but he was not giving you a cue to be a