

# WEALTH MAKERS

THE

OF THE WORLD

W. W. Woods, Des.

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

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## 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 ellipse; And human things, returning on themselves, Move onward, leading up the golden year."

A famine is threatened in the west of Ireland.

A rebellion has broken out in the United States of Colombia.

The Union Pacific car shops discharged 390 men Jan. 21st.

Japan has captured Wei-Hai-Wei, and panic reigns at Peking.

The A. P. A. is reported breaking up. Two councils are seceders.

M. De Giers, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, died last week.

Lord Randolph Churchill for some time Conservative parliamentary leader, is dead.

Mrs. Lease has written a book. Its title is, "The Problem of Civilization Solved."

A quarter of an acre of land in Chicago that was worth \$50 is now valued at \$1,250,000.

The Industrial Christian Alliance provides daily 5,000 Irish stew at 5 cents a bowl for the poor of New York.

Dr. Parkhurst's new book, "Our Fight with Tammany," is just off the press. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Debs second trial is proceeding. Judge Grosscup has made one ruling which shows his bias and determination to convict.

The Armenian massacre is likely to lead to the fall of Turkey. Gladstone made a notable speech on the butchery horror on his 85th birthday.

Defalcations and embezzlements in 1894 reached the amount of \$25,234,112, which was three millions more than any previous year's record.

More than a third (34.13 per cent) of the farm-families of this country in 1890 were tenants. In 1880 the percentage of tenants was 25.62.

Wheat dropped to 49 cents in the Chicago market January 30th, the lowest price on record. And the supply unprecedentedly short, too.

Gold bars for jewelers have advanced in price, and the increasing premium will lead to increased purchases which will further advance the price.

It is charged that \$150,000 of the public funds of Minnesota have been "misappropriated," and a committee of investigation has been called for.

Mexico is likely to declare war against Guatemala, and as all the Central American republics side with the latter, looks like quite a destructive fight.

Nearly 350 people were drowned in the sinking of the German Lloyd steamer Elbe a week ago. The sinking was caused by a collision with another vessel.

A terrible wreck on the Vandalaria railroad resulted in a number killed and many injured. It was the work of train wreckers, who pulled all the spikes of one rail.

The Consolidated Coal company of Illinois is one of the trusts we read about. It directs legislation in that great state, controls the price of coal and fixes the price of labor.

Tracy R. Morgan, an old bank cashier of New York has by stealing \$100,000 caused the closing of four banking houses in Binghamton New York. One was a savings bank.

John D. Rockefeller has been sued by Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter. It is supposed the suit is to obtain a subscription pledged to the Baptist tabernacle where Dr. Potter officiates.

Alabama has just refused to pay its bonds in gold, the phrase, "payable in gold," having by a vote of 48 to 40 been stricken out of the bill to adjust the bonded state indebtedness.

The clergy of St. Johns, Newfoundland, have issued an appeal to the outside world for assistance to the starving people. "About a thousand families are now starving in that city."

Mrs. Mary Hoop, a widow, and her three-year-old child were found frozen to death on Wednesday at Warsaw, Ind. They lived in a single room and when found were without food or fire.

Hundreds of people destitute apply daily at 25 Clinton Place, New York city, for work. It is a free public labor bureau. They are from every walk in life. Thirty to forty thousand in that city are reported to face starvation.

A Mexican cotton boll weevil did great damage in 6,000 square miles of country in Texas last year. It is a new insect, and seems to be rapidly extending its ravages. The damage to last year's crop was 50 to 90 per cent of its value.

The members of Parliament to the number of 354 have signed a memorial addressed to the president and people of the United States, proposing that all differences of opinion between the two countries be submitted to arbitration.

Three men died of starvation in one day recently in New York. A great number die from exposure and insufficient nutrition and diseases made fatal by poverty, that are reported under the

head of diseases which attract no attention.

Henry George, Jerry Simpson, Jos R. Buchanan, Thos. F. Ryan and Charles H. Mitchell spoke from the same platform as the Brooklyn Athenaeum a week ago Sunday. Resolutions denouncing the street car corporation were unanimously passed.

The 4,912 suicides in 1894 in the United States, reported in the daily press, shows an increase over the preceding year which year was also an increase over '92. The increase is all out of proportion to the growth of the population, suicides having grown in five years from 2,224 to 4,912.

The city of Glasgow, Scotland, containing about 1,000,000 inhabitants, owns and operates its street railways. It constructs its own cars and manages the whole system in the most economic and efficient manner, and saves to the people the profits which under private ownership are drawn from the people.

Dr. Loomis of New York recently died and by will disposed of \$1,000,000 acquired, it is assumed, by the practice of his profession. But if investigation were made there can be no doubt the bulk of this vast sum would be shown to have come to him as "unearned increment" upon investments in monopolies.

Almost a panic in grain and provisions was the report of January 30th. The gold monopolists are trying to force a half billion of gold bonds upon Congress. They ought to be all rounded up and shipped to some island in the Pacific and their gold with them, and be forced to live there. They are the chief curse of civilized countries.

The anthracite coal barons have decided to restrict the February output to 2,000,000 tons. Less work for starving miners, higher prices for coal consumers, power in the monopolists hands to reduce the labor and increase the expenses of the people, power to starve and freeze and rob the people to enrich themselves, and all done by a stroke of the pen. So moves the world toward the climax of a great struggle.

The Southern Pacific was held up Jan. 30 by bandits and a large amount of money taken, \$10,000 in Mexican dollars being only a part of what they got. The engineer and firemen were covered by pistols and forced to cut the express and mail cars out and hold the train two miles further on. The safes were then blown open. The loss is estimated at \$50,000 to \$75,000, and the robbers are believed to have crossed into Mexico.

A census expert has been investigating the reports since 1850 and finds that labor's share has been growing less. In 1850 it was less than 1880, and still less as compared with 1890. It is the introduction of machinery which is doing it, capitalists claiming that the forces of nature that run the machinery belong only to them as the favorites of heaven. In 1850 labor's paid share was 53 per cent of the product, capital's was 47 per cent. Now labor gets 43 and capital 57 per cent.

The Nicaragua canal bill has passed the senate by a vote of 31 to 21. It is another scheme to get the government credit to back up bonds, \$70,000,000 in amount. The canal should be first surveyed and the cost carefully estimated by government engineers. Then it from a business point of view it should be seen to be a certain profitable or economic enterprise the government should construct and own the canal. When the government's credit and capital are needed it should never mix up with private capitalists in any great enterprise. They consider it their legitimate business to conduct the business as to rob the government and enrich themselves.

The sturdy, self-respecting American farmer is giving place to, or rather is being ground down into, that most pitiable class of homeless people, renters. The census figures furnish proof positive that this is so. Less than half of the families in the United States own their own homes. Thirty per cent of the remainder are under mortgage. Between 1880 and 1890 the number of land owning farmers decreased in every New England state and the number of tenant farmers increased. In the western states it is the same way. The men who got western land cheap twenty to forty years ago have very many of them moved to town and rent their farms. And the tendency of rent is upward, keeping the poor renter in a hopeless treadmill. If the land increases in value the rent is correspondingly raised. And with no new lands to go to land monopoly is increasing and must in the course of a generation bring about a condition in America like that in Ireland, provided no anti-monopoly legislation checks the present land concentration movement.

Notice our cheap clubbing rates with "The Prairie Farmer" and "The Picture Magazine." Send in your subscriptions. You will want good reading matter for the family during the long winter evenings.

Land and Home-seekers' Excursion  
February 12th the Elkhorn R. R. will sell tickets to all points on its lines in Nebraska at one fare plus \$2.00 for round trip. No rate to be less than \$7.00. Limit 20 days. City Office 117 So. 10th St. Depot corner S and 8th Sts. 3412  
Dr. Davis, fine gold fillings, 11th & O.

## NEBRASKA LAWMAKERS

### Two Kinds of Republicans Discovered or Alleged to Exist

### CONCERNING THE RELIEF WORK

Appointments, and Discourtesy of the Senate—Rumored Defalcations—Edmisten, Oil Inspector, Makes Two Appointments.

#### Hilton Said to Be Short

"Napoleon Bonaparte, With a hundred thousand men; He marched them up the hill And marched them down again; And when they were up, they were up; And when they were down, they were down; But when they were half way up the hill, They were neither up nor down."

The Nebraska legislature have evidently had the above quotation in mind, for they have been on dress parade ever since they met, marching up the hill and marching down again; and once in a while, when suspended between the devil and the deep blue sea, they are "neither up nor down."

The Republicans proudly boasted when they came down here that they would squelch the Pops. O, yes, how they would skin the Pops. Why, according to these self-conceited Fridays of Czar Holdrege, the Pops would never be heard of.

But since these fellows have got down here, they find that the Pops are pretty much in evidence at pretty nearly every juncture. They have found that the Pops have parliamentarians superior to any of their own. This is true at least in the house. They have found also that the struggle in this session is between populism and railroadism; and while the railroads have usually succeeded, they have found that many of the brainiest Republicans in the house have openly allied themselves with the Populists. For in the house, it must be understood, there are

#### RELIEF WORK.

The clamor and complaint concerning the relief commission is becoming greater every day. If reports received here are to be believed, the condition of some of the western counties is truly terrible.

The complaint comes in that while the commission promises to send provisions, it fails to carry out its promises. This complaint has become quite general. One thing is certain: A great portion of the perishable provisions, such as potatoes, etc., have stood out on the tracks, or lain in the warehouse, until frozen up and rendered worthless.

The reason assigned by the commission for this is that they had no money with which to pay freight to get the provisions out. It is known, however, that the commission has received about \$12,000 in cash donations.

What has become of this? It is claimed farther that the U. P. and other roads offered to haul out the stuff free; but that the commission preferred to wait until it could pay the R. & M. for doing it. It is safe to say that most of this \$50,000 appropriated for relief will be used to pay freight to this company.

I do not mean to unjustly censure this relief commission. I know its members have a hard place to fill. But in the work of relieving human suffering and privation, this dilly-dallying and incompetency is no less than a crime. And the commission is certainly guilty of incompetency, if nothing worse.

The Republican legislature is directly responsible for this state of affairs. It elected Mr. Ludden to his present position and practically rendered powerless the governor, who should have charge of the matter.

#### TWO KINDS OF REPUBLICANS.

In order to illustrate this, a story is in order. The other day they had one man before the ways and means committee who, in asking for an appropriation for his institution, really acted as though he didn't want to steal. This was so unusual that Uncle Barney Johnston wanted to take him to his bosom as the first honest man he had seen. In talking with the chairman of the committee afterward, uncle Barney remarked that "that fellow must be a Pop." "No," answered the chairman, "he is a conscientious Republican." "O," answered Uncle Barney, "you have two kinds of Republicans, have you—conscientious and otherwise?" That so well illustrates it that I shall hereafter refer to the two kinds of Republicans in the house as "conscientious Republicans" and railroad Republicans.

Once in a while the Pops and conscientious Republicans combine and run things. In this way two or three good bills have already been recommended for passage. One of these was to compel intersecting railroads to build transfer switches. Another was to prevent a corporation from discharging an employe simply because the latter belonged to a labor union.

I hope to tell you of further good deeds of this combination in future reports. In the senate unfortunately they have no "conscientious Republicans."

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. J. H. Edmisten assumed his office of Chief Oil Inspector on the 1st. Immediately he appointed two deputies—Warwick Saunders of Columbus, editor of the Platte County Argus, and Ed J. Hall, editor of the Grand Island Free Press. Both are well known Populist newspaper men. On February 1st also the Governor withdrew the appointment of Judge J. W. Wilson for Commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Island. The senate had been in possession of the appointment for three weeks and the Governor became convinced that the delay was a studied discourtesy to himself. The course of the senate has been generally denounced as boyish, even in Republican papers, and the action of the Governor is commended.

## THE INVESTORS' REVIEW

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The Following Article is Taken from the January, 1895.

### ENGLISH REVIEW, WHICH SAFE

Investors Depend on for Advice and Reliable Information -- The Financial and Commercial World as it is.

#### Is Trade Going to Revive?

"A revival of trade ought to take place now," everybody is saying. "The conditions which have hitherto preceded resumptions of business expansions in the past are all present, not only in our own money market, but in those of the continent and of the United States. At all important centers of credit, money is cheap and abundant; everywhere the prices of commodities are so low as to tempt both the speculator and the manufacturer to enlarge their operations in preparation for rising markets."

This is a summary of the universal agreement, and we have had these favorable conditions with us in the United Kingdom for at least two years back. Yet trade has not "revived"; we still crawl along doubtfully; prices give no indication of a change for the better, but the contrary. As Mr. Sauerbeck has again and again demonstrated by his valuable barometric index numbers and diagrams, the tendency has been steadily downward. Wheat is lower in price at the present time than it has ever been before, and cotton is also at, or near, its lowest. The hopes which Australian wool-growers entertained, that the placing of raw wool on the free list in the United States tariff would enable them to secure less ruinous prices for their crops, have so far been disappointed. We are in little better condition with most of our staple British industries; with hardly an exception prices are lower than they were twelve months ago. Since the new tariff of the United States came into force there has been a slight improvement in the hopes rather than the actualities of the woolen trade, but it has not lifted prices; and the linen trade of Belfast, which was hoping so much from the tariff, has as yet only filled up the gaps which the long delay in passing that tariff created. Our iron industries would be quite as depressed as ever save for the lavish expenditure of the government on new ships of war; and even that has not been great enough to hold prices up. The tonnage of merchant vessels under construction at the present time is larger than it was twelve months ago; but we are assured that the profitability of the work done has not increased, although wages are in many instances lower, and raw materials certainly cheaper. In nearly all instances the point of recoil in prices does not yet appear to have been reached; still less has any general recovery begun to show itself, such as men look for when trade is really going to expand.

The truth, however, is that the common expectation of a revival of business as a result certain to flow from large accumulations of idle bankers' capital or "money," is founded on a confusion of ideas. What these accumulations generate is a revival of financial speculation. Increased industrial production always follows outbursts of speculation in "new outlets for capital," because the objects of such speculation always to some extent involve the outlay of money upon raw materials or machinery, on new buildings, new developments in manufactures, and so on. For instance, at the present time the small outburst of speculative energy in the direction of floating companies to "develop" goldfields in Western Australia—swindles though they mostly are—will have some little effect in augmenting the production of machinery for crushing and washing ores. In like manner, and on a large scale, every tarantella dance of speculation in the past, whether devoted to lending money to foreign and colonial governments, to covering the waste places of the earth with railways, to building tramways, providing towns with gas and water, or digging for gold, silver, or precious stones, has reacted upon our industries as a stimulant to production. The foreign governments have spent part of the money in British-built warships or British-moulded guns, the railway construction has given us an enlarged market for iron and steel, and so on. Industrial expansion always follows upon the heels of speculations in finance, no matter how frantic or unsubstantial these speculations may be.

Unquestionably the conditions of all money markets, of our own, in some respects, most of all, are at the present moment favorable to fresh speculative outbursts; and, just as unquestionably, these would have occurred before now

had there been no other influences at work to keep them back. But there are such influences, and most powerful ones, which hold the market down, and cause loanable capable to accumulate in bankers' hands to an extent which is positively become almost as dangerous to the soundness of our banking credit as a scarcity would be.

It is unnecessary to hark back always to the Baring crisis. The effects of that horrible event are still with us in spite of a "successful liquidation,"—nay, perhaps because of that,—and will be with us these many years to come, for it was an epoch-marking crisis; but the distrust it generated no longer lies upon the market like a nightmare. We have come back to the mood which welcomes adventure; and could a field, or fields, be found wherein the instinct of speculation common to all mankind, and peculiarly a characteristic of Englishmen, might again expand and develop energy, a "revival of trade," as it is colloquially called, would soon be again in full swing, hurrying the nation forward to a new crisis.

Unfortunately for those who hope to profit by such a change, most of the channels into which the accumulated means of the people have in the past been wont to flow and be dissipated are choked up or filled up—choked with the ruins of past enterprises which have failed, or filled because the work which was to be done is complete to the fullest present requirements of the country, or industry formerly taken in hand. There are still, perhaps, places on the earth where railways might be built with advantage to some generation, if not the present one; but these countries have fallen into disrepair, either because they have borrowed too much in the past, or because of their dishonesty and internal disorders, or for these and other causes combined. For this reason the whole of Central and South America is shut off from us, with perhaps the single exception of Chile, and Chile is a country which, at best, gives but a limited scope to the schemes of the financiers in London. North America is at present in little better plight. The United States are filled up with railways far beyond the capacity of the trade of the country to make profitable; Canada is sodden with debts, and with enterprises which, if not already bankrupt, appear on their way to become so; Mexico is a state whose resources may be great, but whose institutions are in too fluid a condition, too dependent for their stability upon President Diaz, to afford scope to the romantic and romancing imagination of the financial world-renovator.

In Europe the position is no better. It is unnecessary to dwell on the condition of France or Germany, of Italy or Spain; and even Austria and Hungary, in better economic health though they seem to be, require none of our money. The healthier countries, in short, do not want our assistance; the poorer and sickerly cannot be made to look tempting enough to draw money from us. Where they might, perhaps, benefit by our pecuniary help, they deliberately shut us out by their tariffs.

Of our Australian settlements it is unnecessary to speak. According as we view them, their position excites the deepest indignation or the most profound pity. Slowly but relentlessly they are being forced downward into the position of helpless defaulters. Nor is there room in India, in spite of the valiant resolutions of the bureaucratic government there, to go on building railways. The British state there is like a weary Atlas, crushed to the earth with debt as with a world all too heavy for his shoulders. For a few years more it may hold up its head by borrowing, for a few years more the British public will lend, but the debt which is contracted to stave off bankruptcy is in no sense an industrial stimulant. It merely sustains the victim's life, and throws an aspect of ability to pay over a condition of hopeless impecuniosity.

In the Farther East the possibility of opening up China may perhaps afford room for hope that the old methods of generating trade prosperity may there be resumed once more—the method of the tailor who lends his customer the money to pay for the clothes he furnishes him with. But it would take a little time to awaken in regard to things Chinese the money-lending zeal of even so simple-minded a being as the English investor.

There remains, then, South Africa alone as a spot where the stimulating and exhausting nature of borrowed capital may be applied, and already that part of the world is in some respects overdrugged with money. A crisis is rather to be looked for there than a fresh leap forward. The "Chartered" Company's bubble seems nearly ripe for bursting; and although gold and other mining industries here and there may prosper, these never yet permanently sustained a country's prosperity. They are too deleterious and mushroomy.

Thus on all hands we are led to the inference that the scope for an expansion of trade with the world is very restricted by the already excessive employment of that aid to the development of civilization. The victims of it are partially or wholly exhausted, and our masses of banking credit lie idle because there is really no outlet for them. From this it is to be inferred that any growth of business which comes must be slow—

... a mere process of increasing production. Prices, therefore, are bound to drag as they have done, because the capital poured by us and other leading

(Continued on 5th page.)