

THE GREAT SOLUTION.

What Is Best to Do With Coxeys and the Unemployed.

I have an answer to the above question which I have put in legal form; but before giving it, I wish to submit a few self-evident propositions as the base on which my theory rests.

First—Governments are ordained and laws enacted to meet the wants of humanity.

Second—That is the best legislation which most permanently relieves the greatest number of people of their most pressing needs with the least taxation and without injustice to any.

Third—All people need homes; and all able-bodied people need employment—the business world needs money—and the government needs revenues.

Fourth—The inalienable right to life carries with it the inalienable right of a spot of earth on which to live.

Fifth—The laborer is not only worthy of his hire, but worthy to be hired.

Sixth—Money is a creation of law and its legitimate function is to facilitate the exchange of commodities. If there were no exchange of commodities money would be a useless thing.

Seventh—The land, including all the resources of nature, is the rightful heritage of all the people.

Eighth—No Republic is safe, neither are the lives or property of the people secure when a majority of the people have no property interest at stake.

Ninth—Agriculture is the base of all other industries; to foster it is to foster every other legitimate calling among men.

Following is the plan for settling the land, labor, finance, revenue and tramp questions—world without end.

An Act entitled, "An Act to Provide Homes and Employment for the People, to Increase the Volume of Money, and Provide for the Public Revenue."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That in order to furnish employment and homes for all the people of the United States; to increase the volume of money and provide for the public revenue, it is hereby provided: That the government proceed, through a bureau or a commission appointed for the purpose, to improve all public lands within the borders of the United States that are fit for farming, including lands that can be made available by irrigation, drainage, dikes and levees, and parcel them out in homesteads of suitable size, to be granted to citizens of the United States on such terms as are hereinafter provided.

It is also provided that when the interests of labor, the public welfare and the inalienable rights of mankind demand it, the government shall take steps to reclaim all the lands within its jurisdiction, whether owned by syndicates, corporations or individuals. This it may do by purchase or by the exercise of right of eminent domain. That all lands thus owned and acquired by the government be held by it as a sacred trust to be granted in limited quantities to citizens of the United States on terms and conditions as follows:

Any citizen of the United States may obtain a perpetual lease and secure a home from the government of not more than 160 acres of farming land, together with all the improvements thereon: Provided such leaseholder occupies and uses the same as a homestead and keeps the premises in good repair, pays all taxes levied thereon by the subordinate branches of the government, and in addition thereon pays annually in advance to the United States treasurer not less than one per cent of what his holding cost the government. It is also provided that the government may, from time to time, increase the rate per cent of interest on the amount it expended in furnishing such homes for its citizens. But the rate of interest shall never exceed the surplus earnings of labor as shown by statistics, or what is necessary to defray the expenses of government economically administered.

It is further provided that these leaseholdings may be transferable, but none shall ever have a lease from the government at any one time of more than 160 acres of farm lands; but none shall be debarred from renting of other leaseholders on such terms as they make for themselves; provided such contracts shall not extend for more than two years without renewal.

It is also provided that all lands thus owned by the government may be entered upon by any individual or cooperative association of individuals, for mining purposes, by simply paying to the leaseholder the damage done his agricultural interests, together with such taxes or rents as the government may deem proper to impose; and to carry out all the provisions of this act the government shall issue an adequate amount of paper currency, which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Were I a member of Congress, I should most certainly introduce a bill something like the foregoing, for the following reasons: First, it would give employment to all able-bodied people who are willing to work to improve these lands. Second, it would enable each citizen of the United States to procure a home ready for occupancy at the low cost of one per cent a year on the cost of his home. Third, it would relieve the glut in the labor market, causing a rise in wages and a more equitable distribution of the wealth produced by labor. Fourth, it would develop the resources of the country and add immensely to the intrinsic wealth of the nation. Fifth, it would force billions of good and honest money to circulate in all the channels of trade, every dollar of which would be paid out by the government direct into the hands of toilers who earn it by performing useful work in fitting up homes for the needy; or for the purchase of land that will increase in value as population increases. Sixth, it would be a source of perpetual

revenue to the government without taxing anybody directly or indirectly. Seventh, it would tend to the promotion of morals, in that it helps all to a home and constant employment at remunerative wages, and ends enforced idleness and its evils. Eighth, it places all in reach of the highest attainable freedom and independence. Ninth, it would break the power of the rich to oppress the poor and the hireling in his wages. Tenth, it would put an end to land monopoly—the giant curse of the civilized world—by which millions are forced to give half of their earnings for the opportunity to work to keep themselves, their wives and little ones from starving.

Such are a few but not a tithe of the reasons which can be given for the enactment of a law such as the above bill proposes.

The central truth of the theory herein set forth is this: All men are equally entitled to what God has created. God created the earth; therefore all men are equally entitled to it. JACOB BECK. Blair, Neb., May 1, 1894.

Bennett at Fairbury. FAIRBURY, Neb., May 21, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: At last we had a chance to see a portion of the Commonweal Army and learn by actual contact with the soldiers what an immense amount of truth is suppressed by the subsidized press, replaced in part by distorted, half way truths, together with lies of the whole cloth.

At 1:00 p. m. last Friday (18th) General Bennett's army reached the sacred confines of Fairbury and were met by the marshal at the very north-west limits of the city. Here they alighted from the wagons, seven in number, that had brought them from Alexandria since 8:00 a. m., that day, and formed in line. Headed by General Bennett, Colonel Cannon and our city marshal the procession marched down into the business portion of the city. At the square the army was met by Sheriff Mendenhall and City Mayor Berry, in a buggy, and escorted right through town to the south east corner and out on the Endicot road. Here a halt was made, the soldiers resting under the shade of trees skirting the road. Then Mayor Berry went back to town and procured permission to have a camp ground in Steele's pasture, quite a mile and a quarter out of town. In a short time the Commonwealers were marching toward the proposed camp ground, feeling no doubt glad to have at least a short respite from their 20 mile march and drive without dinner. After reaching camp they soon discovered that nothing had been done in the way of furnishing them any provisions either by the county or city, and they were told plainly that if any of them were caught begging in the city they would be swiftly brought to justice, with a big "J."

Said General Bennett, "Well, Mr. Sheriff, we have nothing, or nearly so, to eat; and if your people will not do anything for us, I cannot pledge myself that not a man will visit your town; I can control my own actions but it is pretty hard to 'corral' a hungry man with nothing to eat; we cannot live on grass!" Sheriff Mendenhall replied that he didn't organize this crowd, had nothing to do with bringing them there, had no authority to furnish them anything to eat, and would be glad to attend to their cases, provided General Bennett could not keep them in camp and they begged in the city.

In the mean time a few persons with more of the "milk of human kindness" than adoration of Wall Street principles, were busy raising a private subscription to buy provisions for the army. General Bennett and some of his officers came up to town and were met by Charles and William Clifton with an invitation to use William Clifton's lots west of his planing mill—in the city two blocks from the square—as a camp ground and the mill for sleeping place at night. This was accepted and in an hour the army was safely camped in this place.

Then the fun began. The insurance agent who had written insurance on the mill decided to cancel the policy if the tramps were allowed to sleep there, and Wm Boardsley threw open the Floral Hall in the fair grounds for their use. Then a harness maker, who claims to be the exclusive right to "live, move and have his being" consisted in his being an ex-subject of Queen Victoria, ordered the marshal to drive those bums out of town. "I can't," said the marshal, "until a complaint is made." I complain, then," said this ex-alien, so confident that that was all that was necessary to be done; but when shown that he must swear to a regular complaint, which, if shown to be without probable cause, would probably put some cost on him, he preferred to make only oral "complaints." A prominent lumberman, skilled in political tactics, and with medical computations whereby the farmer pays 25 to 35 cents per bush and more than he thinks he is paying for lumber, flourished a \$1000 bill as a reward to the man who would "enforce the laws."

Prominent cattle man, members of the Christian (?) church, who not ten days before were working like niggers to raise funds to build their new church finally refused one of their donors a paltry quarter to feed Bennett's hungry "scabs." Notwithstanding these things, matters at Camp Barnes,—in honor of W. H. Barnes, a prominent attorney and Populist here who headed the movement to secure provisions—went along smoothly. The boys had plenty to eat, and had time to wash and brush up a little, presenting an appearance fully up to the mark, looking better than most crowds of seventy working men generally do. Out of the seventy, eight were foreign born and all were voters and working men. General Bennett and Colonel Cannon made short speeches in the evening with telling effect. On the morrow seven teams and wagons were procured and at eleven a. m., the Commonwealers left Fairbury with some \$16 00 or \$18 00 in money and a good breakfast, feeling that Fairbury—like Sodom of old—had at least the requisite number of righteous to prevent her destruction. During the entire stay no overt act—except perhaps that continuous one of being poor—was committed by them. No loud talk was indulged by them. But twice did the writer hear anything like an oath, and that was quoted. Yet after being safely in camp they were found amply able to cope with those presumptuous mortals to whom the sight of a poor man believing in Populist "rot" is worse than the proverbial red rag to the enraged bull, who would come down and endeavor to "do them up" with slangy talk. And it must not be supposed that the soldiers lacked for help in such a war. An ex-usher of the county said when they reached Washington they ought to be enclosed in a stone wall "and starve the s—ns of b—s to death." And, forsooth, because they were not all members of the G. O. P. and one of the army happened to be a comrade G. A. R. of his, too! Really, it is wonderful how bitter human beings can get! But a bystander remarking that if some of this ex-sheriff's family had their desert's they would be surrounded by a "stonewall" the shot went so deep he bowed his head and slowly walked away.

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Out this, Mr. Editor, to suit your fancy; I had to be prolix as I am full of the subject. Yours for freedom, C. Q. DEFURANCE.

Edward Bellamy on the Commonweal.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 6.—Edward Bellamy, Nationalist, journalist and author of "Looking Backward," takes Coxeys' Commonweal Army very seriously. He says:

"In the first place, the Nationalists, of whom I am one, believe that the time is near at hand when the present industrial system will break down and the Nationalist system will take its place. We see deeply operating causes to bring about this result, and, of course, from this point of view, we regard such a great industrial movement as this industrial army is making as confirmatory. I should say that the most magnificent feature of this industrial situation lies, not in the numbers of the marching bodies—which of course are trifling—but in the fact that it is evidence that the laboring masses of people, the working classes, are deeply in sympathy with it. This has been shown, as, of course, every newspaper reader knows, by a series of demonstrations on the part of the workingmen—the poorer classes generally, in the great cities as well as the smaller districts along the line of march.

"It is also evidenced by the sympathetic attitude of the officials of the Knights of Labor, the Federation of Labor and the railway unions in the west, especially in their attempt to assist the armies by threatening strikes if the latter's demands were refused. I have been much impressed by what the workingmen have said to me personally regarding their sympathy with the movement, and, while I was prepared for a surprise, I was even more surprised than I expected. They evidently think it their cause, and believe that these armies are standing for their interests.

"The contemptuous expressions from many sources as to the smallness of these armies seems to be ill-judged. The cost and difficulty of moving even 100 men across the country for 1,000 miles, with no organized commissary, is simply enormous, as any old soldier will testify. That these armies have done what they have done, made the marches they have made and maintained the good discipline they have with the resources at their disposal, is an astonishing fact, and will be so regarded by future historians.

"The phenomenon, as a whole, of the rise and course of these demonstrations, is a guerdon, not only of a deep discontent on the part of the masses with the way things are going in this country, but also a loss of faith in their ordinary governmental bodies at Washington. That this loss of faith is well justified no one who has followed the course of our national and state legislatures for a number of years past can question.

"The Government of this country, whatever its nominal form, is in effect the rule of the rich and not the rule of the people. The time has come when the people will replace the rule of the rich by the rule of the people, and that will mean an economic revolution, a change in the system of wealth and pro-

duction and distribution of the profoundest character. It is near at hand. "The common proposition upon which the Coxeites and Nationalists agree is that the welfare of the people is the concern of the Government and is a proper object for the exercise of public power. They are all opposed to the individual solution of the economic and social problem as the one that has developed the millionaire and his shadow, the tramp.

"They favor a collective and co-operative method of dealing with the problem, which naturally takes the form of Government action. The chief result of these demonstrations from the point of view of a radical social reformer, like myself, is its ability, by its very substantial character, to attract public attention to the fact that there is a social question in this country and a very pressing one.

"The mass of Americans are so absorbed in bread winning and money getting that it takes something of this sort to distract their attention, even for a moment, from their personal engrossments. This object can be accomplished much more satisfactorily and quickly in this manner than could ever be brought about by preaching or talking. It is an important step in the social and economic revolution which will take place in this country, a revolution which, like all other great ones, will be of steady growth, starting from a small beginning, just as did the American Revolution. Unlike the latter, it will not be accompanied by great loss of life—although, I am sorry to say, there will probably be a loss of some lives in the friction caused by the movement.

"There is the densest ignorance shown in regard to this movement. Indeed, the newspapers do not understand it and are just as uncertain which side to take as they were just previous to the civil war. But, in this case, unlike the latter, there are no geographical or climate divisions; it is the laboring classes against the capitalists. These commonwealers are called tramps, and, it is alleged, they have no definite object; but it is safe to say that not many of them are any harder looking than was John Brown of Ossawatimie, and they have an object just as definite as was his when he started upon his work of emancipation.

If you desire any of the books in our list of reform literature, study our special offer in another column which will tell you how to get them free.

Another Insurance Man Disagrees. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Seeing a letter in THE WEALTH MAKERS from one J. Y. M. Swigart in which he makes a few misrepresentations, I wish to correct.

First. He says there is no law by which to incorporate mutual hail companies. All any one has to do to prove he is not correct is to look at section 40 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska for the year 1880.

Again he states the Nebraska Cyclone Co. is the only company specifically indorsed. While the facts are, at the time there was no other company presented before the Alliance and it was simply indorsed and not specifically indorsed.

While at Hastings last January I represented the Nebraska State Fire, Lightning and Cyclone Association of Kearney, incorporated as a state association, and the Nebraska State Hall of Fairfield (formerly of Kearney) not incorporated, and all mutuals were there placed on the same footing, and no one was specifically indorsed.

Again he carries the impression in the ad. in the Alliance Constitution that the fire department is incorporated and doing business.

This I believe to be incorrect, as I am sure he is only trying to make up said company.

Again he says, the above resolution, I am sorry to say, includes at least one company that is organized for the purpose of revenue to officers and agents.

This is unfair. If Mr Swigart knows of any such company let him either say which one it is or say nothing, for it is unjust to leave it so in the blind as to work an injury to all.

And besides, if such company does exist and the members choose that way (and they certainly do, or such company could not exist) it is unjust not to let them have it their own way. To muddy with the people's free rights is too much like "Coxey keep off the grass." Yours for truth and far dealing, I am respectfully yours, J. M. SANFORD. Gen. Manager of above Association.

ECHOES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Its Revolutionizing Influence on the Agriculture of the World.

Hardly a corner of the globe is so remote that it has not felt the civilizing influence of our great World's Columbian Exposition.

Thanks to it, primitive methods in manufacture and agriculture are rapidly giving way to the advance ideas learned at the World's Fair. In no line is this awakening more pronounced than in harvesting machinery. This may be directly traced to the famous Northwest harvest tour made by half a hundred foreign commissioners, last August. Already the Sultan of Turkey has ordered a Deering Binder for use on his imperial domains, upon the recommendation of Hon. A. G. Asdikian, his agricultural representative at the Fair; and orders are coming in from Russia, Roumania, Great Britain, Hungary, and in fact every grain-raising nation of the globe.

Hon. Sen Tuda, the Japanese imperial commissioner, was so deeply impressed with harvest scenes on the North Dakota bonanza farms, that he enthusiastically wrote to the Deering people: "When I went to North Dakota to see wheat harvesting during the World's Fair, I saw your Harvesters and Binders operated, and am convinced that they are the best machines for harvesting that I have seen. I cannot but believe that they will contribute to the benefit of our people if introduced into our country."

BULGARIA HEARD FROM.

Professor Vuklo I. Shopoff, the commissioner from Bulgaria, a great wheat-raising country, upon returning from the tour enthusiastically wrote: "The work of the Deering Binders, as seen on the grate Larimore farm, surpasses all my expectations. It will give me special pleasure to recommend to our farmers to supply themselves with your machines, as thereby they will save a great deal of time, labor and expense."

DEERING BINDERS IN RUSSIA.

But the effect of the America harvesting machines upon Russia has been the most pronounced. Hon. Edward Mitscherlich, the agricultural representative of the Czar, and one of the floor committee of awards at the Fair, writing to W. N. Deering & Co., from St. Petersburg, says: "The prosperity of North Dakota made a striking impression on me, and I believe that the two chief factors which created this prosperity are the railroads and agricultural machinery, among which latter the most important is your self-binder. I saw hundreds and hundreds of them working, day after day, without stopping. The preference which such first-rate agriculturists as the farmers of North Dakota are showing for your Binders is the best testimonial of the high qualities of your machines."

As a result of Mr. Mitscherlich's recommendation, a Deering machine has been ordered by the Russian government for exhibition in the Imperial Agricultural Museum at St. Petersburg. Other Russian representatives were similarly impressed, and as a result, we are told that many carloads of Deering Binders and Mowers have already been consigned to St. Petersburg, Odessa and other great Russian agricultural centers.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT BUYS DEERING.

Hon. Ivan Ottlik, Royal Hungarian Commissioner, made a deep study of harvesting machines both at the World's Fair and among the North Dakota bonanza farms. Upon his return to Buda-Pest he so strongly recommended the Deering as excelling all others that Count Bethlen, Royal Minister of Agriculture, ordered the purchase of Deering binders on the several government estates "in order," as he said "that our farmers may learn the wonderful utility of this machine by seeing it in actual use."

CAPTAIN CONCAS GROWS PORTICAL.

The nineteenth century Columbus, Captain Victor M. Concas, commander of the Spanish Caravel, writing from his headquarters in Cuba, says: "The magnificent spectacle which was presented before us, of forty-three of the wonderful Deering Binders, is without doubt the best example of the energy

of the European races which people America to-day."

FROM THE HONORABLE MASTER CUTLER.

Clear-cut as his cutlery comes a message from Hon. John F. Atkinson, master cutlery at the World's Fair. Says he: "The most interesting incident of that most agreeable and instructive trip to North Dakota was undoubtedly the witnessing of the Larimore 10 000 acre wheat field being cut by a battalion of forty three Deering Binders; and the ease and efficiency with which they did their work was most extraordinary. As a maker of reaper knives, I have seen many harvesting machines at work, but I certainly never saw any do their work as well as yours. The draught was particularly light for the amount of wheat harvested, and not a single machine was placed hors du combat the whole day from any cause."

The same features of excellence that aroused the enthusiasm of the foreign commissioners showed themselves so plainly in the exacting official World's Fair field trials, held in Colorado, that the Deering people were given sixteen out of the whole number of twenty-six awards given to the seventeen exhibitors of harvesting machinery.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties have established headquarters and are today preparing millions of campaign documents to be sent out during this campaign.

It is the opinion of the shrewdest politicians at Washington, that if the People's Party takes advantage of the blunders and infamy of the present administration, there will be no trouble in electing Populist members enough to hold the balance of power in the next Congress. It is also admitted by the closest observers among both the Democratic and Republican politicians that the next election of president will be thrown into the House, which will give the Populists the power to dictate who shall be the next president of the United States? The election in the state of Oregon comes off in June, and in Alabama in August. We are almost absolutely sure to carry Alabama, and we stand an even chance with either of the old parties in Oregon. To help to carry Oregon and Alabama is to help put life and enthusiasm in our party in every state in the Union.

The People's Party is composed of the great common people of the country who are poor and honest. It has no millionaires, bank or railroad corporations upon which to call for campaign funds.

The National Committee has established headquarters at Washington where it can procure an unlimited amount of campaign literature at a small cost. One thousand dollars used in our party will do as much work as a hundred thousand dollars in either of the old parties.

After carefully considering the above facts and the bright prospects for our party in the coming campaign, we feel it our imperative duty to appeal to our people everywhere to come to the aid of the national committee in doing this great work. In the last election our party polled more than a million votes for president.

We now earnestly appeal to 1,000 of that number to give us \$5 each, 10,000 to give us \$1 each, 20,000 50 cents each, 20,000 25 cents each, and the remainder of the one million to give us 10 cents and 5 cents each. We also earnestly appeal to all People's Party Clubs, Leagues, and Leagues to raise what funds they can for the committee, by taking up collections, giving entertainments etc. We make this request because we believe it our duty to do so. If our party ever attains success each member of the party must contribute to that success not only with his ballot, but with whatever means he can spare. To respond promptly and liberally means success that will bless the nation for all time to come.

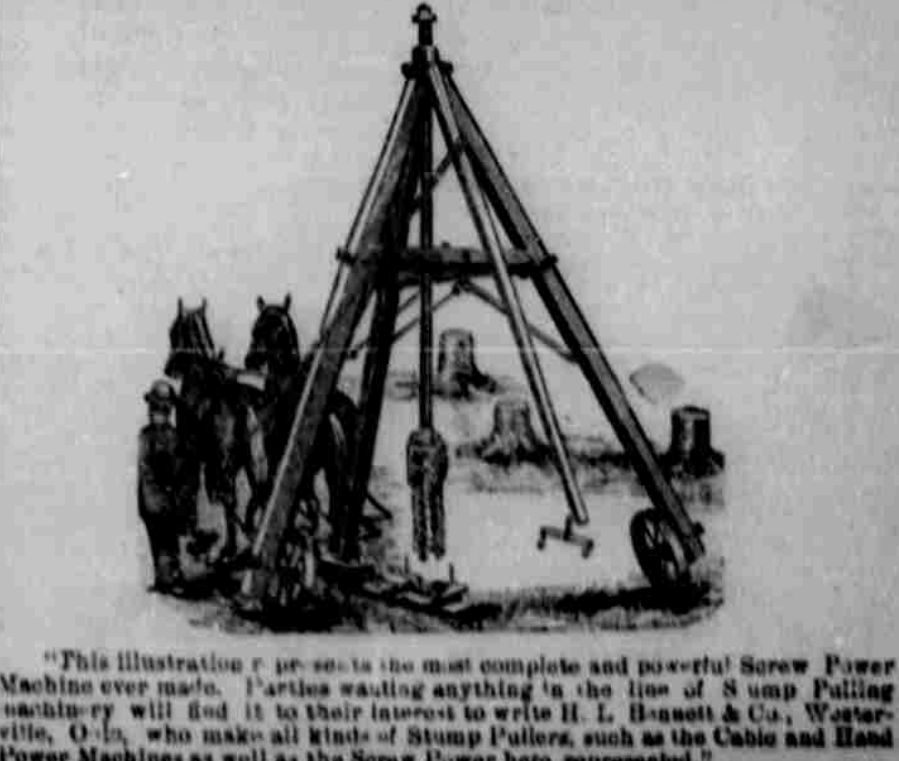
All contributions should be sent to M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind., who is Treasurer of the National Committee.

Very Truly Yours, J. H. TURNER, H. S. TAUBENECK, Secretary, Chairman.

L. J. MC PAKLIN, M. C. RANKIN, Secretary, Treasurer.

Subscribe for THE WEALTH MAKERS

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with starch, Arrowroot or sugar, and is far more economical, making less than one cent a cup.



This illustration represents the most complete and powerful screw power Machine ever made. Parties wanting anything in the line of stump pulling machinery will find it to their interest to write H. L. Bennett & Co., Westerville, O., who make all kinds of Stump Pullers, such as the Cable and Hand Power Machines as well as the Screw Power here represented.