

WEALTH MAKERS

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

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DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Government, the People and the Pacific Railroad Millionaires.

THE THIRD HOUSE AT WORK.

Taubeneck Imperfectly Reported, but He Wants the Money Question Made the Issue—His Purpose Right But His Vision Narrow and Argument Weak.

Washington Special Correspondent.

For the past week both houses of congress have been quite busy. The Democrats remind one of the fellows who get very industrious on Saturday evening after being idle all the week. They have let nearly two years' time run to waste, and now they have just awakened to the fact, and are trying to crowd everything into this short session. The Democrats of the senate held two caucuses at which they discussed the propriety of calling up the popgun tariff bills passed by the house during last session. They also discussed the chances of changing the rules of the senate so that the previous question could be ordered. The caucus decided that if the Democrats should call up the popgun tariff bills that it would provoke discussion, that that would consume the entire session, as it was very evident that the Republicans would resort to every known method of filibustering rather than let coal and iron go on the free list. The caucus also decided that it would be impossible to adopt the cloture rule in the senate at this time. The senate has been discussing the Nicaragua canal bill for several days. The bill under discussion proposes for the United States to endorse the bonds of the canal company for \$70,000,000. This looks very much like another Pacific railroad steal. The government endorsed the bonds of the Union Pacific railroads for \$66,000,000. These bonds have been refunded, and now amount to about \$120,000,000.

The government has had to pay all the interest, for all of which the railroads have never paid one cent, yet the stockholders, such as Stanford, Huntington, Scott, et al., have become millionaires. If the Nicaragua canal should be built, and would be of such great advantage to this country, then let this country issue greenbacks, build the canal, own and control it in the interest of the people. If the government bonds are so good and safe when they bear interest, why are they not just as good when they bear no interest?

The corporations are getting in their work right along this session. On last Tuesday the house passed a bill amending the Inter-State Commerce law, so that the railroads will be allowed to pool. The bill passed by a vote of 166 yeas to 110 nays. I am glad to report that every Populist in the house voted against this iniquity. Such Alliance Democrats as Alexander, Branch, Lawson, Livingston and Moses voted for the bill. This looks very strange, indeed, when we remember that the platforms upon which these men were elected to congress in 1890, was for the government ownership straight. It would be interesting to know how many of the men who voted for this bill ride on free passes.

The committee of the house on banking and currency, Mr. Springer chairman, is now at work on Secretary Carlisle's financial scheme, with the view of perfecting a bill embodying Cleveland's ideas. The committee is holding daily meetings and has invited Carlisle, Eckels and the bankers of the country generally to appear before the committee and let it know exactly what the banks want. Secretary Carlisle has drafted a bill covering the views of the administration. This bill, if enacted, means the destruction of our greenbacks, the permanent demonetization of silver, a single gold standard, the absolute control of the issue and volume of our currency by national and state banks. It is a conspiracy, as far as that of the demonetization of silver in 1873. It is believed that the bill will pass the house, and the only hope for the country is that it will be defeated in the senate.

It appears from some very pungent editorials that have appeared in some of our reform papers recently, criticizing Chairman Taubeneck, that they are entirely mistaken as to his true position. In reply to a letter from your correspondent on this subject, Mr. Taubeneck says: "J. H. Turner, 'MY DEAR SIR: Yours of recent date came to hand in due time, but the illness and death of my brother's two children, as well as the illness of my father, prevented an earlier reply. 'As to Milton Park, I shall make no reply. I don't care to defend myself from the attacks of a man who has repeatedly defended and whitewashed Dr. McCune in his treachery towards our

party. You know my views better than any man in our party. You know that I have never favored a single silver plank for our platform, you also know that we ought to make the 'Money Question' the paramount issue.

"The interview published in the Rocky Mountain News was not written in my presence, nor did I see it before it was sent out, but in one sense it is true, and in another it is not. The statement in regard to 'fancies, schemes, and rainbow chasing' is true, that is, I used those words, but applied them to some of our state platforms we had this year. Many contained fifteen and eighteen planks, including almost every scheme and freak ever advocated by socialists and communists. I repeat that it was unfortunate for our cause that this was done. The reporter made a mistake, as it often occurs in writing interviews from memory, in not mentioning the fact that this applied to some of our state platforms in this year's campaign.

"I wish some of our platform builders could read the stacks of letters we received on the subject, from as good Populists as ever voted our ticket. We must bear in mind that it requires twice as much time and work to educate the people on two issues as on one. If we recognize the fact as we must, then how long will it take to educate the people on fifteen or eighteen planks? Do you suppose that we could realize any results short of one hundred years? We must recognize the great fact, that the platform of a new party is seldom much stronger than its weakest plank, and it will only be a question of time until we will have more platform than voters.

"I am receiving cheering news from all along the line in regard to the St. Louis meeting on December 28th and 29th. Mr. Debs and Mr. Howard of the A. R. U. will meet with us. Colorado will have a good-sized delegation. It will be the most important meeting held since the Omaha convention. I feel confident that we will have representatives from every state in the Union."

In justice to Mr. Taubeneck I will say that he and I have discussed this question hundreds of times, and he always expressed himself to me just as he has in the above letter, and I am satisfied that the interview in the Rocky Mountain News, when it quoted him as wishing to make the silver question alone the issue, was misleading and untrue. J. H. TURNER.

It Won't Work

The Chicago Times is now trying to ride two horses going in opposite directions at the same time. It has fallen into democratic hands again and is now trying to hold up the democracy and also cater to the interests of the People's party. It now advocates a fusion of Populists and Democrats to beat the Republicans in 1896. "Will you walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly." Entangling alliances have cost us too much in the past to be advocated for the future. Had there been no "endorsement" in Nebraska the result would have been different. A fusion or alliance with the Democrats as proposed by the Times is a scheme couched in sugar-coated terms by which the plutocrats hope to play the same game in the national election as has been played in the Populist states this year, to befuddle the honest voters while every element of corruption unites to sustain the party of the money trust. No fusion for us. Keep in the middle of the road. Those who are not for us are against us. If the honest voters are for us they will come to us. We have marked out a straight course to pursue, leading directly to reform in the management of public affairs, and any deviation from the straight path only makes the journey longer for you must get back again and pursue the straight path to reach the goal. Fusion is a sacrifice of principle for office and is generally disastrous to reform elements. To fuse, is to surrender; to surrender is to lose. No fusion, no surrender, no surrender, no bades.—The Calliope.

A Crazy Populist

Mr. National Goldbug, stand up! Where did you get the currency you issue? Answer. From the national government. What interest do you pay? A. One per cent—cost of making. What security do you give? A. Government bonds, upon which I draw interest. What makes your money pass current everywhere? A. The fact that it is secured by government bonds. Then is it not the credit or backing of the government that gives it its value, rather than the credit of your bank which nominally issues it? A. Yes. Could not the government just as well back its own notes (greenbacks) as yours, and save you the trouble of issuing money to the people? A. Oh! I see you are a crazy Populist, I won't answer such impertinent questions. Friends, paste this in your hat.—Now, Arctic, Alaska, Rubbers or anything you need. To see them means to want them. They don't cost much. They are at your price. Receiver's Shoe Sale, 1016 O Street.

ALTRURIAN COLONY

Co-operators Who Will Try to Reduce Ideals to Reality

The Altrurians from their colony in Sonoma county, will publish a paper. "It will be," says the initial issue, "a traveler from Altruria, knocking at many doors, informing the people of the purpose, spirit and progress of our work. It will tell of no more earnest effort, to do right things in a noble and humane way."

The promoters of Altruria say that they have taken the best ideas from Plato's "Republic," More's "Utopia," Bellamy's "Arcadia," Fourier's "Phalanstery," St. Simon's "Industrial System," Babeuf's "Charter of Equality," Cabet's "Icaria" and particularly W. D. Howells' "Dream of Altruria," and will attempt to make real the ideals of these philosophers and dreamers.

The first number of the paper reflects the scholastic influence of Berkeley and is inclined to quote from Elizabethan poets.

"It will call attention," says the salutatory, "to the existing chaos of industry, trade, civil affairs and social relations, and commend and support all wise endeavors to bring order out of confusion. And in all this it will aim to be sober, thoughtful, just, sincere, truthful, considerate and wise."

The inevitable reference to misleading contemporaries is conspicuous. It says: "While we appreciate voluntary advertisements of our contemporaries of the press, some of them have indulged in imaginary details as to our methods as amusing as they are inaccurate and misleading. One friendly journal even went so far as to accompany a two column article with a wood engraving of what purported to be our 'Mountain Home' in the foothills of California. As this was evidently a secondhand woodcut, reserved for duty in an emergency, and as we had not then found a desirable site for our colony settlement, it was certainly rather premature."

According to the paper's description, the arret selected for a beginning is at the edge of the hills about seven miles from Santa Rosa. They have secured 2,000 acres, with Mark West creek flowing through. The tract is partly wooded, but some of the land is now under cultivation. The hillsides they intend to devote to fruit, hay, grain and pasturage. There is an old gristmill on the place, and this is to be repaired and put to use. A dam is to be built near the mill, and a typical New England millpond is hoped for. The description glowingly depicts the beauty of the valley and the fertility of the soil. It is proposed to found a town either of the Altrurian farm or within easy reach. They have also a timber tract across the valley, with a sawmill now in operation. They expect to set a force of men at work on both tracts at once. They want as members of the colony only those who can be absolutely selfless.

The declared intention is to engage in farming, stock raising, horticulture, manufacturing and general business. All labor is to be performed under an organized system, every member being required to work an equal number of days per annum. Those who chop wood, plow, harrow, grub roots, brand cattle and other hard work will have fewer hours a day to toil than those who have the easy jobs. If a member works more hours than required by the colony, he gets nothing for it but gratitude and becomes a benefactor.

One curious correspondent asks what the statute of wives will be in the colony. The editor replies that wives will be counted as separate members, and the wife will have her separate income regardless of her husband. It is not stated just what she will do, but will probably cook, call the men to dinner, wave her apron and say "Shoo!" to the chickens when they encroach on the flowers garden and the vegetable patch, and entertain the preacher and other company. The importance of infant recruits is recognized by the Altrurians, for they state that when "a wife is caring for a family of children she is certainly doing work for the community."

Members who become disabled through sickness, accident or old age while in the service of the association will receive full checks. The association, The Altrurian states, will furnish the nurse, room, medicine and everything else necessary, but the patient must do the suffering. The only unproductive members will be the young, the sick and the aged. A tribunal is to be established in the Sonoma colony for the trial of unruly and selfish people. Any person working fewer hours than are required will be accused of robbing the association and must stand trial. Intemperance in any form will be regarded as infidelity to the association.—San Francisco Examiner.

A complete course in double entry book-keeping by mail will cost you only \$10.00. THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF BOOK-KEEPING, St. Louis, Mo., 201 Union Trust Building, have pupils in all parts of the country who testify to the merits of their system of teaching. You should employ your leisure moments in fitting yourself for a good position or to intelligently manage your own affairs.

Are We Financial Cowards?

Now that the elections have cleared the atmosphere of oratorical smoke and the red rag of protection versus tariff for revenue only has been withdrawn until the assembling of congress, let us turn our attention to the real cause of financial depression. A clever man said in a recent issue of this review that what we need is a renewal of confidence. How can this confidence be renewed? I find everybody in mortal terror of Europe, consequently I want to know why a republic priding itself on independence of thought and character, is so absolutely abject financially. In the presence of a great power from which we successfully rebelled 100 years ago, we bend the pregnant hinges of the knee at bare mention of dollars and cents. Why is it? I shall interview every leader in this country until I find out.

"Is it true," I asked a great thinker last week, "that England alone holds two thousand five hundred millions of United States securities, bearing interest including exchange of six per cent payable in gold?"

"Yes, according to the public statements of London statisticians. These securities of the treasury says there is no public record in this country showing the amount of foreign investments. We must therefore go to Europe to learn not only how much we are in debt to Great Britain, but that at least five hundred million dollars additional of United States investments are held in France and Germany. This makes a total in three countries of three thousand millions, imposing an interest charge, including exchange, of one hundred and eighty millions per annum. A nice state of serfdom, isn't it?"

"If this be true, does it not fully account for the steady flow of gold from this country?" "Of course. It is estimated that ten per cent of the principal of this indebtedness matures each year. This principal is generally renewed, dependent, however, on the state of the money market abroad. If bad investments have been made elsewhere, United States investments are thrown on the market to meet whatever losses have been sustained. "That accounts for our suffering for the sins of the Argentine Republic. Why has foreign capital sought our market?" "Because we have not enough capital of our own. The reason why we have not enough is because we cut off our own money supply. We possess it but do not develop it."

The secretary of the treasury declares that the cause of the investment of so much foreign money on this continent is our own inability to invest from lack of native money. We have the means to supply ourselves with the additional amount if we would."

"Then you would liken this country to a cow that gives a good bucket of milk and kicks it over?" "Precisely. Neither English, German nor French securities are held outside of the countries producing them. These countries are not foolish enough to stint their own money supply to make a field for investment of foreign money as we do. Whether silver be remonetized or not, our present condition subjects us to a call from foreign money centers of one hundred and eighty millions in gold per annum for interest. If ten per cent of the principal of the securities held abroad matures each year and is not renewed, we must further pay three hundred millions per year in gold."

"Making a gold drain of four hundred and eighty millions, not including the investments that may be made in Holland and Switzerland, and the annual outgo from American tourists in Europe of at least eighty millions. This is serious."

"Serious! Let it go on without a change of policy and it means revolution. There are seven hundred and fifty millions of gold in the United States held by banks, government and people. There is no week of the year that foreign holders of gold obligations owed by us, may not disconcert and convulse our money market. If they refrain, it is for selfish reasons. They have an awful power which is neither increased nor lessened by the remonetization of silver. Having the power to disturb our money market it is said they will consider our remonetization of silver as an occasion to destructively use their power against us. Should they carry out this threat, they would be the losers. The remonetization of silver will not change their contracts to receive gold. It cannot therefore hurt them for us to supply an adequate domestic currency with which to develop the country. The only effect of the remonetization of silver and the establishment of an adequate banking system on foreign investments, would be our ability to carry our own securities by our own means, like all other great countries. Thus foreign investments would cease, and the country would be freed from the domination of our money markets by foreign money centers."—Kate Field's Washington.

New York Actors Asphyxiated.

New York, Dec. 17.—John Hall and his wife, actors in a small way, were found dead in bed early to-day. Hall returned home late and intoxicated, carelessly threw off a large stock fixture, and it landing on the gas fixtures turned on the gas.

PULLMAN MEN NOT JUSTIFIED

Labor Commissioner Wright Says the Strike Was Unwarranted

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 10.—Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, lectured before the students of Wesleyan university in Middletown, under the auspices of the Citizenship club. He met one of the elective classes in political economy, with several of the professors and other students. Col. Wright talked nearly two hours, making his principal subject the Chicago strike. He began his discourse by first giving the condition of affairs in Pullman.

He illustrated the situation by four piles of pins—one representing the \$36,000,000 capital of the Pullman capital and the managing ability of Mr. Pullman, the second representing the \$26,000,000 surplus of the Pullman company, the third the capital of the workmen—that is, their skill, ability, and strength—and the fourth the surplus of the workmen—that is, their savings—some \$600,000.

"Now the condition of affairs," he said, "is this: The labor of the workmen in Pullman in connection with capital has amassed their surplus of \$26,000,000. Everything is running along smoothly until there comes a time of stress, when the managers of the company are obliged to take contracts at a loss, if they can get them at all.

"They find that their expenses must be cut down and they reduce the wages of the workmen. With reduced wages the workmen are compelled to fall back on their reserve, and their savings are wiped out. Then comes an impairment of health and earning ability through insufficient nourishment caused by low wages. Now the question arises: 'Why should labor be compelled to fall back on a reserve of savings to tide over the depression?'

"The Pullman company has a surplus of 72 2-9 cents for every dollar of capital, and yet in its last period of depression it was enabled to keep that reserve unimpaired and at the same time continue to pay dividends of 8 per cent on the capital of \$36,000,000."

"Would there be a \$26,000,000 surplus if it were not for the enterprise and ability of Mr. Pullman?" was asked. Col. Wright replied "No, and neither would it be there if it were not for the skill and ability of the workmen. One is essential to the other. The mutual interdependence of labor and capital is easily understood. Both are necessary, and without one the other is powerless. Now, why should one be compelled to bear all the burden of mutual distress and the other escape free?"

"This strike is an epoch-making episode. In feudal times physical might made right. We have outgrown that stage and are advancing toward a higher plane. The laws, customs, and public opinion of today uphold the Pullman company in its course of action. Will it continue to do so? Have we not come to the point when we must recognize more fully the right of labor? Again, the question is ethical and not economical."

As far as the actual condition of affairs go, Mr. Wright is of the opinion that the strike was wholly unwarranted on the part of the workmen. It was not only not justified, but it showed extreme lack of wisdom and foresight.

"The question again is," he said, "have we not reached such a plane where we must adopt the higher standard and rule of action. I think in all cases a company that intends to reduce wages should show the books to a committee of workmen. The workmen recognize the fact that their employers will always reduce wages when the conditions warrant the increase."

The question was asked: "Do not the laws of economics work to regulate the advantage for each side?" "They do not," he replied. "The mobility of labor is a fiction. Men cannot go somewhere else and go into other business. The strike of the Michigan Central switchmen some time ago illustrates this point. The Switchmen's union asked for an increase of wages. Instead of settling this question for themselves the Michigan Central road brought the question before the General Managers' association of twenty-four roads centering in Chicago.

"The general managers decided against the increase in wages. Now, an economist would let these switchmen give up their positions and go somewhere else. Yes, but they simply couldn't do it. The other roads in Chicago would not employ them. Switchmen can only find employment in large railroad centers, but if they were to remove to New York or Boston they would find the market already overstocked. The combination of capital has destroyed the competition of labor.

"The railroads of this country are driving the people toward state socialism. Unconsciously, it is true, but nevertheless, they are strongly turning that way. A few years ago the labor organizations were all opposed to socialism. Now they are all in favor of it. They see the railroads combining and they are led to favor a combination of all railroads, telegraph, and in fact, all industrial enterprises, with the state as trustee.—Chicago Times.

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WITHOUT FOOD FOR EIGHT DAYS

James Mahar Dies of Starvation at the Brooklyn County Hospital

New York, Dec. 10.—James Mahar died of starvation today at the Brooklyn county hospital. A native American, he had walked the streets of New York, without food eight days looking for work, and last Saturday afternoon fell unconscious at the Brooklyn tower of the great bridge. A special nurse gave her undivided attention to him and nutriment was administered at frequent intervals, but the patient relapsed into insensibility. Mahar was 35 years old and was single. He was 6 feet high and had dark hair and blue eyes. He had no relatives in the city.—Chicago Times.

Fusion is Compromise

COOK, Neb., Dec. 8, 1894.

EDITOR WEALTH MAKERS:

In your issue of Dec. 6, "A View of the Battle Field," by A Jackson Democrat is well put, though a careful study of the figures will show that but about fifteen thousand Democrats in the state voted the ticket nominated by the Democrat convention at Omaha. The bolters' candidates received less than seven thousand. The Democrats claim about forty-five thousand votes in the state, leaving twenty-three thousand Demo-Republican voters. Powers and McFadden's vote shows that about seventy thousand independent voters, which, added to the fifteen thousand Democrats, leaves Holcomb shy about twelve thousand; and this Roy chopped off from the Republican vote with his little hatchet. So those Democrats that are asking for patronage for their work in the campaign (?) will have to make a divy with the little Bohemian giant,—and between them both they cannot expect more than about one-fourth of the patronage, as they only furnished about one-fourth of the votes that elected. Fusion is compromise. Compromise is surrender. Surrender is captivity. Captivity is bondage, serfdom and slavery. I am for independence, freedom, liberty—though we do not get any offices for years to come. Yours truly, W. P. BUOXS.

Tesla's Oscillator

Tesla's latest invention, the "oscillator," is one of the most remarkable appliances of the age. It is described by the Boston Transcript as being the core of a steam engine and the core of a dynamo combined, making a harmonious mechanical adjustment. This combination, says an enthusiastic admirer, constitutes a machine which has in it the potentiality of reducing to the rank of old bell metal half the machinery at present moving on the face of the globe. It may come to do the entire work of the engines of an ocean steamship within a small part of the space they occupy and at a fraction of their cost, both of construction and operation. It will do this work without jar or pounding, and will reduce to a minimum the risk of derangement or breakage. There is nothing in the whole range of mechanical construction, from railway locomotives to stamp mills, which such an invention may not revolutionize. The essential characteristic of the machine is the application of the pressure of steam to produce an extremely rapid vibration of a bar of steel or piston, which, in turn, is so adapted to a set of magnets that the mechanical energy of the vibration is converted into electricity. The extraordinary result is that practically and absolutely constant vibration is established, and a power is obtained greatly beyond that obtainable in the most costly expansion engines using a similar amount of steam. Besides saving in mechanical friction the 35 per cent of loss in the working of the engine, the 15 per cent of loss in belt friction, and the 10 per cent of loss wasted in the dynamo, making altogether an addition of 60 per cent to the available energy obtained from the steam for the purpose of producing electricity, it is simpler, lighter, and smaller than the mechanism it is destined to replace, absolutely constant in its action, automatically regulated, and subject to the least possible amount of wear and tear. The utilization of this machine in any branch of industry would result in an appreciable lowering in the cost of production, and it is quite possible that its first general employment may be in electric lighting. In the face of this marvelous invention a recent statement of Tesla seems hardly no longer visionary. The young Montenegro said: "I expect to live to be able to see a machine in the middle of this room and move it by no other agency than the energy of the medium 'notion around us.'—Chicago Times.

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