

WEALTH MAKERS.

New Series of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

Consolidation of the Farmers Alliance and Nebraska Independent

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY The Wealth Makers Publishing Company,

1150 M Street, Lincoln, Neb.

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If any man must fall for me to rise, Then seek I not to climb. Another's pain I choose not for my good. A golden chain, A robe of honor, is too good a prize To tempt my heavy hand to do a wrong.



N. I. P. A.

Publishers Announcement.

The subscription price of THE WEALTH MAKERS is \$1.00 per year, in advance. Agents in soliciting subscriptions should be very careful that all names are correctly spelled and proper postage given.

THE great strike of the coal miners has been spreading until there are now 150,000 men out.

THE plutocracy is in trouble over an income and outcome—the income tax, and the outcome of the Commonwealth movement.

THE Populists of Tennessee have nominated Prof. A. L. Mims for governor. Maine Populists also have an educator, Prof. Bates, to head their ticket.

THE Chicago Dispatch (daily), the official paper of the city and Cook county, Ill., has donated \$600 to the Commonwealth and has opened a subscription column for the army.

THE strike on the Great Northern conducted by the American Railway Union has been on in dead earnest since last Friday. All the men are called out from Minneapolis to the coast.

THE Populists boys in our State University need to move quickly, or they will be greatly outstripped by the Minnesotans. In their State University they have a very flourishing, fast-growing Populist club.

MRS. VANDERBILT has recently purchased the crown formerly worn by the Empress Eugenie for \$300,000—a very appropriate head-gear for an American queen. The people are feeling the weight of a real Vanderbilt scepter, and why should not these whose revenues are kingly put on the insignia of royalty?

THE New York Clearing House bankers have just given a reception to U. S. Currency Comptroller Eckles. His speech pleased the princely, privileged, fiat money Shylocks whose tool he is, greatly, his hypocritical address being to the effect that 'tampering with the currency was so serious a matter and fell so heavily on the poorer classes and laboring men that he hoped that this country would never fall short of the highest standard in currency matters.'

We notice with extreme pleasure that the Populist press of Nebraska, the local press, is doing splendid work. The editor of the People's Voice, published at Imperial, Chase county, is a man whose understanding reaches to the bottom of things. Brother Evans of the Loup County Clarion is another deep thinker, a man with a remarkably clear grasp of the great questions which the People's party proposes to settle.

A PREACHER OF UNRIGHTEOUSNESS.

Some friend mailed us a copy of the Sioux City Journal of April containing the report of a sermon by Dr. Jenkins of that city, a sermon in which the preacher contrasted Coxe's poor followers with the rich, the successful. The text manipulated was:

"Seest thou a man diligent in business? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men."

With a will, apparently, to please some of his rich parishioners he declared that the laws of finance are as truly laws as the laws of matter; and he assumed that the rich as a rule get rich by industry, thrift and temperance, and that the poor have been made poor because they lacked disposition to work and save.

But it is not a pleasant thought that so many hundreds of men can be found anxious to parade their pauperism, nor that so many thousands live who can believe that it is possible to make mankind prosperous without virtue. It was a very ancient Greek philosopher who said to the Greek citizens voting for commanders of armies, that it might be well to "vote all their asses horses." It does not take a very shrewd man to see that the ballot falls something in being cast, and that the laws of congress do not count for much when brought into conflict with the laws of the universe.

What are the laws of finance which this preacher talks about in such an idiotic way? Does he refer to financial legislation? No, for he intimates to the Industrial Army that the financial legislation they ask for will not make them prosperous, and will not count for much because it would conflict with "the laws of the universe." The laws of finance are the laws of the universe, is his idea. And he thinks of course that John Sherman and the Creator made them, that gold is God Almighty's money and has been since 1873, when, for some reason best known in Wall and Lombard streets, the Lord changed his mind.

Let us consider the Jenkins standard of virtue, morality, desert. It is the dollar standard. According to Jenkins' law the rich are wise and virtuous; the poor are foolish and vicious. The richest men are the most diligent, virtuous and deserving—Jay Gould and Jim Fisk for instance, Rockefeller also, the Astors, the Vanderbilts, the coal barons the men who made \$8,000,000 in one day on Reading Railroad stock by arranging a coal transportation monopoly, the lumber kings, the owners of trust stocks who decree the output of many of the necessities of life and fix prices, the 'big four' in Chicago, the real estate speculators and landlords, the Shylock money monopolists, etc.

This pastor of wolves in sheep's clothing went on to call attention to the rich men about him who began life poor, the inference he drew being that all in the Industrial Army and all the poor might have been now living in affluence if they had worked and been equally deserving; the successful did not ask the state to do what they with their good right hands could do for themselves, said he.

"Right hands? What rot! Those who in the past began poor, usually worked well to get hold of their first money; but the almighty, interest-drawing, labor-controlling monopoly dollar did the rest of it. One of the men Jenkins held up as an illustration of what the honest industrious poor can do was a Sioux City bank president. In reply to Jenkins he said: "No I never had any property from my father. I had a chance as a clerk to show what I could do, and richer men entrusted their wealth to me. I found a chance to make my stand and I think it not too much to say I have made it." Got rich not by earning but by loaning money, by taking other men's labor, by usury which Jehovah condemns, and he is even proud of it, and this preacher of unrighteousness, this teacher of immoral, laudable practices commends him.

Another Sioux City model rich man had homesteaded in Iowa in early days, and raised and educated ten children. But where are the free Iowa or other United States lands that a poor man can go to today and produce a living on? Three "prominent financiers" were also interviewed by Jenkins and found to have begun poor. "Financiers" are men who loan money, or corner real estate, or obtain municipal or state franchises for nothing which enable them to tax themselves rich out of the people's earnings. They are successful speculators in other men's labor products, standing between and robbing both the producers and consumers. They are "bulls" and "bears" and commercial wolves and tigers—conscienceless devouring beasts, all of them preying upon the defenseless and weak. And this stupid or wicked defender of the rich and slanderer of the poor, says, "The fault is not in legislation, but in

character"—the fault that all are not rich!

We rejoice that some men in the pulpit today are "preachers of righteousness." Our hearts, our hopes, are with them. God bless them and make them brave. They are now studying the law of equity, of equal unselfish love, and they see that "success" today by business practices and the commercial code is immoral, is the success of sin, is "the price of blood."

A HYDRA-HEADED DESPOTISM.

A stockholder in the National Lined Oil company has petitioned the U. S. circuit court for the appointment of a receiver, on the ground that the business is being conducted in the interest of certain stockholders and to the detriment of others.

The secretary and treasurer of the company, T. G. McCulloch, has denied all the charges. His statement is, however, most interesting, and, in substance, is as follows:

The stock represents the plants and assets, worth easily \$9,000,000. There is not a lien on any of the company's property. "The company is entirely solvent and most prosperous." There are 500 stockholders.

Observe that this monopoly, like all other economically conducted monopolies, is prosperous when all unmonopolized industries are languishing. Observe also that it has issued double the stock that its assets are worth—so that robber dividends when published, as the law compels, may not seem so high as to attract attention. The farmer when he sells his flax seed is obliged to take for it not a supply-and-demand regulated price, but a price which the National Lined Oil company fixes, limits, decrees. And when linseed oil and products it enters into are sold, the public must pay not the labor cost, nor the labor cost plus ordinary interest, but the labor cost plus monopoly charges to pay dividends on at least double the stock that there is property. And the directors have also issued \$3,000,000 of debenture bonds on which it requires producers and consumers to pay interest.

In 1889 the National Lined Oil company owned 61 plants, but many of these had been bought up to be abandoned. Think of it. Suppose it were in their power and the farmers of the country should organize a farm trust and close up a quarter or a half of the farms, not allow them to be cultivated, and mutually agree on what price should be paid for wheat and corn and livestock! But if the farmers can not form a trust and must pay trust prices for what they purchase, they are being robbed of their earnings, their rights, their liberties. And all other people whose products or services sell in the competitive market, and who buy goods in the trust or monopoly-controlled market, are in the same straight road to complete dependence and hopeless slavery. Now what are we going to do about it?

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PARTY TIES ARE BREAKING.

Hon. C. E. Casper heads an editorial in his paper. "We Must Go to Them."

In the course of his remarks he says, in the last legislature "the twelve Democratic members got together and decided that if they did any good toward earning their wages they would have to stifle all party pride, and without any bargain give their votes to whoever the Populists nominated for speaker." After enumerating the benefits which came by helping the Populists, passing a freight law, electing an anti-goldbug United States Senator, saving a quarter of a million on appropriations and bringing light to certain state officials, he goes on to say:

If we want a congressman to represent our views we must support a Populist. The last election on Representative shows that the Populists need 4,645 votes to be even with the Republicans in this district. The Democrats have only 7,393. Some of these will vote for Haines.

It is useless to talk about Populists and Democrats getting together. The only question for the Democrats, who are in the minority, to decide, is, shall we stand by a Populist, and try to win one vote for free coinage, or shall we let a goldbug Republican win? Haines is against everything we believe in, and a good deal that we don't know anything about, so we have nothing to fear. This editor is just reform to put up with almost anything for one campaign at least. In another column Mr. Casper says: This editor wants to reiterate what he said two weeks ago. The Populists of this district will never support any kind of a Democrat for congress, unless he first renounces all fellowship and fealty to the Democratic party. We must support Judge Stark, Judge Wheeler, Judge Bates or some man of theirs, and the only question is, how can we elect the man we want? To be castor will nominate some Democrat to help Haines. He will nominate a river Democrat if he can, because one of his own crowd would only pull from Haines if the candidate was known to be one of their tools. How can we hold the Democrats, four fifths of whom are all-evil men, to the Populist candidate? The only way open seems to be the nomination of the Populist candidate in the name of Haines. If we are not willing to support their candidates, we might as well save our breath. Either Judge Bates, Judge Wheeler or Judge Stark is good enough for this editor, as against any goldbug, no matter what party name he is labeled with. We are free to say that the above ad-

vice to fellow Democrats manifests a splendid victory of sense over partisanship. There is really no reason but blind party worship—which is lack of reason—why every democrat and every republican who would have his vote count against the money monopoly, and trusts, the railroad oppression and the millionaires, should not vote the Populist ticket. Party ties ought to rest so lightly on men that there would be no possibility of fastening voters to a mere office seeking machine.

The Populists of Nebraska believe that there is room for only two great parties here, viz: the anti-progressive Republican party, which will gather into it the railroad power with its parasites, the money loaning power and its dependents, and the inert multitude of mossbacks who, notwithstanding the great economic changes, haven't imbibed a new political or economic idea in twenty years; and the progressive, liberty-loving, monopoly-hating, Populist party. All real, wideawake democrats and republicans, the sort who oppose commercial and industrial despotism, will find their place with us.

THE PEOPLE NOT ASLEEP.

Our editorial a few days ago on "The Maximum Rate Law, notwithstanding its length, was reprinted entire in a considerable number of the county papers in the state, and its facts and argument in condensed form or in part were used and the case commented on by many more. The Hamilton County Register of two weeks ago thus refers to it and the interest shown in the subject:

If an observer will take notice of the attention attracted by the article of THE WEALTH MAKERS on the status of the Newberry bill; if he could see as we do the number of able articles that were written on that subject last week, he would observe that though our people expect anarchy from Dundy's court they are by no means asleep or indifferent to their rights. There is a day of reckoning for all wrongs.

According to Secretary Dilworth and John L. Webster the suits before the great Dundy will probably be tried this month. If the court is forced to decide in favor of the people each one who has paid freight to Nebraska railroads since August 1, 1893, can recover illegal charges. If he thinks the overcharges will pay attorney's fees to conduct suit. But it would at best be horns and tail to the people, and the cow to the milking lawyers and railroads.

FOUR-HORSE WAGON PASSES.

The Chicago Sentinel endorses a plan originated by Allen Cook, a Populist lawyer in Canton, Ohio, to profit by the Coxe idea. He has published a call for recruits to march "On to Columbus," the state capital, to there hold the state Populist convention about the middle of August, and all delegates to go to the convention in four-horse wagons draped in flags and floating banners, inscribed with Populist doctrines. The state is to be divided into eight divisions with eight routes toward which all delegates shall gravitate. The Northern division will commence at Sandusky. All delegates along the route will join in the march as the caravan comes on, and picnics and speech-making will be held along the line. The other routes are all marked out. The Sentinel says, "Adopt it in every state."

What do our people say to it? We are inclined to think the crowds that would gather along the routes would kindle and spread everywhere great enthusiasm. Let us do something out of the ordinary; and what can be thought of better than the Ohio plan? The campaign of the elder Harrison in 1840 was a log-cabin, farm-wagon, song and speech campaign, full of enthusiasm. Let us return to primitive methods, and make them popular, adapting our means to the situation. We are not dependent on railroad passes or bank funds. No end of enthusiasm can be stirred up, with speaking and singing. If we go to work in a way to draw great crowds of people together. The people are all restless. The times are ripe for a political revolution. Everybody will turn out to hear the tramping, camping growing caravans of patriotic Populists.

And those who go will have jolly fun. Who seconds the motion?

CAUSE OF SOCIAL ANTAGONISM'S.

Prof. W. A. Jones of Hastings addressed the Political Economy club of the State University, Wednesday evening of last week. His exceedingly able and valuable address covered the economic history of society and showed an evolution coming out of the past and reaching into the future. When a certain class owned the land, the tools and the persons of the workers, the state consisted of the slave owners, and all laws emanated to the slavery basis on which society rested and was built. By a slow evolutionary process the workers secured a certain amount of liberty under the feudal system, but were obliged to perform military service or work certain days for the lords who retained the land; and all the laws of society conformed to and were framed to perpetuate these relations, the landlords constituting the state. But out of this was gradually evolved, on the basis of private property and freedom of contract, the present wage system with an increasing landless, profit-eating class and a ruling capitalistic class,

the state today being really the land-owners and capitalists. The laws are by them and for them, and compel increasing tribute to be paid them.

The invention of machinery destroyed handicraft production, socialized production, reduced free labor to dependence, compelled the laborers to sell their labor, and themselves, virtually, in the commodity market, and with the progress of invention compelled manufacturers to combine to destroy competition, which was destroying them. In this way trusts and monopolies have been evolved for self-defense and to gain advantage.

But as monopolies will not long be endured by a once industrially free and a politically enfranchised people, it follows that production and distribution must be not monopolized for the capitalists, as now; but socialized or monopolized for the producers.

The State Journal reporter reporting the address either did not understand it, or for reasons best known to himself did not correctly report Prof. Jones in attributing to him the idea that protection is the fundamental ground of all our evils and that the trusts are the causes of financial crashes, &c., &c.

"The necessary antagonisms inherent in the present mode of socialized production and individual capitalistic appropriation, is the cause of labor troubles; and next the anarchy of production, arising from the unregulated, unorganized production of individual capitalists—of plants—throwing unknown quantities of goods on the market. Competition in an overstocked market reduces prices below the cost of production.

This in turn becomes a compulsory law to improve machines and further concentrate the means of production—all this dispensing with human labor and creating a proletarian army."

COMPEL ALL TO WORK.

A part of the great Amoskeag cotton mills at Manchester, N. H., shut down week before last, throwing 2,000 hands out of employment and putting over 5,000 on two-thirds time. But this of course can be explained by saying that these additional thousands now idle would not work, that they preferred to join the great army of unemployed whom the old party press calls tramps, vagrants, vagabonds. No man who honestly desires work is compelled to remain idle in this grand country, says Wolcott and a lot of other knaves. The mills, therefore, stand idle because every man, woman and child who wants work is at work, and the Manchester managers can neither retain nor obtain workers of the other class, composed of several millions of Coxe and Kelly tramp lobbyists and so-called beggars.

"Business conditions," notwithstanding the goldbug and Dun's prophecy of prosperity to follow the repeal of the Sherman act and the veto of the seigniorage bill, "are anything but satisfactory. There has been no loss of confidence, nor is there any real apprehension regarding the future; but * * * continued disappointment of reasonable expectations exhaust the strongest patience, so that complaints are as numerous as ever." And this New York writer, reporting last week's financial and commercial situation, goes on to say:

Clearing House returns do not indicate any improvement in the volume of business. Last week the decrease compared with last year was 27 per cent, which is about the usual rate of loss.

What kind of a scheme would it be to draft every unemployed man, every able-bodied commonwealer and those left behind them and, "the upper ten thousand" into an army, a permanent army of production, to provide for their own wants. Of course they don't any of them want work (?), but make them work. And force every shirk, every leech upon labor whether fat or lean, whether rich or poor, to join the wealth making army. Every able-bodied man who is consuming without producing should be made to work.

The New York Tribune and other eastern papers are speaking of "the Populist mobs in the western states." With one or two exceptions the Industrial Army bodies have been law abiding, even under the most fearful stress of circumstances and temptations which men can be placed under. But they are not Populist bodies. They are simply despoiled men of all parties who can obtain no work and who refuse to be made to live upon charity, or to yield up their liberty and be made paupers. They have organized to go in person to Washington to manifest their desperate needs and to petition Congress for their constitutional right to life and liberty. The fact that they are being called "Populist mobs" proves, however, that no party except ours has any regard for their rights, or for the constitution which those rights rest on, and party legislation has robbed them of their place to labor and left them defenseless and destitute, wage slaves without even a master, or place to live. The poor who demand these rights, who refuse as citizens to be ground up and destroyed for the rich—the poor who have through class legislation been for long years the prey of the plutocrats—are now to be called a mob if they go together to speak with one voice for liberty; they are to be branded as tramps, vagabonds, beggars, the scum and dregs of society, if they compel at-

tention to be drawn to them. If in desperate need, to escape starvation they ask for a ride in cattle cars and climb aboard, they are to be forced to look down rifle barrels and have maxim and gating guns trained on them to crush out their only hope and the spirit of manhood and liberty and respect for law which is left in them. And the party of justice, of equal rights and equal independence for all citizens, the party that espouses the cause of the poor, is to be stigmatized and diabolically associated in the public mind (so far as the press has power to deceive) with disloyalty. It is to be represented as supporting anarchistic mob violence. The real anarchists, the men who tramp on God's law and who grind the faces of the poor, are nevertheless having a thousand searchlights focused on them, and the maligned Populists and despised poor will soon drive wrong from its present throne. The Industrial Army in its entirety is being rapidly mobilized at the ballot box, and when it makes a united demand there, we shall see who are rebels, who are lawless, who will instigate mob violence. But the mob of "the upper ten thousand" will then have the law and the guns against them.

A GOVERNMENT banking system to furnish the people money without interest, with no charge above a small fee for examining titles, appraising property and caring for securities, would save to the producers of wealth the vast sum—not less than \$3,000,000,000 annually—which the money loaners now require as tribute. It would also provide all the new capital needed to keep every man at work, and with capital in the form of money obtainable without interest present capitalists could no longer demand rent, or interest, for their capital, except where it was invested in land, mines, chartered monopolies, patent rights, &c., could be duplicated quickly. Government banks would annihilate the money monopoly, the power to demand interest, and would cut off the principal stream of wealth concentration.

BONDS, GREENBACKS AND TREASURY NOTES.

Several letters of inquiry, relative to the bond issue of the United States during and since the great civil war, have induced me to undertake for the benefit of our readers to give a simple abstract of the same. To go into detail would require more space than we can spare, and would weary the average busy reader. Let it be remembered that some issues were made in lieu of, or to redeem and take up some others; so that the aggregate was never at any one time as large as the following amounts would seem to indicate; nevertheless, it has ever since the war been large enough. In 1860, the year before the rebellion, our national debt was \$64,842,287.88, and in 1866, the year after the close of the war it had reached the enormous sum of \$2,773,236,173.69. The first bond issue made necessary by the rebellion was that of February 8, 1861, and was for \$18,415,000. These bonds ran 20 years and drew 6 per cent. interest. Under the act of March 2, 1861, there were issued of 3 years treasury notes \$22,468,100; and of 60 days treasury notes \$12,896,350, all bearing 6 per cent. The same date there were issued \$1,000,850 of 6 per cent. 20 years, coupon bonds to pay the Oregon war debt. (For the suppression of Indian hostilities.) Under act of July 17, 1861, there were issued bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000, to run 20 years at 6 per cent.; 7-30 notes to the amount of \$139,999,750 payable after 3 years with interest at 7-30 per cent.; and \$60,000,000 of demand notes without interest. Under act of February 25, 1862, there were issued \$514,780,500 of 6 per cent. bonds known as the five-twenties. The act of February 25, 1862, authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 in legal-tender U. S. notes; \$50,000,000 of which was to be in lieu of demand notes issued under act of July 17, 1861. A supplemental act July 11 of the same year increased this amount to \$450,000,000. These last issues were what is known as greenbacks and bear no interest. The same act with supplemental acts authorized temporary loans to the amount of \$150,000,000 with interest at from 4 to 6 per cent. per annum. These last were redeemed before the close of 1866. In March 1862 congress authorized the issue of certificates of indebtedness to public creditors in the adjustment of claims, running one year at 4 per cent. There were \$261,753,241 issued, all redeemed before 1866. The act of March 3, 1863, authorized a loan payable after 20 years at 6 per cent, under which \$75,000,000 were issued; and treasury notes payable one year after date, bearing 5 per cent. interest, of which \$71,000,000 were issued; and of treasury notes payable in three years at 6 per cent. \$265,595,440. Under the act of March 3, 1864, there were issued \$104,117,300 at 5 per cent, and \$3,882,600 at 6 per cent.—the total of \$108,000,000. Under the act of June 30, 1864, there were issued \$121,501,300 of five-twenties bearing 6 per cent. Under this act and a supplemental act of March 3, 1865, there were also issued \$329,928,500 of 7-30 late-act bearing treasury notes, or bonds as they are also called; these doe-