

WEALTH MAKERS.

New Series of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

Consolidation of the Farmers Alliance and Nebraska Independent.

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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 Unto a fellow man. This life hath wee Sufficient, wrought by man's satanic foe; And who that hath a heart would dare prolong Or add a sorrow to a stricken soul? That seeks a healing balm to make it whole? My beam owns the brotherhood of man."



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.

PEOPLE'S PARTY STATE CONVENTION.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 18, 1894. The People's Independent electors of the state of Nebraska are hereby requested to elect and send delegates from their respective counties to meet in convention at the city of Grand Island, Neb., on Friday, August 24, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following state officers, viz: Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings and superintendent of public instruction; and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the convention.

The basis of representation will be one delegate at large from each county in the state and one additional delegate for each one hundred votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in 1892 for Hon. Simeon A. Hoitcomb for Judge of the supreme court, which gives the following vote by counties:

Table listing delegates by county: Adams, Johnson; Antelope, Keith; Banner, Keith; Blaine, Keys; Boone, Keith; Box Butte, Keith; Boyd, Keith; Brown, Keith; Buffalo, Keith; Burr, Keith; Butler, Keith; Cass, Keith; Cedar, Keith; Chase, Keith; Cherry, Keith; Cheyenne, Keith; Clay, Keith; Colfax, Keith; Cuming, Keith; Custer, Keith; Dakota, Keith; Dawes, Keith; Deuel, Keith; Dixon, Keith; Dodge, Keith; Douglas, Keith; Dundee, Keith; Fillmore, Keith; Franklin, Keith; Fremont, Keith; Furness, Keith; Gage, Keith; Garland, Keith; Gosper, Keith; Grant, Keith; Greeley, Keith; Hall, Keith; Hamilton, Keith; Harlan, Keith; Hayes, Keith; Hitchcock, Keith; Holt, Keith; Hooker, Keith; Howard, Keith; Jefferson, Keith.

We would recommend that no proxies be allowed, but that the delegates present cast the full vote to which their respective counties are entitled. J. A. EDMISTON, Secretary. D. CLEM DEAYER, Chairman.

SEND in your subscription for THE WEALTH MAKERS; only \$1.00 per year. On trial three months for 25 cents.

THE editor started to Grinnell, Iowa, just as this issue went to press, for a week's vacation. Mr. Griffin will attend to editorial work while we are gone.

WE noticed in the New York Tribune of June 12th, an editorial entitled "A Popular Loan Needed." And it goes on to declare that "if Congress were governed by patriotism or by common sense," it would postpone its tariff bill "and save the currency of the country from possible discredit and disorder" by selling the people into further bondage to the bankers the gold monopolists, you understand. "Patriotism," according to this, the national organ of the Republican party, now means, slipping the bonds of the bankers over "no people's necks. Thus do the robbing and enslaving class call upon Congress to plunder the people for them in the most sacred name: "Patriotism"—serving the goldbugs: "Patriotism"—free men accepting badges and calling it salvation: "Patriotism"—bawling down to a golden image which the Shylock princes have set up: They occupy the real throne. They are the state. And all who vigorously oppose their will and call for the law of heaven, for that justice which is "the harmony of the world," they denounce as "anarchists." Traitors and enslavers and plunderers, "patriots." And Satan, the adversary, worshiped as an angel of light!

BROTHER EDITORS, TAKE NOTICE.

The event of the past week in the moral and political world was the address of Professor George D. Herron before a great university audience in this city. In a previous letter to the writer he said:

"The subject of my oration at the University commencement at Lincoln on the 13th will be, "A New Political Vision." The opportunity it presents to me is one that I would rather have just at this time than any other public occasion in America. In the heart of the new political forces that are forming in the west I want to speak just a word that will give to the social and political movements that are now in their beginnings a vision that shall unify and morally exalt those forces in righteousness."

He is the man we have been waiting for, the man of over-mastering mental power and grasp, and with a moral political message for the times. The people were awakened, thrilled, startled by his utterance. It was the latest, completest word of the greatest living man upon the questions which confront society. It was a new voice in politics a voice that makes plain the moral law and social order which men must accept.

Prof. Herron is God's mightiest servant who has taken upon himself "the reproach of Christ" to save the downtrodden and despised, by political, social methods, by the method of Christ the political ruler and lawgiver.

Prof. Herron is the man who was needed to force the attention of men to the truths long hidden, to obligations that all men are politically, atheistically and blasphemously disregarding. His words command attention. He has power to divide the good and the evil for the final moral political conflict, the Armageddon of prophecy which is just before us. He was attacked and insulted by the governor of our state upon the platform to which he had been invited. He was telegraphed over all the land as an anarchist, because he struck the real anarchists. Read elsewhere in this paper about it.

We give on our first page a very full abstract of the speech which made such a sensation, an abstract sent us by himself. Writing us he said:

"I send you herewith a very full abstract of my Commencement oration. I presume I give you as much as half of it and give you pretty clearly the sense of the whole of it. The oration if you remember was about an hour and a half in its delivery. I wish you would kindly tell your readers that the oration will probably be published in full in the fall with additional lectures on the same subject, all under the title of "The Christian State, or a New Political Vision," in which book I expect to propose a new political program to the people of America."

The Christian State is what the Populists are working for. Let us scatter Dr. Herron's published works everywhere.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

The greatest thing desired is a stable currency, that is, a dollar whose purchasing power remains the same through long periods of time. The nations of the world will rise up and call him blessed who can devise an honest dollar—a dollar unchangeable in its purchasing power. To secure the desired stability in the value of the monetary unit the volume must increase or decrease exactly as the demand for money increases; and in the same proportion.—Hon. J. W. Bryan.

The above extract is taken from Mr. Bryan's recent speech in Congress on the bill (since defeated) which called for a repeal of the law imposing a 10 per cent. tax on state bank currency, and for its suspension in the case of the clearing house certificates issued during the crisis of last year.

With much of Mr. Bryan's thought we agree. His argument against both state and national banks of issue and in support of what is really Populist financial doctrine, viz., that "whatever paper money we need should be issued by the general government," has the full support of our reason. But we differ with him on that part of the money question which we consider the part all-important, viz., the question of putting the money into circulation and keeping it in circulation. Mr. Bryan shows conclusively that there is no difference whatever between issuing money on land or on warehouse receipts and issuing it on bonds, the bonds being made valuable by the land and other taxable property, so that the security is really the same. But he considers the present plan which gives the bankers money at a tax of one per cent., which they can loan to the people at ten per cent., and an extension of the plan so as to destroy the money monopoly, basing directly to all who need to borrow it at cost, which would effectually and forever do away with interest tribute to the Shylocks,—he considers this whole method of putting money into circulation by supplying the needs of borrowers, vicious in principle. To our mind the principle of usury or

interest taking is the great and only thing vicious in the matter of loaning and borrowing money. And Mr. Bryan would not obviate the necessity of borrowing, nor the periodic contraction and suffering caused by interest taking, by merely issuing money and paying it out for services rendered the government. He fears to increase the number of public servants, and if the vast majority of us must employ ourselves or obtain employment of private employers it will be necessary to borrow as much money as we now borrow, or more. Millions of men are idle and have been idle for months, and hundreds of millions of dollars have at the same time been heaped up in bankers' vaults, practically reducing the circulation and injuring almost everybody by destroying values, weakening securities and spreading financial ruin over the country,—all because those who monopolized the money would not lend it, and because those who needed the money could not borrow it.

For this measureless evil, a small section of which we have in the last year been swimming through or sinking under, Mr. Bryan offers no cure, no remedy. He proposes free coinage of silver, and if more money is needed a government paper issue, greenbacks. But it seems to us he has not considered that putting money into circulation is one thing, and keeping it in circulation quite another. Nine-tenths of the money now outstanding was put into circulation by the methods Mr. Bryan favors, directly, for services rendered the government, and indirectly, by coining it for the gold and silver producers; but, take notice, introducing it into circulation did not keep it from gravitating into the hands of the usurers, who a few months ago found it for their interest to withdraw it from circulation. Nor would the doubling of the volume of the currency by direct issue, whether suddenly or by slow degrees, overcome the present tendency of money to gather in the hands of land, capital, transportation, money and other present monopolists. Monopoly tribute of every sort acts as an increasingly heavy drag upon the movement of money put into circulation; it regularly decreases its working volume in the percentage that the tribute is accumulated; it takes from the people the wherewith to buy back as much wealth as they have produced, which is the secret of what is miscalled overproduction, and so leads to falling prices, which condition of the market makes it unprofitable to produce wealth and unsafe to loan money,—and so the circulating medium and the movement of goods and the employment of labor are periodically obstructed.

Now what is the good of pouring a little more money or a good deal more into a stream whose current we cannot control, a stream that is constantly draining from us in larger volume than is returned? The money collected as rent, interest, dividends, &c., settles away into the deep cavernous centers of monopoly power, and the only way we can get the accumulated portion of it back, even for a season, is to borrow it back, upon usury; and borrowing is denied periodically when the need becomes greatest.

Will Mr. Bryan make a careful note of this fact, that money paid or coined into circulation (no matter what its volume) under present powers and privileges will not stay in circulation, and after the completion of a usury absorption cycle it can only be returned to circulation by usury contracts, by borrowing it, and owners will not even lend when prices are falling and securities in consequence are tottering.

The volume of the currency actually circulating or at work can be controlled by the government, contraction (through hoarding) and a fall in prices prevented, all money that is needed to keep everybody a work supplied and the present interest on money and capital be saved to the workers, be kept in their hands so that their demand for goods will always equal their supply, the workers having sufficient money to furnish their own constant market,—all this can be accomplished and panics and periods of business paralysis averted for all time to come by slowing the people collectively to issue all the money that they as individuals need, not what anybody of men (Congress) may fancy they need, but what each and every individual who now borrows and gives good security knows he needs or could make economic use of as capital if he had only to pay one or two per cent. charge to cover the cost of issue.

And how can it be said that it is "a vicious principle" for the people to thus use their own credit instead of paying a Shylock class a great price, as they now do, for the privilege of using what belongs to themselves singly and collectively? It is a matter of necessary defense and simple justice to themselves, of the greatest possible economic advantage also, for the people to both control the issue of money and also compel it to circulate, to keep moving; and this can only be done by the establishment of a just financial system, a system of government banks for safe deposit, loan and exchange.

Mr. Bryan says: "If a limited amount is issued, and of course the amount must be strictly limited, and it is loaned to the people, partially it will show its distribution, for only a few, relatively speaking, can be accommodated."

Why must the amount be limited to less than the people need to borrow? Why can not all who borrow now of private parties, furnishing security, borrow instead of the government? And is this borrowing class only a few in number? Is it not true that the great majority of the people sooner or later in life belong to the borrowing class? And is it not true that most of those who do not borrow now lend, or at least have enough for themselves, or can make no economic use of money at the usury (interest) rate now asked for it? Reduce those rates to the cost of examining and caring for securities and more money would be individually called for and used, but no more would be borrowed, even at one per cent. than the people as individuals could see an economic advantage in using and converting into capital. The rate of interest regulates the volume of the currency at work.

Charging usury (interest) for money tends to periodically obstruct the circulation, because it regularly gathers the money into the hands of the usurers, while a corresponding value of goods is left in the markets which the people are unable to buy, however great their need, and so usury or interest about every ten years causes falling prices, business stagnation, the ruin of the weakest of the debtor class, and people by the million are thrown out of employment. Usury or interest taking is to the financial system what an overbalancing centrifugal force would be to the solar system; it concentrates wealth; it stops the motion of the circulating medium; it takes us through successive periods of increasing wreck and ruin, and with accelerating momentum, toward the final crash of unendurable slavery, violent revolution and anarchy.

It is absolutely necessary that we put a stop to all this, and soon. Individual liberty and the continued life of the nation require it. And there is but one simple, direct, equitable way of preserving equilibrium and perpetual, unvarying movement in the financial system. The demands formulated in the national platform of the People's party provide for the inauguration of such a system. Putting their demands into their natural connections or relations and logically developing a complete, perfectly guarded financial system therefrom we have what the writer has previously described in language which George C. Ward has seen fit to quote and endorse in his recent work, "A Better Financial System or Government Banks," published by the Arena Publishing Co. The three paragraphs taken from our November editorial, describing the necessary system, with slight changes read as follows:

Government banks to be established for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people; to loan them money, also, at cost of investigating and providing adequate securities and to facilitate exchanges. A national currency issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts public and private, distributed through the government banks in volume to meet all present needs, and increasing as needs shall increase, loans to be secured by abundantly adequate first mortgages, and further secured by local property taxation to make good any possible loss in each county where the loans are made.

Under this financial system all money savings would be deposited for perfect safety in the government banks, and when the inflowing stream of deposits equaled the sum of money demands the currency issued would be in volume just equal to the needs of the people. The volume would need to be increased now and from time to time, just to keep deposits and legitimate demands balanced. But if during any part of the year less money is needed than when great crops are being moved, it would be deposited in the banks, and so, withdrawn from circulation, would not affect the purchasing value of the money unit of exchange.

With this financial system in operation there could be no stringency in the money market, no bankers' panic to stop the wheels of industry, no lack of capital to keep all at work, no net profits and interest incomes taken from labor's earnings, leaving the workers insufficient money to empty the markets and leading to periodic stoppage of work and starvation, or lower wages. It is the demand and supply money system of most advanced statesmanship, a system which strikes a destroying blow at the wealth-seizing, capital-concentrating, man-enslaving power of usury, that great overshadowing curse of all the ages.

What we here propose, that the people issue all the money, all that they need for the purposes of exchange and capital, and that they through their elected and bonded financial representatives receive deposits of those who would accumulate their earnings and loan such deposits or such additional currency as is needed as capital, meets with one objection which has weight until we reason under and over it. It is objected that it will place power in the hands of the party in office which might enable it to perpetuate itself in power.

We do not propose in the above plan more than a very slight, if any, increase in the number of appointed officials. Let the conductors of the government banks be elected for a fixed time and stated salary to serve the people as the people shall direct. All working in the new government banking business except a few State and United States officials, will be elected by their neighbors to serve impartially their neighbors in a purely business way, according to unacted rules regarding amount of loan and securities which the taxpayers of each county and municipality shall

adopt. It will thus be home rule, local government, power decentralized, and no injustice could occur without complaint and speedy reparation if the banking rules to govern their action were in any case over-riden by the people's servants.

But this danger of political corruption which may sink us, is not lessened or limited by leaving the control of our money, transportation business, mines, or other monopolies in the hands of private parties. These great and growing monopolies now use the courts, the statutes and the police power of government to protect them while they go on plundering the people of their land and liberty. Already over half of the American people are homeless, landless tenants who have no legal rights in the country (though citizens) except as they each month and each year pay for a place to stay. The last census figures show 6,599,796 families who own no home, and a less number, or 6,099,456 families, who own their homes; and 29 per cent. of those who are classed as owning their homes have those homes under mortgage, averaging \$1138 upon each. Permit private monopolies to continue, the money monopoly especially, and in a few years we shall, the vast majority of us, be reduced to such poverty and dependence that there will be no hope or possibility of freely and intelligently uniting our forces at the ballot box to break the plutocratic shackles and lift ourselves out of industrial slavery. The political corruption of the present is the work of the great private monopolies, the railroad corporations, the banks, the trusts, the holders of the municipal franchises, the various aggregations of capital. Do away with these sources of political corruption, one by one, by taking the oppressive monopolies out of private hands, and their corrupting power in politics and legislation will be cut off, destroyed, not increased.

For one dollar we will send The Wealth Makers to ten new subscribers for ten weeks.

THE REPROACH OF CHRIST.

Governor Crouse is a very fair specimen of the sort who get to the top or stay at the top. He hasn't any nice moral scruples to hinder him. It don't hurt him any to tread others down. He thinks what talents God gave him to help others are his absolutely. He is the stuff politicians are made of, and has had a pull and an office in Nebraska for twenty years. He is a professional defender of right or wrong, of the innocent or the guilty, whichever happens first to fee him. He has long been forcing a fat income from labor and calling it the earnings of capital. He has never failed to guard carefully his own funds, but let \$236,000 of the state funds slip through his hands into the pockets of a friend named Mosher.

He believes everything is all right, as it should be, just because he is at the top. He hasn't a drop of sympathy for those at society's bottom who are poor and suffering; if they were not born with money, or property to rent, and lack cunning, greed and meanness—the things which helped him—they ought to suffer; they do not deserve to rise. He doesn't believe that "all men are created equal"—not he! Nor "that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." He holds that the people who are propertyless and cannot employ themselves or find employment have no right to liberty, or life, and of course cannot be happy. He denies that they have a God given, inalienable inheritance in the earth, and a just claim on society to preserve and provide them a place and natural means to live.

The Governor shows out the brutality which is needed to climb to and stay at the top. It takes all manhood out of a man to get there. If he rises politically he is litted by lies, by tariff talk to fool the people, by professions of unselfishness interest in the common welfare, by patriotic gush while making himself solid with those who prey upon the poor. His excellency has recently shown his brute instincts by attacking in the North American Review the women of Wyoming and either wilfully or with unexcusable ignorance misrepresenting them. In the same article he showed the ease with which he can prevaricate, by the statement that Lincoln contains a population of 65,000. He thinks lying about one's party, city, state and nation justifiable and patriotic.

But the brutal unmanliness of the man was displayed last week in a way that disgraced the state which he is supposed to represent and speak for. A distinguished moral and political teacher, known throughout the world, a man of the most exalted character and ranking in intellect with the few greatest men that have ever lived, was invited by our honored chancellor of the State University to deliver the commencement day oration. The Chancellor suggested Dr. Herron's subject, "The Christian State, or a New Political Vision," and he accepted the invitation to speak upon it with the expressed condition that he should have a free platform. The Chancellor introduced him upon such a platform, declaring it to be free. He was the guest of the state. He spoke against the essential lawlessness and resultant tyranny, slavery and anarchy of ec-

fishness, and for the eternal law and government of God as manifested in Christ. He proclaimed Christ the Savior of the state. He preached the whole gospel of love and law. It was necessary for him to show that the state (nation) needed saving; that the stronger forces of unrestrained individualism are gathering up and taking from the many the natural resources, the very foundations of liberty; that they are making use of the legislative and judicial arms of the government to plunder and enslave our people; that the government is thus becoming a tyranny and human enactment a teacher of lawlessness and atheism. The accepted law of the business world, competition, individual selfishness, has become the controlling force in politics, runs politics, and through party politics the machinery of the government; and having thus got the control of the government we have lost the substance while retaining the form of democracy. It was to save the nation that Professor Herron faithfully declared the truth. It was to secure to all their inalienable rights that he spoke for the poor and the oppressed. It was to avert violence that he proclaimed the law and government of God and warned the people that we must bring forth the fruits of political repentance.

He spoke as Christ would have him speak. But on the platform was a well-fed, well-served, well satisfied political Sadducee. This man didn't believe Christ could be raised from the dead in politics and government. Moreover he didn't want him raised. He got uneasy, and fearful and mad at the first suggestion of it. He would have a guard of soldiers surround the tomb and prevent it. He wanted the citizens and soldiers before him to recognize no higher law than the will of the majority. He declared, we have no king but party, no law for Americans, but the decrees of the successful politicians, the men who can best serve the landlords, the money lords and the great corporations. The governor was as keen and far-seeing as the Sadducees of old. He saw that Christ faithfully preached as the rightful political ruler and lawgiver would bring about a real democracy. He didn't want it. He wouldn't have any such "turning the world upside down." Therefore, by the authority in him vested to commission officers of the state guard, he threw courtesy to the winds and brutally, vulgarly, viciously attacked the man whom the state through its educational representative had invited to speak, and speak freely. He sneeringly suggested that the inability of the speaker to agree with himself, was owing to indigestion, and he felt "called upon to repudiate much that he (Dr. Herron) said as unwarranted in fact," that under our laws the avenues of success are open to all "and the most worthy succeed." Continuing he adroitly and venomously associated the personality and teaching of the orator of the day with that of Herr Most, the violent anarchist who inveighs against all law, well knowing that his infamous misrepresentation would be telegraphed and published everywhere.

Christ was charged at His trial with the crime of "perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar," and making himself a king. They also declared of Him (whose servants never fight) that "He stretch up the people." All this means, translated into the terms of today, that Christ was disturbing the fellows on top, and they got rid of Him for a brief period by calling Him, and crucifying Him as, an anarchist. "It is enough for the disciple that he be as his master, and the servant as his lord. If they have called the master of the house Belzebub, how much more shall they call them of his household."

ALLIANCE MANUAL NOTES.

Alliance Manual Notes is a little pamphlet of 54 pages prepared by State Lecturer John H. Powers. The Manual questions consist of 12 on the subject of Wealth, 12 on the subject of Money, 10 on the subject of Government, and 9 on the Public Schools. The subjects treated are of the greatest importance, and we cannot too highly recommend the treatment which Brother Powers has given them. The questions and answers form an education in themselves which is of more real value than the great majority obtain in a college course. Mr. Powers has given the subjects treated much study and his answers are lucid, convincing, brief. All Alliances will find these notes of Mr. Powers a valuable help in the study of the Manual questions, and the low price of ten cents a copy enables the poorest people to purchase it. Orders can be sent to this office.

The Lincoln correspondent of the Omaha Bee quotes one of our supreme judges as saying that Prof. Herron is the most polished anarchist who ever came to this city! There is the hiss of the serpent he trod on and the malignity of the devil in this. Anarchist, indeed! the man who denounced anarchy, the anarchy of struggling, contending individualism the man who declared Christ our head, our lawgiver, and his law the law which must unite individuals and nations! If this is advocating anarchy then was Christ an anarchist.