

WEALTH MAKERS.

New Series of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT. Consolidation of the Farmers Alliance and Nebraska Independent PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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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 hasty 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 names are correctly spelled and proper postage given.

PEOPLES INDEPENDENT PARTY STATE CONVENTION.

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:

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 1893 for Hon. Silas A. Holcomb for judge of the supreme court, which gives the following vote counties:

Table listing Nebraska counties and their respective votes for the 1893 election. Columns include county names and vote counts.

We would recommend that no proxies be allowed, but that the delegates present cast the full vote to which their respective counties are entitled.

"The time is ripe and rotten ripe for change. Then let it come: I have no dread of what is called for by the instinct of mankind; Nor think I that God's world will fall apart. Because we tear a parchment more or less."

"By love serve one another."

WHAT EVER is right is practical, is the best thing to do.

"THERE is no friendship in business," is the popular saying.

He who gains wealth by others' labor loses love, and therefore happiness.

FORTY per cent of the people in England who live to be sixty-five become at that age or before paupers.

The gold shipments last week amounted to \$7,500,000. What folly to build our industrial and commercial life on something which can be drawn from us!

FAITH becomes strong when we grasp the unity of law, the correlation of forces, the discoverable impress of one infinite mind upon all things material and immaterial.

ON April 1st, the total number of furnaces in blast was 144, with a weekly production of 127,000 tons. On June 1st the number had fallen to 88, with a capacity of 62,000 tons.

PROF. EDWARD W. BEMIS of Chicago University, from reports at Springfield, found the average pay of miners in Illi-

IN SUPPORT OF PROF. HERRON.

Nothing that Prof. Herron said in his address at Lincoln was more startlingly true than the paragraph which we reprint below. We reprint it, partly because it deserves special consideration, and partly to correct a bad error in our report. The word "indirection" below was printed "indication," greatly obscuring and injuring the sense. Prof. Herron said:

We Americans are not a democratic people. We do not select the representatives we elect; we do not make our laws; we do not govern ourselves. Our political parties are controlled by private, close political corporations that exist as parasites upon the body politic, and give us the most humiliating and degrading despotism in political history. Our legislation is determined by a vast system of lobby. The people know, though they cannot prove, that our legislative methods have become the organization of indirect bribery and corruption, from one end of the land to the other. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the chief work of our state and national legislatures in recent years has been to obstruct, defeat, or cheat the will of the people. We are anything but democratically governed, but are under the government of political and legislative bureaucracies that dominate, plunder and oppress by an indirection that conceals both the reality and the nature of the domination, corruption and oppression. The people of America today do not know how to utter their true political word and are no longer able to express their true political faith through their institutions.

Dr. Herron was almost universally attacked and maligned by the old party press of the country, for thus plainly testifying and laying bare the real situation. But it has seldom happened that so much sworn testimony and other entirely trustworthy evidence has appeared in corroboration of the statements of a public speaker. Our own Senator Allen has drawn from Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles of the Sugar Trust the admission that the Trust has been in the habit of contributing to the campaign funds of both old parties, and they also testified that it was customary with the corporations to do so; so whichever party wins it is in larger part owned by the corporations and heavy capitalists. The tariff question is used by the party leaders first to fool the people and keep them divided, and second to force protected manufacturers to divide their fleecings, the present proposed changes and others which were threatened giving Congressmen every opportunity to force in various ways a recognition of their services and power,—but it makes little difference to the masses of the people whether the McKinley or Wilson tariff shall be the law.

The lobbyists who serve the trusts, railroads, bankers, coal and iron kings, lumber barons and large manufacturers, are received in Washington with open arms, and virtually run Congress.

The Lexow committee in New York has also just discovered that the police of New York, superintendent, captains, patrol and ward men, who are paid by the people over \$5,000,000 a year to enforce the laws, are also paid by the violators of the laws more than \$10,000,000 to protect them from the law. The alderman grow rich out of the franchisees they sell and vote away, and the fat contract jobs they control. The police are uniformed blackmailers, drawing salaries from the tax payers and forcing in addition from \$200 to \$3,200 a year from each bawdy house, saloon keeper and gambling den proprietor. The sworn testimony reveals what a leading New York paper calls "a most abominable system of corruption," and The Outlook says: "The evil in this city is, as we have shown by letters of well informed correspondents from different localities, duplicated in every one of the great cities of the United States; and the cause is all the same—selfishness, either actively corrupt or passively inert, in high places."

We affirm without fear of successful contradiction that old party politics national, state and local, are run by selfish men for selfish ends; that the party principles, hypocritically talked of, do no exist; that our laws and government are being made use of to enrich the classes and plunder the masses, and so to build upon the ruins of democracy a plutocracy the most despotic and oppressive, the most cruel and degrading government the world has known. Even here in Lincoln, a city of churches, colleges and culture, Republican politics are so notoriously corrupt that last week the most decent of our Republican dailies was constrained by conscience, or (more likely) to obtain a "pull," to print and place in the door of every house in the city a circular addressed "to the voters of Lancaster county," and declaring that— "The usual attempt is being made by the combined corporation influence to rule the primary elections of the Republican party, and nominate men for office who will subserve the will of the corporations instead of the voice of the masses.

The "usual" attempt, take notice—and here, in Lincoln, where Prof. Herron was rebuked by the head of this party. Now, is Prof. Herron right in saying that "the people of America today do not know how to utter their true political word?" Well, it will be a difficult matter to disprove his assertion. As long as the better elements keep themselves divided and neutralized each other's votes by staying in two,

The good people of the country for the most part do not seem to know how to get together and vote for all and for the oppressed.

A CORRUPTION FUND GOVERNMENT.

Prof. Herron was unconsciously hitting close home, and hard. That was what ailed Crouse. But how the Senate sugar scandal investigating committee under Senator Allen has in its examination of Havemeyer, Searle and others corroborated Prof. Herron's words! President Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust admitted that the Trust had raised the price of sugar three-eighths of a cent a pound, and pocketed the amount thus forced from the people. He also testified that the Trust contributed to the campaign funds of both the old parties, and justified it on the ground that all corporations and trusts are doing it, thus showing that this is a corruption fund government, a boodie run nation. Mr. Havemeyer admitted to Senator Allen that the republican party is helped by the sugar trust political contributions in states where it is in power, and the democratic party where it is the stronger, the trust itself making it a matter of private interest and not a matter of party principles. The investigating committee has also unearthed a part of the sugar trust speculations of the senators whose votes affecting values put them in the way of bribing and enriching themselves.

The Lexow committee in New York is also getting at the inside history and life of the municipal government of New York, and has for weeks been heaping up testimony which shows that the whole Tammany machine is a blackmailing, vice and crime supported, people-robbing institution. The keepers of the gambling houses pay for protection, so also do the saloon keepers and the houses of assignation. The police also are in the habit of frightening the keepers of fruit stands into paying as high as \$200 each a year for protection against their being declared nuisances. Places on the police force, so great is the power it gives to blackmail and bleed the vicious, have come to be in such great demand that applicants now have to pay to Tammany at least \$300 to get on it. It is part of the ward policeman's work, according to sworn testimony secured, to collect money from persons who violate the law. And some have declined promotion on the force because they did not relish the task of wholesale blackmail which it imposed on them.

Chicago has been shown up by W. T. Stead in his book and can not be said to be behind New York in the matter of political corruption. And throughout the country the old parties are locally and universally corrupt. The corporations furnish the campaign funds and control the nominations of both parties, and own whichever secures the offices.

If the people wish to save what portion of their liberties remain and would rescue the masses from the despotic power of the shylock capitalist classes, they can do so only by coming into the Populist party.

THE LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

The great strike of the American Railway Union is forcing upon the attention of the country the necessity of taking out of private, selfish hands the railroads upon which all commerce and production now so largely depend. If the railroads remain in private hands the 1,000,000 employes have no way of protecting themselves from corporation greed save by organized resistance; and this state of war, one battle of which is now being bitterly fought out, is not only exceedingly costly and wasteful for those directly engaged in the contest, but the injury to the entire public is enormous. The public has no way of protecting itself so long as the railroads remain in private hands. Public ownership is an absolute necessity to protect the people from the war now raging.

Public ownership would give us transportation service at labor cost, and save much more than the dividends and interest on bonds now demanded. It would save by reducing the whole railroad business to a single system, permitting a vast economic saving by eliminating needless officials high and low, the salaries of solicitors, attorneys, lobbyists, bribe money, political campaign funds, pass expenses, advertising, &c., &c.

The railroad question is looming up as one of gigantic proportions, and one that must be dealt with without delay. And the Populist party alone proposes to grapple with it. We are not sorry that the pressure of events, the conflict of mighty organized forces, is crowding the people of the entire country to think and take action. We must own the railroads, or permit them to decree and collect tribute of us all and carry on war against their employes which obstructs all commerce and stops production. Public ownership of the public highways and means of transportation is no longer a question of economy, but it is forced upon us as a necessity.

The gold reserve in the U. S. Treasury is now down to \$94,000,000, a less amount than was held last winter when Carrillo said us into bondage to the goldbugs, with a \$50,000,000 loan. But

A SMALL-MINDED ORBITO ORITIO.

Frank Crane, by some called reverend, is one of those editors and preachers who know more than anybody and everybody else. He and only a few others are gifted with the judicial mind. At least he thinks so. He has never yet found a mind which his could not add much to in the way of clear thought and breadth of comprehension. For example, take the mind of Prof. Herron Crane has made some weak impression upon a limited circle of Methodists in Nebraska. Herron has at the age of thirty-two attracted the earnest attention and stirred the profound thought of two continents. His books are circulating everywhere where the English language is spoken, and translations into other languages are being now prepared. His comprehension of the Divine law and gospel and human needs exceeds vastly what the church has been teaching.

But Crane, with the undoubted infallibility of the theological seminaries, compares the teaching of Prof. Herron with his own complete body of truth and finds him radically wrong—that is, he differs radically from Frank Crane, who knows it all. Prof. Herron has some good ideas, he admits, but they are a source of danger if left within reach of "the wild-eyed ignoramus of some party"—a man like the writer who believes in working for and hastening forward the millennium. "Prof. Herron has fallen into the very common fault of... presenting his ideas in a manner that is calculated to irritate and awaken opposition in those who differ from him," says Crane. Yes, "the whole counsel of God," the conscience-striking truth is very irritating and makes enemies of the powerful. Crane knows better than to preach it.

"Prof. Herron's idea of the Christian state, as near as we can gather it from his commencement address, is essentially fallacious," says Crane; and he goes on to tell why in words which show that he has not been able to take in the teaching of Prof. Herron. He has not succeeded in getting even "a fraction of these large ideas filtered into his mind."

As might be expected Crane goes on to declare that he discovers "essential weakness in Prof. Herron's makeup;" and is "amazed at this sweeping and false charge;" and his reference to the "impending crisis" "to the cultured mind sounds a trifle shallow;" and he (Crane) has no sympathy with Herron's idea that those who advocate the coming of the Christian state must suffer persecution.

Crane's closing advice is to read Ruskin, Ely and Strong, because, he says, "these writers contain all the commendable truths that Prof. Herron teaches and are singularly free from his faults."

In a previous paragraph Crane declared, "There are no truer friends of the masses today than the leaders of evangelical orthodoxy." Evangelical orthodoxy! Don't presume to teach the evangelically orthodox anything. They are hopelessly perfect in their knowledge of the way of salvation. But just between you and us, dear reader, we shouldn't care to take chances with the Cranes who cry Lord, Lord, and teach the orthodox, each-by-himself method. A man cannot be saved alone anymore than he can be unselfish alone.

Mr. Crane evidently has not forgotten our criticism of his unchristian words against the Kelly industrialists.

THE POPULIST LEAVEN WORKING.

The Review of Reviews for July calls the adoption of the income tax plank of the Omaha platform "a mighty manifestation of the working of the Populist leaven. So great a third-party triumph as the acceptance by the dominant party of this income-tax demand, is almost without a parallel. It lifts the Populist party to a position of dignity and pre-eminence that had not been previously accorded it."

Continuing, the editor, Dr. Albert Shaw, says: "The defeat of the proposal to repeal the 10 per cent tax may be claimed by the Republicans as well as the Populists as a triumph for their position, but in the course to be pursued in consequence of that defeat, it seems likely that the Populist leaven is destined to work more effectively upon the Democratic majority than the Republican doctrine of the maintenance of the present national banking system with an increase of its facilities for the issue of notes."

This great Review in the next paragraph points out that the two old party platforms are so much alike on the money question "that one might have been substituted for the other without affecting in the slightest degree the position that was taken, but that the Populist platform was widely different on the coinage question. The Populist financial leaven has been at work, he says, and "those who know the minds of the men who sit in legislative halls at Washington are perfectly aware that the silver question is regarded by them as a far more pressing and important one than the tariff question, and that the disposition to try the experiment of free coinage at 16 to 1 is becoming almost irrefragable." It is working even upon such leading Republicans as Senator Lodge and Ex-Senator Hoar.

"the working of the Populist leaven as regards the income tax, and the question of national versus state issues of paper money. But in our judgment the Populist leaven in the direction of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is working yet more deeply and ominously."

The word "ominously" makes us smile, but testimony from so able and fair minded an opponent is all the more noteworthy.

This Populist party reviewer thinks we have also scored a point in that our denunciation of the sham tariff battle and its work, its foretold results, have come true. "The ruling party in the Senate has made no disinterested attempt to serve the interests of the whole country, but has indulged in an unseemly scramble for the protection of this locality or interest or trust or combination, and for the corresponding punishment of some other locality or interest or combination. The outcome is much what the Populists had predicted, and appears to be viewed by them with more equanimity and less concern than by anybody else. Here again, it seems to us, the Populists have scored something; although in a less definite way. Their prediction was that this Democratic victory—won on a pretense of settling the tariff question and on a claim that their settlement of that question would bring about the most far-reaching and beneficent results, would prove a disappointment. Furthermore, the Populist declaration that the solution of these questions would require a statesmanship more free from improper influence, has seemed to be shamefully verified by the circumstances under which the tariff measure has been handled in the Senate."

"Thus it would appear that upon the conclusion of the present session of Congress the Populist members may fairly return to their Western constituencies with the claim that their views have gained ground; that whether Populism under that name stands or falls, its impress for better or for worse will have been left upon the statute books, and upon the sentiments and attitudes of leading statesmen in the other parties. These Populists at Washington may also make some fair claim as to their personal fidelity. In a session when absenteeism has been most scandalous, and when the party in power, despite its overwhelming majority, has for weeks together found it well-nigh impossible to secure a quorum, the little band of Populists have been in their seats, and have attended to the best of their ability and knowledge to the legitimate interests of the nation and of their constituents. They have not been found among groups of idlers and carousers in cloak rooms, and they have not been known as spoilsmen or office jobbers. They have followed the debates with close attention and have participated studiously and earnestly. If on the one hand they have shown no transcendent ability as statesmen, orators or parliamentarians, they have on the other hand maintained an exceedingly good average in these regards. Very few of them could by any possibility be regarded as belonging to the politician class."

AND STILL THEY COME.

Frank Wilkeson of New York, one of the best known newspaper correspondents in the country has joined the Populist party and is devoting his entire time to the interests of the party and is making speeches daily. He is one of the most entertaining and polished orators, never failing to draw a crowd. He winds up a letter to the public in the following words:

"The old parties have been tried by the working people and found wanting. It is now for the hand workers, who create all wealth and the business men of the nation to gather into a new party, which shall have for its motto, 'Favors for none, equal chances for all, and to vote for the advancement of their material welfare. Therefore I am a Populist.'

WHICH SUSTAINS PROF. HERRON.

The railroads employ 1,000,000 men, and "Not less than 5,000,000 people depend for their daily bread upon the arbitrary will and power of the owners of this franchise, which practically holds the power of distribution of all the products of the land and labor of this country," says Senator Call of Florida. The few men who exercise this so-called "right of private property possess a function equal to that of government, equal to that of any of the despots of Europe."

These extracts are from a speech by Senator Call delivered the 21st ult in support of

"A resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators, who shall be charged with the duty of investigating the subject of organized efforts of corporations to control the election of members of state legislatures and of members of Congress, and to influence the legislation of Congress, etc."

This resolution and speech of Senator Call on Corporate Interference in Elections, in the strongest manner corroborates the assertions of Prof. Herron, which made such a stir the country over. In his speech Senator Call said: "In my personal knowledge within one state of this Union there is a combination on the part of the railway cor-

porations in the State of Florida are combined to control the electoral power of that state by improper methods. I hold it to be my duty to the people of Florida and of the United States to ask for this investigation and to submit the proof which I have here before me, of an openly organized party of the employes of the corporations as a party organized to control the elections and the legislation of the State. "I have no reason to doubt that it is true of other states. There is a general outcry of the people in all parts of the country."

The senator also says that "In the State of Florida a profound belief exists that methods are used to influence one of the Federal judicial tribunals of the State."

Which shall we have, the present alarming corrupt and corrupting grasp and ownership of the government by the railroads, or the ownership of the railroads by the government?

SOCIALISM, by which is meant an industrial democracy and not merely a state of political equality, is gaining ground everywhere. In France the socialists in the last ten years have secured a representation in the Chamber of Deputies of 60 members. They are seeking industrial legislation, and they voice what is called the "passion for equality of opportunity." This passion for equality of opportunity is its politics to stay in France, Germany, England, Denmark, Belgium, America, Australia, New Zealand, and all countries in any degree democratized. The socialists of France and Germany are practically the same as the Independent Labor party of England and the Socialists and Populists of our country. Besides the 60 national deputies in France the social Democrats have put city councilors into power in more than 50 communes, and given to several large cities socialist mayors. It is this political voice and representation which makes the trade unions of the nation a power which the government cannot for a moment ignore. In England under the able leadership of Keir Hardie, Tom Mann and John Burns, the I. L. P. as they are called are rapidly increasing the number of workmen among the magistrates, inspectors and poor law guardians, and are changing the attitude of the government toward the eight-hour question, the establishment of a Labor Department, the new form of the Employers Liability Act and the Parish Council Bill.

If the editor of the Review of Reviews has correctly reported Senator Allen in the words, "I am in no sense a socialist," we fail to see how he can subscribe, as he does, to the Populist platform. It contains socialist demands as its principal features, namely: the establishing of postal savings banks and the socializing of the benefits of credit, government money loaned at cost; the nationalization of the railroads, telegraphs and telephones; and we declare that "The land, including all the natural resources, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes." We are sorry to see that our chief speaker in the Senate, who has shown great ability, is so conservative, and slow, and so afraid of the socialism which can alone save us from selfism that he is found at the tail end of the procession, as it were. We are not pleased to see him described as so slightly different from Republicans and Democrats, and we are disappointed in him when he denies explicitly that men have the right to labor, a right which the State should recognize. He is a leader that follows, not a leader who leads. But force of circumstances fast unfolding will force him forward.

The Tribune says: "New York bankers are long suffering mortals." It goes on to dilate on their saint-like patience in view of the treatment they have received from the administration, as evidenced by their allowing the government a little more time in which to borrow or delay borrowing their gold. The Tribune goes on to say: "It is amazing that, in the presence of such an emergency, Congress does not put aside the tariff agitation and stop the uncertainty, which cuts off the revenue, and authorize direct loan by the people, the treasury at a low rate of interest. \* \* \* There is not the least doubt that the Treasury could borrow all the money needed, if it could give the obligation which is now almost universally asked by lenders in the time of war, namely that interest and principal shall be paid in gold. More than \$100,000,000 are now lying idle in the banks of a few cities in excess of required reserves, and for which no use can be found in business. The people would gladly lend it if the government would give them a chance and a decent security." We do not need to comment on this frank expression of Shylock opinions and patriotism.

We last week met Mr. S. G. Haxley, who conducts the Water Street Mission in New York City, the mission started by Jerry McAuley something like twenty years ago. We also had an opportunity to converse with Professor Graham Taylor of the Chair of Sociology in Chicago Theological Seminary, the man who knows the condition of the poor of Chicago better than any other man, his personal studies of social conditions taking him much of his time