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WEALTH MAKERS. New Series of

THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

Farmers Alliance Mebraska Independent

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

The Westih Makers Publishing Company, 120 M Street, Lincoln, Neb.

ny man must fall for me to rise, ek I not to climb. Anot hen seek I not to chimb.

A golden ch be of honor, is too good a prize

ipt my hasty hand to do a wro to a fellow man. This life hath wo ient, wrought by man's satanic fee; od who that bath a heart would dare prolo Or add a serrow to a stricken soul That seeks a healing baim to make it whole besom owns the brotherhood of man.



N. L P. A.

Publishers Announcement. The subscription price of THE WEALTH careful that all names are correct and proper postoffice given. Blan turn subscriptions, return envelope an be had on application to this office.

Ave sign your name. No matter he you write us do not neglect this impolyant

r as well as their present

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT PARTY STATE CONVENTION.

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

The basis of representation will be one dele at large from each county in the state and votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in 1893 THON. Silas A. Holcomb for judge of the su-bane court, which gives the following vote

	counties:	15	
	Antelope	-	Johnson
	Hanner	800	Keith
	Blaine	r	Kimball
	Boone		Knox
46	Brown	8	Lancaster
8	Brown Buffalo	c	Logan
d	Buder	8	Loup
	Chas.	-	McPherson
	Cedar	2	Aance
	Cherry	w	Nemaba
	Clay	r,	Nuckolis
	Colfax		Pawnee
	Cuming		Phelps.
	Dakota		Pierce
8	Dawes		Polk
117	Deuel	B.	Red Willow
	Dixon Dodge	1	Richardson
100	Douglas	35	Saline
100	Pillmore	14	Committee of the second
隁	Franklin	10	Scotts Bluff
	Frontier	11	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
Æ.	Gage	14	herman
	Garfield	6	Stanton
m	Grant	2	Thayer
L	Greeley	8	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE
ш	Hamilton	13	Valley
1	Harley	8	Washington Wayne
ě	ancock	.7	Webster.
IKE.	Hooker	1	Vheeler
u.	Howard	9	Total
-	COLUMN TO LANGE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF	100	The second secon

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

J. A. EDGERTON. D. CLEM DRAVER. Secretary.

This week we send a solicitor into the fold, Mr. H. E. Dawes, who first goes out over the Elkhorn Valley R. R. r. Dawes is principal of one our Lin-Labools and is a cousin of Ex-Govor Dawes. He is, moreover, a Populist clear through, whose heart is in the work of spreading the gospel of Populism. Any courtesies and assistance our friends in the field can extend to Mr. Dawes will be a kindness to us.

LABOR Day must be election day.

") we great strike at the ballet box is mat is needed.

THE Texas Populists outnumber those of any state in the Union and they held a convention June 20, which res proportionally immense. The elegates numbered 1,300. Hon. T. L. Nugent was nominated for governor, and a thorough going Populist platform was adopted. Texas Democracy is rapidly disintegrating and the Populist party is on the short road to success.

Do THE organized workers of this country observe that the old party grees is crary to crush them whenever they dispute terms with the great corcorations? And do they observe that very last Populist paper and voter is full sympathy with them? They are

ON THE VOLCANO'S EDGE.

We are as a nation resting on the edge of a volcano, and not even a slumbering volcano. The inalienable right of every man to life and liberty, recognized by the founders of the nation, has been disregarded by our corrupted lawmakers, and millions of our people during the year past have in vain sought a place to work that they might live independently, or that they might save themselves from a choice between pauperism and orime. Many unemployed have been driven to suicide in their utter desperation. Many more have starved to death, or have died from anxiety, overwork, insufficient nutrition, clothing and shelter, and from ussanitary surroundings which the poor are forced to accept.

Charity has been appealed to as never before, and has proven itself, as it always does, utterly inadequate to remedy injustice.

Flaming forth from these conditions are the visible dangers of the present In the town of Pullman, owned by one man, live about 9,000 families whom he has made entirely dependent on his will for their very existence. They have been forced to submit to reductions in wages 25 to 50 per cent., while in the mean time their rents, water bills, &c., Duke Pullman has not correspondingly reduced, has not reduced at all. They endured this until increasing debt and the limit of their credit made further living upon wages dictated by their millionaire master a degradation and suffering which they could not endure. And so, being organized to stand by each other as brothers, they struck for living wages. The strike began May 10, after an ineffectual effort to secure restoration of wages to at least a living basis. Pullman played the autocrat. Pullman must have dividends. dividends upon a vast amount of watered stock as well. The power was in his hands to crush, to subdue, to reduce to abject slavery by means of the property laws which protected him and the scourge of starvation which he could force most cruelly upon the families whose unrequited labor had made him a multi-millionaire.

Bravely the Pullman workers stood

together, and peacefully, until their need and suffering called forth the sympathy of the whole powerful organization of the American Railway Union, to which they belonged. A sympathetic strike was decided on at a given date if Pullman would not, prior to that time, arbitrate the questions at issue with his striking employes. The A. R. U. has of demanding more value, more labor. 130,000 members. All railway employes are in it. engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors, switchmen, &c., and when by a majority vote of their own astemblies (not by dictation of President that is terrible in its effects; and laws maliciously states) they refused to handle Pullman palace cars the railroads of the entire central and western part of the United States were paralyzed. Bear in mind that the Reliway Managers' Association, comprising, we believe, nearly thirty great railroad corporations, conspired to help Pullman ernsh his employes, and whereased and resolved that they would haul Pullman attachments to their trains, or they would not in any case haul the rest of the train, including the U.S. mail. And they confidently expected that the governors, Secretary of War, the Attorney general and the President would allow them to refuse to carry the mails and compel the strikers to handle the Pullmans on the pretext that they could not be separated from the mail and other coaches. All the A. R. U. refused to do was to handle the hated Pullman property, which was being used to crush their fellow workers.

The power of the A R. U. has proved greater than the corporations anticipated; but they are stubborn, and being anxious to begin the conflict with organized labor, they will put forth all their power and fight to the bitter end. They are fighting for the preservation of their power to dictate all terms to their employes. The struggle for more than a week has been a Titanic war, and the waste and injury have been vast. Violence, not on the part of the strikers but on the part of the lawless, made anarchists largely by corporation rule, has spread, and much property has gone up in smoke, and many have been killed and wounded in Chicago by the soldiery. This violence bas not been incited by the A. R. U. and is not condoned by them. It is not their work, though of course charged service?

up to them by the corporation press. The end is not yet. The future looks black and threatening. Organized labor, trade unions of every variety. 87 federations in Chicago, and extending cause He first loved us." Children, all over the country, walk out Wednesday morning if Pullman refuses to arbitrate before that time. And it is all to overthrow the kingly power which between love and charity. Charity, capitalists and corporations assume to when very charitable, gives a touth of have both legal and divine right to, its surplus to relieve different Love v'z, the power to dictate wage terms to gives all its surplus, all presible cervice. their employes. The corporations stand together to compel workmen to carn dividends for idle stockholders. The workmen stand together to establish the ciaim that men must live before dividends are paid.

TREAD is no ledustry which the ow someing this, we doubt not, and it government might not put the unomsees at least a million rotes added to ployed at work in farming, manufacfrom the ranks of the city workers turing, transporting, producing capital, and keep them at self supporting work

any number of men. Private em- and we consider a pioyers cannot keep men at work, be- possess our own. Be cause they demand more purchasing question that this is C power from the wage-earners than they had no private prope pay them. Hence wage-carners cannot iraw out of the market as much as living under His inst their labor produces, and production in purse. He even perm passouence is periodically stopped. The government, however, is not seeking profits on its capital, and the entire product of its employes is therefore distributed among them and they can buy back as much as they produce, and so can be kept at work. If the government had last fall put the unemployed at work they would not have seen a burden to anyone, they would have taken care of themselves, kept up wages for all, helped the market greaty, and we would have been saved the loss and ruin that have come to us.

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

Many men in the confusion of the present struggle and the continuance of the swful conditions which prevent a revival of industry and business take it for granted that the evils which are upon us came in the course of nature. or if artificially produced that the causes are so obscure and remote that they cannot be certainly discovered. It is not so, however.

The people who need to purchase have not the money to buy the goods that are in the markets. Therefore the demand for labor is out off. If the people whose products are now in the market had received and held money equivalents for their goods, they could and would have bought back their entire product, and production and exchange would go on forever without a

possibility of obstruction. Why did they not receive as much labor purchasing power as they gave? Simply because a certain class monop olize the natural resources, the mean of production, transportation and exchange, and they demand capital tri bute, profite, rents, interest, dividends, from the workers. The consequence is. the workers can buy back not as much as they produce, but as much as they produce less these set profits which go to the capitalists and landlords. And as the capitalists, landlords and money kings go on accumulating the money which is needed by the workers to empty the markets, panies are precipitated and periods of business depression. enforced idleness and wide-spread, most terriple suffering follow, with a noticeable degree of regularity. Injustice is at the bottom of it all, the injustice more purchasing power of the workers

than the men in power will give. The remedy is to show this monopoly demand to be sin, the blackest sin, sin Debs, as the corporation press falsely, which will shut off the causes of panics A government banking system would stop the taking of usury or interest and save that enormous amount to relieve the market glut. A land tax could and should prevent the private accumulations of rent and land speculation, and would throw open unused lands to the people, -still farther and vastly helping the demand for goods. The railroads bought up and operated by the government at cost would leave still more money in the hands of the people with which to empty the markets: and the mines and oil wells and other monopo lized common stores if purchased under eminent domain and made free or operated at cost for the people, would reduce the expense of the workers and still farther increase their wealth.

These are the great sins, evils and remedies which must be proclaimed and presched to all, and when so placed before them that the people all understand definitely the causes of our calamities, the forces of good and evil will grapple in the final conflict.

THE PROBLEM OF LIFE.

We have had pressing upon our mind for years the problem of a right social order, the question, how ought men to of Christ." live? A vast number of us have come to see that the individualistic, competitive system is wrong, is the cause of live. Care is killing the evils which afflictus all. How then must we escape from it? How can we obey the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself?" These are

the questions which confront us. Our neighbors need our love. need as much, se much, the love of our neighbors. Then why not begin to love one another, really, actively, in

The answer will probably be, we dare not trust others to love us as we wish to love and be loved. But love beget love, does it not? "Ve love lilm their parents because the parents from bear and care for them in their Period of sced. There is an infinite diffe and chooses to live those it loves must live. Love in up, and lovels

mated, that walk each other: know and Spint God. If we were absolutely sertain that our inivation must

at how dare we od's will? Christ nothing. The disc. main in the hands of all kept so nearly empto good, not getnot being ministered unto, was the e nd the thousands by the perfect man. A at and received who believed in Chri and afterward. His Spirit at Pentecost to live as He were by that Spirit led ot selfishly dilived; and so living, vided by property unsh d man. great favor with God an

ag unscientific, Now is there anythis uneconomical, unwise. such a way of living?

the wise, eco-We answer that it is waste of war. They who and trust one another, mus fear and fight one another. But if we leave and trust sonstitute a Christian com-will delight to distribute ung and old and sick and unfortunate. And recog

disease or failing powers take us out of the ranks of the producing and minis? tering ones. S', distributing all we do not need would not impoverish us, but it would insure returns of loving service according to the full measure of our need, and all could live as God would have them, without care and

He who accumulates against future. uncertain, unmessurable need must see others poor around him and refuse to pity; he dare not love; he never knows low mean and ungenerous he must needs be to provide against possible osses and unknown needs and expenses.

"Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal." Distribute your surpluses with those who lack. "For I mean not that other men be essed and ye burdened: but by an equality, that now at this time your abundance may be a supply for their want, that their your want, that there may be an equality as it is written He that had gathe much had nothing over, and he that had gathered little had no lack." "Seek first the kingdom of God [whose law is love. Allow none in the kingdom to be poorer than yourself-James 2: 15 -17] and his righteousness, and all these things [useful productions of every sort shall be added unto you." "By love serve one another," instead of, by power gain from one another.

Are there any of our readers who would like to communize their capital and organize a Christian community upon land adjoining Lincoln, where we could produce all that the Nebraska soil and climate will produce, carrying on the most scientific and economic general and special farming, including fruit and stock raising, and where we could build up other industries, such as the laundry, bakery, confection, broom making, and other businesses,community where we could live equals, the wisdom of the wisest be used to serve all instead of to preyu all. In such a community, ba common interest, the writer live and love and work. "Be another's burdens and so ful

Let us hear from those y ao are ready o driven so to and anxious and conso is brutalizing us. shing to. Bal handed struggle vation can com heads, hearts,

EOUAL BIE AND DUTIE divistrale? Do we believe in pridemo-Sah person of sound mind of ? ge shall have a voted, a vr ot houset with ourselver!

The writer believes w"iff all his h in a government of all, for all, by all. And we do not admit that "all" includes only the messuline gender. That go stains less than Ast, the pe equal la rights and duties, equal is eral lateiligence and power of now obey the laws which neither they nor their obseen representatives have perty as justice and equal rights.

quire, and will not be so We rule and are selfish.

But it is not simply that they may rty, accumulated secure the same degree of justice which ples with Him, men demand for themselves that we ruction, had one would place in each woman's hand the pitted this to re- ballot which makes her own The ballot thief, but it was is the necessary instrument f a distinct that but little personality or unit of the s cial state, the instrument not alone of defense, not being min-sample given us into "the Republic of God." We have merely laid the foundations of the perfeet social state that is to be. The ballot is our instrument to ex ress our growing moral convictions. Through its use we are to tear down the statutes ared, they had of oppression and build up the walls of righteousness. The ballot is a moral weapon. It should therefore he in the impossible in hand of every moral being. It is the instrument by which human statutes must be made to conform to the patural nomic, seientific law of a coumulate only bute surpluses and accumulate only communized capital. They who refuse to accept Christ's way and accumulate for themselves and familier, must harding for the ballot, but as it is the innomic, selentific law of society to distri- eternal, perfect law of God; therefore es their hearts, must cultivate meanness, must feel the fear of loss by robbery and the natural dest ructive agents. They throw away the standard of love, also, and accept the standard of competing force, or force er throned, and the waste of such a strug te is like the efuse to love waste of war. They who

As moral convictions are not of the one another. But if we lead together and one another we shall come together and tunity which used, voices the moral convictions) bewill delight to distribute surplus promasculine gender, are not confined to gation to help the weak, the ignerant, the oppressed is a universal obligation nizing it to be our privile e and duty resting upon all men and women, and to minister to all the wants of Christian the ballot is the most powerful as well brethren, each of us in turn will be as the first absolutely necessary m lovingly cared for when addident or to rescue and uplift them, women aus use it and must learn how to use it

> Men and women must be brough gether, at the ballot box and sociall recognition of an equality of obliga to evolve out of present recognized p cipies the perfect order of society. I sexes now live in separate moral social spheres, yet the moral sphere really one; thereford there is need unite, to insphere, se'll were, the r eparate sex circles of focial sot Men bave moral influence as well women. They have the balfit also grystallize their moral convictions in

aw. Women have moral influence, to in two states only of the Union are they allowed a moral will, a will which fi counted at the ballot box. It to deepotic and unnatural, it is obstructing the order of the moral world, to refuse noral beings a voice, a will, a vote in the sattlement of moral questions. The ballot is the voice, the will, of one individual, one only. Each free ingividual must have one vote. arriage relation does not destroy inlividuality, does not merge the moral enes of the wife in that of her he oes not make him her moral lawgiver and ruler.

The woman was formerly a slave Man, because of superior brute strength. ruled over her. It was not because God commanded it, but because man was selfish and ignorant and hard of heart. The moral law is over all and when men and women recognize a moral law they are equally under it and to be governed by it, and neither is to interpret it for the other. Woman is no ine in an inferior The condition. et ak s, of neighborhood news. And paratee their thought as best they can. It is relly small talk, benter, compli sot fellowship of spirit and exchange

a bave a will god port in the Am is their morel freed oir accessary place and part in the pasie state. Moral equality requires olitical equality.

THE CASE POR PL MBLALISM.

shirted a little handbook of at value dittied, Care for Hi-Metalso. We save had time to rally bankly the many quotations, giving man minds. It is a co y of the various m sir volume and laws, th the bankers who got the

ing system established during to enslave the whole people, the of State bank wildon

Gen. Vandervoort's little be be in the hands of all, because it of tains in convenient compass and chform (the book is but 25 cents) in tion which can be obtained in no one book, so far as we know, and cause it is arranged in a plain, simp manner to give light to all and cle away the confusion which the go press and money monopolists b their own interest created. We ha ily commend the book. It does not as ome might fear, teach the int value sophism, or that paper me must be redected in coin.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

This is a time when people think bard and fast. We have been thinking that way lately, and we have come to the conclusion that the people of all parties must rise up and demand the initiative and Referendum, the means of direct legislation. Is there a man who do not see that there are great numbers of good men in all parties, men who know what evils, oppressions, enslaving powagainst them, one at a time, if they could get a chance, but they are either not educated up to or they are educated against more or less that each party demands? There is no way unfor party-ruled government, party strife for the offices, party grouping of reforms and the arraying of reform to against each other, to bring all of one mind together. Under the rule of parties the land with its natural resource the basis of independence, the gr of liberty, has been taken from than half of our people; the unders stores for all have been secured by few; the means of communiportation and exchange are mone and most of the remaining portion than half) of our people, who but for these and allied monopolies would be independent, are being regularly robbed of their productions and reduced to a state of poverty and increasing de-

Now there is just one way by which the people who egree on any qu of legislation can get together and as oure that legislation, and make this is reality a government of the people We must get rid of party tie-ups had politicians. We must stop bunching our reforms, and we must trust them to the care of our so representatives. We must be able obtain a vote of all the people upon one question, one law at a time, upon any meetion of public concern, whe politioners demand it. We the very power from v Switzerland, the olders

loing this, has tested the dire tion plan for a period of rears works perfectly. They have no to with party machines and pr seople's will. Laws passed by entatives of the people are re to the people and vetoed in their assemblies if they are not what the majority will. Just se feet se the majority are educated up to the point of longer a stove, at until the ballot is seeing the need of a new law, or the repeal of laws that work injustice, they can and do record their will. No pos can there prevent the people of que aind upon any question getting together, and if they are in a majority in

100 Water was sale to state and distures shall pledge them elected at once to introdu scen II, submis lawmaking into our state

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