

WEALTH MAKERS.

New Series of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

Farmers Alliance of 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, in 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 all names are correctly spelled and proper postage given.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS. Subscribers wishing to change their postoffice address must always give their former as well as their present address when change will be promptly made.

PEOPLES INDEPENDENT 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...

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

Table listing counties and their respective votes for the People's Independent Party. Includes counties like Adams, Antelope, Banner, Blaine, Boone, Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Burr, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Chase, Cherry, Cheyenne, Clay, Colfax, Columbus, Dakota, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Dundy, Fillmore, Franklin, Frontier, Furness, Gage, Garfield, Gosper, Grant, Greeley, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Holt, Hooker, Howard, and Jefferson.

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. EDGEMONT, Secretary. D. CLEM DEAYER, Chairman.

ERROR exposed forever dies.

"An injury to one is the concern of all."

GET together, workers, or be forever slaves.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

If money gets tight after taking the gold cure it demonstrates that the alleged specific is a humbug.

We have been carrying a good many subscribers till after harvest, or till they could raise the money. Are there not a part of them at least who can now forward us the cash?

SENATOR ALLEN in voting for the tariff bill, stated in the Senate that he supported the measure in the hope that its objectionable feature, the sugar schedule, would be altered in the conference with the House.

The workers must suffer until they learn to sink their differences and sacrifice their selfish ambitions. Christian-like leaders and the real spirit of brotherhood is what they must have to save themselves.

This divine right of kings once rejected monopoly cannot live. Let the people, a majority of them, once get a clear conception of the singly, despotic character of every sort of monopoly, and it must go. "We want no kings."

INDUSTRIAL KINGS VS. THE PEOPLE.

"We shall not allow any one to tell us how our business shall be conducted, and we shall not consent to arbitration. Our business is our own private affair, and we want no interference from Federal, or State, or any other Government."

So spoke the Pullman Company to the committee of honorable citizens who appealed to it to arbitrate. Not having any heart or soul, being incorporated only to command dividends out of the earnings of its employes, it cared not for the fact that 13,000 out of the 17,000 people who had produced those dividends and heaped up \$25,000,000 for Lord Pullman, are dependent on charity. These figures of pauperized Pullmanites are the report of Chairman Pollans of the relief committee. He has reported that "more than two-thirds of the population of Pullman are in actual want, and some of them are practically starving to death."

The absolute ruler of Pullman's 17,000 people says to the people of the United States:

We shall conduct business as we please. It is our own private affair to decree terms to our employes. We have the legal right to pay them less than they earn, less than living wages, and no one shall interfere with us. If they starve we are not to be meddled with. The government must be at great expense to protect us and our associated friends, the railway corporations, but that is what the government is for, to "make the rich secure and the poor content," and it must not presume to rise from doing police duty for me and suggest that I show mercy to my slaves.

Seriously, the words of Wickes, Pullman's manager, speaking chiefly for Pullman, as quoted at the head of this article, set before us the great question about which the battles of the future are to rage. If it were a settled question that dividends are right, as well as legal, Pullman's position, haughtily repelling "interference from the federal, state, or any other government," would be well taken. But dividing the earnings of workers among non-working stockholders is NOT right. It is robbery, no matter by what sophistry defended. The \$600,000 quarterly dividend divided by the Pullman stockholders at the beginning of the strike, was earnings "kept back by fraud" and force, a dividend made possible by cutting their wages from 15 to 50 per cent.

The Pullman Company and its dependent employes well represents the whole present system of production and distribution, a system which demands from all the workers dividends and rent, either directly or indirectly, out of their product. This must come in the form of money, which leaves a corresponding percentage of goods in the market which cannot be disposed of to the rich, who accumulate rents and dividends which they receive. For example, out of every hundred dollars worth of goods placed upon the market let us suppose that all whose labor of hand and brain have entered into the product are paid eighty per cent for their labor, and that ten per cent of the twenty taken from the workers, in the shape of dividends, interest and rent, is held, or loaned, or invested in the people's resources, in the means of subsistence, which means an increase each year in the percentage which landholders and capitalists may take from the workers. Now observe that the producers of each hundred dollars worth of goods, on the supposition that they accumulate nothing, that taking them as a whole, old, young and middle-aged, they must spend as much as they receive for their labor—observe that even spending all, they can not empty the market they have filled, they can buy but eighty per cent of the goods out of the market that they have been paid for putting into the market. And as the rich, landlords, capitalists and usurers, care not to use more than half of the remaining twenty per cent of the year's goods, ten per cent have to be carried over, and in consequence, as often as every ten years production would cease. Production does not entirely cease every tenth year, but about every ten years there is a period of market glut, commercial paralysis and manufacturing stagnation which lasts from one to five years.

Now, then, if dividends, interest and rent are right, Pullman is right, monopoly is right, enforced idleness is right, the compulsory starving to death of the out-of-works is right, murder is right. If not profit for monopolists and usurers is right, panics and periods of business depression are right and should be considered social blessings.

But listen! listen! "We unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place, that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth."

"We unto that call evil good and good evil, which justify the wicked for reward."

LET ORGANIZATION BE COMPLETE.

The strike has demonstrated to the organized workers their weakness and their strength. The power of the American Railway Union has been shown to be much greater than that of any other organization of workers which has ever tilted the lance with the corporations. There were, however, two reasons why it could not succeed in its present imperfect union.

Too many scabs stood ready to take the places, and the Union was organized in only the Western half of the country. Had the Union been organized throughout the east as well as the west it would have been able to make terms or force arbitration with the corporations. It should not discourage, but encourage, organized labor to see what a magnificent fight it has given under President Debs. What it has failed to do now it can succeed in accomplishing when it completes its organization. We believe in railway employes first thoroughly organizing and then striking, not because labor unions can settle the question at issue, but labor force meeting capital force will so affect the interests of the public that the people will suddenly see the necessity of aid and clamor for government ownership of the railroads. A good general strike in the summer of 1896 would lead millions to vote the Populist ticket and the power of the corporations would then be forever broken. Press forward organization. All get together. Unite, or be slaves.

While the flag with stars bedecked Threatens where it should protect, And the law shakes hands with crime, What is left us but to wait— Match our patience to our fate, And abide the better time? Patience, friends, the human heart Everywhere shall take our part, Everywhere for us shall pray; On our side are nature's laws And God's life is in the cause That we suffer for today.

WHAT REALLY GREAT MEN SAY.

It gives us pleasure to print below the language of a letter received by Professor Herron from a man who, as an editor, author and leader of men, ranks among the greatest and best:

H. L. WAYLAND, D. D., A. C. WOODMAN, Editor-in-Chief, Business Mgr. THE NATIONAL BAPTIST, 1430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

June 25, 1894.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have not seen a full report of your remarks at the University of Nebraska; but from what I have seen of them and from what I know of you, I am satisfied that you spoke only the simple truth demanded by the times; and I believe that the action of the Governor in "rebuking" you was insolent to the last degree. I shall say something about this in the papers. If you happen to have at hand a copy of your remarks, I should esteem it a great favor to receive it. Any one who reads the papers knows that our great cities and many of our states as well as the Houses of Congress are open to the severest charges, and that no statement as to their misgovernment is likely to be exaggerated; I have no question that you have expended more thought on the matter under consideration in one day than the Governor has expended in the whole of his natural life up to this time. While I write only as a matter of personal respect to you, yet I am wholly willing that you should make any use that you see fit of these few words.

With sincere regards, Truly yours, H. L. WAYLAND.

THE WISDOM OF UNION.

Two are better than one; because they have a good reward for their labor. For if they fall, the one will lift up his fellow; but woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to help him up.

And if one prevail against him two shall withstand him; and a three-fold cord is not quickly broken.—THE BOOK.

Slowly the simple truth is forcing into the minds of men. For gain the strong, and for self preservation the weak, are being driven to join hands. Trusts, corporations, partnerships, trade unions, imperfect fraternal societies, insurance companies—all for gain or for defense are recognizing the need and in a measure are practicing the principle of collectivism or brotherhood. All see the losses and evils of competing individualism, and the gains and greater security of co-operation.

Co-operation to oppress and plunder is, of course, evil; but even such co-operation, to multiply power, teaches the advantage and makes plain and augments the necessity of our unselfish organization into a strong social body whose members shall naturally and harmoniously serve one another.

The law of co-operation is not the spirit of plunder, but the spirit of love and justice. Selfish co-operation is destructive and even self-destructive. It is really a dividing spirit, organized war instead of individual war. It cannot become universal. Unselfish co-operation is individually preservative and socially upbuilding, making possible the most economic production of wealth and the widest range of service.

"Two are better than one." A three-fold union is better still. And as the numbers unselfishly co-operating increase, the benefits will increase. Union to last must be voluntary, God-worshipping, humanity-loving. Those who unite their energies must be persuaded that "it is more blessed to give (service) than to receive." Justice requires us to hold that, children of one common Father, we inherit equally, and the mental and physical endowments which make us individual are given us not that we may be served, but that we may serve.

The question, the only question of daily life, is, How can we serve one another? But the question, How can we gain from others? receives almost universal attention and makes the world what it is, an outlying region of chaos, a realm of individual strife for place and power to oppress.

The family alone has preserved among

men the idea of the world that should be, a world where love rules. In many families the ideal unity of love, of sacrifice, is realized so far as it can be realized by the limited number of the home circle. And individual sacrifice in the home circle is sweet. But family is arrayed against family in industrial competition and commercial struggle, and this transmutes family love into a circle of selfishness and sin, selfishness that is sin. We endeavor to fence off a little fold for the family, but make, after all, only wolf dens, the places where the selfish retire to enjoy the prey, and live lovingly with wife and children.

God's plan, as revealed to Abraham, is to destroy all selfishness first in the family, and enlarge the family in purely unselfish relations till it becomes the nation, and make of the nation a universal kingdom, God's kingdom, into which shall be gathered all the nations of the earth. (Gen. 12: 1-3; 18; 20-22; Dan. 2: 31-35, 44). The ideal nation is the enlarged unselfish family circle, a greater family, and the kingdom of God, the actualization of the divine idea of "the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

We have the germ unit of "the kingdom" which is to "fill the whole earth" in the single family, father, mother and children who live together unselfishly, serving one another in love. But this germ must be made to burst its shell, its selfish circle, or it will never be anything but a germ. The Divine Spirit must quicken it and compel it to break its bonds and develop by communities into a national and universal family; or we can have no salvation from family separating selfishness, no deliverance from present evils, no growing kingdom of God.

The individual has no right to be selfish. The family has no right to be selfish. The nation has no right to be selfish. As members of the greater family of God we are all, by God, equally provided for, the equally loved children of God, equal inheritors of his land, mines, air and sunshine, the earth and heaven. And we are made individual, each different from all others, that each may endeavor himself to all others by his individual service. Some are stronger than others; therefore their burdens should be heavier. Some are wiser than others; but their wisdom should be used for all. Service must not be bought and sold.

The family into which children are born is intended to be the training school of love. The church, into which the selfish should be regenerated, is properly and must make itself the growing community, nation and kingdom of perfectly united, industrially organized, unselfish families. The church must forbid family self-seeking, as well as all individual selfishness. It must make its members actually members one of another, members whose interests in production and exchange cannot be separated or antagonized. As the human body cannot be divided, so the social body cannot be a body with divided contending interests. Selfishness separates and destroys; love organizes and saves. Love is creation's first and final law. Love is God.

ARMAGEDDON, THE NEW SONG BOOK.

Our new song book, Armageddon, has been delayed by the music typographers, but it is now rapidly approaching completion. We expect to have it ready for delivery by August 10th, and call attention of the local workers everywhere to it. It will, by its heart-touching, battle-breathing and educating and uplifting truth greatly arouse the people, and there is enough of the humorous element in the songs to attract all classes. Armageddon, we must believe, will be a great moving and inspiring power in the present campaign, and until the workers of the world win the final battle which shall give them perfect justice. It is a product of the times, for the people, the words being written and selected by one who has both suffered and studied. It is a book for the masses to sing out of in their future mighty conflict with the classes.

See partial list of the songs it will contain in prospectus advertisement on third page of this paper.

The book will contain about 125 pages of a little over 7 by 8 inch size, mostly new music as well as new words, music suited to the stirring thought. The price of the book will be 35 cents a single copy, 30 cents by the dozen. Send orders at once to THE WEALTH MAKERS Publishing Co., Lincoln, Neb.

SCHEME OF THE USURERS.

Some six weeks ago, more or less, we received an open letter addressed to the people of Nebraska by Curtis C. Turner, secretary Douglas Co. Road Improvement Association, and a private note from Mr. Turner on the letter-head of the association asking us to print it. With some interest we noticed that this association of road improvers consisted of: Hon. Charles F. Manderson, president; Hon. Guy C. Barton and Hon. Wm. A. Paxton, vice-presidents; Ben B. Wood, treasurer; Victor B. Caldwell, director, and Mr. Turner, completed the company.

All the above, Mr. Turner possibly excepted, are prominent bankers and bank stock owners of Omaha. A little strange, isn't it, that they, the banking

class alone, should take such an interest in improving Nebraska roads?

Soon after Mr. Turner wrote us he called on us, and we asked him what there was in it for these men (bankers) and himself (he was devoting his valuable time), but he posed as a public spirited citizen and we could get nothing out of him.

But now notice the colored gentlemen in the wood pile. The bankers are not supporting the Cockey Good Roads Society—not at all. They are equally or more anxious to have good roads, but they are constitutionally in favor of interest on bonds. In the June number of Good Roads Clinton Lloyd, a Washington lawyer, lets out the plan for raising the money. Here it is:

Now, having first secured the necessary data, as before suggested, let the State issue its bonds for whatever amount is necessary to put the roads in thorough repair, and distribute the amount to the several counties pro rata on the number of miles of road, or the annual expenditure. Say, by way of illustration, that the State of Pennsylvania borrows a sum equal to \$1,000,000 for each of the counties, making a total of \$67,000,000, and distributes it as indicated. This would give Lycoming county \$1,000 or \$2,000 a mile for every mile of road; a sum probably sufficient to put the roads in good condition for a period of forty or fifty years with the aid of the tramp element, which could be utilized in keeping them in repair, as ought to have been done long ago instead of feeding them at the public expense in comfortable jails. The bonds should be made to run forty or fifty years, and each of the counties should be assessed a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the amount of money it received, and for a sinking fund to liquidate the principal at maturity.

And just here, and here alone, could the national government aid the enterprise in a constitutional way by the passage by Congress of an act authorizing the comptroller of the currency to accept the State road bonds as security for currency to be furnished to banks organized within the particular States. Such supplementary assistance would have several manifest advantages, the most prominent of which would be the solution of the imminent question of the security for a national bank currency when the present national bonds shall be no longer available; the inflation of the currency for which there is such a noisy clamor, but upon a perfectly safe basis; the furnishing of a ready market for the bonds at the lowest rate of interest; and the inducement it would afford to the several states to adopt the scheme; not only to secure good roads, but also to secure needed banking facilities.

Do you catch on, hayseeds of Nebraska? Do you swallow? Or do you reach for your gups? Manderson is a fine man to represent you in the Senate, isn't he? Wants to get Nebraska taxpayers under \$90,000,000 "fifty, year bonds and compel us to go to the banker bondholders to get money to do all future business as well as to pay them these bonds with? Great financing scheme, eh?

SOME three weeks ago the National Watchman, printed at Washington, declared in an editorial that Weaver, Allen, Kem and McKelighan had entered into a fusion conspiracy with the Democrats, and quoted from the Farmers Tribune language concerning Bryan which lent color to the charge so far as Weaver was concerned. We did not print it. We could not believe it. And we are glad to see in Tuesday's Democratic daily at Omaha a general denial on the part of our Nebraska congressmen, and senator. Possibly the denial and the counter charges of blackmail against Dunning, contained in their address to the Populists of Nebraska would, in all the details, have reached more of the Populists of the state if they had sent it simultaneously to the Populist papers as well as to the daily Democratic sheet at Omaha. But we are glad to publish second hand the news of an indignant denial of the fusion conspiracy charge. The Dunning editorial had, as we have learned from letters received from local party leaders, raised a fear and not a little excitement in the minds of many of our people. The great majority of the Populists of this state reason after this fashion: If there is no difference between Populists and Democrats why do not the Democrats come into our party? If there is a difference which keeps them out, the same difference must keep us in, and fusion is impossible.

HENRY GEORGE, the great leader of the single tax movement, has supported Cleveland and the Democratic party for ten years, thinking that with a Democratic victory the tariff would be removed and that to raise revenue it would be necessary to adopt his method of taxation, the method which would absorb rent and cut out land speculation. But George has found out to his sorrow and wrath that the Democratic party was not sincere, that with an overwhelming majority in Congress and Cleveland in the White House, "We have the tariff yet." At a monster meeting in Cooper Union, July 12 to express sympathy with the strikers, a meeting at which 3,000 people were unable to get in, Mr. George was the star speaker of the evening. At mention of Cleveland's name there was a perfect storm of hisses and hootings. George vehemently and bitterly denounced the use of Federal troops to put down the strikers. Governor Algeid and Governor Stone were right, he said, in the stand they took, and the action of President Cleveland in sending Federal troops was an

arrogant assumption of state authority. Mr. George said he would rather see all the railway property of the country burned up and all the rails torn up than to see them preserved by force of arms. The millionaires made their money by robbery and debauchery, by the purchase of judges and legislatures, and now they wanted to preserve them by the bayonet and the arm of the Federal troops, and for that purpose the rights of states were being encroached on by the Federal authorities.

THE State Journal editors and publishers furnish the most perfect example of total depravity that can be found west of Chicago, at least. If it had been true that Senator Allen had been overcome by the power of a slumbering habit, men possessing any manhood, any heart, would have sadly, sympathetically and kindly regarded his feelings and refrained from publishing his shame. But to outdo the meanest, lowest and most vicious of men, the Journal editor publishes a lie regarding Allen, the blackest, most satanic invention, and gloats over his alleged fall, that they may make political capital out of it and make the lie to injure travel faster and farther than the truth can follow it. Lies persisted in are its stock in trade, but this last is its worst. We think there are lies that men should hang for.

THE holders of the stock of the Chemical National bank of New York city ask \$4,800 for each \$100 share of the stock. The last recorded sales were on bids of \$4,350 per share. Corporations usually cover this enormous profit by watering the stock from time to time to keep it down to something like par value. But the profit in banking is chiefly obtained from deposits entrusted to banks. The Chemical National has deposits of over \$30,000,000, money belonging to other people, which it pays only a very low rate of interest on and loans at the highest rates it can get. Interest retards money circulation, gathers it into the banks and makes falling prices, which bring on panics and periods of business depression.

A FEW years ago the farmers of this country never dreamed that it was any concern of theirs, or of any financial interest to them, what wages were paid in the city and in factory towns. Now they know that the more wages are forced down the less money there will be in the hands of those who need farm products, less money to purchase with. Families in the city who have to pinch and go hungry keep prices of farm products down and the farmers poor, in spite of their hard work. "The interests of civic and rural labor are the same," we all are beginning to see.

THE executive committee of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union at its recent meeting in Washington passed strong resolutions of sympathy for the American Railway Union strikers and agreed to open the granaries and warehouses to A. R. U. and K. of L. to assist them to stand out for their just demands. All workers are now seeing the truth which we thus stated in the Omaha platform: "The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical."

WILL the government and the courts do anything with the railroads for refusing and conspiring not to carry the mails? Don't gamble on any such a belief, that the government has any disposition to execute the law regardless of who are the transgressors. Shoot and hang the individual anarchists, but let the corporation anarchists carefully alone. It isn't politically safe to interfere with them.

A LARGE class of people, not aware of their own ignorance, think those who demand justice for the workers do not consider brain work labor. But no one who speaks for labor fails to recognize the time and energy expenditure of those who invent and plan and manage. What we object to is the confounding of coupon clipping, dividend drawing, interest demanding and rent collecting with productive labor. Any fool, any dude Astor can reach out his hands.

OCCASIONALLY some one who has done but little thinking and less figuring thinks we are taking up something outside of the Omaha platform when we condemn monopoly rent, dividends and usury. Will such kindly roll this around in their cranium: On a national debt of about two and one-fourth billions we have paid since 1866 \$13,000,000,000 of interest. And the debt is no nearer paid, in labor, than when it was fastened upon us.

THE federal troops sent to Chicago have been having a jolly time gunning the poor, and being entertained at the rich men's clubs. The machine soldier is the pet henchman of the rich. Next to themselves and their thrones of monopoly, come the dear, brave, patriotic soldiers who guard those thrones.

WE want good canvassers to take the field for us. It will pay good workers well to solicit for THE WEALTH MAKERS. We want to suggest that each county committee send out a canvasser to cover the county. If