

WEALTH MAKERS.

New Series of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

Consolidation of the Farmers Alliance and Nebraska Independent.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY The Wealth Makers Publishing Company, 1150 M Street, Lincoln, Neb.

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If any man must fall for me to rise, Then seek I not to climb. Another's pain I choose not for my good. A golden chain, A robe of honor, is too good a prize To tempt my hasty hand to do a wrong Unto a fellow man. This life hath few 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 bosom owns the brotherhood of man.



N. I. P. A.

Publishers Announcement.

The subscription price of THE WEALTH MAKERS is \$1.50 per year, in advance. Agents in soliciting subscriptions should be very careful that all names are correctly spelled and proper postage given. Blanks for return subscriptions, return envelopes, etc., can be had on application to this office. ALWAYS sign your name. No matter how often you write us do not neglect this important matter. Every week we receive letters with incomplete addresses or without signatures and it is sometimes difficult to locate them. 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.

PEOPLE'S 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, 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 1893 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 State Convention.

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. EDGERTON, Secretary. D. CLEM DEEVER, Chairman.

NORTH DAKOTA reports rapid growth of Populist sentiment.

HE only has resistless power upon the moral battlefield whose face is lighted up with faith, and whose voice has in it the tone of triumph. Such "view the victory from afar; by faith they bring it nigh."

POPULISTS claim that they will poll 100,000 votes in New York state this fall. It is a pretty big claim, but the land slide has set in and there is no telling how fast it will come. Senators Jones and Stewart are to stump New York for the Populists.

THE German socialists have for some time been boycotting the beer of the bourgeoisie labor oppressors. The capitalists are contributing to overcome the boycotters an average of 50,000 marks daily, and their saloons are boycotting the Vorwarts, the organ of the socialists.

A LETTER from Hon. Fred Jewell, of Columbus which we shall have space to insert next week, informs us that his name is withdrawn and he suggests that instead the name of Warwick Saunders be considered for the office of Secretary of State.

THE WEALTH MAKERS thinks the Omaha Evening News said the right thing, and said it exceedingly well. In its editorial on the Bryan, Bland and company free silver Democrats, under the caption "Goodbye," the never-ending goodbyes and failure to separate make us tired.

A GOVERNMENT BANKING SYSTEM

The following twenty minute address was delivered by request by the editor of THE WEALTH MAKERS, before the Industrial Legion of Lincoln, Monday evening, July 28.

It is not possible in the brief time allotted me to say more than a very small part of what may be said against the financial system under which we suffer, or for the system which we as Populists propose. But I shall briefly point out the usury evil of the present system and show to you the immeasurable benefits which a government legal tender non-interest-bearing currency would bring.

The modern bankers and money lenders, strange to say, are considered respectable and honorable. They constitute the cream of society. They are in good and regular standing in the churches. They have been entrusted with the most sacred, most important work of law making.

Twenty five hundred years ago the interest-taker, or usurer as he was then called, was classed with robbers, murderers and adulterers, and was by the word of God condemned to die. But men believe themselves wiser now than the all-wise Jehovah. It has been about 300 years since the church set man's word above God's word and ceased to preach against the sin of taking usury, and in consequence the term usury in its original sense soon became obsolete.

But the effects of usury, or interest-taking, are the same now that they have always been in all the past centuries of the world's history. There is not a crime in the whole catalogue of evil which usury has not beyond measure multiplied. Usury is the crime of crimes, the prolific breeder and up-bulder of everything evil, the destroyer of everything good.

It is an historic fact that while men of every productive industry were kissing their loved ones goodbye, and pressing to the front to fight and die for liberty, the gold-worshiping bankers were pressing their way to Congress, and were there framing laws to enslave us all forever. At the close of the war of the rebellion Congress was composed of 189 bankers, 99 lawyers, 17 manufacturers, 7 physicians, 1 farmer, and 1 mechanic. I cannot now repeat to you the devilish deeds of that bankers' Congress, and the acts of later ones which made the shylock gang the real rulers of this great nation. I presume the most of you are familiar with the financial legislation of the last third of a century. If not, by all means buy or borrow a copy of "Seven Financial Conspiracies," and read it.

The trouble with the money of the country today is not that it is not good money, safe money to receive. The government makes it good. But it cannot be kept in circulation, that is, making exchanges. Its owners will not use it, nor allow others to use it on possible and equitable terms. The money owners demand usury as the condition of circulation. And as the borrowing class, taken as a whole, cannot pay back more than they borrow without impoverishing themselves, there being no way of obtaining money at its cost or labor value, loaning must be checked in great measure as often as once in ten years. And this means, no money to empty the markets, and in consequence no work for millions.

We are told by the organs of the money power that there is money enough, and even too much money in the country today, and they point us in evidence to the hundreds of millions of idle money heaped up in the banks. But money that will not circulate, that is not enabling the people to exchange labor services, is of no earthly use. The usury which its owners through monopoly are able to demand, and resultant falling prices from holding it out of use, which increases its power and value, places all production and exchange and property and people at the mercy of the shylock class. The primary and only legitimate use of money, that of making equitable exchanges, is subordinated to the tribute demanding power of its covetous controllers, and the money owners, with their thrones in the market place, are the rulers of the world.

Here is a fact in monetary science which should be grasped by everyone. A borrowed currency cannot be kept circulating if the people who must borrow it must agree to pay back more money than they borrow. But usury or interest cannot be prevented by prohibitory legislation. People will pay in advance, out of what they borrow, almost any percent for money to avoid forced sales of property which would be ruinous, or to keep their business going, and such private agreements cannot be prevented by any law leaving the money monopoly untouched. There is just one way to make money at all times a useful agent, and to take from it its present power to rob and ruin.

We shall all agree that money does not grow, but is made, and that its proper and only useful function is to exchange or enable the people to exchange services. Its value is, or ought to be fixed by the labor it takes to first obtain it, the same amount of labor which it takes to first obtain it should always be exchangeable for it. The power to increase its value by hoarding it, and the power to levy tribute from labor by loaning it, must be taken from money.

Now, then, what is the Populist plan—the means proposed to keep all

money in circulation, the people employed, and the dollar from fluctuating in its purchasing power?

It is simply to have the government issue all the money, all that is needed, and take the banking business out of private hands. Let us consider for a moment the advantages to be derived. Government banks for deposit, loan and exchange would furnish an absolutely safe place to deposit the surplus earnings of the people. Money borrowed at the government banks, with no charge except the small labor fee needed to cover the cost of examining the security and drawing and recording papers, would save to the workers the enormous drain of interest tribute which they now lose; and with this money retained they would buy more of everything which they need out of the market and make a greater demand for labor, a demand that would be perpetual. The savings to the farmers of Nebraska alone upon the one item of farm mortgage interest obligations would be about ten million dollars a year; and the interest bill of those whose town and city homes and places of business are mortgaged, and the interest on state, county and municipal bonds, would add perhaps more than ten millions more yearly to this sum. This vast loss saved and expended for lumber, tools, clothing, good furniture, food, education, etc., would do wonderful things for our own state, and duplicated in every other state would have prevented the panic and saved the entire country the vast loss and suffering which have come upon us during the last twelve months.

There is absolutely no sense, no reason, no statesmanship, no justice in the present money system and private banking of this country, looked at from the standpoint of the public good. It must be displaced by a better financial system, or the lands and resources of the people will in a few years more be gathered into the hands of the millionaire shylock and capitalist class, and liberty will be absolutely nothing but a name.

We therefore advocate, on the basis of the demands of the Omaha platform, a system to carry out those demands, which in general outline is this:

Government issue of all money direct to the people, in payment for services, and loaned through government banks upon adequate security, the banks to be established by the people as a whole by counties and municipalities, and conducted by their elected and salaried agents under state and national law, and supervision; bank officials, loan-security examiners and the rest, to furnish ample bonds, and be placed under oath of office and severe penalties to regard the law; government to be secured in its issue of legal tender money, as counties show need, by making all taxable property in each county liable by taxation to make good all money loaned to that county, if other securities are in any case found insufficient; these government banks to receive deposits, but pay no interest thereon and charge no interest to borrowers above the cost of doing the necessary business.

Under this financial system all money savings would be deposited for perfect safety in the government banks, and when the inflowing stream of deposits equalled the sum of money demands by good borrowers, the currency issue would be in volume just equal to the needs of the people. The volume would have to be increased now and an uncertain amount every year, just to keep deposits and legitimate demands balanced. Even if money were not deposited with the government it could not be loaned profitably when the government agents were loaning it at cost, so it could not be forced into actual circulation except as it drew goods out of the market, which would increase the demand for labor. There is in government banking and loaning money at cost no possible danger of inflation and depreciating the value of the dollar. Observe, it is a balanced system of loans and deposits, a system, too which allows no gain when money is drawn out of circulation, and leaves money but one function, that of making exchanges.

The present currency cannot complete the round of circulation and steadily move forward, because its holders can demand usury for it and profit by hoarding it, which also causes the value of the dollar to greatly fluctuate and to tend upward, while it forces unmonopolized property to correspondingly fluctuate and tend downward. But with our perfected financial system of government banking in operation there could be no stringency in the money market, no circulation premium or usury taking, no bankers' and money lenders' hoarding 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 will strike a destroying blow at the wealth-seeking, capital-concentrating, man-enslaving power of usury, that great overshadowing curse of all the ages.

Now, just a word to save ourselves from being misunderstood. The proposed government banks and means of

keeping the money needed always in circulation, the Populist financial system, is not a social cure all. It will not settle the railroad question, or the land question, or the telegraph and telephone questions, or the coal and other mining questions. It will not abolish chart-tered monopolies of any kind.

Another thing. It will be necessary to put a reasonable limit, so long as land is monopolized, on the amount which may be loaned to any one property holder.

In reply to the objection that the government must loan to all men if it loans to any, we call attention to the fact that it is now loaning, and loaning only to the bondholders who start banks. The property which will be loaned on under the new system will be what money is now loaned on, with such rules regarding amount of security as the electors and taxpayers of each county are satisfied will be adequate, and will together stand good for. It should be noted also that a man is rarely qualified to handle capital, and will not need to borrow it, if at all, until he has first accumulated a safe basis for credit. Money at cost would also lead men of limited means to cooperate in many enterprises for their mutual benefit, the needed capital being by them furnished in part and borrowed in part.

In closing let me call attention to a very valuable book published by the Arena Publishing Co., which will be found to contain all needed information concerning the present and the proposed financial system. It is by George C. Ward of Kansas City, and is entitled "A Better Financial System, or Government Banks." It is sold at 25 cents.

WISE IN THEIR OWN CONCEIT.

The men who constitute the boards of trade in the great cities expect parliaments, congresses and legislatures to respectfully listen and promptly perform when they suggest a public (?) need. They are "the solid business men" and think they constitute the country. They are supposed, by all except the unterrified, to be men of hard practical sense. But just read this and see what fools or knaves they all are:

Three weeks ago about a hundred members of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris dined together and held a conference as to the effect of a general disarmament upon the labor market. Their opinion was that it would be dangerous, or lead to most serious results, if the 2,750,000 men now under arms in Europe were to join the work seeking ranks.

Boiled down and strained their philosophy is, the more rich men there are drawing incomes and the more unproducing soldiers there are to preserve the peace, the more work there will be for those who must work. Well, it does look that way.

The useless rich who draw incomes, all think they are conferring favors when they hire workers to dress and feed and grandly serve them. It is a great kindness to the workers for the shirkers to give them a job and pay them out of their own or other workers' earnings, kept back by monopoly force and fraud. But 'Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days.'

THE FIRST POPULIST QUARTETTE.

H. HUCKINS of Nebraska City has a plan for campaign work which ought to meet the approval of the other members of our party. He has organized a male quartette for holding street meetings, and with a speaker proposes to travel the state by team, holding two meetings each day. This mode of campaigning will prove of great benefit to the cause. Local committeemen who wish to secure this combination can do so by addressing H. H. Huckins of Nebraska City, or this office. Mr. Huckins is a brother of the great Prohibition party singer, A. B. Huckins. Let us make it a song singing campaign. The new song book, Armageddon, will equip all the Populist singers of the country with songs which will attract multitudes of all parties to our meetings.

USE a little reason. There is no practical difference between a monopolist and a reigning despot. Monopoly and monarchy are one and the same in commanding and compelling service. Freedom is lost under either form of power. Discover how many monopolies there are lifted up to control production and exchange, and you will know how many thrones you pay tribute to. We do not have a real democracy. The government is not our government, but the civil and military arm of the reigning monopolists. Our kings are more numerous and cost us vastly more than the single monarchs and courts of other countries. Our forefathers refused to submit to taxation while they were not allowed representation. Through seven years of desperate war they battled, bled and died for this principle, and their arms were victorious. But we, their descendants, are being taxed to death by the monopolists who tell us their business (of robbing us) is their own private affair; and we tax ourselves to run their government and vote for their men and parties. The Sugar

Trust officials testify that they have destroyed competition and raised the price of sugar three-eighths of a cent a pound, and that they and the other corporations contribute from this plunder to the campaign funds of both the (corporation owned) old parties. It is perfectly evident, by their acts, that neither of the old parties cares to attack the great financially and politically powerful monopolies. The great capitalist kings, the land, money and transportation monopolists, are all found in the old parties. Reason and self-preservation would therefore force all honest men and lovers of liberty into the People's party. We want no kings.

OF VERY GREAT IMPORTANCE.

The most important work of the People's party of Nebraska will be done in the next few days, that of holding primaries and local conventions. In these will be decided to whom shall be delegated authority to name the standard bearers of our party, and who shall formulate the principles which are to give our party character, in the campaign of 1894. If our people neglect their individual political duties in the matter of carefully selecting delegates to carry out their wishes and convictions, upon them will rest the primary responsibility of the mistakes, corruption and defeat that will be sure to follow. We wish to startle our best leaders and the rank and file into activity, into the exercise of jealous care, at this decisive point. Corruption, smooth and soft and slippery, is waiting always to slide in at unguarded primaries. We are too near to victory to escape the necessity of watching close and holding down the office seekers and place hunters, the class who in the old parties make it their business to run the caucuses and conventions. We therefore entreat our people, as they love justice and truth and liberty, to turn out and see that no delegates are given power who cannot safely be trusted to represent them. Send only men of character and whole-hearted purpose to represent you in the county, district and state conventions. Allow no half and half Populist-Democrats to run the primaries. Send the traders and trimmers, the across-lots-to-victory politicians, to the rear, and choose men as delegates who are proud of the Omaha platform.

If at the primaries the best men, the men grounded in all the Populist principles, are selected as delegates to the county conventions, these conventions will out of the best select the ablest men to attend the state and congressional conventions and the party will be kept pure and true and wise. And with the best candidates on the strongest possible platform, with all events favoring us, we shall go forward to certain victory.

AGAIN BATTILING THE DREAMERS.

John J. Ingalls, the man who said that the decalogue has no place in politics, and that political reform is "an iridescent dream," has tumbled himself off the shelf, where the Populists gently laid him, and has started out for office once more. He means to get there of course by political war measures, by campaign lying, by stealing votes, by bearing false witness, by boodle, by pandering to the vicious and parasitic classes. According to his own confession all is fair in politics.

Ingalls is original, if nothing else, and he informed his first audience that "the great question before the American people, is not the tariff"—praise the Lord, and the Populists, that that sham fight is ended—"nor silver, but whether we are to have any government in this country at all."

Odd, isn't it, for the most notorious political anarchist, the man who first stripped off all cant, and openly proclaimed that his own and the Democratic party, are, in their struggles for office, lawless, anarchists,—odd, we say, that he should make the suppression of anarchy the sole issue. All are anarchists now except the Republican party. The G. O. P. is called upon to save workingmen from the terrible oppression of their fellows. The inalienable right of the individual to work for starvation wages must, in the interest of capitalists, be preserved. Organized labor must be crushed, says Ingalls, in substance, or the government is no better than if dispensed by a czar. Ingalls spoke most bitterly against the strikers.

But John J. the people, the masses, have no use for such as you. You are an unprincipled scoundrel by your own confession, and no one is inclined to doubt the truth of your statements made years ago.

GOVERNOR FORAKER of Ohio a few days ago said, in a public address: We have no room, broad as our country is, for the anarchist, the communist, the socialist, or the boycotter. Most people will have some sympathy with Foraker as far as the anarchist is concerned, but as Christ was a communist and a socialist his statement should be largely cut down. There is a righteous remnant, a few in the church and a few out, who believe in eternal law, in its present supremacy, in Christianity, the real Christ-spirit communist kind. But there is no question, but the class to which Pullman and Foraker belong are ready to crush and crowd out those who believe in a pure democracy, in

equality and fraternity, in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man,—and to them it matters not what name such call themselves. On the question of who is the anarchist, there needs to be more said. They are all anarchists who either with dynamite singly, or legally as a majority, resist the government of God. He alone is the Head and Lawgiver, and all statutes which the selfishly strong have made in their own interest—and they are legion—are essentially anarchistic, and for that reason must be swept away. There are anarchists at the bottom? Yes, but they are not the worst or most dangerous kind. The anarchists at the top are the kind who make this vast, vast country too narrow for its inhabitants. And the anarchists on top have got to go.

As we predicted, only the labor leaders have been arrested. The corporations' attorney general, Olney, has armed the federal court officials with an omnibus injunction, and under a charge which makes organized striking a conspiracy to stop the mails, has arrested and imprisoned President Debs and other A. R. U. officials. No hearing has been given to the question of what constitutes a conspiracy. It is simply assumed that the mails must be attached to Pullman cars and that the Union men must haul them, and that refusing to do so they may be imprisoned and punished. On the other hand the Railway Managers' Association, which refused to permit mail cars to be attached to trains which the strikers stood ready to go with, are not indicted. The corporations cannot commit a crime. Combined labor must be crushed by the federal troops and by the courts. Its brave, noble leaders are dragged to jail, their rights disregarded, their manhood despised. All indignities are heaped upon them by the corporation press and by the minions of the law. Insolence and lawlessness are on the throne, right is being taken to the scaffold. "But that scaffold sways the future."

THE Chicago Times, with a daily circulation of over 100,000 has come squarely out as a Populist paper, and it will lead forth from the old parties a fast increasing host. It is calling for immediate party organization in Chicago, and its great break and brilliant leadership will start a popular, sweeping current into our party, a current as resistless as that of the ocean when its dykes are broken. We had not thought of this as possible. But the defenses of plutocracy are no stronger than their weakest part. As soon as the great dailies catch on to the magnitude of the people's movement, its moral power and resistless progression, they will by scores come, crowding and tumbling over each other in their haste to get into the current. The swift leap of The Times from 60,000 to 100,000 circulation, in the face of the railroads and military boycott given it, show what support the people will give to papers which champion their cause and fearlessly attack corporate oppression. And this object lesson of The Times' popularity will lead others to take the plunge, and we shall again have a free press and a free people. Glory, glory, hallelujah!

ALL the forces of organized labor have come to or are fast moving toward the Populist party. The American Railway Union, with 130,000 members, the American Federation with 750,000 members, the Knights of Labor, with 250,000 members,—these in their platforms and through the action of their representatives are with us. If the plutocrats do not precipitate war, as did the slaveholders, before we can gain the government, deliverance will come. Strain every nerve. Unselfishly sacrifice time, labor and means to educate and unite the workers and the honest, now. It will save rivers of blood, and billions of treasure.

THE Southern Pacific has prepared an affidavit which it will require all employees to sign, by which they swear that they resign membership in the A. R. U. and promise never again to join any union or brotherhood for the term of five years, and that they will not become a member of any labor organization during the time they are employed by the S. P. R. R. Co. Slaves, serfs, cattle, dare not be men and brothers! Take an oath before God that you will not help one another to be free!—God in heaven, we thank thee that thou dost curse such tyranny, and that tyrants are here dethroned.

MILITARY men have a selfish reason for welcoming war, or an increase in the forces under them, but we are sorry to see that so good a man as Gen. O. O. Howard is calling for an increase in the federal forces to put a stop to labor troubles. Just legislation is what is needed. Force is a bad remedy that in the end will destroy both the patient and the doctors.

REV. DR. PARKHURST of New York has single handed and alone opened such a light upon and raised such a mighty voice against the Tammany government of New York city that the state legislature has had to investigate it. A great force of public sentiment has been drawn out by Dr. Parkhurst's