

THE 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, 1120 M Street, Lincoln, Neb.

GEORGE HOWARD GIBSON, Editor J. S. HYATT, Business Manager.



N. I. P. A.

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.

PUBLISHERS ANNOUNCEMENT. The subscription price of THE WEALTH MAKERS is \$1.00 per year, in advance.

STATE OFFICERS.

For Governor.....SILAS A. HOLCOMB Lieutenant-Governor.....JAMES N. GAFFIN Secretary of State.....SILAS W. McFADDEN State Auditor.....JOHN W. WILSON

First District.....A. H. WEIR Second District.....D. C. H. POWELL Third District.....JOHN M. DEWATER Fourth District.....W. L. STARK Fifth District.....W. A. McKEIGHAN Sixth District.....O. M. S. KIM

LANCASTER COUNTY.

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THE true order must come. What ought to be shall be. What ought not to be must pass away.

THE Populists made a very good gain in Maine. But we cannot expect either of the nine northeastern states to be anything but capitalistic for some time to come.

PROF. ELY has done the cause of truth great service, but we fear he has not in him the sacrificing spirit of a reformer. His answer to Wells' charges included a denial of some things which it would have been noble to confess.

THE New York Populists are getting recruits not singly but in great companies and battalions. The delegates of thirty-five labor organizations meeting in New York have decided to go into politics and co-operate with the Populists.

THE Vermont and Maine elections, showing a heavy swinging back across the Republican line, show that the people are partly loose, but blind, uninformed, ignorant of the party and pathway of deliverance. Spread the light. Preach every where the gospel of Populism.

THE election in Maine makes the Republican press of the country jubilant. But wait till you hear from the west. The Democratic party is down east and west, but the Republican party funeral is the next in order. The Populist party comes next to power, because it alone is the party of the people, the common people.

SAY, neighbor, do you believe the world has got to move politically in order to be saved? Well what is the Republican or Democratic party doing to move it? Are they not simply playing see-saw on our backs? Between them both haven't they strapped upon us a great weight of ever-growing monopoly burdens? And the Populist party alone has undertaken to cut off those crushing loads.

A POWER of consumption equal to the product of one labor must be by law secured to each individual, or we shall continue to have periods of enforced idleness, leading to the wage slavery and miserable serfdom of all except a class of monopolists and usurers. And this power of consumption can only come by cooperative production, or product sharing.

PRODUCTION depends on consumption. The present capitalistic and land renting system does not allow the workers control of their product. And net profits in the shape of money taken from the producing class and accumulated by the rich reduces the workers power to demand, and failing to consume the market becomes glutted and work periodically ceases.

DIRECT LEGISLATION EXPLAINED.

DEWITT, Neb, Sept. 17, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I do not understand all that is meant by Initiative and Referendum. I think a full explanation will no doubt interest many of your readers, especially

Yours truly, O. H. JUDD

The Initiative and Referendum method of legislation is simply direct legislation by the people, instead of by elected representatives. The people take the initiative by petitioning that a law which they desire be submitted to the whole body of voters, and it has to be done. If the majority vote in favor of it, it forthwith becomes law. The Referendum is the undelegated majority sanction and veto power. In Switzerland, where this method of legislation has been in use for many years, the people elect representatives, but retain both the right to take the initiative in the matter of legislation and also the veto power, or Referendum, every important act passed by the legislative assemblies having to be referred to, not the president, governor, or mayor, but the people, who meet and vote aye or nay upon the acts submitted to them as they individually see fit. If the majority of the people vote aye they sanction the act; if the majority vote nay such vote vetoes the proposed legislation.

The majority can always be trusted to ask for justice and to veto class legislation, i. e., legislation for a minority and against a majority. The majority cannot be bribed by sugar trusts, armor plate contractors, or railroads, or the furishers of campaign funds. If no important legislation could be completed until voted on by the people, lobbyists could accomplish nothing and the whole dangerous, fearfully costly, accursed crowd of spoils-hunting, justice selling office seekers would be forced into honest labor.

The Initiative and Referendum can be easily grafted on to our present municipal, state and national methods of legislation. The Initiative in each case is virtually a motion by petition that the law proposed by the petitioners shall be submitted to the people for majority approval or rejection. The labor of securing a sufficiently large number of petitioners to make their demand respectable and compulsory would deter from petitioning for unimportant legislation, and the reasonable belief that the popular will, or majority, would be against a measure would also restrain a minority generally from petitioning. But whenever public opinion was educated up to favor municipal ownership of street railways, or lighting, heating and power-furnishing plants, or the telephone business, or tenement or cottage building for the people, or the single tax, or municipal or state conducted product sharing industries for the landless unemployed, or woman's suffrage, or the nationalization of the liquor traffic, telegraphs, railroads, mines, etc., or state or national works of irrigation at cost,—when it seemed probable that any one of these or other questions was favored by a majority, then it would be easy to secure the necessary number of petitioners and the demand for the submission of the proposed law would lead to a vote of the people upon that one question separated from all others.

In Switzerland where this method of direct legislation is in vogue comparatively few new laws are enacted. In this country we have vastly too much legislation, the great bulk of it being lobbied and log-rolled through in the interests of corporations and classes. It may be well doubted if the last session of Congress passed three measures in the interests of the whole people, or that can be called just. We need to stop heaping up a crushing mountain of unjust enactments which tend to destroy all reverence for the government and confuse the sense of the people regarding what is just.

It is very evident to the intelligent citizen that it is not safe to delegate the lawmaking and vetoing power to political parties and smooth-talking professional politicians. The caucus manipulators, the secret trading of office seekers, the temptations and dishonest use of vastly valuable delegated power, the complicated machinery of parties and legislative bodies, make it possible for the will of the people to be thwarted forever, almost. Let us put a stop to party rule and boodle rule and tongue rule, and in future demand that the people shall rule.

NO WILDOAT IN OURS.

In an article in the financial department of a great New York weekly, under the heading, "Points in the Currency Problem," we noticed last week financial teaching which we wish to call public attention to. The first point made by the writer, a goldbug, was that there is need of an elastic currency, that the people recognize this need and it must be met somehow by Congress and the bankers, or the demand for more money and an elastic currency will voice itself politically. To head off the political demand for more money (free silver and greenbacks) and to provide an elastic volume of currency he argues that the banks must be given power to expand the currency to move crops and whenever there is need of more money.

The argument of this financial writer (a banker, and speaking for the bankers) is the argument of the Populists who call for either the sub-treasury currency system or, better, a system of government banks. But, mark you, there is this difference, viz: the private bankers want conferred on them the power to make the currency elastic, to issue at almost no cost to themselves bank-note currency to loan and collect interest on; whereas the Populists demand that the government shall not delegate its sovereign power to issue money, currency, but shall issue as much money as the people need to borrow, upon good security, at cost of doing the business. Why give away to the present money monopolists the power to print paper and loan it at high rates of interest to move crops and pay for work and so provide capital, when the government alone has the right to create money, and whatever service it can render the people belongs to the people by right, and should not be taken from them and given to gold or silver monopolists?

THE FINAL CONFLICT BEGUN.

We are seeing almost every day prairie "schooners" on our streets, headed not westward but eastward, wagons with cotton covering containing all the household effects and, with the poor horses, constituting all the property of the homeless, journeying families. It is, when one considers, a pathetic sight. No land that they can stay on and live, no home to go to, no place in God's great country that they can find where they can freely labor. They are going back where they must give a third or more of what they produce for the lost right, the legal privilege, to live and work. They are going back to compete with other renters and increase (because of the increasing number who must rent) the tribute-extracting power of land monopolists. For a hundred years the young people and poor of the east have been coming west and finding homes; and because Uncle Sam was rich enough to give whoever would move west and occupy it a farm, we have not known poverty among us, hardly, and this country until recently has attracted the oppressed poor of the whole world. But it can do so no longer. There are millions and millions and millions of fertile acres not cultivated, not in use, but the greedy have gobbled up all the good land and have locked the gates against the poor, to speculate on the pressure of hunger, and for monopoly-increased, despotic power. The whole situation has changed in the last ten or fifteen years. When the Cherokee strip was opened to homeseekers on a certain day a year and more ago its border on every side was lined deep with people gathered from far and near, and on horseback, in wagons, in all sorts of vehicles and on foot, at a given signal, they made a rush and fiercely fought and struggled with and killed one another for the land. The pressure of land monopoly and need which this struggle for insufficient free land indicated, is a pressure which is steadily increasing now

and must increase, until but two classes are left, landlords and miserably poor abject wage workers and serfs,—unless radical land and labor legislation shall be enacted. The "thickening up process," as it is called, with no free land outlet for the oppressed poor and the increasing population, is like the thickening up process of the wine press. It is a process which crushes the sweat and life out of the legally disinherited masses, to enrich and provide pleasure for the monopolist classes.

The supreme struggle with the beast of selfishness, with the kings and captains and mighty men (Rev. 19: 18, 19,) is upon us. The final battle between the wealth makers and the wealth takers of the world is begun. And it will be a fearful conflict, calling forth all the brutality of human selfishness, of greed and power, the inhumanities such as have blackened all the pages of history; and it will also call out all the sacrificing Christian spirit which has entered into the hearts of men.

"And I saw heaven opened and behold a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war. His eyes were as flames of fire, and on his head were many crowns; and he had a name written, that no man knew but he himself. "And he was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood; and his name is called the Word of God. "And the armies in heaven followed him upon white horses, clothed in fine linen, white and clean. "And out of his mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it he should smite the nations; and he shall rule them with a rod of iron; and he treadeth the wine press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. "And he hath on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS. "And I saw the beast, and the kings [monopolists] of the earth, and their armies, gathered together to make war against him that sat on the horse and against his army."

"Marching down to Armageddon, Brothers stout and strong, let us cheer the way we tread on With a soldier's song."

MR. FLOWER'S NEW BOOK.

The New Time: A Plea for the Union of the Moral Forces for Practical Progress. By B. O. Flower. Published by the Arena Publishing Company. Price in paper twenty-five cents. Mr. Flower's latest book, "The New Time," is the combined papers of a series of articles which have appeared in the Arena during the past year, the object of them all being to unite the moral forces of communities "for a concerted action for social, moral and intellectual progress." His first paper led to an organization which took the name, "Union for Practical Progress," and local unions have been organized in many places. The book is divided into five chapters under the following titles: Union for Practical Progress; They Have Fallen into the Wine-Press; Jesus or Caesar; The New Time; Then Dawned a Light in the East. The first chapter suggests the plan and platform of the proposed unions. The second is made up in part of an extract from Olive Schreiner's "Dreams" with notes by Mr. Flower inserted. The "dream" is a marvelously fascinating, terribly truthful picture of human life, and Mr. Flower in connection with it gives published facts, of daily occurrence, which prove that it is not overdramatic. Recently in New York City there were nine suicides in twenty-four hours, and one of the dailies which investigated these cases announced that a majority of the terrible deaths were due to hunger or fear of starvation. Particular cases which come under Mr. Flower's own observation in Boston are also given.

In the chapter entitled, "Jesus or Caesar," Mr. Flower speaks especially to the churches and shows that neither the threat of violence nor the crust of charity can deal successfully with present social conditions and problems. Not by strengthening the military arm but by forcible repression, but by restoring justice to the oppressed is society to be saved. This chapter is very interesting in its subject matter. The fourth and fifth chapters round out the constructive thought and wisdom of the author's plan.

Altogether the book is timely, inspired by great love, and intensely interesting, and already its thought and presentation of social conditions has resulted in what may be called an organization of the moral sense of many communities whose work promises to be effective and far reaching.

COALS FROM TRUTH'S ALTAR.

The sentences given below are selected from Prof. George D. Herron's published or spoken words. If our readers were not prepared generally to receive and understand Dr. Herron we should not take his words out of their connections. To those who cannot give assent, or who fail to grasp the support which Dr. Herron furnishes in his statement and argument from which these sentences are broken out we suggest the reading of his book, "The New Redemption."

SELECTED FROM HERRON'S THOUGHTS.

There is no sacrifice so great, so costly, as getting the truth into the world. It was the word of their testimony which brought the apostles to martyrdom. Selfishness is always social disintegration. Competition is not law, but anarchy. The whole social question is fast re-

solving itself into a question of whether or not capital can be brought into subjection to law. The industrial worker is a poet, a creator, an artist, a musician, because all work righteously done, to the best of one's ability, is a creation; it is a harmony. It is the music of God singing itself out through the life of man.

Of all pauperism the most degraded and degrading, because utterly shameless and thriftless, is that aristocracy which idly luxuriates in money obtained through speculation, extortion, or inheritance. The assumption that capital may discharge and employ solely on the basis of self-interest shuts God out of human affairs and denies the brotherhood of man. It is social anarchism. It is the declaration on the part of capital that it will not submit to law.

Absolutism of every sort is doomed and cannot hold its own against the purposes of God. It can no more sustain itself in industry than in politics. If Democracy is good for the state, it is good for industry.

Capital is a social creation, and its administration a social responsibility; so that industrial federation lies in the nature of things. An industrial Democracy would be the social actualization of Christianity. It is the logic of the Sermon on the Mount, which consists of the natural laws by which industrial justice and social peace can be obtained and established.

HIS NAME IS LEGION.

In the early days when Christ and his apostles preached in Palestine men were possessed with devils, and they cast them out. The doctrine or record of demoniacal possessions is an unquestioned part of Scripture. But, strangely enough, people have got the notion that Satan and his crew have gone out of business. There isn't anything to indicate it. In fact there are some men today, who seem to have a legion of devils inside them. There is one such running a paper at Madison, a man who, at this distance, seems not to have a single redeeming quality. In the last issue of his sheet, the Reporter, he calls THE WEALTH MAKERS 'a blatant liar and a paid hireling,' and asks, "How much did you get Judas Howard Gibson editor of THE WEALTH MAKERS? Where did you get the money you gave to your canvassing agent who went through this district dropping money to papers and voters to keep in the middle of the road, while ostensibly canvassing for THE WEALTH MAKERS?"

If the worst devil in existence could compress more disbolism into lying and defamation than the above quotations contain we have hitherto not possessed an adequate conception of devilish possibilities. It is a deliberate effort to assassinate reputation and the reputation of men against whose character nothing can be truthfully said. If this Madison would-be assassin were a creature of any considerable property he would not dare to publish the baseless lies he does. But with all his maliciousness his influence is too limited to make him really worth serious notice.

THE NEW SONG BOOK GOING.

The fame of our new song book is spreading and the book is being called for from ocean to ocean. Hon. H. E. Taubeneck, our national chairman writes that he is greatly pleased with it and says: "It is the best song book yet published since the inauguration of the reform movement. I hope that you will be able to introduce it into every household in the land. Our local campaign speakers and committees ought to see that it receives the widest circulation."

The Missouri World says: "It fills a long felt want." The Rocky Mountain News reviewing the book says: "It is the best of anything in the line that we have seen."

The Hartford City Arena of Indiana says: "It is much the best work of the kind we have yet seen, and any glee club supplied with it will command the crowds."

"The Shelby Sun welcomes the book and says: "Campaign singers and glee clubs should not fail to secure a copy of Armageddon. It is the best song book with music we have ever seen."

The People's Pontiac says: "The Armageddon song book is a boon to the downtrodden toiling masses and to people who love music which couples good harmony with lofty sentiments."

The first edition will soon be exhausted. The book has been copyrighted in Great Britain and will be made the song book of the industrial political movement for liberty in the entire English speaking world. Every family should possess a copy even if they do not sing. The words are the cry of the oppressed, the cry for justice.

TOM, TOM, THE MAJORSSON

It has been charged that I helped spirit Taylor away. My only answer is that I wish I had the power to not only have spirited that man away, but that I was able today to spirit every Populist in the state away from Nebraska in order that prosperity might return to this stricken country. THOMAS J. MAJORS.

Majors is perhaps excusable for his desperate desire to get rid of the Populists this fall, because they are going to politically bury him. But he is constitutionally, from lack of principle, opposed to the Populists because they are determined that the people instead of the corporations shall rule. Majors doesn't like the Populist because they enacted a maximum freight law, and cut down extravagant appropriations, and unearched the corruption existing in state institutions, and cut off campaign boodle funds in part by passing a law requiring state and county treasurers to make all banks give bonds that handle public money and to collect interest paid for the use of such money and turn it into the public fund. He doesn't like the Populists because they are in favor of honest, economic government that shall strike down oppression and rescue the workers from his gang of long-feasting insatiable plunderers. He doesn't like the People's party because he is a well-paid, well satisfied servant of the corporations. He doesn't like the People's party because they propose to make all men live by their own honest labor and will not permit plunder or the repudiation of honest obligations. See the repudiation bill which Majors himself years ago introduced and voted for in the State legislature. Majors is a conscienceless political parasite and corporation cormorant.

It gives us great pleasure to call attention to the testimonials published on first page, respecting Prof. Jones as an educator. Our candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is preeminently fitted for the office for which he is named. Without saying anything against Mr. Corbett it must be admitted that he is not to be compared with Prof. Jones, who for ten years filled the position of president of the Indiana State Normal School and who is ranked with the great progressive educators of the nation. The people of Nebraska should, as Prof. Bell, editor of the Indiana School Journal, advises them, regardless of party turn in and elect Prof. Jones to the state superintendency of Nebraska schools. Prof. Bell says: "Mr. Jones is a leader among educational thinkers and he would honor the highest educational office any state could confer upon him. Nebraska could not do itself a greater honor or confer upon its children a greater blessing than to elect him, without regard to party, Supt. of Public Instruction." No man in Indiana is more familiar with the school work and school history of Prof. Jones, than is the editor of the School Journal, himself a noted educator.

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PEBBLES ON THE SHORE.

THE WEALTH MAKERS visits the homes of more students of the State University, probably, than any other paper in Nebraska. It will therefore be of special interest to many and of general interest to all to read below mention of Prof. W. G. Taylor, who holds the very important and responsible position of Adjunct Professor in charge of the Department of Political and Economic Sciences.

The danger of teachers and from teachers today, as it ever has been, is that they have learned too much, many of them, to have really open minds. They are apt to conclude that what they know can not be questioned, and that, having learned of the titl'd and gowned all the highest know, or think they know, they have reached very near the limit of the unknowable. The accepted, titled, hired teachers of the world, particularly the teachers of political and social science, would not be hired if it were known beforehand that they would teach with the zeal and faithfulness of reformers; the equal, natural, inalienable rights of all men to the use of the land and mines and stored up energies, and that governments should protect the weak and serve each and all impartially. It is not now required of the schools that they teach what ought to be. The church must do that. And the church is too busy saving "souls," from the hell of the hereafter, to interest itself in what it calls secular matters. So, between the conformity of the schools and devotion to things immaterial on the part of the churches, the work of disseminating saving truth of a political, economic, social sort to break up the monopoly stratification of society is left mostly to untitled, unordained, unpaid men whose hearts burn for the common people.

But there are professors and professors. There are chancellors and chancellors, as we have lately seen. And we cherish the hope that Prof Taylor will at least encourage his students to study Marx' "Kapital," George's works, The Fabian Essays, "Guns's Baby," Rids' "How the Other Half