THE WEALTH MAKERS.

New Series of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

Consolidation of the Parmers Alliance and Neb. Independent

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY The Wealth Makers Publishing Company, 1130 M Street, Nebraska.



N. I. P. A.

"If any man must fall for me to rise, on seek I not to climb. Another's pair choose not for my good. A golden chain, To tempt my heaty hand to do a wrong Unto a fellow man. This life hath woe Sufficient, wrought by man's satanic foe; And who that bath a heart would dare prolons Or add a sorrow to a stricken soul That seeks a healing balm to make it whole? My bosom owns the brotherhood of man."

Publishers' Announcement. he subscription price of THE WEALTH MAE is \$1.00 per year, in advance. Agents in soliciting subscriptions should be very careful that all names are correctly spelled and proper poetoffice given. Blanks for return subscriptions, return envelopes, etc., can be had on application to this office.

Chanes or address. Hubscribers wishing to hange their postoffice address must always give heir former as well as their present address when hange will be promptly made.

STATEMENT º CIRCULATION

J. S. Hyatt, Business Manager of The Wealth Makers Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of TRE WEALTE MARKERS printed during the six months end-ing October 11, 1894, was

211,200. Weekly average, 8,123.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in resonce this 11th day of October, 1894.

ADVERTISING RATES.

time contracts. WEALTH MAKERS PUBLISHING CO., J. S. HYATT. Bus. Mgr.

LET the annual meeting of the Alliance be well attended.

A COLONY of "Altrurians" is just starting in California about 100 miles from San Francisco.

A co-operative colony on the Bellamy plan is to be organized on the shores of Lake Michigan not far from Chicago next

JOHN BURNS, the London labor leader is now in this country and will attend the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Denver.

WE call attention again to the call of the annual meeting of the Nebraska Farmers Alliance. All who can possibly attend that meeting should do so. Combination is the order of progress, and those who stand alone will be crushed. Those who can stand alone should help the weak who need the benefits of cooperation.

Ir is called a great victory for the Republican party; but it was in fact a defeat of all its supporters except the candidates for office and the corporations who will use them. There can be no victory for and of the people until we elect a congress to buy up and nationalize the great monopolies.

In our official figures of election two weeks ago an error marked in the proof was not corrected by the compositors. Mr. Powers' vote was just 1,000 more than we gave it. Mr. Kem's majority was not correctly phoned us, either, and there given. His plurality was over 400 more than we gave "it. All the other figures were correct.

Hox. W. F. WRIGHT of this city, the Alliance and Populist leader, has a new book almost ready for the press with the following general title: Meteorology: Old Principles in New Form as Applied to being done at present. Atmospheric Phenomena. A Complete Elucidation of True Principles of Rain Precipitation at Will, by operators under state and government direction.

Some one sending in his renewal lets us know he doesn't want "A Modern Martha," but "political news." Why, era of prosperity to all who labor, can be bless you, brother, that is what "A Modern Martha" is, political news of the latest, present conditions described and discussed. Observe this week that our author in a postscript makes use of a most interesting part of the just published United States Strike Commission's report, weaving it into the story. It is a story of the times, and clear up to the times. You should remember that some people have to have the truth presented connectedly, the fragments gathered up ings and furniture are concerned, by the and connected with causes, and the whole analyzed and commented on. No paper can be run to suit just one person's needs. If it should be only one person would pay for it. While we are talking about it we meet all needs of borrowers with security want to emphasize the fact that "A should be stamped by the sovereign Modern Martha" is a great story, and power of the United States and drawn don't you lorget it.

HOW TO KEEP MONEY CIRCULATING

George C. Ward has written a book entitled, "A Better Financial System, or Government Banks." If he had left out the word "better" it would have been better; because, we have no financial system at all. Money is called the blood of commerce, the circulating medium; but it refuses to circulate. Hence, commerce dies, and men in enforced idleness suffer. There is no power provided to keep the money issued performing its exchange function; and the financial question is not solved until legislation is provided which shall keep every dollar of needed money freely constantly circulating.

We are in danger of being side-tracked and led away from the main question by those who give their attention chiefly to what money shall be made of. The money we now have, gold, silver, green backs and banknotes, is not good because it refuses to circulate, and refusing to circulate prices fall, and in falling virtually rob millions of men of the wealth they have created. The dispute which is attracting so much attention today is between the men who contend on the one side that the circulating medium must be made of gold, and bank notes which are or are to be promises to pay gold; and on the other side that it shall consist of gold and silver freely coined, and paper promises to pay coin. Some call for a continuation of the present banking system, to be based simply on paid up capital, or on national, state, municipal and perhaps county bonds; others call for the repeal of the ten per cent tax on the notes of state or local banks to enable such banks to issue their notes for money; and still others declare against all banks of issue, and demand that all money be issued and paid out by the general government. But observe, for it is exceedingly important, by none of these is the truth recognized that there must be means created to keep the money moving. When the medium for exchanging goods and services ceases to circulate a worse devastation of values than war produces succeeds, and for the pool famine and pestilence come with it.

In nature there is an exact balance of forces. The force that throws the planets whirling away from the sun, is balanced by a force which draws them back in an orbit which keeps motion perpetual and each makes the round complete. In the circulation of the blood the heart forces it through all the arterial ramifications, to every part of the body, and the veins immediately return it all by way of the lungs to the heart, to start again upon its round of distributive work. If ten per cent or five per cent of each issue of the blood should be drawn off or accumulated in some receptacle of the body, the stomach, say, for illustration, how long would it take to destroy life?

Or if a per cent of the gravitating matter of the bodies of the solar system were to be dragged into the sun during each take for us to lose the earth and all our fee simple titles to it? And if, in like manner, money is issued with a requirement to pay more than we borrow, the balance of commercial or exchange power interest makes it impossible for us to buy back as much money's worth as we create; and if the lending class cannot consume and will not give in charity as much as they draw from the people the markets become glutted in just the degree that money is hoarded. The markets glutted or filled with goods which millions of people need but have no money to buy with, is the situation today. There is no work for millions, and the demand for goods and labor is not equal to the supply.

Now this difference between the supply of goods and the supply of money in the hands of those who need the goods, is the difference which must be accounted for and removed before we can have a just and uniformly and perpetually working commercial system.

To increase the volume of the outstanding currency by the paying out of gold, silver or greenbacks, while only a very small fraction of the people can get employment of the government, leaves the question of how the rest of the people are to live who can neither borrow nor buy money unsettled. Increasing the volume of the currency makes it necessary to use more of it in all exchanges, and the rates of interest would be correspondingly raised, so the currency would be drawn away from the people just the same as is

There is but one way that money car be kept of uniform value and in reach o all who wish to labor. A financial system providing money always to meet the needs of the people and sustaining the volume of exchanges in a steady and ever-increasing flow, bringing a lasting provided only by means of government banks, which shall loan money to the people upon the security they now give, good and ample, in such quantity as each and all can make use of in employing labor. It matters not what the \$15,000,000. They can even raise the money is made of, but paper is what all want, made full legal tender for all debts, public and private. These government banks should be provided for so far as bank clerks and managers and buildelectors of each county, those handling money giving bonds to the taxpavers largely in excess of any funds that might be in hand at one time. The money to

from the U.S. Treasury to meet the local

needs everywhere, the general government being secured by the taxpayers of each county. These public banks would provide a perfectly safe place for all to deposit all surplus cash, and when deposits equalled the demand of borrowers the volume of money issued would just meet the needs of the people. If at any time more money should be needed than at other times, when the need ceased the surplus would be deposited for safe keeping in the government banks, and so withdrawn from circulation. The government would engage in the banking business to serve the people, to provide money, exchange and safe deposit, to keep all money circulating; not to fill up its vanits with the money or the wealth of the people. Hence, it would do the banking business not to accumulate profits, but to distribute benefits to all. It would therefore charge no more than labor cost for its services, and could afford to loan money to the different counties as cheaply as the bankers at Baltimore recently asked that it should be loaned to them, viz., at one-half of one per cent per annum, and provide government bank examiners paying them as well as the engravers and printers out of this charge. The counties in turn could provide local bank directors, appraisers and clerks to do all the banking business of each county for not to exceed one per cent a year, in addition. This one and a half per cent, take notice. would pay just the labor cost with the labor much economized, and private parties, therefore, could not profitably loan money. And as money could always be secured at cost, the charge for capital of all kinds which labor could create would have to come down to correspond with the one and a half per cent rate of inter. est, and the difference would inure to the benefit of the workers. (Capital whose value has been made by class legislation, such as chartered privileges, monopoly rights of way, mines, and the rest would still oppress, and the relief, would have to

be sought in legislation.) The government banks above proposed to furnish currency at cost and safe places of deposit for the surplus money of individuals, is the greatest reform before the American people. It is the reform that the Shylocks and capitalists will fight with all their power. And exactly where its life and strength lies, viz., in making provision for the people having the benefit of their own credit at labor cost, doing away with the entire class of usurers, is where they center their attack. This explains why the charges are rung on "the Sub-treasury plan," and a mighty effort is being made to frighten the people from the proposition to loan money to themselves direct, at labor cost All possible dust is raised to blind the people and turn them aside from this path of deliverance.

THE PATRIOTISM OF BANKS

columns with a two column cut of John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, and tells that he made a round million dollars handling the \$50,000,000 bonds just sold to a syndiis lost; the per cent we pay in usury or cate of bankers. Stewart is the great mogul who engineered the thing for Cleveland, Carlisle and himself, and his princely pals. And now he is posing as a savior of his country. He says himself, that the public may appreciate his patriotism:

"It was a matter which caused me a good deal of worry and a good deal of anxiety. The first point after I had made up my mind to help the government was to look about and find out where the gold was.'

Notwithstanding the low rate of interest, "there was a rush of people," says Stewart, "whom it was hard for me to refuse." But with his associates he succeeded in keeping out the crowd of bankers with gold who wanted to "help the government" too, (ah! you thieves) and the Stewart syndicate got the entire block of bonds. In the most innocent manner possible this Shylock delivere

goes on to say: "It's a fortunate thing all round, that the bonds are held by one party. When they come into the market there can be no cutting of prices. The holders of the bonds can agree among themselves as to the price to be asked. And the fact that the syndicate holds all means at least a quarter per cent more profit."

Yes, it was a great financial scheme, to save the country. First get fifty million greenbacks and with them lay in a stock of gold, dollar for dollar. Present greenbacks at the treasury if you need to and draw out the gold. Then give the gold got with greenbacks for bonds, and the men you got the gold of can take the greenbacks and go to the Treasury and draw the gold back into their hands; and the game can be repeated, again and again, as it has been already. It is a transaction which costs the bankers nothing, absolutely nothing, and each time they merely draw the gold out and put it back they obtain free an interest bearing obligation, sure as national taxes, that is salable in the market for price of the bonds by having a corner on them, as Stewart intimates above. It is no wonder that there was a great rush for the \$50,000,000 bonds, \$150,000,000 bids from gold monopolists being made for bonds at a premium making it less than three per cent interest. It was getting something for nothing. The interest was all clear gain to those who succeeded in getting the bonds.

OUR co-operative movement is progressing. Next week we shall call a meeting of all interested in it.

A CONFERENCE OF CO-OPERATORS

The articles which have from time to time appeared in THE WEALTH MAKERS on the question of uniting our means and energies to provide work and wealth for all and to teach others the way of salvation from selfishness, have awakened much interest and there is a general expressed desire that as many of us as can do so come together to talk over the matter face to face, and to find out who are ready to join themselves together in a Christian corporation.

We therefore call all those who are moved to join such corporation and all who are in any degree interested in the subject to meet with us at Lincoln, as many as can possibly doso, on Saturday and Sunday, December 15th and 16th, to discuss what we ought to do and can do. The place of meeting has not yet been arranged for, but all who come from a distance will please report in person at THE WEALTH MAKERS Office, 1120 M. St., for the necessary information. The first meeting will be held at 9:30 a. m., Saturday, Dec. 15th.

The questions before us will be: First-The duty of co-operation under

Second-The evils of selfish competition and monopoly, and the various economies and benefits and blessedness of corpora-

Third-The means we have and are ready to put into the proposed corporation to work with.

Fourth-The Nebraska law regarding corporations, and the form of articles to record that will give us and our collective property and labor the production of the

Fifth-The constitution and by-laws we shall adopt, providing for the various departments of labor and directors or overseers to be chosen year by year to have charge of each.

Sixth-The provision for those who can not at once be provided work except to continue where they are, doing what they are now doing, enabling them to be mem bers of the corporation by booking their earnings or income and adopting the cor-poration standard of living, which will be an equal division of the common product or product of all, after taxes are paid, increase in capital provided for, and the common missionary fund set apart.

Seventh-The plans for immediate brotherhood labor, the economic and increased effectiveness possible with the means and men united.

The editor of THE WEALTH MAKERS will read a paper at the opening meeting. Other papers may be read, but it will not be a set program. Each one interested who finds it impossible to be present is requested to write and so give us the benefit of what wisdom or suggestions or inquiries may be in his or her mind. Those who can come are asked to come prepared to discuss the whole matter or to freely ask questions and make suggestions. Bring all the information you can individually gather up. Invite anyone and everyone whom you can interest to come with you. Come prayerfully, you who speak to the All-Father. Come lovingly, you who recognize the human brotherhood. Come rejoicing, you who ginning of what shall grow to fill the whole earth, and fulfill all prophecy.

But yet, the basis of the whole Is noble love of soul for soul: Beyond the sway of stormy weather, Untouched by shock of mortal jars, Where two clasp hands and stand together. And conquer darkness like the stars: Whilst the sweet claims of me and thee Wake myriad strains of harmony— Divine, diviner Harmony. -Robert Browne, Jr.

ARE WE FQUAL TO 17?

"Tis not in mortals to command success, But we'll do more Sempronius; we'll deserve it That party will succeed which has a

clear grasp of the most pressing needs of the people and definite, adequate, reason able legislation to propose, legislation which the people can be made to see is needed. The Greenback party saw the growing oppression of the money power and other monopolies, but it had no adequate remedy to propose, and for the time being failed. It did not grasp the fact that something more than the mere increase of the currency volume would be required to keep the money in circulation. It did not see that the only way for the farmers and merchants to obtain as much benefit from paper money as the bankers, is for the government to loan it direct to them also. It did not see clearly that natural monopolies, such as railroads, telegraphs, etc., must be owned and operated by the people, for the people. But it began the work of education and we are advancing upon what foundations it laid.

The Populist party is the Greenback party under a new name and with a very considerable increase of knowledge and numbers. Is our present organization equal to the task of educating the people and drawing to itself a majority of the voters? It depends on the Populist leaders, the thinkers, the writers and speakers of our party, and the support that is given them. If the ruling majority of these lack wisdom to lead, and go no farther than the Greenback party went in its teaching, our organization will be unable to grasp power and enact finan. cial or other legislation. The Greenback party never had a satisfying or sufficient answer to these questions: how will you guard against an over issue of currency which would depreciate the dollar and unsettle values? if Congress is to control the volume of the currency what guaranty have we that Congress knows enough or will be honest enough to issue such volume as will be in the equal interest of all the people? and how will you provide that the money, after being paid out by the government, shall continue to circu-

for a high rate of interest?

If we fail to answer these questions sat-

paper promises to pay coin, aresafer and lieved they saw a chance to get somebetter money than what is called an "ir- thing for nothing and did too much talkredeemable" paper currency, a currency whose volume is to be limited only by the uncertain wisdom or honesty of a while being injured merely in our reputamajority of the members of Congress, tion by some appearance of political Are we as a party answering these questions now? Not as a whole, not in argument as leaders, not satisfactorily and everywhere as we should. A very considerable part of our leaders have not yet individually solved the problem of election. Harpers Weekly has published providing a volume of currency measured a cut of him and called him Nebraska's at all times by the people's needs, and a dollar of unfluctuating value. All they Reviews says he is "hardly a typical Popask for is an increase in the currency volnme and the money increase issued and uncompromising, non-trading Populist paid out, not loaned, by the government, will appear when his appointments are They have never thought out and com- made. If he gives the Democratic politiprehended the plan of providing government banks in place of the private they are demanding, it will appear to banks which demand usury tribute most people convincingly clear that he for all money borrowed. are frightened away from our principal means of deliverance, the loaning of money at cost direct to of the State Insane Asylums, and perhaps all the people with security, instead of as others, which should be made from the now to bankers alone, who themselves standpoint of prefessional qualifications have no use for it at all. Judging from and character, and the governor would the silence of many of our late candidates for office upon the planks in our plat, for these places the best men. form demanding government savings banks, and that money be loaned by the government direct to the people on land or other good security, it is evident that they either do not consider these demands of their own party feasible, or as important as free silver and the tariff, self as a reform leader it would in almost the questions which they choose to discuss. Such leaders will never lead us out of bondage. They do not know the way themselves. They who believe the tariff is the principal question to discuss belong in one or the other of the old parties, it doesn't matter much which, there being little practical difference between them. And they who think it is worth while to give all attention to the question of the material of money, and no time to the discussion of a financial system that will make usury or interest impossible and compel all money to freely and constantly circulate, if they belong in our party at all should walk quietly in the tail end of the procession, and allow those who comprehend and believe in our platform, i. e., in our party to lead us.

Our party must purge itself of the taint of insincerity, the universally disgusting smell of office-seekers' fusion, and it must hold fast to and elaborate its great ideas, government banks, government these incidentals paramount, is either dangerously our friend. The "rainbow connected with some office, or clerkship. and who, to get there, ask to have our the people, by self.sacrificing persistent be increased. labor, shall we succeed.

NOT A "DEMO-POP" GOVERNOR

Trades of a political sort depend for success on their secrecy; and secrecy, if success results, can last only till the time when the spoils are divided.

The Populist party in Nebraska in the recent campaign has been under suspicion of fusion. The Democrats openly courted us, and the Republicans with great campaign effect have attributed to us the loose morals of a spoils engagement. The Democrats in convention refused to endorse our party principles, but endorsed the larger part of our candidates. We have been nick-named 'demo-pops' by the local Republican press. Our ticket during the campaign and since election has been called the fusion ticket by such papers as the Rocky Mountain News and the Chicago Times, and they reported long ago through their Nebraska corres pondents that a fusion deal was arranged. Mr. Bryan, while particular everywhere to declare himself a Democrat, has mixed himself up with the Populist speakers and in many places has taken his turn with them addressing the same audience. Senator Allen and Gen. Weaver have both urged our people to fuse with the Democrats, and in a published interview the former advised Populists to vote for Democratic candidates for the legislature. The fusion deal planned in Washington and exposed by Chairman Taubeneck was an actual fact, and not all of it was told. Senator Allen did his best to carry it out here in Nebraska: first, to get Judge Robinson, Democrat, nominated withdraw to appease the Democrats. third, to get Populists to help elect Bryan Democrats to the legislature. Devine was not approached or asked to withdraw, but the telegrams sent after him (and too numerously signed) to get him to Omaha at the time of the Democratic inspired them.

While the above facts, charges, reports, appearances and suspicions have done us great injury as a party, we have for the most part stood well the test of temp-

late freely? What is to prevent the first nominate some Democrats, Laus, bankers getting hold of it and holding it bart, Robinson and others, and later to pull off our men in favor of Democrats. was resisted. Some few of our leaders isfactorily most people will continue to are half Populist and half Democrat: believe that gold, or gold and silver, and some others, good and well-meaning, being with the Democratic leaders; but, on the whole, we have saved our character, flirting.

We succeeded in electing the head of our ticket, and now it will be manifest very soon whether Judge Holcomb al. lowed any strings to be tied to him before Democrat governor, and the Review of ulist." But the proof of his being an cians part of the places which we hear They traded with Bryan before election. There are appointments which he has to viz., fill, such as, the medical superintendents be commended by all men if he selected

irrespective of party. But an appearance of pre-election trading which would be shown by paying political obligations, would be ruinous to Judge Holcomb's reputation as a single-hearted, honest Populist, and while injuring himequal degree injure the party which selected him to represent and serve it.

He did not buy Democratic support with pre-election pledges, or mutual understandings. He will have no such obligations to meet, we are confident. The People's party will not be disappointed in their leader. He was not nominated by the steering hands of a few leaders who followed the advice and pressure of old party politicians. He is not a "demo-pop" governor.

A THEORY THAT IS MI-LEADING

Did you ever reflect that the total value of money in any country could not be in-creased or diminished? If you double the number of dollars you will halve the pur-chasing power of each dollar.-Nonconormist

Yes, Brother Stockwell, we have reflected all around that proposition, and we discovered several years ago that it is not true. The total value of the money of a country can be increased. What railroads and telegraphs, and the reductivous state would be true if the conditions tion of land monopoly. Whoever would which you presuppose were true or posturn us from these vital questions to sible, viz., that the wealth of the country quarrel over the tariff or silver, making stands still or may stand still while the voiume of the currency is being increased. consciously our enemy, or foolishly and The only way for people to get money not counterfeit, is to produce value for chasers" in our party, if we have any, it. It matters not whether the money are those who are after the pot of gold issued be gold, silver, or green backs, equal value must be created, dollar for dollar, to obtain it. Suppose all the men out of platform cut away to suit the ignorant | work should be given employment by the and prejudiced outsiders. Candidates government and go to producing wealth, for office are the last class to consult as and were paid for it in a new issue of to what the platform shall be. Not by greenbacks, the total value of the money trimming and trading, but by educating and wealth in the country would both

> A theoretical issue of money for which nothing is paid and no wealth is created, is absurd. No one proposes such an issue. No one could obtain money that way. And money if issued for value received to give employment to men who otherwise would produce nothing, would be so much increase to both the wealth of the country and the total value of the currency. Why then assert that the value of the currency cannot be increased, and with such false premise have to admit, as a consequence, that our proposed increase in the volume of the currency would proportionately reduce the value of the dollar and scale every debt? Whatever injusticeto the debtor class currency contraction of the 70's caused, is done. We are not a debtor party, a class party, making war on creditors, but we call for a currency so issued as to set all in enforced idleness at work; and with money obtainable always for its face value, at labor cost (without interest), everybody can bekept at work and all present debts bepaid off in dollars worth as much as thedollars that were borrowed. We need as much full legal tender currency as the people can make use of employing labor, and, consider, this does not necessitate a depreciated dollar.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mr. Cleveland's message has been given to congress and the country. In it he discusses or touches on our foreign policy, our relations with Brazil, Japan, China, Ecuador and other countries: the action of the German government prohibiting the importation of American meats, and by the Populists of the Third district; our largely improved duty on German second, to get Devine pulled off or to and other imported sugars, recommending the repeal of the latter; comments with gratification on the Paris award in the matter of the Bering Seaseal controversy with Great Britain; refers to ourinterests in Mexico and Central America; talks about Spain and its unjust fines imposed on our vessels and commerce; convention were not a credit to those who also about Samoa; gives the deficit in the year's national income at \$69,803,260. 58; the facts regarding "our little army", and would have it increased in numbers; says he had to put down the A. R. U. strike by military force; reports "this tation. The great pressure to get us to great national undertaking upon which we have entered" (to defend our coasts-