

THE WEALTH MAKERS.

New Series of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT. Consolidation of the Farmers Alliance and Neb. Independent. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY The Wealth Makers Publishing Company, 1128 N. St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

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N. I. P. A.

"If any man must fall for me to rise, Then seek I not to climb. Another's pain Echoes 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 no sufficient, wrought by man's estate for; 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."

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 postoffice 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.

STATEMENT OF 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 THE WEALTH MAKERS printed during the six months ending October 31, 1894, was 211,200. Weekly average, 8,123. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of October, 1894. E. J. SUBRETT, Notary Public.

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SUIT has been begun to test the constitutionality of the Income Tax law, by Lewis H. Hyde, of Orange, N. J.

EX-SENATOR TRUMBULL'S bill, limiting the power of the federal judges to automatically punish for contempt, ought to be pushed in congress.

"TEN Nights in a Barroom" was made an effective story and play by T. S. Arthur. Ten days in a tenement could be made as moving a presentation.

THE Union Pacific Washington lobby is getting in its work, through shrewd attorneys, and the present congress will probably allow the people's second mortgage claim to be wiped out by foreclosure of first mortgage.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Olney is showing his friendship for the Trusts whenever he can. His latest act is to find legal ground to pay a customs rebate on oil cake, which will enrich the White Lead and Lined Oil Trust many thousands of dollars a year.

GENERAL FIELD, writing to the Farmers Tribune, shows that the one-idea silver advocates cannot get together. "No party could establish itself in American politics upon a single issue to such an extent as to obtain control of the national government," he says.

THE Farmers Tribune has introduced at the head of its editorial columns in big black letters—NO FUSION. Good for Editor Byron. He is evidently not under the leading strings of General Weaver whose fusion practices and one-idea efforts when at the St. Louis conference were an offense to the party.

THE proposition to increase the beer tax "has brought a very influential lobby to the national capital," says the Chicago Times. The discriminating duty against German beet sugar and German retaliation, shutting out American meats, has also brought a sugar trust lobby and a Chicago packers' lobby to Washington. The people are not in it at all. It is the big corporations and trusts and members of the "third house" which govern the country. There has been no chance in twenty-five years to pass laws for the poor, laws in the equal interest of all. It takes money to pass laws. Legislation goes to the highest bidder, as a rule.

THE CHILD OF COMPETITION.

The people who believe "competition" is the natural law of life, the need of liberty and the "life of trade" are, it seems to us, in view of the growth of voluntary and involuntary co-operation, obliged to admit a stronger force, a higher law, an economic necessity which is fast destroying competition. Individuals can no longer contend with individuals. Corporations have seized upon the means of production and distribution, and to save ourselves from being eaten up and enslaved by them, organization must match organization. So great and powerful are the corporations which monopolize capital that vastly greater and more powerful political and industrial organizations than we now have, organizations that include more of the workers and that unite all their interests in the closest, firmest manner, are necessary. We must so organize, sinking our differences and recognizing our equal rights and duties, if we would live and control our labor. The competition of individuals and the need of great enterprises first compelled the organization of capital into corporations, and to deal with these gigantic corporations labor has been compelled to form itself into unions and federations. But the power of the corporations greatly overmatches the power of organized labor at the present time.

Organized labor would be strong enough to rule, to make the laws and control the natural resources and the entire product of labor, were organization perfect. Labor organizations are weak because of the still prevalent spirit of selfishness in them, and by reason of more or less ignorance of what the individual and common interest is and requires. Individualism and single-handed competition cultivates selfishness, and an organization into which men enter for selfish individual considerations alone is like a rope of sand. Short-sighted self interest must be subordinated. Look back over the history of labor organizations. They have one after another sprung up, spread themselves, flourished more or less for a time, and gone to pieces, disintegration and death being the result of selfish strife over who should be leaders, factional fights, local and general, and the lack of the spirit of fraternal sacrifice when the times of strain came, when self-interest needed to be given up and great privation borne in the conflict with capital. Organized labor should know its rights and vote as one man to secure those rights. It has never done so, hence it is placed greatly at a disadvantage in its struggle with organized capital. Organization to be permanent must be in recognized obedience to the moral law, the law of love, the law of brotherhood. It must not be as now a question of, will it pay me personally to go in or stay out, or to stay in or go out; but fraternal organization with the object to help one another always to bear all burdens and secure all rights and organize all industries, organization as recognized equals under moral law which cannot be run away from.

George W. Howard, vice-president of the American Railway Union, now in prison with Debs, Rogers and others by dictation of Judge Woods, was at the St. Louis Conference which we attended last month, and in an eloquent speech upon the floor of the Conference he stated that he was preparing to bring into existence a new labor organization planned to organize and federate all labor, illustrated by the trunk, branches and twigs of a tree. Such a tree of life can be organized, but not by and of short-sighted, self-centering individuals. It must grow by assimilating, by degrees, by moral principles, by the action of individuals who voluntarily obey the law of social life and organization.

Competition has been swallowed by its child, combination. Combination of a part forces all men to combine, and through the evolution of competing combinations one non-competing, all-inclusive, producing and distributing industrial organization must be brought forth, when we shall have "peace on earth."

OLNEY'S ARBITRATION MEASURE

Congressman McGann of Illinois has introduced a bill prepared by Attorney-General Olney providing for arbitration. We have not seen the text of the bill, but from telegraphic reports it stipulates that wages paid employees shall be reasonable and just, and in case of controversy the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the chairman of labor are to communicate with the parties endeavoring to effect a settlement, and if this mediation fails the controversy may be submitted to a board of arbitration which shall consist of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who shall act as chairman of the board, which shall have for other members a commissioner chosen by the employer and one by the labor organization involved. The award shall be final unless set aside for errors of law apparent on the record. Employees dissatisfied with the award shall not quit work without three months notice in writing. The award shall continue in force two years, and during that time no new arbitration shall be taken by the parties on the same subject. It is provided that membership in incorporated labor organizations shall be terminated by indulgence in lawlessness, violence, destruction of property, intimidation or threats by members during strikes, but they are not to be held individually liable for debts of the organization.

ization. On the other hand employers who make it a condition of employment that men shall not be members of organizations or threaten to discharge them for such membership, or discriminate against them because of it, or who enter into contracts compelling the men to contribute to any fund for charitable, social or beneficial objects, or after discharge of men conspire to prevent them from obtaining employment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from \$600 to \$1,000. Section 8 of the bill, which affirms "that arbitration should be resorted to for the settlement of controversies between employers and employees, General Olney says, "need not be discussed. The only alternative is industrial wars, and they are illogical, as brutal and as wasteful as the wars by which international disputes are often accompanied."

A FOURTH PARTY WANTED

General Warner, president of the American Bimetallic League, is out in an interview declaring that there is no hope for bimetallicism from either the Democratic, Republican, or Populist party, and urging that a new party be formed. We have not seen the interview reported, but editorial mention is made of it in the Chicago Times. It was to be expected that those who were behind the scheme to capture the Populist conference at St. Louis, hoping through an address of the leaders and committee to practically get the party away from the Omaha platform and on to free silver alone, would, upon failure, be disposed to organize a new, one-idea party.

Bland, Byran, Warner and other political leaders of their sort, are men who magnify the importance of free silver and desire to make it the issue in the next congressional and presidential campaign. But the silver question as the basis of a new party is powerless to attract any considerable percentage of voters from either the Republican, Democratic or Populist party. Our St. Louis conference and the utterance of a very strong majority of the Populist papers shows that we are bound together firmly by other questions embraced in the Omaha platform, the railroad question, the government banking or interest question, and others. We are sincere in advocating the free coinage of both silver and gold. But the Warner-Bland-Bryan-Teller class of silver advocates have refused to come to our platform. Are they now convinced that they must exit loose from the Democratic and Republican parties? It is a recent change of mind, if such is now their belief and determination, but it is an encouraging proof of independence if they refuse to stay where they are. A free silver fourth party might do something to help break up or reduce the strength of the old parties, and the Populist party can gather them even more easily the anti-monopoly elements that have not yet broken away from party bonds and promises.

It is well for us to know that the president of the Bimetallic League, and the League itself, if he represents it, are no longer friendly toward our party. It has been taken for granted that they have been friendly because of our unequivocal declaration for the free coinage of silver; but it now appears that they have no use for the Populist party since it has been found impossible to make us over into a mere silver, one-idea party.

Only the people who come to us are friends. All others are our political enemies.

AS SEEN FROM OHIOAGO

The Populist members of the Nebraska legislature were guilty of a gross breach of faith when they failed to vote for W. J. Bryan, the fusion candidate for United States senator. Mr. Bryan swung the Democratic vote of Nebraska to the support of the Populist candidate for governor, whom he himself nominated and who was elected. The same convention which nominated Holcomb for governor nominated Bryan for senator, and through the campaign Mr. Bryan fought hard by the side of the Populist leader. Now comes the Populist legislature and repudiates their own party convention by casting their votes for an obscure member of their own party, instead of for Bryan. It is the grossest betrayal of political faith, and more than that, it is an act of the densest political stupidity. If the Populists of Nebraska are not to be trusted to live up to their agreements there can be no further essays on fusion. This is exactly what the Republicans want, for without fusion Republican domination in that state is assured.—Chicago Times.

Fusion means confusion, and the Times has both in bad form, in its memory of facts as well as in its accepted theories. We have called our people's attention to the national reputation which the Populist party in the state acquired in spite of itself in the last campaign, and the above in the editorial columns of the eastern paper which kept a correspondent here and advised us most freely, the one daily outside of the state which took most pains to obtain Nebraska news, shows plainly enough that a reform party should avoid the endorsement of its candidates by an old party when it can do so.

As all Nebraska knows, the Times is conveying an idea which is not true when it gives its readers to understand that Governor Holcomb was nominated by Bryan at the Populist state convention, and that the same Populist convention nominated Bryan for senator. The Populist party in convention assembled did not nominate Bryan, did not endorse him, did not ask his assistance, did not contract or deal with him in any way,

did not agree to do anything for him. The Populists live up to all they promise to do, but they have no political faith with or in other parties, or other party leaders. Fusion, contracting with those who are not Populists, is making merchandise of principle, is betrayal of the people's trust, is "the densest political stupidity," if party principle is of any value.

We shall be very well pleased if old party leaders from this time forth leave off trying to fuse with the Populists for a division of the offices.

Mr. Bryan's influence and action brought a fraction of the Democratic voters to Holcomb's support, but it also drove a larger Democratic vote to the Republican candidates, and so did not result in what he no doubt really desired it to. Parties cannot be traded off and delivered at the ballot box as leaders desire.

That "obscure member of his own party" is a man of larger mental caliber than Wm. J. Bryan, and a man whose intellectual reputation is nation-wide. He has come within one vote of being elected United States senator.

THE ASTUTENESS OF THURSTON

Mr. Thurston is a politician of the James G. Blaine sort; with very much less ability of course; but undeniably astute and skillful in playing upon the popular prejudices, and in "following just a leetle ahead," as old Simon Cameron used to do. He is shrewd in his seeming unfriendly attitude toward the gold monopolists, and is careful at the same time to favor bank currency based on government bonds, which of course is a virtual pledge that he will help provide the necessary bonds. He favors the free coinage of American silver to hold the silver men behind him, and by limiting it to American silver draws a smile from the gold bugs. He makes himself solid also with the Republicans whose eyes are about half open, by insisting on the redemption of coin obligations in either gold or silver, and he even dares to say "We can better afford to have gold at a premium than prosperity at a discount." He is not in favor of retiring the greenbacks and he declares himself in favor of lending the world back to bimetallicism—but is careful to say that "Legislation to accomplish this would, however, be carefully considered and wisely guarded."

On the Pacific roads question Mr. Thurston indicates that the government should give the stockholders an extension of time with a promise to pay perhaps two per cent interest, and allow them to go on sapping and impoverishing the people of Nebraska to pay rates that are based on an immense over valuation represented by inflated capital and enormous corresponding bonds. On the labor question this great lover of voters is in favor of nothing in particular, beyond a political inquiry into the condition of labor and the establishment of a board to collect statistics of the requirements of wage earners. The Republican senator doesn't know yet what is the condition of the working masses and what legislation they in justice should have, but he will try and find out if they do really need to be legislated for, as well as the wealthy classes.

YES, IT MUST DISAPPEAR

Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means committee, speaking of the trusts, says: "Either they or the Democratic party must rule in this country, and either they or the Democratic party must disappear from the country!"

Poor man! He seems to be still dreaming, or trying to believe that the Democratic party is the party of the people and the enemy of the trusts. The Sugar Trust and Whisky Trust and coal and iron combinations had their way with it in the last Congress. The President and Secretary Carlisle are the pliant tool of the Bankers Association. Attorney-General Olney declares that the anti-trust law is unconstitutional and refuses to enforce it. Olney does not ask that the law be changed and the party in Congress makes no effort to amend it, which shows that it is not sincerely opposed to the trusts nor the friend of the people. Not more than a third of the trusts which are plundering us of our products and liberties are in any respect beneficiaries of or dependent on the tariff, and it is therefore hypocrisy for the Democratic party to pose as the enemy of trusts when it does not recognize this fact and by legislation show enmity to all oppressive combinations.

But Professor Wilson is in part right. "The Democratic party must disappear from the country," because the money power, the railroads and the trusts are represented in it, control its action, and the rising party of the people will, must, sweep the tools of monopoly from power. The Populist party has been organized to overthrow monopoly power, the commercial dictators which the Republican and Democratic parties have, by class legislation, special privileges and charters which delegate sovereign powers, placed over us.

THE power of money to shield criminals and condemn the innocent is exasperating the people who suffer, and tempting them to take punishment into their own hands, as is evidenced by the alarming increase in the number of lynchings the country over. But it is an awful thing to take human life. The crime of the murderers of Barrett Scott was deliberate, unmeditated, and one crime is no excuse for another crime.

"AFTER MANY DAYS"

The people of Nebraska are deeply touched by the generous gifts of the people of the south and elsewhere who have responded to the call of the destitute. Three years ago Nebraska sent a train load of corn to famine-stricken Russia. And now her western frontier counties are receiving that bread which they cast upon the waters. The heartbeats of humanity can still be counted. The doctrine of human brotherhood was never so clearly grasped or so widely felt. If men only had half an opportunity to follow their generous impulses, if their own needs and future were insured, they would, as a rule delight to help all in need.

In the last few days the people of Georgia have shipped twenty-one carloads of provisions to the destitute drouth-stricken poor of our state. Dr. Klopsch of the Christian Herald is on his way to Nebraska to distribute over \$15,000 of relief funds raised through his paper. And the governor of Arkansas has telegraphed to Governor Holcomb that Arkansas will vote a sum for the relief of our people if they will receive it.

The citizens of Nebraska who in our frontier counties were facing the gaunt wolf of hunger will take heart again, and they will remember their unknown brothers who have sent them the evidences of sympathy and love.

THE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

The conference at St. Louis took action regarding a campaign of education and recommended:

First. That the People's party enter at once upon club organization by townships, under the name of People's party lycum clubs, for the purpose of educating the voters in the principles of the People's party.

Second. That the work be put in the hands of the executive committee of the State Central committee of the People's party. This committee to appoint three active men in each county to take charge of the direct work.

Third. The executive committee is to secure or prepare literature, constitution and bylaws for the county clubs at a price which will meet expenses. They shall have power to employ organizers and lecturers.

Fourth. Membership and work in the clubs to be open to women.

Fifth. General rules for the guidance of the clubs are to be made by the State executive committee, but minor regulations are to be left to the respective clubs.

It is recommended, lastly and strenuously, that as the most valuable means of education and promoting party growth, that the party throughout the country make a vigorous effort to increase the circulation of People's party newspapers.

The Lancaster county central committee at its meeting next Saturday, Jan. 26th, should discuss this plan and arrange for its adoption in this county as soon as possible.

The meeting will be held at the office Chairman McNeerney, 1034 O St., at 1:30 p. m.

JAY GOULD'S estate has been appraised to collect the inheritance tax which the New York law imposes, and it sums up \$80,934,580.79. This vast sum was drawn into his hands in about thirty years. In thirty years there are about 9,000 working days. Therefore Gould gained on the average nearly \$9,000 a day. What do you call that, honest money? It is the inevitable result of the each-for-himself struggle. The laws hitherto have been made to defend the individual pursuit and acquirement of money. But liberty to struggle with one another in buying and selling labor and wealth and natural resources have led to the pauperism of the masses and the commercial enthronement of the millionaires. The laws hold the propertyless class down, and the monopolists of the earth and necessary capital in power. The laws theoretically check the unjust and defend the weak; but practically they restrain the liberties of the poor and defend the unlicensed greed of the rich. Gould was simply a grabber, a schemer to get advantage of other men and squeeze property out of them. He did on a big scale what each man in the market is trying to do. He got vastly more wealth in his deals than he gave. The man who gets five cents on the dollar more than he produces and gives, is guilty of the same injustice that secured Jay Gould his millions. Something for nothing, more value for less value, the law allows, and leaves each to look out for himself in commercial relations. Therefore the inequalities of rich and poor go on increasing, and a steadily increasing number are being reduced to the propertyless, dependent, enslaved condition.

ACCORDING to the English statistician, Giffin, in 1880 foreign capital to the amount of \$5,000,000,000 was invested in the United States. On this money we have been paying in interest and exchange six per cent yearly, just as tributary provinces pay yearly a stipulated sum to their conquerors. This money might have been provided by congress, by an issue of greenbacks, loaned to the people, and the entire foreign interest tribute of \$300,000,000 a year would then have been saved, and expended in our market, would have given trade and industry a mighty stimulus.

ANARCHY is the necessary product of atheism. One God, one law, makes order necessary and possible. Anarchy is the selfish self-interest made supreme. Order is the common interest recognized and submitted to.

A New Story!

Next week the first chapter of an intensely interesting story will appear in THE WEALTH MAKERS.

Be sure your subscription is paid up—don't miss a copy—get up a club.

MR. J. L. H. KNIGHT sends us a call for a conference at Broken Bow, February 5, to organize a new party on the proposed basis of the initiative and referendum, government banks, election of the president by direct vote of the people and the establishment of a complete system of civil service reform. The demands are all right, but all found in the Omaha platform or recommended by the national convention in 1892. It is therefore the part of wisdom for the reform forces (which Mr. Knight is anxious to bring together) to come into the Populist party. It is no small thing to do to build up a party from nothing to the present numbers and organized power of the Populist party. It requires time and immense outlay and the labor of tens of thousands of self-denying people. The Populist party does not stand for all the reforms that all the reformers desire, but it is the broadest and best party that it has been possible to build up under the circumstances surrounding its birth and growth. It is not wisdom to waste or cast aside the forces which have gathered and bound together nearly 2,000,000 voters. It is time to cast it aside only when it ceases to grow through the disintegrating attraction of other parties. In our opinion the Populist party has passed the danger point of party existence, the point where, having won second place, its leaders are tempted to try to fuse it with a rotten old party in the hope of sooner seizing some of the offices. The Populist party is today standing nobly by her principles, and we'll not forsake her. She is what the goddess of liberty pictures.

SENATOR DALE a few days ago rose in his place in the legislature and with his finger on the law, in his innocent way, called attention to the limit which the people have placed on the number of employees the senators may have. In regarding their political friends at the expense of the state they had disregarded the wishes of the parsimonious tax-payers, and had voted themselves nearly twice as many clerks, cloak room keepers, oil room ornaments and other sinecures and Walt Seely lobbyists as the law allowed. They were going ahead in an anarchistic way, utterly regardless of the law. Mr. Dale, Populist, to preserve respect for the law, therefore suggested that the law be changed so that the Republican senate might not longer transgress it, while paying personal debts out of the public treasury. It was meant well, this proposal of the Populist senator, but the Republicans would not hear to anything anti-anarchistic from the Populist side. They therefore voted down Mr. Dale's motion to change the law in their interest, and decided to reform themselves in view of the public light the Populist leader had turned on them. The Republican legislature has shown itself much more disposed to economize by cutting down the proposed \$100,000 relief appropriation to help the drouth sufferers, than to keep within the limits of the law in the matter of multiplying places for their political friends.

THE coal mine owners of Northern Wisconsin are complaining. Providence is against them in sending mild weather. Their money interests under this each-for-himself system conflict with the interests of those who must buy coal. We call earnest attention of those who sneer and set themselves against those who would co-operate to the contradictions and antagonisms of the present selfish struggle. When the mild seasons reduce the need of fuel the mine owners and operators are injured. When severe weather makes it necessary to buy an increased quantity of coal or freeze, then the people who must buy it are injured and the coal men are benefited. When crops fail in certain localities, it raises the price for those whose crops are good; so when one is praying for daily bread the way for his prayer to be answered is to take bread from others, whose prayers therefore cannot be answered. What to ascertain number is called a blessing, must now to others equally deserving be felt a curse. And all this because we divide our interests and struggle with each other for advantage over and gain from one another. We ought to associate ourselves together so that we can all be blessed equally by the earth, the sunshine, the dew and the rain, the cold and the heat; and so that blessings that are labor saving will be blessings for all.

THE State Executive Committee of clubs and education of the Populist party of Iowa has started in to raise a fund of \$10,000 on the plan of calling for 100 men to subscribe ten dollars each, 500 men five dollars each, 1,000 men \$2.50 each, 2,000 men \$1.00 each and 4,000 men fifty cents each. This fund to be used in educational work. Missouri Populists have called for \$20,000. What can Nebraska do?

Improve your time by getting up a club for THE WEALTH MAKERS.