

THE WEALTH MAKERS.

New Series of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT. Consolidation of the Farmers Alliance and Neb. Independents. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY The Wealth Makers Publishing Company, 1120 M St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

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. Agents in soliciting subscriptions should be very careful that all names are correctly spelled and proper postage given.

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.

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.15 per inch, 8 cents per Agate line. 14 lines to the inch. Liberal discount on large space or long time contracts.

Send Us Two New Names. With \$2. and your own subscription we will send you one year free of cost.

"Four bond issues"—Senator Smith of New Jersey. Of course.

The Union Pacific lobby of railway men is urging the passage of the funding bill. They seem to have everything their own way.

ALREADY A CORNER ON ORANGES is reported. Sick or well, monopoly demands tribute of us to the full extent of its power to enforce.

The senate cut down the relief bill from \$100,000 to \$50,000. There is nothing like economy for the taxpayers when the money so saved is beyond the reach of the legislators.

The supreme court of the United States has ordered the release of Debs and his associates in jail, and that they be admitted to bail in the sum of \$4,000 each. The hearing to show cause is fixed to be March 25th.

Mrs. DAVID KALLIS, owning land on Jefferson street in Chicago, by survey was found to have encroached (with her improvements) five inches on adjoining property. The value set on it was \$3,022 a front inch, which would be \$36,264 front foot. How is that for land monopoly values and power to command rent?

MR. KOHLSTATT, proprietor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, is reported to be negotiating for the New York Tribune. The price asked is \$3,000,000. This gives an idea of the destruction of competition in the daily newspaper field. A newspaper can no longer start and succeed that has not immense wealth behind it.

The Republican legislators are in favor of permitting the destitute drouth-stricken counties to bond and rescue themselves, and what they cannot raise in the way of funds from the usurers they may beg from outside states. This policy of dealing with our own poor and correspondingly increasing our begging abroad is advertising the state a good deal more than is likely to prove profitable to us.

A NOTABLE COURT DECISION

An important decision was handed down January 24th, by Justice Gaynor of the New York supreme court in the case of an application for a mandamus to compel the Brooklyn street car companies to run their cars in sufficient numbers to accommodate the traveling public.

"This railroad corporation is not in the position of a mere private individual or company carrying on business for private gain, which may suspend business temporarily or permanently at pleasure," says the decision.

"In its chief aspect it is a public corporation having duties to perform to the public which transcend any obligation which in its private aspect it owes to its stockholders. It has received franchises of great value from the state and had conferred upon it the state's transcendent power of eminent domain.

"Through the principles are old and inherent in the idea of the sovereignty of the people, it would seem that in the recent rapid growth of corporate power and of the tendency to use public franchises for the aggrandizement of individuals first and for the service and benefit of the public second they have come to be somewhat overlooked and need to be restated.

"The duty of the company now before the courts is to carry passengers through certain streets of Brooklyn and to furnish men, and run cars enough to fully accommodate the public. It may not lawfully cease to perform that duty for even one hour. The directors of a private business company may, actuated by private greed or motives of private gain, stop business and refuse to employ labor at all unless labor come down to their conditions, however distressing, for such are the existing legal, industrial and social conditions.

"Likewise, if the conditions in respect of hours or otherwise which they impose upon labor they must adopt more lenient or just conditions. They may not stop their cars for one hour, much less one week or one year, thereby to beat or coerce the price or conditions of labor down to the price or conditions they offer. For them to do so would be a defiance of law and government, which, becoming general, would inevitably by the force of example lead to general disorder, and the downfall of the social order, and even the downfall of government itself.

"I do not think the present answer of the company is sufficient to prevent a writ from being issued. The claim of violence amounting to a prevention is not legally made out. Instances of violence generally by other than the former employees of the company is shown, but it is also shown that not only the police force of the city, but over 7,000 soldiers are preserving order, and I cannot believe that this company is not protected in its rights, nor do I think any question of that fact is fairly raised on that head.

"Besides, the position of the company in failing to run its cars, except as it may gradually get employees to accept its terms, being in itself unlawful, as I have shown, must necessarily, by its bad example, tend to public disquiet, if not some disorder. In respect of the question of hours and of wages between the company and its employees its duty was to have gone on and now is to go on, with its full equipment of employees, having the right gradually and from day to day to supersede its employees if it can by new employees who will work when once it has obtained a sufficient number for that purpose; but in such a controversy it has not the right to stop its cars while it is thus gradually getting other men. If the people of the state were running these roads they would not thus accommodate and damage themselves, and it must not be forgotten that this corporation is entrusted with the running of these roads as the servant of the people of the state.

Had the courts granted like writs of mandamus compelling the railroads last summer to run their trains regularly, or become liable for all the damages inflicted on the public with the alternative of forfeiting their charters, the A. R. U. strike would have been successful. The courts have only to compel the corporations which serve the public to fulfill their plain obligations to the people, to bring them down in power to a level with labor organizations. There would be no temptation on the part of labor organizations to use more than persuasion if the rights and interests of the public were by court processes strictly guarded, by obliging strikers to keep the peace and at the same time forcing the corporations to perform their public duties. And this is the way to avoid waste, injury, distress and anarchy.

PERFECT A POPULIST PLAN

The Call, of Seattle, Washington, suggests to the national committee of the party that it appoint a committee of five of our most prominent and devoted reformers, and that they formulate a call for plans and suggestions as to a monetary system by which the people can get money always at labor cost, money that will best serve the people. The Omaha platform calls for money at "not to exceed two per cent per annum, as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers Alliance, or some better plan."

So far as we know but one other plan to provide money at labor cost has been thought out in detail and given to the public. That plan is the one found in THE WEALTH MAKERS. We think it entirely free from the objections raised against the sub-treasury plan and would like to have it freely discussed. It will be found under double head on the inside of this paper. The Midland Journal, in a very able

article discussing the money question, says:

"What other plan can the People's party offer to supersede the national banks and forestall the scheme being concocted by the bankers but a system of government banks? It is short there is nothing else to offer. The People's party must come out and in the most definite manner for government banks or abandon the field. No financial system can be conducted in this era of trade and commerce and complex civilization without the machinery of banks. The power that controls the banks controls the money of the country, and by that lever controls business and prices. Moneyed corporations with little responsibility to government and people will control the currency or the government must. The bankers have raised the new battle cry that the government must get out of the banking business, while the fact is the government has never been in the banking business. Had it been the present stagnation of business and distress would not exist. In place of getting out government must get into the business, or in other words the people must be their own bankers, as they are their own post office managers. The corporations which have been in the banking business must be turned out as they were out of the mail business.

"It is time the reform papers took this demand up and pressed it upon the leaders of the People's party who are hanging back and thrashing over old straw. The People's party have been loud in the demands for the money question to be brought to the front. It is there now in its most vital form. Who shall control the money of the country? This is the most important phase of the question. Are we ready for the question? Not till we can present a well-digested system of government banking.

IS DUNNING A WRECKER?

Senator Stewart is reported in the National Watchman as a one-idea man. Speaking of that idea (free silver), he says:

"Unfortunately, however, this great issue is embarrassed by other subjects about which there is great diversity of opinion. I fear it will be impossible for the People's party to succeed on the main issue unless it is made the sole issue."

Stewart has called himself a Populist, but he has no distinctive Populist principles in him. He wants all else in the Omaha platform set aside as a "minor importance" compared with silver, which he says is "the main issue, which must be settled before any other reforms are possible." He is just a silver-bug of the capitalist class.

The St. Louis Conference revealed the fact that some of our National Committeemen had come under the silver influence and lost their heads, but the members of the Conference were almost to a man staunchly true and loyal to the Omaha platform. They were prepared to fight for it, and to conquer or virtually kick out the committee if it persisted in tampering with our three great contentions, with the people's demands entrusted to them. No one idea could be forced upon them by the silver lobby, with the help of proxies which had been gathered in, for that purpose, doubtless. But some of these leaders, it seems, though, have not given up the scheme, and the Watchman is helping them in their efforts to make silver the main question by the dictation of a few politicians.

These politicians remind us forcibly of the wreckers who used to place false lights on the shore to draw vessels onto the rocks and shoals. We would like to believe every man of these honest, but, confounded them, they must know that the men who made the Omaha platform meant business. The forty and more minutes of universal shouting which greeted it when read, came from men who knew what monopoly drains impoverish the people. They were the people's carefully selected representatives and not one among them was so narrowvisioned and simple as to suppose free silver the main question. Interest, dividends and rent, land, money and transportation monopolies, were then ruining us, and the causes and situation have not changed since '92, except for the worse.

Free silver would not lower rents, would not reduce transportation tribute, would not curb the power of the Standard Oil trust, would not destroy the monopoly in coal or lumber, or steel, or sugar, or dressed meats, and a hundred other things, would not reduce the usury tribute, or money and wealth concentration. It would stimulate somewhat the employment of labor for a brief period, but the profits of the monopolists would be increased, and presently the situation would be as bad as it now is. Cut off the power of monopolies by means of government banks, railroads, coal mines, telegraphs, etc., and something great and permanent is accomplished.

Get out of the Populist party, or quit trying to pull its platform to pieces. If the party was worth organizing, it is worth defending. The 2,000,000 men who have come together on the Omaha platform will stand no scheming to get them off it.

For \$500,000,000 more bonds: Senator Jones of Arkansas has a bill to this effect, bonds to mature in thirty years. What is it all for? Who wants bonds? The bankers, nobody else. And they want bonds to use as security for bank notes, to enable them to lend their debts and draw interest on them, while all other classes are compelled to pay interest on theirs. Who gets benefit out of the bonds? Nobody but the bankers. What need is there of bonds? No need at all. The people are not in favor of bonds, of bondage to the bankers. Issue money, coin or paper and the people stand ready to accept it.

CRIME AND ORIGINALS COMPARED

Which is the greater crime, to make statutes which destroy the independence of our citizens and force them to beggary, desperation and suicide, or to go out as highwaymen and make forced levys upon travelers at the point of a pistol?

Which is the greater crime, to starve people by slow degrees, or to murder them suddenly and save them the torture of a living death?

Which is the greater crime, to commit rape upon the innocent, or to drive the poor and pure into life-saving prostitution?

Which is worse, to rob and kill and ruin by law, or in defiance of law?

The monopolists of this country are committing indirectly the blackest crimes in the calendar. They are murderers, traitors, robbers, rapiers, fortune wreckers, slavemakers, breeders of violence, spreaders of famine and pestilence, destroyers of homes, promoters of beggary, degradation and despair.

Here is a sample of their work: Henry F. Goss a clerk thirty years old living in St. Louis, out of work and unable to find employment took morphine and died a few days ago, in preference to being a beggar. He left the following letter addressed to his wife:

"Oh, God, Kittie! It seems so hard to leave you when there is so much work in the country. Kittie, my darling, I cannot get work, I have tried so hard. Kiss our babies for me. If I could have got the position with an express company my living would have been insured, and I could have sent for you very quick."

In the same city a carpenter, named William M. Conrad, living at 1928 Morgan street with his 19 year old daughter Daisy, committed suicide the other day by hanging himself with a piece of clothes-line. He had been out of work three months, and all his savings were exhausted. In a long letter to his daughter he recounted their struggles together, encouraged her to be brave, and killed himself for her sake, that she might be free to work out, for her board if nothing more.

Terrible are the curses and judgments which are deserved and which must fall upon those who, back of all, are responsible for the state of things that drove these willing workers to a choice between charity and suicide. And these are two only of a vast number who are suffering beyond the power of language to describe. The grasping monopolists are the men guilty of about all the crimes and evils which afflict society. There is blood upon their garments and their hands which no charities can wash away.

Who are the monopolists whose hands are stained with the blood of the innocent, who are the men who make it impossible for willing workers to work and force down wages far below the line of equity? They are the men who clamor for and force out of the people dividends, interest and rent. Drained of their money by these devices of power the poor cannot purchase back out of the market half what they produce, or half what they need, and so the markets are periodically glutted, prices fall, goods cannot be sold, and the people who need goods cannot be employed to keep one another in the working circle supplied. They cannot live without work, except on charity, so they crowd into death-breeding tenements to save rent, and die off like poisoned flies that way, or are pressed into the criminal and pauper ranks, or kill themselves to get out of their degradation and misery.

The competitive-monopoly system—competition between the poor for work, monopoly agreements among the rich for profits—is a huge grinding machine to grind up and press the life energies out of the poor for the creation of luxuries and power for the rich.

SHERMAN TO THE RESCUE

"Sherman to the rescue," says the New York Tribune. "He introduces a financial bill based on common-sense."

"To the rescue" of whom? The people? Not much. His bill provides for an unlimited issue of bonds and interest bearing certificates, the secretary of the treasury being authorized to pile interest-bearing debts on the people whenever Congress fails to provide revenue by customs and internal taxes, and whenever the bankers want gold in place of greenbacks and treasury notes. And the bill further provides for the bonds to be a basis for a bank note circulation up to their full face value.

The only thing peculiar about this bill to distinguish it from the others in the interest of the bankers solely, is the provision for coupon certificates in \$25, \$50 and \$100 denominations, yielding the same annual interest as the bonds, viz., 3 per cent. This is a scheme to beguile the innocent, that is, it is designed to give the law, if it becomes a law, the appearance of legislation in the interest of the poor as well as the rich. But suppose the poor to be safe buy U.S. coupon certificates and get three per cent, that is all the benefit they can get; whereas, the bankers get the three per cent on their U. S. bonds and bank notes of equal amount besides, that they can loan for whatever interest they can force out of the people.

John Sherman has done more to enslave the rich and enslave the poor than any man that ever lived. He is a traitor to the common people, and he will be by millions execrated and abhorred so long as the money power exists to impoverish and enslave the masses.

DR. PARKHURST, in his Chicago speech last week, said: "With special emphasis let me urge it upon you to pray to have your reform movement delivered from the influence and participation of professional politicians, as you would pray to have it delivered from the devil. Everything in all this business depends upon the solidity and everlasting mobility and unmarketable righteousness of the men you tie to. Therefore, skip this sort of creature I have just designated as you would skip Satan. Never give them your confidence, never repose upon them any of the weight of a critical situation. Make none of them sharers with you in your movement. If I were to mention the hardest lesson that I have had to learn during the past two years, it would be that of the damnable dangerousness of a professional politician; and you know what I mean by that term; we are in no need of bothering to give a definition; you have specimens of your own you can lean your minds upon while this species of creature is being dissected. The professional politician is the people's natural enemy."

The gold bugs are after the gold, and Cleveland in alarm has sent a message to Congress calling for BONDS to save the country. Bonds, gold-bearing interest bonds, he says the Secretary of the Treasury must have authority to make and fasten upon us. We must have \$500,000,000 gold interest-bearing bonds to get gold to "redeem" the same amount of treasury notes issued to purchase silver, for silver cannot redeem itself, says Cleveland; and we must submit to \$346,000,000 more bonds to take the place of the greenbacks, which must be retired and cancelled. (The banks do not like greenbacks and treasury notes.) And Cleveland says a mere increase in revenue is not what is needed. We must issue bonds and agree to pay more, more gold, principal and interest, and in order to escape ruin. But with each promise in bonds to pay more gold we sink ourselves that much deeper under the feet of the gold bond holders.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

The January number of Current Literature is a good one. The book list is large and contains some unusually interesting matter. The section on In the World of Religious Thought is excellent, containing among other things extracts from "Religion of Science," by Dr. Paul Carus. The Sociological Department has discussions on "Prison Reform," "Woman and the Suffrage," etc. Indeed, Current Literature always contains an accurate and comprehensive digest of the happenings of the month and is most valuable to the people—and there are many of them—who cannot spare the time to look up in detail the new books and magazine articles and who would not be able to get access to all the numerous publications if they had the time. They find here in the best form just what they want to keep abreast of the times.

WORDSWORTH'S PRELUDE, by A. J. George. This book was published some time since, but deserves notice because it is valuable to those desiring a knowledge of Wordsworth as he was.

Professor George has made an especial study of the poet and edits as an enthusiast. Wordsworth now is not read as much as he deserves to be, for he was an epoch maker in his time, and he is noted more over as "one who had shed a celestial light over the affections, occupations, and the piety of the poor."

Wordsworth was a long time getting the homage due him, all of which he seems to have borne with humility and equanimity. Merit wins in the long run, however, and so it was in this case, for the Laureateship was conferred upon him in 1843. He accepted it finally, but it came after all his work was done.

Lovers of Wordsworth will do well to read this book. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston.

NUMBER AND SPACE, by Herbert Nichols, Ph. D.

This is a treatise on a subject now attracting a considerable attention, the Genetic Theory of the Mind. It starts with the thesis that "Our brain habits, with the mode of thought and judgment dependent thereon, are morphological resultant of definite past experiences; our experiences and those of our ancestors." The investigations set on foot are to prove the thesis, do prove it as the introduction informs us. While it is always admissible in true scientific investigations to construct a hypothesis on which to work, there is a danger always involved of making all results of investigation fit the hypothesis even by stretching, instead of making the hypothesis plainly change to fit every new series of facts.

True induction would call for examination, investigation and comparison first, and then formulation.

The results of these investigations are sufficiently interesting to warrant careful study and are ably set out. Experiments were made on the tongue, forehead, forearm and abdomen, in order to determine the difference in our notions of number and space from these different regions of the body as a basis.

These experiments show, our author says, "that our judgment of the same outer facts, such as of number of distance vary greatly when mediated by different tactual regions."

Published by Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass. Price \$1.00.

MECHANISM AND PERSONALITY, by Francis A. Shoup, D. D. Dr. Shoup has performed a valuable service for the ordinary reader who is unable to wade through technical treatises, but who, nevertheless, is anxious to know what are the latest scientific and philosophical conclusions.

away before the onward march of matter? What are the latest conclusions of science, is mind left to us, or is it all matter? It is a question that affects us profoundly, for if science has demonstrated, or is liable to demonstrate, that mind is but another form of matter (as it were), or a peculiar manifestation of matter, upon which it absolutely depends, then there is no mind, there is no metaphysic or super-natural or super-physical and the breach between science and religion can never be closed. This is why the ordinary reader is anxious for such a book as the one before us that shall give, in a clear unbiased way, the latest researches and conclusions of science. For such readers the book can be depended on. It is clear, not too abstract, is up to date, and gives an unbiased account. The author approaches the subject first as a physicist (as he is, being professor of analytical physics in the University of the South, and also, evidently, as a philosopher.

He starts with the scope and limit of scepticism in order to show that the self is the ultimate fact. Thus comes personality. He also discusses the mechanical basis of phenomena. Mechanics is the lord of science, and scientists seek to reduce all phenomena to modes of motion, but they are too inclined to overlook the central forces in nature, "for the primordial factor of personality," as the author would express it, that produce the modes of motion.

There is also a very clear, instructive account of brain structure and phenomena of the senses, the understanding, the feelings, the will, etc. He shows conclusively that Darwin and Tyndall are far from being materialists. The chasm between mechanism and personality, too, is well brought out.

Some of the best features are the chapters on Some of the Great Metaphysical Systems and the Unity of Personality. It is altogether a book that every man or woman who desires some clear notions in regard to these questions will do well to own and digest.

Published by Ginn & Co., Boston, price, \$1.20.

The advisory council for the introduction of military drill into the public schools of the cities of New York met at the Grand Central palace January 20th to act upon the report of its executive committee. That committee reported that at its December 22d meeting the name of the public school military organization was agreed upon as the "American Guard." The unit of the organization is to be a squad of eight, and six squads are to constitute a school regiment. A bill has been drawn to introduce into the state legislature to appropriate \$100,000 to provide military accoutrements, cadet rifles, caps and military insignia. Boys of eleven years and over are to be entitled to become members. Col. Butler, who is pushing the matter, stated that he had received a telegram from Gen. Harrison saying he hoped to be present at the large meeting to be held Friday at Carnegie hall in support of the movement. Harrison is evidently acting in this along the line of his public utterance last year, viz: "That we need legislation to make the rich secure and the poor content." It is all a piece of capitalistic foresight and preparation. A class struggle is coming and they are going to train the boys to obey orders implicitly, make them think there is distinction and glory in war, in killing the desperate poor, so that the property of the millionaires may be protected when the crisis comes.

Ruled by the Party Whip

BOSTWICK, Neb., Jan. 21, 1895.

EDITOR WEALTH MAKERS:

It is almost enough to make a cat laugh and anti-monopoly Republicans weep to see the way the latter are being treated in the state legislature, after their organ, the Bee, has been telling the farmers that the anti-monop. element in the party would, as soon as the legislature convened, commence to curtail the powers of the semi-European corporations, like the U. P. and B. & M. About the first thing they are whipped into line and made to help elect John M. Thurston to the United States senate. Now how can they succeed in their anti-monop. ideas by electing a man directly opposed to those ideas, a man who is the avowed mouthpiece and has been the chief attorney of those roads for years? I have heard him several times, and afterwards the words, watered stock and U. P. steals, would seem to ring in my ears for days.

The Bee is working to allure the voters back into the old party again, but after the above object lesson how can it succeed? It might almost as well expect Satan to teach the way to heaven. The World-Herald is also trying to win back some votes for Grover by holding out a sugar plum coated with free silver; but then the World-Herald supported Bryanites with one hand and Jim Boydites with the other, so they will not fool many either. No, Mr. Editor, the Populist party has come to stay. It has grown from little over one million votes in 1892 to one million nine hundred thousand or thereabouts in 1894, and by 1896 will sweep the U. S. from north to south and from east to west, and liberate the white man, like Lincoln did the black.

Yours fraternally,

STARS AND STRIPES.

The Douglas County Populist Club

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21, 1895.

EDITOR WEALTH MAKERS:

Being aware that all populist items of news are of interest to you, you will be glad to learn that the Douglas county Populist club was duly organized last week. Mr. Taylor was elected president, Mr. Bernine vice-president, C. W. Lunbeck secretary and A. A. Perry treasurer.

All members subscribing to the bylaws and constitution pledged themselves to advocate, forward and stand by the Omaha platform of 1892, and to oppose fusion with Democrats and Republicans in all places.

The club will hold weekly meetings at Mounings Hotel for the present. Respectfully, WALTER BREEN.