#### SO MOVES THE WORLD.

"We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things The Sun fies forward to his brother Sun;
The dark Earth follows, wheeled in her ellipse;
And human things, returning on themselves,
Move onward, leading up the golden year."

Highway robbery is becoming common on the streets of Chicago.

Bank failure at Superior, Neb. Hard times-depreciated securities.

The gold bugs of London are suffering (loss of interest) from the plethors of gold there. Senator Ringdal of Minnesota is op-

osed to paying ten dollars a prayer for a three minutes exercise of the chaplain, and would abolish the office. Dr. John P. Coyle, the successor of Rev.

Myron Reed as pastor of the Denver First Congregational church, who was reported dying of rheumatism of the heart, is recovering. The Broadway Temple Association of

unafraid and say how things seem to him in Denver and elsewhere." At the Sheffler coal mines the men have returned to work for six months at 45 could be used to dig it. ("Iron law of wages," so to speak.) Hitherto the men have been barely able to live with the These immense sums like rent interest cents a ton, the price that iron machines

price at 69 cents per ton. Mrs. Van Rensselaer, writing in the current Century, states that "among the 185,595 families—not persons—regis-tered by the Charity Organization Soci ety as asking for help during a recent period of eight years, more than fifty per cent were honestly seeking work and finding none."

The Civic Federation of Chicago has adopted a resolution which declared "that there can be no permanent correc tion of congressional, legislative and municipal corruption until the present district or ward system of representation is abolished and the proportional system of representation substituted therefor."

The New York Independent of Feb. 7th contains a series of articles on "The Strife between Labor and Capital, What is its Solution to Be? by six writers, among whom are Bishop Huntington of the Episcopal church, Bishop Newman of the M. E. church and Alonzo Giles Hollister of the New Lebanon (N. Y.) Shakers

An Omaha painter named Jacobs. On year out of work. Wife attacked eight months ago with consumption. Five children, oldest nine. Doctor's bills, rent and food exhausted savings. Too much self respect to beg. Wife has hemorrhage and dies. Children run sobbing from dead mother's side out to the neighbors, and then neighbors come in and find the family has suffered poverty in silence and done without the actual necessities of life. There are hundreds of thousands such cases in America.

Chadron, Neb., is to have a beet sugar factory. Capitalists required a bonus of \$30,000 in cash and deeds to 16,000 acres of land valued at \$10 an acre, altogether \$190,000. The contract calls for a factory with a capacity of 250 tons of beets a day and farmers must be paid \$5 a ton for beets. The syndicate contemplates building glucose and starch factories and it is anticipated that several hundred thousand dollars will be spent to get the plants in operation. Yes, but this bonus is an enormous price to pay men to run a private business.

Famine is threatened in the district o Hungary southeast of Budapest and great disorder prevails in consequence. he soldiers have charged upon the famishing rioters with fixed bayonets.

Eleven coal miners killed at Ashland, Pennsylvania. Miners were not to blame Died for their country, did they? Well, not exactly. They died for the men who hired them, for the wages they got. Had the government owned the coal mines they would have died for their country, for all, and their wives would have been peusioned. No gratitude, even, goes now to the poor miner who perishes that the people may have coal to make them comfortable. They were hired to die for all men for the wages men will (must) contract to take the risks and work for.

Mrs. Rensselaer writing in the February Century of People in New York says: "Do you grasp the real meaning of 'no work' in families where a day's wage are but for a day's hard fare, and leave no penny over? Can you appreciate the unspeakable danger, moral as well as physical, involved in the fact that among 150,000 women who, in our town, earn their living, and often the living of men and children too, the average wagenot the lowest, but the average where some are paid pretty well—is only sixty cents a day? Have you tried to under-stand the tenor of lives like those of seamstresses who get from twenty to dozen for calico wrappers? Or to fancy how it must feel to labor for such pittances in cold and semi-darkness from four in the morning until eleven at night? Or to estimate their purchasing power when coal must be bought by the bucket at the rate of twenty dollars a ton, and rent in the vilest purlieus must be paid at a higher ratio upon the invested cap ital than is asked on Fifth Avenue?"

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

#### THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

Of the Farmer in the Existing Industrial Organization

(CONTINUED.)

[Address of Prof. William A. Jones of Hastings fore the annual meeting of the Nebraska Farmers Alliance at Kearney, January, 1895.]

One man may get two dollars a day; another, in a different market, or country, one dollar. The latter may be able to live better than the former. If so, his real wage is higher at the price of one dollar a day than that of the first at two dollars a day.

The fourth factor of distribution is the government, which takes directly and indirectly by force of law such part of the wealth as is necessary to pay all expenses of government, national, state, county, township, schools and road, district and municipal expenses. It takes this, not only for current expenses, but Denver has been incorporated "to em-ploy the Rev. Myron Reed to stand up to pay all public debts, and interest thereon. The more extravagant and reckless the government, the more the taxes, i. e., the larger the distribution share taken by the government. These

and wages, must come out of the proceeds from sale of the products of the productive industries. But this is not the only way in which government is a factor of distribution.

"The government exerts its influence through the laws affecting persons and property."

It may be mentioned here that the theory of this paper is that all rights of property and of persons are derived from the state. This theory involves this conception which has two phases-an objective and a subjective one. Objectively viewed it is the coercive power of the state that creates, defines, and enforces the rights of property and of persons. Subjectively viewed it is the end or purpose the state has in view and which it wishes to attain which leads it to create,

The end or purpose of the state depends on the ethical and political development of the social class which rules the state at a given time.

But the state and the government are not the same thing. The state in the universal sense is the organic unity of the race. Or, the same thing stated from an ethical standpoint is, the state is the brotherhood of man. In a particular sense a state is a portion of the organic unity of the race-of the brother hood of man-occupying a definite portion of the earth's surface and living under one form of government. The ethical idea is the sovereign organ-

izing idea. The justification for constituting different nations is found only in the fact that the organic unity of the race—the brotherhood of man-will be thereby better promoted.

See Declaration of Independence for twenty-seven reasons why a new nation should be born, and the appeal to a "candid world," i. e., to the moral sense of mankind.

The government is the whole body of constituted authority. The persons who occupy government positions are elected by a political party. Hence the "social class," under the name of a political party, administers the government in a way to realize their own aim or purpose. If the government of a party is such as to promote the brotherhood of man it is a good government. If otherwise, it is not a good government.

If the above statements are true, we are in a position to judge of the policy of a dominant party which has placed the class farmer in its present economic po-

It may be of advantage here if I point out the legal personal rights that have been sanctioned by the state.

I shall quote freely from the "Distribu-tion of Wealth," by Prof. John R. Commons of Indiana State University, and at the same time recommend every subordinate Alliance in the state to study the book. It is one of the best contributions to the subject-the distribution of wealth-that is available to all the Alliances. It is strictly scientific, but it is high time for the Alliances to graduate from the primary grades of economic thinking into the higher scientific grades. The farmers as a class have allowed "the other fellows" to do their thinking. Thousands of them are still indulging in

"Legal personal rights are (1) the right thirty-five cents a dozen for making to life; (2) the right to liberty; (3) the flannel shirts, and a dollar and a half a right to employment; (4) the right to

marriage. That "all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," etc., is a proposition quite familiar to the American people; although, as stated, it seems to be based on a different conception of rights from that stated in this paper. But that the right to employment is an inalienable right seems quite new and shocking to the private proper-

(Continued on ard page.)

#### The Land Question Greatest Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Being a constant reader of your paper, it is hardly necessary to say that I am much interested in the issues discussed by THE WEALTH MAKERS; but, although I am a Populist, I cannot agree with you in each and every thing. For instance: that the money question is the most important of all questions and that with the money question settled right good times and prosperity will again bless the American people. I will say I don't believe such will be the case.

The money question, in my mind, is only a question of difference between the creditos and the debtor classes.

In considering this question we must always remember that the value of the dollar must never be changed by legislation, because whenever we do so we do an injustice to somebody, whether such value be made smaller by inflation or greater by a contraction of our currency I favor a currency that will retain the same value at any length of time, a currency that shall be kept increasing in proportion to increase in population and business; but I am just as much opposed to changing the purchasing power of the dollar by inflation, as to what is now being done by contraction, or rather nonincrease of currency.

Most people believe that with more money in circulation, money would be cheaper and interest rates lower, so people by having less interest to pay would soon get out of debt and the country be prosperous. Would this be so? Let us

It is a fact that nearly all the people aim to get a home; that is, a place to live where they can provide for their families independent of any landlord or other creditor. Under existing conditions. however, a man can hardly get such a home, providing he is poor when he arrives at manhood. If he makes a living by farming, he will either have to rent a farm or buy one, which is about the same; the rent he is required to pay is one-third, and now often two-fifths if he pays share rent, otherwise money rent figured at the same rate; if he engages in business about a town he must work for others, and produce enough over and above his wages so that it will allow his employer a reasonable profit (equal to the amount taxed out of his fellowmen, engaged in agricultural business, for the use of the land). Now if a man don't wish to move about renting farms, he may buy one, but the price of the farm will always correspond with the net rent the farm will bring. For example: if onethird rent of a piece of land is equal to \$200, and money brings 7 per cent interest, the piece of land is worth about \$2,-700, with an allowance made for tax; now if money were made more plenty and we accept the theory that interest rates would be lower, would not the price of that same piece of land be increased? I think so, and I believe that an increased circulation and lower interest rates would only result in more land speculation and more indebtedness on the part of the American people; to prove this it can be shown that in socalled prosperous years mortgages and bonded indebtedness always increase

faster than in years of hard times. I approve of the plan of establishing government postal savings banks where people can deposit their surplus cash for safe keeping, but I am opposed to the government going into the banking business on the usury plan, to my mind money should only be used for the one purpose it was made for, namely: a medium of exchange; and such legisla-tion should be enacted that people could get a home without going into debt, or having to pay a tribute to their fellow citizens. To do this we must have government ownership of land, or the owner-ship of land should be so limited that every citizen could get a piece of land without cost, upon which he could settle and work for himself and family, receiving the full product of his labor, only

paying his share of the public taxes. The next thing would be (as our platform properly demands) government ownership of railroads. With the government operating the railroads, giving us transportation at cost, people could exchange their products without having to give a great share of their products away to pay dividends and profits on actual as well as fictitious investments, thus taking from money another chance to enslave the people.

Also let the government own the coal mines and oil regions, giving us fuel and light at cost.

With these and other measures enacted into law it occurs to me that the money question would dwindle down and become a very unimportant question.

To my mind even a right solution of the money question will never do a great deal of good until the land question is settled right, as even, if the best financial system, government banking, could successfully be put into operation and carried out, so people could borrow money for nearly nothing, thus driving private money lenders out of the business, what is to hinder them from taking possession of the lands and then extort from the people high rents, so making tenants of our farming population. The land ques- Farm, Field and Fireside.

tion is undoubtedly the all-important question. With the land question settled right nearly all questions would be settled. The labor question would be settled; because, when people could not find profit-able employment in the shops or in the factory they would go to farming in place of destroying property, no man would be unemployed, no tramps any more, people would not have to steal to get bread, honorable employment could be had by all, all people would have to work for their own support, thus making shorter hours and easier work for all; children could be sent to school in place of to the factory to work; we would have less insanity, less drunkenness, fewer crimes committed, less worry and more

and more pleasure.

Let the people be educated and our motto be: "Homes for the homeless."

MATT STERUP. Gresham, Feb. 5, 1895.

Mr. Poynter Seconds the Motion ALRION. Neb., Feb. 12, 1895. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

In your issue of the 7th, inst., I notice a "Farmer's Trust Motion" by "D." want to raise a second to that motion. I have contended for a long time that this is the only practical way to bring prosperity to the farmers in any reasonable time. We had this plan almost completed in the palmy days of the Alliance Had the farmers said at that time, we will wait before we sell a bushel of grain till it reaches a price agreed on, the pro-blem would have been solved. We got awitched off from this plain practical plan into politics and here we are yet— in the soup. Had we obtained remunera-tive prices in the three or four preceding years this terrible drouth would not have brought such calamities.

Agree on some price and just wait till we get it—this is plain, simple and effective.

D. J. POYNTER.

### Who Rules This Nation?

A complete history of the last ten days' dealings between our bankrupt nation and the house of Rothschild would open the eyes even of the great, blind, obstinate, conservative, American public and stir them to action against those insidious destroyers of our country's welfare. One or two steps only are known, but they are full of significance. Last week Sunday morning August Belmont, the New York representative of the Rothschilds, a man who was educated in their London house and has their confidence, took the express for Washington. On his arrival, with every precaution to secure secrecy, he was driven to the White House and was closeted with the President all day, no one else being admitted. A rapid succession of cablegrams to the bankers of Lombard street, lasting all day, was the only immediate result, till Monday morning, when came the infamous proposition to tie another knot in the cord which binds and is already almost throttling the producers of our country. This latest proposition for relief (?) from our Jewish taskmasters (via the White House) is to retire our greenbacks, the only real competitor with the national bank currency, issue bonds pay-able in gold coin only, and thus "estab-lish our national credit," as Mr. Micawber paid his bills by giving another note-of-hand to his creditors. Luckily, although there are plenty of "boot-lickers" in Congress, there is also a sturdy band of independent men who know that our country's financial independence hangs in the balance and they stand ready to defend it at any sacrifice. The President found his message was going to be fought tooth and nail and its chances of success greatly diminished. Straightway the Assistant Secretary of the Treasur; was dispatched to New York, Mr. Be mont was consulted and more cable grams from London followed. Now a ispatch from that city states that "the Rothschilds are preparing to issue United States Treasury notes." What possible villainy this may portend we cannot state. We knew our dependence and sub-serviency to the British. Shylocks, but that they could issue Treasury notes for our government is beyond our ken unless they are about to foreclose a mort-gage on the mint and are now going to rnn the government openly as they have sub ross for the past two yerrs. If any one imagines that this financial matter does not directly concern him, we

would like to point out two immediate results of the President's message. Cash wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade dropped from fifty-three to forty-eight and three-fourths cents; the lowest point ever touched, just as it dropped last year on the repeal of the Sherman law; and futures in cotton on the Liverpool market dropped from five to four cents. That is to say, the Liverpool cotton brokers bet on the strength of the President's message that cotton will strike four cents before fall, and having wagered money on it they will work to bring it about. One more fact and we are done. Live stock statistics for January, '95, show an aggregate value of \$2,922,600,000 for all the live stock on farms in our country as against \$2,262,400,000 last year, a shrinkage of \$340,000,000, or fifteen per cent. This is a shrinkage not in numbers but in values, understand, and to whose score are we to charge it?-

The Remed, for the Strife

BY ALONZO GILES HOLLISTER, Of the New Lebanon, (N. Y.) Shakers.

The best and only complete remedy is for the people to act from love of the neighbor, in lieu of supreme love to self. Let this motive be sought by teachers and people, and let the following reforms be introduced, then labor troubles will

In business that brings profit, labor should be reckoned as capital, and the laborer should receive a fair share of the profits. Some people cannot set themselves to work, others can organize and direct vast enterprises, requiring thousands of people to execute them. Can we suppose that He who said "Love thy neighbor as thyself,"endows one with ten talents, or five, to prey upon, or to aggrandize himself at the expense of his neighbor of one talent? Nay, indeed not. The intent seems to be that each shall be the complement of the other, and that they shall co-operate and share the results between them.

The laws of usury should be so changed that banking, which produces nothing, would not be from five to fifty times more profitable than wheat raising, which produces a needed something. Interest draws like a blister, and eats like a canker, whether anything grows or is made to meet the demands of interest or not. Crops may fail, business stop, labor cease to be in demand; but interest grows on, heaping up fortunes, taking from one what it gives to another, and oftenest making the poor poorer and the rich

The laws of banking and usury have been devised by avarice, to feed a maw which enlarges, like Hell, the more it is fed; not to defend the weak from the action. The resolution will probably crafty greed of the strong, as law should. Avarice has an insatiable appetite, which ought to be thwarted, rather than enwithout incurring swift retribution.
Judgment is entering the people, and those who teach lies to put gold in their pockets will fall under contempt and obloquy.

The Mosaic law divided the land and probable that the legislature will be re-

gave to every family a perpetual inherit-ance. Jehovah said: "The land is mine; it shall not be sold forever." It might be leased for a larger or smaller price, according to the years it had to run till the fifty-year jubilee. At the jubilee, all debts were canceled, and all lands that had been sold reverted to their original owners. The land could not be alienated from the family. This was a wise arrangement, to curb avarice and bind its power to ensiave the people. The laws of land should fix a reasonable limit to men's landed possessions, and also to the exactions of interest. After the amount of the principal has been twice or thrice paid in interest, the debt should be deemed canceled.

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages should be made indictable offenses, and property in such beverages for saloon purposes, should be outlawed. A license to sell intoxicating drinks is a license to commit murder, to sell the Devil, to sell moral poison and be a recruiting officer of Hell. It is a license to sell poverty, vice, contention and crime of every description. It is a license to sell despair, to blast the prosperity of the community, to destroy the peace of families and break up households, to encourage wife beating, to rob children of food and shelter, and convert their natural guardians into ferocious wild beasts. It is a license to manufacture paupers and idiots, to increase the tax sevenfold and reduce the number of taxpayers, by converting industrial people into shift-less wights and drivelers. Wo to the man that puts strong drink to his neighbor's lips. The manufacture and sale of tobacco and opium, for other than medicinal uses, is but little less vile; for the unrestrained use of either and all of these defaces the image of God and qualifies their slaves for anarchy, treason, piracies and spoils.

The laws of election should be so changed that wise minorities can be represented in legislative bodies. They should be so arranged that a few men of sinister purposes cannot select the entire candidacy to be voted for, nor carry any election by fraud. Unreformed criminals, paupers, habitual drunkards, the completely illiterate, and such as are known to have sold their votes, should be debarred from voting.

Government should create full legaltender notes sufficient to pay its debts, and issue them directly to the people, through its employes. Banks of issue as now conducted are parasites that foster

(Continued on 5th page.)

# LEGISLATURE

The Best Thing to Report Is That Nothing Is Being Done.

THE OLEO BILL WILL BE PASSED

The Relief Muddle-Begging Committees Being Sent Out-Further Appropriations Needed-Four New Appointments

Powers Deputy Labor Commissioner

The legislature reconvened, after the long adjournment, on Thursday, at 8 o'clock, and both houses immediately adjourned out of respect to Speaker Richards, who was suddenly called home to attend the funeral of his little child.

Both houses met again on Friday morning, but at noon the senate adjourned over to the following Monday afternoon.

The house remained in session both Friday and Saturday. Most of the work done was of a routine character, leaving little interest to the general reading public. On Saturday the oleomargarine bill came up and a special order was made for the following Tuesday. A resolution was introduced by Howard (Dem.) to endorse Representatives Bryan, McKeighan and Kem for their votes against Cleveland's gold bond scheme, and it was referred to the committee on resolutions by an almost strictly party vote, the Populists and Democrate all desiring immediate come up again Monday or Tuesday.

## RELIEF MATTERS.

The relief commission has moved its couraged as it is, by law. In countries headquarters to the state house. It loudly boasting their civilization and seems that the commission has at last Christian culture, the laws place no check awakened to the stupendous work bele greed of avarice, but fore them. Here it is four or five allow it to go on robbing the unfortu-nate, and accumulating forever. Those plies nearly exhausted, and the demands who own the land levy any amount of tax they choose on the industry and thrift of toilers, and compel them to serve for the ease and luxury of their owners. The season of judgment is here, and injustice can no longer thrive without incurring swift retribution.

> required to appropriate another fifty or one hundred thousand to help out. It now seems that it will be necessary to send out begging committees from

most of the afflicted counties, to go east and ask for belp. It is said that the commission is holding nearly all the \$50,000 recently appropriated by the legislature, to pay

freight to the railroads, which are now refusing to haul the relief supplies free. The trouble with this whole relief matter is that it has been made a botch from start to finish. The legislature should have fired Ludden when it framed the

new bill. It may be said to the credit of the commission that it is doing better work now than ever before. The trouble is that most of the harm has already been done, and is irreparable. Meanwhile the western farmers are liv-

ing in some way. God only knows how. NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Four appointments have been made during the past week, as follows: Deputy Labor Commissioner, John H. Powers of Hitchcock county; secretary labor bureau, J. A. Edgerton, Lincoln; deputy oil inspector, first district, Major Daily, of Nemaha county; chief janitor state house, W. P. Guthrie, of Custer county. Mr. Powers needs no introduction to the readers of this paper. His appointment is one that will meet with the general satisfaction among the Populists of the state. Maj. Daily, a long time ago, was a Republican wheelhorse and was at one time deputy U. S. marshal. Mr. Powers, Mr. Daily and Mr. Guthrie are all old soldiers.

Gladstone a Populist.

"Populist ideas seem to be making some progress in Europe. The sub-treasury idea of loaning money on the products of the soil is being discussed in the German Reichstag and Mr. Gladstone, the ex-premier of England, has expressed himself as favoring a government issue of legal tender paper money, based on the credit of the country, than which he says there can be no better money. He says further that such a currency would be 'a far steadier and safer circulating medium than gold.' He thinks this form of currency would not fluctuate as gold does. He favors cutting loose from the Bank of England and leaving it to hoe its own row. Senator Peffer's stock should advance a point or two, since Mr. Gladstone advocates the issue of \$500,000,000 of government legal tender money."—Kan-

sas State Journal. Dr. Davis, crown and bridge work, 11th & O.