

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, 1120 M Street, 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 busy hand to do a wrong Unto a fellow man. This life hath woe Sufficient, wrought by man's satanic foe: 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 postage 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. CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Subscribers wishing to change their post-office 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, deposes that the actual number of full and complete copies of THE WEALTH MAKERS printed during the six months ending October 11, 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. BRIDGERS, Notary Public.

Advertising Rates.

\$1.12 per inch. 8 cents per Agate Line, 14 lines to the inch. Liberal discounts on large space or long time contracts. Address all advertising communications to WEALTH MAKERS PUBLISHING CO., J. S. HYATT, Bus. Mgr.

Send Us Two New Names

With \$2, and your own subscription will be extended One Year Free of Cost.

BIOMEN WERE OARED FOR

Just before going to press we hear that the beet sugar bounty bill has been carried in the legislature by a strict party vote, the Reps. all for it, the Populists and Democrats against it. The bounty voted will amount to from \$300,000 to \$600,000.

The relief bill appropriating \$200,000 for the destitute farmers also passed, but the bankers took care to allow it only 54 votes, thirteen (13) less than was necessary to make it emergency legislation; and so it can not be operative for three months. This will give the bankers a chance to advance the money and command big discounts for cash, so robbing the destitute of a large per cent of the money provided for them.

THE WEALTH MAKERS has no friends to push into office, but has always insisted and always will insist, that no man who is not known as an outspoken Populist and an earnest worker for party success shall be nominated for any position.

We want men in office who have no strings to them, otherwise they are no good to the party.

We have no use, and there is absolutely no excuse for the existence of a half breed "demo-pop" or half breed anything else, politically.

We trust that when the Populists of Lancaster county meet in convention again to nominate men to fill our county offices, they will be wise enough to select men who, if elected, will give the patronage of the offices to the party that put them in power, instead of feeding the enemy.

Sheriff Miller of this county who was elected as a "demo-pop" to the office which he now holds has each year several thousand dollars worth of legal advertising which the law allows him to place in any paper that he sees fit.

Instead of giving the Populist papers the benefit of it which he ought to have done, he has given it to the various Republican papers of the county. This is gratitude with a vengeance, but is what we may expect and is what we deserve if we allow the fusionists to dictate our nominations. Whom shall we have for sheriff next time?

Mrs. HAYMEYER, wife of the Sugar Trust magnate, spends \$100,000 a year in housekeeping expenses. She keeps sixty servants. The French chef draws a salary of \$10,000 a year.

ABOUT SUPPLY AND DEMAND

"The question of wages is evidently a question of demand and supply," says the Review of Reviews.

Demand and supply of what? Laborers? Whose demand? The demand for laborers ought to equal the need of or desire for labor products. The demand for labor ought to equal the needs of all the people.

The question of wages is not a question of supply of workers and demand of employers, but a question of simple equity. Wages should equal the labor product, less wear and tear of capital.

Under the present statute-made conditions people are not allowed to work, or work freely, to produce wealth to satisfy their wants, because those who monopolize the means of production demand a profit out of their labor. The demand for labor has thus been limited to a part of the people, to those who own the land and capital, and their demand is limited on the one hand to their power of consumption, and on the other to their power to sell at a profit what they wish not to consume, or use. The capitalists cannot sell their aggregate product at a profit, only as the people they sell it to buy it at a loss.

Profit above cost of labor for the employing class, must be equal by loss on the part of those employed. And when the capitalists as a whole fail to consume or draw out of the market the percentage they demand as profit, from the workers they employ, the workers being powerless to buy more than the percentage of price of goods which their wages equals, there at once begins to be an over-production of goods, or a production that exceeds the purchasing power of those in need and the needs of those having purchasing power, that is, money. Prices in consequence fall, profits of production cease, and the owners (monopolizers) of the means of production refuse to hire and continue production that provides them no profit. In consequence the supply of labor is made to exceed the demand for it, the needs of the workers not being considered and they being powerless to demand labor one of another, or out of the goods market, from lack of money.

There can be no just wages, no equitable system of exchanges, no holding together of the needs and demanding power of the workers, no permanent work and steady prices, under a system of production and exchange which requires profits out of the market.

Co-operative production to the extent that it is possible restores commercial equilibrium. Under product sharing the workers would only cease work when their individual wants were all abundantly supplied. No one would have power to prevent production and command the products of others.

For example. Suppose a thousand men instead of working for one man, a capitalist, who demands ten per cent profit out of each man's labor, work under managers of their own, chosen from their own number. Working for the capitalist, managers and all can buy back, after replacing wear and tear of capital, meeting taxes, insurance, etc., only 90 per cent of what is placed on the market; and the one man, the capitalist, cannot consume ten per cent of the product of a thousand men; therefore there is what is called an over-production; but if the thousand men were product-sharing no product that they would work to produce would be too great for them to divide, and if it were turned into money the money would enable them to buy out of the market as much value or labor product equal to what they turned into the market, thus making and keeping their demand for goods always equal to their supply. And by extending product-sharing the gutting of the markets would be completely done away.

But product-sharing requires industrial organization, collective ownership of capital, a recognition of equal rights and duties, the putting away of selfishness, the practice of Christian love. Few, perhaps, are ready for all this. Therefore, industrial salvation, social order and equality and commercial equilibrium must wait. Slowly, gradually, by small beginnings of intelligent co-operation the new order must grow and displace the anarchy of the old.

SENATE FILE NUMBER 76

Senate File No. 76, a bill for an act to repeal the depository law, a law enacted by the legislature of 1891, was passed by the state senate about Feb. 20, the Republicans all voting for it, that is, for the repeal of the depository law, and the Populists voting solidly against it.

The depository law, requiring state and county funds to be deposited for the state and counties, instead of for the treasurers, and interest paid thereon to the entire people instead of into the private pockets of their officials, has now been four years on the statute books and during that time no party has had the courage to in state or county convention declare for its repeal. Nor has any one upon the stump or through the press during campaigns attacked this law and called for its repeal.

The State Journal alone, and during the present session only, has spoken against it. And yet, with remarkable unanimity, the Republicans in the senate have voted against it, showing that the Republican County Treasurers' organization has not assessed its members and the bankers in vain.

If the house Republicans are as unanimously venal and false to the people's interests as their congeners in the senate

the bill will pass and be carried over the governor's veto. And the local and state rings will be provided, as before the Populists interrupted the flow of "oil," with interest on the public funds to run the g. o. p. local and state campaigns, and so to perpetuate ring corruption. That is, if the people do not arise in wrath and again hurl from power the party of plunderers.

HOW FIVE PER CENT ABSORBS.

Mr. J. Holt Schooling, a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of England has published a series of mathematical computations which ought to disturb the consciences of interest-demanders and takers.

One penny (not quite two cents) invested at five per cent and the interest re-invested at the same rate would in 1,000 years amount to 6,443,000,000,000,000 pounds, or five times as many dollars. If in A. D. 1 a penny had been invested and each year compounded at a five per cent rate the total would now in 1895 amount to \$146,810,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. This is equal to 25,000,000 globes of gold, every globe as big as the earth on which we live. And this would be sixteen globes of gold the size of the earth for each person now living upon it. The power to command interest, even a very low rate, is the power to absorb, to buy up, at last, every foot of land and destroy the basis of liberty.

THE MONEY QUESTION ANALYZED

"The demand for money is equal to the demand for all other things; therefore the money question in magnitude and importance equals all other questions combined."

Is the above statement true or false? False. The demand for money is already supplied so far as the lending class is concerned, and it is also of no importance to the class out of debt, who have enough capital to employ themselves, or themselves and others. The money question is of interest only to the borrowing and lending classes, their interests being opposed. The interest of the lending class is to get usury, and the interest of the borrowing class is to escape from usury, or interest exactions. Those who are without land or capital and who are dependent on landlords and capitalists for means to labor productively, are not directly interested in the money question except so far as money might be provided to reduce the present monopoly exactions of landlords and capitalists.

Would the free coinage of silver, as the only money legislation, reduce their exactions? It is not easy to see that it would. Were prices to rise, rents and dividends would rise equally or more. Rents, and dividends on capital, are almost entirely independent of the volume of the currency, and they drain away a larger sum of the purchasing power and product of the workers than is paid in interest.

The importance and magnitude of the money question is measured by the interest tribute now enforced. The size of the land question is indicated by the rent in excess of wear and tear collected. The magnitude of other monopoly questions—transportation, telegraph, mines, trusts, etc., etc.—is measured in each case by the dividends they have power to force from the producers.

As interest is reduced (unless the purchasing power of the dollar proportionately increases) the money monopoly is reduced. As rents are reduced by taxation and turned to the government, the land monopoly will be lessened. As the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, mines, etc., are taken out of private hands and operated at cost for all, the great drain of dividends will be cut down. And all these great monopolies must be fought at one and the same time. The money monopoly can be entirely done away with by a system of government banks of deposit, loan and exchange. But destroy the money monopoly by providing through government banks money at labor cost of loaning and caring for securities, and the present money lords would invest their money in land and make the demand for it greater, so raising rents, unless anti-monopoly land legislation at the same time headed them off. So if we bought up the railroads, telegraphs, and mines; the money paid for them would enable those receiving it to organize trusts to control prices still more in many lines of production, and the oppression would not be lessened, if new laws did not reach out and provide for the nationalization of such organized industries as fast as they got control of prices. Therefore the money monopoly can only be fought effectively, or with permanent results, by simultaneously legislating against all other monopolies which the money lords by investment can extend, perfect and multiply.

Keep in mind that the oppression of the money power is measured by interest, that privately owned banks are its machinery by which it greatly multiplies the power of each dollar and everybody's dollar to demand tribute, and that government banks are absolutely necessary to provide the people their own credit, money at cost. Anything proposed and labelled a cure for the money evils which would not take away from private parties the power to command interest tribute, is of no value, or is of value only to the extent that it reduces the purchasing power of the sum total of the interest tribute. And it is no protection against oppression to attack only the money

monopoly and favor a continuation of the rest. The life of the money power driven out of the dollar, would pour itself mostly into other forms, and would go on under other names commanding tribute from the wealth producers. As we said before, the present interest tribute measures the evil of the magnitude of the money monopoly; the rent tribute of land monopoly; and dividends or net profits the oppressive power of other monopolies. And they are all tied together.

The Fifty-third Congress is dead and no one will mourn its departure. It has done nothing for the people, but has permitted more bonds to be fastened upon us. It has allowed goldbug brigands to loot the treasury, and has voted taxes to build great warships to fight imaginary foes. In New York at the stock exchange like school boys and gave vent to many exclamations of joy. "The Fifty-third Congress is dead," was the cry, and the associated press reports that "The demonstration was the noisiest the stock exchange has ever indulged in over an adjournment of Congress. The jubilation was duplicated in the produce exchange, though on a somewhat smaller scale." And when the bankers rejoice it means that they are still in power. When they are jubilant over the failure of Congress to drive them from power the people need to mourn.

The Standard Oil Trust has won a case which shows again its power in the courts. Some five years ago George Rice, an independent oil refiner in Ohio, instituted similar suits in several states, to dissolve the Standard Oil Trust on the ground of its being a monopoly. (Rice was one refiner that the trust did not readily succeed in crushing with "the smokeless rebate.") The suit just decided was brought in New York by the Central Labor Union and the courts decided that the Trust should not be dissolved, holding that it was not a monopoly. Another court decision has settled that the Sugar Trust is also not a monopoly within the meaning of the law. The courts are largely the puppets of the great trusts and corporations.

The millers have decided to close down six hundred flouring mills for a time in order to reduce stocks and bring up prices to a more satisfactory basis. The consumer has been paying more than he has considered a fair price, in view of the extraordinary depression in wheat, for a year or more. If the millers succeed in making the prices still more independent of the cost of wheat the complaining of the public will become both loud and deep.—State Journal.

Yes, they will, and they will find out that no party will heed their cry and grapple with the trusts and giant corporations but the People's party. With the tariff the trusts remain, and with the tariff removed, helped by the railroad owners who are also the owners of the larger part of the Trust stocks and mines, the trusts would also remain.

The iron and steel kings, Carnegie and the rest, have succeeded in managing the naval committee in Congress, and they recommend in these fearfully hard times that an unprecedented large appropriation be made to build three great plate-armed battleships to guard our coasts, besides a dozen torpedo vessels, and that 2,000 men be added to the fighting navy. This is all uncalled for and a gigantic wicked waste, an outrageous heaping up of burdens upon the backs of the workers to increase the power of multimillionaires. Later news shows that the number of battleships to be built has been reduced from three to two, which is two too many.

"It is a safe statement to make" says the St. Paul Globe, "that there are not a hundred men in the Union whose fortunes are above a million whose wealth is not the fruit of some use, direct or indirect, of the power of tax." If the Globe includes in this statement the taxing which law-made corporate monopolies impose, its statement is true, and it even might go farther and say there is not one millionaire whose fortune was not taxed or squeezed out of the helpless workers. And what the Globe fears, "that our land will again be bathed in fratricidal war," all men of intelligence fear.

CONGRESSMAN HATCH of Missouri while the bond bill was under discussion read a letter in the house from Proctor Knott of Kentucky which expresses the prevailing feeling of apprehension in the minds of men who see clearly the trend of things. In his letter Mr. Knott says: "Now, mark my words, if the inexorable law of cause and effect has not been expunged from the statute book of the Almighty, unless a halt is called p. d. q., you may expect to see the horrors of the French revolution put on the American stage with all modern improvements, and that within the next decade."

There is not "a single plank in the Omaha platform which I do not endorse, and I do not except the sub-treasury plank. There is not a single visionary or unreasonable demand expressed therein."—Senator Allen.

We take it all back, if Senator Allen also said this, and leave him to reconcile apparent contradictions. We confess the inconsistencies puzzle us still, the first end of the speech being uncalled for and seemingly impossible if the above statement was the windup of it. But consistency is said to be a rare jewel.

A WRITER in the March Forum says: "Profit-sharing has proved one of the methods of solving the labor problem wherever it has been intelligently established and patiently continued." There is no doubt but it has been a somewhat mollifying ointment, being a concession beyond what could be under present conditions forced from the capitalist. But the workers do not want simply a share of the profits they produce. They want all they produce. In other words they must have product-sharing not profit sharing. In product-sharing there can be no permanently satisfactory division which gives unequal portions to the workers. We must believe that "all men are created equal," that all varieties of work are equal and that, it matters not what sort of necessary work one does, equal exertion deserves equal reward. Political democracy to preserve itself must lead to industrial democracy, or economic equality. But comparatively few are yet believers in that sort of equality.

HOW TO GET SEED

A "Seed and Feed Grain Association" has been formed in Cherry county and articles of incorporation filed, on a plan which we can heartily commend to each county in the state. The articles and by-laws are too long for us to publish, but copies will be furnished by writing to C. H. Cornell, Valentine, Neb. The scheme is to secure stock subscriptions from all local and outside people who have money that they wish safely invested. The money paid in for shares is to be used to purchase seed and feed for the needy farmers' security being taken from them for the same. We have looked the plan over and find it is well prepared, and that it will furnish a needed direct economic method of connecting in safe business relations those who have a surplus with those who are in need. There are no banker middle men to get profits and discounts out of the poor borrowers. We hope all interested will send to Mr. Cornell for a copy of their plan, their articles of incorporation and by-laws. Those of our readers who have a dollar or more to spare will find it a safe and helpful investment to buy one or more shares of the Cherry County Association.

THERE is a movement in the legislatures of the different states to pass laws prohibiting the display of any foreign flags over public buildings in this country. But what is the use to pretend aversion to the fluttering symbols of foreign power? Flags kept out of sight will not change the fact that we are dominated by and made to pay enormous tribute to foreigners. We and our posterity have had bondage forced upon us by foreign money lords, and the men we elected to guard our interests and liberties have served them instead of us.

THERE is an average enactment of 100 new laws per day in the United States, the great majority being class legislation that destroys respect for law, is oppression by law, which leads on toward increasing slavery, revolution and government reformation, or anarchy and barbarism. With the multiplication of unjust laws there grows up a distorted conception of justice, and a labyrinth of judicial precedents which place justice out of sight and out of reach.

HUNDREDS of millions of four per cent United States bonds were sold by the government to a favored syndicate of New York bankers sixteen years ago at 99%, in which deal the Secretary of the Treasury was accused of being interested. Ten years thereafter the government itself was buying them back at 130, or thereabouts. More millionaire robbers have been made out of and with the help of United States bonds than by any other scheme.

WHENEVER the sentiment in favor of the free coinage of silver takes on strength and threatens to break up a political party and crowd toward the front, an international monetary conference in the interest of silver is immediately proposed, to divide the silver men and gain time for the goldbugs. The game is being played again just now. A silver Republican member of Congress calls the proposed conference "another solemn pow-wow."

PUBLIC OPINION is to be removed from Washington, March 5th, to New York, Clinton Hall, Astor Place. This journal is a truly ideal publication of its kind. Our readers who wish to read all sides and watch the drift of public sentiment, and at the same to keep informed on all public questions at least expense, can not invest \$3.00 to better advantage that to send it to the publishers for a year's subscription to this weekly magazine.

If the report is true that Dr. Hay intends to call on the courts to sustain him in office at the Insane Asylum during good behavior, and they do it, one man will be provided for as long as the government lives. There is nothing like a government job if one is safe from others' seeking it. And, by the way, what an argument it is for government employment of the unemployed!

FUNNY, isn't it, how old party congressmen can be so ready to vote for a government electric cable to Honolulu and denounce the Populists for their dangerous socialistic demand for a government telegraph at home. Government ownership of the telegraph on land is a

Populist "vagary;" but government ownership of a telegraph under the sea is good enough Republicanism.

The applications for the \$62,000,000 government bonds recently sold to the agents of the London Rothschilds were in amount \$200,000,000 here, and in London nearly \$600,000,000. Yet Cleveland and Carlisle secretly sold the bonds at 104 1/2 which the Jew bankers can find such a demand for at something like 120.

MATTHEW MARSHALL, the financial writer of the New York Sun says, "the recent disadvantageous contract with the buyers of the bonds....has merely postponed without averting the catastrophe of a suspension of gold payments which it was intended to prevent."

Rouse, or sleep forever. Strike for freedom now or never! A golden scepter waves above you. Strike, if freedom's call can move you. For those you love, for those who love you.

Gather from each hill and valley, From each home and hamlet rally, Burst each bond, each shackles sever; Read each party tie forever. Strike for freedom, now or never!

THE Chicago Times says, "Aldermen calling themselves Republicans and others professing themselves Democrats voted together in equal numbers for the twin steals." It was a night of "franchise grabs" and the Times calls these aldermen "hoodlers and thieves."

CRISP, Culberson and Hitt are the American representatives to the European Monetary Congress. Hitt of Illinois is a goldbug Republican, Culberson of Texas, is a silver man provided Europe will agree to let him be, and Crisp of Georgia is a mere politician.

DR. DOWIE, the faith-healer, has visited Schweinfurth, the Rockford impostor who claims to be Christ, and after questioning him sharply warned him of his wickedness as a deceiver and blasphemer. Schweinfurth, he reports, was disturbed.

ELLSWORTH, Maine, has elected one Populist alderman. The Populist candidate for mayor came within 270 votes of beating the citizen's ticket old-party combination against him.

REVIEW OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE PSYCHIC FACTORS OF CIVILIZATION by Lester F. Ward.

Prof. Ward has here contributed a book of great value and of profound insight.

In an age of intense materialism it is wise that the psychic factors in the development of society should be pushed strongly forward. The author is a vigorous thinker who is anxious to find the truth and is not afraid to hunt for it anywhere and everywhere. In the chapter on the Nature of the Soul the argument is very like in some ways the thought in Drummond's Ascent of Man.

Part I, which deals with Subjective Factors of Civilization, contains some very excellent chapters, among which we may mention Refutation of Pessimism, Dynamics of Mind, Social Action, and The Social Forces.

Part II treats of The Objective Factors, with some strong chapters on Intuition, Female Intuition and The Intellect.

But Part III is the strongest and most suggestive part of the book. It treats of The Social Synthesis of the Factors.

Economy of Nature, and Economy of Mind is a vigorous piece of writing, especially that part treating of Economic Paradoxes. So is the chapter on Sociology. Altogether it is a book of vigor and strength that will interest any independent social thinker.

Published by Ginn & Co., Boston. Price \$2.00.

THE ETHICS OF HEGEL, by J. Macbride Sterrett, D. D.

This book is the second of The Ethical series. This series aims at giving a clear and somewhat brief account of the various ethical systems for the general reader. It is a series to be highly commended both as to its object and its subject matter.

The chapters on The Relation of Hegel's ethics to Various Systems, and the Chapter in Exposition of Hegel are especially good. Dr. Sterrett is evidently an admirer and disciple. It may be safely said that Hegel's doctrines are congenial to the best and purest thought of life.

General readers and teachers desiring to get a clear notion of various systems of ethics can not go astray in this series. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston. Price \$1.25.

THE WORLD OF MATTER, Harlan Hogue Ballard.

This is the first number in The Farmers' Progressive Reading Circle Course in Natural Science. It is designed for those not acquainted with scientific terminology who want to study mineralogy, geology and chemistry. It is a very valuable book for the farmer and general reader as an introduction to the sciences mentioned. Some of the chapters are on the following subjects: Is Water an Element? Fire, Air, Quartz, Carbon, Clay, Potassium. How to Determine Minerals, etc. Published by D. C. Heath & Co., Boston and Chicago. Price \$1.00.

LIGHTS OF TWO CENTURIES, Edited by Edward Everett Hale.

This book is one of the standard biographies and is to satisfy the demand for books on special subjects. Such names have been selected as may be considered representative names in their nature. The biographies are given of Artists and Sculptors, Prose Writers, Composers, Poets and Inventors. The editing is of course good, coming from such a source, and the book is an excellent one for young people.

Published by American Book Co., Boston and Chicago. Price \$1.40.

PRIMARY LESSONS IN ITALIAN, by G. W. Green, A. M.

This book is on the Ollendorf Method