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, 1130 M St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

GEORGE HOWARD GIBSON. J. S. HYATT.....



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 heaty hand to do a wrong Unto a fellow man. This life bath woo

Sufficient, wrought by man's satanic foe; And who that bath 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 MAR-

and it \$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.

Cannes or Advance. Subscribers wishing to shange their postoffice address must always give their former as well as their present address when thange will be promptly made.

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NOTICE.

All delinquent subscribers to THE WEALTH MAKERS are asked to pay their subscription offered, than there are places to fill. immediately. DON'T be negligent about this matter, friends. We know that times are hard money; but you must make SOME EFFORT to pay us. Rethat makes it possible for us to keep up and make valuable this paper. We are wholly in your power, and we want you to realize it. Again we say, DON'T be thoughtless---negligent. If you care anything at all for the success of the Populist party and this paper. RIGHT NOW is the time to "show your faith by your works."

For the past two years we have battled against fearful odds. We have had to fight enemies without and foes within. Designing men, selfish men, unprincipled men, in and out of the party, have done everything they could to destroy us; but we are here yet, and how well we have "kept the faith"---the "middle of the road"---you yourself know. Is the paper worthy your support? Then let us have It NOW WHEN WE NEED IT. All fhrough fhe panic of '93 and the crop failure of '94 we have fought a battle royal; but our hardest time is yet to come before this year's crop is harvested. Friends, we depend on you. Let every man who owes us a dollar on back subscription pay up now and renew for another year. Let every man who is able, pay for a few copies of THE WEALTH MAKERS to be sent to doubtful voters during the campaign. There ought to be five hundred men in Nebraska who would give \$5.00 each to pay for campaign subscriptions to this paper. How many will do this and do it NOW?

Address,

THE WEALTH MAKERS. J. S. HYATT, Bus. Mgr.

THE B. & M. JOURNAL

The B. & M. Journal of Saturday last had an editorial entitled "The Degenerates" which a "degenerate" alone could have written. It is an attempt to reply to a magazine article by a Mr. Fletcher, who proposes that the government establish a bureau of transportation and fix the rates of transportation and the wages of labor on all the railroads of the country. The Journal of course loudly objects to such a plan.

The reasons it gives against it are not valid, but as they are the only ones that can be thought of to oppose governmental interference with transportation monopoly it may be well to turn them

The first reason given is that it would give us too much government,-and it commends the grit of our forefathers who got tired of too much government and fought for less.

The Journal in this falls in with the anarchistic teaching that government is necessarily evil, of which the less the better: or that our present government is sufficient, and that it has no right to meddle with the private (?) business of monopolists.

Replying to the claim that government conduct of the railroads would fix the price of labor and prevent strikes the Journal says:

"But that is an infringement of personal liberty that must never be attempted. The right to strike must never be interfered with. Otherwise the laborer

"An infringement of personal liberty," is it? Do we hear that the postal service employes of the government have their liberty interfered with? And do the gov. ernments of Germany, France, Austria, Sweden, Norway and Australia have any difficulty getting men to work on such terms as they offer to carry on the government railroads of their respective countries?

Not only are there no strikes on government railroads in the nations mentioned, but there is also no compulsion used, and no need, for there, as here, there are always many more well-qualified applicants seeking positions under the government, at wages or salary

"The right to strike must not be interfered with. Otherwise the laborer is a

Was the Journal ever before known to be in favor of strikes and on the side of and it is not EASY to get the strikers? How was it a year ago when the A. R. U. was striking? And observe how it can jump to a conclusion. The laborer who is justly dealt with will member the responsibility that act strike, has no need to; and the government is never oppressive in dealing rests upon you. It is the ONE with its employes, because its object is DOLLAR that we get from not to heap up profits out of their labor. each one of our subscribers If the government owned and operated civil service examinations, and, when employed, would hold their positions as long as they could do well the work assigned them. There would be no effort to raise rates and reduce wages as now. Wages would be fixed at a good living basis and charges would be made to correspond. There would be no interest charge on capital, and no dividends, for the government does not wish to accumulate. We should have transportation at cost, and cost when under one, government system, would allow many economies. Uncle Sam's railroads would not need to subsidize such papers as the B. & M. Journal; they would not waste ten per cent of legitimate transportation income in passes, and would save a vast amount now contributed to run conventions, lubricate legislatures and control congress. There would also be a great saving in number of employes and in advertising.

> The Journal is very zealous in its defense of the liberty of the millionaires, and very dishonest in its professions of interest in the rights of the masses The liberty of the class that is now monopolizing the means of production and exchange must be reduced, in order that the masses of the people may not be reduced to complete dependence and hopeless slavery. Liberty is not liberty which is not liberty for all.

A WRONG IDEA OF JUSTICE

The idea prevails that capital is an eternal substance or power to which we must pay percent tributeforever. Bonds were given by the British nation long ago to draw interest in perpetuity as payment for money loaned the government to carry on the Napoleonic wars. The bonds and stocks were issued for sale at a discount, to draw interest, and sold at fifty, sixty and seventy cents on the dollar, and they became, through the British system of finance, a perpetual mortgage on the labor of the future.

The labor percents which money and capital command in all countries, are supposed to be the earnings of such money or capital. But these legalized and monopoly enforced demands of money and capital constitute a power which continuously, without labor, by the enforced labor of others than its owners, builds itself up, if its percent tributes are not squandered, and by buying up the land and labor-saving inventions of the people will gradually concentrate all property and natural resources into a

few hands. There is plausibility in the argument that he who saves a part of his product and wisely uses it to make his succeeding labor effect greater production, by means of better tools and machinery which his savings purchase, should have the increase which such economic adjustment

who saves his product and loans it to others to increase their labor product should be given a share of that increase. But this payment of usury or increase has created two classes which are a menace to the peace and prosperity of society, viz., a class who, generation after generation, continue to live in luxury upon the labor of others and to accumulate wealth, capital and land by the tribute-commanding power of what they have; and an increasingly numerous class who have no land or capital and never can have, because their entire surplus product is and will continue to be forced away from them to pay rent, interest and profits to the capitalist class. The small savings of many are also being absorbed and they being crowded down into the proletariat ranks.

There is a flaw in the argument which supports percent tribute to capital, tribute which enthrones a capitalist class and enslaves a proletariat class. He who would use what he has himself produced to increase the productiveness of his labor has the undoubted right to do so. But he who ceases to labor should be forced to live by consuming what he has previously produced. He who loans labor products to another should not acquire perpetual power over the labor of the borrower, or the borrowing class. Men should have an equal inheritance in the land, and be protected by the government from those who have and who seek monopoly power which enables possessors to draw per cent tribute from the workers. The Populist party sees the necessity of this, and therefore calls for the nationalization of monopolies, the public control of public utilities, the breaking up of land monopoly and that the government conduct the banking business of the country at cost. This latter demand would give us a sound. safe currency of unfluctuating value and benefit the people by the direct use of their own credit with no charge for the money they need to use beyond the labor cost of doing the business safely and economically.

A SAMPLE GOLDBUG ARGUMENT

Weelip the following from a long article in a New York paper dated July 4, an article introduced with heavy headlines a part of which heading reads as follows:

'Arguments for Free Coinage Refuted. The Gold Product of the World Sufficient Silver Demonetized by Overproduction. Free Coinage Means a Cumbrous Second-Class Money; A Horizontal Reduction of the Toriff; The Payment of Obligations by Debased Dollars; The Depletion of the United States Treasury; Widespread and Heavy Losses; Degraded Wages are the Inevitable Result of a Degraded Cur-

The paper which published this article on "The Silver Question" is one of the semi-political religious papers of reputaion, The Independent, and the writer of the article was United States Senator Morrill of Vermont. We give verbatim, below, two paragraphs of the article to show the manner and matter of goldbug

After a season of rustication the [Democratic] party, in 1893, again elected its president, known as a fixed adherent of a sound money standard; but the southern Democratic territory was suddenly invaded by Populist crusaders, who obtained so many squads of new recruits, wearied by the longevity and martial fame of the office-holding class, that the old party was in danger of being sup-planted. The leaders, therefore, awfully dizzy and desperate, resolved to storm the Populist camp, and loot its entire equipage of political quackery. Agreeing with Hosea Biglow, each one said to

"In short, I firmly du believe In Humbug generally, Fer it's a thing that I perceive To hev a solid vally.

In short, they surprised the Populists who awoke one morning to find their political humbugs had been stolen, and the 16 to 1 fifty cent silver standard hoisted by their democratic enemy. Cheap money from wildcat banks and the cheaper semi-fiat money from the government mint, was expected to be so abounding as to be had by Tom, Dick and Harry without anything to sell and without work, and all taxes to be paid by millionaires.

The editors of The Independent devoted a wide column and a half of their department to thanking Senator Morrill for doing "us a great honor and our readers the eminent service in choosing" to send his article to that paper. They urged all their readers to "study Senator Morrill's article," because he is a "statesman with a marvelously clear head; who knows thoroughly not only the near but the far past, understands fully the present and can accurately estimate future results, and he always has an audience. when he chooses to speak, of the most intelligent men in the country."

It is such rank lying, that we have above quoted from old top-lofty aristocrat plutocrat Morrill which is served up by almost the entire eastern press, religious as well as political, and advertised as truth and wisdom. If this sort of misrepresentation is to continue we shall get as ashamed of the place of our nativity (New England) as Gov. Morrill of Kansas has been of his state.

THE address of Mr. Thompson at the recent Prohibition State convention was a masterly exposition of the money question and the money plank in the platform the convention adopted July 4th is an excellent expression of the most advanced scientific teaching regarding money and its right uses. Mr. Thompson is editor of the New Era of Springfield, Ohio. The Prohibition party in the west is likely to split away from the Voice-led, Standard-Oil-trust directed

OF INTEREST TO INDIVIDUALISTS

In 1890 a working force of 142,000 manufactured 188,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes in this country. Under the old system of hand work it would have required 2,250,000 workers to produce this quantity of foot wear. Now, if the 142,000 do all the work, brain and hand, to manufacture fifteen or sixteen times as much footwear as formerly, ought they not to have fifteen or sixteen times as much pay as formerly?

The New York Mercury has been investigating the shoe manufacturing industry and finds that the employes are being paid only about half as much as men operating the same machines are paid in Great Britain. The average wages here are \$7 per week, and the work is the most exhausting sort, keeping the machines going to their fullest capacity. The continuous improvement in machinery is not benefiting the operating class in the least, the profit all falling to the capitalists, and with each improvement in machines workers are thrown out of employment, and cheap, unskilled labor can be employed in their places. Fifty years ago the American shoemaker owned the whole machinery of his craft and his own workship. He was complete master of himself, independent and respected. Now he is entirely dependent on machinery owned by capitalists. His skill, if he has learned his entire trade, is of no use to him, because an illiterate Italian or German can in a week learn how to run a machine which does the work. The machines, to make utmost profit for the capitalists, are run at a rate of speed which shortens the lives of the operators and leaves them each day too exhausted to take interest in anything.

In some of the factories it is stated that young women can retain their positions only by "becoming friendly" with the buyers who come to make purchases, and that the girls are expected to make it so pleasant for these gentlemen that the firm will make sure of their orders. These charges are made by labor union officials, and they have corroborative testimony to sustain the charges.

While the workmen are thus being held in the galling bonds of wage slavery and bright beautiful girls are being robbed of their virtue by the power of greed, the employing, machine-owning class are growing immensely wealthy. The big shoe manufacturing companies, by taking shares in the new patented machinery constitute a wealthy and powerful combination of capital. The Goodyear Machinery Company, which has revolutionized the condition of the shoemaking industry, is capitalized at \$3,000,000.

By the greed of monopolists the entire working class of this country has been and is being reduced in wages and prices their products to a condition w they must accept the terms of others, work as hard as or harder than slaves work, and receive therefor at best barely enough to reproduce their kind. Their lives are greatly shortened by overwork and lack of time and strength for recreation. They are far less careless, unconcerned and comfortable than chattel slaves. They live a treadmill, weary, joyless life, and the divine individuality in each has almost no opportunity to unfold. And yet "individualists" continue to favor a system which crushes out the individuality of the toiling masses, the great majority!

PROF. TAYLOR ON THE PEN

Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago in his July 8th, lecture at Crete Chautauqua took occasion to express himself strongly regarding our state penitentiary. He declared it to be absolutely the most scandalous place of the kind he had ever visited. Three hundred and fifty convicts are crowded into two hundred and forty cells, narrow, dark stone enclosures with no toilet accommodations and no drainage. There are six women in the prison and no woman officer.

The state has been selling the lives, the labor, of its criminals and forcing them to work without reward for a gang of thieves outside, one only of whom has for other offenses at least been put in striped clothes himself. The state itself takes away the liberty of its convicts, which it must needs do, but it becomes itself criminal when it forces them to work unrewarded for the enrichment of a speculating gang of contractors. It invades their inalienable right to the products of their labor, less the cost of caring for and controlling them. A man who breaks the law may not be treated by the executors of law lawlessly, or as if he had no rights. When convicts work, if they are not working to replace goods stolen or destroyed, the goods they produce belong to them and should be given to their families, or, in case they have no families, should be deposited in the criminals' names, so that when released they may have something to keep them while looking for work. As it is we of necessity take away their liberty, and then in barbarism we rob them, we force them to labor as slaves to make money for others, and cast them with ruined character upon the tender mercies of the world with not more than five or ten dollars in their pockets.

The state ought to keep her prisoners at work and hold all surplus above cost of keeping their families subject to call from them when they leave her control. She ought to keep criminals in separate cells and in clean wholesome sanitary buildings. She ought to deal honestly with them and guard their rights and in-terests. They ought to be set at work unless he resides in the district for which

on land as well as manufacturing. They ought not to be robbed of the fruits of their labor by the state and then he set adrift with no money and no reputation.

BENATOR INGALLS ON GOLD

Ex-Senator Ingalls of Kansas in 1891 made a speech in which was the following paragraph. He might have added that government paper money has been found the only dependence in time of war and the best money in times of peace. Following are Ingalls' words:

No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no treaty it does not break. It has no friend it does not sooner or later betray. Armies and navies are not maintained by gold. In times of panic and calamity, shipwreck and disaster, it becomes the agent and minister of ruin. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold. On the contrary, in the crisis of the greatest peril, it becomes an enemy more potent than the foe in the field; but when the battle is won and peace has been secured, gold reappears and claims the fruits of victory. In our own civil war it is doubtful if the gold of New York and London did not work us greater injury than the powder and lead and iron of the rebels. It was the most invincible enemy of the public credit. Gold paid no soldier or sailor. It refused the national obligations. It was worth most when our for tunes were lowest. Every defeat gave it increased value. It was in open alliance with our enemies the world over, and all its energies were evoked for our destruction. But, as usual, when danger has been averted and the victory secured, gold swaggers to the front and asserts J. J. INGALLS.

THE HAMILTON COUNTY PLAN

There came to this office while the editor was away two or three weeks ago information of a plan originated in Hamilton county, this state, to secure the people's choice in the nomination of candidates for office, a plan which we should have published and favorably commented on before had it not unavoidably escaped our attention. It is a fact known to all that under our

present system of primaries a mere handful of men, and often one or two out of the dozen or less who usually attend primaries, select the men whom the majority afterwards must elect or reject. Corruption creeps in at the primaries. The smooth professionals, the selfish spoils-hunters and trading wire-pullers then get in their first and principal work, and popular government in consequence becomes a costly farce. a tool of plunderers. We all believe or profess to believe in a government of the people, and they who name the candidates for office should be the people. They should not themselves be candidates or in the pay or promised pay of candidates. If the majority not directly or personally interested, except for the best men to serve all, had a voice in selecting candidates for office we would have a government of the people and not a government of rings, or accidents and incompetents. The best men known would be chosen for leaders, and the abuses of con fidence and betraval of the people's interest would cease.

Following is the comprehensive plan of reform by which the people may select the most popular men to represent and serve them:

The foundation principles of the People's Independent party are: "Trust in the people! The people shall rule. A government, of, for, and by the people will not perish from this earth. Equal rights to all, special privileges to none.' Therefore our party ought to oppose the "filtering" process in the selection of candidates for the respective county

offices. In local matters the people should select their candidates instead of delegating that function to a limited number of persons, "the good of all being the concern of each.'

We therefore recommend for consideration a plan for the nomination of county officers based upon the lines of the Australian ballot law of this state. A law which is distinctively a People's Independent party measure and has given the best results.

FIRST.-METHOD OF NOMINATION. Candidates for the office of county judge, sheriff, coroner, county treasurer, county clerk, county surveyor, county superintendent of public instruction, clerk of the district court, county commissioner and such other county officers as are now or may be hereafter required to be elected by all the electors of this county, may be nominated to be voted for at the primary elections of our party as follows, viz: Whenever fifty (50) or more legal voters and members of the People's Independent party of this county shall cause to be filed with the secretary of our county central committee a petition on the following form, viz:

State of Nebraska, Hamilton county. We, the undersigned legal voters and members of the People's Independent party of said county, hereby nominate for office of-

(Name of offices)

(Name of candidate) (Name of) recinca, Hamilton county, Nebraska.

Ng.me.

I hereby accept the above nomination

subject to the will of the people as ex-pressed at our primary election and if nominated and elected will strictly observe the declaration of principles adopted by our party in the manner as hereinalter set forth.

(Signature of candidate)

Residences.

(P. O. Address) No petition will be considered by the county central committee of our party, unless it strictly follows the above form. No person shall sign more than one petition of nomination for any one office. No person shall sign a petition for the

the commissioner is to be elected at the next general election. SECOND .- DELEGATES TO COUNTY CONVEN-

TION.

Each precinct shall elect one delegate to the county convention a space b reserved on primary election ballot for that purpose. No petition shall be required for his nomination.

THIRD.—TIME OF FILING PETITION. A petition for the nomination of candidates before the primary election shall be filed not less than twenty (20) days before the day fixed for holding said primary election.

FOURTH .- BALLOTS FOR PRIMARY ELEC-TIONS.

The county central committee shall cause to be prepared and printed in accordance with the Australian ballot law of our state such number of ballots as they may deem necessary and provide for the distribution of the same. The elector shall express his choice in the same manner as provided by said law. The primary election shall be conducted as nearly in accordance with said law as circumstances will permit.

FIFTH. -DELEGATES TO OUTSIDE CONVEN-TIONS

Whenever a convention of our party is called for the purpose of nominating state officers, congressmen, judges of the district court, or state senators, the county central committee of our party shall district the county in accordance with the custom heretofore prevailing and delegates to the several conventions shall be elected at the primary meetings of our party. Said "delegate districts" shall elect delegates to ourside conventions in such manner as the members of our party in the respective districts deem right and proper. The officers shall ad-vise in writing the secretary of our county central committee speedily the names of the persons elected. As soon as possible thereafter, the chairman and secretary of the county central com-mittee shall make proper credentials for the respective conventions and forward the same by a delegate that has been fully chosen.

SIXTH .- PRIMARY MEETINGS.

There shall be regularly called in each precinct on a day fixed by the county central committee a primary meeting for the purpose of nominating the precinct officers and electing delegates to outside conventions and the same shall be nominated and elected in such manner as the members of our party in the respective precincts deem right and proper. It is recommended that at this meeting rules and regulations be adopted for the holding of a primary election and that the same be reduced to writing for the use of the election officers on primary election day, and that presiding officers and inspecters of election for the primary election be appointed.

SEVENTH .- PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The primary elections in the several precincts in this county shall be held on the same day, and that day shall be fixed by the county central committee, and shall open at ——— o'clock, p. m., and close at ——— o'clock p. m., of said day except that city precincts, being a city of the second class the polls of such primary elections shall be opened at twelve o'clock noon and closed at seven o'clock in the afternoon standard time.

Immediately after the polls close the otes shall be counted, canvasse certified to by the officers of said election sealed and delivered to the person elected delegate to the county convention, a certificate of his election shall be endorsed on the outside of the package containing said returns, and signed by the election officers.

That said primary elections are hereby ordered to be held under: "An act to protect primary elections and conventions of political parties and punish offenses committed thereat." Carried into Cobbeys statute of Nebraska as sections

1694 to 1702 inclusive. EIGHTH.—CONVENTION OF DELEGATES.

A convention of delegates shall be regularly called by the county central committee and shall consist of one delegate from each precinct of this county. The manner of his election is herein before set forth, said convention shall be held the day following the primary elections. It shall be the duty of the delegates to the county convention elected as hereinbefore set forth, to attend said convention and present the returns of the primary election in his precinct. Said convention shall proceed in the usual manner to elect a presiding officer and secretary of the convention. They shall then open and canvass the returns from the several precincts of this county. The person receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the nominee for that office. In the event of a tie vote the convention of delegates shall proceed forthwith to choose the nominee by casting lots. The result of said canvass shall be carefully tabulated, approved by the convention and preserved by the secretary of the county central committee. The returns from the several precincts shall be disposed of in such a manner as the convention sees right and proper. The delegates to the county convention from the several precincts shall constitute the county central committee for the ensuing year. At said convention the delegates shall elect a chairman, and secretary of the county central committee, who shall hold their offices until the next county convention shall elect their successors. Said convention shall provide by appropriate resolution a method to fill any and all vacancies that may occur on said ticket, but said vacancy must be filled by selecting the person having the next highest number of votes cast at said primary election for the office in which the vacancy occurs The convention shall not have power to adopt any declaration of principles for any party except as hereinafter provided. NINTH .- DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Wheneveror more legal voters and members of the People's Independent party of this county shall cause to be filed with the secretary of our county central committee not less than 20 days before the day fixed for holding said primary election a petition in the following form, viz:

State of Nebraska, Hamilton county. We, the undersigned legal voters and members of the People's Independent party of said county, desire to refer to the electors of said party at the next ensuing primary election for their adop-tion or rejection the following political principle; (Here insert the principle, same to consist of not more than forty

words.) Names. Residences.

It shall be the duty of the county central committee to cause the same to be