

THE WEALTH MAKERS. New Series of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT. Consolidation of the Farmers Alliance Nebraska Independent

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"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 Unto a fellow man. This life hath woe; Sufficent, 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 beam owns the brotherhood of man."

N. I. P. A.



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 fees. Blankets 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 postoffice address must always give their former as well as their present address when change will be promptly made.

MR. KEM'S speech on our first page is an effort that does him great credit.

GROVER and the Democratic party are in a peck of trouble. If he vetoes the Bland Seigniorage bill the party will go largely over to the Populists in the west and south; and if he does not veto it it will go over to the Republicans in the east.

BROTHER BREWSTER, the irrepressible, has had to leave the Omaha field, but has taken his paper to Falls City and is giving Richardson county one of the best papers that comes to our exchange table. It should receive the strong support of the Southeastern Nebraskans.

THE increase in gross earnings or receipts of all the railroads between 1880 and 1890 was nearly 80 per cent. The increase in actual payments of interest and dividends was over 70 per cent. And the increase in stocks and bonds of steam railroads was over 100 per cent. By watering the stock the percentage of profits is kept covered up.

We have seen two copies of the American Standard, published at Kearney; and from what we have seen of it can heartily commend it to our readers. The more good Populist papers there are that can find subscribers and support, the sooner will social salvation be secured by the industrial classes. God speed them all.

THE Mutual Insurance News is a new paper which starts out in fine shape under the editorship of Mr. J. Y. M. Swigart of this city, the gentleman who for years had charge of an insurance department in this paper. It is a paper that every man who carries, or intends to carry fire and hail or cyclone insurance, should subscribe for, because it will tell him how to save much money and be safe besides. The price is only 25 cents a year. Address Mutual Insurance News, Lincoln, Neb.

THE profit that is made in the banking business, drawing interest on bonds and getting government endorsed notes on the bonds to loan as money to the people, and becoming the depositories of the people's surplus cash and loaning it, is shown by the value of the stock of the Chemical Bank of New York city. Each dollar of the original stock is now worth in the market about \$47, and the capital controlled by it, including deposits, is about \$50,000,000.

We are receiving many communications, and shall be glad to have their number continue to increase. It keeps the editor in close touch with the people, acquainted with their opinions and the general needs of the public he wishes to reach. But we wish to say we are obliged to make a choice of the accumulating letters and manuscripts, and it is by no means always the case that contributions not printed are not interesting and valuable. It occurs frequently that the same subject is similarly handled by several, and it would be a repetition to print more than one contribution. Or the matter has been handled editorially, perhaps. We think it best to give the greatest possible variety. We hope our friends will not conclude because their offerings does not get into print that we would not be pleased to hear from them again. Next time it may be just what we need. To all our subscribers we say, whenever you get full of matter and want to boil over, boil it down well and send it to us. We will then select according to our best judgment from all.

THE MAXIMUM RATE LAW.

In company with Judge Stark of Aurora, the editor of this paper started out this week to discover if possible what had become of the Maximum Rate law, what the prospect was that it would ever be heard from again, and whether it can possibly be any use to again send our representatives to the capitol and pay them for enacting into law the people's will.

Chief Justice Norval of the State Supreme court received us very courteously, and stated that no case involving in any way the Newberry bill had been brought before the supreme court of Nebraska; and the clerk of the court, Mr. Campbell, to whom Judge Norval sent us, informed us that, so far as he knew, no such case had been placed on file.

From Mr. Campbell's office we went to the room of the State Board of Transportation and found Secretary Dilworth who talked freely regarding the Maximum Rate law federal court cases, and the proceedings thus far.

The history of the case or cases is briefly as follows:

The Maximum Rate act was to go into effect the 1st of August, and in July the managers of the different railroads in Nebraska revised their schedules, to conform to its requirements. But on the 29th of July the C. B. & Q. company commenced legal action against the State Board of Transportation to hang the matter up till other suits could be begun.

Between the 29th of July and the 10th of August, 1893, five other suits were instituted, begun in the federal court, and Judge Dundy granted the prayer of the plaintiffs for an injunction against the execution of the law pending the final hearing of the questions raised. The suits were by Fredric L. Ames and other stockholders vs. the M. P. R. R. and the State Board of Transportation; Oliver Ames and other stockholders vs. the U. P. system and the State Board. There were also three other suits instituted by the stockholders of the other Nebraska railroads against their own managers and the State Board of Transportation, just like the cases parties to which we have named.

The course of procedure in federal courts gives the plaintiff or plaintiffs 90 days to prepare and submit their case, 90 days more for the defendants to make reply, 30 or 60 days more still for the plaintiff's rebuttal, and as much more time as either party seems to need. The court is never in a hurry, but usually the one party or the other in a suit is anxious to have justice done, and so pushes the case to a final hearing with all possible dispatch. In this case (each of the cases being like all the rest,) however, take notice, the plaintiffs, the railroad stockholders, and the defendants, their managing employes, were really one party whose interest was being served by delaying the case, because the injunction enabled them to collect transportation rates higher than the Maximum Rate law allowed. To be sure the Board of Transportation was also one of the defendants; but it was a Republican board, and according to the best knowledge and belief of the people, Rosewater and many Republicans, as well as official acts being in evidence, the Republican State officials represent not the people, but the railroads. So it has been apparently a sham lawsuit between masters and servants the sole object being to secure for the servants by means of the Dundy injunction a chance to commit a respectable sort of highway robbery in the interest of the masters or plaintiffs.

The law was passed over a year ago. It was apparently just in line with the State Constitution, which expressly declares that reasonable maximum rate laws may from time to time be passed (See Art. XI, Sec. 8). It was not to take effect till August 1st, which afforded ample time to raise questions regarding its constitutionality and test the claims of the railroads in the courts. Whatever evidence could at any time be brought was lying around loose all the time. But instead of desiring the question of equity speedily decided and claims adjudicated by the proper court, they put off beginning action as long as possible. No action was taken till the 29th of July, two days before the law was to take effect, and all the intervening time has been covered (not used), and the end even of taking testimony is not yet. After long intervals of doing nothing the lawyers for the railroads and the State Board of Transportation get together and swear a witness or two and record his testimony, then the whole matter resists again. If a witness refuses to pay his own car fare to Lincoln and hotel bills, the Board of Transportation sometimes takes a notary and stenographer and goes to him to collect testimony; and sometimes it has the excuse that there are no funds in hand to pay for such a trip, and so it is delayed till money is obtained, or it suits their convenience. It doesn't matter a farthing to the members of the Board whether school keeps or not, because their salaries go on just the same.

The Attorney General, Secretary Dilworth and John L. Webster, attorney for the Board of Transportation, in filing answer in the suits against the Board, alleged that the federal court jurisdiction in the case and cause fully entertain the action and

hear and determine the matter involved therein. The judicial power of the United States courts were restricted by the Eleventh Amendment which decrees that "The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, run citizens or subjects of any foreign state." Then why did not Hastings, Dilworth and Webster take the necessary steps to compel Dundy and the plaintiffs to drop the case and dissolve the injunction? The writer is not a lawyer, and perhaps for that reason, takes the liberty to use a little unswayed, unwhorshipful-of-judicial-dictums independent sense; and that tells him that there being good grounds for denying that the federal court had jurisdiction in the case, the defendants should have applied at once to the superior court for a "Writ of Prohibition" and prohibited both Dundy and his injunction.

"Writ of Prohibition" is the name of a writ issued by a superior court, directed to the judge and parties of a suit in an inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution of the same, upon a suggestion that the cause originally, or some collateral matter arising therein, does not belong to that jurisdiction, but to the cognizance of some other court.

The matter was momentous, a whole state was, contrary to law, being levied upon (plundered, if the law was just) by the railroads daily, and it was only a question of equity rights between citizens of Nebraska, a sovereign state.

The corporations themselves, including all their stockholders, were, in law, citizens of Nebraska and subject to Nebraska laws and the state courts; therefore any suits which the plaintiffs, the stockholders, might wish to enter should have been brought before the state courts. There can be no reasonable doubt that the superior court would have sustained this claim and granted a Writ of Prohibition against Dundy and the plaintiffs, the railroad stockholders; and that if that action in behalf of the people had been taken the Maximum Rate law would long ago have been in operation.

Now, what is the prospect? Mr. Dilworth informed us that the testimony was not yet all taken, but he thought the case would come up for final adjudication before the May term of the federal court. Then, if the plaintiffs are beaten, they can appeal the case, and it will remain optional with Dundy whether or not to require the railroads to furnish a bond to cover losses to the people by illegal carrying rates while the question of the constitutionality of the law remains unsettled. Mr. Dilworth expressed his opinion that if the railroads were beaten in the courts those who had in the interim been forced to pay charges in excess of the requirements of the law, could by equity suits collect the unlawful amounts of the railroad companies. But everyone knows that it would cost individuals to bring suit against the corporations more than it would come to. Therefore, there is no justice, no protection, no consideration of the rights of the whole people, in granting an injunction against the execution of a law like the Maximum Rate law, when a good and sufficient bond is not at the same time required of the party seeking the injunction to cover gains which one party in the case is forcing from the other party all the while the suit is pending.

A few words to all the citizens of Nebraska.

How long will you tamely submit to corporation rule, to highway robbery, to the obstruction of justice, to a power which brushes aside the laws you have enacted, and holds your pockets open for monopolists to go on helping themselves? Is this a sovereign state, or is it a dependency of the federal court over which an autocrat presides, a man who was not elected by the people? How long will you keep up the farce of a State Board of Transportation that does practically nothing to protect your interests and enforce or defend your laws?

In a succeeding issue we shall discuss the questions of equity raised by the parties to the suits above mentioned.

GOLDBUG FILLING FOR EMPTY MINDS.

"To create a vacuum" is what the Eastern goldbug press calls the coining of the seigniorage—and the New York Tribune says:

Attempts to inflate the circulation have repeatedly caused a deadly contraction. The panic of 1893, in its immediate origin, was of this sort. The talk of free silver, followed by Secretary Carlisle's grave discussion of the propriety of paying silver only for new Treasury notes, prompted a withdrawal of deposits amounting to \$300,000,000 from the banks. The consequent shrinking of credits prostrated business everywhere, though the effects were largely due even then to the expectation that the tariff would be changed. Before President Cleveland suffers the Vacuum bill to become a law he ought to consider whether it will cause another destructive contraction.

Here you see the naked, unadorned idea that there is no money and gold, and from this flows the necessary inference that paper or silver legal tender dollars, or gold dollar promises in excess of the gold dollars, are an inflation of the currency. Every dollar of the currency not made of gold,

according to these priests of the yellow god, is a vacuum, a vacuum into which property will tumble and prosperity may be expected to sink out of sight. Great is the god of the goldbugs, and dreadfully jealous, too. The mere talk of putting the more ancient and honorable white god back beside "the golden image" caused (so its priests say) all the crash and smash, the stopping of mills and fall of prices and enforced idleness of millions, and the beggary and starvation and world-wide ruin and suffering of 1893 and 4. And the president is warned that gold will hide its face from us again, and an additional grip of deadly contraction will seize and make an end of us, if he allows \$55,000,000 silver "vacuums" to inflate the currency.

But observe what a tissue of lies the quotation from the Tribune is. The silver dollars coined were standard, full legal tender dollars, not promises to pay gold, therefore not an inflation of the currency. The panic of 1893 was caused primarily and solely by the goldbug bankers refusing the usual necessary loans on which commerce, markets and industry, the whole machinery of production and distribution depend. At the same time the bankers conspired to frighten everybody while degrading silver money was destroying home and foreign credit, the whole dark, damnable, destructive scheme being an effort to get rid of silver in order that the power of gold might not have to be divided with it.

Notices how the tariff also is lagged in by the Tribune, just to preserve apparent consistency in the regular stock, conventional lying of the Republican party.

The Tribune goes on to say "The Vacuum bill is an attempt to force people to take silver certificates in payment of salaries, pensions and all other claims against the Government." It says, "The attempt to force them upon reluctant creditors would inevitably tend to increase the desire to hold gold and the notes expressly redeemable in gold, and to get rid of the silver certificates. That state of things naturally creates a premium on gold. . . . The president knows, it may be presumed, that a premium on gold would mean a tremendous contraction of the actual currency. It would instantly take from the volume of the actual notes that are used and accepted freely the whole body of gold certificates and legal-tender notes, over \$400,000,000 in amount, or 40 per cent of the whole.

It would, would it? Well, take the deadly stuff, load it up for London and let it go down to the bottom of the sea, for all we care. The prosperity of this country is not dependent on gold or silver, but on labor, and neither gold, nor silver, nor work, has ever kept the people all at work, or given continuous opportunity to work. It requires money which can not draw interest to do that.

THE NEW YORK BANKERS MEET.

"A largely attended meeting of bank presidents and bankers was held the 17th inst. in New York city to consider the danger involved in the Bland Seigniorage coinage bill," says the Tribune; and it goes on to say, "It was one of the most representative conferences ever held by the financial interests of the city." George G. Williams, president of the Chemical National bank, a bank whose capital and deposits amount to the vast sum of \$39,000,000, presided. The names of the associated usurer kings in attendance we have before us, and could print them, but they would occupy a third of a column of space, and we forbear. The preamble and resolutions, adopted unanimously, will, however, prove most interesting reading to our people, because they are the direct, first hand expression of the gold monopoly money oligarchy, that power which sent out the panic circular, and by refusing credit brought on the panic of 1893, whose effects in severity and magnitude have never before been equalled. The preamble and single resolution, addressed to the president of the United States, read as follows:

Whereas, A bill is now before the president of the United States, for his approval or disapproval, which provides for the coining of the so-called silver seigniorage, amounting to the sum of \$55,156,631, thereby inflating the currency of the country at a time when money is superabundant, and making more difficult the convertibility of the currency which the gold reserve is now obliged to carry; and

Whereas, The inflating of our already redundant currency will not enhance the value of the silver bullion in the possession of the government, or increase the consumption of that metal or add to the value of any mining interest; and

Whereas, No benefit can accrue either to the government or to the financial and commercial interests of the country by allowing the aforesaid bill to become a law, but serious harm is likely to arise therefrom; in so far as it will impair the credit of the government and add to the prevailing distrust of our securities in Europe, and encourage withdrawals of foreign capital, and cause shipments of gold which would weaken the Treasury, which is the source of all our stability; and

Whereas, Vicious legislation with respect to silver has been the cause of great suffering to the people, and has greatly retarded the financial and commercial progress of the country, and a continuation of the same can result only in shutting revolving industries and stifling enterprises which are starting into life; and

Whereas, A blow at the stability of the currency would again disturb the confidence that is being gradually re-established in business circles, and

would retard recovery from the disastrous effects of a panic the severity and magnitude of which has never been equalled in this country; and

Whereas, The bankers of the city of New York have always believed in an honest and stable currency and in sound principles of finance, and have at all times been ready and willing to come to the relief of the Secretary of the Treasury whenever the necessities of the government were such as to warrant their assistance; and

Whereas, The officers of the financial institutions, firms and corporations of New York became subscribers to the last loan negotiated by the government with the belief that the marketing of the bonds would prevent further inflation of the currency by the coining of the so-called silver seigniorage, and feeling that, as the loan was made a success because of their efforts, they have a claim upon the administration for a veto of this bill; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of the representatives of the financial institutions of New York who subscribed to the \$50,000,000 5 per cent loan and made it a success, the coining of the silver seigniorage would endanger the financial stability of the government, and would inflict upon a suffering people pernicious and unnecessary legislation which would be far-reaching in its disastrous consequences.

Not to the assumption that these Shylocks are speaking for the whole country, and the assertion that there is a superabundance of money. They object to "the inflating of our already redundant currency," and warn us that the gold will not carry any farther in crease of standard dollars, full legal tenders.

And notice also how they remind Grover and Carlisle that they have always "come to the relief of the Secretary of the Treasury whenever" the government would have gone to the dogs without them; and by way of particularizing they put in a gentle reminder that they recently bought the \$50,000,000 bonds issue, with the belief (based on an assurance from Carlisle) that they would thus prevent the coining of the silver seigniorage. They therefore "have a claim upon the administration for a veto of this bill."

THE EVIL OF FALSE STANDARDS.

There is no evil in this world so great, so hard to set aside from the path of progress, as false standards. Especially is this true when the standard is supposed to be God given.

Jehovah commanded the prophet, "Cry aloud and spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet and show my people their transgressions and the house of Jacob their sins." "Yet they seek me daily," said he, "and delight (or profess to) to know my ways, as a nation that did righteousness, and forsook not the ordinance of God: they ask of me the ordinances of justice; they take delight in approaching to God."

And is it not so today? Is not the church preaching and praying and baptizing and building temples and bestowing charity? Is it not professing allegiance to God's law, and saying, "Thy will be done?" But somehow it seems difficult to command the blessing of God, and the confidence of men. Present day preaching does not attract the great multitudes in most need of friends. The church ordinances do not seem to make those who take part in them or receive them perceptibly unselfish in the every day affairs of life. All do business with one another by the same selfish rule. And then the church wonders why its voice in the sanctuary is not heard by God and man. Wherefore, say they, have we repented of sin, united with the church and made offerings to the Lord, and he seems not to see, or to take knowledge?

But God's answer is the same as of old.

"Behold, while professing repentance and the putting away of sin ye continue to act selfishly, as before, and exact of others all the labors which oppress and grieve them. Not with such repentance and bowing down can ye make your voice to be heard on high. Is not this the repentance and service that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

Christians have professed allegiance to the law of supreme love to God and equal love to their neighbors, and they frequently mouth the words, but the meaning has been (by the traditions of many centuries, by the customs of the church fathers) obscured and lost.

What does the law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," require? The casting away of this present universally accepted commercial code of "respectable selfishness." Doing business with our fellowmen not to gain of them, but to serve one another in love and to gain equally with them.

The church at present does not require its members to love one another when they meet in the market place to buy and sell labor or property. It does not teach that Christ's disciples must bear one another's daily burdens, the burden of supplying the needs of both the body and mind, "and so fulfill the law of Christ." It does not teach that the law of equal love requires equal exertion and equal division of the labor product; or that the strong and wise ought to produce more than an equal share, not for themselves, but for the weak and the less capable. It even allows the strong, the monopolist and usurer, to prey upon the weak, and accepts their plunder as Christian offerings. Its colleges and seminaries and missionary schools are largely sup-

ported by the usury which enslaves the poor and enthrones the rich. Its church edifices and altars are under monopoly pressure built largely upon the "the bodies and souls of living men," whose groans can be heard by those who, like the poet Lowell, listen.

The church, we say, with its present corrupted, unscriptural standards, is standing in the path of progress. It must revise not its verbal creeds, but its practices; it must throw down Mammon and elevate Christ in the mart; it must make love, the real love that divides property and labor products equally, the bond of union between its members, or it will be ground into powder by the on-coming kingdom of Christ, the kingdom which is to "fill the whole earth."

A MAN WITH A MISSION.

There is a man in Iowa whose name is already or soon will be in everybody's mouth, a man whose voice first stirred and startled the religious world in 1891. He was then but 29 years of age and was pastor of the Congregational church at Lake City, Minnesota. At that time he (Rev. George D. Herron) was invited to address the Minnesota Congregational Club at Minneapolis, and his subject was "The Message of Jesus to Men of Wealth."

A few months later a more extended utterance of the same strange but old gospel was given by him in addresses entitled "The Larger Christ," which drew the earnest attention of very many to him, and he received calls from six prominent churches to become their pastor. He accepted the call of the smallest, that of the First Congregational church of Burlington, Iowa, and preached the leveling law of love, applying it to the every day business affairs of life, preaching boldly and faithfully to both rich and poor. He originated the "Institute of Christian Sociology" while pastor of this church, and so impressed one of his wealthy parishoners, Mrs. E. D. Rand, that she founded for his occupancy the "Professorship of Applied Christianity" in the state college at Grinnell.

Prof. Herron has given the world six books, the collected addresses above mentioned, "The Call of the Cross," "A Plea for the Gospel," "The New Redemption" (reviewed in the Dec. 7, 1893, issue of this paper) and a work just issued, entitled "The Christian Society." He is also moving "the dry bones" and dividing men with the living voice, in words that are "like as a fire." He has just returned from Rome (New York), which he delivered a series of lectures before the students of Union Theological Seminary, preached in Henry Ward Beecher's old church and addressed two or three other gatherings of the city ministers of the different denominations. He also delivered his course of lectures on "The Christian Society" to the students of Princeton Theological Seminary. Union and Princeton are the two largest Presbyterian Seminaries in the United States.

Dr. Herron's teaching is making friends and enemies, is dividing and bound to divide even the church people, because it is the truth. He cannot fail to be persecuted "for righteousness sake," as Luther was, as all men must be, until the deceiver of men shall be bound and cast out. But he has surely been given from the Most High a call to gather men together who are true, to divide the world, and the church as well, for the great Armageddon battle of prophecy. It is just ahead of us.

We are pleased to inform our subscribers that one of Dr. Herron's ablest and most advanced students will in future contribute to this paper brief reports of the Doctor's lectures which are certain to be specially interesting to our readers. Expect soon from this contributor a report of a late lecture entitled "A New Conception of Law."

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, says in the last issue of "The National Watchman," our Washington, D. C., Populist paper, "I want a million people to read 'The New Redemption.' It is a book written from the ethical standpoint, that is destined to exert a powerful influence in preserving the liberties and saving the homes of our people. It will compel the attention, sympathy and help of a class that has never before been reached. It is so extremely valuable in its peculiar treatment that I consider it our duty to make a special and united effort to procure for it the largest possible reading."

The churches have not been reached much by our movement for justice. This book is the kind that will reach them and awaken all consciences which can be awakened. See our book list which advertises it. Address us for it, and get it into the hands of the ministers and best church people.

A WAR HORSE REPUBLICAN WRITES US.

We sometimes get letters from men who think themselves smart, which are curiousities indeed. The following, reproduced verbatim *et literaliter et passim*, was received a few days ago. The author signs himself "A War Horse Republican," but the voice is the voice of a duddy.

It reads as follows: REYNOLDS, Neb., March 15, 1894. Editor WEALTH MAKERS: I see in this paper before me an article I suppose written by one JAMES T. Keller