

WEALTH MAKERS.

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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; 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."

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 given. Blank orders 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.

"Men of thought: be up and stirring night and day; Now the road—withdraw the curtain—clear the way! Men of action, aid and cheer them, as ye may! There's a fount about to stream. There's a light about to beam. There's warmth about to glow. There's a tower about to blow. There's a midnight blackness changing into gray. Men of thought and men of action, clear the way!"

THE war is inevitable. "AWAKE to righteousness and sin not." ALL honor to Judge Caldwell. He is every inch a man.

"What is the Democratic party?"—Chicago Times. We give it up.

A MAN who loves justice and truth is a brave man, a persistent man. He will never give up the fight.

WHO is for liberty and justice? The time to choose sides and settle great controversies is upon us.

WHAT has been considered right by the best people is largely wrong, and must be seen to be wrong, or the world can never be saved.

THE nation which in its lawmaking and governing ceases to advance toward perfect justice, is increasing in lawlessness which will destroy it.

THE aggregate amount and density of unconscious ignorance concerning what is right, just, equitable, is appalling. The worst of it all is, the teachers of morality do not see, do not grasp, the law of morality.

CONGRESSMAN ALLEN of Mississippi says: "I am a Democrat yet, but just now I'm out of reasons why." We challenge any one to offer an honest, sound reason for being a Democrat, and remaining in the party.

THE men who "frame mischief by a law" are the breeders of lawlessness, of anarchy. Enacting and enforcing injustice, inequity, oppressive decrees, is destroying reverence for human enactments and human governments. The courts that allow technicalities and precedents and conservative prejudices to block the way of justice, are undermining their own foundations and making themselves the most dangerous enemies of law and order.

THE People's party of Oregon has placed a strong state ticket in the field and re-affirmed and given cordial adherence to the national platform adopted at Omaha. It has also added demands for needed reforms in State affairs, including a call for a constitutional convention at the earliest possible date to revise the state constitution and include in it the initiative and referendum in its obligatory form. The prospect for electing the Populist State ticket in June is excellent.

THE man with a competence, an income, or superior natural power to take advantage or command the services of his fellowmen, is usually as contented as a hog in the swill trough. But if such men are not entirely brutified, dehumanized beyond the power of sympathy, let them look into the hives and hearts of the poor, the struggling, the dependent masses on whose bent shoulders the rich ride. If they care not for the losses, the anxieties, the oppressive burdens and distresses of those their poor neighbors, the future has trouble in store for them and their children.

CAN MILLIONAIRES BE HONEST.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Will you be kind enough in your able journal to answer the following question: "Can any man or woman earn in an ordinary life time, honestly, one million dollars under the present situation of our social system?" This question may appear to some of your readers a little peculiar, yet it seems to me a very interesting query, as a great many people are being agitated over a true solution of it.

AN OLD MAN. We answered this question some two years ago, and answered it in the negative, giving reasons. The question, what a man earns or can earn, is not answered by referring to what he is paid by or takes from his fellowmen. He is paid for his services no more than men are obliged to pay him; or he takes. If he is employer, capitalist or monopolist, all that he has power to take. The question what a man may earn, is a question disregarded in commercial relations, and what he can command is what he gets, whether he labors or not. The question which ought to be considered, but which in business exchanges never is, is the question of strict equity, moral obligation and natural rights.

Can any one honestly earn a million dollars? A million dollars is a million days' work at a dollar a day, and a dollar a day is about the average wage. Reckoning 300 working days in the year and \$1.00 a day the wages paid, a man would have to work hard 3,333 years to be paid \$1,000,000, and if, with the most rigid, suffering economy, he saved one third of his wages he would need to live and work 10,000 years to accumulate \$1,000,000. But the working period of men's lives is only about forty years, and to obtain a million dollars in forty years, and secure it equitably, one must create with his own labor the value equivalent of \$25,000 a year for forty years, and to honestly accumulate a million he would need to earn, produce, create enough in excess of \$25,000 a year to live on.

There are 4,047 millionaires and multi-millionaires in the United States whose places of residence and occupation, or ways by which their money has been obtained, have been published by the New York Tribune. The people pay them for their alleged services from \$50,000 to \$12,000,000 each a year.

But how did they obtain such vast wealth? By buying bonds at a discount or with depreciated paper; by loaning the people's money (deposits), their own money, and by drawing interest on their own debts—their bank notes, which the government as a special favor endorses. The banks pay from 5 to 7 per cent. quarterly (30 to 28 per cent. yearly) dividends to their stockholders, whose only labor for these dividends consists in electing a board of bank directors.

Do the millionaire bankers thus earn what they force the borrowing class to pay them? The other ways by which millionaires are made are by monopolizing city real estate; getting possession of transportation, telegraph and telephone monopolies; monopolizing the output and prices of oil, coal, iron, steel, copper, lead, linseed oil, cotton seed oil, twine, barbed wire, refined sugar, &c., &c., &c.; buying up the timber tracts and dictating prices of lumber; with large capital securing entire control of the stock buying, slaughtering and packing business, also the milling and flour business; by being allowed a monopoly of the street transit business and city lighting, and in other ways too numerous to mention advancing the prices of the necessities of life and through monopoly of land and its forces reducing the masses to dependence and compelling them to pay rent and accept starvation wages and prices.

These facts, familiar to all, establish the truth of our proposition, that what a man earns is a very different thing from what he gets. But some one suggests that Mr. Edison is a millionaire, and that no one can doubt "his right to retain his dollars, every one of them, as honest compensation for his industry, perseverance, indomitable will, and natural ability."

Suppose we submit his presumed right to a careful analysis. He has worked no harder than the ordinary working man. Then why should he be paid more for his product? His product is worth more. Is it? But what are your standards of measurement? Are they labor standards? What moral right has Mr. Edison to charge for the infinite, tireless, freely-given forces of nature which his God-given natural ability has enabled him to harness to machinery?

Does the electricity belong to Mr. Edison, or to the people collectively, because given equally to them? Does his ability belong to himself, or to his Creator? If to his Creator, he is under this law of Justice, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

We hold that all not mentally or physically disqualified should work equally hard (not too hard), have secured to them an equal, inalienable claim on the servicable energies of nature, and that each honest worker should have an equal share of the common product of Divine and human labor. Under such a recognition of just law and its system of peaceful, co-operative production the aggregate of present wealth could be many times multiplied,

and enough honest wealth be produced to provide all the satisfactions and unlimited enjoyments which all our natures crave.

SOME COURTEOUS QUESTIONS ASKED

"He is not a silver man, neither is he a gold bug. He stands squarely on the Republican platform of bi-metallism."

Our esteemed evening contemporary, The News, thus writes of Judge Field, and believes him "the strongest man the Republicans can name" for congress to represent this district.

Not a silver man, and yet not a gold bug—a Republican bi-metallist! May we ask the News to kindly interpret its platform and tell us what a Republican bi-metallist is?

Do the gold bugs all stand on the Democratic platform?

Are there two kinds of Republican bi-metallists, the kind who vote with John Sherman, and the kind who with Teller and Wolcott vote against the others?

If there are two or more kinds of bi-metallists who call themselves Republican bi-metallists, the people of this district are interested to know which sort Judge Field should be classed with.

An ordinary bi-metallist, who is not running for office, we conceive to be a believer in gold and silver standard money coined at the legal ratio of 16 to 1. And standard money we understand to be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private.

Does Judge Field or the News favor selling United States bonds to buy gold to exchange for coin promises when there is an ample supply of standard money in the Treasury to meet all obligations?

Does a Republican bi-metallist believe we can by act of congress decree what the people of the United States shall use as standard money, and regulate its value? or does he believe we must keep our mints closed against silver until European nations agree on a ratio of bi-metallism coinage? Must we refuse to stamp any more material into standard money, gold excepted, until the gold monopolists and usurers of America and Europe find it for their interest to add something besides gold and gold promises to the currency?

What is the difference between a gold bug and a Republican bi-metallist?

LET US HAVE JUSTICE.

The tender-hearted rich (in number) continue to waste money giving alms indiscriminately. How much better it would be if they should study the causes of poverty and go to work to secure the rights of all! We need laws which shall take away monopolistic privileges from the few, laws that shall prevent all robbery, and necessitate the giving of things equal for things equal. Let us not admit for a moment that wrongs cannot be righted, and the weaker individual cannot be protected, or that willing hands need to be kept idle. The world is not over-crowded. All men are needed and have equal rights. The interests of all men are one, if they but knew it. If we have the very rich we must have the wretched, starving poor; but neither class is needed or natural. There is something better than the present method of production. Peace is better than war, co-operation than contest. Commercial peace and a recognized interdependent mutual interest will quadruple the average and aggregate wealth. Consider, too, that enough to gratify every legitimate desire is better than superfluous riches, and that productive labor within the limits of individual strength is good for all men. There can be, for the able-bodied, no intelligent self-respect, honesty and happiness without it. Let us "be just before we are generous." Let us make laws which shall secure to the producers all that they produce, thus forcing all idlers and thieves to suffer or engage in honest work. We shall then have no poor or rich able-bodied paupers to support.

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE?

The railroads of Nebraska, during the entire history of the State, have taken a sleepless interest in State politics. Their political tools, furnished with annual passes, have been at work in the primaries, have run the State conventions, and almost without exception railroad candidates have been elected to the important offices. They have maintained a lobby at the Capitol to head off anti-railroad legislation, and they have taken as much interest to name and elect corporation judges as law makers. The occasional honest incorruptible judge, like Maxwell and Reese, they have hastened to get rid of, manifesting their complete control of the Republican conventions in turning down those eminently honest and able men.

The railroads have been the corrupting power in state politics. Robbed by the corporations and betrayed by their political leaders the people at last by tens of thousands broke the shackles of party and sent their honest, independent representatives to the Capitol to care for their rights and restrain the forces of tyranny.

The Populist legislators found the State institutions, the insane asylum, penitentiary, &c., being run by a gang of thieves, and the Republican state officials whose business it was to guard the property of the taxpayers were standing in with them and have continued shamelessly to shield the exposed

plunderers. They also found the state funds and county funds managed not in the interest of the people, but loaned to political favorites who were using the people's money and whacking up with the politicians, in the shape of campaign funds to keep "the grand old party" machine and the corporations scooping in the people's earnings.

The people's representatives did all they had power to do in the way of making new laws, but Republican state officials being still enthroned the laws have only in part been executed. One man has by his singular and sole decree set aside the sovereign will of the people of Nebraska, and the corporations still plunder us at their pleasure. The State board of transportation and the attorney general are mud in the hands of the railroads. The state institution thieves and the state auditor and commissioners of public lands and buildings, whose business it was to discover the thieves instead of dividing with and shielding them, still move in "the best society," and the people cannot reach the corporations and the gang which they support.

Now what is to be done?

Why simply clean out every last stall of the Augean stable at once. A campaign and an election is before us. If we make a mighty effort during the coming months we can elect an Independent legislature and a complete set of state officials from governor down. With Populists in every office in the Capitol building we will see whether laws are made to be executed, or to be defied and disregarded. Down with the Republican anarchists! Down with the rule of plundering corporations! Down with the whole connected gang of thieves and robbers!

A PROBLEM FOR THE WORKERS.

What is social science? What it is, is yet to be demonstrated, to the great majority, but they will yet see that the interest of each is the interest of all, and will make of the nation a vast industrial society, organized for mutual helpfulness out of the present competing, warring, self-centred and enclaved units. It will require such changes in our laws as are needed to make all men, willingly or unwillingly, wealth producers. The few who would abuse their liberty by preying upon others will find it wholly circumscribed, and the many now preyed upon will be emancipated.

Social science will abolish destructive occupations and wasteful methods. It will teach the most economical way of producing and transporting the things which gratify our natural desires. It will make accessible to all the natural materials of wealth and the forces which help to produce it which nature supplies, and will not only enable the willing to always find work, but will secure to each producer the full product of his labor, or its equivalent measured by labor. It will thus remove fear of want from all, and so change conditions as to take away nine-tenths of the causes of present temptation.

The changes in law to protect the mentally weaker and circumscribe the selfish stronger, will be brought about by the voluntary organization of workers, of those who have interests in common, for common defence and helpfulness. It is fast dawning upon all honest men that they have interests in common and must politically write against the non-workers, the monopolists and all who prey upon the producing class. No worker can long stand alone. Even the strong will be helped by union. So from both selfish and unselfish standpoints there are the strongest inducements to join an organization of the industrial forces.

WHAT ARE CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES?

The Chicago Advance, a Congregationalist paper, "has asked a number of well-known and successful business men if it is possible to conduct business successfully on strictly Christian principles." They of course answered, "Yes."

But what are "strictly Christian principles?"

The whole Christian and moral law is summed up in this command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." But will these men or any others affirm that they are governed by this law in their business relations with their fellowmen? Show us the men who in everyday buying and selling look out for the interests of those they deal with as they do for their own. Show us the men who call not for the world's standard of justice, but for the Divine standard. Show us the men who refuse to gain at others' expense, who will not increase in wealth which others' toil produces. Show us the Chicago business men, professed Christians included, who do not buy labor below what its product is worth to them, who will not greedily gather up by speculation and monopoly wealth which other workers have created.

What is the present business difference between so-called Christian principles, and respectively selfish business principles?

It will not do to assume that the present code of commercial morality is Christian in any degree. It is as far removed from the cross of Calvary, from that love which is the law of the universe, as selfishness can carry it. Do not understand us, however, to deny that strictly Christian principles, the real sort, are impracticable and un-

profitable. They are unprofitable in the sense that they will not permit in exchanges one-sided, inequitable profits. They would bind men together in equal loving service, making the doing of a service instead of getting the object in business exchanges. Strictly Christian principles in every day life would destroy all business antagonisms, competitive war, the exercise of monopoly power, and inequality of wealth conditions. Their essential love would level the high and lift up the low, and bind men together as a single, happy, most blessed family.

GLAD TIDINGS FOR THE POOR.

On page one of this paper will be found a sketch of Prof. Herron as a teacher, and a condensed report of three of his lectures to the students of Iowa college on a subject of very great importance. The report is furnished THE WEALTH MAKERS by Mr. T. O. Douglass, Jr., one of the ablest, most advanced students under Dr. Herron, and he will continue to report for us his lectures on subjects of interest to our readers. Dr. Herron is grappling with the great social and ethical problems of the age, and brings to the solution of social questions the most penetrating mind, the clearest insight, the widest vision. He stands today the foremost philosopher and moral teacher of the world, a man whom the world has desperate need of and is asking to hear. His books, only very recently published, are greatly agitating the English speaking people, and men of France have already called for French translations.

The work which Dr. Herron has begun is the work of clearing away the misconceptions which through centuries of trusted tradition and universal custom have covered out of sight the breadth of the commandment of justice, the essential spirit and obligations of love. He is breaking down the defenses of injustice. He is proclaiming the law of social organization as the law of individual and social salvation. He is calling for an embodiment of law and a practice of love that shall "build the old waste places" and "raise up the foundations of many generations."

THE INEQUITY OF INEQUITY.

President Cleveland's veto of the Bland silver bill is a clear and cogent statement of the financial condition of our government and of the way in which it is affected by the attempts to fix by Congress a value for silver which that metal does not command in the world's market.—Boston Congregationalist.

Here is a sample in part of inexcusable ignorance in a moral teacher, an ignorance of which the editors of nearly all the religious papers are guilty. That the value of gold is inherent and divinely or naturally fixed, that is, intrinsically unchanging, is the teaching of most of the daily papers of the country, but merely because taught by them, for selfish reasons or ignorantly, justifies no one in advocating the pernicious intrinsic value idea. The money question is a moral question, and when moral teachers take the extreme immoral (monopoly, usury) side of it they destroy confidence in their integrity and fitness to teach.

This Boston religionist goes on to show itself a blood-sucking goldbug, and says in substance, the currency cannot be increased without destroying confidence and prosperity. He therefore supports the gold monopolists who desired a gold standard and demonetized silver simply and solely that they might draw off from the wealth producers a larger stream of usury, the usury which Jehovah, the God he professes to worship, curses as utterly abhorrent and classes with most abominable practices.

A gold money basis on which to build commerce is the narrowest, the structure built on it is most unsafe, the panics and periods of stagnation it causes are most frequent and severe, and its inequalities of fortune are the greatest possible. Usury (now called interest) is the great foundation inequity, inequity, the principal basis for the support of the accumulating evils and temptations which afflict mankind. We are anxiously waiting for the Church leaders and believers in righteousness to preach against it.

We understand a few small-brained professional attorneys undertook to ridicule the judicial argument which we made two weeks ago in support of a "writ of prohibition" to prohibit Dundy and dissolve his Maximum Rate law injunction. Mediocrity must always have a precedent close behind it, or it is afraid to move. It hasn't mind enough to use the eternal principles of justice to make precedents. But it so happened that a day or two after our argument for a "writ of prohibition" against Dundy and the railroads was published, a superior court in Colorado issued two writs of prohibition to knock out injunctions which other Dundys in the courts below had granted.

WALL STREET ADMINISTRATION DEMOCRACY.

The following clipping from the New York Herald is an amusing bit of editorial writing and will give our readers a correct idea of the present day Democracy of the eastern and middle states, the controlling element of the party. To be a real democrat now is to be a Populist. To be a party Democrat is to

defend the millionaire class, the Shylock princes and potentates, the monopolist rulers who dictate prices and wages and by their greed bring upon the dependent people the oft recurring panics and periods of idleness and property confiscation. The great New York daily says:

The main object of the income tax fanatics is not to raise revenue, but to carry out the Populist purpose of exacting tribute from a class. The people are opposed to it, and popular sentiment is against it, because it is in fact a tax on the poor, and a tax on the property of the country. The people are opposed to it, and popular sentiment is against it, because it is in fact a tax on the poor, and a tax on the property of the country. The people are opposed to it, and popular sentiment is against it, because it is in fact a tax on the poor, and a tax on the property of the country.

LET IT COME QUICKLY.

The co-operative commonwealth must come; and when it has come, all men will know that it is here. But the vision of every age in which high souls have seen what future is for every child of man, and know that when the spirit of brotherhood rules once for all, the city of God has in very truth descended from the heavens, and men at last have found their own inheritance.

So writes Mrs. Helen Campbell, the well-known author, after giving fifteen years to a personal investigation of their condition and studying the history and prospects of the honest and capable wage-earners in the cities of the United States, England, France, Germany and Italy. "Prisoners of poverty," she found them, shut up by competition, compelled to overwork, with wages tending downward, driven from comfortable living to wretched want, forced to huddle together in the dark, dirty, damp, disease-breeding, demoralizing tenements, and falling to secure work turned into the streets. With each twist of the screw above them, necessitated by competition, the pressure becomes unbearable for the poorest and morally weakest, and relief is sought through the avenues of vice and suicide. And all this unimaginable, indescribable misery of mind, wretchedness of body and destruction of souls, in order that King Capital may coin a constant profit out of the sweat of others, in order that the idle may squander the earnings of the workers, and cultivate in themselves and their children, through all their generations, luxurious tastes without need of limitation!

A FEW FEATHERED ARROWS.

When the Wilson Bill is further modified to suit Dave Hill and the Eastern manufacturers, it will be allowed to pass but not before.

The "boys" took Thurston's advice, and last Thursday voted the Republican ticket straight, "yaller dog and all." One Tobe Castor, B. & M. Democrat, was elected to the council in the first ward as usual, but he is only a Democrat in name, and can always rely on the railroad vote, and the railroad can always rely on "hisen."

Mr. Bryan asks the very pertinent question, "who is the Democratic party, Mr. Cleveland, or the men who elected him?" We give it up, and as it involves some fine legal points we refer it to the newly appointed district attorney. If Mr. Sawyer can render a decision upon the question, satisfactory to his party, his fitness for his office will never afterwards be questioned.

Samples of the kind of goods that the policy of the government has been manufacturing for a decade or more are evidently not wanted at Washington. Coxy and his rough and ragged army will not therefore receive a very hearty welcome. If they wore shiny shoes, and a plug hat, and represented vast capital it would be different.

Mr. Whitmore, the late Democratic nominee for police judge of Lincoln, is a very clever gentleman, and a fair lawyer, but gold standard Democrats are not in it, in Lincoln, to any great extent, and especially when it comes to catching Populist votes. We suppose, however, his friend Morton will take care of him for his self sacrificing disposition.

A. J. Sawyer's pole brought down the district attorney persimmon. Mr. Sawyer is a very reputable citizen and attorney of Lincoln, but belongs to the gold standard administration element of his party, and is rich. But these are the reasons for his appointment. Perhaps if Calhoun had possessed \$20,000 worth of paid up bank stock, and had stilled his conscience on the money question, he might have been Lincoln's postmaster to-day, instead of being compelled to seek other fields to make a living. Sawyer was Morton's first choice.

This is the season of the year when the farmer is busy hauling out his stable manure to fertilize his fields. In imitation of the farmer the Lincoln "Call" and "News" are each dumping the contents of their political stables in the backyard of the other to stimulate, we suppose, the growth of Republican principles. "Liar" and "hoodler" are the principal ingredients of the compost, and they are shoveled out from their respective windows in large quantities. Both papers claim to print the news, "when news is news," but in their present attempts to enlighten their readers in regard to the character of their respective stables they are certainly spilling stable manure. The hoodler's articles have heretofore only been a strong surmise, but it is now an established fact, by the admissions in last Saturday's "News." Each got it says, \$200 from the Republican county committee in 1892 for its services to the county ticket and which was donated by the county