

THE WEALTH MAKERS.
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THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.
Consolidation of the
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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 hasty hand to do a wrong
Unto a fellow man. This life hath we
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.
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NOTICE.

All delinquent subscribers to THE WEALTH MAKERS are asked to pay their subscription immediately. DON'T be negligent about this matter, friends. We know that times are hard and it is not EASY to get money; but you must make SOME EFFORT to pay us. Remember the responsibility that rests upon you. It is the ONE DOLLAR that we get from each one of our subscribers that 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 through the 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?

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THE WEALTH MAKERS,
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LINCOLN, NEB.

WHAT SHALL WE WIN?

As the time draws near for county conventions and the annual elections, we begin to inquire "How shall we win?" It would be well for us to inquire also "What shall we win?" There is such a thing as winning for our nominees and still not winning. In counties that are evenly divided in politics, it is very common for our people, like those of other political parties, to look about for winning candidates with little or no regard for their soundness on political doctrine. John Smith must be nominated for county treasurer because he is well-to-do and the people have confidence in him and he will draw votes. John Schlitzbarger must be nominated for sheriff because he is very influential with the Germans and the anti-prohibition element and would strengthen the whole ticket with the foreigners and the saloon people. Miss Helen Eudora Brown should, by all means, be the nominee for county superintendent. Her father, although a Republican, has quarreled with the dominant faction of his party, and if his daughter were nominated on our ticket, he would be our man from that day. Being very wealthy, he would furnish a good share of the wherewithal to keep the machinery running during the campaign.

Is this reform? Yet, must we not admit that considerations like these have swayed many a convention from the path of duty? But viewed singly from the standpoint of temporary success, it is not infrequent that we fail even when we win through such a course. The bolter from one of the old parties who is taken up because he is available and might win a close election, is frequently not our man after we elect him. He says to himself, "The pops alone could not have elected me. I must have failed but for my old party friends. I must remember them when I come into my office,"—and he does.

Partisan questions need not properly enter very much into local government, but it is one thing to waive partisan preferences, and join with good men of all parties in the election of candidates best fitted to fill local offices, and quite another thing to connive and scheme to secure the nomination of "winners" regardless both of political faith and personal fitness.

LET US HAVE PEACE

Talking with a friend on the street corner the other day, he sought to impress on my belief or opinion that the only way to advance society is by arraying class against class, the producers against exploiters, and appealing to self-interest. Self-interest he thought the only motive we can make use of to move the mass, or the great majority of men.

Let us see what sort of results would follow this appeal to individual interest and the struggle of classes. Is it not this sort of struggle which fills the world with need and suffering and surfeiting and antagonisms today? And can we call that progress which intensifies the struggle, the suffering and bitterness? Will selfishness and hatred increased develop into love and ultimate in peace and good will?

These questions need only be asked to be answered. War is not the normal state, and justice cannot be arrived at by individual, each-for-himself, or class against class struggle. We see that injustice increases so long as such selfish strife continues. No doubt the tendency of oppression is toward revolution; but revolutions in which the class oppressed by force throw off the yoke of oppression, do not stop the antagonisms which arise from the conception of separate opposing individual interests. Force cannot cure the evils of force. Selfish combinations of capitalists on one side and workers on the other cannot keep the peace and cannot force equitable agreements or make any agreement permanent.

The prevailing conception that our individual interests conflict and that class interests divide us, can only lead to strife, and strife that will not end so long as the conception is generally accepted. We must accept the idea of a common interest which includes and harmonizes all individual interests, and we must act in harmony with such conception in order to increase peace and find good for each and all.

The weakness of the present labor organizations is the weakness of self-centered individualism, which projects in a demoralizing way into them. The leaders are selfish, jealous one of another, too prone to put their supposed individual interests above the interests of the organization. The membership of the organization, the rank and file, too, are not controlled very much by the common interest, but by immediate, measurable, tangible self-interest. And he who is governed by self-interest can stand no considerable sacrificing, cannot wait for future good, cannot live by faith. With self-interest as the motive, labor organizations find it difficult to hold men together, and only a small percent of all workers, so far, have been attracted to them.

Peace, an organization to produce and distribute equitably, in place of organizations to selfishly fight other organizations, is the great need. Such an organization, when once seen to be just and economically successful, will attract men and permanently bind them together.

"Worm or beetle, drouth or tempest,
On a farmer's land may fall,
But for first-class ruination
Trust a mortgage 'gainst them all."

The single taxer fails to see the full scope and evil of monopoly. Unquestionably land monopoly is bad, wholly bad. But so also is monopoly of talent. The individual is a social product. He inherits what he is, not from his immediate parents alone, but from society as a whole. He is educated by the ideas, experiences and accumulated costly discoveries and failures of all past ages. He is not self-made. He is indebted to the wise and to the unwise for what he is, and wisdom or strength were not given him to enable him to make terms with others. It is as unjust to monopolize talent as to monopolize land. They who have power to master details and manage productive labor economically and effectively were given that power not to serve themselves by commanding a profit out of others' labor, but to benefit the other workers equally with themselves. The single taxer does not generally see that industry must be organized and that the only way to permanently and economically organize it is in a Christian or democratic way.

Quite a number of our Populist exchanges have mentioned Judge Maxwell as their favorite to nominate for the head of our ticket this year, and we notice that the Republican press is getting anxious about it and alluding to his age, as if that were a barrier. Age does not disqualify for the supreme bench of the United States, and neither does it for the highest courts of the individual states. In the first place Judge Maxwell is intellectually a great man, and in knowledge of law he is by all odds the greatest man in the state of Nebraska. In the second place he is an incorruptible man morally. The railroads could not use him, and therefore packed the Republican convention which turned him down. Judge Maxwell gave his vote and influence to the Populist party at the last election, he is the friend of the people, and if he will accept the nomination at the people's hands this year we will make a great fight to place him back on the supreme bench where he belongs.

You despise a thief. But do you equally despise the man—yourself, say—who profits by others' labor? What sort of a heart has a man who feels good over gains which others' labor has produced? The speculator, the coupon clipper, the pawn broker, the bargain driver, all get wealth by the sweat of others. They rejoice that others lose what they gain, lose that they may gain. And this is the spirit and work of the thief. How many respectable people are really better morally than the thief, who takes without giving? Inequity in exchange, taking more value for less value, is taking something for nothing. Rejoice not in profits by another's sweat produced. Be not proud of plunder, even though the laws of man allow it. Do not expect to be saved by faith while continuing in sin. Look upon all business selfishness as sin and quit it, or be sure that judgment will be pronounced against you by the "Just One."

There is nothing makes us more tired than to read that periodic panics, falling prices and industrial stagnation are caused by the debtor class getting in debt and living beyond their incomes. People do live beyond their incomes in many cases, but in most instances it is caused by the robbery of usury exactions. Work as hard as they may and economize to the barest necessities in expenditure, they are still unable to pay the amount of interest named in the bond, and so Shylock goes on year by year robbing them of their previous hard-earned small accumulations, and they are reduced by failure of crop or hard-times lack of employment to absolute destitution and unwilling pauperism. And they must then receive their life, their right to labor, the terms on which they can labor—on just terms, always—from greedy masters, from wage slave drivers.

SENATOR MORGAN of Alabama spoke July 17 at Griffin, Ga., and said: "The Democratic party is a safer guardian of the rights of silver money than any other party, whether Republican, Populist or mugwump. I therefore am willing to entrust this great question to their keeping and I shall remain at my post under that flag, as I have done for twenty years in the senate, and will do all that is in my power for this cause and the cause of the people." Which shows very plainly that the silver men will not split out of the Democratic party. The man who spoke the above words knows that the Democratic party closed the mints against silver and refused to coin the seigniorage, and that Wall Street is running the party machine. He knows that it has no power to do anything for silver and never will have.

"ELI PERKINS"—Melville D. Langdon, A. M., as the buffoon takes pains to advertise himself—has written a book on "money" which he or his employers think an answer to or an antidote for Coin. It is a labored effort to burlesque and make ridiculous the silver advocates, Harvey especially, and it is the thinnest lot of hog wash yet published. Eli undertakes to play the wise man and the fool at the same time, when nature fitted him for only half the job. We do not presume to say that it is a fact, but if the bankers didn't pay him for this performance he is even a bigger fool than we consider him. If he is not the bigger fool, he is the more a knave.

Twenty-six thousand acres forming the limits of the city of New York are worth over \$2,000,000,000 an average of \$80,000 per acre. The farms of the entire nation 600,000,000 acres, are worth but little more than \$3,000,000,000. The rent question is overtopping magnitude. And rent is the measure of land monopoly. But vast sums of rent tribute are taken from us all indirectly. Rent on New York real estate is paid nominally by those who rent, but those who can do so shift the burden upon others. A wholesale firm, for instance, rents ground and building. The rent item is added into the cost of doing business and prices are charged retailers to cover it. We all buy of the retailers and pay the rents of retailers and wholesalers in the prices charged us for goods.

The bankers of New York at their recent meeting called for a currency commission to be made up of "experts" and "business men" to report to congress a currency system adapted to the commercial needs and interests of the nation. The "experts," in their opinion, would have to be bankers or bankers tools, and the "business" men would be, in their view, members of the boards of trade or big capitalists. Not a farmer would be allowed in it, nor would a poor man be considered qualified to advise it. "The commercial needs and interests of the nation," in the opinion of these money loaners, are supplied and served by that money which will command the greatest usury tribute. But the people who have to borrow money will have something to say about this question.

How can a man who charges the calamity of shrinking values and low prices solely to the demonization of silver, account for the even lower prices of 1843, when free silver and bimetalism were the law? Why cannot everybody see that periodic low prices and paralysis of industry are caused by monopoly tribute and wealth accumulation by the rich? Opening the mints to silver would have no effect to destroy the Standard Oil Trust and its family of lesser trusts. It would not reduce the tribute paid to landlords or the interest paid to money loaners, or the profit paid to capital. These drains have got to be stopped before panics, falling prices and periodical hard times can be prevented.

"If Governor Holcomb's party felt like reciprocating for past favors and joining with the Democrats in the coming fight well and good, if not, the Democrats would go it alone," said Chairman Smyth. Well, "Governor Holcomb's party" will not trade or allow itself to be traded. It does not belong to Governor Holcomb. He belongs to it. If we are out of harmony with the party in opposing trades, let it be shown by the election of fusion delegates and the passing of fusion resolutions and the nomination of a demo-pop ticket at the coming convention. Let none be ashamed to discuss openly the policy he favors.

Men's love for titles has been made a thing to trade on. Colleges scatter titles to purchase support and advertising. Bogus medical schools for cash confer "M. D.'s" on men who know next to nothing about the theory or practice of medicine. "LL.D.'s" are dropped around among politicians who know nothing but devilry and doctor the law only for corporations. Titles have so multiplied and societies using all letters of the alphabet to abbreviate have become so numerous that one needs a dictionary devoted to spelling them out to keep track of what they are supposed to mean.

The crisis of the world-old conflict between the forces of good and evil is at hand. The skirmish lines that are now being driven in are exchanging the first shots of the great battle of Armageddon, by seers foretold, the battle which will array the kings, monopolists and mighty men and their armies upon the one side, and the armies of truth and justice upon the other. Which side are you on?

It is reported that the American Book Company and School Furniture Trust made themselves solid with many of the teachers gathered at Denver at the national meeting. Those in high places whose influence was wanted to direct the sale of special articles of school equipment were made comfortable by representatives of the trusts.

To the question, "What is the Supreme Court?" Debs answers: "Nine gentlemen who owe their appointments to corporation influence, seven of whom are corporation lawyers, men whose lives have been spent in the service of corporations, whose affiliations and sympathies are all with the corporations."

GEN. WARNER has had to give up his proposed silver party, with Sibley candidate for president. The silver politicians of the south would not hear to it, and the silver leaders of the west and north were also afraid to step out of their old parties. Reforms must come not through leaders, but from the people.

The world will not be saved by people who wish well, but wait to see whether a movement to save men from the evils of self-seeking is going to succeed, before joining it.

Yes, the bankers are getting rich on the interest of their debts. Other people are getting poor by paying interest on their debts.

CARL BROWN and wife have sent out a prospectus of a new monthly cartoon illustrated paper which they will issue from Washington, August 15th. It will be called "Carl's Cactus." The price 25 cents a year. Single copies 5 cents, 25 copies 75 cents.

REV. MYRON REED in his last sermon reported said he had not seen it in any creed yet, but he would put in something like this: "We will not have anything which another may not have on the same terms."

We are under obligations to pay about \$2,000,000,000 interest each year. We are unable to live and do it. Therefore our interest obligations are eating us up, are absorbing our accumulations, natural resources, the basis of our liberties.

THERE will be no more fusion between the Populists and Republicans in Alabama, if Kolb and Chairman Sam Adams can have their way. Fusion forced will lead to a split in the Populist ranks.

The Central Traffic Association has just held a meeting and decided what it would do in the matter of rates. Why then should not the farmers get together and decide what they will charge for wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, &c.?

MR. A. J. GUSTIN has published in the Kearney Hub an "Allegory of the Yokels" in which he goes for the metallic money superstition. He is as dead set against money of "intrinsic value" and interest tribute as is Coxe.

PROF. BEMIS, dropped by Rockefeller's man Harper and the faculty because of his attacks upon the Chicago Gas Company and like monopolies, will shortly publish a book entitled "Municipal Monopoly."

The recent appointment of Prof. John superintendent of the Nebraska Institute for the Blind, is one that will give general satisfaction.

"Our hope is the hope of the ages,
Our cause is the cause of the world."

THE JULY MAGAZINES

The Arena for July contains a most interesting character study and portrait of Wendell Phillips, by R. J. Hinton; a strong paper outlining a new philosophy of money, by Anson J. Webb; a thoughtful article by A. Taylor on "The Universal Church;" another of Mr. Flower's papers on "The Spanish Pamphlet" (senior of Sir Thomas More); also by the same, a paper on "The Right of the Child Considered in the Light of Heredity and Prenatal Influence;" "A Story of Psychic Communication," by Lillian Whitney; "Napoleon: A Sketch with a Purpose," by John Davis; Sarah Miffin Gay and Frances E. Russell on the Single Tax; a symposium on Age of Consent laws, with notes by Helen H. Gardener, and some lighter reading. The book reviews contain an appreciative review of Mr. Lloyd's great work, "Wealth Against Common Wealth," and criticisms of other new works.

The July issue of Annals of the American Academy contains a very valuable historical essay on the "Development of the Present Constitution of France," by R. Salcedo; a paper on the "Ethical Basis of Distribution and Its Application to Taxation," by T. N. Carver; an article on "The Minimum Principle in the Tariff of 1828 and Its Recent Revival," and briefer communications on the "Position of the American Representative in Congress," by C. H. Lincoln, a "Note on Economic Theory in America Prior to 1776," by C. W. Macfarlane, and "A Definition and a Forecast of History," by Mary S. Rowe. The numerous Notes on Municipal Government," by Leo L. Rowe, are of great interest, and the "Sociological Notes," by S. M. Lindsay, are of value. The Book Department is also of much interest and worth.

The July North American Review opening paper is a humorous critique on Fenimore Cooper's Literary Offences. The second paper is on "Contemporary Egypt," by Hon. Frederic C. Penfield our diplomatic agent and Consul-General in that country. Mr. Penfield's paper gives a most intelligent and instructive history of Egypt since the time of Viceroy Said, its debts and bondage to British bondholders. "Thirty years in the Grain Trade" is the subject of an article by E. R. Williams. Hon. E. O. Leech, late Director of the Mint, writes on "How Free Silver Would Affect Us" (from the gold bug standpoint). "The Disposal of 'City's Waste' is discussed by Col. War City, Commissioner of Street-Cleaning of New York City. W. H. Harvey writes on "Coin's Financial School and Its Censors;" Kid's "Social Evolution" is reviewed by Theodore Roosevelt, and Dr. Max Nordau replies to his critics. Edmund Gosse, Dr. Louis Robinson, Albert D. Vandam, Edward Porritt, Frederic C. Mather and Martin Dodge also contribute interesting papers, notes and comments on live subjects.

BELONGING to the church is no better than belonging to the synagogue used to be. Church members who do business as the world does it, caring only for number one in all exchanges, will never get to heaven. We have got to bring heaven to earth by working for one another. Man cannot be lifted up to heaven by talking to and praying for them.

Right to the Point

The Beacon Light of O'Neill in speaking of THE WEALTH MAKERS has the following words that will find an echo in every loyal Populist paper in the state, and Brother Gibson should take the friendly "jacking up" in exactly the spirit it is meant.

"If the Beacon Light was allowed a friendly suggestion it would advise Bro. Gibson to withdraw some of the many lions he has in the fire, eschew acres of generalities, get down to business and hew to the line on platform principles. "He should get the idea out of his head that THE WEALTH MAKERS is "doing it

all" in this state, get a little nearer in touch with his country brethren, condescend to give them an occasional friendly mention when visiting his office, call the columns of his exchanges, give us a page or two of creamy extracts from the Populist press of Nebraska, and show that he was not above the sphere of the boys who are doing the hard work in the rural district.

"By such a method every Populist editor would receive a 'visit' from every other Pop editor each week without being compelled to carry above an hundred exchanges, which most of them are unable to do. It would be a ready means of each and every county keeping posted on the movement and progress of each and every other county each week. It would also add much value to the columns of THE WEALTH MAKERS. Give it a trial and drop some other indulgences."—Ord Journal.

Certainly, brethren. Criticism and advice of a friendly sort are always acceptable in this office. We are disposed to benefit by both friendly and unfriendly criticism whenever it is possible to do so. The editor of this paper does not belong to a graduated class of any kind. He is just a learner, and expects to go on learning of everybody and everything always. He recognizes a good suggestion in the above in the matter of taking some of the cream of Nebraska exchanges. It had never before occurred to him that in this way he could reduce the exchange burdens of county Populist papers and distribute interesting county news. But he pleads not guilty to the crime of thinking he is "doing it all," or that he is elevated above the other Populist editors of Nebraska. He has never felt that way in the least, and is astonished that any one should think so.

There are several men in Nebraska editing county Populist papers who possess a very high grade of ability both as thinkers and writers, and the great body of them can write a good article. But, brethren respected, let me caution you not to wish to cramp my individuality into your judgment or wisdom mold. It is well for us to differ. We can't be what God has not made us, and he made no two alike. If THE WEALTH MAKERS is not hewing to the line on platform principles its editor would like to know where in he has failed in this respect. Possibly what some call "generalities," others may consider interesting variety. What to some may seem folly, to others may appear wisdom.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES

Do you imagine God intended that a few of his creatures should own the earth and make the rest pay for the privilege of living on it?—Star and Kansan.

Can any fair minded person object to the Initiative and Referendum? We think not when they consider that we are now in the power of professional politicians.—Petersburg Index.

What is a Cent?

OMAHA, Neb., July 6, 1895.

EDITOR WEALTH MAKERS: We are just now hearing very much said about 50 cent dollars, 60 cent dollars, etc., and about the very great want and "need of having every dollar worth 100 cents, and as good as every other dollar."

Would it not be a pertinent question or inquiry as to what is a cent.

By the act of congress, April 2, 1792, establishing a mint and creating the monetary system and denominations of money of the United States it is said: "Gold coins: Eagles shall be of the value of \$10 or units and contain 247 1/2 grains of pure, or 260 grains of standard gold. Half eagles and quarter eagles each one-half and one-quarter the value and weight respectively of the eagle. Silver coins: Dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same was then current, and to contain 371 1/4 grains of pure, or 416 grains of standard silver. Half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes each to be of one-half, one-quarter, one-tenth, and one-twentieth the value and weight respectively of the dollar or unit. Copper coins: Cents, each to be of the value of the one-hundredth part of a dollar and to contain eleven pennyweights (264 grains) of copper. Half cents, each to be one-half the value and weight of the cent."

This cent which it was at first said should contain 264 grains of copper, was changed January 14, 1792, to 208 grains and again March 3, 1793, to 168 grains. The coinage of these pure copper cents was discontinued February 21, 1857, and in lieu thereof a cent weighing 72 grains, 77 per cent copper, and 12 per cent nickel, was authorized. The coinage of this part nickel cent was discontinued April 22, 1864, and one weighing 48 grains, composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc took its place.

Here we have cents of five different weights and containing four different kinds of metal. If we exclude the nickel, tin and zinc as only alloys, then we have a variation in the amount of copper in these cents, from 264 grains to 45 and three-fifths grains, making the smaller or present cent of less than one-fifth the weight of the original cent. If weight of metal counts for anything in the cent, as insisted on it does in the dollar, or gold and silver coins, then surely somebody is being most woefully swindled.

Now, we money reformers insist on an answer to the question as to what is a cent? And which one of the five different kinds that have been made is meant when it is demanded that a dollar shall be worth 100 of them? The mill, or one-tenth of a cent, is also a term in denomination of United States money. It is the smallest or lowest denomination in the system and one for which there has never been coined or otherwise fabricated any material representative as so many grains of some kind of metal, like for the dollars, eagles, dimes and cents. The mill is therefore a purely arithmetical and ideal denomination. It has been the same and of the same value relation to all of the other denominations in United States money from the beginning to the present. It has always been one-tenth