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NOT OF US BUT WITH US—A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

Judge Norwood of Georgia, is one of the purest men and one among the most brilliant statesmen of this country. He represented that State twice in the Lower House of Congress and once in the Senate. A man of broad views, of eminent ability, of spotless character and possessing a bold, manly nature, free from selfishness, a true friend of the people, he stands among the foremost of American statesmen. He, like thousands of others, does not and cannot belong to the Alliance, but his whole heart is with us. He is the author of a most valuable and able work: "Plutocracy; or, American White Slavery,"—a book which every Alliance man and patriotic citizen should read. We give extracts from an interview had with him by a correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution showing what manner of man he is. Oh! for more Norwoods in this day of demagoguery and corruption and of slavish servitude to the mandates of corrupt money power! Read and digest:

"The telegram saying I have come home to enter the race for the Senate, was news to me. I have been in Washington for nearly three months on strictly professional and private business—giving no thought to State politics—and, yet, I was charged with being in the race in this district, trying to defeat Lester.

"And now comes another report, that I am running for the United States Senate. This, also, is untrue. I do not see, however, any sin in it, if I am. The senatorship is not private property. I know no one so big in this democratic country that it would be impious or imprudent to oppose him. There is no pre-emption or homestead on any office. All offices are for the benefit of the holders of them. And when the people act on that rule, select only men who know what to do, and have the courage to do what the people want done, we will have a true representative government. Electing men because they have wealth, or because they are poor, or are good fellows, or from any other cause except ability, integrity and fitness for the place, is a travesty and burlesque on representative government."

As Mr. Norwood was inclined to come to an untimely pause, he was asked: "What do you say of this report that you are a candidate for the Senate?"

"I have already said it is news to me," he answered. "I say more explicitly, I am not. I prefer private life. I have tried both Houses of Congress, and, left to my own choice, I would not re-enter political life. The Senate is not what it was fifty,

forty, or even twenty years ago. It is getting to be a banker's office, railroad headquarters, millionaire's consulting chamber. I am told that some men in it cannot write or spell correctly. Money put them there. So you see at once, the Senate suits but two classes of men—the wealthy, who are independent of the salary, or those who are not able to make, in any business, as much as the salary. I am not of the first class, and I hope I am not of the second. Hence I say that, as a matter of personal desire, I prefer private life."

"But even after your letter appeared in the Savannah News, some people insisted you were a candidate, and they say so now."

"My dear sir," continued the statesman affectionately, "who can prevent politicians from perverting truth, from distorting facts, from setting up candidates in their imagination, just to claim the credit of being the heroes who defeated the imaginary opponent? Don't you remember the bully in 'Georgia Scenes' who was surprised by Judge Longstreet down on his knees, swearing and bellowing, gouging his thumbs into the ground and eternally damning the imaginary fellow he was beating and gouging, and who answered the Judge's question by saying he 'was just seeing how he might fit?' Politics is full of just such heroes. Some of them are in this community. They are going round snorting and swearing how they laid me out in this campaign. There are fifty of these sparrows who killed Cock Robin with their bows and arrows."

COLONEL NORWOOD AND THE ALLIANCE.

I requested permission to ask a direct question. "It seems—" I started to say something to keep up the conversation, when the Senator interrupted:

"Understand me," he said. "I have no desire to conceal anything relating to public affairs. So go on."

I then asked a home question—the circling lance of inquiry was driven into the statesman's breast.

"It seems that the bone of contention in the election of a United States Senator will be between the Alliance and those opposed to them, or their measures. Now, where do you stand in that contest?"

"If you wish an answer to that you must give me space enough to answer in my own way. I hope there is no man, except the robber around, opposed to the Alliance or their purposes. I consider the movement set on foot by the Alliance as the grandest since the Declaration of Independence, or the destruction of the Bastille and the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty. This movement is a second declaration of independence, and of equal importance with the first. The first was a protest against paying a tax of a few pence on tea. The second is resistance to the illegal tax of hundreds of millions a year. The first was resistance against paying an unjust tribute to a king. The second is against paying unjust bounties to a rotten, moneyed aristocracy. The first was against those who ruled by divine right. The second against those who rule by moneyed might. The first was against usurpation. So is the second. But I can stop to go through the list of wrongs the Alliance has risen to redress."

"These wrongs must be enormous and cruel to have stung to action the class of society which has always been the last to complain of grievances, though they are the class upon which the most and the worst burdens fell. This movement is not for the benefit of farmers only. Its success will benefit and bless the entire 64,000,000 people and their prosperity. And I am aware that the statesmen of the country have not taken the Alliance by the hand and cheered them on by wise counsel and liberal support; for if this organized effort to arrest the concentration of all our wealth into a few hands and the consequent complete centralization of all power in the same hands shall fail, I see no hope for the impoverished sixty odd millions except in open revolution."

Questions were then fired rapidly as the interviewer warmed up to his work.

THE SUB-TREASURY ANALYZED.

"What do you think of the methods by which the Alliance proposes to get relief from their burdens?"

"There is the rub." It seems to be the thing to do, to jump on the Sub-Treasury bill. Did any great movement ever start out with everything perfect? I do not believe that any bill as important as this was ever passed without amendment. But the

Alliance has been treated as if they were children—did not know what they want—and their bill as the offspring of stupidity. To my way of thinking, this was not true statesmanship nor patriotism.

"The Alliance is composed of the staunchest patriots and best citizens in this and in all counties, I mean the agricultural class. They did most of the fighting in '76 and 1861-65, North and South. On their valor rests the glory of our generals, whose names fill the trump of fame, while the rank and file remain unknown. They bear the heaviest of taxation. They produce our wealth. They have had a fearful awakening by the pinch of poverty and the sheriff's hammer. They have organized for self protection and the welfare of us all. Out of hundreds of thousands of voting men, a select, intelligent body was sent to St. Louis, Mo., and devised a plan for relief. It has been treated as if the production of a lunatic asylum. The treatment of that bill, in my judgment, is unwise, impolite, unjust, unstatesmanlike and unpatriotic. It has been laughed at and sneered at and why?"

"Pardon me for giving a brief analysis of it. Its object is three fold. 1. To relieve the farmers from being forced to sell at the time and for the price named by the purchaser. Is not that result necessary to keep the producers from rapidly approaching bankruptcy?"

"2. To prevent depreciation of values by the arbitrary contraction of the currency by Wall street; and, third, to increase the volume of the currency."

"Would not the first benefit the producers directly? and would not the second and third be a blessing to the whole country—except Wall street?"

"And yet the whole bill, framed by men far above the average in intelligence and presented by hundreds of thousands of suffering men and families, is waved off with the back of the hand, and the petitioners are informed that they ask for what they know nothing about."

"For instance, they are told they would become the prey of speculators. That is not certain. It is a bare assumption. But, admit it, in the name of mercy, are not the farmers already the prey of speculators and mortgagers?"

"2. They are told that 80 per cent. is too large an advance. That does not give the merits of the question. It is mere detail. If too much, that per cent. can be reasonably reduced."

"3. That it is unconstitutional to elect warehouse keepers—that they must be appointed by the President. Admit it. Would not the representative recommended to the President the man recommended by the depositors of produce, and the President appoint that man, just as postmasters are appointed?"

"4. The bill invokes governmental paternalism. Well, grant it. What has this government been for thirty years but paternal in the most unjust way? Has it not been forcing its sons, who are farmers, to deliver over all their net earnings to their brothers who own factories? Can any paternal injustice outstrip that? If paternalism is to continue, let all the children share alike."

"But, that is perfectly absurd, impossible, says the statesman. Suppose it is, the best way to expose a bad proposition is to show the *reductio ad absurdum*. The best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it rigidly," said President Grant. The best way to get rid of the paternalism of the tariff, bounties, etc., is to insist on universal paternalism, or no paternalism. If this bill involves paternalism, then it or something as good is necessary to save the farmer from ruin. It deserves a trial. If it is only evil, discussion will show it. If good in part and bad in part, discard the bad and put something good in its place."

THE QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONALITY.

"Of all the objectors to this bill, not one has stopped to frame a better. They say it is unconstitutional. So it is to hold negroes in slavery. Why? Because the Constitution was amended to prohibit slavery. So it is to deny to negroes any political right enjoyed by white citizens. Why? Because the Constitution was amended. If the Constitution can be amended three times in three years to protect 5,000,000 negroes from slavery, can't it be amended once in 100 years to save 60,000,000 whites from slavery?"

"I reverse the Constitution as much as any one. The trouble is, we are not living under the Constitution, and have not lived under it since 1850.

The South stood by it—stood firm for strict construction. The North let us have the Constitution and they took money. Since the war the South has still contended for strict construction. The North has sat in admiration of our innocent simplicity, approved our rhetoric, smiled at our reverence for waste paper, encouraged our honorable resolve not to touch a dollar that we could not find named in the Constitution, and said to us: 'That is perfectly beautiful! Farmers should stand by the Constitution! Please hand over \$47 of every \$100 to foster our factories.'

"So that the Sub-Treasury bill be unconstitutional, that obstacle is easily removed. That once sacred instrument must be amended in order to more clearly define and restrict the powers of Congress. If not, Congress will soon obliterate State lines and reserved rights."

THE ALLIANCE AND ITS DANGERS.

"Do you think the Alliance will hold together or go to pieces, like the Grange?"

"A full answer to your question would be lengthy—too long; for in it is involved the discussion of all internal forces and weaknesses and external assaults. I wish I had time to give my views on this point, for I would almost despair of relief from present tyranny by the money power should the Alliance go down in defeat. But I shall not flatter them. I have no favors to ask. What I say to them is not inspired by the present. I am not a member of the Alliance order, but was an Alliance man before the organization was formed. I had thought and felt so much on this subject, on retiring from public life I formulated my views in my book, 'Plutocracy, American White Slavery,' as a feeble picture of what now exists, and a prediction of what is to be. And my hope of peaceable deliverance for the whole country abides with the Alliance."

"But it is beset with dangers, more within than without. It must conquer as an army conquers—by unity of purpose, unity of acting; no division, no straggling, no desertion, no absence at roll call. It must put no one in command who is not heart, soul and mind in accord with its aims—no one in the remotest way in affiliation or sympathy with the enemy; no one unwilling to lead where the majority directs. And the rank and file must stand by their leaders."

THE MOVEMENT MUST BE NATIONAL.

"The movement must be national. If sectional, it is doomed. To be national it must bury all past prejudices. Are the men, North and South, able to do that? If not, union is impossible, and defeat and disaster certain. Northern men say we of the South cannot conquer our prejudices. This is to be disproved or affirmed by the action of the Southern Alliances."

"The eternal danger lies in the insidious assaults that the money power will make on it in a hundred ways. One is by inducing the Alliance to select leaders all over the country who are weak in will, needy in purse, and can be controlled and made to bark with the hounds while running with the hare." The Alliance will have to beware of 'sympathizers.' The Alliance needs supporters, advocates, bold, outspoken friends not sympathizers. But I must stop, I have said enough, but not a tenth part that I would say."

To the last question, "Do you intend to make any speeches?" Mr. Norwood answered, as he snapped his valise and strapped it to the fourth hole. "Speeches! What for? If the people don't know what they want, I cannot instruct them. If they do know and I am sure they do—speaking is unnecessary. The chief issue before the people of Georgia is her representation in the United States Senate for the next six years, and that issue requires no discussion, especially as there is, so far as I know, but one candidate for the office."

BRO. MERCER A "COINJOCK."

COINJOCK ALLIANCE, No. 1,249.

MR. EDITOR:—Our Alliance has been aroused and warned of its duty by our muchesteemed brother, W. S. Mercer. He delivered a lecture on the 24th of July that would do any man good to hear. After the lecture he took us through the secret workings of the order in such a plain and impressive manner that none could fail to see and understand its importance. He is the first and only one that has ever given us any instructions since our Alliance was organized. Yours fraternally,
J. F. GARVENTON.

NUTS TO CRACK AT THE FARMER'S FIRESIDE.

Press Opinions from Many Sources.

There is but one way for the farmer, mechanic and laborer out of the many troubles and difficulties which now harass them on every side, and that is to stand firm and united in one grand movement for God and humanity.—Union, Luray, Va.

The farmers of South Carolina are told by the politicians that Tillman will ruin the credit of the State, but they are slow to believe that a man who is a credit to a State will ruin the credit of the State. They say that they will keep one eye on him, anyway.—Cotton Plant.

The progressive man is sure to be accused of inconsistency. But the inconsistency of progress can only be injurious to any individual. As well might the tree be said to be inconsistent that produced leaves only last year and leaves and fruit this year, as to say that the man is inconsistent whose increased knowledge of facts causes him to change his methods of thought and action.—Colorado Farmer.

In April last this writer served notice upon the papers opposed to the organization of the farmers that if they were determined to measure arms with the farmers; if nothing but a fight would satisfy them, the farmers would not evade the issue. It occurs to us that said opposition papers are welcome to all advantage and glory they have been able to extract from the results of this quarrel of their seeking.—Cotton Plant.

Let the Alliance not grow discouraged at defeats. Should any of our plans fail, let the forces only be drawn off the field to reform for a new and more determined attack on the strongholds of monopoly. Victory will come, but it will be after a long and hard fight. The work of the Alliance has already born fruit, and prospects grow brighter all along the line. Keep up a campaign of education, co-operation and organization.—Alliance Voice.

THE FARMER AT SCHOOL.—If this farmers' organization should accomplish nothing more, it has proved to be one of the greatest schools of political economy ever known, and is doing more to set people to thinking for themselves instead of allowing others to think for them than any other society in existence. Go where you may, you will find the masses talking intelligently upon subjects that a few years ago they were wholly ignorant of. They no longer look to party bosses for their opinions, but study for themselves.—Exchange.

We wish to say to the members of the Alliance that when you see a man, bobbing up with advice as to how the order should be run on a political standpoint and at the same time dictating that the order should keep out of politics, is proof that he is working the wires for some purpose. Don't be fooled on these pretending friends; they are simply talking for a purpose and that purpose will not promulgate or help our order. When you come across one of those self-constituted "advisors" spot him and keep your weather eye wide open.—Luray Union.

The course of certain newspapers in this State forced the Farmers' Association into politics, to the undoing of said papers. The same papers are now pursuing the same course toward the Alliance. They will not be able to force the Alliance into politics unless such a course commends itself to the cool judgment of the Order; but the treatment the Order receives at the hands of those papers will solidify the Alliance mind until it is impervious to all suggestion or criticism from these sources. We can stand that sort of warfare if they can.—Cotton Plant.

LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

FRUITLAND PARK, Fla., Aug. 21, '90.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to offer a few suggestions to my brother Alliance men through the columns of your paper, in the following manner: Repeating the oft-repeated declaration that what the farmers of old North Carolina need most is a remunerative market, instead of protection. I have proclaimed for years that with such she could and would produce soon ten times as much as she now does. We have all the protection, such as it is, and more than we need. I have claimed, also, that Florida was an inviting field to cultivate as a market for many of our products, before I came here to see, and now am better satisfied, after having spent nearly two years at many different portions of the State, that such is the case. Much of the tobacco used here bears

the North Carolina brand and is purchased in New York. Many of the cigars used there were purchased in New York, but made here. So much for our product alone! Florida can use, and would, a large amount of the surplus fruits of summer, such as peaches and apples, at more than satisfactory prices. Poultry and eggs, Carolina bacon and sausage, peanuts and potatoes, rice, &c. And last, but perhaps not least, Carolina liquors. However, the last it would be good, perhaps, if it could be left out, as nearly as possible, of the commerce of a civilized people; but it is no use denying the fact that there is a demand for it to some considerable extent. Then the question arises, how could such a relationship be brought about to secure Florida's patronage? I answer very easily, in my humble opinion, by organizing a transportation and trading company. Place a sea-worthy merchant man in a weekly line from Wilmington to Jax and up the great St. Johns to Sanford, which would touch the principle central business points of peninsular Florida, and by placing freight and passenger rates at a very reasonable rate and buying Florida semi-tropical fruits to take back. Such a scheme, would be so much appreciated, in my judgment, that it would soon take tri-weekly trips to supply the growing demand, and it is only 24 to 30 hours from Jax to Wilmington, and about 12 to 20 from Jax to Sanford, where, as now, owing to so many connecting freight lines, it takes ten days to get freight through, on an average, and freights are so high on cheap and perishable commodities, merchants nor people here cannot afford to order from there.

You would be astonished to know the demand, were it possible to obtain something in good shape. Good peaches would retail here at 5 cents each, eggs 30 cents, now. I was informed by a fruit man in a prominent business town that he had not seen a peach this year in market, nor an apple. There are many other things that would be in market that I have not mentioned, were such a scheme inaugurated. It would take some money and enterprise, but it is to be had, and a remunerative market is just as indispensable to the farmers and, rather more so, than production, which is but of small benefit when at a loss.

Yours, &c.,
W. B. MURRAY.

WHAT THE FARMERS WANT.

TRIANGLE, Lincoln Co., N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—We the farmers of North Carolina, think we have been slaves long enough. We now stand in a united body and call upon our master-office-holders for a little free air to breathe. We have labored for twenty five years to gain a little freedom. The more we work the more we are taxed, as we add a little to our little amount of this world's goods we are taxed for it, so the laborer is taxed for his labor.

We pay the sum of \$3,000 out of our school funds to support the Superintendent of public instructions in this State. Why cannot the Board of Education attend to our public schools? I have been informed by our magistrates that the superintendent of our county charged our county nearly \$400 for his services. Quite a handsome salary. Would not a young farmer's son be well pleased to receive one-half of that amount for a year's work on the farm? But the educated man say it costs so much to get an education. It costs something to get a farm. You can buy a farm for \$10 to \$20 per acre, you can buy stock to work that land with for from \$125 to \$150, and it costs something to buy wagons and farming tools, and it costs something to keep everything in repair. And we are taxed for this land and stock and tools, and taxed for the grain and meat that we raise on the farm, but the educated man is taxed nothing for his education and they want all the positions of honor and fill all the offices and let the farmers dig and toil and pay taxes and receive abuse from professional men. The farmer pays taxes, pays the merchants, pays the doctors' bills and the fertilizer bills and lawyers, and last of all comes the preacher and he wants what little is left to educate his children. I believe in supporting the Gospel, but his children are no better to work than mine and yours. Take away the farmer and the iron master and tanner and commerce and progress will stop.

Now, brother farmers, stand out for your rights and if anybody gets mad he has his lifetime to get glad.

J. M. FINGER.