THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

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PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer,	State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.
Caucasian,	Clinton, N. C.
Rural Home,	Wilson, N. C.
Watchman,	Salisbury, N. C.
Farmers' Advocate,	Tarboro, N. C.
Mountain Home Journal,	Asheville, N. C.
Alliance Sentinel,	Goldsboro, N. C.
Country Life,	Trinity College, N. C.
Mercury,	Hickory, N. C.
Rattler,	Whitakers, N. C.
Agricultural Bee,	Goldsboro, N. C.
Columbus Weekly News,	Whiteville, N. C.
Taylorsville Index,	Taylorsville, N. C.

Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

PROF. MASSEY REPLIES TO MAJ. RAGLAND.

MR. EDITOR:—Maj. Ragland, in your last issue, is simply fighting something of his own creation. No one that I know of, has ever opposed the introduction and dissemination of new plants and new seeds of improved sorts of sorghum, wheat, oats or corn. So all the Major's long column amounts to nothing. The only question, and the only one which Maj. Ragland will not touch, is, has the government a right to squander money in scattering free all over the country seed which can be bought at any store. All the evidence quoted simply goes to show that when the department adheres to the spirit of the law, great good has been done by the introduction of valuable seeds. This is what the law intended, and if this was adhered to no one could complain. There is no sort of contradiction in Gen. Le Duc's statement in regard to an improved variety of oats, and his statement to me in person only a few weeks ago that he did his uttermost to break up the indiscriminate scattering of common seeds. The insinuation conveyed in Maj. Ragland's words, "Gen. Le Duc's opinion *assigned* him by Prof. Massey," is unworthy of a gentleman and deserves no notice. Gen. Le Duc is in North Carolina and can say whether I quoted him aright.

But the most surprising thing in this long article is Maj. Ragland's statement that I have advised the farmers of middle Virginia and North Carolina against grassing their lands. For thirty or forty years I have been working for grass and more grass. I have spoken on the rostrum in favor of grass and more grass hundreds of times, and have used my pen continually for many years in the effort to get farmers to grow more grass, and now here is a man who gravely tells the farmers of North Carolina, to whom I have been talking grass for several years, that I have advised them against grassing their rolling uplands. Why, the thing is so utterly absurd as to be almost laughable. "When your case is bad, abuse the fellow on the other side."

The Major, in a whole column or more, entirely avoids answering my question on the seed matter, and then accuses me of things I never dreamed of. Now I have opposed the keeping of these uplands in poverty-grass and broom-straw and calling it grass. I have opposed the putting down of land in grass until it has been brought up into condition to grow a good sod. But when once in that condition, I have urged our farmers in the Piedmont hills to keep it up by top dressing and by not overstocking. I have denounced as an insane notion the idea prevalent in Piedmont that the plowing under of a heavy growth of clover is only the loss of so much feed, and have advised our farmers to plow under clover and cow peas until their land is in condition to grow *good grass*. I would beg leave to inform Maj. Ragland that though engaged in teaching, I am as much a farmer as he is, and what I have written has been the result of experience on the lands I refer to. On Maj. Ragland's lighter land and heavier rainfall it may be necessary to terrace, but on the Albemarle hills I know from experience that they can be brought into a good condition and be gotten into heavy sod without any terracing whatever. I have farmed largely in that county and know that when these steep red hills of upper Piedmont are properly plowed, there is little danger of serious washing if not kept long in hoed crops. If a man plows these steep hills three or four inches deep, they will wash into gullies, but let him plow as I have, on hills so steep that horses could hardly get around them, with three heavy mules to a plow, and two more to a subsoil plow behind them, and break twelve inches deep, and it may lie bare all winter as I have had it lie, and simply get mellow with frost. I can show Maj. Ragland to-day hillsides in Albemarle with gullies that were bare and red when I undertook their improvement, and to-day the grass is thicker in the gullies than elsewhere.

No, Major, don't accuse me of talking against grass. The only grasses I am opposed to are "poverty grass" and broom sedge. If I was in some parts of the country I would accept Johnson grass rather than have no grass. I have no objection to fair criticism of anything I may write. I have probably had as many years practical experience in these matters as Maj. Ragland. I do not profess to know everything, but am still an earnest student, learning more as the gray hairs increase than I did in earlier and more thoughtless years.

The seed discussion is just where it was at the beginning. I have denounced as a humbug the scattering through Congressmen of common garden seeds that anybody can buy, but have never opposed the carrying out of the law in regard to the introduction and dissemination of improved varieties, even if it be of an improved sort of tobacco seed. I have declared the present practice to be an unwarrantable use of public funds. Maj. Ragland has evaded any answer to this whatever, and goes out of his way to charge me with teaching things I never dreamed of. I am perfectly willing to discuss practical topics in a way that may be helpful to the readers of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, but my own self-respect forbids me taking further notice of one who evidently does not know what is due from one gentleman to another in a discussion.

W. F. MASSEY.

PLAN FOR RELIEF.

CRESSWELL, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—At a regular meeting of Salem Alliance, No. 1,888, held on Oct. 3d, 1891, we, the members, endorsed a plan for the relief fund. Our plan is that every Secretary of Sub-Alliances send fifteen cents out of the quarterage instead of ten and let five cents go to the State Secretary-Treasurer for the relief funds, leaving in his own treasury ten cents, and we will not have to change the Constitution. Five cents on 100,000 members would be $5,000 every quarter. If this won't do, we will do as the majority says best, for we are in favor of some plan to help the dependents.

E. D. CAHOON, Pres't.
H. W. LIVERMAN, Sec'y.

TO THE VETERAN CAVALRY.

RICHMOND, VA. Oct. 3, 1891.

As it is impossible to record the deeds done by the Army of Northern Virginia without connecting the names of Stuart with its most brilliant achievements, or to think of Lee and Jackson without involuntarily calling up the shade of this gallant Commander of the Cavalry Corps, it seems but fitting that the soldier who, in his twenties, blazed the way for Jackson around the armies of McClellan and Hooker, should be made the subject of an enduring monument in this the capital city of the Confederacy, in whose successful defense he fell at its very gates.

Therefore it has been determined by many of his followers, for whom this committee acts, to call a meeting of the survivors of the Veteran Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, to be held in the city of Richmond, at the Army Hall, corner of Seventh and Marshall street, at 8 o'clock, on the evening of October 28th, 1881, for the purpose of organizing a Veteran Cavalry Association, with the above object in view.

All cavalrymen and other admirers of Stuart are earnestly requested to attend.

C. A. Taylor, T. W. Snydor, Jas. R. Worth, Jno. P. George Luther B. Vaughan, A. L. Boulware, F. D. Hill, E. C. Minor, Philip Haxall, R. G. Crouch, J. H. Ware, L. Levy, J. W. Thomas, E. A. Catlin, Jas. F. Flournoy, Fleming Meredith, J. A. Lipscomb.—Committee.

THE GREAT MONEY POWER.

MR. EDITOR:—At the instigation of the money power of this country and Europe, the agents of the people created the national bank system, the credit of the people was transferred to them with the power to fix the volume of money and rates of interest. They so manage that their rates of interest is twice as great as the earnings of the wealth-producers. In all their investments they run no risks, while evey industry takes risks. So situated they command the whole field of industry. They have no interest in production, as they have a better thing created by law. Their whole interest consists in increasing the purchasing power of their incomes and piling up evidences of indebtedness against the industrial class. It is their study now to secure additional legislation that will increase their advantage over the wealth-producers. All their incomes are re loaned on first class real estate and each year sees the wealth-producers deeper in debt to them. This artificial money power, outside of the channels of trade, has piled up evidences of indebtedness against the wealth-producers seven times greater than the money in circulation. Practically, they own all the money in the United States, and have a mortgage six dollars deep on every dollar. Reader, this debt has been all paid up in the last twenty-five years and it all comes from loaning their debts and making the industrial class pay extortionate rents.

This farce of a financial system is rapidly transferring the wealth of the country into their hands. Here is an octopus, created by your legislators, that is spunging up the wealth of the country faster than labor can produce it.

A pensioned aristocracy cannot exist in this country, so the national bank system was created as a substitute. The ruling class of England and the money power of Europe, during the civil war, decided that negro slavery must die, and they would enslave white and black by getting control of the circulating medium. Hundreds of millions are drawn out of this country, and Europe dictates the price of the farmers' produce.

The exception clause in the greenback originated by this devilfish, doubled the cost of the war by enacting a demand for their gold on which they had a corner. African slavery was abolished, but white and black were chained to the jugernaut of the money power. How well they have succeeded all that is necessary is to look at the mountain of debt heaped upon the wealth producers.

This moneyed devil has all the civilized world in its clutches. A beautiful system indeed that has the wealth-producers of this country in debt to the non-wealth producers ten billion dollars and the industries of the civilized world in their debt one hundred and fifty billion dollars. Lincoln's warning, in their infancy, went unheeded twenty-five years, until now this power is a mighty giant with its its fingers on the throat of every industry. This money power owns or controls the leading papers of both parties. They are the power behind the throne, and the politicians have not a soul they can call their own. This power has the farmers emasculated. They cannot fix a price on anything they have to sell, and they look on and see the speculators fix a price on their produce. There is but one remedy—the farmers must speedily occupy the vantage ground where they can fix a living price on all they have to sell. This is the issue clean cut made by the farmers, and all parties ignoring this must be treated as deadly enemies and be wiped from the face of the country.

The Republican party is irevocably committed to the financial system that enslaves the industrial class and endorses the protective tariff to drown the people's cries for relief. The Democratic leaders, at the instigation of the money power and solons, are doing their best to deceive the people with that huge fraud tariff reform. The Democratic leaders know that the tariff is 40 per cent higher than it was twenty five years ago, and the people can buy all manufacturered articles 50 per cent. cheaper than they could twenty-five years ago. With this fact standing out in bold relief they have the hardihood to go before the people and declare that it is a high protective tariff that is at the bottom of their woes. The leaders of both parties know they are practicing a fraud upon the people.

Politician.—"Mr. Farmer, "the price of your cotton, corn and wheat is fixed in Liverpool, England, while everything in the manufactured line you consume is fixed in this country. The remedy for your woe is to repeal the robber tariff and buy where you sell on the cheapest market."

Farmer.—Mr. Politician, if we keep on selling cheaper and buying cheaper won't this be squeezing more of the necessaries and luxuries into the creditor class fixed incomes?" If we buy two hundred millions of foreigners that we have bought at home, won't that bring about a contraction of the volume of money and a shrinkage of values and make our second state worse than the first? We have not in actual circulation eight hundred millions. Your advice would reduce the circulation 20 per cent. and bring about a shrinkage of twelve billion dollars. Mr. Politician, wouldn't this be paying dear for your whistle? We farmers want more money, but your plan proposes to take it out of the country."

Politician.—"Mr. Farmer, if you will buy more of those who take your surplus, they will buy of you and you will keep your money at home and the circulating medium will not be reduced in volume and you will get your manufactured articles cheaper."

Farmer.—"Mr. Politician, won't these fellows across the water do as you advise us to do—buy where they can buy the cheapest? It is not human nature to buy of another because he buys of you unless you will sell as cheap or cheaper than others. England will not buy a pound of cotton or wheat of us as long as she can buy it as cheap or cheaper in India. We have taken your advice too long, raised cotton, failed to diversify our crops, sent our money North for cheap corn and manufactured goods and failed to diversify our crops and keep our money at home and have kept ourselves poor. Mr. Politician, we are learning a new lesson in political economy—to buy nothing abroad that we can produce at home. One objection is to those fellows across the big pond fixing a price on what we have to sell. We believe we should fix a price upon all we have to sell. We know how much it costs to raise it and we are willing to take a living price, but we are not willing longer to tamely submit to a financial system that compels us to submit to the dictation of Europe. We know they have deficiencies and must buy our surplus, and as soon as we get our warehouses built so those who are compelled to sell can deposit their non-perishable produce and receive 80 per cent. of their value, we intend to hold until we can get a living price. If we have a surplus on hand at the end of the year, we will curtail production the next season, and in this way it will not effect the market. A surplus for the world is better for the world than a deficiency, and as long as we can control it, will not hurt us. As it is, the more we produce the worse we are off. We believe, under a just financial system, a large production of the necessaries and luxuries of life to be distributed among the people, will be a blessing and not a curse, as now; each class of producers must be able to fix a living price upon their products. Until we can do this we are slaves, the hewers of wood and drawers of water for a moneyed aristocracy. Mr. Politician, we know we can buy goods today for one-half we could twenty-five years ago, and our condition grows worse and worse the cheaper every thing grows.

We have tried your plan for twenty-five years, and now we are going to try ours. We intend to fix our prices and not let those Liverpool fellows fix them any longer. Help us to carry out our plan or suggest one better than the Sub Treasury, but don't you forget, we intend to place ourselves where we can control the fruits of our labor and fix a living price on all we have to sell. Then we can take care of ourselves and feed the world. With plenty of money to put the idle millions to work, we will soon consume all we produce but cotton.

Mr. Politician, the wants of the people are not half supplied, and it will not do to cry over-production for existing conditions. It is under-consumption, resulting from a pernicious financial system, that robs the people. We know what we want, and we are determined to have it."

JAMES MURDOCK.

AN APPEAL.

MR. EDITOR:—At a regular meeting of Berea Alliance, No. 1,103, held Aug. 13th, 1891, the undersigned were appointed a committee to solicit aid from the Subordinate Alliances for our unfortunate brother, Judson A. Harris, who is a member of our Alliance. He had the misfortune, on August 6th, 1891, to lose his only horse. Brother Harris is a young man just started in life, and this is the second time he has lost his only horse. The loss is estimated at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The Secretaries will please bring this case before their Alliances at their next meeting. Please forward all donations to D. J. Smithson, President of Berea Alliance, Elizabeth City, N. C.

J. C. Perry, J. M. Whitehurst—Committe.

Approved: D. J. SMITHSON, Pres.
F. WHITEHURST, Sec'y.

BRO. CAUBLE AGAIN.

MABRY, Stanly Co., N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—In the plan I suggested for relief, and published in the last issue of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, I either misstated my plan or the typo misunderstood me. The plan I intended to suggest was that the Secretary of each subordinate lodge pay five cents for each male member in good standing (not fifteen cents, as published) to the County Secretary out of the funds belonging to the said lodge; and the County Secretary pay $5 per quarter, or add to the sum total the sum of $5 per quarter out of the funds belonging to the County and forward the same to the State Secretary or Business Agent. I hope you will correct the error—five cents instead of fifteen cents for the subordinate lodges, and $5 instead of fifteen cents for the county contributions per quarter. Knowing that you are a profound thinker, would like to have you suggest a plan or endeavor to have some plan put in operation, as I think relief is coming rather slow to the unfortunate sons.

Long may you live to fight the enemy and strengthen the brethren.

Yours fraternally,
J. A. CAUBLE.

OUR PROGRESS.

Weekly Record of Manufacturing and Other Enterprises Started—Rip Van Winkle no Longer in the Old North State.

[Manufacturers' Record.]

Alma—W. E. Miller and E. S. Lathrope have, it is reported, established a planing mill.

Mt. Airy—Lowry & Yokley will erect a tobacco factory, as reported in our last issue.

Washington—B. F. Rodman will rebuild his iron works, reported last week as burned.

Weldon—Paul Garrett, of Littleton, is reported as to remove his wine distillery to Weldon.

Statesville—D. A. Miller has, it is reported, purchased site and will erect a tobacco factory.

Reidsville—The Reidsville Fertilizer Manufacturing Co. will erect a factory, as previously reported.

Reinhardt—It it is stated that J. E. Reinhardt & Co. have put in their cotton mill 480 twister spindles.

Gold Hill—A $25,000 stock company will, it is stated, be organized for the purpose of erecting a cotton mill.

Morganton—The Burke Tannery Co. has, it is stated, let contract for the erection of a tannery in South Morganton.

Harden—The Harden Manufacturing Co. has doubled the capacity of its cotton mill and put in the electric light plant, so it is stated.

Maxton—The Maxton Manufacturing Co. has, it is reported, changed the location of and enlarged its iron foundry and machine shop.

Burlington—P. L Sellars is erecting a tobacco prizery, as reported in our last issue; the Burlington Tobacco Co. has leased same for three years.

Statesville—The Statesville Brick Co., recently organized with J. C. Steele as president and W. J. Lazenby, treasurer, has started brick works.

Tarboro—The Farmers' Co-operative Manufacturing Co. contemplates the establishment of an oil refinery in connection with its cottonseed oil mill.

Gastonia—The Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Co. has completed its new mill, previously mentioned, and will start operations about October 15th.

Tillery—The Carolina Lumber Co. has, it is reported, purchased the town of Tillery, including a large tract of land, lumber mill, etc., from J. R. Tillery for $40,000, and will improve the property and mill and operate same.

Tarboro—The stock company lately reported as having been organized by E. V. Murphy, George Howard, Jr., and others for the erection of a peanut-cleaning mill has been incorporated as the Tarboro Peanut Co. Mr. Murphy is secretary and W. F. Hargrove, treasurer.

CALUMNY REBUKED.

Editor News:—Allow me space in your valuable paper to express my indignation and that of many friends for the unmanly, ungentlemanly, malicious, brutal and inhuman editorial which appeared in the *Register* of the 18th in relation to Col. L. L. Polk and his compeers of the People's Party. It certainly bears the imprint of the maledictions that we might expect from a fiend when forced by omnipotent power beyond the pale of a paradise whose purity he has befouled and betrayed. In our judgment, nothing but the knowledge of a once high estate being ruthlessly torn from the grasp, by reason of one's own misdeeds, could provoke such malicious misrepresentation and abhorrent calumny of a political opponent.

May we not now justly conclude that the sale of the share in the *Register*, recently made to one of the family, at a fabulous sum, was only a decoy to induce a "tender foot" to take the plant at a big figure, as was said to have been the case, in order that they might unload the decaying institution before it becomes utterly worthless? If this be true as alleged it is unlucky for the *Register* that the "tender foot" in business, as in politics is getting scarce. This, too, may in part account for the chagrin, which begets this howl of rage. As for myself just allow me to say that I am one of the so-called "Democratic stool pigeons" spoken of and that there are others, like myself, such as Madden, Gue, Jakaway, Wyman, Band and many others that I might mention, citizens of Des Moines, who have never voted other than the Republican ticket and who are now in the People's Party there to stay because we are no longer willing to keep company with men who lack the moral decency to treat men and measures fairly; and also because we believe that in this party rests the hope of humanity. More than that—I am one of the old soldiers "who honored Iowa," both by meeting Col. Polk in honorable warfare upon the battlefield as well as in "preserving my self respect" by giving him a fraternal greeting and a brotherly hand when he comes in peace to agricultural Iowa as the honored representative of the greatest industrial organization the world has ever known. And how did this self-assumed dictator and maligner who wields the faber in the dingy editorial sanctum of the *Register* "honor Iowa?" Lacking argument, he resorts to misrepresentation. Being without principle, he scruples not at the publication of falsehood. Too dishonorable to accord justice, he tramples upon the sacred rights of character, and thus Iowa is dishonored, manhood maligned and humanity disgraced. I wonder not that Mr. Lindley says that "the brains of the paper has been buried in the grave." Oh, *Register!* once exalted to the skies, thou art become the abomination of men. Certainly the shade of an honored sire must weep when he beholds a degenerate son dishonoring his State by offering insult to the millions in that honorable calling of which that sire was so distinguished a member, and of which Col. Polk is the honored and worthy representative.

R. G. SCOTT.

MAJOR FINGER'S LETTER.

Below is a letter that has the nail-hitting character about it:

RALEIGH, Sept. 22, 1891.

Mr. W. J. Swink, Secretary and Treasurer, Concord N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I enclose check for $750, Peabody money, to be applied to your city public schools. You will bear in mind that this money cannot be used for any other purpose than the payment of teachers for both races. The intention of the Peabody trustees is to help such communities as will help themselves and will so conduct the schools as to be most helpful to the general public school system.

In some communities in which annual taxes are levied to supplement the general school fund I have not found such support to the general public school system as I thought there ought to be in the use of the State list text-books. This, I think, is an important matter. The State list books are non sectional, fair to the South, and as good as any books published. As far as they meet the wants of the city schools I think they ought to be used; in fact that is what the law contemplates. The city boards ought to add such other books as the additional length of school and the additional studies desired indicate to be necessary. I take it, of course, that your board will add the high school course.

There is a disposition on the part of publishing houses to press into the schools of the South books that are entirely unfit for use by Southern people. You may set it down as a fact that it is impossible, in the very nature of the case, for a Northern man to write a United States history that will be fair to the South. Even if he were disposed to write an impartial history, the probability is that he would be ignorant of the facts or would lay less stress upon them than is due. As an instance, I refer to Eggleston's history, which has not in it even a reference to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence nor to the battle of King's Mountain, which Jefferson said was the turning point of the Revolutionary war, and it has not even a copy of the general Declaration of Independence. This is only a specimen of the sins of omission that Northern authors are guilty of in reference to the South. You will find the same thing running through their geographies, readers and all other common school books. The houses that publish these books not unfrequently secure their introduction by unfair argument and other unfair means as well as by pleading specially their fine mechanical execution, etc.

Some years ago, when I first came into the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, I negotiated for the revision of Holmes' readers, and one request that I specially made was that the books should be thoroughly non-sectional and should contain in the selection of the matter as much recognition of the South as to its products, character, resources, etc., as of the North. Upon examination I think you will find that this request was complied with, and, besides, that the books are thoroughly well graded and adapted to our schools. The proof-sheets passed under my own eye. As to Maury's geographies, they certainly have no equal in this country. Holmes' history contains more facts of United States history than can be found in any book in the same compass and at the same price, and it tells the truth in a fair and impartial manner, and is well written. For higher classes I think Stephens' history cannot be excelled. Sanford's arithmetics are the product of a Southern man and are most excellent books; indeed it may be said that all the books on the State list are excellent. Upon examination I think you will find that the prices at which the State list books are to be sold to the children are low, and that the business arrangements by which the books can be obtained from one depository by merchants all over the State and at reasonable discounts to them, are all that can be desired. I send you a marked copy of the school law for information on these points.

I would not write so much at length on this subject but for the fact that when the city schools and country schools use the same books there is harmony, much less confusion, and the public school interests are thereby better advanced. I do not know who your superintendent will be; if I did I would write him in the same strain. This is an official letter to you as secretary of the board. Do me the kindness to lay it before them and your superintendent when he is elected.

Trusting that your schools will meet with abundant success, I am,

Very truly,
S. M. FINGER,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

If there was no relief for the people in the Sub-Treasury plan, all the old party papers would support it. They are always on the side of monopoly, and when the people see them on one side the safe way for the people is to get on the other side.—*Faulkner County Wheel.*