

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, Hickory, N. C.
Mercury, Whitakers, N. C.
Ruralist, Goldsboro, N. C.
Agricultural Bee, Whiteville, N. C.
Columbus Weekly News, Whiteville, 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.

DOES MONEY NEED A REDEEMER?

Demand and Supply Fixes the Value of Money—What Should Money be Based on?

Mr. Editor:—Does money need a redeemer? If so why? Why redeem one kind of money in another kind if each kind can be made to perform all the functions of money? Will any one dispute the fact that a full legal tender United States note will perform all the functions of gold as an exchange in our domestic commerce? What function will a gold dollar perform? Pay taxes, duties, make exchanges and pay import duty. A full legal tender United States note will perform every one of these. Who will dispute this? We offer one hundred dollars for proof to the contrary. Can we get a response from the goldists? Dear reader, we will wait until doomsday and receive no reply. There is not an intelligent goldite in the United States but knows a full legal tender paper dollar will perform every function of a gold dollar. "But paper money will not pay balance of trade!" Neither will a gold dollar. Bullion (gold) will pay balance of trade. Gold bullion will not perform any of the functions of money. It must be mined and made money by the fiat of the government. The government coins a gold dollar, pays it to government officials. He expends it for country produce at the store, the retailer buys provisions of the farmers, the farmer pays it to the retailer for goods, the retailer pays it to the wholesale man and the wholesale man pays it to the importer and the importer pays it to the government on import duty. Hasn't it performed the function it was created to perform?

The government issues a full legal tender United States note, pays it to an official, he buys provisions of the retail store, the retailer buys produce of the farmer, the farmer pays his debts at the retail store, the retailer pays it to the wholesale man, the whole sale man pays it to the importer, the importer pays it to the government on import duties and the government has redeemed it. The full legal tender paper dollar has performed every func-

tion performed by the gold dollar. "But a gold dollar has intrinsic value." As an exchanger of values it possesses no more intrinsic value than a full legal tender paper dollar. A full legal tender paper dollar will buy as much and pay as much debts as a gold dollar. The gold dollar only has intrinsic value when converted into bullion and used in the arts. "Gold dollar can be used in the arts and the paper dollar can not." This proves the paper dollar is the best. What do we make money for? To assist in making our exchange. The dollar that is always in reach when wanted is the best as a medium of exchange. The paper dollar will never desert you. The gold dollar is liable to be used in the arts and exported as bullion. The idea of redeeming one kind of money in another had its origin in selfishness. It was originated by robbers to rob the toiling millions and is supported and upheld to day by the same robber class.

This robber scheme has destroyed every nation of any note. It has stood in the way of every civilization, and to day they completely block the wheels of progress. There was a time in the history of civilization when gold and silver would perform all exchanges. As civilization advanced the wants increased and gold and silver no longer could furnish enough of the medium of exchange. This called for precious metals to supplement the precious metals. It was then the cupidity of man conceived the idea of issuing his promises to pay (debts) and redeeming in gold and silver. These promises to pay cost the bankers less than one-fourth of one per cent. They issued three of their promises to pay to one of coin stored in their strong box. The banker owned twenty thousand dollars in coin and issued sixty thousand dollars of his promises to pay (debts) and loaned them to the people. By this problem producers drew interest on forty thousand dollars more than he owned. The interest was high and accumulation soon absorbed or demonstrated the wealth of the nation into a few hands.

"But we want money based on some thing." What do you want money for? To pay debts, taxes and make exchanges. Money that will perform all the functions will circulate unquestioned. Money based on the wants of the people. It is the wants of the people that calls into existence money. They want it to exchange the products of their labor. As their wants increase they will need more of it to meet increased demands. These wants will continue as long as our civilization exists. This money will be good as long as the wealth of the nation exists. Money is the nature of law called into existence because of our wants, and is based on our wants and not on gold and silver. This being a fact, there is no necessity for a redeemer. There never was any necessity for a redeemer and never would have been had it not been for the selfishness of man. The system is perpetuated to day to create the demand for gold on which the goldites have a corner; they may squeeze more of the necessities and luxuries of life into their gold dollars and all their evidences of indebtedness held against the people. In twenty-five years they have doubled the purchasing power of their gold.

Demand and supply fixes the value of money. Money is governed by the law of demand and supply, the same as every other article entering into commerce. If we need fifty dollars per capita to carry on our internal commerce it makes no difference whether this is all gold or all full legal tender paper money. The value of each as a medium of exchange is governed by the law of demand and supply. The demand calling for fifty dollars per capita fixes the value of each as an exchanger of the necessities and luxuries of life and not the material out of which they are made. The paper is the best of the two and is by far the safest. Paper will not stray from home while gold dollars will often flee the country. Paper will often maintain a uniform volume. Other things being equal, prices will be uniform. Gold will leave the country and bring about a contraction of money and reduce values. Gold goes and comes, contracts and inflates and is a disturber of values and imperils every industry. Paper is more consistent, performs every function of gold, stays at home, maintains a uniform volume and price and is free from all the elements of panic resulting from contraction, and it cannot be manipulated by legislation like gold. The panics of 1837, 1847, 1857, and at different periods of our history was precipitated by the export of gold and silver to pay balance of trade. These panics inflicted losses of billions of dollars upon our best business men increased crime and poverty—retarded our civilization. These panics were brought by legislation in the interest of this money devil. An exchange of value composed exclusively of full legal tender money would be free from this disturbance as it would not be subject to export and import.

It is impossible to have a uniform volume of money based on or redeemable in coin, or when any portion of our money is composed of coin. A nation needs so much money to carry on their internal commerce. The money not subject to export is the best and perfectly safe and free from panics if issued and controlled exclusively by the government. Specie had its day and should have passed out of use when a nation had emerged from barbarism. The system is a relic of the sober past. A specie system will not answer to the age of steam, elec-

tricity, railroads and mammoth machinery and a high civilization. It answered to the age of the slow coach and a low civilization. Railroads and telegraph have brought the people into close communion—is quickening every faculty of the mind and as the mind is developed, the wants increase in the same ratio. To supply these wants we must have a full volume of money that is stable in volume and will give uniform values subject to change of demand supply. The precious metals as a medium of exchange is as unstable and as uncertain as the winds. The domestic money of the future will be full legal tender United States notes issued in sufficient quantity to do the business of this country on a cash basis. Had we had this system we would not have had any panics caused by the export of specie. Our specie would have been in gold and silver bricks. The taking of this bullion out of the country would not have brought a panic; neither would it have effected prices—brought ruin and distress. In fact this system would have acted like the seven hundred and fifty million dollars issued by France after the German war, vice stimulated production of wealth. The surplus we would have sold to other nations and then have had a steady influx of gold and silver. Having no use for this, but in the arts we would have exchanged this bullion for the products of other countries.

Freed from panics our business men would invest their all; production would greatly increase and consumption expand. Our people would have the necessities and luxuries of life. The demand in the arts for the precious metals would soon double and treble and consume the products of our mines. It would not effect the value of bullion unless some great stores of the precious metal are discovered. Other things being equal, the volume of money determines prices. This being a fact, this nation will never be satisfied until we have a stable volume of money and as specie is subject to export and import. There can be no stable volume of money with specie entering into our domestic money.

This being true, there is nothing certain in the near future the money transacting the business of the country will be composed exclusively of full legal tender United States notes. This country must come to this. We must cut loose from all that ties us to the money devil of Europe. We must not be tied to the decaying monarchical governments of Europe that are destined in the near future to pass through the throes of revolution that will impoverish the people and end in the establishment of republics. As long as we are tied to specie we will be made to suffer with the king aristocracy and priest ridden countries of Europe. We are happily situated. The nation nearest self-sustaining is the most independent. As a nation we can produce a greater variety and will have to import less than any other nation to supply our wants. What we have we will not have to buy. Everything we can produce in sufficient quantity to do us we will reserve to American labor, whether it be on the farm or in the factory. We will have free trade at home. We will not permit any class to practice extortion. Every industry shall have the privilege of fixing reasonable prices on the products of their labor. Corporation will be made the servants of the people. Being the nearest self-sustaining, we will have to buy less of other nations to supply our wants. This will dump the precious metals of the world into our lap for us to exchange for what we want. Having no use for the precious metals as a medium of exchange, and being nearer self-sustaining than any other nation, and a steady influx of precious metals, we will be able to command the silver of exchange must bid for our surplus gold and silver to coin into a circulating medium. The country giving us the most of their products of labor will get it. As a nation we will bear the same relation to others that the money power bears to our industries. We can compel them to pay tribute to us. We can squeeze more of the necessities and luxuries of life into gold and silver bullion. We will not need the gold and silver flowing into the country. They must have it as long as they use the precious metals as a medium of exchange.

The impoverishment resulting from this specie system of Europe will create discontent among the masses, as the same system has created discontent among the farmers and industrial class. It will lead to organization, disunion of economical question as is going on in this country now among the wealth-producers. This will bring about a revolution, overthrowing the monarchies and titled aristocracy, and the establishment of a financial system free from specie. It is a fact, a nation learns faster great economical truths under oppression than when prosperous. It was oppression that led to the French revolution and ended in the establishment of the republic. It was oppression that precipitated our revolution and ended in a republic. It is oppression that is forcing the farmers and laborers to combine, and it will end in their industrial freedom. European nations must learn as we have learned. They must suffer ere they will break the chains that holds them in slavery. This nation must have a financial system that will make us independent of all other nations. We must not compete with monarchial and aristocratic European countries. We must not compete with low civilizations to get gold to resume specie payment. We

must not pass through another resumption act to get gold to resume. We must not compel our farmers to compete with ignorant and poorly fed and ill peasantry of Russia to get gold to resume specie payment. A country with a high civilization cannot compete with a low civilization. Neither can well-paid labor compete with cheap labor. As long as we have a specie basis we will be compelled to compete with Russia and other countries for English gold. It takes one hundred and thirty five millions in gold each year to pay English money lords. To get this gold back, we must compete with pauper labor of other countries. Exclude specie as money—make all our domestic exchanges in full legal tender U. S. notes. Stimulate production as in France, pay our foreign debts and free ourselves from English domination.

This great reform can only be brought by a realignment. The industrial class must be united to succeed. Divided, you are doomed to suffer in the near future. The leaders of the two old political parties are controlled by the soulless money devil. They are arraying one industrial class against another. Their study is how to keep the industrial class divided, so as to perpetuate the way of the money kings. Neither party makes any proposition that looks to the removal of existing oppression. The present robber credit system will continue as long as the two old parties of hate face each other. One party cries "protection" when there is no protection. The other cries "robbery" when there is no robbery. Neither party can be trusted to settle any question, not even the tariff question. It is impossible to concentrate the industrial class into either one of the political parties. This bitterness and hate has made this impossible. What use have the people for the two old money kings? The people make parties, and they can unmake them and establish another in their place. One that has a brain and heart that throbs with their own.

What can you do with such elements as Cleveland Hill and hundreds of others in the Democratic party? When do they sympathize for your worst? What proposition have they ever made looking to your relief? Are they not the champion of the money devil? This is equally true of the Republican leaders. Not one of them is in sympathy with the producing class. Politically they are dishonest and treacherous to the wealth producers. Deliberately for office, they conspire to sell the people to the money kings of Europe. This labor movement did not come too soon and it cannot crystallize its financial principles into law too soon, it can only succeed by uniting the industrial class. You never can succeed by making war on the manufacturers.

Concentrate your forces and crush the money devil. The writer is opposed to the whole specie system. He arrived at this conclusion after candid and impartial investigation. The writer's interest lies principally in gold mines. The reader, knowing this to be the fact, cannot charge him with prejudice against precious metals as material out of which to make a medium of exchange. Every position taken will stand the crucial test. We challenge the world's criticism. We have no favors to ask of anyone. In the interest of truth and humanity we will criticize and assail hoary-headed wrongs.

The farmers are being robbed, the laborers are being robbed by this hoary head sinner the money devil, and the leaders of both parties and their organs have sold themselves for office and their emoluments. Would you be free men? Then seek your brother laborers and council with them. Extend the circulation of your reform papers. Get THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER into the hands of all your neighbors. Make this a specialty. The enemy is powerful and aggressive. You must be equally aggressive. You have the truth on your side. All the leading politicians concede this. They only fight you because they fear the money devil more than they do you. If they believed you meant business, they would be found to morrow championing your claims. They have fooled and called you before in the interest of the money devil, and they expect to do it again. Will they? We will see. JAMES MURDOCK

A MODEL ALLIANCE.

BANKS, N. C.
Mr. Editor:—Hollands Alliance, No. 1,664, has been in successful operation about three years. We have about forty members, male and female, a number of whom were the first to join the Order in the central part of the State, and tried, true and never fail. We have other good working members; in fact we all stand squarely upon the Ocala platform, as was demonstrated but a short time ago. A meeting was called to discuss the Sub-Treasury plank of said platform, which was ably responded to by several appointed on both sides and exhaustively discussed, after which the following resolution was unanimously passed by us in full meeting.
Resolved, That we, the members of Hollands Alliance, No. 1,664, do hereby endorse the proceedings of the Ocala convention, together with all the demands of the Alliance, and especially the Sub-Treasury plan, or "something better."
So you see, Mr. Editor, we have the unanimity and the backbone, and will go with the rank and file to victory or to death.
Fraternally,
G. L. B. PRATT, Sec'y.

"THAT TERRIBLE TARIFF."

Mr. Editor:—I have been a constant reader of your paper for two or more years, and have taken a deep interest in the many frank and earnest utterances of the farmers, which give complete evidence of their sincerity and honesty in the search for the truth concerning matters pertaining not only to their own individual interests but to the general welfare of the whole country.

In your issue of December 1st is an article headed "That Terrible Tariff" which should inspire new hope and courage in the breasts of all farmers, seeing that its author exhibits so much earnestness in an honest search for the truth. The writer's logic is sound and infused with a commendable enthusiasm, but yet he is not quite willing to allow the full force of his own apt and well selected illustrations.

For example, he shows conclusively, by the facts, that as soon as Bessemer steel got the advantage of a high protective tariff it fell rapidly in price and very soon entered his "third class," all articles in which are produced in sufficient quantities to supply our own markets, and the competition in which, by reason of such high protective tariff, forces down prices. Why should Mr. Murdock advocate a tariff "for revenue only" on articles in his "second class" when he has proved so conclusively that a high protective tariff, as in the case of Bessemer steel, will transfer them to his "third class" when competition at home will rapidly bring down the price, and thus force the foreign manufacturer to pay the tariff tax? Why should he want a tariff "for revenue only" when he knows, in that case, there will be no home competition to bring down prices and the foreigner will not only keep up his extortion but force our people to pay the tariff tax?

Mr. Murdock realizes fully the greatness of our country, and its almost limitless resources, and argues rightly, in regard to wool and other products, that we should hold to a line of policy that will make us self-sustaining and independent of the rest of the world, in order to keep the balance of trade in our favor. This policy he emphasizes very forcibly by the statement of the fact that, while Bessemer steel was under a tariff "for revenue only," the price to American consumers was \$150 per ton, but as soon as a high protective tariff was imposed, home competition forced the price rapidly down until now it is quoted as low as \$28 per ton, and Mr. Murdock says less than the tariff tax itself.

Mr. Murdock still further emphasizes his belief in a high protective tariff by stating that the competition among our own manufacturers of calicoes, domestics, etc., has forced down the price of these articles even to less than the tariff tax upon them. And thus our friend and brother plants himself fairly and squarely in the impregnable fortress of industrial independence, and yet to my surprise still has a longing for the fabled pots of Egypt—a tariff "for revenue only."

But it was the bold challenge made in that able and instructive article that attracted my especial attention.

After stating that the Canadian farmer who brought his wheat over the line was compelled to pay the tariff tax of 20 cents per bushel. Mr. Murdock says: "The tariff on these articles are not a tax, neither does the American farmer realize one cent from it. Here the tariff neither protects or helps any one (One hundred dollars to any Democrat or Republican who will refute this.)"

I accept the challenge. And here is the refutation. An examination of the statistics of imports from Canada to the United States will show that, in years past, they were large and important, not of wheat only but of corn, oats, hay, butter, cheese, eggs and many other farm and garden products, besides horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Many years ago the import trade of Canada was considered so important that Congress arranged a treaty of reciprocity with that country which remained in force nearly, if not quite, up to the late war. Since then Canadian imports have grown so much as to compete, injuriously, all along a line of several thousand miles, with American farm products. But this injurious competition has now almost ceased on account of the tariff tax, which has been increased, on wheat from 20 to 25 cents per bushel; on barley from 10 to 30 cents; corn, from 10 to 15 cents; corn meal, from 10 to 20 cents; oats, from 10 to 15 cents; flour, from 20 per cent. to 15 ad valorem; butter, from 4 to 6 cents per pound; cheese, from 4 to 6 cents; hay, from \$2 to \$4 per ton; potatoes, from 15 to 25 cents per bushel; horses, from 20 per cent. ad valorem to \$30 per head; cattle, from 20 per cent. to \$10 per head; hogs from same to \$1.50 per head, and a large number of other minor articles in like proportion, while eggs, which were formerly on the free list, are now subject to a tariff tax of 5 cents per dozen.

Such is the tariff tax upon Canadian products, which practically and also literally secures and holds the American market for the American farmer; and he realizes not "one cent from it," but thousands upon thousands of dollars annually. How! Upon the simple and universally acknowledged principle of demand and supply. The tariff cuts off, almost entirely, the Canadian imports, and to this extent lessens the supply upon the American market, thereby increasing the demand for American farm products at home and

thus securing to the American farmer higher prices.

Mr. Murdock truly says that Canada "has a better market where she pays no tariff," but that market is distant and costs considerable freight charges to reach it, and the American farmer is not willing to pay this freight on the Canadian surplus. He can reach the same foreign market on an exact equality with the Canadian farmer, but he only wants to pay the freight on his own surplus, and he is thus benefited by the tariff tax, because it forces the Canadian farmer to pay his own freights to foreign markets, and prevents him from unloading his surplus upon our market, in which case we would be forced to pay the freight upon the Canadian surplus to a foreign market.

Evidently the American farmer is greatly benefited by this tariff tax on Canadian imports of wheat as well as other articles mentioned, and Mr. Murdock's own logic irresistibly enforces such a conclusion, even without, as I think, the candid reader will admit the complete refutation above given.

My object, however, was not to engage my friend and brother in a controversy upon the tariff, but to secure the hundred dollars, which I think has been fairly won, and to commend him for his able efforts to divert the attention of our brother farmers from the comparatively unimportant tariff issue to the all absorbing and foremost question of American politics, to wit: Financial reform, on which, in numerous issues of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, he has so ably and brilliantly occupied the field.
RUFUS AMIS

LETTER FROM A FARMER'S WIFE

CURRIUCK, C. H., N. C.
Mr. Editor:—I read your paper every week, and see letters from many counties but very few from Curriuck and none from Crawford Alliance. I do not think they write to your paper. I do not belong to it myself; they do not admit ladies in Crawford Lodge; they think themselves above them; it is the only Lodge in the county that does not.

The State and district lecturers spoke at Crawford Lodge on the 15th ult., and would you believe it, they had to walk from the station, a distance of seven miles. I think it a disgrace to Curriuck.

I think highly of the Alliance myself; I think it is the right thing at the right time; they may carry their point on the eve of election. Some people say that it was commenced too soon. I suppose they wanted them to wait until after election, so the money bugs could get a president to suit themselves. I think they have power enough over the laboring classes now.

The poor down trodden farmer has been under foot long enough. I think it is time for him to have some privilege. They have to work harder and economize more than any other branch of industry, it seems to me, and yet the money kings say that is why they do not get along any better, if they had to try it awhile they would find out. Some talk of over production. If they were to travel among the working classes throughout the land, they would find plenty of half starved, half clad people, who, if they had the money, would be only too glad to buy the produce, and use it, instead of sending so much to foreign countries.

I believe the farmer that owns the land has to work harder now, and gets less money, than the renter, for he has to keep his land fenced, ditched, pay the taxes, and hirelings. How can a farmer pay living wages for hands, when he gets such a poor living for himself? He cannot get enough hands to carry on farming at such wages as he can afford to pay. It is hard work, hard living to get along. It is no wonder so many are leaving their farms and going to the cities, they can do better at any other calling.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the great conference of producers to be held February 22, 1892, will meet in the city of St. Louis, instead of Washington, D. C., as previously announced.

BEN TERRELL,

Chairman of Committee.

In connection with the above the following extracts from a letter written by H. E. Taubeneck, member of the committee, to Mr. Terrell, are of interest.

The city authorities and the mercantile club have taken the responsibilities in their own hands. First they offered us the exposition building, with six or eight large rooms for committees, free of charge. Next they appointed a committee of three to secure reduced hotel rates. Mr. Morgan, of Arkansas, was added to this committee. They will make a list of all the hotels in St. Louis, with the rates opposite each hotel. This list will be published in a few weeks, then our friends can go to whatever place they like. In regard to railroad rates, we will secure one fare for the round trip. It was left in the hands of the St. Louis traffic commissioner. Also all editors of reform papers will receive transportation for advertisement. St. Louis is the only place outside of Louisville which is able to take care of a large colored delegation in the way of hotel accommodations. It has been suggested that the executive committee of each organization select one hotel for their headquarters, and that the committee be in St. Louis two days before the 22nd of February, to take charge of their own delegates.