

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

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THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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PAPERS.
Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.
The Workingman's Helper, Clinton, N. C.
Watchman, Salisbury, N. C.
Farmers' Advocate, Salisbury, N. C.
Mountain Home Journal, Asheville, N. C.
Alliance Sentinel, Goldsboro, N. C.
Country Life, Hickory, N. C.
Mercury, Raleigh, N. C.
Agricultural Bee, Whiteville, N. C.
Columbus Weekly News, Columbus, 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 do so will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

DOES MONEY NEED A REDEEMER?

Do We Need an Entire Convertible Bond?—The Volume Fixes Prices—Gold is a Poor Standard to Measure Values—Why Compete With Paupered Laborers of Other Countries to Get Gold?

MR. EDITOR:—Does money need a redeemer? Why redeem one kind of money with another? What is the true function of money? Money is created to exchange values, pay debts and taxes. It has no other function. If a nation needs fifty dollars per capita this year, it will need it next year. If we need it next year, why keep another kind of money on hand to redeem it and tax ourselves to get this money? The people, through Congress, has the power to coin money and put it into circulation. After it is put into circulation and absorbed in the channels of trade, it should remain there. Isn't this a government of the people, by the people, and for the people?

Isn't the government the will of the people expressed at the ballot box? The government of the people receives this money from all dues of the citizens to the government, and the government of the people puts this money into circulation again by paying its obligations. This money is circulated and continues to circulate, performing all the functions of money. Why tax the people to get another kind of money to redeem this money created by the people? Can anyone give a reason why the people should issue one kind of money, put it into circulation, then tax themselves to get a scarce kind of metal (gold) to redeem the other kind in this impossible to redeem three dollars of one kind to expect the redemption of another? Does anyone expect it to the nation to take place? Does anyone expect the first kind of money to make an improvement of the second kind and make the first possible promise to redeem with the last? Everybody knows that the government cannot redeem three dollars with one. All such

are childish and deficient in good common horse sense.

Again we ask, why redeem the first with the second, when we all know the second is more convenient than the first, and we will need it to day, to tomorrow and next year, and ad infinitum Gold bug? We want a standard of uniform value, and this gold possesses it.

Is gold a uniform standard to measure values? If so, other things being equal, a gold standard should measure the same amount of produce from time to time. Does it do this? Does not this gold standard measure twice as much as it did in 1855? Will anyone dispute this? Suppose we have five hundred million dollars in gold and we supplement this with one billion of paper money. The business of the country would adjust itself to this volume of money. Suppose we withdraw the one thousand millions of paper money and leave only the five hundred million of gold in circulation. What would be the effect on the country? It would shrink all values 66 per cent, and precipitate a panic and bring ruin to every industry.

What becomes of your uniform measure of value? Don't you see the volume of money per capita in circulation fixes the standard to measure value? If you decrease the volume of your standard, you increase its purchasing power. If you increase the volume, you decrease the purchasing power of this money. Don't you see that if you have a uniform volume of money, you have uniform measure of value? Values will only fluctuate as the demand and supply increases or decreases.

As the volume of money fixes prices, it follows that the best standard to measure values is a uniform volume of money. The best material to make this standard out of is the one that can be kept uniform in volume. Will anyone contend that we can have a uniform volume of gold or silver? Are they not subject to export and import? Every panic previous to 1890 resulted from the export of specie. We challenge the world to dispute this. You can get all the money put upon this you want. Does the world furnish a single example of a nation maintaining a uniform volume of the precious metals? We will pay five hundred dollars to the first goldite who will refer us to the fact.

There is not near enough precious metals to go around. Some nations are suspended. When another gets enough to resume, another suspends specie payment. There is not a nation that has enough to transact its internal commerce without supplementing the precious metals with paper. If the civilized nations were to retire all their paper money, values would shrink two-thirds and universal bankruptcy would prevail. To continue this would force back civilization to barbarism. The precious metals would furnish barely enough to make the exchanges of nations emerging from barbarism.

Why tax ourselves to secure the precious metals, lock them up and issue impossible promises to pay when the volume of money determines prices and not the material out of which it is made? Why take the people's money out of circulation when the necessities of the people demand its immediate restoration to circulation? Why tax ourselves to get gold to resume like we did in 1875? During these four years two million men were thrown out of employment; at one dollar per day they would have added to the wealth of the country two billion and four hundred million dollars. Our best business men lost one thousand millions of dollars. Business was prostrated for four years and crime and poverty increased. Why force ourselves to compete with the paupered labor of India and Russia for English gold? What did we secure more than a barren ideal? What sense was there in inflicting the immense loss of three billions and four hundred millions of dollars to secure the paltry sum of one hundred millions of English gold, to go through the idiotic farce of gold redemption? Why tax ourselves to get one kind of money we do not need to redeem another kind we do need? Why bring upon ourselves so much loss and misery? Out of this resumption act, which was a bear movement, the gamblers and speculators robbed the people of hundreds of millions of dollars. Was this act done by the people? It was inaugurated and carried out by the money devil, while the North and the South were fighting the war over. This has never been a government of the people, by the people and for the people, only in theory. The financial system of this and all other countries is in the interest of the money devil.

Do we need any kind of a redeemer for money put into circulation? If so, why? Can anyone give a reason? For a long time we have been asking this question, and receive no answer. No answer can be given that cannot be exploded before a jury of twelve business men.

Do we need an inter convertible bond to absorb money from the channels of trade? Of what benefit would this bond be to the industrial class? Can anyone give a reason? We will suppose we have a full volume of money (\$50 per capita), and with this volume the increase of wealth is 5 percent. annually.

When it paid better to invest in production, the money would go into the channels of trade. When it did not pay 5 percent, the money would be exchanged for a 5 percent inter convertible bond. Why tax the industrial class to pay the rich capitalist for his money locked up, while he is looking

for profitable investment? The common people, with a few dollars in their pockets, would let it remain there until they needed the necessities of life.

Why have a bond at all? The rich will take advantage of it and make labor pay tribute for money hoarded up. If you have a bond, the tendency will be to invest in a non-taxable bond when no risks are run. They can do this on assessment day and escape taxation. The Supreme Court has decided that Congress cannot tax the bondholders' bonds.

Leave the money in the pockets of the people and they will study some plan by which they can profitably invest it. Put it into a bond and they would not think of any plan. The money had better be producing 2 percent than taxing our industries 5 percent. Why convert the sign of the substance into an interest bearing bond? If it is right, why not convert the substance into an interest bearing bond until it can be disposed of? I have a hundred bushels of wheat and exchange it for one hundred dollars. The hundred dollars I convert into an interest bearing bond until such time as I want to use it.

Why not allow you to convert your hundred bushels of wheat into an interest bearing bond until you wanted to use it? Why should the sign of the substance be given an advantage over the substance? Can anyone tell?

Why should I be paid 5 percent on a hundred thousand dollars, while the farmers and factories have millions of dollars of the substance they must hold until such time as they can sell, and receive no interest on the products of their labor? Which is the most valuable, the substance or the sign of the substance? We have created money to assist in making our exchanges. Why attach so much more importance to the sign—the convenience—than we attach to the substance? It is the substance we want. We cannot eat, drink or wear the sign. We would never want the sign if we could have the substance. "We want a flexible money."

Well, what is the matter with \$50 per capita? If it will transact the business of the country during the busy time of the year, will it not flex in your pockets as well as if converted into an interest bearing bond? Can't you get the money just as readily out of your pocket as out of a government bank? Won't the money you do not need to use for the time being, in your pockets, contract just as readily as if you put it into a bond and Uncle Sam locked it up until you needed it? With the Sub-Treasury, sales will be made as there is a demand, and as there is the same demand at all times of the year, there will be the same demand for money; hence, we will not need a flexible currency. Why have a redeemer for any kind of money? In this age of concentration of capital, when individuals and corporations control their hundreds of millions, and in the near future will control their billions, what is to hinder them from exchanging their wealth for money and converting the money into bonds, and bring about a contraction and shrinkage of values? When they had brought about a shrinkage of values by converting hundreds of millions of dollars into bonds, then exchange them for money, load up and when the money they had hoarded up went into circulation, prices would advance, then sell out and repeat this process over and over? This redemption business is a huge buzz saw, and every nation that has monkeyed with it in ancient or modern times has been runed. The theory of redeeming money is a fraud, and was concocted by selfish and sordid men to enable them to rob the beehive of industry. Leave money free to circulate when there is a demand for it the same as you would leave your produce to sell when there is a demand for it. Money must be robbed of its power to oppress. This redemption business has robbed the industrial class of billions of dollars annually ever since it was invented. Making gold the standard in this country and contracting ten billion of dollars in debts, payable in this standard, has created a demand for gold that its purchasing power has been doubled since 1865, and at any time the creditor class can get together, set a time and again double or treble the value of gold. What is to prevent them from doing this? The creditor class hold the debtor class notes and the gold, and they can demand any premium for their gold? Will anyone dispute this? Why perpetuate a system that was invented to rob by robbers and supported and upheld by robbers? The promise to pay in gold the enormous debt held by the creditor class is intended to create a demand for a metal that is scarce and controlled exclusively by the debtor class. Gold was created a standard of values by the creditor class because it is scarce and will measure more of the products of labor.

We cannot have a uniform volume of money or a uniform standard to measure values unless we make all of our domestic money out of paper. Paper will not contract or expand. It is not subject to export. Convert gold and silver into bricks to pay balance of trade or to exchange with foreigners for such things as we want. If the balance of trade is against us, one hundred millions it would not disturb the volume of money and our standard to measure values would remain uniform. We would not have a panic even though we exported all our precious metal. We would then buy less of foreigners. Will anyone show how it is possible to have a panic with a full volume of money not subject to con-

traction? Make our domestic money full legal tender United States notes and in sufficient volume to do our business on a cash basis, abolish the credit system and all money holders and the creditor class will invest their money in production and become a portion of the producing class, and this will remove the existing antagonism, establish postal saving banks or deposits where all depositors will be guaranteed against all loss and we will have no panics and financial revolutions. The country will be prosperous, our business men will only have to study the law of demand and supply; they can spread their sails to their full extent without fear of being over-taken by financial storms. There will be ninety-five less failures where there is now one hundred. Give us this system and we will have prosperity with a prohibitive tariff or a tariff for revenue only.

Reader, study this arctic well. It is the result of years of impartial study. We have gone where truth bids us go. Educational bias we have discarded. These conclusions are diametrically opposed to any financial interest. Truth is mighty and will prevail. No one should permit his financial interest to stand in the way of the emancipation of the industrial class. This farmers' movement is a moral issue, and in its last analysis is a religious movement. There cannot be any great advancement in morals or religion until the money power is overthrown. Destroy the money devil and all reforms will become easy. No reform can be brought about until there is a union of all the best elements North, South, East and West. The aim of the opposing forces is to keep you divided.

As long as you are divided you will be a victim of the power that has destroyed every great nation. Cut loose from all parties. Our allegiance to principles and principles alone. Vote as you pray. Don't talk and pray for one thing and cast your ballot for another. The politicians have deceived and wheedled you into voting against your interest several times. They believe they can do it again. If the politicians believed you meant business, they would be with you. If you are saved, you must save yourself. Be firm, be true to your cause.

JAMES MURDOCK.

The Progressive Farmer from April 1st to Nov. 15th for 50 cents. Make up your Clubs.

RESOLUTIONS BY FRANKLIN COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR:—We, the County Alliance in convention assembled at Youngville, Franklin county, N. C., knowing that there is great distress in our country from short crops and various other causes, therefore we adopt the following resolutions, earnestly desiring that they shall be carried into practice by both State and county and subordinate lodges of our Order:

Resolved, That twenty cents per year be a tax levied on every member of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union throughout the State, to be paid quarterly, as a relief fund for the good of the Order.

2. That the funds so raised shall be sent to and disbursed by the Presidents of the State and subordinate lodges, or by a committee appointed by them for the different objects of relief of our brethren.

3. That the funds so raised shall be known as the relief fund and shall not be used for any other purpose.

4. That the secretary of this convention shall send a copy of these resolutions to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER for publication, and to the State President for the adoption of the same at the State Convention, earnestly desiring that our worthy President shall request their adoption at the State Convention and request the execution of these resolutions through the subordinate lodges.

5. That we are by these resolutions as we are by the Sub-Treasury principle—give us this or something better for the relief of our brethren.

Respectfully submitted,
N. H. McCAN, Chm'n, for Committee.
G. W. NEWELL, Pres't pro tem.
W. D. EMMERTON, F. ASHTON, Committee.

W. J. HAYES, Sec'y.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Send 50 cents to Bond & Co., 576 Rookery, Chicago, and you will receive, post paid, a four-hundred page advance Guide to the Exposition, with elegant engravings of the grounds and buildings, portraits of its leading spirits, and a map of the city of Chicago; all of the rules governing the Exposition and exhibitors, and all information which can be given out in advance of its opening. Also, other engravings and printed information will be sent you as published. It will be a very valuable book and every person should secure a copy.

The American girl is not slow to grasp a chance. Some time ago The Ladies' Home Journal organized a free education system for girls, and the magazine is now educating some forty odd girls at Vassar and Wellesley Colleges, and at the Boston Conservatory of Music, all the expenses of the girls being paid by the Journal.

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THE PUBLIC VOICE.

How may the Alliance and the friends of reform best secure the recognition and enforcement of our principles?

(A given space in this column will be devoted weekly to answers to the above question, from the friends of reform. In order that the largest number may have a hearing, we must ask that you do not write more than twenty lines. Sign your name to your answer. Now let us have your sincere and honest views.)

EDUCATE.

ELM CITY, N. C.
The best way, and the only way, so far as I can see, is education. Educate the people to know their rights, and they will dare maintain them. The Alliance and the reform press is doing a great service in that direction.

J. D. MEARS.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

COLLINSVILLE, Polk Co.
My answer is by unanimously adopting the platform set forth at the Ocala meeting and voting in 1892 for no man who will not pledge himself to do all he can to have them enacted into law.

Yours, ISAIAH ROBSON.

BOTH BELONG TO THE MONEY POWER.

TUSCULA, N. C.
MR. EDITOR:—In answer to your questions in the Public Voice, I will say we need not expect any relief from either of the old parties. They belong to the money power and dare not represent us, and the only hope that I can see for us is to form a new party, call it by what name you please, and stand on the Ocala platform.

A. E. WARD.

SELECT GOOD MEN.

STARKVILLE, Miss.
MR. EDITOR:—The true answer to your question "How is the best way to secure our needed reform?" in my opinion is this: Select plain, honest, laboring men, and elect them for all offices, from President of the United States down to constable of the beat, and then we will get it. No silk hat or kid glove statesmen needed.

Fraternally, W. H. HARVEY.

ONLY THROUGH A NEW PARTY.

The St. Louis Convention has shown us that the vast majority are heartily in favor of independent action. Only a very few are in favor of trying to secure the relief that must come through either of the old parties, and but a fraction of these few have any hope of getting reform through either of the old parties. A new party is born; born of necessity; the necessities of the times required it.

W. H. WARNER.

VOTE RIGHT.

MR. EDITOR:—In answer to questions at the head of Public Voice Column, after careful consideration of the situation of the laboring classes, and their condition, and the attitude of our lawmakers toward us, and recognizing the fact that our relief must come through national legislation, then I say the best and only sure way to secure our demands is by united political action all along the line, and not cast a vote for any man or party who has not stood square on the Ocala platform first last and all the time.

Fraternally, R. T. LISSTARE.

VOTE FOR ALLIANCENEN.

OREGON, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—In answer to the question, "How may we best secure the recognition and enforcement of our principles?" my answer is turn loose both old parties, which are worse than rotten, stick to our Constitution, keep our pledge that we took when we joined the Alliance, work to educate our neighbors out of the Order, from under the party lash, and in November, when we go to the ballot box, free ourselves from party feeling and stand shoulder to shoulder. Go there as free men. Don't go there to please any party, but go there and vote for true and tried men; vote for none but Allancemen.

W. D. WALL.

FORM A NEW PARTY.

CRATER'S, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—In answer to "How may we, the toilers of this nation, have the reforms so much needed enacted into law?" first, we would say by electing independent men. Second, by placing them upon the honest platform of the People's party. Third, to expect our principles to even be considered by either one of the old corrupt parties, is simply bosh and a waste of time, while the enemy is still grinding us lower down.

Give us the People's party for 1892! Then the ex-Democrats and ex-Republicans will meet on half-way ground and rally together, otherwise we will inevitably fail.

C. A. PHILLIPS.

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

BRIDGEWATER, Va., March 13, '92.

MR. EDITOR:—I will obey orders and try to compress into a few words as possible what I have to say in answer to your question under the heading of "The Public Voice." I have read and studied the platform of the great Industrial Convention held at St. Louis on the 22d of February, and I look upon it as the best platform in print or out of print. Carried out, we have the promise of the greater good to the greater number, than is embraced in all the political platforms in the world. I would say if it then, cling to it,

preach for it, pray for it and vote for it, and deliverance will come.

Sink into eternal forgetfulness all of your party prejudices, all of your party idolatry and vote hereafter for principles and not for men, and the battle is won. Doing this, we will surely and certainly secure to ourselves the recognition, as well as the enforcement of our just demands. The platform will do it. There is healing in its wings.

G. T. BARBEE.

TEACH YOUR NEIGHBORS.

SPARTANBURG, PA.

Let every man make it his special business to teach every person in his vicinity that there are but two classes of people, the wealth-producers and the wealth-grabbers, the laborers and the idlers; that the idlers will not legislate for laborers; but against them and for themselves; that a Democratic politician, banker or railroad king, is just as hard on workers as a Republican of the same rank. Then show them that the two classes are the only two true parties that exist in the United States to day. Ask him which one he is going to support his own rank, friends and co-sufferers, or his enemies, his bosses and his robbers. The first thing is to get a majority of voters; then we can have a new President, Congress and just and equal laws.

D. W. ELDERKIN.

SOUND PRINCIPLES ABOVE PARTY.

OLD FURNACE, N. C.

Answer to question, "How to secure the recognition and enforcement of our demands?" etc.: First, independent action is the only safe road to success. Why, because no man, or set of men, nor even nations, can expect or even look for help from God or His fellow-men if he makes no effort on his part to help himself. Second, where is the man, set of men, or even a nation, that would employ a set of men at extravagant salaries to work for them, when everything they do is done in the interest of other classes, during all this time robbing their employer of all he had when he hired them, and still asking all he makes afterwards, and working it into the hands of these classes? Now I say to all labor men, let go all and be a man.

H. B. HUFFSTELLER.

THE ONLY WAY.

WAGONER, Ashe Co., N. C.

In answer to your question as to "How the labor organizations can best enforce their demands?" I hope I will be permitted to say that independent political action is all the way, in my opinion, we can hope for any relief. For the past three years the Alliance, together with other labor organizations, have been demanding of the two political parties financial relief, which is on every occasion met their disapproval, and in consequence thereof I think your question fully answered by saying that the great unrest in the minds of the people prepares them for separate political action. Call it the Third party, People's party, or whatever you please, but I suggest we call it the anti-Federal party, and also I suggest that the eligibility clause of our Constitution be so amended as to admit good and tried patriots of all professions, etc.; then let us hear the rumbling in the camps of the two old parties.

Truly, Wm. H. WITHERSPOON.

A MOUNTAIN BROTHER ASKS FOR HELP.

MR. EDITOR:—At a meeting of Mitchell County Alliance, held on the 18th day of February, 1892, it was ordered by a unanimous vote that the Secretary publish an appeal for aid from the Subordinate Alliances for Bro. S. W. Blalock, an active member of Bear Creek Alliance, No. 782.

Bro. Blalock had the misfortune to have his dwelling house, kitchen and smoke-house consumed by fire on the night of January 3rd, 1892, with nearly everything it contained. His loss is estimated at \$1,500. We therefore earnestly appeal to all the Alliances throughout the State to contribute something to the relief of a worthy and deserving brother.

J. K. IRBY, Pres't.

M. D. WILSON, Sec'y.

BETTER TIMES FOR THE SOUTH.

The real situation of cotton is exhaustively considered in the American Agriculturist for March. This conservative and world-wide authority, while not mincing matters as to the existing depression in cotton industry, and accepting even outside data as to the world's stocks and the yield in the United States for 1891, concludes that the consumption of the current year will largely exceed the current supply. The demand is therefore expected to consume about all of the extra large stocks on hand throughout the world at the beginning of the year. Should this prove true, the actual excess of cotton at the close of the season—that is in August, 1892—will be comparatively small, without reckoning any additional demand or the lighter weight of the bales. The American Agriculturist adds: "We believe the turning point in values has been reached and anticipate a reaction with a material hardening of the market as the receipts fall off and as the movement to decrease the area planted to cotton assumes a concerted and properly organized complexion."

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