

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 FARMER ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.
The Workingman's Helper, Pinebluff, N. C.
Farmers' Advocate, Salisbury, 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, Whiteboro, 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 not see what papers are published in their interest.

DON'T BE FOOLISH, MR. BOWSER.

When you pass down the street and a friend you choose to meet, A raucous, loud, and noisy fellow, Sees-sawing and a-swaying with fiery eyes, Don't stop him at once and ask him if he knows, For the country can't stand his kind of shoes, And it would be quite foolish, Mr. Bowser.

So when you wish to be informed on any question in relation to your rights now made null and void by a long course of practical legislation, don't ask a man who has drank deep drafts from the swill tub of public office; for the longing desire of his heart is to return in office and again fatten upon public pay, and he sure to advise you in that course which will most likely tend to his own benefit. Think once or twice and don't be foolish, Mr. Bowser.

So when you go to the postoffice and there find a newspaper, and in that newspaper you find the order or men of your order maliciously impugned and you see a certain party commended in glorious terms and another condemned in language low and base, and in all this laudation to the skies of one party, and in all this lowering to the lowest depths of the other party, you don't not one word of proof advanced to sustain the one charge which might not be advanced to deny the other; and when you come to consider that the business of newspapers is to make one party look black and the other look white, and that the money in their pockets depends on their skill in this journalistic art, and that if the party to whom they have joined themselves for a living should be beaten, they and their friends could help each other to place and plunder no more. When you come to consider these things, think once or twice and don't be foolish, Mr. Bowser.

When you hear a big statesman rolling his cannon down and around and all the people are gathered together and he commences to prolong the praise of his own party and to impugn the acts of the other party and raises his hands above his head in appeals to heaven to attest the truth of his words and asserts that all the grievances of our country are caused by and pro-duced by the wicked acts of his opponents and that his party would have done equally

as bad or worse if it could have done so, and then upon the heels of this mil-lions of the common people ask a re-ress of their wrongs, and even go so far as to point them out and show how they can be remedied, and he scorns to consider these wrongs either in Con-gress or out of it, believing that party success would be endangered by hear-ing these complaints as it would effect the plutocrats whom he delights to serve, remember that this big states-man has his eye on the flesh pot at Washington, and all he preaches and all he says is to make things safe for his return to that fat and luscious office. Think once or twice and don't be foolish, Mr. Bowser.

When you go around the country during campaign year and come across one of these little stumpy ratters saw-ing the air, puffing and snorting; and you find every idea in his pumpkin hull is something he has gathered from these big statesmen or their ready helpers, the party press, and when you take his measure, his height, his length, his depth and breadth, you find him a flexible little tool in the hands of the plutocrats, trying to instruct his fel-lows in gauzy sophistry to be their own undoing, to rivet the chains of slavery upon their own limbs, think of the siren who sings the sweetest songs to lure the mariner upon the breakers; think of the pandering slave, who sines to satiate the lust of his master; think once or twice and don't be foolish, Mr. Bowser.

Come let us reason together. More than a million of free born American citizens have requested Congress to consider certain propositions in their behalf. They speak for five millions more. One big statesman don't stoop to consider them at all. Sixteen agents of the associated banks came to Wash-ington to put the exception clause on the greenback. It was considered. It was done. Five men applied to Con-gress in behalf of the Pacific railroad grab of 150 millions of dollars. It was considered. It was granted. One man, Ernest Seyd, came from London with \$500,000 to get silver demonetized. It was considered. It was granted. A few men had concocted to have the national banking system established. It was considered. It was done. Four or five men want to borrow a 100 mil-lion for the Nicaragua Canal. Harrison recommends Congress to consider it.

Look upon that scene; now cast a lingering gaze upon this and tell me what you think. The interest of seven millions of common people ask Con-gress to consider several distinct propo-sitions and this Congress turns a deaf ear. Both parties turn a deaf ear. What do you think of that, in the face of their ready willingness to help in these various robberies? When one of these human beings comes home and asks you to return him, ask him if he has joined in this conspiracy against the Republic and the people, and think twice and don't be foolish, Mr. Bowser.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

HEXLENA, N. C.
MR. EDITOR:—I see so many things in your paper that is so ably written and so thoughtfully said, that I cannot see how the education of the people can stop until the truths of our de-pressed condition are heard from top to bottom, from center to circum-ference. But what I want to say is, I believe the hand of God is in the reform movement, and I believe He will guide us as long as we hold up the principles of the Alliance, and I believe as soon as selfish greed shall take the place of truth, equity and justice to all, then I think God will withhold from us, as He has in Russia national sins; though they are brought on us by a few wicked leaders, have to be suf-fered nationally. But I see no need of this, for we have the experience of all the ages, and if we do not improve upon them, then it is our fault. I cannot tell how it is all over the coun-try, but in this section we have men who think that the best men in America are the men in office or the ones that have been in office who have never been one iota of benefit to them, only to pile tariff and unjust taxation and make donations to unjust persons and enterprises.

We have men who are too selfish to read the truth or believe the truth; they rather believe a lie and be damned, and the world with them, than to read and advocate the truth. I want to know what will become of them. We have men who claim to be Christians, who think they are not responsible for the many poor children who are being over worked to get bread and suffering for clothes, and they are not responsible for it. To such I would like to say they will find at the last day their talent will be like the slothful servant who hid his in a napkin. I am no man for Church and State, but I have but little confidence in the man who claims to be a Christian gentleman who can cheek himself up to his neighbor and say vote for the regular nominee of our party, when he knows at the same time that that nominee has never done anything for good to the greatest number. The Bible says woe unto the world because of offences, but woe unto him by whom they come. And I am glad that some of these old politi-cal office holders have to suffer in eter-nity for the punishment inflicted upon us as a nation. J. H. EVANS.

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

CENTRALIZED TRADE AND ITS AGENCIES.

MR. EDITOR:—It is claimed and argued that the introduction of steam-power necessitates the centralization of trade of all descriptions, and that one large manufacturer of a certain article could furnish that article cheaper than several smaller manufacturers could furnish it and that one large store could furnish goods cheaper than a number of small ones could. If that is so then it was a bad day for America when steam-power was invented, as far as its application to manufacturing is con-cerned. Say that one large store con-trols all of the trade of a town where there are now two or three dozen. What would become of the host of small merchants and clerks? They would be thrown out of employment. Shylock could not employ them all to measure calico and weigh coppers. There would be no recourse left them but to go on the farms and become pro-ducers instead of being consumers, as they now are. It is claimed and by no less a personage than the Rev. Sam Jones, that the Standard Oil Company furnishes the cheapest oil in the world. That may be true from Mr. Jones's standpoint, for we don't know what kind of oil he gets, but the primitive lightwood knots would be cheaper at twenty-five cents per dozen than the kind of oil we got about last Christmas would be at almost any price. One of the greatest agencies to the centraliza-tion of trade in the tobacco-growing sections of the country is the internal revenue laws. They might be properly termed the daddy of corruption and the granddaddy of trusts. Long be-fore and immediately preceding the late war there was a great army of wagon tobacco peddlers who made their living by hauling tobacco from port to port and selling it out to the consumer. Now what has become of that industry? Is has been taxed out of existence by the Federal Govern-ment. Why should the Democrats, under Mr. Cleve and, allow a law so discriminating against the small tobacco manufacturer and peddler to re-main in force? There can be but one answer to that question and that is this, it was done at the instigation of the city manufacturers that they might ward off the competition it engendered. The manufacturers had the tobacco-peddling business taxed out of existence and then inaugurated a system of selling tobacco to merchants on four or six months time. That gives shylock a chance to come in for his pound of flesh. The manufacturer sells tobacco to the merchant, the merchant gives his note for the same on six months time. Shylock discounts the note, and of course the cost of the discount is added to the merchant's note and in turn added by him to the price paid by the consumer. That system of trade can be properly termed one of the causes of "overproduction." Here it might be well enough to define what is meant by overproduction. It is this: The unprosperous condition of the farmers and the low prices of tobacco and cotton is called by the plutocrats and their allies "overproduction." It appears that all industries are well pro-duced except that of the farmer. The others have to have a profit; the farmer has to take what he can get, profit or no profit. In the manufacture of tobacco the manufacturer must have his profit. The way they have got the thing arranged now the banker must be provided for and come in for a share when he has got no business, and it is only a burden laid on the producer. The manufacturer, the banker, the merchant and the internal revenue are all to have a share out of tobacco be-fore it reaches the consumer, and these things alone will put the price up con-siderable with out the amount paid the farmer, but the price paid the farmer is the fifth consideration, and if any one suffers he is the one, and "sorry crop" and "overproduction" is preached to him as the cause of the low prices he gets for his produce. The tobacco manufacturers may claim that since the introduction of steam and other modern appliances that they can manufacture tobacco cheaper than a small concern using the machinery of twenty five years ago. If that is so and with all their capital and superior ad-vantages, why should they object to the internal revenue laws being re-pealed and giving the small manufac-turer a chance? Say that all the in-ternal revenue laws and all State laws taxing tobacco peddlers were repealed, the small manufacturer could resume work and the wagon peddlers also. It would give employment to a great many individuals if it did nothing else, and it would materially lessen the army of overproducers.

While we are not advocating either the manufacture or sale of brandy or whiskey, we would like to know why the Southern people who style them-selves "Democrats" and "patriots" should hollow themselves hoarse to elect a set of so-called statesmen to enact and perpetuate laws discriminating against the multitude of small farmers all over the fruit growing sec-tions of the country, in favor of the Western whiskey syndicate. The ad-vocates of centralized trade claim that the large concern can furnish the whiskey so much cheaper than the small concerns can. That may be so, but in the name of justice, ought not the small manufacturer to have a chance to show his hand? Ought the poor farmer's apples to rot on the ground simply because a syndicate could furnish the "ardent" cheaper than they could. That to tax the small concerns out of existence for the benefit of the large ones has been the policy of both the old parties from a date pre-

ceding Mr. Cleveland's administration is a fact that no one can successfully deny. There are thousands of men who voted the Democratic ticket that elected Mr. Cleveland, with the distinct understanding that if the democracy were successful the internal revenue laws were to be repealed. The ticket was successful, owing to that proviso. Now let us see what was the result. Did they repeal the internal revenue laws? Not much they didn't. Well, what did they do? They suddenly dis-covered that the very thing they were condemning possessed rare virtues. What were its virtues? One was that it was a great agency to centralized trade. It removed the small tobacco manufacturers and peddlers out of the way of the large manufacturers with-out exertion on their part more than informing Congress that it would not be to their interest to have the revenue tax removed. Another way that the whiskey syndicates did not want Tom, Dick and Harry to be allowed the privilege of converting their waste fruit into pure brandy, it would come in contact with their stuff, and the best way to prevent it was by continu-ing the internal revenue laws. Last, though not least, was that a certain set of fellows who had been railing on the revenue officers and dubbing them "red-legged grasshoppers" manifested a desire to become "red legged grass-hoppers" themselves and nose around in search of some luckless law-breaker. The promise the Democrats made to the people to repeal the internal revenue laws and bring about other needed reforms has had a powerful tendency to create among the people a distrust in almost everybody. The Democratic party may promise the Alliance every demand asked for, but the people have no assurance that the promises will ever be complied with—and they will judge the future by the past—con-sequently they will not support any ticket the "bosses" put out, as they have been doing.

There are some fears expressed that some of the leaders will sell out the Alliance. They may attempt it, but they will find it a somewhat difficult matter to deliver all the goods. The old Democratic party must be regenerated—born again, with a new set of nurses on board and christened the People's party. Nothing short of that is going to satisfy some of our Rockingham boys, and their name is legion.

FRATERNALLY,
W. H. SCHOOLFIELD.
MECKLENBURG RESOLUTIONS.
The following resolutions were unani-mously adopted by Back Creek Sub-Alliance March 12th, 1892:
1. That we heartily endorse the Ocala demands in full.
2. That we will stand by and endorse the Alliance demands, as were amended at the Indianapolis Convention.
3. That we will stand as a unit by these principles.
4. That we denounce any and all partisan papers whose columns have been open to slander and abuse of our demands and our noble, and most especially our beloved National Presi-dent, L. L. Polk.
5. That we send greetings to all orders and citizens favorable with our Order and demands.
6. That while we are not partisan in our views, we will not support any man for any political office who does not stand on the Alliance demands.
7. That we heartily endorse the course pursued this far in Congress by the Hon. S. B. Alexander.
8. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our County Organ and THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER for publication.
J. R. UTLEY, Pres't.

LEANDER QUERRY, Sec'y.

BRO. TEAGUE AND HIS WORK.
BALDWIN, N. C.
MR. EDITOR:—Bro. W. W. Teague has just finished a lecturing tour in our mountain country in which he has done some very efficient work in Ashe for the Alliance. Bro. Teague made about nine rousing speeches in our county, speaking twice a day from two to three hours at a time. He is a fine reasoner, is well informed, is an un-compromising Allianceman, and I am quite sure that the untiring effort which he made in promulgating the grand principles of the Alliance in Ashe county will be a prolific source of much good to the Order in strengthen-ing the faith of all the members, in re-claiming the back sliders and in stir-ving up the luke warm and in causing men to go to thinking and reading more, and that is what we need. I think the Alliance can be recruited without any trouble in our county, if we can get our people to reading the Alliance literature. I mean in those communi-ties where they say the Alliance is dead, for I find it is not dead but is only sleeping, and only needs reviving a little and putting to work. And we have a good number of Sub-Alliances and quite a number of members in good standing and hard at work for the Order in Ashe, although our oppo-sition is strong and our enemies are hard at work, and occasionally they capture a weak-kneed brother and tell him he is being duped, and he is fool enough to think they are telling him the truth. But I am glad to be able to say that many of our members are reading and thinking for themselves and expect to stay in the fight.
Yours respectfully,
T. J. HODCK.

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THE PUBLIC VOICE.
How may the Alliance and the friends of reform best secure the recognition and enforcement of our prin-ciples?
(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.)
STICK TOGETHER.
Discard our foolish allegiance to the two old political parties, which are hell born and hell bound. Trust in God and stick together.
V. N. SEAWELL.
VOTE FOR KATIE AND THE BABY.
ELLERBE SPRINGS, N. C.
In the first place cease voting for the so-called Democratic and Republican parties and vote for Katie and the baby, and subscribe for THE PROGRES-SIVE FARMER, and you will no longer hang back, but will see the necessity of falling in line and drifting along with the tide of reform.
C. E. BETHUNE.
HOW TO GET IT.
BETHEL, Pitt Co., N. C.
How to get relief to labor for the agricultural and laboring classes in the science of economical government, to in-dorse the motto, "in things essential, unity and charity," to suppress sectional and national prejudices, to stand by our demands at all times and in all places and especially at the ballot-box. We may preach reform and continue to vote with the same old parties and it will be like a sounding brass and tinkling sycamore. No man can serve two masters. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Our motto should be, vote for no man for any office un-less he will publicly declare himself in favor of the Ocala platform, and will pledge himself not to support any can-didate for office who is not in favor of the same. He who is not for us is against us; there is no half way ground. We must be on one side of this great question or the other, and I hope all farmers and mechanics and all labor-ing men will march up this year in one solid body and vote one time for our own interests and for God and home and our native land, and for more money and less whiskey.
M. G. BRYAN.

ELECT GOOD MEN.

In answer to "how may the Alliance and friends of reform best receive the recognition and enforcement of our principles," will say in my judgment is for the productive class to secure men to represent us in office, from President to constable, whose whole heart, mind and strength will be given to our cause. Let us seek our officers, it is time to stop the officers seeking office for the fleecy. I favor a full ticket from the fact that a partial ticket would give cause for the enemies of reform to re-tract and thereby capture many votes. I am opposed to pledging candidates. (We have no use for hand cuffs, except to be able to hold such as cannot be brought to justice otherwise.) It is very evident, where we examine our na-tional record, that there are no Repub-licans or Democrats when our Repre-sentatives are assembled in Congress, but plutocrats. When we consider our grievances and look for the cause, we find that both the great national parties have been on the same road marching together for more than 25 years (long march) and are destined to take up camp together in the near future for the purpose of building breastworks and fortifying against the honest move of the honest people, and they have the means at their command to build such fortifications, as we will only be able to overcome by a united altogether pull and the aid of our Supreme Being.
Very truly,
S. W. WHITE.

FREE DELIVERY.

MR. EDITOR:—Recently, the press throughout the country has occasion-ally referred to the desirability of hav-ing a "Free Delivery" of mail in the rural districts, and the Postmaster General in his last message to Congress recommends it, and states that in small cities where it has been tried, finan-cially, it has proven a success.
During this session of Congress bills have been introduced, in view of the fact that the efficiency in the Postoffice Department is growing less, to reduce letter postage to a "one cent" basis. As this is a sign of the increasing busi-ness prosperity of our country we heartily welcome it; but as the Treas-ury of the United States is not depend-ing on revenue received from that source, then the question seems more important how to increase the efficiency of the service, and how to make the charges less for performing such ser-vice. It would seem that as until now, the improvement in the service has all been made to the exclusive benefit of our urban population, it is getting more than time that the farmer, the miner, (the bone and sinew of the country,) the real workers, the producers who yearly add to their country's wealth, should have some consideration, and should not be obliged, as they were a century ago, to patiently trot to the cross road postoffice, after their mail, no matter what the weather is, the state of their health, or the pressure of work. If they want to hear from the outside world, from the loved ones away from home, a tramp to the post-office is necessary. The correspondence

RAISE YOUR OWN SUPPLIES.

MR. EDITOR:—Whereas, our present experience is showing exclusively that it is dangerous in the extreme to rely on the one crop system; therefore be it Resolved, That we will diversify our crops and make our own corn, wheat and forage, and thus make our tobacco crop our money crop.
2. That we respectfully suggest to our fellow farmers in the bright to-bacco belt the necessity of following our example.
3. That our State Alliance be re-quested to set on foot a plan or plans which will induce the farmers of the whole State to keep their cribs and granaries in their own yards instead of Baltimore and Chicago.
4. That we will use our best endeavors to raise our own mules and horses, and not have to depend on other sec-tions for them.
5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and Webster's Weekly with a request to publish.
J. M. JONES,
J. M. FAGG,
J. W. PURGASON,
Committee.

SEND MEN FROM THE PLOW.

NASHVILLE, N. C.
Send men to Congress right from the plow, that stand undimly upon the Ocala platform, and that knows what a days work is. J. C. NEAL.
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