

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.

Congressional Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.
 The Workingman's Helper, Pinnacle, N. C.
 Watchman, Salisbury, N. C.
 Farmers' Advocate, Tarboro, N. C.
 Alliance Sentinel, Goldsboro, N. C.
 Country Life, Trinity College, N. C.
 Mercury, Hickory, N. C.
 Banner, Whitakers, N. C.
 Agricultural Bee, Goldsboro, N. C.
 Columbia Weekly News, Whiteville, N. C.
 Alliance Echo, Monroeville, 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.

THE SUB TREASURIES.

Where They Should be Located—The Producers and Consumers Brought Closer Together.

MR. EDITOR:—The Sub-Treasuries will benefit the cities as well as the country. The Sub-Treasuries must be located at large cities, the central points for distributing produce to local consumers. These Sub-Treasuries should have refrigerators connected with them for the preservation of perishable produce. The farmers will load their wheat, corn, cotton and haul it to the nearest station, and the receipt will be good at any postal bank. The farmers out of debt will sell when there is a demand, and as there is the same demand all the year around, there will be the same demand for money at all times of the year. The farmers will keep their produce in their barns until there is a demand. Those compelled to sell will dispose of their produce and it will go to the Sub-Treasuries. There must be a good supply kept on hand so the consumers can be supplied during the busy season with the farmers, and while there is bad roads. These Sub-Treasuries will be of great convenience to mill men and factories. They can buy as they need and will not have to have a large capital to carry cotton and wheat, as under the present system. With a uniform price on cotton and wheat, their profit would be certain and there would be no danger of bankruptcy.

The farmers must co-operate—form a board, fix a price at which their non-perishable produce shall sell. This board will grade grain, cattle, pork and cotton. The price of hogs and cattle being fixed, they will be shipped to the national meat packing company (Armour & Co.) where they can be packed at one half the cost of small establishments, and as fast as prepaid for the market, shipped to the Sub-Treasuries. Armour & Co. can draw on these Sub-Treasuries, which will be good at any postal bank. Fresh beef will be shipped every day in government refrigerator cans to these Sub-Treasuries. There should be city market houses where all kinds of produce should be furnished at cost. This

would eliminate one half of the middlemen and leave them to the wealth-producers. These central Sub-Treasuries produce can be shipped to local points, as there is a demand for them. Perishable fruit should be shipped at the risk of the producers. The fruit industry must co-operate and fix a price on their different grades of fruit and have a reliable agent at each Sub-Treasury to look after their interest. With an abundance of money and no panics, no fruit need be lost. The surplus fruit would be canned or evaporated. The farmers must be able to fix a living price on all they have to sell, as other classes do. Suppose one class fixes extortionate prices. There must be a board or court of appeals before which all complaints must be brought and adjusted, and in this way any class can be held in check. Labor must be graded and price fixed on each grade. Those who are ambitious will struggle to reach a higher grade. Won't there be engines and machinery sent to these Sub-Treasuries?

With a volume of money sufficient to do the business of the country on a cash basis, very few will start with an ample cash capital to do their business on a cash basis. They will buy their material for cash and sell for cash. The factories will not have to sell on time, as they do now. Under the credit financial system they will not have to keep a large cash capital to carry the farmers and charge them 100 per cent. for doing it. This credit system costs the consumers from 20 to 100 per cent. A financial system that enables the wealth-producers to fix a price on all their products and relieves them from burdensome interest, can always have the money to buy what they need. All companies starting with a cash capital, and the farmer out of debt, there will be no one to carry. It takes less money to do a cash business than a credit business. A cash business is cheaper and safer than a credit business. In a cash system the risks are reduced to a minimum.

Under the cash system, each company will start with a cash capital, they buy for cash and sell for cash, and having a certain profit, they will not be distressed; hence there will be no big bargains resulting from others distressed. Each class grades their wares, fixes a price and buyers dealing in this must pay the price fixed and sell at the price fixed by his class. No one will be compelled to sell at a loss. Under the present competitive system your misfortune is my opportunity, and there is a chance to speculate. This co-operative system eliminates all speculation and makes all business profitable and certain. Under this co-operative system there cannot be bankruptcy if business is carried on under ordinary prudence. Even if there should be occasionally a person or firm that needed money to tide them over, certainly their means invested should secure them the needed relief at 2 per cent. as readily as banks can secure loans at 1 per cent. on the people's debts (bonds). With fifty dollars per capita issued to the people without the intervention of banks, the people will soon get out of debt and keep out. Under this co-operative plan the commerce of the country can be carried on at a great saving and the producer and consumer brought nearer together. Under this system the farmer will not be compelled to pay even the 2 per cent. As the only function of money is to make exchanges pay debts and taxes, it should be confined to performing this function, and should go into circulation without burdening the producer. The Sub-Treasury will consolidate the furnishing of provisions and making our exchanges and eliminate one-half to two-thirds of those now engaged in the business and add them to the producers, and all will have to work less hours to produce the same result and give ample protection to each class. With cheaper transportation, the nation will make its exchanges at one-half to one-third per cent. cost. Florida will exchange her fruits for provision in the West, and boots, shoes and dry goods in the East. Each section will produce that which her soil is best adapted to and exchange with other sections for that they cannot produce at an advantage. The nation would be like one vast community making their exchanges to an advantage.

Under this system transportation would soon increase four fold. Under this co-operative system there can be no panics. Biting poverty will be unknown. Those who are not competent to take care of themselves with the facilities this co-operative system furnishes will be sent to State farms and made self-sustaining, and not left to prey upon the people as now and burden the tax-payers. Crystallize the Alliance principle into law of equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none, and litigation will nearly cease and the few disputes will be settled by arbitration. Equity will take the place of tyrannical law and eliminate its uncertainty. The lawyers and the horde of officers will be added to the producing class and a burden of hundreds of millions taken from the people's shoulders.

The establishment of the industrial financial system with the Sub-Treasury, the co-operation of each class to fix a living price on the products of their labor, means we have passed from the competitive to the co-operative system. Capital and labor will be equally protected and strikes and the strife growing out of the competitive system will be unknown. Crime and poverty will disappear, and prohibition will be made a certainty. The people will pay for the money invested and the struggle to secure prohibition will end. All this

will be brought about through this Alliance movement.
 We send this forth as the spirit and essence of this Alliance and labor movement, and if acted upon will give the relief the people are clamoring for. God grant that this people will rise to the plain that will bring them into close co-operation and make them feel in truth they are brothers and have one common father—God.
 JAMES MURDOCK.
 Reform papers please copy.
 WAITING AND WATCHING.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

A Series of Interesting Documents.

Milestones in the Development of Political Parties Since the Organization of the Government.

In the earlier histories of political parties in the United States, platforms were not much used. In fact the first platform did not appear till the year 1800, and that was adopted by the old Republican (Jeffersonian) party at Philadelphia, Pa.

In the year 1800 the Federal party adopted no platform at all; being already in power it was probably thought to "let well enough alone." But the Jeffersonian Republicans met at Philadelphia and adopted the following:

1. An inviolable preservation of the Federal Constitution, according to the true sense in which it was adopted by the States, that in which it was advanced by its friends, and not that which its enemies apprehended, who, therefore, became its enemies.
2. Opposition to monarchizing its features by the forms of its administration, with a yield to conciliate a transition, first to a President and Senate for life; and, secondly, to an hereditary tenure of those offices, and thus to worm out the elective principle.
3. Preservation to the States of the powers not yielded to them by the Union, and to the legislature of the Union its constitutional share in division of powers; and resistance, therefore, to existing movements for transferring all the powers of the States to the General Government, and all of those of that government to the executive branch.
4. A rigorously frugal administration of the government and the application of all the possible savings of the public revenue to the liquidation of the public debt, and resistance, therefore, to all measures looking to a multiplication of officers and salaries, merely to create partisans and to augment the public debt, on the principle of its being a public blessing.
5. Reliance for internal defenses solely upon the militia, till actual invasion, and for such a naval force only, as may be sufficient to protect our coasts and harbors from depredations; and opposition, therefore, to the policy of a standing army in time of peace which may overawe the public sentiment, and to a navy, which, by its own expenses, and the wars in which it will implicate us, will grind us with public burdens and sink us under them.
6. Free commerce with all nations, political as well as mercantile, and little or no diplomatic establishment.
7. Opposition to linking ourselves by new treaties with the quarrels of Europe, entering their fields of slaughter to preserve their balance, or joining in the confederacy of kings to war against the freedom of liberty.
8. Freedom of religion, and opposition to all maneuvers to bring about a ascendancy of one sect over another.
9. Freedom of speech and of the press; and opposition, therefore, to all violations of the Constitution to silence, by force, and not by reason, the complaints or criticisms, just or unjust, of our citizens against the conduct of their public agents.

From 1800 up to 1812 there were no platforms adopted by any party, and in 1812 neither the Federalists or Republicans cared to proclaim their sentiments.

1830.
 ANTI-MASONIC RESOLUTION, PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER.
 Resolved, That it is recommended to the people of the United States, opposed to secret societies, to meet in convention on Monday, the 26th day of September, 1831, at the city of Baltimore, by delegates equal in number to their representatives in both Houses of Congress, to make nominations of suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, to be supported at the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as the cause of Anti-Masonry may require.

1832.
 NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING AT WASHINGTON, MAY 11TH
 Resolved, That an adequate protection to American industry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country; and that an abandonment of the policy at this period would be attended with consequences ruinous to the best interests of the nation.
 Resolved, That a uniform system of internal improvements, sustained and supported by the General Government, is calculated to secure in the highest degree, the harmony, the strength and permanency of the Republic.
 Resolved, That the indiscriminate removal of public officers for a mere difference of political opinion, is a gross abuse of power; and that the doctrine lately boldly preached in the United States Senate, that "to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished" is detrimental to the interests, corrupting to the morals, and dangerous to the liberties of the country.

1836.
 "LOCO FOCO," NEW YORK, JANUARY.
 We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that the true foundation of Republican government is the equal rights of every citizen in his person and property, and in their management; that the idea is quite un-

RANDALL ALLIANCE, STANLY COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR:—Whereas, the political parties of our State have so much to say about the Alliance going into politics, and whereas, certain would-be bosses of the Democratic party say that all Alliancemen shall be excluded from the conventions of said party, unless they pledge themselves to stand by and support the nominees of said party; and whereas, it is our opinion that one cause of the deplorable condition of our country to day is attributable to people voting for party in preference to principle. Now, therefore, be it

1. Resolved, By Randall Alliance, No. 2,190, that we, as American citizens, claim the privilege to vote as we please.
2. That we, as Alliancemen, are not ready nor disposed to sell out to any political party.
3. That in the next election we will not vote to please the whims of demagogues, but will vote to please ourselves.
4. That we are in hearty sympathy with the principles of the Alliance.
5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER with request for publication.

The Progressive Farmer from now until Nov. 15th for 40 cents. Make up your Clubs.

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founded that on entering into society we give up any natural right; that the rightful power of all legislation is to declare and enforce only our natural rights and duties; and to take none of them from us; that no man has the natural right to commit aggressions on the equal rights of another, and this is all from which the law ought to restrain him; that every man is under the natural duty of contributing to the necessities of society, and this is all the law should enforce on him; that when the laws have declared and enforced all this, they have fulfilled their functions.
 We declare unqualified hostility to bank notes and paper money as a circulating medium, because gold and silver are the only safe and constitutional currency; hostility to any and all monopolies by legislation, because they are violations of equal rights of the people; hostility to the dangerous and unconstitutional creation of vested rights or prerogatives by legislation, because they are usurpations of the people's sovereign rights; no legislative or other authority in the body politic can rightfully, by character or otherwise, exempt any man or body of men, in any case whatever from trial by jury, and the jurisdiction or operation of the laws which govern the community.
 We hold that each and every law or act of incorporation passed by preceding legislatures, can be rightfully altered and repealed by their successors; and that they should be altered or repealed, when necessary for the public good, or when required by a majority of the people.
 1836.
 WHIG RESOLUTIONS, ALBANY, N. Y., FEBRUARY 3D.
 Resolved, That in support of our cause, we invite all citizens opposed to Martin Van Buren and the Baltimore nominees
 Resolved, That Martin Van Buren, by intruding with the executive to obtain his influence to elect him to the Presidency has set an example dangerous to our freedom and corruption to our free institutions.
 Resolved, That the support we render to William H. Harrison, is by no means given to him solely on account of his brilliant and successful services as leader of our armies during the last war, but that in him we view also the man of high intellect, the stern patriot, uncontaminated by the machinery of hackneyed politicians—a man of the school of Washington.
 1839.
 ABOLITION RESOLUTION, WARSAW, N. Y., NOVEMBER 13TH.
 Resolved, That, in our judgment, every consideration of duty and expediency which ought to control the action of Christian freemen, requires of the Abolitionists of the United States to organize a distinct and independent political party, embracing all the necessary means for nominating candidates for office and sustaining them by public suffrage.
 1840.
 DEMOCRATIC, BALTIMORE, MAY 5TH.
 Resolved, That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly considered by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.
 2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.
 3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvement or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.
 4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country—that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of person and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.
 5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting the public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government.
 6. That Congress has no power to charter a United States bank, that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country; dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.
 7. That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts, by Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the stability and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.
 8. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the government and the rights of the people.
 [TO BE CONTINUED.]

ALLIANCE INSURANCE.

SPRINGFIELD ALLIANCE, No. 1,455, High Point, N. C.

The question of insurance has been agitated for two years, and is far from being settled; in the meantime losses are increased, energy expended, much time lost and no action taken. The saving of money is better than earning it, and no one thing appeals so strongly or will serve to retain the active interests of the masses as the saving of money. "The dollar." Put it as you will, the fact remains that the "dollar" that is hoped to gain is the strong point with many, and that must be the present, not the future dollar. Therefore, for more reasons than one the subject of insurance should receive prompt attention. It is very simple. Let every county organize a mutual company for different objects—one for stock, one for fire, one for life, or issue three policies rather.

Every stock owner takes a policy, pays \$1 or more to create a working fund; upon the death of any horse or other stock, each member is assessed a certain sum, according to value of horse or grade of policy. No expense attends this plan, except for secretary, who shall make collections, etc.

This is perfectly fair, easy of execution and inexpensive. Let every County Alliance draft details and put the plan in operation promptly. Don't imitate Congress and talk, talk and do nothing.
 W. H. WARNER.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

The Political Situation as Seen by One on the Ground.

MR. EDITOR:—Enclosed please find \$1 postal note for which send me your paper. I must say that the People's party of the northwest part of Kansas is in the fight to stay, and that we are gaining ground every day and will sweep the State in November for the whole ticket. At every meeting we are taking in new members, and the people are reading and have thrown away the old party lash and come out as true American patriots, casting an intelligent ballot that they think is for the interest of the masses of the people. It is evident that the people of the South and West cannot expect any legislation from the Republican or Democratic parties; they have sold themselves, body and soul, to the money power of the country and plainly expressed it in their vote on the Silver bill. What a shame it is for those representatives who have willfully ignored the rights of their constituents. But Senator Wolcott says (and he is a Republican) there will be a tomorrow. Yes, people of the South, there will be a tomorrow and that tomorrow will be in November. Kansas will hurl her grand and noble army of patriots of the People's party and cast a solid vote for the cause that is just and the betterment of the laboring classes. People of the South, stand by us. Do not be deceived by the two old parties, who have ignored the rights of the masses of the people so long, and now trying to use Democratic soft-soap tariff, or Republican protection. We are in this fight to stay, and we must win to save this country from going into the hands of the money power of England and others.

I was born and raised in the South and voted the Democratic ticket at all times. Why? Because it was a Democratic ticket. I knew nothing else but Democracy. But, thank God, Democrats and Republicans who are American patriots, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, have united under the banner of the People's party at St. Louis and given us a new declaration of independence. Let us stand by it. It is pure political doctrine. Mitchell county will go People's party by a large majority, all of our county officers are People's party men and we are gaining. The Republicans are organizing leagues but are making no additions to their numbers. We have got them on the run and going to smother them out of sight with People's party ballots in November.

Will you men of the South help us? I cannot but think that you will. Keep in the middle of the road; stand firm, don't be side tracked by the old political ringster, and remember Kansas is as firm as the Rocks of Gibraltar for the People's party.
 GEO. A. HARTMAN.

THE FARMERS FOOT THE BILLS.

The Alliance Echo, of Chatham county, says: "There is a great deal of talk nowadays about the enormous amount of taxation the people would be compelled to bear, if the government were to buy the railroads. We would like to know who paid for these roads and who is paying the expenses now. Certainly the people who pay the freight bills and buy tickets do it. Trace it on back, and you will find the farmer and laboring man has to bear after all."

The Progressive Farmer from now until Nov. 15th for 40 cents. Make up your Clubs.