

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

Vol. 7.

RALEIGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 8, 1892.

No. 30

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President—H. L. Loucks, Huron, South Dakota. Address, Washington, D. C.

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Lecturer—J. H. Willetts, Kansas.

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PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.

The Workingman's Helper, Clinton, N. C.

Satchman, Salisbury, N. C.

Farmers' Advocate, Tarboro, N. C.

Country Life, Trinity College, N. C.

Mercury, Hickory, N. C.

Rattler, Whitakers, N. C.

Agricultural Bee, Goldsboro, N. C.

Alliance Echo, Moncure, N. C.

Special Informer, Raleigh, N. C.

Carolina Dispatch, Hertford, N. C.

THE WEATHER FOR FIVE YEARS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 25, 1892.

The Chief of the Weather Bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of September, taken at this station for a period of five years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean or normal temperature, 69.5 degrees.

The warmest September was that of 1891, with an average of 72.0 degrees.

The coldest September was that of 1887, with an average of 67.3 degrees.

The highest temperature during any September was 92 degrees on 14th, 1887.

The lowest temperature during any September was 39 degrees on 31st, 1888.

PRECIPITATION (rain and melted snow)

Average for the month, 3.92 inches.

Average number of days with 0.1 of an inch or more, 10.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 10.88 inches in 1889.

The least monthly precipitation was 1.68 inches in 1889.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 2.65 inches on 9th and 10th, 1888.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

Average number cloudless days, 11.

Average number of partly cloudy days, 8.

Average number of cloudy days, 11.

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the northeast.

The highest velocity of the wind during any September was from the northwest, 24 miles, on 16th, 1890, and from the northeast, 24 miles, on 12th, 1891.

1891.	
January	6-1.45
"	13-1.43
"	20-1.41
"	27-1.39
February	3-1.37
"	10-1.35
"	17-1.33
"	24-1.31
March	3-1.29
"	10-1.27
"	17-1.25
"	24-1.24
"	31-1.22
April	7-1.20
"	14-1.18
"	21-1.16
"	28-1.14
May	5-1.12
"	12-1.10
"	19-1.08
"	26-1.06
June	2-1.04
"	9-1.02
"	16-1.00
"	23-.99
"	30-.97
July	7-.95
"	14-.93
"	21-.91
"	28-.89
August	4-.87
"	11-.85
"	18-.83
"	25-.81
September	1-.79
"	8-.77
"	15-.75
"	22-.74
"	29-.72

1892.	
January	5-.45
"	12-.43
"	19-.41
"	26-.39
February	2-.37
"	9-.35
"	16-.33
"	23-.31
March	1-.29
"	8-.27
"	15-.25
"	22-.24
"	29-.22
April	5-.20
"	12-.18
"	19-.16
"	26-.14
May	3-.12
"	10-.10
"	17-.08
"	24-.06
June	31-.04
"	7-.02

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

DEAR FRIENDS:—The death of Col. Polk makes it necessary that the affairs of his estate be settled. We can no longer look to him for any income to help in dull seasons to pay the bills of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, but on the other hand we must settle up some large accounts we owe, and settle them at once, too, or have trouble and extra expense. Not only are there accounts against THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER that must be met, but there are also other bills, and quite large ones, too, which we have to meet. Now if our subscribers will be as faithful to us as we have been and expect to continue to be to them, we will be able in a very short time to get all these matters settled and go right on battling for the people. We did not think we would make any urgent call upon our subscribers to pay up back dues and renew until later in the fall, but this necessity is now laid upon us, and we feel confident the good brethren will not lay this paper down and neglect and forget our present needs. We have prepared a table above which shows the date of each issue of the paper since Jan. 1, 1891, and up to June 11, 1892, the date of Col. Polk's death. Your label may not contain one of these dates, but it may contain a date falling in this period embraced in the table. If so, you owe us something, and to find the amount look on the table for the date on your label, or the date preceding the date on your label, and opposite this date will be the figures showing the exact amount you were due THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER when Col. Polk died. These little amounts due us, if all paid in at once, will help us straighten out all our pressing obligations that promise us trouble if not settled at once.

Brother and friend, this statement of the case is before you, and though it may be hard for you to raise a dollar or two dollars, or even a smaller amount now, will it not be much easier for you to do it than for us to lose \$4,000.00 or \$5,000.00 on account of your failure? If you find the amount you owe is less than \$1.00, send \$1.00 before August 20th, 1892, and we will enter you up a year and an extra month. If it is more than \$1.00 and less than \$2.00 you owe, send \$2.00 and we will enter you up two years and two months extra. Send us not only your own renewal, but get up a club and send along with it. You can do much good in your community by circulating this paper. In writing us always give the amount sent, and the name of the postoffice to which your paper is going, and your own name plainly written. Let us hear from you at once, please.

Yours truly,
J. W. DENMARK,
Business Manager.

A LETTER.

From Col. L. L. Polk to Mr. J. A. Wray, Knoxville, Tenn.

TO THE READERS OF THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER:—In looking over my files I found the following letter from your noble and energetic leader. I could never find it in my heart to criticize Col. L. L. Polk as many of the citizens of his native State were wont to do. We often speak harshly of those we do not know. He was a man to be admired, and North Carolina should always feel proud that she can place his name among those of her many noted sons. We see him no more, but we still hear his voice. He has gone, yet he lives in the hearts of his countrymen.

JNO. A. WRAY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. John A. Wray, Wake Forest, N. C.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.:—Replying to your favor of the 18th inst., I beg to say that there are several books now before the public which give reliable history of the organization of the

Farmers' Alliance. Perhaps the most complete and thorough and reliable is the one published by N. A. Dunning, editor of the *National Economist*, at this city, and which should be read by every man in this country. The *Economist* Publishing Company is at present engaged in issuing Alliance literature, and I would suggest to you that you address Mr. Dunning and ask if he would not contribute a volume of his book to your college library, at the same time asking him for a list of Alliance works that they are sending out, and the prices. I mail to you a copy of my annual message recently delivered. It is indeed gratifying to me to see so many young men all over the land who, like yourself, are beginning to investigate the great questions which have produced this mighty upheaval in the public mind of the people. There are great economic reforms which must be effected if we would preserve that balance of equipoise between the great interests of the country which are absolutely essential to the preservation of our institutions and of our republic. New conditions are being constantly evolved under the advancing strides of our civilization which must be recognized and so adjusted as to conform to a healthful and uniform national growth and progress. They may well engage the minds not only of the youth of our land but of our statesmen and political economists as well. Our wide departure from the fundamental principles enunciated and adopted by such men as Jefferson, Jackson and Calhoun should cause all reflecting men in the country to inquire seriously as to whether we are drifting. Many of the most important functions of the government have been surrendered to corporate power. The greatest of all these functions and the one which should be most sacredly regarded is the one which, under the constitution, confers upon Congress the exclusive right to make and regulate money. The regulation and control of money has been absolutely given over to the money power of the country and is manipulated in the interest of centralized capital through our national bank system.

I repeat that I am greatly gratified to find so many progressive, thinking young men of the country addressing themselves to the investigation and study of these great economic problems. Your letter would have received an earlier reply but for the pressing duties imposed upon me at our recent meeting.

If at any time I can serve you it will give me sincere pleasure.

Yours truly and fraternally,
L. L. POLK,
Pres't N. F. A. and I. U.

PLAN FOR RELIEF.

Adopted at Greensboro, Last Meeting.

SEC. 1. This plan shall be known as the Co-operative Relief Association of the N. C. Farmers' State Alliance, and every member of the Farmers' Alliance in good standing shall be a beneficiary in this relief association. Provided, that a majority of his Sub-Alliance shall endorse and conform to these requirements and make application for enrollment on the books to be kept by the State Secretary.

SEC. 2. Each Sub-Alliance ratifying this plan shall furnish its Secretary, to be immediately forwarded to the State Secretary, the sum of 10 cents quarterly, for each male member in good standing; said 10 cents to be taken from the treasury of said Sub-Alliance.

SEC. 3. The Committee on the good of the Order of each Sub-Alliance shall estimate and make sworn statement of the actual loss sustained by any beneficiary and send duplicate of same to the Secretary of the State Alliance.

SEC. 4. The Secretary-Treasurer, on receipt of such statement, named in section 3, shall forward 50 per cent. of the amount estimated in said statement to said beneficiary of any money or moneys in hand belonging to said fund.

SEC. 5. Any Sub-Alliance failing to pay the 10 cents per capita within the quarter shall stand suspended, and any loss sustained in said Sub-Alliance during suspension shall not be paid until said Alliance is restored by payment of all dues.

SEC. 6. Where any loss sustained is covered in whole or in part by any other insurance, no part of it shall be paid by this Association, and not over two hundred dollars shall be paid on any loss. Provided, also, no loss caused by gross negligence shall be paid.

SEC. 7. The management of this Association shall be under the supervision of the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Committee of the State Alliance, who shall make all necessary arrangements not herein provided in securing safety of the fund and the full accomplishment, as nearly as possible of the object herein set forth.

ADVERTISERS, READ THIS.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18, 1892.

Mr. J. W. Denmark, Business Manager Progressive Farmer:

DEAR SIR:—We recently ran for a short time an advertisement in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, and we run at the same time the same advertisement in four other leading papers in the State, and we write to say that we received ten replies from the one in your paper to every one received from all the other papers combined.

Yours truly,
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON.

The Progressive Farmer from now until Nov. 15th for 25 cents. Make up your Club.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

A Series of Interesting Documents.

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

1876.

DEMOCRATIC, ST. LOUIS, JUNE 27TH.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end; and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection to undertake, with us, this first and most pressing patriotic duty.

For the Democracy of the whole country, we do here re-affirm our faith in the permanence of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government.

In absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority—the vital principle of Republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of church and state, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct, untrammelled by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy, and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope—we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history; but while upholding the bond of our Union and great chartered these our rights it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Reforms are necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union, eleven years ago happily restored from the danger of a secession of States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet bag tyranny, has honey-combed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste, and fraud; infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule; and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of "hard times."

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor.

We denounce the failure, for all these eleven years of peace, to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace has taken from the people, in federal taxes, thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, and squandered four times their sum in useless expense without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparation for resumption, but, instead, has obstructed resumption, by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and, while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

We demand a judicious system of preparation, by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating, at no time, an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of the vaster machinery of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed. A system open, public, and inspiring general confidence, would from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries—set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufacture, and the mechanic arts—restore employment to labor—and re-pleat, in all its natural resources, the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the sum and modes of federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened.

We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising, revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people many times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the progress of production,

and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation should be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense—Federal, State and municipal. Our federal taxation has swollen from sixty millions gold, in 1860, to seven hundred and thirty millions currency, in 1890; or, in one decade from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since the peace, the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a rigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands, and their diversion from actual settlers, by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate, has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of a Republican Congress, and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, re-crossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and in fact now, by law, denied citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive citizenship nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates a revival of coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men, held to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation within constitutional limitations, as shall prevent further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections, and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office holding class and the party in power seek to smother it.

1. The false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools of which the establishment and support belongs exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation, and is resolved to maintain, without prejudice or preference for any class, sect, or creed, and without largesses from the treasury to any.

2. The false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples once estranged, but now re-united in one indivisible Republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot-box, be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men, nor the instrument of their ambition. Here, again, promises, falsified in the performance, attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary, even more, in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice-President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers—these, and all other in authority—are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three Senators profligate secretly by their votes as law-makers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery, a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched, or enriching friends, by percentages levied off the profits of the contractors with his departments; an Ambassador to England concerned in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors—the demonstration is complete, that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and lest by making no change of men or parties we get no change of measures and no real reform.

All these abuses, wrongs and crimes—the product of sixteen years' ascendancy of the Republican party—create a necessity for reform, confessed by the Republicans themselves; but their reformers are voted down in convention, and displaced from the cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the 80,000 office holders, its leaders and guides.

Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we

may have a change of measures and of men.

Resolved, That this convention representing the Democratic party of the United States, do cordially endorse the action of the present House of Representatives, in reducing and curtailing the expenses of the Federal Government in cutting down salaries and extravagant appropriations, and in abolishing useless offices and places not required by the public necessities; and we shall trust to the firmness of the Democratic members of the House that no committee of conference and no misinterpretation of the rules be allowed to defeat these wholesome measures of economy demanded by the country.

2 That the soldiers and sailors of the Republic and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle, have a just claim upon the care, protection and gratitude of their fellow-citizens.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

RESOLUTIONS.

BROTHER PRESIDENT:—Permit me to offer to this Northampton County Alliance, for adoption, a tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Col. L. L. Polk, our National President, who fell at his post in Washington City, June 11th, 1892. Brother Polk, for years prior to his death, devoted the greater part of his time to organizing and furthering the ends of the oppressed of this country. The noblest work he could have chosen, and his record along this line stands to day, and will ever stand a monument to his memory. If the hand of man fails to place a monument over his earthly remains in Oakwood Cemetery, his noble deeds and his unbiased interest in the oppressed of this land will be of itself a monument in the hearts of millions, on which is inscribed, "fidelity to the cause of the people." Ever ready with a heart overflowing with sympathy for his countrymen, he went forth with indomitable courage and an energy possessed by no other living man, carrying the unsullied banner of the Alliance and Industrial Union, on which is inscribed, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" into the strongholds of the enemy. He always met his opponents in the open field, his weapons were truth and justice, and there he wielded in a manner that left him victor. The All-wise director of events knew best, but to our eyes the removal of brother Polk, on the 11th of June last, seems untimely. To us it seems that his services for good had just begun, and could our wishes have been granted he would be the living champion of our Order to day, but he has been called to a brighter and better land, to the realms of Paradise. But in his precepts and examples he leaves a legacy of which our Order should be proud. The one chosen to begin a great work seldom lives to see it consummated. Like Moses, chosen by the God of the universe to lead the Israelites from Egyptian bondage, he lived not to reach the promised land. But Joshua taking up the work led the Israelite host to their promised possessions. Thus the work of our noble brother, so nobly begun, will be taken by a Joshua and the host of American laborers will be led to prosperity and happiness.

The grand expression made by our deceased brother on July 4th, 1890, at Winfield, Kansas, shows his devotion to our cause, when he said: "I am standing now just behind the curtain and in full glow of the coming sunset. Behind me are the shadows on the track, before me lies the dark valley and the river. When I mingle with its dark waters I want to cast one lingering look upon a country whose government is of the people, for the people and by the people."

Resolved, That the work of L. L. Polk is yet unaccomplished and that his proper position in history will be assigned him by future generations.

2 That in the death of brother Polk, America has lost one of her most patriotic statesmen, the Alliance and Industrial Union their most influential leader, profoundest thinker and a champion whose place will be hard to fill.

3 That while we deplore the seemingly untimely loss of our esteemed brother, we bow in humble submission to the will of God, trusting that he may place the mantle of our noble champion on the shoulders of one who will wave the banner of reform in the foremost rank.

4 That we are proud to turn to the Christian character of our deceased brother, upon whose bright escheon no blot is seen. As a patriot no disfiguring scar remains to mar its brightness. As the champion of good government and the welfare of the people, past history does not record his peer.

5 That we tender our sympathy to the family of the deceased in this their sad bereavement, trusting that the God of the widow and the orphan will ever sustain them.

And that, now in memory, as it were, as we stand around the open grave of our fallen hero, upon which the mellow glow of the setting sun casts its last beams as it sinks beyond the ebbing waters of the Pacific, let us reconsecrate ourselves to the work of governmental reform, and reaffirm our fidelity to the cause he loved so well.

And that a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and Patron and Gleaner for publication.

Respectfully submitted
R. S. BARHAM

Wide awake. What? Why, THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. Send 40 cents, and get it through the campaign.