

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 15, 1892.

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PAPERS.
Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.
Workingman's Helper, Clinton, N. C.
Farmers' Advocate, Salisbury, N. C.
Life, Trinity College, N. C.
Hickory, N. C.
Whitakers, Goldsboro, N. C.
Monroe, N. C.
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Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to do so will be dropped from the list promptly. Our papers are now see what papers are published in their interest.

PLUTARCH'S PHILOSOPHY.

Masses Cannot be Kept in the Dark Forever.

For the first time in the history of a country men have been indicted "high treason" because they deeded themselves against freebooters and professional assassins. It is charged that the men of Homestead committed a crime—which is punishable with death by making "war" upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Although the charge is perfectly ridiculous—in the face of such crimes as perpetrated by the kid-gloved mob at New Orleans, who stormed a prison and slaughtered a number of people who were under the "protection of the authorities"; and the greater crime of the Southern Confederacy, none of whom were ever charged with treason—the very fact that such indictment have been found proves what attempts the labor organizations of a country have brought upon themselves by studiously refraining from asserting their rights as freemen, who, they only made a united effort on one day, would own this entire country, with everything in it—gold, silver, coal, bread, meat, clothing, luxuries, President, army, judges, police prisons and all that makes man happy, contented, powerful and free. It now remains to be seen whether, if any one is hanged in Homestead or Pittsburg, the laboring masses of this country will still refuse to conquer the powers of the State by going to the ballot-box and thus driving their enemies from the places in which they can dispose, not only of the wealth produced by the masses, but also of the liberties and lives of the producers. Let us wait a little longer. It is a mistake to assert that trade organizations have become useless, and that the political movement only can bring about our salvation. The economic movement must be made available wherever possible, as political action cannot, in the very near future, solve many questions only by economic strategy. As long as the capitalist system prevails we will be compelled to maintain a trade organization simultaneous with the political

organization; and those who have been sufficiently enlightened and trained in both may, without detriment to their organizations, merge their political with economic tactics. Where there is a unity of thought and action there can be no disagreements in regard to what is best for all. But as long as men are unable to arrive at logical conclusions, so long it will be preferable to keep politics divorced from the economic fight.

The *Columbian Pageant* of last week reminds me of the feast of Belshazzar and of the orgies of the Roman emperors, who forgetting in their drunken debauches the dangers brought about by their own demoralization and brutality, plunged into beastly revelry and were then overtaken by sudden disaster. The capitalistic class of this country is richer and more powerful than the ruling classes of any country before our times, and well may they celebrate festivals to parade their power and prowess, for the world is theirs and all the pleasures that wealth may procure. But there is a dance upon a volcano. I believe that this Columbian celebration has been the last occasion for the plutocracy and the middle class in these United States to enjoy themselves at undisturbed banquets. I am confident that the proletarians of America will make an end of political and social despotism before the dawn of the twenty first century.

And yet, in spite of the awful signs of the times, there are men in our ranks who dare to assert that the judiciary and all other public officials, recruited exclusively from the capitalistic class, are not rotten to the core, every single one of them, although it is notorious that no man can be placed in public office before selling himself to that class. For them I desire to quote from Editor Hubbard's Van guard:

"The American Republic is in grave danger because its working millions believe that its judges have become traitorous perverters both of the letter and the spirit of the law, in their eagerness to give lackey service to a lawless and oppressive plutocracy. The very foundation of a free and peaceful government is gone when the masses of the people have lost all faith in the purity of its courts and the justice of their rulings. Affirm who dares that this terrible state of affairs is not existing in our Republic to day. All intelligent men know it to be the case, and it will only be lyingly denied by the lawyers, judges and plutocratic beneficiaries of our befouled and debauched legal system. The stable foundation of our democracy is gone from under it, and it now rests on the precarious props of mere forms and the traditional habit of popular respect for them. How long can these fictions of a solid support stand the weighty footfalls of tumultuous multitudes marching after stolen rights and more just opportunities? If the producing millions of America had perfect confidence in the righteousness of our courts of law there would be small danger to the republic in the all pervading venality and rottenness that find expression in laws made to enrich the classes and devastate the masses. An indignant uprising of the voting majority at any general election would sweep the bought legislators from the seats they disgrace and put in honest men."

And because every word of these lines is true, the tools of the plutocracy are straining their every nerve to prevent the masses from taking political action. But they are very near the end of their rope—the masses cannot be kept in the dark forever, and that is the ray of hope already penetrates in the clouds of our terrible times.—*Journal of the Knights of Labor.*

A WORD OF SCRIPTURE.

James 5: 1-6.—"Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together, for the last day. Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton; have nourished your heart, as in a day of slaughter."
If these verses do not shout of to day, with the rich becoming richer, and the poor poorer, of what age do they speak? The vast fortunes of to day, used as they chiefly are—I thank God for some exceptions—are a menace to widespread and equalized prosperity, as well as an exciting cause of jealousy and cupidity among the working classes, particularly when they realize how many such fortunes were made; therefore, a growing hatred of the rich and powerful class; and a cry, becoming louder and louder, "We must combine as one man, in order to obtain just recompense, and a fair working-day." It is a common remark and an accepted truth to day that the rich criminal frequently escapes, where the poor one has not even a chance of doing so. Does not such injustice cry to heaven?
Thirty years ago the merchants belonged to the farmer, that is, he went to the farmer for financial help to carry him through the dull season. Conditions are changed something to day. The farmer now belongs to the merchant and the merchant to the bank.—*Signal, Gainesville, Texas.*

SHALL WE RESTRICT IMMIGRATION?

A distinguishing characteristic of the American Government and people has always been the cordial hospitality extended to all strangers seeking homes in our midst. The theory of our government, the spirit of our people, and the hitherto existing industrial conditions of the country have each contributed powerfully to make such hospitality a guiding principle, policy and practice of the American people. The boast that our land offers an asylum for the down-trodden and oppressed of all other lands has been no idle one, but a truth amply verified in the experience of every one of the millions that have sought refuge, liberty and enjoyable homes under our flag. To this policy and practice of open-armed welcome to strangers is traceable an important part of that unparalleled progress, development and prosperity which render this country the wonder and admiration of the whole world. In every department of solid, substantial state building, people of foreign birth and their children have been important factors, and they are entitled to a liberal share of the honor and glory that rightfully attaches to what ever has been accomplished in or by this country. The time has, however, arrived when intelligent men of foreign birth, or extraction, no less than those of native birth and ancestry, begin to seriously question whether the old policy of unrestricted immigration can safely be continued any longer. Conditions in this country have undergone a marked change in several important particulars, one of which is an immense increase of competition in productive labor. While large areas of fertile public lands invited the enterprise of the industrious, ambitious poor, the great body of immigrants were absorbed by the country without appreciable effect upon the labor market. The situation is widely different now. The remaining unoccupied lands of desirable character are insufficient to supply the needs that will arise from the natural increase of the population now in the country, and continued immigration will strongly intensify the struggle for homes which the next adult generation and its successors must meet. In truth, this struggle has already become much harder than formerly, as every parent of moderate means who is looking about for a comfortable settlement of his children can testify. This pressure bears upon agricultural workers, and, as always must be the case, it even extends upon all others with equal force. It is not claimed that population as yet begins to crowd upon resources in this country, but that the natural increase of the people already here, will in two or three generations result in a population as great as will be consistent with the most favorable conditions of a people, and therefore, we need no more immigrants. This contention, of course, leaves out of calculation all higher development of the present productive resources of the country, which, being only conjectural, cannot be satisfactorily estimated.

It is not at all probably, however advantageous it may come to appear, that public sentiment in this country will ever declare in favor of closing our gates against all classes of immigrants, irrespective of their character and antecedents. Such a course is contrary to the spirit of the age, and still more strongly opposed to the spirit and temper of the American people. But there is a strong and growing sentiment in favor of restricting immigration in the interest of the common welfare and safety. A rapidly increasing percentage of the immigrants into this country are from Southern and Western Europe. The typical immigrant from those quarters is a peasant whose horizon has been exceedingly narrow; his moral and religious training most meagre, and his ideas and standards of life dangerously low. The stimulus to this character of immigration has been supplied by certain powerful corporations, "trusts" and monopolies of this country whose greed of gain has prompted them to seek cheaper labor than could be supplied by either native workingmen or the better class of European immigrants. The same influences were chargeable with the bulk of the Chinese immigration. The fact that these East and South European immigrants supplant and drive out through low wages, the native and other workingmen, is proof of the purpose for which they were brought to this country. These ignorant, brutalized people are incapable of being Americanized or of being other than a constant menace to civil order and social morality, and their children will probably be but a slight improvement upon their parents.

Statistics showing the extent to which these degraded laborers have already crowded out all other workingmen would probably be a great surprise to the average citizen, as would also be the figures showing the numbers of such immigrants still arriving. They work for wages upon which an American or an Americanized laborer could not subsist without greatly lowering his present standard of living. They subsist upon food, wear clothing, live in foul quarters, neglect wives and children and ignore social ambition in a way that is intolerable to the minds of the workingmen whose places they have taken, and in this fact lies the peril of this and kindred classes of foreign immigrants. Nowhere on earth is the standard of living among wage-workers approximately as high as in this country, and it is because wages have always been relatively higher than elsewhere. The primary wants

of mankind are the necessities of life, without which man cannot exist; following these come the comforts and conveniences and after these the luxuries of life. The degraded European peasantry now being crowded upon us have been accustomed to the necessities of life only, and their standard of living is adjusted accordingly. Laborers in this country have been accustomed to obtain the necessities; many of the comforts and conveniences, and some of the luxuries of life also, and their standard of living has been adjusted accordingly. The chief glory of this country and the strength of its free institutions lies in its educated, moral, socially aspiring laboring people, and it is, therefore, a patriotic duty, yea, an act of self preservation, to defend them from the encroachment of the pauperized, degraded hordes that are being poured in from Europe. Not only the interests of the American people, but every other worthy interest, moral, social, political and economic, demands some restrictions upon foreign immigration. Not only so, but the interest of humanity, broadly considered, demands it. The example of America with her free, peaceful, educated, prosperous labor has done more toward uplifting, ameliorating the condition of the millions of each than any human force of modern times. The race cannot afford to lose the example of America, or to see its inspiring career and influence among the nations put in jeopardy by the transfer to its shores of a few millions of the degraded, pauper peasantry of Europe.—*Live Stock Journal.*

ECONOMY IN FEEDING ANIMALS.

A Farmer's Conclusions Derived from Practical Experience.

Where corn is one of the staple crops it will always be largely used as food for stock; indeed, it is a question if anything can take its place (in connection with the grasses) in the production of pork and beef. With well bred hogs ten and eleven pounds of pork can be made from a bushel of corn, and on a good grade steer 10 bushels of corn properly fed to him will increase his weight 400 pounds, and in addition make 200 pounds of pork from the waste. Such is the experience of Mr. Joshua Wheeler, who, in a paper read before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, further said:

We think it is good economy in feeding steers and hogs to give them the run of a tame grass pasture—clover and timothy. We have never tried what is called summer feeding of steers, but we have found that the best gains are made in the early part of the season. Where the animals have plenty of grass in connection with their corn, pork can be made at a less cost from May to September where the swine have the run of a good clover field. The importance of plenty of good grass in the raising and feeding of stock cannot be overestimated. The value of clover in the production of pork we have already referred to. Good, well cured hay is just as important for the economical wintering of stock. For milk cows good, bright, well cured clover is of great value. Nothing we have ever tried in the shape of fodder is equal to it in the production of milk. We believe that stock cattle can be brought through the winter in good condition on good timothy and clover hay and good corn fodder, with but very little grain, hence we consider it the best of economy for the stockman to spare no pains in securing his hay crop. We believe it would pay better to plant fewer acres of corn so as to give more time to secure the crop of hay.

We consider oats and wheat bran valuable and economical for stock. There is no better ration for horses, milk cows and calves than cornmeal, ground oats and wheat bran in equal parts. This ration will cost less than corn and oats fed without grinding. One hundred pounds of wheat bran is worth as much for feeding as three bushels of oats. These figures show quite a saving in the use of bran. A good ration for horses not working too hard is equal parts of cornmeal and bran. This is also good feed for milk cows and calves. All the straw raised upon the farm can be used to good advantage in the feeding of stock. Good, bright oat straw is of equal value to prairie hay. The wheat straw can be used to good advantage as bedding. If it is cut at the proper time it will be eaten very well by stock cattle.

Corn fodder cut at the right time and properly cured, Mr. Wheeler classed among the best feeds for stock cattle, but he deplored the too common habit of turning stock into a field of corn-stalks.

HELP BRO ALLEN.

Mr. Editor:—Some time ago Bro. Noah Allen, of Institute, Lenoir county, lost most of his cotton crop by fire. He is a hard-working, industrious man and has a large family and is in need. He has been an ardent worker for the Alliance, speaking and organizing, many times receiving no compensation for his work, leaving his farm and going out to battle for the love of his country. He himself asks for nothing, but the Alliancemen of North Carolina will not let a deserving brother suffer. Each Alliance can contribute some small amount to the brother, as he deserves the sympathy of the entire Order. The loss was almost fifteen hundred pounds of lint cotton. Help him.
Very truly yours,
CHAS. L. ABERNETHY,
Lecturer, Greene Co.

A BUTTER FACTORY WHICH IS PROFITABLE TO OWNERS AND PATRONS.

Long experience in newspaper work gives one self confidence. Outsiders might call it cheek. But whatever it is it enabled me a few weeks ago, during my summer outing, to march boldly up the door of the Forest City Creamery at Portland, Me., and ask the managers to give me an interview in the interests of our dairy readers. They not only gave me the interview, but also a glass of delicious cream, the one as acceptable as the other. I may say the first thing that struck my eye as I entered the door of the creamery was a large sign bearing the words "No Smoking."

The principal products of the soil immediately a round Portland are hay and potatoes apparently, with some ensilage corn, yet the Forest City Creamery uses up the milk of no less than 2,000 cows, and the farm houses and grounds look as though their owners were prosperous. The cows are fed largely on hay and ensilage in the cold weather. The grain they consume is mostly bought and shipped from farther South in the corn country. Still the great sweet corn canning industry of Maine yields a quantity of first class fodder, none of which is wasted.

"How does the milk you get pan out in butter fat?" I asked the manager. "It is all the way from 3 1/2 to 5 per cent.," he answered. "It will average steadily 4 per cent."

He finds that they have been able to grade up the richness of the milk in that part of Maine decidedly in the years they have run the creamery. The grading up has been done by the admixture of Jersey milk into the farm dairy, a very visible admixture indeed it has proved in this case. The constant endeavor has also been to educate the patrons to be more cleanly and careful in the treatment of the milk. It comes in every day by the carload in great tin cans, each can having a slip attached with the sender's name. The creamery supplies the cans, finding that way most satisfactory.

Each farmer's milk is tried by the Babcock test. If any man's product does not come up to the standard fixed by the creamery he is dropped from the list of patrons. Thus there is an absolute necessity that the milk shall contain its right percentage of butter fat. The milk car runs close up alongside the creamery building. The cans are brought inside upon a truck; thence they are lifted bodily up to the vat which conveys the milk to the cream separator. The milk is warmed to about 85 degrees for the separator. The managers also purchase skimmed cream from their patrons where such arrangement is made. But they find this, to the truth of which I also testify: The separated cream is smoother and of more even and fine quality than the gathered cream. I believe the time will come when all farmers having as many as half a dozen cows will use a separator to get the cream from the milk. The person who could invent a hand separator to fit such a dairy would have a fortune and be a benefactor to the farmer. Such a separator we must and will have.

The Portland creamery turns out at present about 1,000 pounds of butter daily. Considerable cream is sold, too, to ice cream makers and hotels. They have three grades of cream, according to richness. For instance the individual who drinks a glass of cream does not want it to be as heavy as if he put it into his coffee. Also the boarding house keeper is profoundly interested in having the cream she furnishes not so rich that it will injure the digestion. I asked what was done with the milk that was left after the cream was taken from it. I was told that much of it was sold. Perhaps it may be telling tales out of school, but the fact is that much of this skimmed milk everywhere is bought by milk dealers to mix with the honest milk they get from the farmer, and thus make the honest milk pan out a good deal longer and thinner than it otherwise would. In fact, here in New York, I myself have thus been imposed on by a rascally dealer, but I knew the difference and stopped the milk. He does not know to this day why I stopped it.

The Portland creamery proprietors fatten several pigs on the milk they do not sell. But I wish creamery men generally would take into consideration seriously the matter of fattening people a little more on the buttermilk and thence have left. I believe that a money making trade might be built up by every creamery man simply in the matter of buttermilk. It is a royal drink for hot weather, and healthful in both hot and cold weather. The creamery men at Portland run their machinery with an engine of 15-horse power. They say that their plant altogether has cost them about \$6,000. A considerable amount of this capital, however, is invested in the hundreds of heavy tin cans which they furnish for the farmers to put milk in. They are about to enlarge their building. A new kind of butter worker has also attracted their attention, which they believe will be superior to the present one in use in most creameries. Briefly explained, it is one that will move over the butter up and down and around vertically instead of in the present horizontal manner. The buttermilk and water will thus have a chance to fall out by gravity partially. There is not much demand for the sweet cream butter up there. The cream is ripened or soured lightly till it is "just on the turn" and the managers find that butter from it in that

condition is most satisfactory to their patrons. They stamp the name of the groceryman on some of the handsome squares of butter they sell.
ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

TOILING ON.

The masses of humanity to day are toiling and pinching and saving from one year's end to the other, and they receive only a miserable pittance upon which to subsist, and nothing is laid aside for a rainy day. We see this in our own immediate neighborhoods—men with families to support, who barely earn the food they eat, and are unable to procure sufficient clothing to keep them comfortable. The outlook is dark to them, that their children must inherit only hardship and toil growing more severe with each succeeding year. Where shall relief be found? Will the plutocrat release his grip on the throat of the toiler, or the bondsman grow weary of turning into his coffers the earnings of his slaves? Shall we look to the men who have brought degradation and poverty to the toilers to remove the burdens they themselves have imposed upon them? History lifts its warning voice, crying from the shores of Ireland an alarm made more terrible by contrast with the happy past. Pauper labor prevails throughout the old countries, and the tendencies in this country are in the same direction. Aliens are constantly securing immense tracts of land in this country, and every effort is being made to control legislation in the interest of the plutocrat, and against the small farmer and the laborer. Toiling on, day after day, the laborers have allowed these wrongs to pass unnoticed, until now their removal will require herculean efforts. The wisest counsels must prevail and organization must be perfected and educated up to the hour. There is no call for anarchy. The American people have weapons all-powerful in the ballots they are as yet permitted to cast. It is no longer a question of whether this or that party wins, but human liberty is at stake, and a revolution must take place in order that labor may receive the hire of which it is deserving. Laboring men, before you is a struggle as sure to come as the revolutions of the earth. Bare ye your arm for the work now; to delay means the awful arbitrament of force. Wait not for the resolution born of despair. To day your blows will be ballots; to morrow you may sow dragons' teeth in furrows of a present opportunity.—*Alliance Advocate.*

BUYING CATTLE TO FEED.

There is a marked difference between the ideal steer in the eyes of the experienced feeder and the one discarded by him as leggy and hidebound. A writer in the *Journal of Agriculture* says: Taking one year with another, as much depends upon the cattle we start with as upon any one thing outside of the food and the manner in which it is given. Every feeder that has given the attention necessary under present conditions of cattle feeding to realize a fair profit understands that there is a very considerable difference in the outcome of cattle. That given the same food and care, one animal will make a much better gain than another. So much is this different that in many cases it really determines the question of profit or loss. When the margin of profit is small at best, every advantage must be taken and few are of more importance than a proper selection. The value of the food supplied is the same as well as the labor required to feed and care for whether the animal is making a fair growth in proportion to the amount of food supplied or not, and it is therefore very important to select such animals as will readily make a thrifty growth if fed liberally and given good care.

It is better to pay a higher price for the better class of growing steers, as with them a profit is possible, while with the inferior feeding animals it is often time and money thrown away to keep them. Because an animal is a hearty eater is not all that is necessary, as it is not what an animal eats but rather what it digests and assimilates that benefits; and while one animal may readily eat enough the growth may prove very unsatisfactory. One of the principal objects, if not the principal one, in feeding cattle is to convert the farm product into a more profitable, marketable product. With thrifty, growing young cattle it is possible to convert much that, to a considerable extent, may be considered waste products into something marketable. This is especially the case with corn fodder, straw and hay. But if done profitably the right kind of animals must be selected as well as good feed and care be given. Another advantage in having good feeders is that they are always marketable while inferior grades are often difficult to sell at any price, and this is not only the case during growth but also to a certain extent when they are already to market.

NO DANGER, BRETHERN.

NEW BERNE, N. C.
Mr. Editor:—We, the delegates and members of Craven County Alliance, in meeting assembled on this the 13th day of October, 1892, do most solemnly declare that we are opposed to the State Alliance monies being loaned to any member of the Alliance or any other persons under any pretext whatever; also that the above motion be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.
J. S. FISHER, Secy.