

# THE ADVOCATE.

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### Do You?

Want to keep fully posted on Alliance matters?  
 Do you want the Alliance to succeed and contribute to its success?

Do you want to read a bold and fearless discussion of your heaven-born rights as tillers of the soil?

Do you want encouragement in the fight you are making against the oppressors of your rights and privileges?

Do you want a true and stalwart friend for the cause?

If you do take the ADVOCATE, read and ponder over its contents and let us hear from you when you have anything to say to advance the interests of the Alliance. Help us, and we will help you.

## Agreement of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America and The Committee Representing The National Assembly of The Knights of Labor

St. Louis, Mo., December 6, 1889.

Agreement made this day by and between the undersigned committee representing the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union on the one part and the undersigned committee representing the Knights of Labor on the other part.

Witnesseth: The undersigned committee, representing the Knights of Labor, having read the demands of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, which are embodied in this agreement, hereby indorse the same on behalf of the Knights of Labor, and for the purpose of giving practical effect to the demands herein set forth, the legitimate committees of both organizations will act in concert before Congress for the purpose of securing the enactment of laws in harmony with the demands mutually agreed.

And it is further agreed, in order to carry out these objects, we will support for office only such men as can be depended upon to enact these principles into statute law uninfluenced by party caucus.

The demands are as follows:

1. That we demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes; issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system; regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts both public and private.

2. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

4. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. That the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as in the United States postal system.

For the better protection of the interests of the two organizations, it is mutually agreed that such seals or emblems as the National Alliance and Industrial Union of America may adopt will be recognized and protected in transit or otherwise by the Knights of Labor, and that all seals and labels of the Knights of Labor will, in like manner, be recognized by the members of the N. F. A. and I. U. A.

(Signed) S. B. ERWIN, Chairman,  
 U. S. HALL, J. D. HATFIELD,  
 J. D. HAMMOND, S. B. ALEXANDER,  
 F. M. BLOUNT, D. K. NORRIS,  
 B. H. CLOVER, STUMP ASHBY,  
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 W. H. BARTON, W. S. MORGAN,  
 N. A. DUNNING, J. H. TURNER,  
 M. ADAMS, A. S. MANN,

Who compose the Committee on Demands of the N. F. A. and I. U.

T. V. POWDERLY,  
 A. W. WRIGHT,  
 RALPH BEAUMONT,  
 Representing the Knights of Labor.

### Overproduction.

If there were two overcoats for sale in Newton and only money and credit enough to buy one, our street corner politicians would of course be obliged to conclude that there was an overproduction of overcoats, although half the men were without. They would of course say that supply and demand control the market for all commodities and therefore conclude that when the one overcoat was sold for which there was a "demand" that the supply had exceeded the demand, without for a moment considering that if the money supply had been smaller, and prices necessarily and correspondingly lower that even one overcoat would not have been sold, no matter how severe the weather or great the need of "protection."—*Commoner.*

### PROTECTION OF THE FARMER

Many campaigners, both speakers and writers, have urged that the principles of protection be applied for the benefit of agriculture to the fullest extent. No one thinks of holding a stump speaker responsible for his say-so. But now we have the same thing recommended in the same vague way by the Secretary of Agriculture, and lastly by the President. It is high time that some of these distinguished gentlemen should leave off their glittering generalities and tell us plainly which are the products of agriculture capable of "protection". Not hog products. We export one hundred millions worth of them, over and above what the home market can take "unprotected." Not dairy products. We have to send abroad to find sale for twenty millions worth of dairy products. Not wheat, for a similar reason. Not corn. Corn is now being used for fuel in parts of this country whence comes the commercial supply. Not cotton nor tobacco. We call upon these distinguished gentlemen to specify their meaning. Our situation is much too serious for meaningless words. We call upon the Secretary of Agriculture to say how we are to get the benefit of protection. Do you say wool and sugar? Everybody wears wool and everybody eats sugar, and it is certainly much more than doubtful whether it is practicable to increase the value of the home product in the home market by a high tariff. It need not be supposed that we are going to be fed with words nor satisfied with vague generalities. Gentlemen who ask our political support must learn to deal plainly and squarely with us. Those claiming to be statesmen and expecting us to rely on their leadership must lead. Don't come to us saying we have been recommending "protection" for your products, now show us what products you want protected. Our reply is "protect" all, for all need protection in some effectual way. We have had enough of "protection" which does not protect. We want to know and we must know from our statesmen, if there be any statesmen left, what hurts our business and what is the remedy.—*M. G. Elvey in National Economist.*

### A Disgrace to Civilization.

It is almost incredible that the Spring Valley Coal Company should upon reopening its mines refuse employment to the miners who took food, clothing and medicine to sick and hungry folks during the terrible lockout, and yet such is the news telegraphed from Chicago yesterday.

A more brutal and damnable act can hardly be conceived in a civilized community. It has cowed the relief committees and supplies have ceased. Disease and starvation may stalk unchecked among the helpless women and children.

When spring comes the slick directors of this wealthy corporation can point to the graves of those who perish this winter and say to their slaves: "If you would save your dear ones from this fate take the wages we offer you without murmuring." Then the directors may go back to their homes and thank God that they live in a land of liberty and charity.—*New York Herald.*

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For cheap Groceries, Queensware, and all other goods which are kept in a general store, call at the Red Front Store of R. & E. HABERLEIN, Osawkie.

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