

The Farmer's Plight

- Larger cities=more people to feed
- Farmers grew more food and raised more animals than ever

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- So much food was grown that supply > demand; WHAT HAPPENED THEN?
- Many farmers borrowed \$ and couldn't repay loans; lost their farms
- Many farmers were angry @ railroad prices

> farmer's lost

Farmer's Organize

- National Grange: club many farmers joined to help fix their problems
 - Many formed cooperatives; shared \$ and equipment; helped each other out
 - Pushed "Granger Laws" that would help lower railroad costs
 - Interstate Commerce Act of 1887: railroads not allowed to give secret deals to large businesses
 - pushed for graduated income tax
 - ◆ Rarely helped black farmers





The Money Question

- Farmers wanted more greenbacks (Civil War \$);
 easier to pay bills
- Gold standard: turn greenbacks into gold/silver @ any time
- PROBLEM: not enough gold in US to increase amount of \$; farmers wanted to use silver only; MORE SILVER IN US
- Gov't passed laws to make silver coins; didn't help enough
- Farmers still angry



A Decade of Populist Politics

- Populist Party: created by farmers
- Party wanted to help Grange movement
- Graduated income tax, gov't should buy the railroads and telegraphs, more silver
- 1892: nominated Presidential candidate that lost to Grover Cleveland but did get 10 seats in Congress
- Panic of 1893: depression that sapped silver & gold reserves; Congress ended the use of silver to help economy; made people feel better



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The Election of 1896

- Republican William McKinley (Ohio Governor)
 - Gold standard supporter
- Democratic William Jennings Bryan (Nebraska)
 - #freesilver
 - Religious
 - Lawyer
 - Great speaker
 - Lost election to McKinley
 - Populists realized the Free Silver movement was weak; no one cared
 - Populism was dead



