

Goldsboro, N.C. Aug 7/91

Col. Elias Carr,

Prest N.C. Farmers State Alli-

Old Sparta, N.C.

Dear Sir & Bro.: I am as you
know a member of the
alliance, and have been ever
since its organization in
this country. I believed then
was good in and necessity for
~~the~~ the organization of and coope-
ration among farmers, and
the purposes of the alliance
as set forth in its declaration
of principles and constitu-
tional to be what was
and I joined the

most heartily endorsing its prin-
ciples and purposes as I under-
stood them. From the begin-
ning I have seen the need of con-
servatism, and have done what
I could to prevent the pre-
valence of extreme views ~~and~~
the ascendancy of rash leadership
and ~~permit~~ ~~use~~ to say that
it was this view that made
me vote for and rejoice in
your election as president.
I did not expect that all that
the alliance might do would
meet my approval, because
I know that where a large
number of persons are as-
sociated ~~together~~ for a com-
mon purpose there must be
mutual concession &
to success and harm.

although I have not always
been able to ~~endorse~~ all
the methods and ~~demands~~^{measures} of
the alliance I have felt it to
be my duty to acquiesce in
silence ~~in~~ to the expressed will
of the majority, even where
I could not approve. But
to this rule of conduct I have
felt that there was an exception
where any question affecting
my political or religious views
~~were concerned~~ arose; because
the free and untrammelled
exercise of these were left
me by the terms of my
obligation taken as a member.
Therefore I have always felt
that upon any ~~political~~ for
~~religious question~~ if such should
arise I was in

manner bound to yield to
the action of the majority.
Secure in this view of the force
of my obligation and duty ^I
have, while differing in ~~judg-~~
~~ment~~ opinion with the ma-
jority upon certain methods
and measures kept my place
in the order, believing I did
no wrong. The construction
of ^{late} put upon the duty of mem-
bers by the National organ
and the National President
of the order are against this
view, and as I understand
their declarations they denounce
as a traitor and unworthy of
a place in the order every
member who does not yield
his individual opinion to
the view of the ma-

questions even affecting his political views. Take for instance the sub-treasury plan. While it is a financial and economic question, it is certainly also a political one. Certainly upon that and all other questions every member ought to yield due deference to the judgment of the majority and to agree at least if he cannot healthily support their expressed will, unless in his conscience he is not satisfied that it is right, but if not so satisfied he ought not to be compelled to violate his conscience or have the alternative of being smothered as a traitor. Why the purpose of the

as gathered from its declaration of principles is that it intends to bring men together and by interchange of views and discussion upon questions affecting their interest with all the light they can get, to bring them by this process of education to an agreement in views, and thereby to cooperation in action. Certainly this must be the purpose as to those matters reserved to the individual member by his obligation. Any attempt to coerce the minority upon these questions will it seems to me certainly destroy harmony if it do not also create a serious breach in the ranks of the order. Now, as to the Treasury plan I have

give it my hearty support.
I have committed myself
to it more than once, and yet
the more I reflect upon it the
less satisfied I am that it is
sof. or right. And my con-
science is not satisfied to
make it an ultimatum for
political action. It is new
and strange to the school of
~~politics~~ to which I have al-
ways (simply as a citizen
feeling the responsibility of
his citizenship) belonged. I
doubt not that it is as con-
stitutional as much other
legislation that has been done,
(but which was done without
my approval) ~~but~~ but it
takes some fine ^{special} study
that it is not so.

dition which has been the curse
of our country and which threaten
to be its ruin) I do not pretend
to know what its ^{full} effect would
be, but I cannot be satisfied
that it would be wise or safe
to make this new departure
in opening up this vast new
field of government influence
and patronage. I believe we have
gone too far in that direction
now. We are getting to be govern-
ed over much, and I want
to see the hand of government
taken off the people and their
concerns whenever possible
and not reaching out con-
stantly in new directions.
I believe there is need for
financial ~~reform~~ re-
in a greater volume.

but I believe it can be had
in a softer and a less cum-
bersome way. I am thus out
of line with the expressed will
of the order upon this meas-
ure. I desire to say however,
that while my judgment is
against the plan, I have less
objection to yielding to the
judgment of the majority, and
giving it a trial if we could
than I have to the methods of
the order for putting that and
other political measures into
effect. These methods are de-
structive of the political freedom
of the individual member and
compel him to do whatever the
majority says shall be done on
any question, regardless of his
convictions, & the vent

denounced ^{by our press} in those who yield
obedience to the will of their
party. I do not believe any
one class should be bound to
gether by a system which
controls the political action
of its members. I believe
it is dangerous to our insti-
tutions, which I believe the
masses of the order are striving
to preserve. Republican govern-
ment cannot rest securely
ly on such a basis foun-
dation. It is based on individ-
ual freedom and responsibili-
ty, and no citizen has a
right to surrender control of
his political individuality to any
organization, as our obligation
wisely recognizes. With
views, seemingly at

with the ~~declaration~~^{a will} and pur-
poses of the order ^{of late,} honestly and
conscientiously entertained, I have
for some little time past
not felt very comfortable
in my relations as a mem-
ber. Not to my own conscience
has there been any trouble how-
ever, for I am satisfied then
that I have a right to ~~take~~ re-
tain my membership. But
I do not wish to be ~~in the~~
~~least~~ guilty of ^{the least} ~~any~~ impropria-
ty. I am certainly not consci-
ously a traitor, nor do I
desire to ~~occupy~~ any relation
that could subject me to sus-
picion. I have therefore re-
luctantly concluded that I
act in justice to myself
the consideration of

given by President Polk and
the Editor of the Economist - and
accepted by all the Alliance
papers I read, gave up my
membership, and I was upon
the point of doing so, when the
thought occurred to me to make
a frank statement to you and
get your views to guide
me. I expected to see you at
the meeting at Goldsboro,
but I had down a lot of
dots which I could not get
taken up without staying by
them and hence could not get
to the meeting, and I have been
so busy that I could not
write as fully as I wanted
to until now. If it is proper
for you to do so I would
know in confidence.

it, for my personal guidance
your opinion and advice upon
my case. If the construction of
referred to is correct, out of
binding force of course I have
nothing to do but withdraw. Is
it correct, or is it of binding
force under President Polks
proclamation. I have taken the
liberty to write you thus be-
cause of my confidence in
your integrity and judgment.
Would it be a miss for the
State Alliance to pass upon
the question involved and with
the question officially so far
as this State is concerned?

Fraternally and truly, yours
J.W. Bryan.