

## Ep 234: Plains & Prairie Populism in the US and Canada

- <https://www.sdhspress.com/journal/south-dakota-history-22-4/considering-why-populism-succeeded-in-south-dakota-and-failed-in-north-dakota/vol-22-no-4-considering-why-populism-succeeded-in-south-dakota-and-failed-in-north-dakota.pdf>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Farmers\\_of\\_Alberta#Entry\\_into\\_politics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Farmers_of_Alberta#Entry_into_politics)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive\\_Party\\_of\\_Saskatchewan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_Party_of_Saskatchewan)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Co-operative\\_Commonwealth\\_Federation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Co-operative_Commonwealth_Federation)
- PBS: "How Socialism Came to Canada" [this was referenced on the show but we didn't have it on hand until after]  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VbHAUf6Lgw&ab\\_channel=Sidewinder77](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VbHAUf6Lgw&ab_channel=Sidewinder77)
- <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/highlights-in-canadian-labour-history-1.850282>
- <http://www.kspatriot.org/index.php/articles/34-kansas-commerce/636-19th-century-kansas-labor-troubles.html>
- <https://www.marxists.org/history/etol/writers/carlson/1941/02/vote.htm>
- <https://scholarworks.umass.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1757&context=theses>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minneapolis\\_general\\_strike\\_of\\_1934](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minneapolis_general_strike_of_1934)
- <http://rickwoten.com/Populism.html> (quick overview of 1890s populism)
- [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omaha\\_Platform](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omaha_Platform)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonpartisan\\_League](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonpartisan_League) North Dakota (now part of the Dems)
- <http://www.zocalopublicsquare.org/2018/05/18/north-dakota-farmers-blew-partisan-politics/ideas/essay/>  
Despite their differences, by the early 1910s, farmers across the vast wheat belt of western Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and eastern Montana all faced a common problem: the overwhelming economic clout of the Minneapolis-based flour millers and wheat traders who dominated agricultural commodities markets. Grain farmers who shipped their products to Minneapolis for processing—nearly all of them—saw little of the profit that their wheat ultimately produced. Crop prices, controlled by milling and transportation companies, were low. Transportation costs, set by railroad companies, were exorbitant. The combination left farmers cash-strapped. As the rest of rural America experienced an agricultural boom, failed mortgages and hard times defined farm life on the Northern Plains.
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minnesota\\_Farmer%E2%80%93Labor\\_Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minnesota_Farmer%E2%80%93Labor_Party) (now DFL Minnesota)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farmer%E2%80%93Labor\\_Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farmer%E2%80%93Labor_Party)