Winners and Losers from Globalization: Why both European and US Farmers were angry in

the Grain Invasion era, 1870-1900¹

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Abstract: We demonstrate that the agrarian unrest in the United States between 1870 and

1900 can be given an economic explanation, despite its association with increases in the real

price of agricultural produce. It was not merely the result of nominal illusions as other scholars

have suggested. Falling transportation costs allowed for the extension of the frontier and for

more farmers to enter the international grain market. These farmers received, however, the

world price minus the transaction costs involved in getting their produce to market. Many

considered these costs to be unfairly large, owing to the perceived market power of rail firms

and the discriminatory practice of middlemen. Recognizing the gap between what they

received and what farmers further east received, frontier farmers protested. Using the shares

of the People's Party (Populist) candidate in the 1892 Presidential elections as a measure of the

extent of the protest, we demonstrate that this is negatively related with state wheat prices

relative to East Coast prices, even when we control for other factors often also considered

relevant.

JEL codes: N5, N7

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