HARDING SPEECH WINS FARMERS

Continued from First Page.

ting crowds, the insistent cries for a speech and the more numerous requests for a handshake.

In the Arts Building they had a little surprise for him. Herman Rose, a newspaper editor, spoke the word of greeting and then presented to the Senator and Mrs. Harding an attractive landscape portraying a sweep of the Minnesota River at Fort Snelling, a painting done by Kenyon Hadner of Minneapolis. Mr. Rose said quaintly enough that he had expected a country editor like Harding lacked an art gallery, but there was a building in Washington which would do for the purpose, a building in which all Americans felt a proprietary interest. The gift gave Harding his first opportunity of the day to speak to Minnesotans. He thanked Rose and the Fair Association.

Mrs. Harding was brought forward at that moment, and the Senator laughed "This is the artist in our family."

The Senator and his party had luncheon in the Administration Building and were then taken to the grand stand facing the trotting track. It's a stand bigger and wider than the great structure at Belmont Park. It was seething with people from the ground level high up to the topmost tier, and the spreading canopied wings held more thousands.

A perfect day, bright and just warm enough, had sealed the success of the meet. It would have been impossible for even a powerful voice such as Harding's to reach all of these folk unaided but he had the aid of a voice projector. As he spoke he held in his right hand a device very similar to a telephone receiver. With this mouthpiece fairly close to his lips it was a simple matter to throw his voice into the farthest and highest seats. Mr. Murphy presented him in an unusually neat talk, and thereafter the Senator spoke for fifty minutes, absolutely holding the attention of every first person in the great crowd.

Text of His Speech.

The speech follows:

"Fellow citizens of Minnesota: It is a matter of very great satisfaction and a very particular interest to me to join you here in this notable exhibition of the agricultural industry of your wonderful State. I come to you with a keenest interest and a very common concern for the welfare of our country. While it is in my thought to speak to you specifically concerning agriculture, I want to so convey my thought as to have it known that I am thinking not of the welfare alone of those engaged in agriculture, but the welfare of agriculture as it relates to the good fortunes of the United States of America. I very much deplore the present day tendency to appeal to the particular group in American activities. It has become a very common practice to make one address to those who constitute the ranks of labor, another to those who make up the great farming community and still another to the manufacturing world and its associates in commerce, and to other groups of less importance. There is a very natural and a very genuine interest in each, and every one, but the utterance of a political party nominee ought, in every instance, to be inspired by a purpose to serve our common country. If America is to go on and come to the heights of achievement, we must of necessity be 'all for one and one for all.'

"Let me say, in passing, I hope it is entirely seemly to remind you that no public man, particularly no public servant from the great wheat raising State of Ohio, would dare to think, much less to say, he believed in dollar wheat amid the price wildness which the world is contemplating to-day. I speak of it because we are getting acquainted to-day and I do not mean to have any misunderstanding between you and me, and I will not be grossly and unfairly misrepresented.

"I have helped to cut sixty-cent wheat. I have known it to sell at forty cents. I have followed the cradle, and sweated behind the reaper when binding was a cross to bear, and I know I spoke the truth when I said, some years ago, that the farmers, in the normal days before the war, rejoiced to raise dollar wheat. That statement had no reference to wartime; none to the present after war period. Conditions, as well as prices, have changed since I made that perfectly natural and truthful statement, and other great and important events are in contemplation, and no misrepresentation is necessary to bring them about.

Cites Chinese Philosophy.

"A wise man many years ago in a Chinese dynasty uttered a profound truth when he said: 'The wellbeing of a tree is due to the tree; agriculture is its root, manufacture and commerce are its branches and its life; if the root is injured the leaves fall, the branches break and the tree dies.'

"It may seem strange to many good people that at this particular time any one should quote this saying of a wise old Chinese. Never in all our history have prices of farm products ruled so high, measured in dollars, as during the last four years. Farm land in the great surplus producing States has advanced to unheard of prices, with every indication that but for the tight money conditions it would go still higher. Apparently the farmers of the land are enjoying unprecedented prosperity. Why, then, even by implication, suggest that something may be wrong with our agriculture, and that the trouble may be communicated to our manufactures and commerce? People in the cities are disposed to think that if there is anything wrong it is in the cities, where food is selling at such high prices, and not in the country, where the food is produced. But both farm and city students of national problems see in the present agricultural situation certain conditions which give cause for real concern to every lover of his country.

"An intelligent discussion of our agriculture at the present time must take note of what has happened since the middle of the last century. At that time a fine rural civilization had been built up east of the Mississippi River, with Ohio in the heart of the corn belt and standing in about the same relation to the agriculture of that day that Iowa stands to-day. The agricultural frontier had been pushed beyond the Mississippi, and abundant food was being raised to support the growing industrial life of the East.

"Then came the civil war, and following it the great Western migration into the fertile, open plains of what is now the Central West. Through the homestead law the Government gave a farm of the richest land in the world to every man who wanted one. Railroads were built, the prairies were ploughed up and almost over night the agricultural production of the United States increased by fifty per cent. Grains were produced and sold at the bare cost of utilizing the soil, and the farmers of the older States to the East were smothered by this flood of cheap grain. The only thing that could be done with this superabundance of food was to build cities out of it. And great cities we did build, not only in the United States, but across the seas. The world has never seen, and probably may never again see, such a terrific impulse toward city building on a vast scale as that which was given by the overproduction of farm products during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first few years of the twentieth.

City and Rural Growths.

"What are ordinary dull statistics will strikingly illumine the situation which I have been trying to convey. In the decade from 1900 to 1910 the city population of the United States increased thirty-five per cent., while the rural population increased only eleven per cent. The number of farm utilities probably increased less, but we do know officially that the city population increased more than three times as rapidly as the rural population. The figures are not yet complete for the decade ending this year, but sufficient reports have been published to give us a very dependable estimate. The indications are that no increase will be shown in the number of farms and no increase in strictly farm population. In all probability, dating from 1920, we shall estimate our farm population as thirty per cent. of the whole, while the urban population will make up the other seventy per cent.

"Another interesting fact to reveal the danger in changing conditions. Only a few decades ago, indeed from the very beginning, the exports of the United States were soil-grown or farm-produced materials. On the other hand, most of our imports were manufactured articles. In the last half century, year after year the exports of farm-grown products have decreased—except during the world war—and exports of manufactured products have increased until again we are rapidly reaching the zero mark from the standpoint of agricultural supplies to the world. Each year our imports show larger and larger quantities of farm-grown products and the time is almost with us when the imports of farm-grown products will exceed the exports, in short, when our farm population will not be supplying the products necessary for our own people.

"The farmer suffered during this changing period. Overproduction means low prices, and he overproduced with a vengeance, though it was an inevitable part of the scheme of American development. He was obliged to practise grinding economy and to live as far as possible from his own acres. He did live essentially within his own productivity, and the farm was the factory for the agricultural home. 'Land poor' was a common expression in the farming country. Many, and especially the ambitious boys, abandoned the farms and added themselves to the growing population of the cities, driven by the hardships of the farm and attracted by the greater rewards offered by the cities.

Farm Prices Advanced.

"By 1905 it was becoming apparent that the consuming power of the cities and industrial centres would soon be large enough to equalize the producing power of the farms. Prices of farm products began to advance, and with this advance came an increase in the price of farm land. Improved machinery increased the number of acres one man could farm, thereby decreasing his cost of production. The expression 'farm poor' was no longer heard. Men who had not secured farms of their own began to seek them, and the march to the West and Northwest was resumed. Irrigation projects were started and the homestead law made more liberal in order to make the settlement of the semi-arid country more attractive. New areas of Government land were opened for entry.

"In the meantime the consuming public had become concerned over the prospect of paying higher prices for foodstuffs. Cities and industrial centres had been built up on ridiculously cheap food; indeed their building was the first essential in developing farm values. Then the increase in price called for readjustment and required wage advances. Organizations of city business men began to take an interest in farm affairs and to preach the duty of increased production. The 'Back to the Land' cry began to be heard. Increased appropriations by Congress and by State legislatures were made to stimulate better methods of farming and thus increase production in the hope of keeping down food prices. The rural uplift movement was started, with the thought that by making conditions on the farm more attractive the drift from the farm to the city might be checked. The work of agricultural colleges was strengthened by the addition of extension departments, the function of which is to take the teaching of better methods of farming and stock growing into the counties and smaller communities, and especially to stimulate an interest in farming among the boys and girls. All sorts of efforts were made to check the drift from the farm to the city and to maintain farm production.

"In truth, here in America farming came to that stage where it ceased to be a mere struggle for existence and it found its place amid the competition for achievement. It was no longer the inherently directed operation with the soil for restricted living, but became a commercial, scientific operation with Mother Nature to share in the accomplishments of a modern life and know a participation in modern rewards.

Cry for Food Intensified.

"Then came the world war, which accelerated greatly the movement which was already under full headway. The cry for food which came from the nations across the sea caused further advances in prices of farm products, as well as in prices of farm land, and both profits and patriotism stimulated production. But with this increased demand for the products of the farm came also an increased demand for the products of our factories and other industrial enterprises, resulting in higher wages, and the city continued to pull from the farm large numbers of young men who did not have farms of their own and could see no prospect of getting them, and who thought they could see in the city better wages and greater opportunities for advancement, as well as more attractive living conditions. If the facts were available it would be found probably that during the period from 1905 to 1917, the time of our entrance into the war, the drift from the farm to the city continued with little abatement, notwithstanding the more hopeful conditions on the farm.

"The splendid part played by the farmers of the nation during the war probably never will be understood or fully appreciated by our people. More than twenty-five per cent of all our fighting men came from the farms, and after sending their sons to the camps the fathers and mothers, with the help of the younger children turned to and produced more food than was ever before produced in the history of the world in the same time and from the same area of land. Their working days were measured not by the clock but by the number of daylight hours. They took to themselves the responsibility of feeding not only our own people but also our allies across the sea. In more ways than one our farmers made the war their war and counted no sacrifice too great to help fight it through to a successful finish. The story of what they did, written by some one who understands it, will furnish one of the most glorious chapters in American history. One thing I may say, in every American conflict, from the Revolution for independence to the world war for maintained rights, the farmer has been 100 per cent. American and ready for every sacrifice.

"Without speaking at length of farm production and prices during the war, it is necessary to note certain results if we are to deal understandingly with the agricultural situation at the present time and speak intelligently of a future policy. War conditions put a premium on grain growing at the expense of live stock production. As a consequence many stock producers and feeders have suffered heavy and, in some cases, ruinous losses. If this condition should continue we are in danger, in the near future, of having to pay very high prices for our meats.

"For outstanding reasons the maintenance of a normal balance between live stock and grain production is a matter of national concern. One is that we are a meat eating people, and should have a fairly uniform supply at a reasonable price. Conditions which either greatly stimulate or greatly discourage live stock production result in prices altogether too high for the average consuming public or altogether too low for the producer. The other is that the overstimulation of grain production depletes the fertility of our land, which is our greatest national asset, and results in a greater supply than can be consumed at a price profitable to the producer, and finally to widespread agricultural distress from which all of our people suffer. As a reconstruction measure, therefore, our Government should do everything in its power to restore the normal balance between live stock and grain production, and thus encourage the prompt return to that system of diversified farming by which alone we can maintain our soil fertility. This is a matter of immediate importance to all of our people.

Difficult to Forecast.

"No one can forecast with certainty the trend of prices of farm products during the next two or three years. Recovery from a world crisis such as we have experienced is slow, inevitably. It is like the human convalescence from a long and dangerous illness. Our relations with the world at large are such that important happenings in other lands have a marked effect upon conditions here at home. Order must be restored, industries rebuilt, devastated lands reclaimed, transportation reestablished, the vast armies reabsorbed in the occupations of normal life. The near future promises to be a period of uncertainty for the farmer as well as for the men engaged in industrial enterprises. America has no greater problem than returning securely to the normal, onward road again. This isn't looking backward—it is a forward look to stability and security.

"It must be evident, however, to any one who has given the matter even superficial consideration that we have now come to the end of the long period of agricultural exploitation in the United States. No longer are there great and easy and awaiting areas of fertile land awaiting the land hungry. We have now under the plough practically all of our easily tillable land, though idle areas await reclamation and development by that genius and determination which ever have made nature respond to human needs. Additions of consequence which we may make to our farming area from this time on must come by putting water on the dry lands of the arid and semi-arid country or by taking water off of the swamp lands, of which we have large areas in some sections, or by digging the stumps out of the cutover timber lands of the North and South. There are, of course, large possibilities in intensive farming, in that land thrift which admits of neither waste nor neglect, and in ever improving methods, which must be as inspiring to agricultural life as to the professions or to commercial leadership. I want a soul in farming to get aglow the most independent and self-respecting activity in all the world.

Wants a Reliant Nation.

"The time has come when, as a nation, we must determine upon a definite agricultural policy. We must decide whether we shall undertake to make of the United States a self-sustaining nation—which means that we shall grow within our own boundaries all of the staple food products needed to maintain the highest type of civilization—or whether we shall continue to exploit our agricultural resources for the benefit of our industrial and commercial life, and leave to posterity the task of finding food enough, by strong-arm methods, if necessary, to support the coming hundreds of millions. I believe in the self-sustaining, independent, self-reliant nation, agriculturally, industrially and politically. We are then the guarantors of our own security and are equal to the task.

"If we should unhappily choose the course of industrial and commercial promotion at the expense of agriculture, cities will continue to grow at the expense of the rural community, agriculture will inevitably break down and finally destroy the finest rural civilization, with the greatest possibilities, the world has ever seen. Decreased farm production will make dear food and we shall be obliged to send our ships to faraway nations in search of cheap foodstuffs, the importation of which is sure to intensify agricultural discouragement and distress at home. Ultimately there will come the same fatal breakdown, and from the same causes, which has destroyed the great civilizations of centuries past.

Must Develop System.

"If, on the other hand, we shall determine to build up here a self-sustaining nation—and what lover of his country can make a different choice?—then we must at once set about the development of a system of agriculture which will enable us to feed our people abundantly, with some to spare for export in years of plenty, and at prices which will insure the farmer and his family both financial rewards and educational, social and religious living conditions fairly and comparable to those offered by the cities. A sound system of agriculture cannot be maintained on any other basis. Anything short of a fair return upon invested capital, and a fair wage for the labor which goes into the crops, and enough in addition to enable the farmer to maintain the fertility of his soil and insure against natural hazards, will drive large numbers of farmers to the cities.

"A frank recognition by all of our people of this fundamental truth is necessary if we are successfully to work out this great national problem. It is a matter of even greater concern to the people of the cities than to the farmer and the farm community. If we cannot by painstaking study and wise statesmanship arrive at such understanding and application of economic laws as will enable us to bring about a fair balance between our urban and rural industries, bringing prosperity to both and permitting neither to fatten at the expense of the other, we cannot hope for concord, and without concord there is no assurance for the future.

"Heretofore the farmer has been an individualist. Living a somewhat isolated life and being compelled to work long hours, it has not been easy for him to gather with his fellows. He has not had a ready means of defence against the strong organizations of both capital and labor, which in their own interest have at times imposed unfair conditions upon him. It is true that at times during the last fifty years there have been temporary farmer organizations brought together to combat some unusually burdensome condition, but usually breaking down when the emergency has passed.

Newer Organizations.

"But of late years there have sprung up farmer organizations of a quite different sort—organizations with a very large membership, with an aggressive and intelligent leadership, and with a way of raising whatever funds they may find necessary to promote the interests of their members. The leaders of these organizations are learning rapidly how to adapt to their work the methods which business men and working men have found successful in furthering their own interests. The fruit growers of the Western coast have become so strong that they are now able not only to do away with many of the expenses heretofore paid to others, but also to influence the price of their products. The grain growers of the West and Northwest have become strong enough to bring about many changes they desired in the marketing of their crops. The farmers of the corn belt States are rapidly perfecting the most powerful organization of farmers ever known in this country. All of these are natural developments in the evolving change of relationship and the modern complexities of productivity and exchange.

"It is more than conceivable, it is apparent, that we are able to deal more wisely and more justly with our agriculture than we have in the past. Unless we do deal more fairly there may come a conflict between the organized farmers in the surplus-producing States and those who insist on buying their crops below production costs. We have witnessed the restricted production of manufactures and of labor, but we have not yet experienced the intentionally restricted production of foodstuffs. Let us hope we never may. It is our business to produce and conserve, not to deny, deprive or destroy.

"I have no thought of suggesting that the Government should work out an elaborate system of agriculture and then try to impose it on the farmers of the country. That would be utterly repugnant to American ideals. Government paternalism, whether applied to agriculture or to any other of our great national industries, would stifle ambition, impair efficiency, lessen production and make us a nation of dependent incompetents. The farmer requires no special favors at the hands of the Government. All he needs is a fair chance and such just consideration for agriculture as we ought to give to a basic industry, and ever seek to promote for our common good.

Will Recognize Farmer.

"Some of the things which ought to be done, if we are to put our agriculture on a sound foundation, have been mentioned in the national platform of the party to whose pledges I am committed.

"First, the need of farm representation in larger governmental affairs is recognized. During the past seven years the right of agriculture to a voice in Government administration has been practically ignored, and, at times, the farmer has suffered grievously as a result. The farmer has a vital interest in our trade relations with other countries, in the administration of our financial policies, and in many of the larger activities of the Government. His interests must be safeguarded by men who understand his needs; he must be actually and practically represented.

"Second, the right of farmers to form cooperative associations for the marketing of their products must be granted. The concert of agriculture is as essential to farms as a similar concert of action is to factories. A prosperous agriculture demands not only efficiency in production, but efficiency in marketing. Through cooperative associations the route between the producer and the consumer can and must be shortened. Wasteful effort can and must be avoided. Unnecessary expense can and must be eliminated. It is to the advantage of all of our people that every possible improvement be made in our methods of getting the products of our farms into the hands of the people who consume them. The legitimate functions of the middleman may continue to be performed by private enterprise under conditions where the middleman is necessary and gives his skill to our joint welfare. The parasite in distribution who preys on both producer and consumer must no longer sap the vitality of this fundamental life.

Gives Pledge of G. O. P.

"Third, the Republican party pledges itself to a scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs, both at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations here. Stabilization will contribute to everybody's confidence. Farmers have complained bitterly of the frequent and violent fluctuations in prices of farm products, and especially in prices of live stock. They do not find fluctuations—such fluctuations—in the products of other industries. In a general way prices of farm products must go up or down according to whether there is a plentiful crop or a short one. The farmer's raw materials are the fertility of the soil, the sunshine and the rain, and the size of his crops is measured by the supply of these raw materials and the skill with which he makes use of them. He cannot control his production and adjust it to the demand as can the manufacturer. But he can see no good reason why the prices of his products should fluctuate so violently from week to week and sometimes from day to day. We must get a better understanding of the factors which influence agricultural prices, with a view to avoiding these violent fluctuations and bring about average prices, which shall bear a reasonable relation to the cost of production. We do not offer any quack remedies in this matter, but we do pledge ourselves to make a thorough study of the disease, find out what causes it and then apply the remedy which promises a cure.

"Fourth, we promise to put an end to unnecessary price fixing of farm products and to ill considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce farm product prices. In times of national crises, when there is a known scarcity of any necessary product, price control for the purpose of making a fair distribution of the stores on hand may be both necessary and wise. But we know that there can be no repeal of natural laws—the eternal fundamentals. The history of the last 2,600 years records the folly of such efforts. If the price of any farm product, for example, is arbitrarily fixed at a point which does not cover the cost of production, the farmer is compelled to reduce the production of that particular crop. This results in a shortage, which in turn brings about higher prices than before, and thus intensifies the danger from which it was sought to escape. In times past many nations have tried to hold down living costs by arbitrarily fixing prices of farm products. All such efforts have failed, and have usually brought national disaster.

Federal Drives Vain.

"Government drives against food prices such as we have experienced during the past two years are equally vain and useless. The ostensible purpose of such drives is to reduce the price the consumer pays for food. The actual result is unjustly to depress for a time the prices the farmer receives for his grains and live stock, but with no appreciable reduction in the price the consumer pays. Such drives simply give the speculator and the profiteer additional opportunities to add to their exactions, while they add to the uncertainty and discouragement under which the farmer is laboring during this period of readjustment.

"Fifth, we favor the administration of the farm loan act so as to help men who farm to secure farms of their own, and to give to them long time credits needed to practise the best methods of diversified farming.

"We also favor the authorization of associations to provide the necessary machinery to furnish personal credit to the man, whether land owner of tenant, who is hampered for lack of working capital. The highest type of rural civilization is that in which the land is farmed by the men who own it. Unfortunately, as land increases in value, tenancy also increases.

"This has been true throughout history. At the present time probably one-half of the high priced land in the corn belt States is farmed by men who, because of lack of capital, find it necessary to rent. This increase in tenancy brings with it evils which are a real menace to national welfare. The land owner, especially if he be a speculator who is holding for a profit through an advance in value, is concerned chiefly in securing the highest possible rent. The tenant who lacks sufficient working capital, and who too often is working under a short time lease, is forced to farm the land to the limit and rob it of its fertility in order to pay the rent. Thus we have a sort of conspiracy between the landlord and tenant to rob the soil upon which our national well being and indeed our very existence depend. Amid such conditions we have inefficient schools, broken down churches, and a sadly limited social life. We should, therefore, concern ourselves not only in helping men to secure farms of their own and in helping the tenant secure the working capital he needs to carry on the best methods of diversified farming, but we should work out a system of land leasing which, while doing full justice to both landlord and tenant, will at the same time conserve the fertility of the soil.

"Sixth, we do not longer recognize the right to speculative profit in the operation of our transportation systems, but we are pledged to restore them to the highest state of efficiency as quickly as possible. Agriculture has suffered more severely than any other industry through the inefficient railroad service of the last two years. Many farmers have incurred disastrous losses through inability to market their grain and live stock. Such a condition must not be permitted to continue. We must bring about conditions which will give us prompt service at the lowest possible rates.

Revision of Tariff.

"Seventh, we are pledged to the revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, American agriculture and American industry. For a permanent good fortune all must have a common interest. If we are to build up a self-sustaining agriculture here at home the farmer must be protected from unfair competition from those countries where agriculture is still being exploited and where the standards of living on the farm are much lower than here. We have asked for higher American standards, let us maintain them.

"The farmers of the corn belt, for example, are already threatened with unfair competition from the Argentine, whose rich soil is being exploited in heedless fashion, and where the renters who farm it are living under conditions more miserable than the poorest tenants in the United States. In times past duties on agricultural products were largely in the nature of paper tariffs, for we were a great surplus producing nation. Now that consumption at home is so nearly reaching normal production the American farmer has a right to insist that in our trade relations with other countries he shall have the same consideration that is accorded to other industries, and we mean to protect them all.

"So long as America can produce the foods we need I am in favor of buying from America first. It is this very preference which impels development and improvement. Whenever America can manufacture to meet American needs—and there is almost no limit to our genius and resources—I favor producing in America first. I commend American preference to American productive activities, because material good fortune is essential to our higher attainment, and linked indissolubly are farm and factory in the great economic fabric of American life.

Can Feed Us Forever.

Under a sound system of agriculture, fostered and safeguarded by wise and fair administration of State and Federal government, the farmers of the United States can feed our people for many centuries—perhaps indefinitely. But we must understand conditions, and make a new appraisal of relationships, and square our actions to the great, underlying foundations of all human endeavor. Farming is not an auxiliary, it is the main plant, and geared with it inseparably is every wheel of transportation and industry. America could not go on with a dissatisfied farming people, and no nation is secure where land hunger abides. We need fewer land hogs, wise husbandry for our future, and more fat hogs for bacon and reason. We need less beguilement in cultivating a quadrennial crop of votes and more consideration for farming as our basic industry. We need less appeal to class consciousness and more resolute intelligence in promptly solving our problems. We need rest and recuperation for a soil which has been worked out in agitation, and more and better harvests in the inviting fields of mutual understanding. We need less of grief about the ills which we may charge to the neglect of our own citizenship and more confidence in just government, along with determination to make and hold it just.

"We need to contemplate the miracle of America in that understanding which enables us to appreciate that which made us what we are, and then resolve to cling fast to all that is good and go confidently on to great things.

"We need to recall that America and its triumphs are not a gift to the world through paralyzing internationality, but the glories of the Republic are the fruits of our own nationality, and its inspirations—of freedom, of opportunity, of equal rights under the Constitution, of Columbia offering the cup of American liberty to men thirsting to achieve and beckoning men to drink of the waters of our political life and be rewarded as they merit it. I think that the paths which brought us to the point where the world leadership might have been ours—as it might have been in 1919—in the first century and a third of national life, ought to be the way to the answered aspirations of this great Republic. I like to turn for reflection sometimes, because I get therein the needed assurance for the onward march of the morrow. To-day we have contemplated American farming in the broadest possible way, have been reminded where we have been remiss; tomorrow we want to greet the farmers of America in the freedom and fulness of farming productivity, impelled by the assurance that they are to have their full part in the rewards of righteous American activity."

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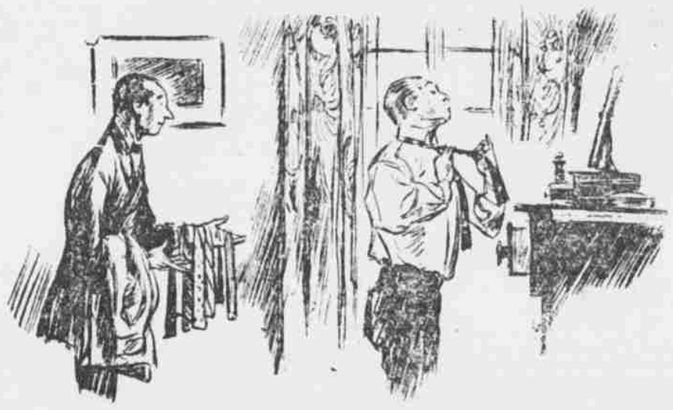

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