



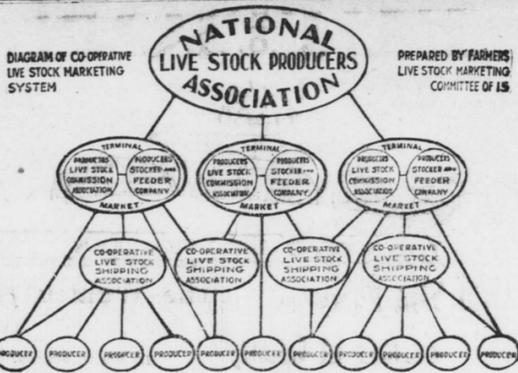
Mr. Bradfute

Oscar E. Bradfute, of Ohio, Vice-President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is now serving his second term. Mr. Bradfute is one of America's best known farmers. He lives on the home farm near Xenia, Ohio, in Greene County, where his grandfather was one of the early settlers.

Mr. Bradfute is President of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, one of the trustees of the Ohio State University, and holds a score of other jobs which pay him nothing except the opportunity to serve his fellow farmers.

As a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Mr. Bradfute rose to first rank in the live stock field. Year after year cattle of his breeding won the highest honors in the American showyard.

When the Farm Bureau movement came along Mr. Bradfute was one of the first men to see that it was founded on a rock and to be a boon to farmers everywhere. He was drafted into leadership, and is today one of the leading figures. You will likely find him in Ohio, Washington, D. C., New York, Chicago, or Montana, looking after the interests of the farmers and the Farm Bureau. His counsels are much sought after. He has an enviable reputation for sound judgment and earnest convictions.



The first Live Stock Terminal Market was established at the National Stock Yards, Illinois. Eight weeks after, it proved the success of such stations and indicated the success of future stations by ranking first in competition with fifty-five commission firms.



Stand or Fall Together

by John F. Case

Only a united agriculture can save the farmers of America from disaster. Back in the days of the pioneer some American philosopher said this: "We must hang together or hang separately." What was true of yesterday is true of today, of tomorrow, and of all the coming years. No war-torn nation ever achieved victory. Victory was not won by the allied forces in the Great War until petty jealousies were forgotten and the serried ranks marched on as one common brotherhood. The cause had been as just, the leadership of each nation as inspiring, but unity of purpose means little if victory is not won.

The strength of the American Farm Bureau federation lies in the fact that it is a great national organization; an organization deep-rooted in the hearts and homes of its million membership. But as the mightiest chain can be no stronger than its weakest link so can a national organization be no stronger than the units which, when welded together, compose that chain. Out of the centuries has come this lesson which is as immutable as the laws of time. Each State Farm Bureau federation must stand or fall as an organization made up of compact county units welded to an American Federation which seeks to bring us into one common brotherhood. Break the chain by so much as the loss of one unit and you destroy in that measure its effectiveness.

Those of us who have only the interests of agriculture at heart, who seek neither remuneration nor office, see in the American Farm Bureau Federation an instrument which, thru allied effort, will win justice for a righteous cause. While taking no need of praise from the worthwhile work of other great national organizations, we point with pride to its record of achievement. Yet an infant, in the short span of a few years it has created a monument to united endeavor. Intangible are many of its evidences of service, but at Washington and through America its presence is felt. Upholding the hands of those who have fought for us in the halls of Congress it is pressing onward to even greater victories.

Organize, Oh! Organize!

Ye farmers of this mighty land,
Organize, oh, organize;
Its bulwarks ever more to stand,
Organize, oh, organize.
For with the flag of right unfurled,
In spite of darts against you hurled,
You still must feed this hungry world.
Organize, oh, organize.
If you would come into your own,
Organize, oh, organize;
Or be forever overthrown;
Organize, oh, organize;
Yes, everywhere throuth this land,
The tillers of the soil must stand
And lie a firm, united band.
Organize, oh, organize.
To firmly stand against each wrong,
Organize, oh, organize;
Your only hope in union strong,
Organize, oh, organize.
To break the bonds of slavery,
That bind you now from sea to sea,
And from oppression to be free,
Organize, oh, organize.
Your calling was the first on earth,
Organize, oh, organize;
And ever since has proved its worth,
Organize, oh, organize.
Then come, ye farmers, good and true,
With good of all the world in view,
The die is cast, it's up to you—
Organize, oh, organize.

"Why Dad Should Belong to the Farm Bureau"

Farm children in all parts of the United States have entered a contest in writing letters on "Why Dad Should Belong to the Farm Bureau."

The children who write the letters are the first reason. Dad should join the Farm Bureau because he owes them every precaution he can take for their welfare. He should take an interest in co-operative marketing because he owes his children a strong financial background—as good clothes as other kids wear. He owes his high school-junior girl the kind of dresses in which she can meet the merchant's daughter and other classmates without apology.

He owes the little tyke who takes a bucket as big as himself to the corral every morning and struggles back with it full of milk, a safe future with cultural advantages and a proper hospital if he is sick. He owes the twelve-year-old boy who rides a plow through a hot and dusty August day a college education and a good time once in a while. He owes the children who unquestioningly help him produce, luxuries like magazines, trips to the city, comfortable homes, baseball bats, things that money can buy. And there isn't a farmer in the United States who doesn't want his children to have an easier life than he has had.

The Farm Bureau presents a means to these ends—not so perfect as that of course, but it is an opportunity. Dad should so build up his community and so organize the farming industry that the little letter writers will not become discouraged and sell their heritage for a mess of pottage in the city. The Farm Bureau stands for better roads, better homes, fair government, just profits, square business, education, things that money can buy—American principles—and interesting agriculture.

"Dad should join the Farm Bureau," writes an eleven-year-old girl of New Hampshire, "because he will learn how to be a better dairy man."

Perhaps, my child, but we believe he has even better reasons than that.

Agriculture's Legislative Program

by Hon. L. J. Dickinson, Congressman from Iowa, representative of the Agricultural Bloc in the House.

Farming must be placed on a sound economic basis and surrounded with such legislative safeguards as will place it on a par with industrial occupations. This, if you please, is the program of the agricultural bloc.

Many will ask: Why does not the farmer limit his production? Let me explain. A farm in Iowa of 160 acres, with an investment of \$50,000, stocked with full-blooded hogs and cattle, is being operated at a loss; a factory employing ten men, with a like investment, is likewise operated at a loss; the factory manager orders the machinery oiled, the material stored, and the plant closed; but the farmer cannot close his plant—one year of weeds means three years to reclaim, the sale of his stock means ten years to restock.

War's After Effects. This situation, originating in the after effects of the War, brought upon agriculture the present crisis demanding solution. The best authorities are making a careful study of the conditions and suggesting remedies. Some general remedial measures have been agreed upon.

It is fundamental that the United States become a self-feeding Nation, that we formulate our legislation to encourage our people to produce sufficient food for our own consumption.

Transportation must be so revolutionized as to permit the free exchange of our produce from one locality to another.

New Financial Needs. All the financial machinery of our Government has been formulated around the commercial and industrial securities of our country. The result of such control was in the demand for a ninety-day deflation to normalcy in the Middle West. Had the deflation demanded in October of 1920 been distributed over a period of three years and been gradual instead of spasmodic, it seems to me certain that the depression of the past year would have been greatly decreased. Out of this condition has come the demand for a commodity loan of the crop production duration.

Marketing a crop of food has been heretofore the business of commission men. These men have always shown themselves interested more in the welfare of themselves than in the producer. The farmer has plowed, planted and harvested, trusting in the Lord for sunshine and rain, and the Board of Trade for his market. He

trusted the Lord so implicitly that he forgot his own interests, and so the commission men and the middle men, and the warehouse man, the grain gambler, curb broker, forgot all about the costs of production to the farmer, and proceeded to see how cheap they could buy his crop, and how much margin they could sell for.

Constructive Legislation. Agricultural legislation has dealt heretofore almost entirely with the improvement of the health of our country in purifying the food supply, and has also had to do with the increase of the food supply of the Nation. All of this legislation has been from the viewpoint of the consumer, and none of it has had to do with assisting in any way the margin of profit to the producer of such food supply. Agricultural legislation of the future must take into account the welfare of those engaged in actual food production, and the demand for this legislation will be persistent and convincing.

The West needs the East, and the East needs the West. Agriculture must have a future program. It can be made advantageous to the East. We should be a self-feeding Nation. It is to the interest of all industries that agriculture be entitled to a seat in the inner council chamber. Our cause should be heard. It is not a combination of a few political office holders, it is a National economic program involving the food and clothing, happiness and welfare of our entire population, and in which the East should cooperate. National legislation is only a minor part of this program, but a necessary part.

THE TOWN'S CHANCE

When this town holds a chautauqua, or a lecture course, or a fair we depend upon our farmer neighbors to support it. They never fail us. Any movement that this town initiates that is for the general good is backed by our farmers. When we give a celebration, the farmers come into town and spend generously. A telephone call out on the rural lines brings the country people in to any specially good movie.

An advertisement in the paper brings the families in to the department stores. If we are trying to beat a rival at baseball the farmers wear our stickers on their automobiles and advertise our town about the county. Whatever it is that will make a town a better, happier, more prosperous place in which to live, finds the sanction and the moral and financial support of the farmers of this community.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the country round about us. We promise to reciprocate. We will take an interest in issues concerning farmers.

It is our turn now to help our fellow farmers. Such an opportunity does not come every day. We can cheer for the Farm Bureau—a farmers' organization that is making the country as light dispels darkness—is an organization through which rural communities can grow and find themselves. As the country grows, we grow richer than the outlying farms.

But even if we were never to gain the advent of the Farm Bureau, we would not be a settled fact that the progress of the farmers means money in the pockets of every business man in this town. We owe the farmers our wholehearted support in their efforts to raise their standard of living through organization. Our friends; they always support us in our struggle to progress.

However, the coming of the Farm Bureau does mean our own material gain. The Farm Bureau fosters good crops on the ledger because the country was not so profitable. The Farm Bureau fosters more efficient marketing—more profits for farmers, more money to spend on things sold in this town.

The Farm Bureau teaches better farming. It goes farther and demands better farming. We should have better offer our farmers every means of making production easier, safer, and more profitable—in order that we may eat, and drink, and live, more abundantly.

BEE TOWN'S CHANCE

One of the seven commodity marketing meetings called by the Farm Bureau is a sugar-beet conference, which drew farmers from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, and was held in Chicago on June 17-18, 1921. At this conference a plan was planned to evolve the United States Beet Growers' Federation into a national co-operative beet marketing association. The conference also recommended a nationally uniform contract with the sugar companies and the growers.

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