FREMONI, NEBRASKA

## (Rear Platform)

September $28,1935,12.45$ P.M. Central Standard Time.
(The president was presented by Dan Stephens. Audience was about 15,000.)

THE PRESIDENT: My friends, I am very glad to be introduced by my old friend, Dan Stephens, and I am glad to come to the birthplace of my Secretary of War, George Dern, and to come here in company with the Governor of your State, an old friend of wine, with Senator Burike and with former Governors Weaver and Bryan. And, my iriends, I am only sorry that another old friend of mine cannot be here today. Irefer to a man who probably in this country would be ragarded as one of the half dozen greatest Americans -- Senator George Norris.

Yes, it is good to get into Nebraska again. It is almost exactly three years ago that I visited farms in this State (and) ait that time I saw farmers threshing thirty-cent wheat and shelling twenty-cent corn. Much has happened during the three years that followed. (Then) at that time the prices of farm products were falling lower and even lower as markets vanished and surpluses accumulated; farm buildings and farm equipment were deteriorating month by month; soll fertility was being sapped as farmers struggled to raise enough bushels to meet their debts and their taxes. Country schools were closing and,

Franklin D. Rocsevelat Library
This ia a traneoript made by the White House stenographer irom his shorthand notes taken at the time the speech was made. Uncorlining indicates words extemporaneonsly ndded to the proviously

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most disheartening of all, thousands of farmers were losing their homes by foreclosure. (This) that was true not only in this part of the great West, but it was true also in practically every State of the Union -- north, south, east and west.
(The) that man-made depression -- because it was that -was, as we know, followed in many parts of the country by the most severe drought in our recorded history.

I am taking (the) this opportunity, my friends, of stopping here in Fremont to deliver to you a message of thanks. Through you I deliver that same message of thanks to the farmers and farm families throughout the Nation.

We all know the heroic story of the pioneers. We know the hardships and the troubles that they suffered. If ever we need a national demonstration that the pioneering spirit that originally settled this country still lives, unshaken and undiminished, the farmers of America have proved it in the years (through which we) that have just passed. I well realize the suffering and the desolation of those years. I know the faith and hope, the patience and courage you have shown. For this I applaud you; for this I extend the thanks of the Nation to the famers of the Nation.

Three years ago I did not promise the millenium for agriculture. But I did promise that I should attempt to meet (that) an intolerable situation -- to battle that situation in every way that human effort and human ingenuity (made possible)
could deyise. I said thet I should do my best, and thet if my efforts proved unsuccessful, I should tell the country frankly and try something else. But I am glad to say that so far as we have gone today that has not been necessary (thet was not necessary).

In those days I was not meeting a theory, I was meeting a condition. Foremost among the efforts of my Administration when we came into office in March, 1933, were practical means to improve the situation on the farms of (this) the country. I recognized in March 1933 that efforts to improve agriculture should of necessity be twofold. We should attempt first of 811 to lift the immediate burdens by raising farm prices and by lightening the burden of debt. Secondly, I pledged myself to long-term efforts extending beyond these immediate emergency measures to stabilize American agriculture by long-term planning.

Bven before I went to the White House I put into practice a theory (which) that older and more cynical persons told me was impossible. Up to that time the farmers of America had been unable to choose by any substantial majority between three or four plans aimed at restoring farm purchasing power and farm prosperity. People in Washingt on told me that you could never get farmers anywhere, fermers as a whole to agree to anything. But I think differently. (Nevertheless) And so, at the famous conferences, representative of every section
of the country and of every farm organization, held in Washington in the Spring of 1933, a very large majority of the farm leaders agreed on what you and I now know as the Agricultural Adjustment Plan. (This plan has been in operation for only two years and a half.) You know its general results. You know that there have been many imperfections in it and that we still have much to learn in providing better administration for it, in amending it from time to time, and in fitting it in to world conditions, which each year are showing tremendous changes.

The plan itself, as you know, was based on the cooperative efforts of the farmers themselves and on the broad economic theory that the industrial part of the population of the Nation could not prosper and return people to work unless the agricultural part of the Nation were in a position to purchase the output of the industrial part. It was based on icnowledge of the fact that for the farmers of the Nation the long, downhill road to depression began not in 1929 but Way back in 1920; that from that date on through the so-called boom days of the (nineteen twenties) next 9 years the debts of the farms and farmers mounted while their assets and earnings slid down hill.

And so, coming back to you after three years, I experience the (extreme) very great pleasure of recognizing that the cooperative efforts in which the farmers thomselves, the

Congress and my Administration have engaged, have borne good fruit.

The problems of the early days of the Administration (was) were not only to raise crop values from starvation levels, but also to save farm families from actual loss of their homes and their chattels.

The burden of agricultural debt, it is true, has not been eliminated, but it has been decisively and definitely (lightened) lessened. Loans have been made through the Farm Credit Administration to nearly half a million farmers in this country since May, 1933. And those loans amount to (more than) a billion eight hundred million. Bighty-seven per cent (of this great sum) was used to refinance existing farm indebtedness. Why, the annual interest saving of farmers whose debts have been refinanced is about (one) a quarter of all of the interest previously paid. Over 850,000 (farmers) farm families are making annual savings this year in interest alone (of more than) amounting to more than $\$ 55,000,000$. The interest rate which farmers have to pay on the farm mortgage debts that have been refinanced by the Farm Credit Aâministration, with interest, is the lowest rate in (history) the whole history of our country.

My second effort in the immediate improvement of the farmer's position was to get him not only a relatively but an absolutely better return for his products. In approaching
(this) that problem we moved on two fronts; first, to free our monetary system (of) from bondage to a sufficient extent to permit money to serve the people rather than to force people to serve money. (Applause) I deliberately chose to disregara those who said that before a balance could be produced in our economic life, almost universal bankruptcy would be necessary through the process of continuing deflation. I held then, as I (now) hold today, that the appropriate measures to take were rather to improve prices, particularly in farm commodities, to such an extent that the things the farmer had to sell would enable him to buy the things that he needed to support life and to afford him a fair degree of security. From the summer of 1929 to the time when I took office in 1933, the prices of farm products, that is to say, the things that the farmer had to sell, had declined by $65 \%$, while the prices of the things the farmer had to buy had fallen only $35 \%$. Thus, the farmer of the Nation, on the average, had to use twice as many bushels of wheat, twice as many bushels of corn, twice as many tons of hay, twice as meny hogs, twice as many bales of cotton, twice as much of all of his products, in order to buy the same amount of things that he needed. The closing of that gap, my friends, was an important objective of this Administration. It still is and ve shall bend our efforts to hold the gains that we have made. The gap (which) that was the measure of the farmer's despair and distress,
after two and a half years of effort (in large part has been) has at last been closed.

Many factors, as you know, were involved in this readjustment. Our monetary policy was one. The drought was another. Increased demand for products caused by the economic revival was another, and the operations of (our) the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was still another.

I need not tell you of the origins and the purposes and the methods of (the Agricultural Adjustment Act) that Triple A Act. That is history, and, I submit, honorable history. Moreover, the farmers know how the Act has worked. They know from the contents of their own pocketbooks that their income has been increased. The record is there to prove the case -an increase of $\$ 1,000,000,000$ in farm cash income in 1933 over the year 1932; an increase of $\$ 1,900,000,000$ (increase) in 1934 over 1932 and an estimated increase of $\$ 2,400,000,000$ (increase) in this year of 1935 over 1932. (Applause) Yes, that makes a total increase of $\$ 5,300,000,000$ over what the farmer's income would have been if the 1932 level had been continued. Is it surprising, in the light of this improved income, that the farm implement factories in Illinois and New York (and), the automobile factories of Michigan, (and) the steel mills of Pennsylvania, are springing into renewed iife and activity? Is it any wonder that smoke is pouring once more from chimneys long smokeless? Is it any wonder
that workers long without regular jobs are going back to work in inoreasing numbers? Now, with export surpluses no longer pressing down on the farmer's welfare, and with fairer prices, farmers really have a chance for the first time in this generation to profit from improved methods. (Applause) With agriculture on the way to a condition of prosperity, it is possible now for the farmers of the (country) nation in cooperation with their Government, to look to the longer future.

Three years ago, in the desperate struggle to keep want from the threshold, farmers, no matter how much they might have wished to adopt cropping practices that would conserve and build the fertility of their soil, were compelled to raise more bushels of wheat end corn (or), more pounds of cotton (and) or tobacco than their land could properly sustain through the years. But with this compelling necessity now passed, they can put scientific crop rotation systems into effect and save their soil fertility. That, my friends, is of equal interest In Pennsylvania and in (Kansas) Nebraska (and), in Maine and in Georgia. The dust storms that a few months ago drifted from the western plains to the Atlantic Ocean were a warning to the whole Nation of what will happen if we waste our heritage of soil fertility, the ultimate source of our vealth and of life itself. (Applause)

I have not the time to talk with you in detail about
what the Government is trying to do to prevent soil erosion and floods. You know much of that great work to encourage forestation, to give people the opportunity voluntarily to move off submarginal land and on to adequate land where they can make both ends meet -- in other words, to use every square mile of the United States for the purpose to which it is best adapted. That in its accomplishment is a project of a hundred years. But for the first time in the history of the Nation, we have started on that project because for the first time we have begun to understand that we must harness nature in eccordance with nature's laws, instead of despoiling nature in violation of (her) nature's laws. (Applause)

Perhaps the most important gain of all is the development of the farmer's ability, through cooperation with other farmers, to direct and control the conditions of his life. Programs now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment (Act) Administration are planned and operated by the farmers themselves through nearly 5,000 county production control associations, which are manned by more than 100,000 committeemen and which number among their members more than $3,000,000$ adjustment contract signers. Those are pretty big figures, but it is a grand sign of farm solidarity, and remember the Government's part in this program is merely to supply the unffying element that the farmers themselves, in their past efforts, found so essential to success. That, it seems to me, is the true function of a Government under our Constitution -- to promote the general welfare, not by interfering
unduly with individual ilberties, but by bringing to the sid of the individual those powers of Government which are essential to assure the continuance of the inalienable rights which the Constitution is intended to guarantee. (Applause) Yes, this is (It is) democracy in the good old American sense of the word.

The Government's policy toward agriculture has been evolving ever since the (time) days of the first President of the United States, George Washington. I know it will continue to evolve and I hope no one thinks that the present machinery is perfect and cannot be improved. What counts is not so much the methoas of the moment as the pathways that are marked out down the years. I like to think of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, not merely as a temporary means of rescue for a great industry, but as the expression of an enduring principle carved in stone by a Nation that has come to maturity .- a Nation (which has) that has forever left behind the old irresponsible ways of its youth, a Nation facing the realities of today and prudently taking thought for the morrow. I like to think that never again will this Nation let its agriculture fall back into decay, and that instead the farmers of America will always be able to guard the principles of liberty and demorracy for which their farmer ancestors fought. I like to think that agricultural adjustment is an expression, in concrete form, of the human rights those
farmer patriots sought to win when they stood at the bridge at Concord, when they proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, and when they perpetuated these 1 deals by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. (Applause) Methods and machinery may change, but principles go on, and I have faith that, no matter what attempts may be made to tear it down, the principle of farm equality expressed by egricultural adjustment will not die. (Applause)

You who live in this section of Nebraska occupy what is very nearly the geographical center of the United States -as much land west of you as lies east of you, as much land north of you as lies south of you. It is, therefore, fitting that at this place I should again pay tribute through you to the great farming population of the United States and those dependent on them for the splendid courage through long years of adversity which you have shown -- true to the ploneering spirit that would not quit, that made the best of well-nigh hopeless conditions -- that had (enough) faith enough in yourselves (and) enough faith in your country to keep your balance, to keep your perspective, to keep your good nature, and your continuing hope. (Applause) (Today) And so, my friends, I am today very happy, happy that you are mar ching along with heads still held high. Your hope has materialized, at least in part. Your faith has been Justified. Your courage has been rewarded. (Applause)

ERPMONE, NZBRAGKA, BRPTKMBSYR 28. 2035

I amglad to be in Nebraska again. It is almost oxactly three years ago thet I visited farms in this State and saw farmers throshing thirty cent wheat and shelline twenty cent corn. Wuch has happoned during the three years that followed. Then, the peices of farm products vere falling lower and even lower as markets vanished and surpluses aecumuluted; farm buildings and equipinent were deteriorating month by month; soil fertility was being sapped as faraers struggled to raisa onough bushels to meot their debts and tazes. Country schools rere closing and, most disheartening of all, thousands of faviaers were losing their homos by foreclosure. This was true not only in this part of the great Nest, but in practicnlly evory Stute of tho Union - north, east, south and west.

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## STATEMENTS FILE

FREMONT, NEBRASKA
(Rear Platform)
September 28, 1935, 12.45 PM Central Standard Time.
(The President was presented by Dan Stephens. Audience was about 15,000.)

THE PRESIDENT: My friends, I am very glad to be introduced by my old friend, Dan Stephens, and I am glad to come to the birthplace of my Secretary of War, George Dern, and to come here in company with the Governor of your state, an old friend of mine, with Senator Burke and with former governors Weaver and Bryan. Ind, my ircende, I am only sorry that another old friend of mine cannot be here today. I refer to a man who probably in this country would be regarded as one of the half dozen greatest Americans -- Senator George Norris. Yes, it is good to get into Nebraska again. It is almost exactly three years ago that I visited farms in this State and at that time I saw --
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true to the ploneering
enough yourselves, faith enough in,
to keep your perspective, to keep your.
And so, my eriends, I am today very happy, happy that

FOR THE PRESS

FRRIUNT, NEBRASKA, SEPTEMBER 28. 1935

COMFIDEMSIAL: Relecse upon delivary, expectad upon arrival at Fremont, Nebruska, about 12.45 P. It., Central Standard 21 me .

Plense safeguard against premature ralease.

Stephen T, Early
Assistant Secretary to the President.

## が

 three years aso that I visited faras in this state juad sam farmers throshing thirty cent wheat and shelling twenty cent corn. Wuch has happoned during the three years that followed. prices of farm products were falling lower ond even lower as merkets vanished and surpluses accumulated; farm buildings and equipwent were deteriorating month by month; soil fertility whs
$h$ being sapped as farmers struggled to raise enough bushels to meet their debts and') taxea. Country schools were closing and, most disheartening of all, thousands of faraers were losing their homes by foreclosure. Thase wras true not only in this part of thy great West, but im practically every State of the Union - north, Peast, ounh and west. $y_{\text {g }} 0^{\circ}$

That rion mede depression $\int$ was $\}_{\text {as ro }}{ }^{c}$ know, followed in many parts of the country by the most severe drought in our recorded history.

I am taking opportunity of stopping here in Fromont to deliver to you a nossage of thnika. Through you I deliver that same message to, farmers and farm families througnout the Nation.

We ell know the heroig story of the pioneers. We know the 5 hardships and the troubles they suffered. If ever wo needCanionstration that the pioneering spirit that originally settled this country still ilves, unshaken and undininished, the farmers of America have provad it in the years through mbin-wo have just passed. I well roalize the suffering and the desolation ${ }^{-5}$, I know the faith and hope, the patience and courage you have shown. For this I aphlaud you; for this I extend the thanks of the Hation to the farmers of the Nietion.

Three years afo I did not promise the millenium for agriculture. But I did pfomise that I should attempt to meet thet intolerable situation In every way that human effort and 3 ngenuity -mado-poentile I said that I should do my bost, and that if my offorts proved unsuccessiul, I should tell tho country frankly and try something olso. $\mathbb{E}_{1,2}^{\text {But that was not nocossumy. }}$
Y I I was not meating a thoory, I was mboting a condition. Foremost among the orforts of my Administration then we caiae into office vere practical means to improve the situation on the farmis of ts, country. I recognlzed in March 1933 that efforts to improve arrioulture whould of nocessity bo tire fold. We should attempt, rirstín to lift the 1 miediute burdens by raising farm prices and by 11 thtening the burden of debt. Secondy I pledged nyself to long-term offorts extonding beyond these imaedLate moorgency mecsuros to stabilizo imerican agrioultura by longtera planning.

Evon befora I went to the ihitg fouse I put fito prectice a theory wherf oldor nond aore cynical peraons told ye wis impos－ sible．Up to that timo the farigre oi America fad been unable to choose by any aubstuntiel majof 1ty botweon threo or four plana， ained at restoring farm purchasjos powor ani farm prospority．y，en Poople in washington told me that you could nover got farmerg as
 ences，represontative of everg section of the cquantry and of ovory farm orgenization，held in washington in the rifing of 1933，a very large majority of the farm loadors agrood on hat you and I now know as the agricultural Adjustment Plan．
 resuits．You kmov that thore have been many imporfections in it and that Hz $^{\text {still }}$ have much to loam in providing bettur adminis－ tration for it，in amending it fros time to time，and in fitting it in to world conditions，which oach jear／shor＇trowendous changes．

The plan itsole（ras as you know，basud on the cooporative arforts of the farmers themsolves and on the broad economic theory that the industrial part of the population or the Nation could not prospor and return peomle to work unless the ageicultural part of the Nation wero in a position to purchasa the output of the indus－ trial part．It was based on knowledge of the fact that for the furmors of the Nation the long，dornhill roid to doprousion began not in 1929 but－in 1920；＇that from that date on through the so－ called boon day 3 of tho gimetwon thanter tho debts of tho farms and farmers mouyted whil thelr assets and onfnings slid down hill．
－）Coning back to you aftor tareo yorrs，I exnerienc the
〒－axtrame ploasure of rocosnizing that the cooperativo aiforts in which the farmers themsulv 25 ，the Congross and my Aduinistration havo ongeged，have borno good frult．

The problums of the oarly days of the Administration not only to raise crop falues from atarvation levels，but also to save farm familios from actual loss of thoir homes and their chattols．

The buiden or agriculturof dobt，it is true，has not beon oliminated，but it has bean deciaivoly and dofinitoly Tinment． G．Loans has boon made through t申e Farm Croalit Adininistration to nearly half a million ferimers stnce Huy，1933．＇Theso lotas amount to mave than $61,300,000,000.1$ Eichty－eevon por cent of unto secert sum－was used to refinance fisting furm indebtodnoss．${ }^{2}$ The annual interest saving of frpers those debts have boom rofinrnes＇is aboutaome－ruertop of the interast preylously padd．Ovar 350，000 farmewh man miking savings chis yoer on intorest ilone camope
$\sim$ in these $5,000,000$ ．The interost rats wich farmors havo to pay on the farm aortgase febtse rofinanced by tho farm Crodit Administra－

－ran ly G C 7 Lし
ly second offort in the imiediato improvomont of the farmoris position mes to got him not only a rolistivaly but an pbsolutoly bettor raturn for his products．In approuching problum wa moved on two fronts；first，to free our monetary systim erond－ ago to a rufficiont extent to purmit monoy to sorvo the pooplo rather than to forco people to serva money．（5）I dollberat $=1 \mathrm{y}$ chose to disregard thoso tho sald that buforo a balanco could bo pro－ duced in our econonic lifi，alnost univirssl bankruptey would be nocessary through derlotion．I held，you I hold that the uppropriat measurjs to take wor rathy to improve bricas，par－ tioularly in farm comaloditias，to such in cxtont that tha chings the farmer had to soll mould onuble ham to buy the thinga that ho nooded to support lifo and to crsprd him a fair dogroa of scourity．Srif tho sumaras of 1924 to the timu whon I took offico in 2933，tho prica4 of fare products，thut i5，tho things that the furmer had to soll，hat delinad by 65，whla the priens of the things the farmer hed to buy had falion 35\％．Thus，tha

## $-3-$ $b+\infty 1 \cdot 2$ <br> farmer, on the average, had to ase twlce as many bushels of wheat,

 twice as many bushels of corn twioe as many hoge, twice as many bales of cotton, twioe as muoh of all of his products, in order to buy the same amount of things that he needed. The olosing of that gap was an important oojective of this Administration and we shall bend our efforts to hold the gaine that we have made. The gap$L_{\text {whigtr was the measure of the farmer's despair and disyress, after }}$ two and a half years of effort, th large-part hae eog glosed. Kany factors were involved in this readjustment? Our monetary policy wes one. The drought was another. Inoreased demand for producta caused by the economic revival was mother, and the operations of, owr Agrioultural Adjustment Administration was still another.
need not tell
I need not tell you of the origins and the purposes and the methode of the-hertew tursi-Aduetmont Ant. That io history, and, I submit, honorable history. Moreover, the farmers know how the Aot has worked. They know from the contents of their own pooketbooks that their inoome has been increased. The record is there to prove the case - an increase of $81,000,000,000$ in farm cash income in 1933 over. $7932 ; \$ 1,900,000,000$ muruare in 1934 over 1932 and an estimated $\$ 2,400,000,000$ ineweese irk 1935 over 1932 . S. That makes a total increase of $35,300,000,000$ over what the farmer income would have been if the 1933 level had been continued. Is it aurprising, in the ifght of this improved income, that the farm implement faotories in Illinois and New Yoric and the automobile factories of Wichigen, the steel aills of Pennsylvania, are springing into potivity? Is it any monder that amoke is pouring onoe more Eroli chimeys long smokeless? Ia it any wondex that workers long without regular jobs are going back to work? नilw, with export surpluses no longer pressing down on the farmer's welfare, and with fairer prices, farmers really have a chance for the first time in this generation to profit from inproved methods, With agriculture on the way to a condition of-prosperity, it is possible now for the farmers of the euntrys in cooperation with their Government, to look to the longer future.

Three yeara ago, in the desperate atrugsle to keep want from the threshold, farmers, no matter how much they might have wished to adopt cropping practices that would conserve and build the fertillty of their boil, were compelled to raise more bushelo of wheat and corn as pounde of cotton ane tobacco than their land could properly sustain through the yeare. But with this compeling necessity now pasced, they oan put soientific orop rotation syatems into effect and save thelr soll fertility. "That, my friends, is of equal intexest in Pennsylvania and in Kamsat and in Maine and in Georgia. The duat storms that a few montho ago drifted from the weotern plains to the Atlentic Ocean mers a warning to the whole Nation of that will hoppen if we waste our heritage of do 11 fertility, the ultimate source of our wealth and of life itself.

I have not the time to talk with you in detail about what the Government 10 trying to do to provent uoil erosion and ilujdog to encourage forestation, to give people the opportunity voluntarily to move off submarginal land and on to adequate land where they can make both ends meet -.. In other words, to use every square mile of the United States for the purpose to whioh it io best adapted. That in its accomplishment is a project of a hundred years. But for the firat time in the hiatory of the lation, we have started on that project because for the firat time we have begun to underetand that we muot harness nature in accordance with nature's laws, inotead of de日poiling nature in violation of her: 2awn (0)

Parheps the most faportant gein of ell is the devislopiant or the farner' - ability, through cooporition ith other farmars, to diruct and control thi conditions of his life. Progruas noty in aifoct undar the Agricultures Adjustmont tet rop aro planned and onarated by the farmurs thoasolves through noarly 5,000 county production control associ tions, which aro rienned by more than 100,000 comanttaomon and wich number among thair a abors more than $3,000,000$ adjustaont contract simors $\geqslant$ Tha Govarnmant's part in thie piogran is aorcly to supply the unifying ol mont that thu faraors thomsulvos, in thoir past offorts, found so essenti,l to succass. That, it seans to wo, is the truc function of Goverment undor our Constitution .-. to promote the gonorel welfare, not by interioring unduly with individuel ilbartios, but by bringing to the aid of the individurl those pot ors of Governacnt hich are assenti:l to assure the continuanco of th. Inaliont, blo rijhts phich tho Constitution 15 intindod to guaruntac. 6 of this word.

The Govormant'a policy toward agriculturo has boun ovolving cvar since the tiwelof Guorgo linshington. I lnow' it v111 concinue to avolvo tand I hope no ono thinlss thist the prosont mucininary is porfect and e:mnot be improved. Whit counts is not so raluch tho mothods of the laowont as the piethways thet are mericed out down the yoirs. I like to think of the Agriculturn 1 hdjustrint het, not umuly is is tumporury mowng of ruscue for A great Industry, but iss the xpression of $n 4$ onduring principlo corvod in stom by o Nation ${ }^{\text {conow }}$ bo miturity - a Nation whele ${ }^{6}$ forevir loft bohind tho old ITrusnonsible ways of its youth, 4 liation fucing th roalitios of todny and pruduntly taking thought for the morro. I liko to think that nevar agein 1111 this Intion lot its agricuitura foll buch into dacey, that instead the farmers of Americ: Will elvoys bo able to su ed the prineijales of liborty ind dadoerneg for miloh tholr farwor sneastors fought. I 11 ke to think thet agricultaral rajustaont ing an axprossion, in conerots form, of the hwann rights those fermar ontriots sought to rin than they stood at the bridgo at Concord, Then thoy prociataod tho Diclication of Indapoacience, and thon they porpetuatud thoso idecis by the udoption of the Constitution. ${ }^{-1}$ Wothods and michinory-chango, but principlas go on, and I hevo fuith thet, no matt : what fittompts msy bu nawic to tunr it covn, tho princijle of fars oquility exprosiod by agrieulturnl idjustraent Y111 not dio. 3

You ho IIvo in this section of Nubraske acoupy what is very noerly tho zogruphical canter of tha Unitod Statos - ns nuch lind rost of you tis litas oast of you, tis much lind north of you ea lles routh of you. It is, thoroforo, fitting that at this pleca I should agnin puy cribute through you to the groat frraine population os the Onited Statos sind those tivpendent on them for the splundte gourage through long y vae's of edvarsity wich you huve sho:m - to the pioncoring spirit thut would not quit, thet uede the bust of roli-nigh hovoluss conditions tw thet hrd
 belance pyour porspoctivo, yoyr kood nature, and your continuing hop.- 9 , your are ciarchlng flong -ith heeds atill hold high. Your hopo hos nutorinllzad, $t$ lorat in pris Your faith has bavn justifidod. Your courig\% his foo $n$ Fom rdod. (l

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