Give Them a Chance
(Winning Speech in Public Speaking Contest in Kansas City)

(Continued from page 13)

was his condition that he be exactly

plastic against the CCP rule. The farmer

had reached the limit of endurance on his

stomach, but he himself was much

to blame.

Many did not vote in local elections;

then showed no interest when direction

was needed at every turn. An unac-

cquainted tax system was to be their

downfall, and yet they did not act

with local leaders and general organiza-

tions, nor with their neighbors when

they already awaken to conditions

they perhaps must remortgage. They

ought to claim a future that simply

ought to be their own. It did not work,

and it never will.

Agricultural corporations in 1922

paid state and local taxes to the extent

of 60 per cent of their profits—more

than for any other industry. Wholesale

trade paid 10 per cent, and manu-

facturers less than 14 per cent.

The disparity was cramping. The lack

for cause of this discrimination was that

farmers' taxes were based upon real

estates and personal property, which

cannot be hidden from the assessment

or removed to other tax jurisdictions.

The improvements on the farms were

measurable, too, and widely separated.

The general trend of the farmer's con-

cdition was down. His struggle to carry

on was heroic. The more thirty of his

kind being tenaciously on his surplus,

was consumed, his capital diminished,

demands outside sources became more

onerous. His credit let him; his market

failed him; his leaving behind the

holding cost; he was driven. Then the

red cloud. The experience was new,

and it was bitter.

After all has been said and done and

from whatever angle it may be ap-

proached, it is evident that farmers

are America's longest depressed, most

unrewarded, and most pitiful group.

Regardless of these facts since the

stock market crash of 1929 and post-

industrial of industry have reckoned in

the farmers' direction. They have recog-

nized the fact that the man is not merely

an industrious and business like, but it is

the combination of public service in the

national interest; his life, in fact, the

matter of national concern calling for

laws and deliberate policies from a

lawmaking body in the land. This

recognization, sir, but have meant that

the world then knew that all in-

dustry must suspend until thirty-one;

thousand farmers find themselves again.

This relief must be immediate.

Thousands were yet to go to the city.

They were still the high cost of life in the

city and the strain of work that did not pay.

They turned back; they are coming now

with us, sir. We speak. Millions are

already in the vineyards. They occupy the

land, and they are fighting to fight the

will of man. It is an unwarranted one.

If the great Thorndike is kind in his attitude

toward the huddled and he meets, why shouldn't

you be kind also?
LET US BE AGREABLE

ONE time in the state of Arkansas a group of growers were discussing the need for better handling of the crop. One man said: "I have a friend who is a grower and he tells me that we need more education and training."

The other man replied: "I don't think so. I think we need more knowledge and experience."

The first man said: "But we don't have the money to pay for education and training."

The second man said: "Then we should just do it ourselves. We need to learn from our own mistakes and experiences."

The first man said: "But how can we keep track of all the things we have learned?"

The second man said: "We can write them down and keep them organized. That way we can refer to them whenever we need to.

The first man said: "But what if we forget them?"

The second man said: "Then we can review them and refresh our memory. That way we can keep them fresh in our minds.

The first man said: "I see what you mean. But how can we be sure that we are doing things correctly?"

The second man said: "We can consult with other growers and experts. That way we can get their input and advice to help us do things correctly.

The first man said: "But how can we afford to consult with other growers and experts?"

The second man said: "We can pool our resources and work together to get the best advice and support. That way we can help each other and learn from each other's experiences.

The first man said: "I see what you mean. But what if we disagree on what to do?"

The second man said: "Then we can discuss and debate the options. That way we can come up with a decision that everyone can agree on.

The first man said: "I see. That sounds like a good plan. I'll think about it and let you know what I decide.

The second man said: "Great. I'm glad we were able to agree on this. That way we can work together to improve our crop handling."

The first man said: "Agreed. I'll let you know what I decide.

The second man said: "Thanks. I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

The first man said: "No problem. I'll keep you updated.

The second man said: "That's great. I'll see you later then.

The first man said: "See you later.

The second man said: "Bye.

The first man said: "Bye.

END OF CONVERSATION

THE SPIRIT OF SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY IS MANIFEST THROUGHOUT IN A SHORT CHAPTER IN THE BOOK. THIS CHAPTER PRESENTS AN ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN CONCEPTS, WHICH EVEN IN THIS HUMAN UNDERSTANDING, COULD NOT SUBMIT TO EXPERIMENTAL TESTS, TO BE SAY:

"WHAT WE NEED IN THE CASE OF WANTS, INTERESTS, DRIVES, ATTITUDES, PURPOSES, THEY DO, AND JUST HOW THEY DO IT."

One of the first things that I noticed about this book was its emphasis on the importance of scientific inquiry. The authors emphasize the need for a rigorous and systematic approach to understanding human behavior and experience. They argue that this approach is necessary because it allows us to make accurate predictions and draw meaningful conclusions. It is also important because it allows us to identify and solve problems in an efficient and effective manner.

The spirit of scientific inquiry is manifest throughout the book. In short, the book presents an analysis of certain concepts, which even in this human understanding, could not submit to experimental test, to be say:

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Probable Future Trends in Income and Their Effect on Rural Life

W. F. GRIMES, Head, Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State College

CIVILIZATION advances or recedes, depending upon whether the basic safety of life is maintained or not. In the final analysis the measure of our success or failure as a species is to be found in the wealth and the enjoyment of life which we can provide for ourselves and our posterity. And of immediate and paramount concern to those of us engaged in the work of developing our lives is the assurance that the work which we are doing will be of such a nature that the future will be less in demand as the years go by, and that those who are in a position to influence the trends of things which characterize the life and activity of our species will be guided by a spirit of cooperation and understanding, and will be ready to share in the burden of those who bear the brunt of the problems of the future. It is not our purpose to attempt to solve all the problems which confront us, but we do wish to point out some of the problems which seem to be of paramount importance to the future of our species.

Many people are perplexed by the difficulties of the present depression, and feel that the level of income is too low. If this is true, why is the income of a few years ago ever to be recovered again? In the past, the level of income has been so low that it is difficult to understand what can be done to improve the situation. The answer to this question is: it can be improved, but it must be improved by a greater understanding of the problems of living and of the way in which the economy operates.

The fundamental problem is that of distribution. If the income of the majority is low, it is because the income is not distributed in such a way as to enable the majority to live decently. The solution is to be found in a greater understanding of the problems of living and of the way in which the economy operates. The key to the solution is to be found in a greater understanding of the problems of living and of the way in which the economy operates.

Under these conditions it may be advisable to consider the income of the majority as the maximum that can be distributed to them, and to devise methods for the distribution of the income in such a way as to enable the majority to live decently.

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The Effect of Cooperation on Agriculture

R. M. GREEN, Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State College

Cooperative

The effect of cooperation on agriculture is a complex and multifaceted topic that has been the subject of much research and debate. The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of the key findings and implications of cooperation in the agricultural sector.

Cooperation in agriculture can take many forms, including farmer cooperatives, agricultural extension services, and government programs. These cooperatives can help farmers by providing access to inputs, training, and marketing opportunities. They can also help to reduce transaction costs and increase efficiency by pooling resources and sharing information.

The benefits of cooperation in agriculture are not limited to individual farmers. By increasing access to markets and reducing transaction costs, cooperatives can help to improve the overall efficiency of the agricultural sector. This can lead to lower costs for consumers, increased profitability for farmers, and higher levels of economic growth.

However, the effectiveness of cooperation in agriculture depends on a variety of factors, including the nature of the cooperative, the context in which it operates, and the policies and regulations that govern it. It is important to consider these factors when designing and implementing cooperative programs, in order to maximize their potential benefits.

In conclusion, cooperation in agriculture is a critical factor in achieving sustainable and equitable food systems. By fostering collaboration and sharing resources, cooperatives can help to improve the livelihoods of farmers and consumers alike. Therefore, it is essential to continue to support and promote cooperation in agriculture, in order to address the challenges facing the sector and to create a more just and equitable food system.

For more information, please visit the following resources:

- Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State College
- Cooperative Extension Services
- National Cooperative Business Association

References:

Review of Problems in Vocational Education in Agriculture

C. H. LANE, Chief, Agricultural Education Service, Federal Board for Vocational Education

Maintaining a High Type of Teacher

Some one must familiarize himself with the agricultural and educational needs of the state and compare them with the industry and education as a whole. The teacher must be well versed in the fundamentals of agricultural work. A large body of systematic instruction behind him must make him able to meet the problems of the classroom. The state must not only give the teacher the tools with which to teach, but the teacher must be given the tools with which to develop a knowledge of the subject. This is a difficult and delicate task, but it is essential to the proper functioning of the education system.

It is the duty of the teacher to make sure that the students are getting what they need from their education. This includes not only the knowledge of the subject, but also the ability to apply it in practical situations. The teacher must be aware of the needs of the community and make sure that the students are prepared to meet them.

The teacher must also be able to encourage and motivate the students. This involves not only the teaching of the subject, but also the fostering of a love for learning and a desire to continue education beyond the classroom. The teacher must be able to create a positive learning environment that encourages students to think critically and creatively.

In conclusion, maintaining a high type of teacher is essential for the proper functioning of the education system. The teacher must be well versed in the subject, able to apply it in practical situations, and motivated to encourage and motivate the students. This requires a strong understanding of the needs of the community and the ability to create a positive learning environment. The teacher must be able to balance these responsibilities to ensure the success of the students and the education system as a whole.

Determination and Purposeful Effort

The determination and effort of the teacher are crucial for the success of the education system. This involves not only the teaching of the subject, but also the fostering of a love for learning and a desire to continue education beyond the classroom. The teacher must be able to create a positive learning environment that encourages students to think critically and creatively. The teacher must also be able to encourage and motivate the students, as well as balance these responsibilities to ensure the success of the students and the education system as a whole.
The Immortality of True Teaching

The book was not popular at first, and its author received little attention. However, with time and the passage of years, the book's message began to resonate with a growing audience. The author, in fact, was so ahead of his time that many of his ideas and theories were not fully understood or appreciated until decades after his death. This was true of many great thinkers and innovators who laid the groundwork for future generations to build upon.

How to Order a Local Loaf

Do you ever wonder what it is that makes a good loaf of bread? It's not just the ingredients, but the process and the passion that goes into making it. At our bakery, we use only the finest ingredients and follow traditional methods to ensure that each loaf is as good as the last.

Future Farmers of America

Future Farmers of America (FFA) is a national organization for agricultural education. It was established in 1928 and has since grown to become one of the largest student groups in the United States. FFA members work to promote agricultural education and leadership skills through a variety of activities and programs.

F. F. A. Off the Air?

For two years, the Future Farmers of America organization has been broadcasting programs daily on the national radio network. These programs, which are called "Future Farmers Forum," have been very popular with the educational community. But now, the F.F.A. is facing some challenges.

Grandma's Best Recipes

Grandma's best recipes are the ones that have been passed down through generations. They are the ones that make us feel warm and cozy on cold winter nights. This is especially true for Grandma, who has been cooking up delicious meals for over 50 years. She is known for her famous apple pie, which she makes every holiday season.

How to Choose Local Food

Do you ever wonder where your food comes from? It's important to know where your food comes from, and supporting local farmers is a great way to ensure that you are getting fresh, locally grown produce. At our farm, we use sustainable farming practices and offer a variety of fresh, seasonal produce.

Some Essentials for Success of a Local Chapter

Success Depends Upon a Good Start

An interested local adviser.

A good annual program of work, planned by the board.

Regular meetings with effective programs.

Strict adherence to parliamentary usage.

Each member familiar with constitution, by-laws, and F.F.A. literature.

Offers and commitments in writing on their respective duties.

Classification of membership with due recognition for advancement.

Careful planning to reach all objectives in annual program.

These principles should be strictly adhered to by all members.
ACTIVITY PROGRAM, 1932-33

Carson Valley Chapter Future Farmers of America

PHILIP GREISINGER, Chapter Adviser, Gardnerville, Nevada

Activity Item
Supervised practice

Goal Set
Two projects for each member, one in agriculture and one in supplementary practice.

240 hours of efficient labor on projects.

Standard of producing six marks and one half, and college marks.

120 hours of reading and study to complete awards in ag. and non-ag. areas.

Buy high grade heifer calf;
Buy vitamin D treated fish;
Buy auto pull start set; and
Buy future Farmer Produce prospects.

Exhibit at county fair.
Plant Future Farmer trees;
Plant flowers at home;
Use ag. products in cooking and poultry raising;
Lead one-half of meeting;
Complete and file 500 pages of continuous record keeping.

Leadership activities

Organize and plan a meeting;
Organize a meeting for 20 pupils; and
Organize a meeting for 10 pupils.

Make entry in Junior Livestock show;
Make a speech on the subject of State Fair Degree;
Develop better leaders.

Keeping the Public Informed

Our local chapter is conducting a newspaper advertising campaign to publicize the achievements of its members. We feel that this is a most important step in disseminating information about the activities of the local chapter. The newspaper is printed bi-weekly and distributed to all members of the chapter.

STUDENT CHAPLAIN

WILBUR C. RICHARDS,
Principal, Carson High School

Here are a few suggestions for keeping the public informed:

1. Use local newspapers for advertising.
2. Distribute flyers and news releases to the local community.
3. Hold regular meetings to discuss chapter activities.
4. Encourage members to participate in community events.

In conclusion, we believe that our chapter is on the right track in keeping the public informed. We look forward to continued success in this area.

JULY 1932
participation in leadership development contests such as public speaking, all of which vitalizes the movement by greater local interest on the part of students and patrons.

4. F. F. A. athletic and social events are sponsored.

5. Local chapters combine to build county cabins at the State F. F. A. camp.

6. County chapters function to stimulate interest through public speaking and are especially valuable in reporting annual results to the County Board plan of school administration in use.

7. A county organization vitalizes the entire F. F. A. and agricultural program where the schools are grouped about the main trade center which desires to support the general agricultural program of all smaller educational centers alike.

—Arkansas Visitor

Ohio F. F. A.'s are Active

LOYD Oswalt of Monroe Township, Darke County, Ohio vocational agriculture department, is a real farmer and has an enviable record as a hog producer. Under the guidance of his instructor, W. W. Smith, he developed ten litters from every litter raised on the home farm this year. The first two litters of pigs each made an average of 201 and the next five averaged 203 pounds. These weights were taken according to the litter rules—at 180 days. The entire lot averaged a gain of 3.3 pounds per day during the last 30 days of feeding. The feed cost was 22.2 cents per pound of feed purchased, and the hogs brought $4.36 each on the market. Scientific feeding, giving rapid, substantial gains, brought the profit even on a low market.

Forty-two ten litters have been produced in 4 years by the boys at the Monroe Township agriculture department, with a record of 300 percent improvement and a record reflecting the results of systematic instruction.

Elmer Allen of Green Camp, Ohio, has an outstanding record as an F. F. A. member. This 18-year-old orphan lad graduated from the local high school last spring where he was an active all-round student and athlete for four years. He is a member of the State F. F. A. worker, has attained the degree of State Farmer, and was the president of the State F. F. A. 1932. Elmer's major farming interests are in poultry, and he has exhibited prize-winning birds at local, county, and the State Fair. He has several hundred dollars invested in farming and is looked upon as one of the dependable young rural leaders in his community.

The Klondike Chapter

W. I. R. the agriculture boys of the LaFargre (Louisiana) High School organized an F. F. A. chapter last summer, choosing an appropriate name became a problem. Since nearly every member had Klondike strawberries as his project, it was finally decided to call the chapter the Klondike Chapter.

We are proud of our agricultural room painted the national F. F. A. emblem, and on the other, the chapter emblem which is a large yellow "K" and a red Klondike strawberry on a background of light blue. We have a large cabinet for filing records and keeping our F. F. A. equipment. We have an owl which we mounted ourselves. The heart and ear of dark brown corn are fastened to a varnished, wooden shield. We have a picture of Washburn and Jefferson, a picture of the rising sun, and our framed charter. Strawberry plants growing in window boxes and flower stands made by the members help beautify the room.

Members of the chapter have helped beautify the school grounds by building a fence and a concrete walk and by planting trees and shrubs.

To date four news letters have been issued by the chapter, and copies sent to all other chapters in the state and several outside of the state.

When the district public speaking contest was held at our school we acted as host to the delegates, their advisors, and the state officials. Over forty guests were served a luncheon of strawberries, cream, cake, and coffee.

Nebraska Association Cooperates with U. S. D. A. in Control of Black Stem Rust

R. Marion Yoount, assistant leader of barberry eradication in Nebraska, reports splendid cooperation on the part of F. F. A. chapters throughout the state, in fighting black stem rust. Here are some of the activities he reports:

1. Two hundred forty-seven members inspected their home farms for harmful barberry bushes and notified the State Barberry Eradication office.

2. Ninety members notified the office relative to the degree of stem rust development in their home fields at harvest time.

3. Thirty-one slide exposure stations were established. These were to obtain information relative to the concentration of stem rust spores in the air in various parts of the state. This work was carried on for six weeks.

4. The slide sets were returned to the Barberry Eradication office from every station at the close of the exposure period.

The U. S. D. A. has expressed its appreciation and thinks this is a very unique record for a cooperative enterprise.—Nebraska F. F. A. News.

Egg Laying Contest for Animal Husbandry Class

DURING the month of November the Animal Husbandry class of twenty-two boys started an egg laying contest. We found that one boy was getting more than 20 per cent production and that less than 50 per cent of the class were getting more than 25 per cent. We decided that one of the main reasons for this low production was due to feeding rations low in protein. So we worked out rations with various feeds and the boys chose the one most economical for them, yet one that supplied all the desired nutrients. Also, each boy made an egg chart out of old card board and fastened a pencil to the chart with a rubber band so he would always have a pencil handy to record the production each day. These charts were fastened over the well in the hen house. They were made out for the entire year with a place to enter the number of birds in the laying flock. Each month the boys will bring in their records and figure the per cent production of their flock. We also plan to keep a large record sheet on the bulletin board in the class room recording the percentage of production of each boy's flock each month. In this way they may see whose flock has the highest record each month. The boy having the highest percentage increase of production for February, March, and December will receive a prize given by one of the poultry papers we are using in the class room. The boys have taken considerable interest in this contest and some have already doubled their production.—E. G. Holt, Pocatello—Idaho Fax-Mill.

Day-School at Night

Once a year we have night school here. On this evening, school is conducted just as if it were the day. We manage to do about a half day's teaching in one evening. All parents and eighth grade students in the community are invited to visit and observe the school at work. We always have good attendance at these schools and I am sure the eighth grade students get a pretty good idea of what is expected of them the following year.—F. B. Norton, Marion—Illinois Fax-Mill.

Annual High School Day Each Spring

THE Future Farmer chapter of Galatia High School at Bowman, Montana, are hosts each spring to over 125 rural boys and girls at the annual High School Day. The purpose of this event is to show the rural children the different departments of the high school. Demonstrations were put on by commercial, chemistry, home economics, and agriculture departments. A lunch furnished by the Future Farmers and prepared by the home economics class is served the visitors. A show and band concert conclude the program.

Charles Dickens—it is well for a man to respect his own vocation, whatever