











### Danes Struggled Many Years to Win Farm Purchase Laws

Denmark has been quoted many times as an example of a nation that changed its farmers from tenants to landowners, and thereby built itself a remarkable prosperity. Now that the Resettlement Administration is pioneering a movement in the United States by which tenant farmers may be enabled to become owners, it is worth while to note that the farmers of Denmark had to struggle for many years to obtain the governmental aid which brought them to their present fortunate condition.

When Denmark's present land policy was initiated by the act of 1899, some sort of change had become imperative, just as it is in the United States today. In Denmark it was so bad that farmers were leaving the country as fast as they grew to manhood and womanhood. The wages which they could earn as tenants or laborers had become so much less than they could earn by going to America that the emigration was equal to the entire increase of adult population in the rural districts. To stop this emigration, which was draining Denmark of the best of its rural population, a Country Life Commission was appointed in 1894, whose object, as officially announced, was "To devise a plan by which, on favorable terms, parcels of land can be made available for rural workers."

When the act of 1899 was passed, the conservative element in Parliament forced a limitation

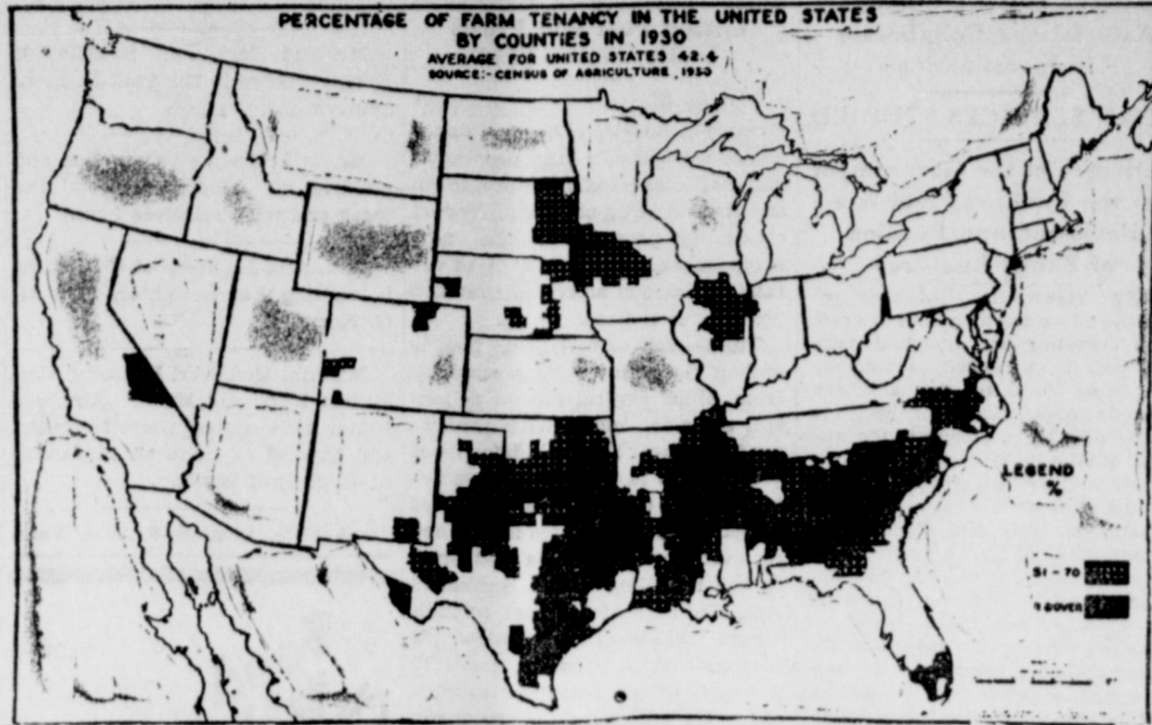
which would allow purchase of not more than five acres. They feared a labor shortage and desired that the holdings be so small that the holders would still have to obtain work as hired hands in addition to laboring on their own farms. The homesteader was required to make a down payment equal to ten per cent of the value of the land, buildings and livestock. The interest rate was fixed at three per cent and the maximum loan was 3,000 kroner, equal to about \$1,000.

Five years later, farmers had gained more power in the Danish parliament and were able to have the loan maximum increased to 5,000 kroner. They gained still more power by 1909, when they succeeded in having the maximum increased to 6,500 kroner. By this time, it was generally agreed that the purpose of the act should be to encourage holdings large enough for workers to become self-sustaining on their own farms. A few years later the maximum loan was again increased, this time to 8,000 kroner, or about \$2,500.

The chief objection raised by the conservatives when all this legislation was being enacted was that the government was undertaking too large a financial risk. But this fear proved entirely unfounded. During the twenty-five years after passage of the act of 1899, the Danish government financed the purchase of 11,451 farms. During that entire period, the total loss to the government from failure of the clients to meet their payments was only \$9,085, which amounted to only 35c for every \$1,000 which the government had advanced.

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### FACTS FOR FARM TENANCY CONFERENCE



This map, showing that Texas and Oklahoma are in the areas where farm tenancy is highest, is one of the exhibits prepared by the Resettlement Administration for the conference on tenancy which Governor Allred has announced he will call at an early date.

### Nation's Future To Turn Upon Ownership Of Farms By Farmers

(By D. P. Trent, Regional Director, Resettlement Administration.)

Rural society cannot be secure and progressive with one-third or more of the rural people packing everything in the wagon in the middle of winter each year and moving off through the sleet and snow to a new location, to a new place which they will call home for a time. Such a condition is sapping the lifeblood of the people and is undermining the foundations of democratic government.

I am not saying that something should be arbitrarily taken from someone and given to someone else without due process of law. I am saying that the national welfare requires that the people who live on the land and who till the soil, who produce the food and raw materials which the nation requires, have an inherent right to own the land which they till without having to compete with speculative interests in acquiring such ownership. I am saying that the soil, the very foundation of human existence, should not be subject to speculation and exploitation.

The truth is that absentee ownership has not only been a bad thing for farmers, but for a number of years it has been unprofitable for investors in farm land.

Indications are that the old practice of investing money in land and reaping rich profits is probably a thing of the past and there is reason to believe that in the future speculative investments in land will be a losing game. It is to the interest of the capitalist and of the business and professional classes that ownership of the farms of the United States be returned to the farmers who occupy the farms and that those who have savings to invest find some other place to invest their money.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* ASHTOLA \*  
 \* Jessie J. Tomlinson \*  
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 Mr. and Mrs. Earl Holley and son, W. D. of Olton are visiting relatives and friends since Wed.  
 Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Eddings and Mrs. R. L. Mason left Thursday for a visit with their father.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Rhoades, Willa Poovey, Helen, Eileen and Ila Kay Rhoades were Amarillo visitors Thursday.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Chester Martin and family visited Mr. and Mrs.

Dick Tomlinson Sunday. Several from this community attended the funeral of Mr. Pat McDowell at Goodnight Sunday.

There was a large group from here that attended the Tri-State Fair Friday.

Stanley Johnson of Lubbock is here for a visit with his father, J. A. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Norman and family of Amarillo, Mrs. S. T. Clayton of Sunnyview, who has been visiting in Amarillo and Andrew spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mahaffey.

Mary Frances Dewey visited Viola Barker Sunday.

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 \*\* ON TEXAS FARMS \*\*  
 \*\* Minnie Fisher Cunningham \*\*  
 \*\* Extension Service Editor \*\*  
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J. W. Enfinger of Lamb county proposes to have plenty of feed for his dairy cows this winter in the face of scarcity and high prices. He filled one four-ton trench silo in August with hegari, kafir, and corn bundles, and another one the same size in September.

The first trench silo in Baily county was filled in 1935 on E. L. Smith's farm in the West Camp community. Twenty-four other trench silos were filled last fall and 30 more this fall, making a total of 55 now in use in the county.

Nine farmers terraced 1,097 acres of land in Precinct 2, Crosby county, during August. County agricultural agent R. W. Howe, estimates that the work was done at a cost of 32 cents per acre with the use of the county grader secured by the cooperation of the county commissioner. Howe supervised the terracing of 500 other acres without the use of the county equipment, and reports the cost a little less per acre, but the terraces not quite so good as where the heavy county equipment was used.

Alfalfa demonstrations in Swisher county are planned by three farmers working with county agricultural agent P. C. Colgin. The agricultural conservation program has made many farmers legume-minded, and alfalfa demonstrations will be on the increase wherever this legume can be grown.

Mrs. L. L. Taylor returned home Monday after seeing the Centennial.

### October 11, Catholic Day At Texas Centennial

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 28.—Thousands of Catholics from all over the Southwest and many from other sections will gather here Sunday, October 11, for the observance of Catholic Day at the Texas Centennial Exposition.

"A large percentage is expected to remain through Monday, the anniversary of the discovery of America, for the celebration of both Italian and Columbus Day," announced the Very Rev. Joseph G. O'Donohoe, chairman of the Catholic Exhibit at the \$25,000,000 Texas World's Fair.

A military mass will be the high point of Catholic Day. The Most Rev. William D. O'Brien, auxiliary bishop of Chicago and president of the Catholic Church Extension Society, will preach, and the military participation will be under the direction of the Most Rev. M. S. Garriga, coadjutor-bishop of Corpus Christi. The Most Rev. Joseph Patrick Lynch, bishop of Dallas, will pontificate.

The 5,500-seat Amphitheater will become a cathedral for the day. An ornate altar will occupy the stage, with a throne for Bishop Lynch on the gospel side and on the epistle side, one for the Most Rev. A. J. Drossaerts, Archbishop of San Antonio. Seats of honor with priedites will be placed in the sanctuary for visiting bishops and other prelates.

Father O'Donohoe said that an elaborate musical program of solos, quartets and choruses would be presented before and in connection with the mass. A large chorus consisting of the school children and parish choirs of the diocese will sing the "Centennial Mass," especially composed for the occasion by W. J. Marsh of Fort Worth and dedicated to Bishop Lynch. Allen McQuehae's male chorus will sing the responses and give the Gregorian Proper.

The congregation will sing "Faith of Our Fathers," the official Catholic hymn of the Cen-

tennial, and, at the end of the mass, "Texas Our Texas," the official state song.

There will be a display of fireworks from the roof of the Catholic Exhibit Building, next door to the Amphitheater, and the constant firing of bombs and ringing of bells just before the mass. The exhibit building is a replica of the oldest mission in Texas, that at Socorro.

A series of special events under the auspices of various Catholic societies and confraternities from all over the Southwest will fill the remainder of the day. At the conclusion of the mass, the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Daughters of America will have the clergy as their guests at a luncheon in the Black Forest. Bishop Lynch will entertain the visiting bishops. Sacred concerts and vesper services will be held in the afternoon.

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This is to certify that I, Hugh Denby, of Kress, Texas, Route 1, came to Dr. H. H. Milling at the Milling Sanatorium for treatments for my knee and leg. My leg was drawn up to my body; my knee was stiff and swollen, and I could not sleep at night unless I was full of dope. I tried all kinds of things, and several doctors; all the time got worse. I heard of Dr. H. H. Milling at Mineral Wells, Texas, and decided to give him a trial. I stayed five weeks and am now a well man. Can walk and use my leg and knee as well as I ever could. If you want to get well, go see Dr. H. H. Milling at Mineral Wells, Texas.

HUGH DENBY.

### DOROTHY DARNIT

A Weekly Feature of The Donley County Leader





