

WASHINGTON FARM REPORTER



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Washington, D. C., June 23. — government, like War Food Administrator Chester Davis, frankly opposed subsidies except when used as "floors" to protect high risk crops. As a result, how long Davis may remain in office is an open question. Equally, in the farm groups and among industrialists, there were those who admitted that, rather than face actual cash loss, subsidies would be accepted. RED HOT SHOTS FLY Both sides in the subsidy battle blasted with their heaviest artillery. In Congress, before Com-

mitted, over the radio and before the Dairy League Food Forum in New York key figures had their say.

Sen. Harlan D. Bushfield, over CBS, snorted, "subsidies—the old shell game!"

On the Town Meeting of the Air, Donald Montgomery, CIO counsel, admitted that the projected program would be a consumers' rather than a farmers' subsidy, but contended that this was the only way to restrain inflation—and keep organized labor from demanding higher wages.

Before a Senate Committee, Secty. of Commerce Jesse Jones, while stating that he would follow orders, said, "If you let the law of supply and demand take its course, no subsidies are needed. The subsidy plan will reduce production instead of increasing it."

LEADERS TELL COMMITTEE— Leaders of three major farm organizations appeared before the Senate Banking Committee to air their objections to the subsidy program. The Farmers Union filed a brief backing labor's stand. First to appear was Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He pointed out great inequalities between labor and agriculture quoting figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to show that industrial wages had risen in leaps and bounds compared to crop prices.

Following O'Neal came Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation. Holman was dramatic. "While the drums of inflation roll out the grim dirge of waste, we now witness the great crucifixion of American agriculture," he asserted.

Attacking the testimony given on the previous day by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Holman continued: "... labor has wrested wage increases during the last four years so great that it now has a net profit of 40.6 percent above the total rise in the urban cost of living in the same period. . . . Mr. Green and his colleagues now ask for additional gains in real wages through price roll-back and subsidies."

GROSS HITS HARD— Albert S. Goss, National Grange Master, tore into the program with both fists. He pointed out that there will be an estimated 17 to 27 billion dollars of purchasing power in excess of goods available. Any subsidies paid would merely add to this already swollen and unspendable income.

Turning to the record, Goss said he believed the intent and purpose of Congress was being violated in making use of subsidies. He quoted the original Price Control Act of Jan. 1942 noting that the sole purpose for which subsidies may be paid is to get maximum production.

"There is no authority whatever for paying subsidies to reduce prices to consumers," he stated. "The arguments for subsidy payments were largely based on the need for subsidizing high cost copper producers without upsetting the markets. It was generally supposed that agricultural subsidies, if used, would be used

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE

North Carolina, Wilkes County. Under authority contained in that certain Mortgage Deed executed by N. T. Wood (Dec'd.) and Nancy Wood dated May 19, 1937, and recorded in Book 166 at Page 262 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Wilkes county, North Carolina, securing the payment of a certain note, made payable to the Meadows Mill Company, Inc., and on account of the default of the payment of said note and at the request of the holder of same, the undersigned will offer at public sale for cash to the highest bidder at the Wilkes County Court House door at 11:30 a. m., on the 17th day of July, 1943, Saturday, the real estate hereinafter described:

Beginning on a sourwood, also W. V. Caudill's line and Calvin Adams' corner, running north 51 1/2 degrees east with Caudill's line 5 3/4 poles to a stone; then north 45 degrees east with same 12 1/2 poles; then north 58 1/2 degrees east with same 10 poles; thence north 65 1/2 degrees east with same 22 poles; thence north 63 1/2 degrees east with same 9 1/4 poles to a sourwood; thence south 87 1/2 degrees east with same 48 3/4 poles to a chestnut, W. V. Caudill's corner (down and a stone set in its place); thence north 5 degrees east 1 1/4 poles to a sourwood (down and pointer marked) now J. C. Adams' corner; thence south 87 1/2 degrees east with his line 30 poles to a stake in the middle of the public road; thence with said road nearly south to W. V. Caudill's corner in said road; thence with W. V. Caudill's line to a sourwood; thence with said Caudill's line to a Spanish oak; thence with Caudill's line to a Spanish oak in Calvin Adams' line; thence with his line to a Spanish oak stump; thence crossing a small branch with his line 9 1/2 poles; hence north 4 degrees with same 7 poles; thence north 17 degrees east with same 6 1/2 poles to the beginning, containing 52 acres, more or less, excepting 12 acres in the southeast side joining the lands of R. E. Faw, Jr., sold to Andy H. Cook.

The sale of the above described real estate will be sold subject to all prior liens including taxes. MEADOWS MILL CO., INC. By T. E. Story, Atty. 7-3-43

Attu Commander



Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Landrum, pictured in his working clothes, was named commander of all U. S. Army troops on the island of Attu by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

ENGLAND IS NOT U. S. A.

As to the oft repeated contention that subsidies worked successfully in England, the Grange Master said:

"Many of our people came to America to escape from conditions which prevail in England. We have built a country to suit ourselves. Our experience is that most Americans who go to England are mighty glad to get back."

Some of the figures given by the Grange leader follow: 60 per cent of the Englishman's income goes for food, leaving 40 percent for all other uses, while only 22 percent of our income is spent for food. This is believed to be the smallest percent in the world. England has had labor and industrial conscription for three years. England's standards of living are far below ours. For example, an Englishman is allowed 23 cents worth of meat per week including the bone, or one penny's worth per meal if he eats in a restaurant.

COMPARISON IS IMPOSSIBLE—

"We have great respect for what the English are doing, but we see no reason for adopting English methods for this country," Goss told the committee. "There are many reasons why conditions are not comparable."

"First, England is an industrial nation with a food deficiency. Only 7 per cent of her people are farmers. Her interests lie in holding the world levels of food prices down. The 93 per

cent of her population could well afford to subsidize the 7 per cent if she could accomplish such a purpose.

"Second, if England did not import 40 percent of her food, she would starve."

"Third, England does not have to borrow to pay her food subsidies, and thus widen the inflationary gap. As a matter of fact, we are paying those subsidies. During the two years ending Mar. 1, 1943, we shipped to England under lend-lease \$1,449,064,000 in food. The English government sells this food to its own people for cash, and during these two years she paid food subsidies estimated at only \$730,000,000—so she has had enough income from her sale of lend-lease food alone to pay the subsidies nearly twice over.

"Fourth, England has largely closed her inflationary gap by taxes."

Goss concluded with the statement that England has not held her costs down as well as claimed despite all these devices, and on top of it all Englishmen are buying a lot of food in black markets which have become so serious in the last year that violation penalties run as high as 14 years in jail and a \$20,000 fine.

FORUM GOES ACROSS—

The two day Food Forum conducted by the Dairywomen's League Co-op. in New York last week went over in a big way. Sparked by the leadership of Dairyland President Fred Sexauer, speaker after speaker told audiences packing the grand ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker what the score was on our food front.

United States Sen. George D. Aiken (R. Vt.), as highlight of the meeting, called subsidies a "hoax" which would in the end rob the poor for whom they were intended. "He also foresaw a 15-30 per cent smaller harvest this year. As to the President's challenge to "find a better role" than subsidies, he suggested a revival of the stamp plan to take care of those who could not afford a decent meal at current prices. Not included would be \$100 per week war industry workers, nor millionaires.

OPA PLANS BIG CHANGE—

It is understood that OPA will soon announce abandonment of ration coupons. Retail stores have gone slowly mad trying to count the elusive little stamps, and the cost of counting and sorting has amounted to more than 1 percent of gross business, it is asserted. In place of the present coupon

system, books will be issued with only 12 stamps (one for each month in the year). These stamps may be traded in their proper months for small metal or plastic tokens, colored as are the present stamps. These tokens will be obtainable at all stores, and once in your pocket can be spent (along with the cash to back them up) just as the present day, hard-to-count coupons are spent.

NEAL IS ADMINISTRATOR—

William J. Neal, who narrowly missed becoming Governor of New Hampshire last fall, was appointed by the President as Deputy Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration last Saturday. Neal is Master of the N. H. State Grange, and President of the N. H. Electric Co-op.

Vesuvius Must Do Its Own Erupting

Washington.—An allied blockbuster bomb conceivably could start an eruption of a volcano, such as Mount Vesuvius in Italy—but the odds are between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 to 1 against it.

This calculation was made by Dr. Gerald F. Loughlin, chief geologist of the Geological Survey.

He described speculation about the possibility of starting up a volcano by bombs as "a good deal of loose talk."

"The earth forces involved," Dr. Loughlin said, "are so enormous

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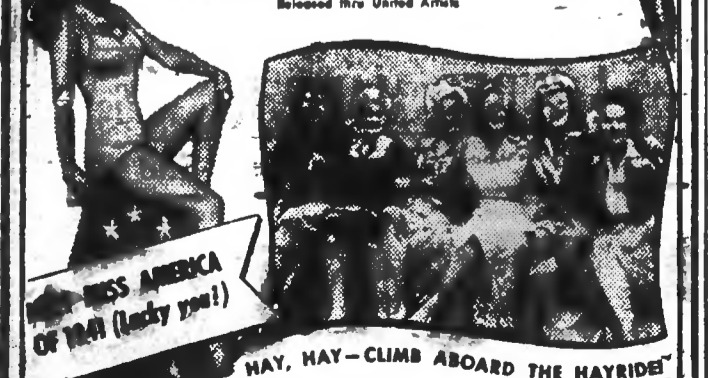
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If you have not paid your county taxes for the year 1942, please do so at once. It will soon be necessary to advertise according to law all real estate on which the tax for the year 1942 has not been paid. Also to advertise, levy, and garnishee for personal and poll taxes for the same year. Come in and make payment now—you can save extra penalties and the cost of advertising.

J. Mack Reavis TAX SUPERVISOR