

### Let's Face Facts

Intelligent Defense  
Required to Maintain  
Parity Price Standard

By BARROW LYONS  
WNU Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Anyone who thinks that we can have perpetual prosperity without cooperative planning for it, more than we have in the past, is dreaming. I come back to the proposal I made last week; we must adopt a concept of parity income, which includes all segments of our economic life, and find a way to balance the distribution of national income so that all can prosper, if we wish to prosper ourselves. This is not the Golden Rule, but a hard-headed, practical concept of our modern economy.



Barrow Lyons

Let us test this against the concept of parity prices which has become a symbol of justice to the farmer. Parity prices are attained when a given amount of farm produce—say a bushel of corn—will bring to the farmer enough money to buy the same things that a bushel of corn would enable him to buy in the five-year period 1909-1914. Parity price does not guarantee a good crop or a good demand for the crop. It merely guarantees the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar.

When the war ends and millions of war workers lose their jobs making planes, tanks, guns and ships—and millions of servicemen begin to seek new jobs—mass purchasing power will depend upon how much employment there is. In all probability not only will industrial workers have less to spend when war savings are exhausted, but many who live in small towns and suburbs will begin to raise chickens, fruit and vegetables for themselves. At the very best, it will be difficult to maintain as large a market for agricultural products as we now have, unless important new uses for them are developed, and world trade is expanded greatly. It will also be difficult to maintain parity prices, for there are no commodities so sensitive to a declining purchasing power.

Even in the immediate future, it looks as though farming would be somewhat less profitable, for prices of nearly everything the farmer buys are rising. And if price controls are weakened, most of the things the farmer buys will cost a lot more.

There is a feeling abroad that with permanent prosperity just around the corner, all production quotas on farm products should be left off after the war—man's nature to produce should not be limited by artificial restraints. But if all quotas were abolished and the government were to make commodity loans to protect parity prices on everything the farmer wished to raise, he would very quickly raise a good deal more than he could sell in this country.

Two-Price System? The farm organizations say a two-price system will solve that problem. Keep prices at home up to parity, find new uses for farm products, and sell what is left abroad at whatever we can get for it. But here the doctors differ. Some would have the government take the loss, when produce is exported at a loss. The Grange suggests that the farmer take the loss on products sold abroad at less than cost. That would be the check against raising too much. Such a scheme might be worth trying in one or two exportable commodities.

However, even this device might not bring about sufficient control of production to maintain parity, for many farmers have a tendency to plant more acres to increase income, as soon as price declines—and thereby cut their own throats by creating an unmarketable surplus. The many small and poorly financed farmers, who are hard to control, also create a market problem for the better financed farmers as soon as prices begin to drop.

In relation to commodities like wheat, which in the 1930s developed unmanageable world surpluses, international production control may be necessary, although extremely difficult to bring about.

Of course, the best way to preserve a profitable market for farm products is to preserve the purchasing power of the great masses of people who are not farmers. Farmers should never forget that they are a declining proportion of the population. Only 30 years ago farmers constituted more than one-third of the population. Today they are scarcely more than one-fifth.

As efficiency of agriculture increases, the proportion of farmers to the total population will continue to decline. Elimination of several million sub-marginal farms may accelerate this.

When we can agree upon a fair distribution of national income, and set up economic controls that will bring about an approximately just distribution, then for the first time we shall begin fully to enjoy the advantages which modern science and engineering make possible for all people. Until then we shall have wars and political upheavals.

### Thousands of Nazis Rounded Up



Some of the 10,000 Nazi prisoners taken in France and shipped to England for internment during the first days of the invasion. Almost every racial type of Europe is represented in this group being marched ashore in England. Among the prisoners taken in Nazi uniforms were a large number of Japanese.

### Yanks Land at Normandy



Battle-equipped American troops splash ashore to the Normandy coast of France in initial phase of the beachhead landings. Casualties were reported light and replacements were rushed ashore hour after hour. Little opposition was encountered during the landing of these particular Yanks, although during landing operations at other beachheads the casualties were heavier.

### Guest of the Vatican Freed



Mrs. Tittman, wife of the American charge d'affaires, was among the many Americans who were given protection in the Vatican when the United States entered the war. She is shown at the gates of Vatican City as she welcomed entering Americans of the victorious fifth army. Vatican is now giving protection to Nazi diplomats caught in Rome.

### Bricker Debates Broughton



John W. Bricker (left), governor of Ohio and Republican presidential aspirant, and J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina and a Roosevelt supporter, air political campaign issues on a radio program. Decision—draw. They will continue their debates after their parties meet in Chicago to select winners.

### Invasion Drive



Early state of invasion shows the Allied armies near Cherbourg (1) a few miles from St. Lo (2). Another thrust was the St. Lo (2), chief enemy communications center on the peninsula. British and Canadians moved in direction of Caen (3).

### Cuban 'Fireside Chat'



Dr. Gran San Martin, who was elected President of Cuba recently, is shown at the microphone as he delivered an address to the people of Cuba shortly after his triumph at the polls.

### Paratrooper Ready



American paratrooper going aboard a transport plane at a British airbase before the takeoff for the invasion of Europe. The paratroopers carry more equipment than an average squad, as it is essential that they be ready for any emergency.

### An Elated Trio



Sam Byrd flanked by Sgt. E. J. Harrison, left, and Craig Wood, right, all appearing happy to have finished in the money at \$17,500 war bond invitation golf tournament at Philadelphia.



Behind-the-Scenes Stuff: Newspapermen's shop-talk includes the alleged reasons for the unpopularity of De Gaulle in certain high political places. One statesman said: "He is arrogant, hard to get along with, stuffy." . . . Another revealed that De Gaulle "likes to make an entrance" (especially in swanky hotel dining rooms; when a trumpeter too-tootles his approach with some ta-da, dee-da, dah, dee, da, dahing). This got on the nerves of Allied bigshots. It is said Mr. Wilkie will certify to the last item. . . . De Gaulle is called "the bride" when Roosevelt discusses him with Churchill via trans-Atlantic phone. . . . Once FDIH asked the Prime Minister: "How's the bride?" . . . "All right," Mr. C. is said to have answered, "but I am having trouble with the groom!" . . . Meaning Giraud. . . . Americans and others should not forget De Gaulle was the first to yell: "We Will Fight!"

The Squeel Proper: Radie Harris relays the one about the feud between Jane Cowl and Philip Merivale when they appeared in "The Road to Rome" hit. Their quarreling finally aroused director Lester Koenig, who succinctly said: "I just want to remind you, Miss Cowl, that the billing on this play is Jane Cowl and Philip Merivale, not Jane Cowl vs. Philip Merivale."

Oop: Recently a Nazi prisoner of war escaped from the stockade at Camp Crowder. He learned the location of the camp's supply warehouse and got there without being detected. He broke in, shed his PW uniform, put on an American uniform that draped him perfectly. But then he made the boner resulting in his capture.

Hunting through a stack of hats he put one on that fit him. Then he stepped out across the camp grounds and was seized almost at once.

He had on the hat of a WAC.

Ouch: It happened before Supreme Court Justice Aaron J. Levy. The man before him said: "I would like to change my name. It's been a source of great embarrassment to me."

"What is your name?" asked Hinzler.

"Levy," said the fellow.

"Rarely in the life of any jurist," was the caustic retort, "comes there a motion which he can grant with such pleasure."

Shawt-shawt: Returned bomber pilots have a favorite story not told to some of us on the papers. It deals with the U. S. bomber crew flying over Switzerland, which was hailed via radio by the ground crew of a Swiss anti-aircraft battery. "This is neutral territory. Get away or we'll open fire."

"Yes, we know," replied the Yanks, to which the guns ack-acked.

"Hey," radioed the Americans, "your shells are exploding 1,000 yards below us."

"Yes," was the reply, "we know."

Newspaperman Stuff: Editor and Publisher reports that Lowell Mellett (who recently quit his post as ass't to the President to do a syndicated column) has just been granted a \$5 raise by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch—a raise he requested 40 years ago.

At that time, Mellett asked his managing editor for the pay-hike and when turned down he quit. The P-D was among the first to buy his column. It pays him the wage he got when a reporter.

As a matter of principle, Mellett asked the present editor to pay \$5 extra. He got this reply: "Okay. Sorry you had to wait so long for it."

Mereless Truth: John Erskine recalls a college dean who used to say you couldn't teach a man mathematics if there was a girl in the room, or if you could, he wouldn't be worth teaching.

Heheheh: The editor of This Week convulsed the column with the one about the sentry who heard a noise and called out: "Who goes there?" A voice from the darkness answered: "Lieut. Jones. Let me through."

"I can't let you proceed, sir, without the password," said the sentry. "Oh, for goodness sakes," said the officer, "you know me well enough. Let me through."

"No can do," was the retort, "gotta have the password, sir."

Just then a bored-with-it-all soldier in the nearby guardhouse yelled: "Oh, don't stand there arguing all night—shoot him."

Quotation Marksmanship: Ted Robinson: A pessimist feels bad when he feels good for fear he'll feel worse when he feels better. . . . Dorothy F. Grant: How many times are we guilty of Hatriotism? . . . Mary Innes: The frozen milk bottles were crooked white top-hats. . . . M. Cousins: The lonely night sounds of the prairie clawed at the windows. . . . Irving Hoffman: "Gentleman." What women call any man they don't know well. . . . J. Drinkwater: Poets make everlasting monuments of moments.

### WHY TAKE HARSH LAXATIVES?

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Here's a way to overcome constipation without harsh laxatives. Drink juice of 1 Sunkist Lemon in a glass of water first thing on arising.

Most people find this all they need—stimulates normal bowel action day after day!

Lemon and water is good for you. Lemons are among the richest sources of vitamin C, which combats fatigue, helps resist colds and infections. They supply valuable amounts of vitamins B<sub>1</sub> and P. They pep up appetite. They alkalize, aid digestion. Lemon and water has a fresh tang too—clears the mouth, wakes you up, starts you going.

Try this grand wake-up drink 10 mornings. See if it doesn't help you! Use California Sunkist Lemons.

### SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

Up to the beginning of last year, B. F. Goodrich produced more butadiene-type general purpose synthetic rubber than all other plants in America, including those owned by the government. The first U. S. commercial butadiene-type synthetic plant was set up by B. F. Goodrich in 1939.

Black derbies, frequently called "sun hats," are said to be the most popular exchange medium for rubber among the Indians of the San Blas region of Panama. No mention has been made of premiums for brown derbies.

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