

Wallace Urges All Farmers To Go On With Usual Plans

Secretary of Agriculture Advises to Ignore Outbreak of War Insofar as Production Is Concerned; Says Agriculture Much Better Prepared to Meet Shock of War Emergency

Below is a press release of a talk made recently by Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, which The Tribune is publishing for the benefit of farmers who may not have heard Mr. Wallace.

American farmers, like all our citizens, abhor war and will pray for a speedy peace.

First of all, of course, the primary effort of the Department of Agriculture, together with all other branches of the administration, will be to keep this country out of war. Secondary to that will be the effort to protect American farmers and consumers as fully as possible against the effects of war abroad.

War causes economic repercussions in all countries. It is only natural, therefore, that our farmers at this moment are considering whether they should modify their production plans to meet the new situation.

I urge American farmers to proceed with their production

plans as if the outbreak in Europe had not occurred.

American agriculture is in a much better position to meet the shock of war than it was 25 years ago. As we have kept pointing out, the very machinery which farmers have used to adjust production to decreased demand in peace-time can be used in wartime to increase production if and when that becomes advisable.

Some farmers, remembering high wartime prices, may wish to discontinue cooperation in their farm programs in order to expand the acreage of wheat and other crops. I would remind them that the average prices of wheat, corn, hogs and beef were lower a year after the World War started than they were in 1914. The course of prices for the months just ahead may not follow the pattern of 1914 and 1915. But present supplies of cotton, wheat, corn, meat animals, and many other commodities are large. There is little likelihood

that any substantial increase in production of the major crops will be desirable, certainly not in the immediate future. In any case the need for increases in supplies can be anticipated in ample time to make any necessary increases in acreages. The production of large quantities of agricultural commodities for which there is no satisfactory market could prove just as demoralizing in wartime as in peacetime.

I would remind American farmers that the loans which are a part of the ever-normal granary are available right now to prevent price collapses. They can prevent such a disaster to farmers as befell cotton growers, for example, in 1914-15.

I would remind American farmers of these facts: This year's wheat carry-over is estimated at 254 million bushels, in comparison to 115 million bushels for the five years from 1924 to 1928.

A slightly smaller production of corn this year than last is expected, but the present large carry-over probably will make the total 1939-40 supply even larger than the 1938-39 supply of two billion nine hundred million bushels. Much of the carry-over of both corn and wheat is being held by farmers under loan as part of the ever-normal granary. Through the granary, in fact, our carry-over of corn has been increased from an average of less than 200,000,000 to over 450,000,000 bushels. These added supplies will be available for feeding if the demand for pork and other livestock products rises sharply in the near future. They remove the necessity for increased planting that might ultimately be ruinous. Furthermore, the corn supply is a protection against any feed shortage that might be caused by drought in 1940 or succeeding years.

Supplies of meat animals are expected to be larger next year. Inspected slaughter of hogs in 1939-40 probably will be 7 million head greater than during 1938-39. The total number of cattle on January 1, 1940 is expected to be about 1 million head larger than a year earlier, although the total slaughter for 1940 may be the same, or slightly smaller than for 1939.

Combined supplies of cottonseed oil, lard, and soybean oil available for home consumption will be larger during the rest of this year and 1940 than for 1938.

Continued heavy production of milk this fall is expected on August 1, cold storage holdings of butter were 33,000,000 pounds above the 1934-38 average. Supplies of rice, canned fruit and fruit juices, canned vegetables, potatoes and beans also are substantially above normal or prospective consumption.

The ever-normal granary and the stabilization of supplies of meat and milk and eggs which it makes possible serve also as a protection to the consumers against exorbitantly high prices.

Today we have a commodities exchange act. In 1914 no such powers were available for protecting producers and the public from excessive market fluctuations and harmful speculation.

Since 1933, in contrast to the World War period, farmers in almost every county in the United States have organized themselves for quick action in dealing with problems of production, of conservation, of credit, and of rural welfare. These farmer groups, democratically elected to help carry on the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics — all working in cooperation with the State Extension Services — have had invaluable experience and training. Whatever the demands upon agriculture, the organized groups of farmers now in existence can move swiftly, in cooperation with government, to deal with them. For example, the AAA committees are equipped to act quickly to bring about either an increase or decrease in production, and to administer whatever program of action is called for.

Not only are we organized better in the field of production; we have also gained valuable experience and improved organization in the marketing field. The marketing programs for milk, fruits and vegetables, the purchase and distribution programs, and the food stamp plan can meet the needs ahead much better than they were met in 1914. There can now be better planning, more effective farmer cooperation, and more efficient results in whatever action has to be taken.

These facts must convince farmers that it will be possible to meet all demands for farm products, that it will be possible to avoid an over-expansion of our farm plant such as occurred during the world war period, and that it will be possible to cushion the shocks of the readjustment which will be inevitable if the present conflict continues over any lengthy period and on any large scale.

So, again, I urge our farmers

not to be swayed by the developments overseas. Their greatest contribution right now to their own welfare and the national welfare is to carry on just as before.

Baby of 14 Months Eats Steak and Pork Chops

Warwick, R. I.—Chosen as the "most perfect boy" in a Providence baby show, 14-month-old George Anthony Carr thrives on a diet of pork chops, steak and spaghetti.

George, who already has 12 teeth, was a "bottle" baby until a year old. Blond, he weighs 27 pounds.

"He eats almost everything now," says his mother. "He has stewed fruit, cereal and milk for breakfast. And he lunches on mashed potatoes, pork chops, two vegetables and cut-up fresh fruit. 'Sometimes for supper he has a piece of steak, potatoes and vegetables, or Italian spaghetti.'"

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LATE NEWS IN BRIEF

(Continued from page one)

blowing the submarine's starboard tank in an attempt to vent it to right the submersible.

INTERNATIONAL

BERLIN, Sept. 13 — The army high command announced today that Polish resistance would be broken "by all means," and implied that this meant open cities would be bombed from the air. The announcement was given out as coming from "the Fuehrer's headquarters." It said that Polish district governors as well as army commanders had been ordering civilians to fight German troops in all towns and villages.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 13 — A German "suicide corps," dropping from the skies by parachute, is making desperate efforts over a widespread territory to expedite the Nazi ad-

vance across Poland. It was reported here today. Poles reported that several of the Germans, after being captured, revealed they had been assigned to discover the locations of Polish headquarters, air ports, war supplies, factories and warehouses, and to cut communication lines ahead of the advancing German columns.

LONDON, Sept. 13 — The British government advised Parliament today that both Great Britain and France were convinced "there can be no peace until the menace of Hitlerism has been finally removed." The Allies' stand was contained in a joint statement read in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Chamberlain and in the House of Lords by Earl Stanhope, lord president of the council, in the government's second report on the war.

Tenants, including sharecroppers, operated 42 per cent. of all farms in the United States in 1935, as compared with only 25 per cent. in 1880, according to a recent AAA report.

N. C. Giant Goes To World's Fair

World's Fair, N. Y., Sept. 11 — A pair of size 19 shoes, a phenomenon even in the World of Tomorrow, carried the seven feet, four inches and 308 pounds of J. T. Scott into the North Carolina exhibit of the New York World's Fair this week. Scott, 32, is a farmer in Ashe County, N. C.

His size 19 shoes carry him in a few tremendous strides from his home in Grassy Branch, N. C., across the state line to Mouth of Wilson, Va., where he receives his mail. They encompassed the World's Fair in a day with a minimum of energy. And, according to the hostesses at the state exhibit, they proved a convincing illustration of the greatness of North Carolina products.

Dr. Chas. W. Moseley of Greensboro, N. C., stomach specialist, will be at the office of Dr. E. M. Hutchins in North Wilkesboro on Mondays only, until further notice, to conduct a clinic.

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