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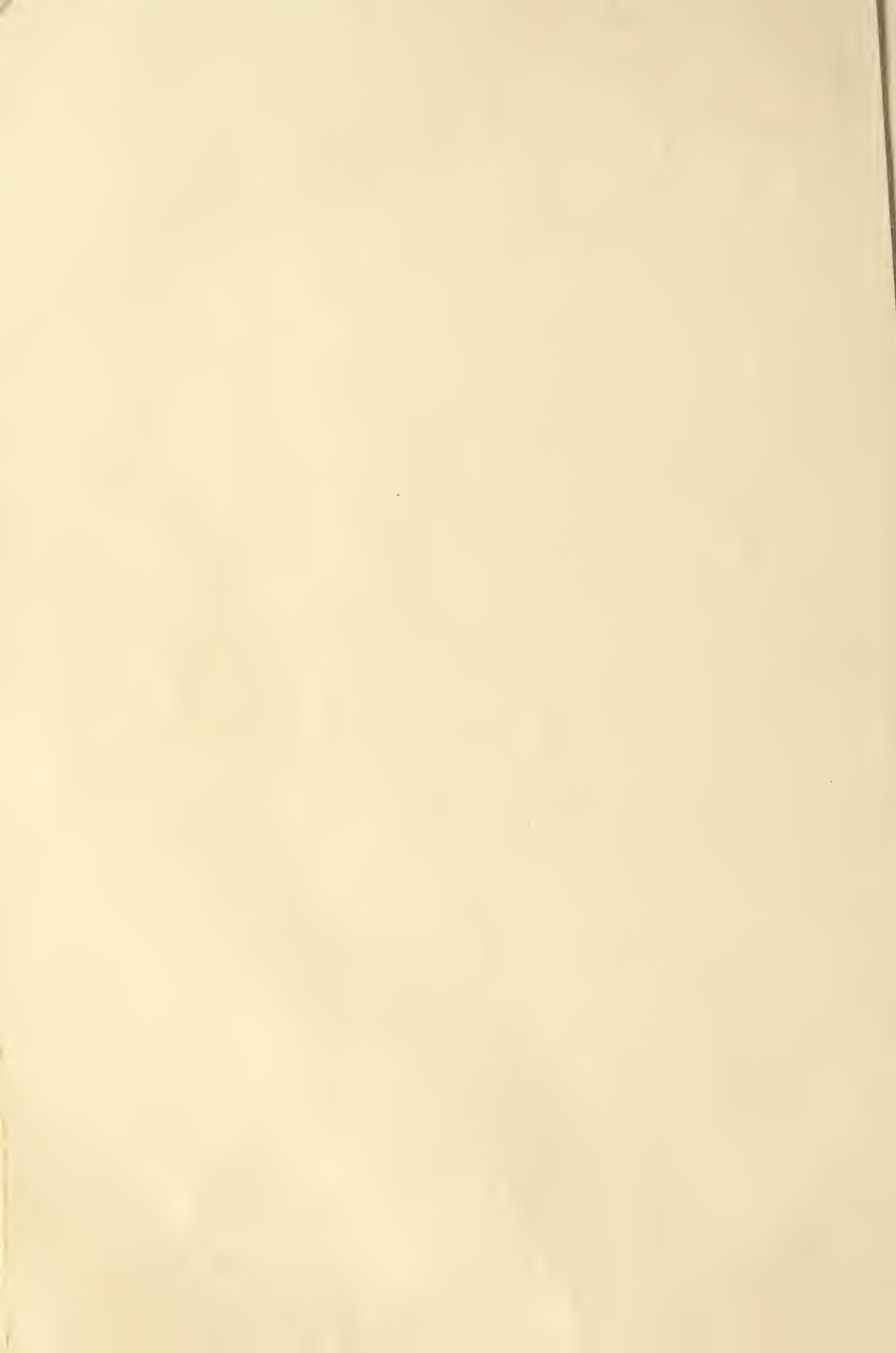
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 50



# AGRICULTURAL RELIEF

A Selected and Annotated Bibliography

Compiled

Under the Direction of Margaret T. Olcott, Acting Librarian  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



Washington, D. C.

August 1933

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SOURCES CONSULTED

Card catalogues of the following libraries:

    United States Department of Agriculture.

    United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of  
        Agricultural Economics.

Indexes:

    Agricultural Index, 1924-June 1933.

    Industrial Arts Index, 1924-July 1933.

    International Index to Periodicals, 1924-July 1933.

    Public Affairs Information Service. Bulletin 1924-July 1933.

    Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature 1924-July 1933.

## FOREWORD

This is a reprint, with certain corrections and the addition of an index, of an unnumbered bibliography with the same title issued August 15, 1933, which was a revision and enlargement of two earlier bibliographies, namely: Agricultural Relief, published June 1929 as Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 27; and The Domestic Allotment Plans for the Relief of Agriculture, published February 1933 as Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 41.

In addition to the references included in the earlier bibliographies, this one includes references to articles and some editorials published in certain popular and literary magazines, farm papers, and daily newspapers. It does not pretend to include all such articles and editorials, thousands of which have appeared in the many periodicals and newspapers published in the United States since 1920. In selecting the periodicals and newspapers to be examined, an attempt was made to select representative publications in each group. No attempt has been made to include all material on the Federal Farm Board. The bibliography contains, however, many references to this phase of the agricultural relief question. No attempt has been made to include press releases, and mimeographed and printed speeches of the Secretaries of Agriculture, and of the officers of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Rather, the aim has been to emphasize what others think of the problem of agricultural relief and the solution. Debate handbooks, Congressional speeches, and the detailed description of contents of Congressional committee hearings, listed in the bibliographies of which the present one is a revision, have been omitted from this bibliography.

The subjects of agricultural indebtedness, the dependence of business on agriculture, and farm strikes during the last two years, are not covered in this bibliography. For material on these subjects, consult the following bibliographies compiled in the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics: Farm Mortgages in the United States (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 47); State Measures for the Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness in the United States, 1932 and 1933 (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 45); Business and Agriculture, 1920-1933 (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 51 - in press); and Farm Strikes and Riots in the United States 1932-1933 (typewritten).

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the following persons who assisted the staff of this library in the compilation of the bibliography: Mrs. Roberta C. Watrous, and Miss Janice S. Brown, both of the Department of Agriculture library; Mrs. Anna E. Wheeler, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; and Miss Rachel Lane, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Margaret T. Olcott, Acting Librarian,  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,  
U.S. Department of Agriculture.

August 15, 1933.

# AGRICULTURAL RELIEF\*

## A Selected and Annotated Bibliography

Compiled

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

### Books

1. American institute of cooperation. American cooperation; a collection of papers and discussions comprising the eighth summer session of the American institute of cooperation... August 1-6, 1932. 640p. Washington, D.C., 1932. 280.29 Am3A  
Pages 543-559 are devoted to the papers on production control. Among them are the following: Objectives in production socially considered, by J.D. Black; Some limitations to the control of agricultural production in the United States, by L. H. Bean; Nature of production control plan, by Mordecai Ezekiel, Legal status of plans for production control, by L.S. Hulbert; The domestic allotment plan, by H.I. Harriman; Possibilities and problems connected with application of allotment plans to wheat, by W.E. Grimes; Possibilities and problems connected with application of allotment plans to cotton, by C. F. Sarle, The voluntary allotment plan as applied to hogs; Compulsory pooling in relation to production control, by A.W. McKay.
2. Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Proceedings 43d, November 12-14, 1929. 477p. Burlington, Vt., Free press printing co. [1930] 4 As7  
Among the papers and addresses are the following: addresses by James C. Stone, Alexander H. Legge, Carl Williams, S.R. McKelvie, Charles C. Teague and Charles S. Wilson on the agricultural marketing act and the Federal Farm Board; address of Arthur M. Hyde on the condition of agriculture and what is being done and what might be done for the relief of agriculture.
3. Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Proceedings, 44th, 1930. 488p. 1931. 4 As7  
Among the papers were the following: Economic readjustments in American agriculture, by H.R. Tolley, p.108-114; Researches to aid readjustments in agriculture, by Eric Englund, p.115-123; Legislation needed to bring about readjustments in agriculture, by Victor Christgau, p.123-130.
4. Babson, R.W. Washington and the depression including the career of W.N. Doak. 296p. New York and London, Harper & Brothers, 1932.  
This popularly written book is the third of a series of books written to "help the employers and wage-workers as well as the general business situation." It "takes American business in the depths of despond after it had fallen from the heights of 1929... [and] shows what a collapse actually took place and suggests what can be done both to restore

\*A revision of Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 27 and 41.

prosperity and to prevent similar catastrophes in the future."

Chapter XI is entitled Farm Labor Problems. Most of this chapter is devoted to the conclusions of experts on the farm problem, especially a summary of a statement prepared by Secretary Arthur M. Hyde. The writer states that there are two distinct groups of farmers, those who are making farming a business and those who are making it a method of living. Cost should be kept to a minimum in both groups, but the former must specialize while the latter must diversify. The solution of the farm problems, so far as they apply to the farmer and his co-workers, lies in considering farming a public utility and licensing the farmers engaged therein.

4a. Barnes, J.H. The genius of American business. 154p. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Page & company, 1924. Partial contents: VI. Agriculture and American business. VII. Agriculture and foreign relations. XIV. Need the farm feed the stomach alone?

5. Bissell, W.B. The green rising: an historical survey of agrarianism, with special reference to the organized efforts of the farmers of the United States to improve their economic and social status. 269p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1926. 281 B55G

Discusses the influence of land policies and of the tariff on agrarianism; the organization of farmers for political action, the cooperative movement, and the present status of agricultural enterprise.

6. Black, J.D. Agricultural reform in the United States. 511p. New York [etc.] McGraw-Hill book company, inc. 1929.

The author states that "the purpose of this book is to discuss the issues of agricultural reform as they are likely to come before the people of the United States in the next ten years. The data and facts which it presents are brought up to the minute; but they also reach back and furnish a basis for discerning the trends of the next decade. It is a study of agricultural policy in the middle distance - not as of the present moment merely, and not in the long run... The book is in five parts; the first including a brief statement as to the present condition of agriculture and the efforts made to improve it; the second, an analysis of the three kinds of surpluses; the third, an analysis of the proposals to raise prices of farm products by Government action; the fourth, a description of the other methods of attack on the problem; and the last, a brief statement of the adjustments that are needed in production."

7. Boyle, J.E. Farm relief; a brief on the McNary-Haugen plan. 281p. Garden City, Doubleday, Doran & company, Inc., 1928. 281 B69F

Reviewed by John T. Horner in Journal of Farm Economics, v.10, no.3, July 1928, p.397-400, and by J.S. Davis in Quarterly Journal of Economics v.43, no.3, May 1929, p.532-543.

8. Brinton, J.W. Wheat and politics. 270p. J.W. Brinton, Rand Tower, Minneapolis, Minn. 1931. 281.359 B77

A denunciation of the Federal Farm Board and its relief program and a suggested program under six headings for which precedents are quoted. The remedy suggested includes abolition of the Federal Farm Board, the amending of the Agricultural Marketing Act and its administration by the Department of Agriculture, the creation of a Surplus Control Agency with power to stabilize domestic prices on agricultural food products and which would be authorized to levy and collect a production tax on surplus food products, payable in the product produced which would either be sold on the world market or used to feed the unemployed. A tax refund would

be returned to the producer from export sales of that portion of the surplus not donated to charitable organizations. The tariff on surplus products would also be raised.

9. Brookings, R.S. The way forward. 97p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1932. 280 B792W

Chapter 3. The way forward for agriculture in the United States, p. 27-41.

"It appears therefore, that our agriculture is showing a healthy combination of two tendencies. First, it is pushing out in the direction of greater mechanization and more industrialized patterns of management in such a way as to attain a high degree of efficiency and a commendably low level of production costs. On the other hand, it is retaining enough of the domestic system to enable it to fit into a wide diversity of geographic conditions and to utilize a wide variety of human material. It thus provides both social and economic stability to our national life and cushions the shock of industrial depression."

0. Business men's commission on agriculture. The condition of agriculture in the United States and measures for its improvement; a report by the Business men's commission on agriculture. Pub. jointly by National industrial conference board, inc., 247 Park Avenue, New York City, and Chamber of commerce of the United States of America. Washington, D.C. [New York?] 1927. 273p. 281 B96

Charles Nagel, chairman.

A critical review by J.S. Davis will be found in Quarterly Journal of Economics v. 43, no.3, May 1929, p.532-543.

The report is divided into three parts. Part I. The Approach to the problem and summary of conclusions. Part II. The Agricultural situation. Part III. Measures for agricultural improvement.

Part II, Measures for agricultural improvement, contains discussion of these topics: Increasing agricultural income by legislative action; Stabilizing agricultural income by governmental aid; Individual self-help; Cooperation; Utilization of the land; Taxation; Rural banking and agricultural credit facilities; Transportation and distribution; Research and education.

- .. Campbell, Macy. Rural life at the crossroads. 482p. Boston, New York [etc., etc.] Ginn and company, 1927. 281 C152

This book discusses such topics, as: The economic evolution of farm life in America; The technique of cooperative marketing; Cooperative marketing laws; and The tariff, the surplus, and other problems of rural life.

Mr. Campbell believes that the solution to the farm problem lies mainly in education.

In Chapter I, Is there to be a farm peasantry in America? he says, "Every thinking person knows that an intelligent, productive people on the land is very much to be desired in America; that a prosperous people on the land strengthens the entire fabric of national life; that prosperity on the land transmits prosperity to all the people; and that unless the farm people of America remain intelligent, productive and prosperous the nation cannot permanently prosper. Ultimately we all go up with the farmer or we all go down with him."



12. Campbell, P.C. American agricultural policy, by Persia Crawford Campbell... With a foreword by Dr. J.S. Davis. 304p. London, P.S. King & son, ltd., 1933. 281.12 C15

Contents: Ch. I. The American farm; Ch. II. Public aid to agriculture; III. Regulating production; Ch. IV. Marketing policy; and Ch. V. The present situation.

Chapter V, The present situation, discusses the plans for relief of the farmer which have been put forward since 1927.

13. Capper, Arthur. The agricultural bloc. 171p. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company, 1922. 281 C72

This book describes the causes, methods, and results of the agrarian movement in the United States known as the Agricultural Bloc.

14. Carr, I.F. America challenged; a preface to a point of view. 322p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1929. 281 C23

Discusses the condition of farming and the farmer in various sections of the country, according to the commodity produced.

"Over eighty-seven per cent of American farm acreage produces crops which sell on the world market at world prices... American agriculture - selling largely on the world market - can pay only world costs. In so far as American costs are above world costs, agriculture can not live here." This, he believes, is the actual farm problem.

Considers some of the recent measures looking toward a solution of the problem, but does not attempt a solution himself.

15. Carver, T.N. Principles of rural economics. New ed., 401 p. Boston, New York [etc.] Ginn and company [1931] 281 C25

Bibliography: p.xi-xxi.

"Though agriculture is our oldest and by far our largest and most important industry, it has only recently occurred to us in the United States that we had a rural problem... Agriculture was so natural to our conditions and established itself so easily, that we took it as a matter of course and gave our attention to the development of industries which did not show a disposition to grow naturally. Accordingly, during the first century of our national existence our economic policy was framed mainly in the interest of the urban industries... It is only during the present century that we have awakened to the fact that there is a rural as well as an urban problem...

"The present treatise was written in hope that it might direct attention toward some of the salient features of the rural problem. It emphasizes the public and social aspects of the problem somewhat more and the business aspect somewhat less, than do most treatises on this subject..." - Preface.

16. Chase, Stuart. Prosperity, fact or myth. 188p. New York, Charles Boni paper books, 1929. 280 C38P

The share of the farmer, Chapter 7, p.95-110.

"There is one available compromise which... furnishes about the only fundamentally hopeful feature in the whole agricultural situation. By means of strong cooperative societies with adequate supplies of credit at their command, farmers may conceivably regulate production by agreeing to a predetermined acreage... It is conceivable that they may even pur-

chase machinery cooperatively and use it efficiently by treating their own and their neighbor's acres as one operating unit..."

17. Claassen, C.J. Making farms pay; a way out for owner and tenant. A narrative of personal experiences in managing 1000 farms. 126p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1931. 281.12 C51

In his conclusion the author says:

"Competition during the next decade, in all industries the world over, including agriculture will be relentless. There will be continued hardships from business and farming mortalities. But the reasonably capitalized, high production, low cost, well managed farm will make some money right along. The individual farmer is in the most self-contained business in the world - he has always a living and shelter over his head, no matter how severe the economic storms that rage about him."

Mr. Claassen does not believe that Governmental activities in land expansion or reclamation during the next few years will be wise. Nor does he believe in any forms of cheap Governmental credit, thinking that they are detriment to the sound economic progress of agriculture.

18. Conference of progressives, Washington, D.C., 1931. Proceedings of a conference of progressives to outline a program of constructive legislation dealing with economic and political conditions for presentation to the first session of the Seventy-second Congress, held at Washington, D.C., March 11 and 12, 1931. 164p. Washington, [1931] 280.9 C764

Contents: (1) Round table discussion on tariff; (2) Round table discussion on agriculture; (3) Round table discussion on the return to representative government; (4) Round table discussion on unemployment and industrial stabilization; and (5) Round table discussion on public utilities.

The Round table discussion on agriculture includes addresses by Senator Borah, who favored the debenture plan for the relief of farmers; Mr. Milo Reno, who criticized the Farm Board; Mr. John A. Simpson, on the need for relief; Mr. William Hirth, on the need of equality for agriculture; the Honorable Joseph Bristow, criticizing the Farm Board; and Senator Smith Brookhart who discussed the control of the surplus.

19. Conference on economic policy for American agriculture, Chicago, 1931. Report of proceedings. University of Chicago... September 7, 8, 9, 1931. 261p. Chicago. 1931. Multigraphed. 281.8 C76

An economic policy for American agriculture was discussed in relation to the following topics; the international outlook; the use of agricultural land resources; taxation; population growth, urban-rural balance, and consumption trends; monetary policy; marketing and price policy; regional planning, etc.

20. Conference on economic policy for American agriculture, 2d. Chicago, 1932. Report on economic planning for agriculture, based in considerable measure on discussions at the second Conference on economic policy for American agriculture, University of Chicago, June 23-25, 1932. Preliminary draft for consideration by J.D. Black, J.S. Davis, and H.R. Tolley. December 1, 1932. 70p. Mimeographed. [Chicago, 1932?] 281.9 C7602R  
Not available for examination.

21. Conference on unemployment. Committee on recent economic changes. Recent economic changes in the United States. Report of the Committee. 2 v. New York, McGraw-Hill book company, inc. 1929. 280 C766

Chapter VIII of v.2 is entitled Agriculture, by E.G. Nourse. It discusses among other things, the difficulties confronting agriculture, the costs of distribution, rural credits and farm capital, credit and land values, the expansion of new uses for agricultural products and the outlook for agriculture.

22. Davenport, Eugene. The farm; what nature has done to make farming possible, what man must do to make it profitable and permanent, what interest society must take in the enterprise... 462p. New York, Macmillan company, 1927. 30 D27F

Among the chapters contained in this book are: Ch. XXXIV. The land we hold in trust; Ch. XXXV. Agriculture a national enterprise; Ch. XXXVI. Agriculture a cooperative enterprise; Ch. XXXVII. The Federal government as a power in agricultural progress; and Ch. XXXVIII. The problem of numbers.

In the chapter entitled, The Federal government as a power in agricultural progress, Mr. Davenport says, "If America solves the problem of its agriculture and the care of its land, it will be the first nation in all history to do so. And if it does not then its decline is only a question of time and degree. If our agriculture follows the history of our timber, the cycle will soon be run.

"While there are many puzzling problems whose solution, at the present date, no man dare attempt to foretell, yet the writer cannot but believe that a nation which has been so foresighted as to establish the greatest system of agricultural education and research in all the earth will, in the light of history and modern scientific knowledge, find a solution to this great problem of a permanent agriculture and will find ways of securing, as its only guarantee, a prosperous country population as the enduring basis of national existence."

23. Davis, J.S. The farm export debenture plan. 274p. Stanford University, Calif., Food research institute, 1929. (Leland Stanford junior university, Food research institute. Misc. Pub. No.5) 389.9 F73

This book, in which are incorporated most of the material in the July 1929 wheat studies and portions of an article published in the Quarterly Journal of Economics, Feb. 1929, "is primarily an exposition and analysis of the export debenture plan," but it also "involves some interpretation of the agricultural situation, some appraisal of the grounds for farm relief of various sorts, and a consideration of arguments that apply to diverse types of proposals." The writer thinks that "the plan would fail in practice to yield the promised advantages."

24. Eastman, E.R. These changing times; a story of farm progress during the first quarter of the twentieth century. 257p. New York, the Macmillan company 1927. 281.2 Ea72

Among the chapters included in this book are: IV. Farm machinery - up from drudgery; VII The coming of cooperative marketing - is it sound? VIII The progress of the Grange and other farm organizations not strictly commercial; IX Progress in securing helpful farm laws - beware of too many; X Taxation - the modern juggernaut; XIX The farmer and the city man

a hopeful outlook; and XX The future - would you advise a young man to farm.

Mr. Eastman is hopeful for the farmer. He looks upon farming as a way of life combined with the business of making a living. He believes that in the cooperative marketing movement, there is considerable hope for the future of agriculture in America.

25. Engberg, R.C. Industrial prosperity and the farmer. 286 p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1927. 284.3 En32

The following is quoted from the director's preface.

"In this volume Mr. Engberg, who possesses a thorough knowledge of the technical phases of farm organization and management, has assembled the data necessary to test, both analytically and statistically, the effects of industrial changes upon agriculture. He examines the effects of industrial prosperity and depression upon the demand for and price of farm products, and upon the farmer's operating costs. The analysis establishes certain definite conclusions with reference to a phase of agricultural organization and farm management, which has heretofore been merely a subject of speculation."

26. Fine, Nathan. Labor and farmer parties in the United States, 1828-1928. 445p. New York, Rand school of social science, 1928. 280 F492

27. Ford, Henry. My philosophy of industry... (An authorized interview by Fay Leone Faurote) 107p. New York, Coward-McCann, inc., 1929. 280 F75

In "A new age for the farmer": p.8-10, Mr. Ford says, "Power and machinery on the farm will make big production possible and solve the so-called 'farmers' problem."

28. Gee, Wilson, ed. The country life of the nation, by James Ernest Boyle, Charles Ernest Allred, [and others]. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1930. 214p. [The University of North Carolina. Social study series] 281.2 G27C

Among the papers included in this book are: The Basis of a permanently prosperous agriculture, by J.E. Boyle, in which he discusses economic inequality between agriculture and industry which he says must be recognized. The goal toward which to work, as he sees it is a permanently prosperous agriculture based on the family-size farm. He takes up the proposals for helping the farmer which have been made in the last few years and which he considers wrong roads to the goal. His own ideas of what are the right roads to the goal are included.

29. Gee, Wilson. The place of agriculture in American life. 217p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1930. 281 G27

The aim of this small book is to present a picture of American agriculture which will create a more sympathetic understanding of the present plight of the American farmer as a basis for the improvement of his status, and a keener recognition of the importance of maintaining a sound rural life as a strong element of present and future security in our national structure."

Chapter titles are: The contribution of the countryside; From self-sufficiency to commercial agriculture; The economic condition of the farmer; Some rural social problems; The farmer in politics; Cooperation in agriculture; Why farm relief?; The future of American agriculture.

30. Gee, Wilson. The social economics of agriculture. 696p. New York, The Macmillan co., 1932. 281.2 G375o  
"Suggested parallel readings" at end of chapters.  
Farm relief measures, Ch. V, p.92-121. Discusses the McNary-Haugen plan, the export debenture plan, the domestic allotment plan, and the Federal Farm Board.  
The tariff and agriculture, farm taxation, the farmer and government are also discussed.
31. Hamlin, Scoville, ed. The menace of overproduction; its cause, extent and cure. 202p. New York, J. Wiley & Sons, inc.; [etc.,etc.] 1930.  
280 H185M  
Partial Contents: Chapter III. Factors in restoring equilibrium to the cotton textile industry, by H.P. Kendall; Overproduction in agriculture by O.E. Baker; Land wastage encourages overproduction, by J.G. Lipman; Balanced prosperity, by C.F. Abbott; Advertising and higher standards of living; Overproduction and business organization, by Virgil Jordan; Management and overproduction, by H.S. Person.
32. Harwood, T.F. The Coolidge business boom versus the farmer. 110p. Gonzales, Texas, 1928. 281 H26  
Discusses the agricultural situation during the Harding and Coolidge administrations. Believes that agriculture has suffered in relation to business and considers it essential that the farmers of the West and South unite in a platform and in the selection of candidates for President and Vice-President who will be loyal to the interest of agriculture and in harmony with a balanced prosperity of all the people, not of a single class.
33. Herring, E.F. Group representation before Congress. 309p. Baltimore, Md., The Johns Hopkins press, 1929. 280 H43  
The embattled farmers at Washington, ch. VII, p.110-125.
34. Hunt, E.E. An audit of America; a summary of recent economic changes in the United States. 203p. New York, London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc. 1930. 280 H912A  
What has happened to agriculture, ch. IX, p.97-110. Chapters on price changes and the national income are also of interest.
35. International conference of agricultural economists 2d, Ithaca, N.Y., 1930. Proceedings. 1079p. Menasha, Wis., George Banta publishing company. 1930. 281.9 In82 2d, 1930.  
Many of the papers contained in these proceedings relate to the agricultural depression. Some of these are as follows: Causes of the international depression of agriculture, by Max Sering; The relation of monetary conditions to the agricultural depression, by E.M.H. Lloyd; The problem of agricultural surpluses in the United States, by Mordecai Ezekiel; Causes and probable duration of the agricultural depression, by G.F. Warren; Maladjustments in the agricultural business of the world, by F.E. Geldenhuys; Post-war interrelations between agriculture and business, by L.H. Bean; A summary of state programs in adjustment to the agricultural situation, by C.L. Stewart; Doctrines relating to agricultural policy for the United States, by J.D. Black; Policies in the United States affecting agriculture, by H.C. Taylor; The economist's approach to the agricultural problem of the United States, by E.G. Nourse.

36. International institute of agriculture. Bureau of economic and social intelligence. The agricultural situation in 1931-32. (The agricultural crisis - markets and prices - action taken by the governments and by voluntary organisations - economic conditions of the farmers. Economic commentary on the International yearbook of agricultural statistics for 1931-32. 536p. Rome, 1933. 251 In84A.

This is the third volume in this series. Other volumes were issued for 1929/30 and 1930/31. Material in the chapters on government measures of farm relief, action taken by voluntary organisations in the interests of producers, and economic conditions of agriculture is arranged by country.

37. Joint committee on bases of sound land policy. What about the year 2000? An economic summary of answers to the vital questions: Will our land area in the United States meet the demands of our future population? How are we to determine the best use of our land resources? Prepared [by George M. Peterson] under the direction of Joint committee on bases of sound land policy. Organized by the Federated societies on planning and parks. 168p. [Harrisburg, Pa., Mount Pleasant press, J.H. McFarland co., 1929] 282 J66

Chapter VI deals with the agricultural uses of land and includes discussion of the changes in agriculture since 1919.

Chapter VII. Progress of planning shows the need for land-planning and progress made.

38. Kelsey, R.W. Farm relief and its antecedents. 36p. Haverford, Pa., Pennsylvania history press [1929] (Handbooks of citizenship. Topical supplements to textbooks of American history and government) 280.81 K29  
Bibliography: p.33-34.

39. Kile, O.M. The new agriculture. 218p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1932.

A method of making the tariff effective on farm crops while at the same time avoiding increased production, p.205-208. "This plan as proposed by the writer in the summer of 1930 was intended to be attached as Section 321 to the then pending tariff bill."

40. League of nations. Economic committee... The agricultural crisis... 2 v. Geneva, 1931. (Series of League of nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1931. II. BI-BII 280.9 I47P 1931. II.B. 121

41. League of nations. Economic committee. [Papers and reports on the present agricultural depression] May 9, 1930-Dec. 31, 1930. Mimeographed. Geneva, 1930. 281 I472

E./Agriculture/ 10 (k) is entitled: The position of agriculture in the United States, by Loyd V. Steere.

He says, "Continued high production is without doubt the principal reason for the persistence of unsatisfactory farming conditions in the United States" and discusses the problem and the need for bringing our agricultural production more into balance with market possibilities.

42. Lippincott, Isaac. What the farmer needs. 200p. New York, London, D. Appleton and company, 1928.

A critical review by J.S. Davis will be found in Quarterly Journal of Economics, v.43, no.3, May 1929, p.532-543.

The author, who is Professor of Economic Resources in Washington University, St. Louis, undertakes in this volume to study the farmers' needs more from the point of view of production than from that of marketing. He thinks that there is no essential differences between the principles of good production management as applied to farming and to manufacture. He argues that "one way to make farming more profitable is to discover ways of getting rid of the enormous wastes of the industry, and this includes not only the waste of material, but that of labor also." Great stress is laid also upon the question of cost of production in the attempt to show that "one way of improving the status of farmers is through such effective systems of production as will enable the high-cost farmers to reduce their expenses."

43. McMillen, Wheeler. Too many farmers; the story of what is here and ahead in agriculture. 340p. New York, William Morrow & Company, 1929. 281 M22

In chapter 45 the writer states that "the theme of these pages has not been to prove that there are too many people farming, nor to discuss what should be done with the excess. The purpose has been to consider what can be done to build a better rural civilization than we have had, by enabling those who desire to farm and should, to enjoy the richness and greatness of America as abundantly as any of the nation's peoples."

Some of his conclusions as given in the concluding chapter are:

"The farm problem is the farmer's and America's, too... No one grand legislative stroke can answer the need. Intelligence calls for a national agricultural policy. The use of land should be controlled... Over-expanded agriculture cannot be expected to contract itself too quickly. Rather must its markets be widened... We need to learn how to grow more and import less. The toll of waste that insects and diseases and infertile soils take from farmers' toil must be trimmed... A richer agriculture means a richer America. Shall not industry betake itself closer to the land, making out there markets for the harvests and jobs for the excess farm workers?... Low costs offer more hope than high prices. Agriculture needs more of the corporate type of business organization in carrying on production..."

44. Mead, E.S., and Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Harvey Baum, a study of the agricultural revolution. 149p. Philadelphia, Press of the University of Pennsylvania, 1928.

A critical review by J.S. Davis will be found in Quarterly Journal of Economics, v.43, no.3, May 1929, p.532-543.

Some of the chapter headings in the book are: Why farm prices remain low; Political and cooperative farm relief which takes up the McNary-Haugen Bill, the tariff, the surplus, and cooperation; The cost of farm relief; and The futility of farm relief.

45. Mead, E.S., and Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Voluntary allotment. Planned production in American agriculture. 147p. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press; [etc.,etc.] 1933. 281.12 M46

In this book, which is a sequel to Harvey Baum the writers, using as an example the story of Ole Swanson, a thrifty Minnesota farmer, "describe in some detail the agricultural crash in which the agricultural depression has culminated... outline the pattern of the rural life of the

future, provided events are allowed to work themselves out without control, remedy, or effective farm revolt; and... discuss the plan to use the arm of the Federal Government to stabilize agriculture." This plan a voluntary allotment plan, which the writers state "differs sharply from most published forms of the plan" and which "is not to be confused with the plan proposed by the Chicago conference of which Professor M.L. Wilson is chairman, "is presented in detail in Chapter VIII. Chapter IX discusses how the plan will work and also points out that the plan corresponds closely to five of the six requirements for a relief plan named by Mr. Roosevelt in his Topeka speech. The implications and consequences of the plan are dealt with in Chapter X.

46. Murphy, A.M. The agricultural depression and proposed measures for its relief. 100 p. Washington, D.C., The Catholic university of America, 1926.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Catholic University of America.

Bibliography: p.95-99.

Reviews the McNary-Haugen Bill; the Capper Bill; the Dickinson Bill; the act that would create an Interstate Farm Marketing Association; the Equality Farm Export Act of 1926 (Mr. McKinley) etc.

47. National industrial conference board, inc. The agricultural problem in the United States. 157 p. New York, The National industrial conference board, inc., 1926. 281 N212

The National Industrial Conference, "has undertaken in this report to examine the main features of the agricultural problem in the United States. Its primary purpose is to clarify the problem as a whole so as to contribute to a better and more general understanding of it not only by American industry, but by the general public, and so to provide a common basis for such sound policies as may assure the country a prosperous agriculture as a part of a prosperous national economy." The five chapters consider 1, the importance of the problem and aspects of agriculture, 2, the economic position of agriculture, 3, factors in agricultural income, 4, factors in agricultural costs, and 5, general summary and conclusions.

48. Nourse, E.G. American agriculture and the European market. 333p. New York, McGraw-Hill book co., inc., 1924. (Institute of economics. Investigations in international economic reconstruction)

This book "attempts to reveal the development and present position of American agriculture as affected by the growth and present status of European markets and the expansion and present position of competing producing areas... [It] does not present a working program for the American farmer in the readjustment period in which we are already involved. It attacks merely the one question: What is the real condition confronting American agriculture so far as the European market is concerned?" - Preface.

49. Oosterhous, A.G. Our food supply. 247p. Appleton, Wisconsin, C.C. Nelson Publishing co., 1929. 30.2 005

Written for boys and girls of the grammar and junior high grades. Chapter X, p.118-136, Present problems of farmers and their solution. Other Chapters will be found of interest, also.



50. Ostrolenk, Bernhard. The surplus farmer. New York and London, Harper & Brothers, 1932. 135 p. (Current economic problems, ed. by P. T. Homan)  
The editor, Paul T. Homan, states in his introduction that this volume is the first of a series of small books on contemporary economic problems to be published during 1932. The volume consists of six chapters with the following headings: The era of land development, The agricultural revolution; The agricultural surplus; The agricultural export trend; A practical lesson in farm relief; and Problems in agricultural adjustment.

51. Patrons of husbandry. National grange. Journal of proceedings... sixty-fifth annual session. 197p. Madison, Wisconsin. 1931. Springfield, Mass., The National grange monthly [1931] 4 N21

Partial contents:

Taber, L. J. National Master's Address. This address contains sections on land utilization, taxation, surplus control, tariff and export debenture, transportation, monetary stabilization, rural finance, desirability of co-ordinating the work of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union and the National Grange, unemployment relief, and other subjects.

Brenckman, Fred. Annual report, Washington representative of the National Grange. Among other reports and resolutions included are: Report of committee on taxation, Report of committee on insurance, Report of joint committees of agriculture, cooperation, legislation and program and policy. This last report includes resolutions or recommendations on tariff policy, land policy, cooperative marketing policy, monetary stabilization, rural finance, and other subjects.

52. Patterson, S.H., and Scholz, Karl, W.H. Economic problems of modern life. 2d ed. rev. and enl., 695 p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1931. 280 P272 Ed. 2

The authors state in the preface to the second edition that, although they have adhered to the original purpose of the first edition, the order of development has been changed and the entire material has been worked over. Some material has been omitted and some added. "Part VI, Land Problems, for illustration, is entirely new."

53. Platt, F.C. Is the farmer going bankrupt? Painted Post, N.Y., 1925. 111p.

Gives six causes of agricultural depression in the United States: (1) over-production; (2) inadequate tariff protection; (3) tax burdens; (4) lack of organization; (5) inefficient labor; (6) the stimulation of production.

Maintains that the only remedy which will save farmers from bankruptcy is regulation of production and restriction of foreign competition by an adequate tariff.

54. President's research committee on social trends. Recent social trends in the United States. Report... 2 v. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1933. 280.12 P92

Partial contents: Utilization of natural wealth. Part 2, Agricultural and forest land, by O.E. Boker, v.1, p.90-121; Rural life, by J. H. Zolb, v. 1, p.497-552.

See also the index under headings beginning Agriculture and Rural.

55. Quick, Herbert. The real trouble with the farmer. 215 p. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill company, 1924.

Some of the topics discussed are: Farming a relentless fight with competition; Farmer "control" of prices; The cry of diversification; Cooperation, rent and retail prices; and The vampire of the farmer (our system of tenant farming).

56. Roosevelt, F.D. Looking forward. 279 p. New York, The John Day company, 1933.

"This is essentially a compilation from many articles written and speeches made prior to March 1, 1933." Two chapters deal particularly with agriculture. Chapter 3, p.55-68, is on state planning for land utilization. State planning as carried out in New York State is outlined. Chapter 7, p.125-136 is entitled "What about agriculture?". Permanent and emergency remedies for the relief of agriculture are suggested. The requirement of one of the plans, for which specifications are given is that it shall provide for the giving of "that portion of the crop consumed in the United States a benefit equivalent to a tariff sufficient to give the farmers an adequate price."

57. Royal institute of international affairs. World agriculture; an international survey. A report by a study group of members of the Royal institute of international affairs. 314 p. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1932. 281 R81

The Economist (London) in its issue of January 7, 1933 reviewed this valuable work at some length.

Besides the three appendices and summary the book contains thirteen chapters as follows: Production and consumption; International trade in agricultural products; Modern methods; The returns from agricultural enterprise; Price movements; Aspects of the price fall; National aims and conditions in agriculture; Overseas; National aims and conditions in agriculture; Europe; National aims and conditions in agriculture; Asia and the tropics; Protection; Action by individual states; Tariff action by groups of countries; Organization of agricultural producers for trade purposes; and International associations representing agricultural interests.

58. Seligman, E.R.A. The economics of farm relief; a survey of the agricultural problem. 303p. New York, Columbia University press, 1929. 281 Se4  
Bibliography: p.283-290.

Reviews of this book by H.C. Taylor will be found in Rural America, v.7, no. 4, Apr. 1929, p.7, 12, and in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.3, no.5, May 1929, p.159-161. A review by J.S. Davis appeared in Quarterly Journal of Economics, v.43, no.3, May 1929, p.532-543.

Chapter V, A Program for Farm Relief, discusses international cooperation, equalization, credit, taxation and the tariff, and price modification. Chapter VI is on The Functions of a Farm Board.

59. Soule, George. A planned society. 295 p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1932. 280.12 So8

References and brief bibliography, p.285-289.

One way to begin, ch. IX, p.230-263.

The following is quoted from p.247-248: "Raising farm incomes is one of the toughest problems which would face a planning organization..."

A thorough going and intelligent land utilization policy would be an essential basis, to limit cultivation of land which should be in forests or otherwise used, and to devote cultivated land to the uses for which it was best adapted. Regional and national agricultural planning organizations could work out and apply this policy, besides studying markets and demand, and could draw up production schedules. We have an excellent basis for such organizations in our wide array of export farm services with their statistical and technical work (especially the Agricultural Outlook Report of the Department of Agriculture) in farm cooperatives, credit agencies, forestry and park services, and the like."

60. Spillman, W.J. Balancing the farm output. A statement of the present deplorable conditions of farming, its causes, and suggested remedies. 126 p. N.Y., Orange Judd publishing co., 1927.

Discusses proposed remedies for the relief of the farmer, among them: production bounties; export bounties; price fixing; contracting of products; Australian butter plan; German import certificate plan; and the limited debenture plan.

61. Stokdyk, E.A., and West, C.H. The Farm board. 197 p. New York, The Macmillan co., 1930. 281 St6

"The purpose of this book is to set forth some of the problems facing agriculture, the scope of the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the possibilities and limitations of the Federal Farm Board in dealing with agricultural problems. It is written primarily for the layman rather than for the specialist in the field of agricultural economics..." - Preface.

62. Taylor, A.E. Corn and hog surplus of the Corn Belt. 658 p. Stanford University, Calif., Food research institute, 1932. (Stanford Univ., Food Research Inst. Misc. Pub. No.6) 389.9 F73

Contents: Introduction; Part I, Nature, extent, and consequences of surplus of corn and hogs; Part II, Amelioration of the consequences of a surplus of corn and hogs (includes chapters - general statement, the equalization fee, the export debenture; the farm allotment plan, price stabilization, internal methods of farm relief).

63. Taylor, Nelson. The farmer and his city cousin... 101p. Boston, The Christopher publishing house [1928] 281 T212

The writer believes that "the unit system of farm operations has outlasted its usefulness." A "consolidated farm" plan is presented.

64. Timoshenko, V.P. The rôle of agricultural fluctuations in the business cycle. Ann Arbor, 1930. 89p. (Michigan. University. School of business administration. Bureau of business research. Michigan business studies, v.2, no.9, June 1930) 280.9 M58 v.2, no.9

The author concludes in part as follows: "This study does not insist that agricultural fluctuations must be accepted as the single factor initiating business cycles, its purpose is only to demonstrate that agricultural fluctuations have been one of the most important factors in the generation of business cycles in America, but other initiating impulses are not thereby excluded... It has been demonstrated above that for the period before 1900 the relationships between agricultural fluctuations and business cycles were closer than they have been since 1900. This may

be explained, however, by the fact that the amplitude of cycles in the volume of agricultural production in the United States was greater before 1900 than later and that agricultural exports also were of greater importance before 1900 than after that year. This may suggest that for the future the role of agricultural fluctuations as a generator of business cycles in the United States may be considered of less importance than it was before the war and especially before 1900."

65. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Reports of the Secretary 1921-1933. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1921-1933.

Published also in the Yearbook of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

These reports review the agricultural situation and describe the activities of this department.

66. Wallace, H.C. Our debt and duty to the farmer. 232 p. New York, The Century co., 1925.

Chapter titles: Introduction; The farmer's contribution to the nation; The depression; Causes of the depression; The farmer's share in the national income; National aid during the depression; Foreign markets for our farm products; Crop adjustments and economy in farm expenditures; Cooperation; Adjustments in farm indebtedness, taxes, freight rates, and other costs; Restoration of fair price relationships; The future of the American farmer.

Chapter XI, Restoration of Fair Price Relationships, discusses measures for the relief of the farmers' distress and especially the McNary-Haugen bill.

67. Warren, G.F., and Pearson, F.A. The agricultural situation; economic effects of fluctuating prices. 306p. New York, J. Wiley & Sons, inc., 1924.

Among the topics discussed are: Relation of the financial policy to the agricultural situation; other causes of the agricultural depression; Taxes; Prices of farm products in the United States; Effects of the agricultural depression and remedies.

Some of the remedies suggested are: Adjustment of farm prices; increasing market demand; strong credit organizations; cooperative marketing; and diversification.

68. Weatherhead, O.L. Financing farm relief. 174 p. St. Paul, Minnesota [Copyrighted by The Agricultural Producers' Relief Co.] 1930.

Discusses the farmer's problems and presents solutions for their relief. Some of the chapter titles are as follows: The agricultural industry; Changing methods; The farmer's problem; The cities' relation; Farm values; Security values; Tax free bonds; Business insurance; Tariff; Flexibility of financing; Rural credits; The part of efficiency; Cooperation essentials; The marketing solution; The farm finance solution.

69. Western farm economics association. Proceedings of Western farm economics association, fourth annual meeting, Utah state agricultural college, Logan, Utah and Salt Lake City, Utah, June 10th to 14th, 1930. [Salt Lake City? Utah, 1930] 162 p., mimeogr. 280.83 W52

Among the papers contained in these proceedings, are: Policies and plans under the Federal Agricultural Marketing Act, by Leo Stuhr; The regulation of agricultural production, by N. H. Comish; The Agricultural Marketing Act with special reference to how it will affect the Western States, by H.E. Erdman; General discussion of Agricultural Marketing Act; Federal Farm Board activities, by W. F. Schilling; etc.

70. Western farm economics association. Proceedings of Western farm economics association, sixth annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 9th and 10th, 1932. [123] p., mimeogr. [n.p., 1932] 280.83 W52  
Partial contents: The problem of credit to be used in current agricultural production, by M.R. Benedict; Agricultural production and land utilization, by A. F., Vass; Farm relief measures, by C. C. Conser; Economic planning as applied to agriculture, by M. L. Wilson; The possibilities of economic planning, by P.A. Eke; The limitations of social economic planning, by G. M. Peterson; Limitations to economic planning, by E.F. Dummeier, Summary and discussion on economic planning, by E.W. Braun.
71. Wiley, C.A. Agriculture and the business cycle since 1920; a study in the post-war disparity of prices. 237 p. Madison, 1930. (University of Wisconsin studies in the social sciences and history, no. 15)
72. Winter, C.E. Four hundred million acres, the public lands and resources. History, acquisition, disposition, proposals, memorials, briefs, status. A chronological record and a progressive study. Conservation, federal or state? Casper, Wyo., Overland publishing co. [1932] 349 p.

Congressional Committee Hearings

73. U.S. Congress. Joint commission of agricultural inquiry. Hearing... 67th Cong., 1st sess. under Senate concurrent resolution 4. 12 pts. Washington, Govt. print. off. 1921. 281 Un33  
Each part contains a short index.
74. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural adjustment program. Hearing... 72nd Cong., 2nd sess., December 14,15,16,17,19, and 20, 1932. Serial M. 406p. Washington, D.C. 1932. 281.12 Un32A  
This hearing is concerned mainly with discussion of the agricultural adjustment program agreed upon by the conference of farm organization leaders. Their recommendations, in brief, are as follows: "First, That the legislation in question should be administered by the Department of Agriculture. Second, That it should cover the four basic commodities, wheat, cotton, tobacco and hogs. Third, That the committee in attempting to solve the problem of the disparity between agricultural prices and prices for other commodities should frame its legislation to the end of giving to agricultural commodities their fair exchange value of pre-war parity in price. By that, it is meant the committee should attempt to restore to those commodities the same purchasing power as was had during the period from 1909 to 1914 [1921-1929 for cotton], based upon the principle that present prices should bear to the prices of those commodities that the farmer has to purchase for his farm and household use, the same ratio that they bore during the pre-war period."
75. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural conference. Hearings... 66th Cong., 2nd sess. on H. Res. 332, February 20, 1920. 43p. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1920. 281 Un3A
76. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural export corporation bill. Hearings... 69th Cong., 2nd sess. on H.R.15655. Serial U. 4 pts. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1927. 280.3 Un33A  
Pt. 1 discusses the differences in three farm-relief bills: the McNary-Haugen, the Aswell, and the Curtis-Crisp.  
Pts. 2-4 are entitled Agricultural Relief.
77. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural marketing act amendment. Hearing... 71st Cong., 3d sess. February 17, 1931. Serial X. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1931. 280.3 Un33Ag
78. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural relief. Hearings... 68th Cong., 2d sess. Serial CC. 16pts. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1925. 281 Un3Ag
79. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural relief. Hearings... 69th Cong., 1st sess. 16 pts. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1926. 281 Un3Ag

80. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural relief. Hearings... 70th Cong., 1st sess... Serial E... Jan. 17-Feb. 25, 1928. 10 pts. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1928. 281 Un3Ag
81. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural relief. Hearings... 71st Cong., 1st sess... Serial A. Mar. 27-Apr. 5, 1929. 9 pts. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1929. 281 Un3Agr.  
Includes statements by the following persons: Chester H. Gray, legislative representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, p.7-27; John D. Black, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Harvard University, who presented the domestic-allotment plan, p.27-64; B.F. Yoakum, p.448-455; A.M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; L.J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, who presented a report of the Joint Committees on Legislation and Agriculture of the National Grange, p.685-709; O.F. Eledsoe, p.758-772; C.C. Teague, who presented the plan of the economics and marketing committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, p.784-809.
82. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Curtis-Aswell cooperative marketing bill. Hearings... 68th Cong., 1st sess. on H.R. 8108, by Mr. Aswell. A bill to place the agricultural industry on a sound commercial basis, to encourage agricultural cooperative associations... The Yoakum plan. April 1, 1924. Serial W. 31p. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1924. 280.3 Un33C
83. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Farm marketing program. Hearing... 72nd Cong., 1st sess. February 16,17, and 18, May 4, May 11 and 25, 1932. Serial E. 4 pts. Washington, D.C., 1932. 280.3 Un33F  
These hearings contain the statements on the composite or three-way bill (equalization fee, export debenture and domestic allotment) endorsed by the three farm organizations. The subtitle of part 4 is the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan and contains the statements of M.L. Wilson, W.R. Ronald, Dameron H. Williams, James V. McClintic, and Oscar Johnston. Mr. Williams and Mr. Johnston opposed the composite bill.
84. U.S. Congress. House, Committee on agriculture. McNary-Haugen export bill. Hearings... 68th Cong., 1st sess. on H.R. 5563... A bill declaring an emergency in respect to certain agricultural commodities and to promote equality between agricultural commodities and other commodities. Serial E. 746p. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1924. 280.3 Un33M
85. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Program of national farm organizations. Hearing before the Committee on agriculture, House of representatives, 72nd Cong., 1st sess. January 12, 1932. Serial A. 33p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1932. 281.12 Un32P
86. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Swank agricultural bill. Hearing before the Committee on agriculture, House of representatives, 72nd Cong., 1st sess. on H.R. 7797, by Mr. Swank. February 4 and 5, 1932. Serial C. 83p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1932. 280.3 Un33Sw

87. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on ways and means. Tariff provisions of H.R. 5563, McNary-Haugen export bill. Hearings [68th Cong., 1st sess.]... on the tariff provisions of H.R. 5563... and report of the United States Tariff commission thereon. 42p. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1924.
88. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agricultural adjustment relief plan. Hearings... 72nd Cong., 2d sess. on H.R. 13991, An act to aid agriculture and relieve the existing national economic emergency. January 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, February 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, 1933. 472p. Washington, D.C., 1933. 281.12 Un3A
89. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agricultural conference and Farm board inquiry. Hearings before the Committee on agriculture and forestry, United States Senate, 72nd Cong., 1st sess., on the agricultural situation. November 24, 25, 27, and 28, 1931... 551p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1931. 281.12 Un3  
"Second annual report of the Federal farm board for the year ending June 30, 1931": p.455-551.
90. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agricultural emergency act to increase farm purchasing power. Hearings... 73d Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 3835, An act to relieve the existing national emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power. March 17, 24, 25, 27, and 28, 1933. 351p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1933. 281.12 Un3Ag
91. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agricultural relief. Hearings... 69th Cong., 1st sess. on S.973, S.2289, S.2541, S.2917, S.2918, S.3446, S.3509, and H.R.7893, bills relative to agricultural relief. 3 pts. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1926. 281 Un31Ag
92. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agriculture relief. Hearings... 69th Cong., 2d sess. on S.4808, a bill to establish a federal farm board... and S.5088, a bill to establish a federal farm board in the Department of agriculture... January 18, 19, and 20, 1927. pt. 1. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1927. 280.3 Un37A
93. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Amendment of Agricultural marketing act. Hearing before the Committee on agriculture and forestry, United States Senate, 72d Cong., 1st sess., on S. 3680, a bill to amend the Agricultural marketing act approved June 15, 1929. February 18, 1932... 78p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1932. 280.3 Un37Am
94. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Exportation of agricultural products and raw materials. Hearings... 68th Cong., 1st sess. on S. 2710. April 2 and 3, 1924. 63p. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1924.



95. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Farm relief. Hearing. 70th Cong., 1st sess. on Farm relief. May 1, 1928. 6p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1928. 281 Un31Fa
96. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Farm relief. Hearings... 72d Cong., 1st sess. on S.123, S.653, S.1197, S.1698, S.3133, S.3680, S.4323, and S.4427, bills relative to farm relief. April 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1932. 219p. Washington, D.C., 1932. 281 Un31Fa
97. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Farm relief legislation. Hearings... 71st Cong., 1st sess. relative to establishing a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing, and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce. March 25 to April 12, 1929. 84Op. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1929. 281 Un31Far
98. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. The McNary-Haugen bill. Joint hearings before the Committee on agriculture and forestry, U.S. Senate, and the Committee on agriculture, House of representatives. 68th Cong., 2d sess. on S.4206 and H.R. 12127. pt. 1. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1925. 280.3 Un37M
99. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. To abolish the Federal farm board and secure to the farmer cost of production. Hearings before the Committee on agriculture and forestry, United States Senate, 72d Cong., 1st sess. on S.3133, a bill to abolish the Federal farm board to secure to the farmer a price for agricultural products at least equal to the cost of production thereof, and for other purposes. February 4 and 5, 1932... 77p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1932. 280.3 Un37To
100. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Yoakum plan for agricultural relief... 68th Cong., 1st sess. on S.2844. A bill to place the agricultural industry on a sound commercial basis, to encourage agricultural cooperative associations... April 1, 1924... pt.1. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1924. 280.3 Un37Y
101. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on finance. Investigation of economic problems. Hearings... 72d Cong., 2d sess. pursuant to S.Res.315. Authorizing and directing the Finance committee to make an investigation and study of the present economic problems of the United States with a view to securing constructive suggestions with respect to the solution of such problems. 1239p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off. 1933. 280.12 Un34
- Agriculture is included among the economic problems investigated in these hearings. There is no index but a table of contents is given.

Congressional Reports and Documents.

102. Farrand, G. E. Agricultural marketing act... Report submitted to the Federal farm board by George E. Farrand, its chief counsel, relative to the Agricultural marketing act... U.S. 71st Cong., 2d sess. Senate Doc. 73, 21 p. [Washington, D.C.] Jan. 27, 1930.
103. National agricultural conference, Washington, D.C., 1922. Report... January 23-27, 1922. U.S. 67th Cong., 2d sess. House. Doc. 195, 210p. Washington, D.C., 1922. 5 N212
104. Poindexter, Miles. The Poindexter plan for farm relief. U.S. 70th Cong. 1st sess. Senate. Doc. 27, 9 p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1927.  
"An Act to amend the act prohibiting agreements in restraint of trade (commonly called the Sherman Antitrust Act); to authorize the actual producers of farm products, livestock and livestock products to fix a reasonable price upon the sale of commodities produced by them; and to impose a tax on certain sales under the conditions hereinafter provided."
105. U.S. Agricultural conference on agricultural legislation. Preliminary report... Message from the President of the United States transmitting a report of the Agricultural conference on agricultural legislation. U.S. 68th Cong. 2d sess. Senate Doc. 190, 8 p. Washington, 1925.  
Discusses the pending cooperative marketing legislation, the proposed amendments to the agricultural credits act, and legislation concerning freight rates and the tariff on agricultural products.
106. U.S. Congress. Joint commission of agricultural inquiry. Report of the Joint commission of agricultural inquiry. U.S. 67th Cong. 1st sess. House. Rept. 408, 4 pts. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1921-22.  
Sydney Anderson, Chairman.  
Part I is The Agricultural Crisis and Its Causes.
107. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural relief... Report [to accompany H.R. 13991] U.S. 72d Cong., 2d sess., H.Rept. 1816, 2 pts. [Washington, D.C.] Jan. 4, 1933.  
These are the majority and minority reports on H.R.13991, a bill to aid agriculture and relieve the existing national economic emergency.
108. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural surplus control act... Report. [To accompany H.R.12733] U.S. 72d Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 1688, 6 p. [Washington, D.C.] June 21, 1933.  
This is the favorable report of the Committee on H.R.12733, a bill to secure cost of production to producers of agricultural commodities, sometimes called the composite plan or three-way bill of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union. It includes the equalization fee, the debenture, and the allotment plans.

109. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. The agricultural surplus control bill... Report (to accompany H.R.15474) Jan. 18 and 22, 1927, U.S. 69th Cong., 2d sess. House, Rept. 1790, 2 pts. Washington, 1927.  
Contains a comparison of this bill with other bills, and reports on points of difference from last committee bill, summary of provisions, principles and purposes, the agricultural situation, government relation to problems, etc.
110. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Federal farm advisory council; report (to accompany H.R.11618) U.S. 69th Cong., 1st sess. House. Rept.994, 4p. Washington, 1926.
111. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Federal farm board act... Report to accompany H.R.1 [To establish a Federal farm board] U.S. 71st Cong., 1st sess. House Rept. 1, 22p. Washington, Govt. print. off., Apr. 17, 1929.
112. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Federal farm board and surplus control bill. Report and minority report to accompany H.R. 11603. U.S. 69th Congress. 1st sess. House Rept. 1003, 2 pts. Washington Govt. print. off., 1926.
113. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Equalization fee, debenture, and farm allotment plans. U.S. 72d Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept.1625, 12 p. [Washington, D.C.] June 14, 1932.  
This is a favorable report on H.R. 12617, a bill to amend the Federal Farm Board Act. This is a composite plan presented by the three major farm organizations, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union.
114. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Farmers' export corporation bill. [Report to accompany H.R.12390] U.S. 68th Congress, 2d sess., House Rept. 1595, 15p. Washington, 1925.
115. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. The McNary-Haugen bill. Report [to accompany H.R.9033] U.S. 68th Congress 1st sess. House Rept.631, 2 pts. Washington, 1924.  
These two parts are the majority and minority reports.
116. U.S. Congress. Senate. Equal opportunity for agriculture... Memorandum relative to agricultural legislation... Apr. 22, 1929. By Jonathan Bourne, jr. U.S. 71st Cong. 1st sess. Senate Doc. 3, 6 p. Washington, D.C., 1929.  
Discusses the Federal farm land bank system and gives the draft of a bill which seeks to accomplish what the Federal farm loan act has failed to do.  
Section 1 of the proposed measure grants freedom from income taxes of all incomes derived from loans made for agricultural purposes; section 2 defines those purposes; section 3 provides machinery for securing tax exemption; section 4 restricts the tax exemption; section 5 permits the writing off of established losses on farm mortgages over a period of five years.

117. U.S. Congress. Senate. Is farm relief possible without government paternalism? By Jonathan Bourne, jr. U.S. 69th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Doc.75, 7p. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1926.
118. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agricultural export bill. Report to accompany S.2012, Feb. 29, 1924. U.S. 68th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Rpt. 193, pt.1, 2. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1924.
119. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agricultural export bill. Report to accompany S.3091, Apr. 10, 1924. U.S. 68th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Rpt. 410, 6 p.
120. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agricultural surplus control act, Apr. 23, 1929... report to accompany S.1. U.S. 71st Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Rpt. 3, 24 p. Washington, D.C., 1929.
121. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agricultural relief... Report [To accompany H.R.13991] U.S. 72d Cong., 2d sess., S.Rpt.1251, 6 p. [Washington, D.C., Feb. 18 (calendar, Feb.20), 1933.  
Pages 4-6 are on the amendments made by the Committee.  
"The most important of the amendments have the following effects.  
(1) The operation of the measure is confined to wheat and cotton...  
(2) The acreage control provisions are eliminated... (3) Benefits are to be paid upon the basis of the crop produced rather than, as in the House bill, upon the amounts marketed and certificates will be issued after harvesting... (4) The basis for determining the amount of benefits paid is simplified... (5) The producer will realize upon his certificate at any time within a year after issuance... (6) The initial marketing period is eliminated...(7) The provision for a duty on animal, marine, and vegetables oils and fats is eliminated."
122. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. The Agricultural surplus control bill. March 6 (calendar day, March 8) 1928... Report [to accompany S.3555] U.S. 70th Congress. 1st sess. Senate Rept. 500, 38p. Washington, D.C., 1928.  
Gives text of bill and discusses its provisions and how they would work.
123. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. The agricultural surplus control bill... [Report to accompany S.4808] Jan. 24, 1927. U.S. 69th Cong. 2d sess. Senate. Rept. 1304, 39 p. Washington, 1927.
124. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Equalization fee, debenture, and farm allotment plans... Report. [To accompany S.4536] U.S. 72d Cong., 1st sess. S.Rept.732, 7 p. [Washington, D.C.] May 9 (calendar day May 25) 1932.  
This is a report on another of the so-called three-way bills.
125. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Farmers' export corporation bill. Report [To accompany S.4206] U.S. 68th Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Rept. 1234, 15 p. Washington, 1925.

136. U.S. Department of agriculture. Economic situation of hog producers. Letter from the Secretary of agriculture transmitting in response to Senate resolution no.281, a report pertaining to the hog situation and the probable effects of the proposed export debenture, equalization fee, and domestic allotment plans for farm relief, on the economic position of hog producers. U.S. 72d Cong., 2d Sess., Senate Doc. 184, 87 p. Washington, D.C. 1933.

This report was prepared largely in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and represents the conclusions of this bureau. It is in three major parts:

"Part I contains a condensed statement of the present economic situation of hog producers and the major factors responsible for it.

"Part II describes the principal economic characteristics of the hog industry. This section is included for two purposes: (1) To explain in greater detail the principal developments leading up to the present hog situation, and (2) to describe supply and price relationships, a consideration of which is necessary in appraising the probable effects of the various relief plans.

"In Part III the export debenture, equalization fee, and domestic allotment plans are analyzed to determine as nearly as possible the extent to which each plan gives promise of correcting the present economic difficulties confronting hog producers or of offsetting at least in part the forces that have created the present condition of the hog industry.

"Two appendices are included in the report. In Appendix A is presented a brief statement of the methods used and agencies involved in marketing hogs and in processing and distributing hog products... Appendix B contains a compilation of statistics pertaining to the hog industry." - Introduction.

Three forms of the domestic allotment plan are considered: the emergency agricultural relief plan (domestic allotment plan without control of production), the voluntary domestic allotment plan, and the "National emergency act," the objective of which is to "establish and maintain 'fair exchange value' for each unit of the commodity required for domestic consumption."

127. U.S. Department of agriculture. Surplus farm products... Letter from the Secretary of agriculture to Senator Simeon E. Fess, submitting information and charts on the handling of surplus farm products and a cooperative plan thereon. U.S. 69th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Doc. 125, 20 p. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1926.

128. U.S. Department of agriculture: Bureau of agricultural economics. The farm debt problem. Letter from the Secretary of agriculture, transmitting in response to House resolution no.79 [i.e. 69] a report based on the study made by the Bureau of agricultural economics of the Department of agriculture pertaining to farm mortgage debts and the refinancing thereof. March 27, 1933. U.S. 73d Cong., 1st Sess. House Doc. 9, 54p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1933.

129. U.S. President (Coolidge) Message of the President of the United States communicated to the two houses of Congress... 1926. U.S. 69th Cong., 2d sess. House Doc. 483, 20 p. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1926. Agriculture: p.4-7.

130. U.S. President (Coolidge) Surplus control act. Message from the President of the United States returning without approval the bill (S.4808)... Feb. 25, 1927. U.S. 69th Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Doc. 214, 31 p. Washington, 1927.

Vetoes the bill on the ground that it will not really benefit the farmer; that it will penalize those in some regions; that it will involve price-fixing and that it will be difficult to administer.

"Opinion of Attorney General": p.21-29.

131. U.S. President (Coolidge) Message of the President of the United States communicated to the two houses of Congress at the beginning of the first session of the seventieth Congress, 1927. U.S. 70th Cong., 1st sess. House. Doc.1, 8 p. Washington, 1927.

Agriculture, p.6-8.

132. U.S. President (Coolidge) Veto message relating to the Agriculture surplus control act. Message returning without approval the bill (S.3555), May 3 (calendar day, May 23), 1928. U.S. 70th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Doc. 141, 30 p. Washington, D.C., 1928.

Summarizes the major weaknesses and fallacies of the bill as follows: "(1) Its attempted price-fixing fallacy; (2) the tax characteristics of the equalization fee; (3) the widespread bureaucracy which it would set up; (4) its encouragement to profiteering and wasteful distribution by middlemen; (5) its stimulation of over-production; (6) its aid to our foreign agricultural competitors.

Opinion of Attorney General: p.21-29.

The President's veto is discussed in Congressional Digest, v.7, no.6195, June-July, 1928, p.193, 214. The opinion of the Attorney General is also given in the Commercial & Financial Chronicle, v.126, no.3283, May 26, 1928, p.3238-3240.

133. U.S. President (Hoover) Export debenture plan for agricultural relief... Letter... to the Chairman of the Committee on agriculture and forestry, United States Senate, submitting his conclusions on the export debenture plan, together with an analysis of the plan by the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Commerce. April 29, 1929. U.S. 71st Cong., 1st. sess. Senate Doc. 5, 12 p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1929.

134. U.S. President (Hoover) Message from the President of the United States transmitting communication to the two Houses of Congress at the beginning of the first session of the seventy-first Congress, 1929. U.S. 71st Cong., 1st sess. House. Doc.1, 5 p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1929.

Mr. Hoover says: "I have called this special session of Congress to redeem two pledges given in the last election - farm relief and limited changes in the tariff."

He suggests that agricultural relief may be brought about by improving our waterway transportation, by readjustment of the tariff, by adjustment of production needs, and by improvement in the methods of marketing, and advocates the establishment of a Federal farm board.

Addresses, Reports and other Pamphlets

135. American council of agriculture, Chicago. Equality for agriculture. December, 1924. Reprint of recommendations for placing American agriculture upon equality with American industry and labor under our national protective policy, made to the Agricultural conference appointed by President Coolidge, by the American council of agriculture. 19 p. [Moline, Ill., The Moline press, inc. 1925?]  
Published also in the Congressional Record, v.66, pt.3, Jan. 21, 1925, p.2200-2204.
136. American farm bureau federation. Dept. of information. ...Annual message of the president... 12th, 1930. 15 p. Chicago, 1930. 280.83 Am33  
From 1921 to 1927, the addresses of the presidents may be found in the Weekly News Letter published by the Federation.  
Reviews the Farm Bureau platform which contains the following points: 1. Intelligent production; 2. Producer control of markets; 3. Equality for agriculture; 4. Parity in purchasing power; 5. Community development; 6. Public representation; 7. A national agricultural policy; 8. Enlarged markets for farm produce; 9. Full reward for individual effort; and 10. A representative organization.  
Mr. Thompson also recommends activities for the coming year which include, equalization of taxation, an acreage reduction program, etc.
137. American society of agricultural engineers. Recommendations... in behalf of agricultural progress and prosperity presented at a conference with President Coolidge, August 30, 1927. 22p. [n.p., 1927]  
O. B. Zimmerman, president. Headquarters of the society are at Saint Joseph, Michigan.  
These recommendations are also given in an article "American society of agricultural engineers. A view of the agricultural situation" in the Iowa Homestead, v.72, no.39, Sept. 29, 1927, p.1498, 1499.
138. Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Special committee. Report on the agricultural situation... Submitted by the Executive committee to the executive body of the association at the 41st annual convention, Chicago, Illinois, November 15 to 17, 1927. 40 p. [Chicago? 1927] 281.12 As7  
A second report (69p.) was issued in November 1932.
139. Bausman, R. O. The domestic allotment plan. [4] p. [Newark] Department of agricultural economics, University of Delaware, [1933]  
"Reprinted from Washington (Ind.) Herald, Feb. 1, 1933."  
This article is concerned with the original domestic allotment plan as evolved and developed by M. L. Wilson and J.D. Black, since the Farm Parity plan, in the writer's opinion will be vetoed. The plan is explained and advantages and objections are discussed. "It is important to add in conclusion that the domestic allotment plan in itself cannot save agriculture if the general price level continues to decline... The checking of the decline in commodity prices is the paramount problem, not only in the United States but before <sup>most</sup> of the countries of the world."

140. Beachy, R.S. A review of farm relief plans advocated during 1926-27...  
Proc. Mortgage bankers' association of America. 14th, 1927, p.26-30.  
284.9 M84.  
A brief resumé of bills introduced for the relief of agriculture.  
The McNary-Haugen bill is named as the "principal one." The ob-  
jections of President Coolidge to this bill are briefly stated.
141. Beshers plan for bringing back better times; a plan for national economic  
recovery, sponsored by the Lions club of Gridley, Illinois. 8 p.  
[Bloomington, Ill., McKnight litho. 1933?]  
The plan is "for Congress to pass a law providing that all  
petroleum products that may be used as a fuel in internal combustion  
engines, shall be blended 10% by volume with ethyl alcohol, made from  
agricultural products grown within continental United States."
142. Black, J.D. Foreign competition, foreign trade, the tariff and the  
domestic surplus in relation to agriculture... In preliminary report  
of a survey of economic research in agriculture in the United States  
during the year July 1, 1926 June 30, 1927 issued by the Social  
science research council, Advisory committee on social economic  
research in agriculture. v.4, p.21-32, Mimeogr. [1927] 281 Sol2
143. Bowker, Horace. Panaceas cannot solve the farm problem; an outline of  
a practical program of farm relief... 1lp. [Milwaukee, Wis., 1933]  
Fam. Col.  
"Address by Horace Bowker, president of the American agricultural  
chemical company at a dinner to Master farmers, Pfister hotel,  
Milwaukee, February 3, 1933."  
"We are faced by the inescapable fact that the disproportionately  
low prices now being received by the farmers have not only created  
an acute problem in carrying the fixed charges of mortgage interest  
and taxes, but have placed the farmer at an economic disadvantage  
that demands emergency relief at the earliest possible moment."  
The author recommends "immediate action to stop further mortgage  
foreclosures"... and the "development of a comprehensive program  
for the reorganization of agriculture."
144. Bowker, Horace. Some fundamental aspects of farm relief. Address  
by Horace Bowker, president, American agricultural chemical  
company, at a luncheon meeting of farmers, merchants and bankers,  
Henry Perkins hotel, Riverhead, L.I., December 22, 1932. 13 p.  
[New York, The American agricultural chemical company 1932]  
The subject of farm relief is discussed under six heads;  
The present condition of agriculture; Causes of unequal price  
decline; Two alternatives face the nation; Price-raising  
measures [in which the principles involved in the export  
debenture, equalization fee and domestic allotment plans are  
analyzed]; Some fundamental considerations [in which his objections  
to the proposed legislation are pointed out]; and Some practical  
alternatives [in which are presented various alternatives to price-  
raising measures]. These are reorganization of intergovernmental  
debts, normal spending and the restoring of public confidence by "tak-  
ing the mind of the public off of Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plans  
and other economic experiments", reduction of taxes, amelioration



of the farm mortgage burden, and reduction of farm costs. The writer urges "as a sound measure of practical short-road farm relief, a government loan of up to 100 million dollars for the purchase of fertilizer."

145. Brand, C.J. The ups and downs of agriculture. Proc. Natl. Fertilizer Assoc., 8th, 1932. p.14-49. 57.9 N21P

In this paper Mr. Brand gives a brief historical survey of previous business depressions, discusses the prices of farm products compared with the past and compared with the prices of commodities the farmer must buy, the tax problem, overproduction and underconsumption, the tariff and other factors in the farm problem, and finally states that "at least seven groups of factors must be brought into a reasonable parity before we can feel sure that we have struck bottom and laid a dependable foundation for the future.

"1. The purchasing power of farm products must be raised to a reasonable parity with other commodities and services, or these must come down to the farm price level.

"2. Taxes must be lowered so that the total income from one or two of our most important cash crops will not be swallowed up in the cost of government...

"3. Lower wage levels must come about in those industries in which labor cost represents too large a part of the total charge, as in the building trades, and in which despite extensive unemployment, wage rates are still maintained at unduly high levels.

"4. Lower freight rates are a necessity, both for the carriers and for the producers...

"5. Lower prices for many lines of finished goods must come to pass...

"6. Lower rents, appropriate to reduced industrial payrolls, and lower salaries and wages generally in many lines of business, are essential in cities where the cost of housing now preempts too large a part of the reduced earnings of customers for farm and other commodities.

"7. Face value of mortgages and other liens will probably have to be written down, either directly or indirectly, unless the devastating wiping out of equities that has been in progress for the past two years is to continue. Reduction in interest rates would tend to alleviate in a measure the loss of paying power that commodities and wages have suffered."

Other papers of interest in these proceedings are George Washington: Gentleman Farmer, by Stringfellow Barr and The Influence of Fertilizers on Crop Quality by Burt L. Hartwell. This last paper is a review of the literature of the subject and includes a comprehensive bibliography of 389 items.

146. Brandjord, I.M. The allotment plan for making part of the tariff effective on that part of the wheat crop consumed in the United States. 17p., mimeogr. Helena, Montana, Jan. 21, 1932.

These pages contain two separate articles, The Farm Problem and the Allotment Plan, and The Allotment Plan Would Mean Millions to Montana Wheat Growers. "The first article was published in some of the Montana papers on August 6, 1931, and is found on pages 1 to 13 inclusive. The second article was written partly as a reply to criti-

cisms that had been made of the proposed plan and was published on August 27. The two articles necessarily overlap somewhat, but as the second one also contains new material, it is included in these pages. Both articles have been slightly revised and clarified."

147. [Brandjord, I.M.] The farm problem and the domestic allotment plan. A plan for making the tariff effective on that part of the crop consumed in this country. [8] p. [Helena, Mont., Naegele printing co., 1932]

"Reprint from the report of the Commissioner of State Lands and Investments of the State of Montana for the two year period terminating June 30, 1932. I.M. Brandjord, Commissioner, Helena, Montana."

Pages 3-8 deal with the allotment plan which is not the original allotment plan but the basic idea of which is the same. This section of the report is practically the same as the author's The Farm Problem and the Allotment Plan. The plan as applied to wheat is explained briefly and objections and advantages are pointed out. A short paragraph is devoted to legal authority for the plan.

148. Braun, E.W. The voluntary domestic allotment plan. 6 p., mimeographed. 1933.

This is an address delivered January 4, 1933, at the annual California Agricultural Extension Service conference, International House, Berkeley, California. In it, the writer reviews the history of our legislative activities on the so-called major agricultural relief measures, explaining the export debenture and equalization fee plans and the Agricultural Marketing Act, and in more detail describing the voluntary domestic allotment plan as contained in H.R.12918, known as the Norbeck-Hope bill. The merits and demerits of the bill and its application to California agriculture are considered.

149. Brookings, R.S. Agricultural corporations, the conversion of agriculture into a prosperous industry. Socializing the soulless corporation, a sequel to agricultural corporations... 19 p. Washington [Press of Judd & Detweiler, inc., 1928]

The article on Agricultural Corporations was published in full in the New York Herald-Tribune, for Sept. 2 (Sect.3) and in the United States Daily for Sept. 4, 1928. It also received wide publicity in the press as the plan for farm relief submitted to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry by Robert S. Brookings of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

150. Brookings, R.S. Trade relations and agriculture. 18 p. Garden City, N.Y., The Country life press, 1927. 281 B792

This pamphlet includes, in addition to the writer's article which appeared in the Washington Post, October 24, 1926, the editorial comment which was published in the same issue.

The purpose of this paper, as stated on p.3, is "to call attention to the fact that within the short period of a decade or two we have developed in this country a change in the relation of capital to labor which enormously broadens the influence and effects of our tariff and immigration laws. It clearly is desirable, therefore, that we should subject our existing regulations to renewed scrutiny." He argues that the tariff should be placed on a scientific basis,

and that "Congress should be relieved of the present propoganda and lobbying methods by which special industrial interests seek special privileges."

151. Brooks, E.C. How shall agriculture survive the depression? Proc.Assoc. Southern Agr. Workers, 33d, 1932, p.3-6. 4082

The farmer "must plan to live on less money and on more commodities, to seek markets for his surplus products at or near home to avoid the high cost of exchange. Hence, the economic necessity of a new type of farm management which should include three major objectives: (1) Diversification... (2) conservation of the soil... (3) cooperative buying and selling of farm commodities."

152. Brunner, E. de S. The church and the agricultural crisis. 48 p. Boston, Chicago, The Pilgrim press [1928]

This pamphlet contains a digest of the three Alden-Tuthill lectures for 1927 delivered at the University of Chicago by Dr. Brunner. The titles of the lectures are: The Church and the Agricultural Crisis; The Church and the Revolution in Rural Social Life; and Town and Country Church Administration. A bibliography on rural sociology and the rural church is given on pages 45 to 48.

153. Carey, P.B. Agriculture - its plight and possible redemption. President Carey of the Chicago Board of trade reviews grain trade history for the past year - says price collapse was caused by government meddling - sees better days ahead when bureaucracy is curbed. Chicago, Howard, Bartels & Co., Inc., [1932?] Broadside. Pam.Coll:

154. Chamber of commerce of the United States. Agricultural marketing act: addressed by Hon. Alexander Legge, Daniel A. Millett; general discussion; the resolution and its interpretation. 83p. Washington, D.C., 1930. 280.3 C35

Complete record of the April 30, 1930 general session of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which was devoted to a pro and con discussion of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

155. Chamber of commerce of the United States. Agricultural service. Agriculture in relation to business. Address and abstracts of remarks of discussion leaders at a round table on "Inter-relation of agriculture and other fields of enterprises," May 19, 1932. 24 p. Washington, D.C., Agricultural service department. Chamber of commerce of the United States, 1932. 281.12 C35

Contents. - Introduction. J.S. Crutchfield, chairman. - The outlook for labor and land use in agriculture by Dr. O.E. Baker. - Agricultural planning in the United States, H.I. Harriman. - Distribution in agriculture, D.W. Corey. - Agricultural credit facilities, W.D. Ellis. - Discussion.

156. Chamber of commerce of the United States. Committee on agricultural credit. Agricultural credit. Report of committee. 29 p. Washington, D.C., Chamber of commerce of the United States, 1932. 284.2 C352

This report is in order for consideration by the Chamber's twentieth annual meeting, San Francisco, Calif., May 17-20, 1932.

The Committee on agricultural credit "was appointed to consider

immediate aspects of the agricultural credit situation... The committee, therefore, has concerned itself primarily with the transitory situation; it has considered only such long-range aspects of agricultural credit, and controlling facilities, as bear directly upon present requirements."

The recommendations of the Committee are summarized.

157. Chamber of commerce of the United States. Agricultural service dept. 26p. Changing food requirements and future food supplies. Washington, D.C., 1932.  
Fourth of a series of studies by the Agricultural service department on the general subject of land utilization and land policy.
158. Chamber of commerce of the United States. Agricultural service dept. Federal and state land policies affecting agriculture. 36p. [Washington, D.C., Aug. 1931].  
The pamphlet takes up in turn, Our Public Land Policies and their Effects, Current Land Policy Issues, and Federal and State Approaches to Land Utilization Problems.
159. Chamber of commerce of the United States. Agricultural service department. Marginal agricultural land. 27p. Washington, D.C. [1932] 282 C35M  
This report is divided into three parts - I. Nature, Location and Extent of Marginal Agricultural Land; II. Economic and Social Effects of Marginal Agricultural Land; and III. State and Federal Methods of Dealing With Marginal Land Problems.  
Eleven maps accompany the report.
160. Chamber of commerce of the United States of America. Agricultural service. The new farm legislation. Proceedings of a round table conference, Columbus, Ohio, October 15, 1929. 28p. Washington [1929] 281 C35N  
T.-p. printed; text, mimeographed.  
"There was a dual objective in holding this round-table conference on 'The New Farm Legislation.' The first was to present an occasion on which a representative of the Federal Farm Board might convey to business men... of the United States a general statement embodying the plans and policies, to the extent they have been developed, of the Farm Board for putting the Agricultural Marketing Act into operation.  
"The second objective was to give opportunity to these business men, ... to ask questions of the Farm Board representatives."
161. Chamber of commerce of the United States of America. Agricultural service. Regional views on agricultural problems. 20 p. mimeographed. Washington, D.C., 1928.  
"These views were recorded at ten regional conferences held by Agricultural Service of the National Chamber in cooperation with member chambers." They are views on certain aspects of the national problems and cover credit, diversification, legislation, marketing, surplus, tariff, taxation and others.
162. Chamber of commerce of the United States. Special committee on agriculture. ...On the Report of the Special committee on agriculture. 43p. Washington, D.C., 1928. (Chamber of commerce of the United States.

Referendum no.52) 287 C352R

Chairman of committee; Dwight B. Heard.

The Committee in this report does not advocate any single piece of legislation for the solution of the problems in agriculture. Rather "it has developed recommendations" which if put into practical effort would mean: 1. Control and distribution of seasonal surplus production; 2. Improved methods of marketing; 3. Increased unit production; and 4. Favorable facilities for credit.

163. Christensen, C.L. Co-operation as a stabilizing force in agriculture. [Chicago] The University of Chicago press [1932] 10 p. (National advisory council on radio in education. Economic series lectures no.26) 280 N216 no.26

The advantages to agriculture of cooperative organization are outlined and it is shown to what extent cooperative associations are able to exert stabilizing influences upon the production and distribution of farm products. The author concludes that "continued progress lies in these directions, in building upon these firm foundations, rather than through monopolistic control or by any other method of direct price fixing.

164. Clair, F.J. The highway to national prosperity. Mortgage bankers association of America. Proc., 18th, Oct. 1931, section 6, p.3-19. 284.9 M84

Explains and presents the case for the Clair Plan.

165. Clayton, W.L. What Congress can do for the cotton farmer; a sequel to: What price cotton? 14p. Houston, Texas [Anderson, Clayton & co.] 1930. 72 C57W

The writer advocates the abolition of protective tariffs, but "the needs of the cotton-growing industry... are pressing; they cannot await so remote a relief... The most practicable plan by which Congress can grant the cotton farmer the relief to which he is entitled, is through an export bounty or debenture on cotton."

166. Conser, C.C. The domestic allotment plan. 3 p., mimeographed. [Bozeman] Montana state college [1932?]

This is an explanation, including a statement of the advantages, of the domestic allotment plan.

167. Conser, C.C. Tabulation and analysis of distinctive features of various plans of farm relief. broadside, mimeographed. [Bozeman] Montana state college [1932?]

Eight plans are tabulated and analyzed, i.e., the Agricultural Marketing Act; the McNary-Haugen bill (equalization fee), (farm bureau plan); the export debenture (Grange plan); Simpson (Thomas-Swank bill), (Farmers' Union plan); Grobe plan (on wheat); McAdoo plan; Wilmer (Washington-Dayton plan); and the domestic allotment plan. The various plans are analyzed for the following: distinctive features; agencies which administer; basis of price increase; anticipated increase in price; price increase applies to what part of total production; source of funds; distribution or use of funds provided; handling of surplus; control of production.

168. Crowther, Samuel. The new agriculture. 40p. [Philadelphia, The Curtis publishing company, 1928] illus. 281 C882

"Reprinted from a series of articles published in the Country gentleman, in issues of October, November, December, 1927, and January, 1928."

The author argues that the farm problem is the problem of the farmer. "Farming is not a state of mind. It is an occupation. And as in all other occupations the quality of manhood varies with the individual... There is no single method in business that is always successful and there can be no single method in farming... The Government can help the farmer, but not in a spectacular paternal way." The author approves voluntary trade agreements to effect economics and the encouragement of research along both theoretical and practical lines. "It might even be feasible to subsidize forward-looking individual effort... The speed of the inevitable progression can be hastened by the shifting of governmental attention from price to production - from the past to the present."

169. Drummond, W.I. The problem of the surplus. 7 p. Kansas City, Mo., American farm congress, 1925.

Presents as a possible solution of the problem: (1) A cooperative association which could effectively handle surplus production; (2) An export pool, to which each producer would consign that proportion of his crop representing his contribution to the surplus.

✓ HAVE  
170. Evening Republican, Mitchell, S.D. The voluntary domestic allotment plan to make tariffs effective on farm products and to stabilize prices by control of production. An editorial discussion from the Evening Republican [W.R. Ronald, editor] 23 p. Mitchell, S.D., Mitchell publishing co., [1932]

Cover title: A Sound Solution of the Farm Problem.

This discussion is in eleven parts as follows: The problem; The solution of the problem; The tariff benefit fee; The allotment; The allotment on hogs; The all-important contract; Stabilization of price by control of production; The consumer's interest; the processor's interest; Anti-bureaucracy; and Benefits.

171. Ezekiel, Mordecai. Kinds of agricultural surpluses. 12 p., mimeographed. [Washington, D.C.] U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, Division of farm management and costs, 1927.

Address before Section O, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30, 1926.

Kinds of surpluses discussed are: (1) the short-period surplus which arises when supplies of a perishable product are too heavy through a short portion of a season; (2) the seasonal surplus which appears when a large crop is rushed onto the market too fast to be absorbed; (3) the crop-year surplus which results from the variation in crop production from year to year; (4) the long-time surplus.

172. Farm journal. Protecting our farm markets. E. Clemens Horst, Prof. Benj. H. Hibbard, Millard M. Rise, Prof. James E. Boyle, Hon. Reed Smoot. 16 p. Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Wilmer Atkinson company, 1928.  
"Reprinted from the Farm Journal."

173. Farm journal. Redressing the rural grievance. Dr. Charles L. Stewart, Secretary W.M. Jardine, E. Clemens Horst, Carl S. Vrooman, Frank W. Murphy, Dr. George F. Warren... [18] p. Chicago [etc.] Wilmer Atkinson company [1927] Pam. Coll.  
Reprinted from the Farm journal, December, 1927.  
A collection of articles containing proposals for agricultural relief. Dr. Charles L. Stewart explains the export debenture plan. Former Secretary of Agriculture Jardine discusses stabilization of farm prices. E. Clemens Horst is in favor of prohibitory tariff duties. Carl S. Vrooman has a crop acreage plan, and Frank W. Murphy supports the equalization fee plan.
175. Fletcher, R.S. National agricultural legislation, 1921-25... In Handbook of rural social resources. ed. by H. Israel and B. Y. Landis, Chicago, 1926, p.94-106. 281.2 Is7H  
Discusses the depression beginning early in 1920 following apparent prosperity in agriculture after the World War, and reviews the following important acts passed by Congress: Tariff Acts of 1921 and 1922 - Agricultural Credits - Capper-Volstead, 1922 - Packers and Stockyards, 1921 - Grain Futures, 1922 - Cotton Standards, 1923 - Butter Standards, 1923 - Filled Milk, 1923 - Establishment of the Bureau of Dairying, 1924 - the Federal Highways Act, 1921 - Freight Rate Investigations, 1925 - the Purnell Act, 1925.
176. Galpin, C.J. Reduce the detours in farm life... 8 p. mimeographed. [Washington, U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics, Division of farm population and rural life, 1929]  
Address at the Second annual neighborhood day, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, January 15, 1929.  
Discusses discriminations against the farmer: "(1) some historic discriminations; (2) nature discriminations; (3) Government discriminations; (4) business discriminations; (5) social economy discriminations; (6) national religious discriminations."  
Stresses also the importance of the science of human relationships.
177. Gilbert, A.B. The importance of the tariff as a means of farm relief... Some observations on the subject. 25 p. [Long Prairie, Minn., 1928?] Pam. Coll.  
"Reprinted from the Long Prairie leader, Long Prairie, Minn."
178. Gould, W.E. The paralyzing surplus; the story of the wheat farmer and his marketing difficulties in miniature. 14p. Kewanee, Ill., 1923.  
Sets forth an agricultural relief plan as applied to a small imaginary community.
179. Grain committee on national affairs. A survey of the farm question... 36 p. [n.p., 1933] 281.12 G76  
The Grain Committee on National Affairs represents the following exchanges and organizations in national matters: The Buffalo Corn Ex-

change; The Chicago Board of Trade; The Duluth Board of Trade; The Grain and Feed Dealers National Association; The Kansas City Board of Trade; The Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange; The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; The New York Produce Exchange; The Omaha Grain Exchange; The Saint Louis Merchants Exchange.

The pamphlet closes with the following statement:

"Our tariff structure is not suited to our changed world relations and must be adjusted to draw goods to America in volume sufficient to exchange for the farm products we must sell abroad. The theory of a 'little America,' isolated from the rest of the world and with an agriculture only sufficient to feed and clothe ourselves is untenable. We are the creditor nation of the world, and we owe to our agriculture an opportunity to regain such foreign market as it may need to insure an outlet for its surplus and a profitable return for all of its labor. It can be done by again making the farm and the factory twin handmaidens to a national prosperity. It means simply a tariff policy that brings economic equality to both, enables each to support the other with an end to uneconomic legislative enactment calculated to prevent full and free play to the economic forces of world commerce. Couple an economical governmental administration, with an active industry and a profitable agriculture, and we will again resume our march toward our high national destiny."

180. Grimes, E.J. The farmer and legislation... 13 p. [Minneapolis, 1932]

"Address given before the 26th annual convention, Farmers Elevator Ass'n. of South Dakota, Huron, Dec. 6-7-8, 1932." Pam. Col.

The author who represented The Grain Committee on National Affairs recommended the abolition of the Federal Farm Board and the introduction of policies "that inspire confidence and good-will in foreign importing markets," and the "release of our domestic markets from legislative and administrative strictures which have operated to curtail their free and competitive functioning to the detriment of the producer."

181. Gustin, M.W., comp. Figured facts for farmers. Importations of foreign products into the United States and their relation to agricultural depression. 2d ed. rev. and enl. 18 p. Compiled and published by M.W. Gustin, Springfield, Mo., 1927.

182. Haas, F.J. American agriculture and international affairs. 33p. Washington, D.C. The Catholic association for international peace [1930] ([The Catholic association for international peace] Pamphlet no.6)  
281.12 H11

Selected references, p.26-28.

Not examined.

183. Hacker, L.M. The farmer is doomed. 31 p. New York, The John Day company [1933] (The John Day pamphlets. no.28) 281.12 H112

"This article, now considerably modified, appeared originally in 'The Modern monthly'". - p.4j

The author writes in part as follows: "American commercial agriculture is doomed. With the melting away of farm land values there has disappeared the last sustaining hope of the American farmer, a hope which heretofore had permitted him to aspire to middle-class



comfort and security...

"The Roosevelt program, pretentious as it may appear, cannot save the American farmer. As it has at present taken shape, it calls for the following: 1. the re-establishment of price parity for basic farm products; 2. the refinancing of some farm mortgages; 3. control, through licensing and agreements, of processors and distributors of all farm commodities in order to eliminate wasteful competition and therefore lessen costs of distribution; 4. further expansion of federal reserve credit, a partial inflation of currency and the devaluation of the gold dollar; 5. control over the railroads in order to reduce unnecessary competition and hence make possible the reduction of freight charges; 6. tariff reciprocity treaties to open world markets for American surplus farm products; 7. the world valorization of wheat by agreement among the leading surplus producing nations."

After discussing each of these points he concludes: "The administration's growing preoccupation with the problem of the re-establishment of international trade is of course at the heart of the matter for the interests of finance capitalism are today the dominant economic concern of the upper bourgeois masters (and therefore of the Government) of the United States. For the time being President Roosevelt is trying to carry water on both shoulders: he is seeking to save American agriculture through subsidy and at the same time to recapture foreign markets for the wares of our industrialists and bankers. But if agriculture is to be saved, its monopoly of the home market and a high price level for farm goods must be assured; and if industry and banking are to be saved, low foodstuff and raw material costs, cheap domestic labor and an open home market for the agricultural products of the peoples buying our finished goods and borrowing our money must be maintained. 'You pays your money and you takes your choice'; but choose you must. And because there can be no question of the inevitable nature of the choice, American commercial agriculture is doomed. No gifts of clairvoyance are required to foretell that the future of the American farmer is the characteristic one of all peasants for whom, in our present system of society there is no hope."

184. Hard, William. Address... over the National broadcasting company network, Tuesday, January 10, 1933 from 6.45 to 7:00 o'clock - Eastern standard time. 3 p., mimeographed. Washington, D.C., National broadcasting co., 1933.

In this address Mr. Hard discussed the farm parity bill, pointing out the inadequacies of the bill. "The bill then is incomplete. The whole national economic body is ailing. It has mal-nutrition. It has anemia. This bill transfuses some blood from, let us say, withered arms to the withered legs. It does not make one ounce of more blood. If we are going to have economic planning... surely we need some planning that reaches to the economic body as a whole and that improves its total health..."

185. Harriman, H.I. Address... before the Round table on production control held at the University of New Hampshire, August 5, 1932, as revised on September 24, 1932. 20 p., mimeographed. [n.p.] 1932.

In this address on the voluntary domestic allotment plan, the writer explains the workings of the plan as applied to wheat, enumerates its advantages and devotes several paragraphs to the constitutionality of the plan.

186. Harriman, H. I. The farm problem; a statement. 35 p., mimeographed. [Washington, D.C., 1932]

Voluntary domestic allotment plan, p.22-35. The statements made in this article with reference to the domestic allotment plan are the views of the writer "and are in no way intended to commit the National Chamber [of Commerce] or its members to any position." Legality of plan is discussed on p.31; advantages are enumerated on p.32.

187. Hibbard, B.H., Commons, J.R., and Perlman, S. Agricultural tariffs. Statements based on investigations under the direction of Benjamin H. Hibbard, John R. Commons, Selig Perlman of the University of Wisconsin. 47 p. Freeport, Ill., W.T. Rawleigh, 1929. Pam. Col.

This pamphlet contains the statements regarding the tariff on agricultural commodities which have been released to the press by the authors during the last few months. These releases are summaries of careful investigations and are supported by specific studies on each schedule. This work is continuing and during 1930 it is expected that the whole field of the tariff as it relates to agriculture will be covered.

188. Hirth, William. The great political drama in South Dakota. 12 p. [n.p., 1927]

Address delivered at the conference of farm leaders which took place at St. Paul, Minnesota, on July 11th and 12th, which Mr. Hirth, publisher of the Missouri Farmer attacked President Coolidge for vetoing the McNary-Haugen bill and stated that the trouble with the farmer is that he is forced to buy in the most highly protected market in the world, while the price of such great farm staples as wheat, corn, cotton, flax, barley, pork, beef, etc., is fixed in the free trade markets of the world - and as a result, the farm dollar has had a hopelessly depreciated purchasing and debt paying power since the Armistice was signed."

189. Hoover, H.C. Some long view policies for improvement of the farmers' profit. A condensation of statements, by Herbert Hoover to American dairy federation, Milwaukee, Wis., October 1, 1924, to the National council of co-operative marketing, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1925, to the President's agricultural committee, Washington, D.C., January 19, 1925. 20 p. Washington, D.C., National publishing co. [1928] Pam. Col.

Mr. Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce concluded with the statement:

"Now all these directions of attack on the agricultural problem-- that is, through better organization of farm marketing; through better balancing of our agricultural production based upon the long view of our foreign and domestic outlook; through the elimination of waste in our whole production and distribution system--call for policies and projects which require time and energy and straight thinking for their consummation. The farm problem does not stand alone. It is irredeemably intertwined with the welfare of all our people. Progress may at times seem slow, but with proper long-view policies I believe it will be certain."

190. Horst, E.C. A national farmers' conference the essential preliminary to national farm relief; an address delivered at the Western divisional meeting, Chamber of commerce of the United States, Pasadena, December 5, 1928. 16 p. [San Francisco? 1928] Pam.Col.

"As soon as the farmers of the United States hold the right sort of conference, the thing they must do to achieve success, is to prove their case (1) that there is serious farm distress, (2) what is the approximate amount in dollars by which net returns of the U.S. farmers, as a whole, must be increased to put them on a fair financial basis, (3) what are the causes of farm distress, (4) what are the legislative cures for farm distress, and (5) how can such legislation be secured at the earliest possible date."

Also published in Pacific Rural Press 116(9): 212. Sept. 1, 1928 under the title: ABC Plan for Adequate Farm Relief.

191. Humphrey, F.B. Equality for agriculture. 15 p. Lincoln, Nebr., The author, [n.d.] Pam.Col.

A plea for legislation to establish industry on a sound business basis, quoting legislation that has aided industry. Recommends the McNary-Haugen Bill, and a law to prevent "selling short" on the Chicago Board of Trade. Believes that price must be fixed upon a cost of production basis.

192. Hutcheson, J.R. Our agricultural problem. 39p. Blacksburg, Va., Agricultural and mechanical college and polytechnic institute, Extension division, 1926.

"In order to discover a real remedy, it is necessary to find out why the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar has been low during recent years. The leading economists of this Country seem to be fairly well agreed on the following causes: (1) inability of European markets to take up our surplus agricultural production at profitable prices; (2) inability of farmers to quickly adjust production to consumption, due to the slow turnover, inherent to all agricultural enterprises; (3) special advantages given industry through tariffs and other artificial protection; (4) special advantages given labor through immigration and other laws; (5) unfair distribution of the tax burden; (6) lack of strong business organization among farmers themselves."

193. Institute of American meat packers. Cash market for hogs will be eliminated by H.R.13991, known as the National emergency act (now before Congress) This bill is an outgrowth of the "domestic allotment plan." Will cause surplus hogs to back up on farms and get heavier and they will be unsalable. folder (9 p.) Chicago, Jan. 11, 1933.

Gives the packers' reasons for opposing the bill.

194. Institute of politics, Williams college. Report of the round tables and general conferences at the seventh session. Edited by Richard A. Newhall. 172 p., and appendix pages, mimeographed. Williamstown, Mass. 1927. 280.9 In72

An American agricultural policy. Round table and general conference. Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary, Colonel Clarence Ousley, p.151-172.

195. Institute of politics, Williams college. Report of the round tables and general conferences at the eighth session. Edited by Richard A. Newhall. 209, 118 p., mimeographed. Williamstown, Mass., 1928.  
280.9 In72  
Agriculture and the agricultural surplus, an international approach. (Professor C. R. Fay, University of Toronto. Secretary, Mr. W.A. Beer.) p.79-99.
196. Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service. A statement of objectives for agriculture formulated by the committee on agricultural philosophy and objectives of Iowa State College and approved unanimously by the agricultural staff of the college. 70p. [Ames] May, 1933. 275.2 Io92Sta  
Objectives as outlined in detail and accompanied by suggested readings are as follows: Recognition of the interdependence of rural and urban interests; A favorable economic environment; Efficient management and production methods; Effective group action through organization; A satisfactory social environment and standard of living; Adequate rural educational opportunities.
197. Jensen, W.F. The grain dealers in Washington; that eleven billion dollar annual waste; the county agent; the board. 12p. Chicago, Ill., American association creamery butter manufacturers, 1930. Assoc. file.  
A criticism of the Farm Board in which it is claimed injustice is done to the grain dealers.
198. Jensen, W.F. Observations on the Agricultural marketing act. 39p. [Chicago] American association creamery butter manufacturers [1929] Pam.Col.  
A running commentary on the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act with more than a hint that the already existing marketing system was efficient and economical.
199. Jesness, O. B. The agricultural marketing act. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Minnesota farm business notes, 87, p.1-4. University Farm, St. Paul, 1930.  
Contains a brief history of the Agricultural Marketing Act and gives its provisions and powers.
200. Knapp, J. G. A co-operative marketing manual. N.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 276, 80p. Raleigh. 1930.  
Includes discussions of agricultural relief of the last few years and also the texts of some of the Federal and North Carolina laws relating to cooperative marketing.
201. Knight, S. S. Sound farm relief. 1p.  
"Reprinted from September 1927 California Farm Bureau Monthlies and the California State Grange Bulletin and distributed by the California Farmers Union and broadcast over Bureau Station KQW at San Jose as a part of the California Farm Bureau Evening Radio News."  
Reviews the fundamentals of the agricultural problem, and discusses importance of California cooperative marketing, economic surveys, agricultural credits, commodity pools, and suggests that farm organizations of California appeal to the Federal Department of Agriculture for a plan for sound economic farm relief in the form of a definite bill.

202. Kolb, J. H. Meeting the farm crisis. 24p. Chicago, American Library Association, 1933. (Exploring the times series) Bibl.
203. Legge, Alexander. The agricultural situation. 11p. [n.p.] 1929. 30.4 L522  
An address delivered October 23, 1929 at the dinner closing the Sixth conference of major industries, held under the auspices of the University of Chicago and the Institute of American meat packers and nineteen co-operating organizations.  
In the course of his address Mr. Legge raised the question what is the cure for the present agricultural situation? In reply he said "In my judgment it can be accomplished without merging of farms... What is wrong with him [the farmer] is in what he sells. He needs to get something for that.  
"That I believe can be done by collective action in the selling line only without disturbing what is established otherwise."
204. Lowden, F. O. Agricultural surpluses; a discussion of their relation to farm income and a suggestion for their control... Distributed by the North central states agricultural conference, Executive committee. 17p., mimeographed. Chicago, 1926. Pam.Col.
205. McFadden, L. T. Farm relief. Remarks... in the House of Representatives, March 2, 1929. 45p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off. 1929.  
Reprinted in Who is Who in the Grain Trade, v.18, no.11, Apr.5, 1929, p.21-30; no.12, Apr. 20, 1929, p.24-33; no.13, May 5, 1929, p.27-36.  
Criticizes the Federal land banks for their failure to materially aid the farmer and criticizes the proposed surplus corporations as price-fixing. "As farmers, then, our hope for improvement in marketing... lies in encouraging investors to come to our aid by installing proper facilities and by nation-wide operation thereof."
206. McHugh, J. G. The Agricultural marketing act; its relation to the business world and the general public. 22p. Minneapolis, Minn., Committee on public relations of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce [1930]  
An address delivered at a meeting of Minneapolis business men, under the auspices of the Northwest development committee of the Minneapolis civic & commerce association. Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, January 16, 1930. 280.3 M18
207. McMillen, Wheeler. An editor's view of the farm problem. 16p. [Manhattan, Kans., 1928] (Kansas State Agr. Col. Bul. v.12, no.13, Nov.15, 1928) 238.9 K13 no.9  
"Industrial journalism series IX"  
Discussion is based upon a formula devised by Prof. J. B. Davidson of Iowa state college. The formula is as follows: Farm Income equals Price times Quantity minus Cost. In this connection he discusses the McNary-Haugen proposal, the export debenture and other governmental aids.  
In conclusion he says "I do not assert that all agriculture will be forced to adopt the corporate form of organization. We shall always have room for the high type of efficient small farm specialist. No monopoly in agriculture can be created as long as it remains possible for a man to buy or borrow the use of a few acres of land on which to live and produce. I do predict the increasing adoption of industrial

methods in farming, doubtless even more extensively by individual than by corporate enterprise."

208. Manly, Basil and Kelly, C. M. The farmer's tax burden. Equalization of taxation as a means of direct farm relief. 32p. Washington, D.C., Rawleigh foundation, 1930. 284.5 M31  
Not examined.
209. Millers' national federation. The domestic allotment plan imposes taxes of \$1,167,000,000 on consumers. Consumers of wheat flour will be taxed \$326,000,000. 10p. Chicago, Jan. 19, 1933.  
Prepared under the direction of Fred J. Lingham, Chairman, Committee on Legislation.  
Contains statistical tables which "are designed to show what the consumers in each state will be taxed by the bill and what the producers in each state will receive as a bonus."
210. Millers' national federation. Why we oppose the domestic allotment plan. Hook-Up, no. 95, Sept. 17, 1932, p.1-2.  
A seven-point statement as to why the Federation opposes the domestic allotment plan.  
Numerous other references to the plan are found in other numbers of the Hook-Up.
211. Millers' national federation. Committee on legislation. The voluntary domestic allotment plan. Report of Fred J. Lingham, chairman, Committee on legislation, Millers' national federation. 31p. Chicago, Millers' national federation, Dec. 27, 1932.  
On cover: The domestic allotment plan.  
This is a statement opposing the domestic allotment plan. A summary of the reasons why the Federation opposes the plan is as follows: "1. The plan is fundamentally wrong from a national viewpoint. 2. It is probably unconstitutional. 3. It would increase production. 4. It would decrease consumption. 5. It is impracticable. 6. It would result in a large increase in bureaucracy. 7. It would be very dangerous as an experiment in a new principle of taxation and of distribution of bonuses to favored classes. 8. It would develop bootlegging in untaxed flour, and other commodities if brought under the plan. 9. It would result in later legislation detrimental to interests of farmers. 10. Developments under the plan would probably have effects opposite to those now anticipated."  
Exhibit A, p.23, shows sales tax, total and per capita, for wheat flour, cotton and pork, under this plan. Exhibit B, p.24, shows sales tax percentage on flour.
212. Mortgage bankers association of America. Proceedings 19th annual convention, Oct., 1932, Section II. 32p., mimeographed. Chicago, Ill., 1932. 284.9 M84  
Partial contents: The unwilling farmer, by Deane W. Trick, which gives the viewpoint of the insurance company or other agency which is forced to operate the farm which has become its property through foreclosure; and A program of agricultural reconstruction, by M. L. Wilson, which is a discussion of the depressed state of the agricultural industry and of proposals for its relief including the domestic allotment plan.

213. Munger, R. H. Address, "First aid relief", given by Hon. Rob't. H. Munger, Sioux City, Iowa, before a meeting of the Onawa Community club, April 26, 1931. 12p. [n.p., Onawa community club, 1931. 280.359 M92

The "first aid" suggested is Governmental fixing of a minimum price for wheat, corn, and cotton sold on margin for future delivery. "Give the farmer a fair chance by removing the handicap of having his crop sold out from under him in advance by margin speculators upon the price fixing grain exchange to his only possible customers at less than the cost of production and he will rise to the opportunity willing and able to maintain prices in a competitive market for his farm products."

214. Murphy, F. W. The agricultural problem. Address ... delivered at the Northwestern agricultural conference, St. Paul, July 11, 1927. 7p. [n.p., 1927, Assoc. file.

Mr. Murphy who was chairman of the Board of American Council of Agriculture and Chairman of the Legislative Committee of Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations concludes: "Any legislative plan, to be acceptable to farmers must, in a clear and effective way make provision for full tariff protection for at least the key branches of the agricultural industry. Anything else will be rejected as a mere legislative gesture."

215. National conference on land utilization, Chicago, Ill., 1931: Proceedings... November 19-21, 1931. Called by the Secretary of agriculture and the executive committee of the Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Issued May, 1932. 251p. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1932. illus. 1 Ag84Pr

The conference was divided into these sections: Land utilization and the farm problem; Land: its use and misuse; The place of forestry in a national land-utilization program; Readjustments in taxation made necessary by changes in land utilization; Adjustments in farming in the better farming areas; Credit problems in the readjustment of land utilization and farm organization; and A national land-utilization program.

Publications 1-7 of the National Land-Use Planning Committee are available in mimeographed form.

216. National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. The export debenture plan, a sound method of restoring agricultural prosperity in the United States... 12p. Washington, D. C., National Grange legislative office, 630 Louisiana Ave., [1928]

This tells what the export debenture plan is and how it would work.

217. National league for economic stabilization. The Clair plan to restore farm and national prosperity. 23pp. Chicago, National league for economic stabilization [1932] 280.3 N214

This plan is said to provide a Federal market control "through National domestic prorate of basic agricultural commodities, the surplus of which over domestic consumption is controlled."

218. New York (State) Governor's Agricultural advisory commission. Reports [1st-4th] to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt from Agricultural advisory commission. [January 15 and 16, 30, February 7, 21, 1929] [Albany,

1929, 4 press releases. Assoc. file.

Henry Morgenthau, jr., Chairman, Agricultural Advisory Commission.

The reports of the Commission state "that there is a decided need for tax equalization not only for the rural schools but also, but not less so, for the highways." Recommendations are made for meeting this need, including the enactment of a two-cent gasoline tax law. The Commission also recommends increased support for "research work in agriculture, veterinary science and home economics" and for county farm and home bureaus and for junior extension work in the State.

219. Nicolson, J. Revolving fund of the Federal farm board; a fund in aid of farming by loans and advances to proper organizations maintained by farmers, authorized by the Agricultural marketing act, 1929. 31p. [Walton, N. Y., 1929, 284.2 N54

This pamphlet, to which a copy of the Agricultural Marketing Act is attached explains the provisions of the act relating to the revolving fund.

220. North central states agricultural conference. The legislative situation. 10 p., mimeographed. Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 19, 1927. (Bul. no. 24)

Discusses the McNary bill, the President's Message to the 70th Congress, and the position of farm organizations.

221. Nourse, E. G. The business farmer and the new agriculture. February 15, 1929. 27p. [Washington, D. C., Whaley-Eaton service, 1929, (Whaley-Eaton pamphlets [v. 4, no. 9, February 15, 1929]) 58 N85

A discussion of power farming and the new business set-up required by its development in the United States leads the author to envision "a new level of business organization in farming adapted to the peculiar character of the farming process. This reorganization is hopefully under way... To cry for political medicine for the assuagement of these economic ills... is futile... The more intelligent farmers, the agricultural engineers, the scientific specialists, the professional students of farm management, and the great educational staff which Federal and State Governments have built up in the service of agriculture... have already performed a creditable feat of adjustment to a very complicated set of new conditions within the short period of a decade."

222. Nourse, E. G. Can the American farm be saved? In Hazlitt, Henry, ed. A practical program for America, p. 53-65, 1932. 280.12 H83

223. Olson, F. B. Address... before the farm conference, October 27, 1931. 8 p., mimeographed. [St. Paul? Minn., 1931]

The meeting at which this address was made was called by Governor Olson for the purpose of discussing a program for relieving the agricultural depression among the farmers of Minnesota. The Governor outlined a program some points of which were agreed to by the conference.



225. Pearson, R. A. The future of agriculture; address delivered at the annual meeting of the Maryland agricultural society-the Maryland farm bureau federation... January 7, 1931... 12p., mimeographed. n.p., 1931. Pam. Coll.

Dr. Pearson concludes: "We have seen recently about eight years of national prosperity with agriculture at low ebb. Some people had begun to think that national prosperity had nothing to do with agricultural prosperity. It now appears that we are all going to relearn the old lesson that agricultural prosperity underlies national prosperity. And in the future we may see all interests combining to cooperate with farmers in bringing about agricultural prosperity and in making it permanent so that national prosperity may return and itself be permanent."

226. Peek, G. N. Equality for agriculture, the nation's concern; a frank discussion of the farm problem presented before the recent session of the American institute of politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts... 8p. [n.p., 1927]

"Published by the Illinois agricultural association in the October, November, [1927] and December issues of the Bureau farmer."

Mr. Peek makes the following statement: "The lack of balance between agriculture and industry in particular is becoming more apparent with each passing year. If agriculture is to be restored to a position of equality, it must be provided with the moral, legal and economic equivalent of what corporate organizations, trade associations, and protective legislation do for industry; and of what group bargaining power back of protective legislation does for labor..."

"The buying power of the farm population of America is incalculably more important to our manufacturers as a whole, even including those who manufacture for sale abroad, than an export market. The nation's economic position in the world does not require or even sanction stimulated industrial exports."

227. Peek, G. N., and Johnson, H. S. Equality for agriculture. 2d ed., 32p. Moline, Ill., Moline plow company, 1922. 285 P34

"The doctrine of protection must be revised to insure agriculture equality of tariff protection and a fair exchange value with other commodities, on the domestic market, or the protective principle must perish."

228. Peterson, G. M. The problem of the agricultural surplus in the United States... 247p., typewritten. [Minneapolis? Minn.] 1927. 281 P44  
Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Minnesota.  
Bibliography, Numb. 1. I-VIII.

"The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the various meanings of the term 'Agricultural Surplus'; to show the economic theory involved in an analysis of the most important of these concepts; to review the important proposed remedies; and a few of the somewhat similar control measures tried by other countries."

229. Phipps, H. M., ed. Financial farm - industrial relief: the solution of financing of America's basic industry, equalizing the range between the producer and consumer, and destroying the speculative price range of the middle man, and establishing staple values to both producer and consumer upon the true supply and demand principle. 108p. [Chicago, Ill., Clarke-McElroy, 6140 Cottage Grove Avenue, 1928]
- Discusses the causes of the agricultural distress; the mechanism of farm loans; the fact that cities are partially supported by the surrounding agricultural regions; cooperative marketing as a solution of the problem; farm land values; and trusts.
230. Revere, C. T. "The new deal" and its economic implications. 4p. New York, Munds, Winslow & Potter, April 14, 1933. Pam. Coll. Contains 11 paragraphs critical of the Administration's farm relief program.
231. Roosevelt, F. D. [References to tariff and agriculture. Speeches and statements of President Roosevelt previous to his inauguration, Washington, D. C., 1933,] [14]p., typewritten. Compiled by the Division of statistical and historical research, Bureau of agricultural economics, U.S. Dept. of agriculture.
232. Roper, R. C. Allied farms of North and South America. Farm relief; a voluntary seven year American plan. 15p. An answer to the compulsory five year Russian plan. [Denver, The Bradford-Robinson ptg. co., 1931,] 281.12 R68
- The seven year plan outlined which was suggested by R. C. Roper has as its objective the organization of farmers and stockmen "as producers into business corporations unified into a commission system by intercorporate stock ownership to accomplish real farm relief... not so much to meet the immediate emergency as to make another impossible."
233. Russell, H. L., and Hatch, K. L. Reliable relief for agriculture. Wis. Agr. Expt. Circ. 226. 47p. Madison, 1929.
- "Whatever may be done...through legislation for the 'relief' of agriculture in general, the stubborn fact remains that each individual farmer, himself, must work out his own destiny... It is the purpose of this circular to indicate how the state and federal governments for many years have brought various kinds of helpful relief to many Wisconsin farmers."
234. Sanders, J. T. Farm relief is possible under the new national law. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Current Farm Econ. 6(3): 57-62. June 1933.
- Bill is explained under these headings: Three means of bringing price parity are included in the bill.- Licensing and regulation of business-handling farm commodities is a powerful force in hands of Secretary Wallace.- Grave dangers to successful agricultural relief lie in a mis-use of restriction of production.- Permanent agricultural relief to Oklahoma farmers demands a restoration of world markets.
235. Schultz, T. W. The agricultural emergency in Iowa. X. Shrink agriculture and shift tariff protected industries. Ia. Agr. Exp. Sta. Circ. 148, p.183-210. Ames, 1933.

The following are titles of I-IX. 1. The situation today, by A.G. Slack (Circ.139)-2. The causes of the emergency, by G. Shepherd (Circ. 140)-3. The voluntary domestic allotment plan, by T.W. Schultz and A.G. Slack. (Circ.141)- 4. Iowa farm mortgage situation, by W.G. Murray and Ronald C. Bentley, (Circ.142)- 5. Control of the general price level, by G. Shepherd and W. Wright. (Circ.143)- 6. The Iowa tax situation - an analysis for farmers, by J.A. Hopkins, (Circ.144)- 7. Monetary inflation, by G. Shepherd and W. Wright, (Circ.145)- 8. How tariffs affect farm prices, by T. W. Schultz, (Circ.146)- 9. Farm mortgage foreclosures, by W.G. Murray and R.C. Bentley, (Circ.147).

236. Shambaugh, Benjamin, and Norbeck, Peter. Farm relief. 9 p. Chicago, University of Chicago press, 1933. (National advisory council on radio in education, Government series 3, Lecture 2) 280.12 N215G 3d.ser.

A discussion of the various plans that have been proposed for the relief of agriculture and the need for such relief.

237. Shepherd, Geoffrey. Farm adjustment act should bring immediate relief to agriculture in Iowa. Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Agr. Econ. Facts, Rpt. 5, May 1933, p.4 Ames.

"Editor's note. The data on which statements in this publication are based have been secured largely from the United States Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. The price outlooks have been taken from reports by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics and are based on all information which it has available..."

238. [Sherrington, C.E.R.] Government interference with the free play of economic forces; prize winning essays [by C.E.R. Sherrington and Frederick Geidt] in the ninth Alvan T. Simonds economic contest, 1930... 47 p. Fitchburg, Mass., Alvan T. Simonds, 1931. 280 Sh5

The following is quoted from the summary: "The success of a market depends upon the free play of the forces of supply and demand, because only by that means can the fairest price be obtained."

Examples are cited of government restrictions which ended in disaster.

239. Silver, Gray. Statement of Mr. Gray Silver regarding government price fixing of agricultural products. 122 p. n.p. [1922?] 284.3 [Si]

This statement is divided into five parts: I. General consideration of the subject; II. The record of things done - How price parity and stabilization are already being effected by recent legislation; III. Prices and the program of agricultural advancement; IV. Some aspects of the problems of price-fixing; and V. Government price-fixing, ancient and modern disappointing.

Opposition to price fixing is expressed and the basis for the opposition is given.

240. Spillman, W.J. Means of preventing surplus production... Virginia. Agr. and Mech. Col. and Polytech. Inst. Inst. of rural affairs. Proc. 1st, 1929, p.25-39. 281.29 V81.

Also issued by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in mimeographed form.

241. Stamp, Sir. J.C. The agricultural problem of the export surplus. Discussion by George N. Peek and Chester C. Davis with Sir Josiah C. Stamp, Jan. 1926. 20 p.

This pamphlet contains correspondence between Vice President Dawes and Sir Josiah C. Stamp as well as the discussion.

242. Stanton, C.A. Interpretation of the debenture plan and equalization fee... 13 p. Washington, D.C., The library press [1931] Pam. Col.

The author states that the purpose of this pamphlet "is to present an unbiased and non-partisan interpretation of both plans so that all who may be interested in this legislation can obtain a better understanding of it."

243. [Stephens, P.H.] Monetary reform in relation to farm relief. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Current Farm Econ. 6(2):36-40. Apr. 1933.

"Relatively small increases in the prices of farm products or in prices in general that may take place for a time as the result of the temporary halting of the depression or that are generated by the hope or passing confidence that better times are at hand should not be accepted as proof of the adequacy of our present financial system. A thorough overhauling of our antiquated and inadequate monetary and financial system is needed if we are to have real and sustained progress. The greatest good that can come from the present depression and its resulting stimulation of interest in money matters is a wide understanding of the true functions of finance and the enactment of legislation making impossible, or at least tempering, possible repetitions of the present economic disaster in the future."

244. Stewart, C.L. National policy for agriculture. A survey of what other countries have done, and what America has done, as a guide in the quest for farm relief. 15, [1] p. Springfield, Illinois farmers' institute [1929] 281 St4

"Address, Illinois Farmers' Institute, Centralia, February 20, 1929."

245. Tabb, H.B. The new president and agriculture. 4 p. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5, 1932.

The domestic allotment plan, p.2-4. This presentation of "the first principles of a 'Domestic Allotment Plan' which would meet the requirements outlined by our President-Elect," is based on the section in J.D. Black's Agricultural Reform in the United States on the domestic allotment plan.

246. Taber, L.J. Master's address. Session of the National grange, Winston-Salem, No. Carolina, 1932, 19p. [n.p.] 1932.

"The Domestic Allotment Plan is now receiving considerable support from industrial and commercial leadership as well as rural groups... It is possible that this plan can be amended and simplified in a manner where the Grange can give it support... Our organization stands ready to cooperate with every force in the nation to the end that the intolerable inequality of the export branches of agriculture shall be minimized."

247. Taylor, H.C. The agricultural situation - causes and remedies; an address read before the farmers of middle Tennessee at Columbia, August 10th, 1927. 21p. Typewritten.

Copy in Library. U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In the introduction in this address Dr. Taylor divided the

economic problems of the farmer into three groups, the third being political economics, "which deals with the legislation that influences the share of agriculture in the national income. What I have to say on this occasion will relate largely to the latter phase of the farmers' economic problem."

248. Taylor, H.C. Unlimited agricultural cooperation. Will it prove an effective remedy for the farmers' economic ills? 10p., mimeographed. [Charlottesville? Va., 1930] Pam. Coll.

Address at the open forum, Institute of public affairs, University of Virginia, August 7th, 1930.

The author suggests that what the Government can do for agriculture is to restore the basic conditions of economic justice by restoring competitive prices in the so-called competitive industries, fixing reasonable prices in fields where monopolistic control is inevitable, reducing to its proper sphere special privilege legislation, particularly the protective tariff, and removing the obstacles hampering the present agencies for collecting and disseminating information available to producers, buyers, sellers, and investors. "Those are not things that can be done by cooperatives as we know them." The author states that he has shown his paper to a number of business men and economists who "all agree that a new regime of limitation of competition is essential in modern industrial life."

Library has also extracts from this address as given in the Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) Aug. 8, 1930.

249. Thornberry, C.O. Farm relief plan. 14p. Indianapolis, 1929. 280.81 T39

Presents a plan for the establishment of a National Farm Service Board for the purpose of stabilizing the farming industry by means of standardizing prices, control (within certain limits) of production, handling of the surplus, etc.

250. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural outlook, 1923 to 1933. Washington, D.C.

1923 consists of two mimeographed numbers; 1924 to 1927 are Miscellaneous Circulars no. 23, 38, 65, and 101; 1928 to 1933 are Miscellaneous publications no. 19, 44, 73, 108, 144, and 156.

"This report summarizes facts, not readily available to farmers, on the supply, demand, and price aspects of the principal crops and classes of livestock. These facts are analyzed and interpreted so far as possible to show the probable trend of conditions during the coming year in order to aid farmers in making plans for the season's operations. The statements are necessarily general in nature, because this report is prepared from the national viewpoint..." - Agricultural Outlook for 1933, p.1.

251. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Economic trends affecting agriculture. July 1933. [By Louis H. Bean, and Arthur P. Chew] 46p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1933. 1 Ag84E

"This compilation of charts and tables... shows some of the forces that have recently shaped the course of American agriculture..."

"The data are grouped broadly so as to emphasize: First the relation of the domestic industrial depression to agriculture; second, certain world influences on American agriculture; and third, some of the resulting maladjustments in incomes and prices."

252. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Division of foreign agricultural service... Legislative aid to agriculture in foreign countries (with specific reference to foreign outlets for dairy products of the United States) by Asher Hobson... 1Op. [Washington, D.C., 1931]  
"Address, Farmers' week, College of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, February 3, 1931."
253. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Library. Orderly production, orderly marketing and the surplus. Comments by Secretary Wallace, Secretary Houston, and President Coolidge. 9 p., typewritten. [Washington, D.C., 1928]
254. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Library. What Congress has done for agriculture as compared with industry; a few quotations from selected publications, 1924-1930. 13 p., typewritten. [Washington, D.C., 1930] Pam. Coll.
255. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of the secretary. Digest and explanation of farm relief plan. 3 p., mimeographed. [Washington, D.C., Mar. 16, 1933] 1.9 Ag86Di
256. U.S. Dept. of commerce. Report to the President's agricultural conference. Activities of the Department which are of service to the agricultural industry. 61 p. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1925.
257. U.S. Federal farm board. During its existence the Federal Farm board issued bulletins, circulars, reports, and numerous press releases. No attempt has been made to include these or all of the numerous articles on the work of the Board. Some of the latter, however, have been included.
258. U.S. Federal farm board. Recommendations for legislation, special report to Congress December 7, 1932... 18 p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1932.  
Issued also as 72d Cong. 2d. sess. House. Doc. no.489, and U.S. Federal farm board. Press service no.3-43. 166.1 R24  
Three recommendations for legislation are briefly stated and then more fully set forth and discussed. The recommendations are: 1.Provision of additional legislation for increasing farm incomes; 2.Extension of the cooperative loan powers; and 3.Place the Board's services to cooperatives, financial and otherwise, on a permanent and self-sustaining basis.
259. Vrooman, Carl. Farm relief at minimum cost. Va. Agr. & Mech. Col. & Polytech. Inst. Inst. of Rural Affairs Proc. 1st, 1929, p.40-45. 1930. 281.29 V81  
A discussion of the equalization fee, the export debenture plan, which the author favors, the crop acreage reduction plan, the export credit plan, etc.
260. Wallace, H.A. Agricultural readjustments to a changed world... An address made before the Bankers' club, New York, November 23, 1932. 6 p., typewritten. [n.p.] 1932.  
Production adjustment planning, p.2-5. In this section of his

paper the writer stresses the need for wise planning and prompt, decisive action to prevent the dispossession of thousands of farmers. "Most of the farm organizations and cooperatives have agreed on a 'Domestic Price Adjustment Plan' which they will push in Congress this winter for the purpose of establishing a domestic price level for basic farm products which is sufficiently higher than the world price level to establish an equitable price ratio between farm and industrial prices." The writer urges the need for changes in external policy but pending this he advises the working out of some form of the voluntary domestic allotment plan "until such time as the natural economic forces have time to balance themselves without the curse of hatreds and trade stagnation provoked by highly nationalistic tariffs, international debt provocations, etc."

261. Wallace, H.A. Relation of the tariff to farm relief in the United States. In Proc. Int. Conf. Agr. Economists, 1st, Aug. 26 - Sept. 6, 1929, p.176-180. 281.9 In82

Discussion, p.180-182.

"From the standpoint of world welfare, it would seem that there are several things which can be done to benefit United States agriculture without harming agriculture elsewhere, namely: 1. Gradually reduce the United States tariff on manufactured products to a reasonable level, taking into account the post-war reversal in credit balances. 2. Work for international stabilization of the general price level. 3. Devise some scheme of giving to agriculture the moral, legal, and economic equivalent of what the corporate farm or organization has given to industry, and yet maintain the family-size farm."

262. Wallace, H.C. The wheat situation; a report to the President. 126 p. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1923.

Also in Agriculture Yearbook of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1923, p.95-150.

Discusses the causes for the serious depression of the wheat industry and gives the following suggestions for an adjustment of the situation: (1) Renewal of loans to farmers or additional credit on reasonable terms; (2) increase of domestic consumption in order to reduce the surplus; (3) adjustment of freight rates; (4) adjustment of the tax burden; (5)-(6) adjustments in production in accordance with differences in regional and farm conditions; (7) diversification of crops; (8) reduction of production costs; (9) improvement in quality of wheat; (10) establishment of cooperative organizations; (11) the setting up of an export corporation to aid in the disposition of the surplus.

263. Wallaces' farmer. Equality for agriculture. The fight for the export plan. 2 p. [Des Moines, Iowa] 1925.

The articles in this pamphlet discuss the Dickinson bill. They were printed originally in Wallaces' Farmer.

Contents: The South and the export plan; what the passage of the Dickinson bill could do for southern agriculture, by H.A. Wallace.-

The Dickinson bill. - Exports and co-operation; how the Dickinson bill deals with both problems, by Hon. L.J. Dickinson.

264. Washington. State college. Voluntary domestic allotment plan. Timely economic information for Washington farmers no.13. Dec. 1932. p.4.  
"In the present economic situation of the United States there are two fundamental conditions that differ materially from those conditions in years previous to 1915. First, in the earlier year the United States owed large sums of money to foreign countries, particularly to Europe. Under such conditions Europe was willing to accept payment of interest and principal in goods, so that our export was in favorable situation... Second, the likelihood for large expansion in all lines of production within the United States in a similar manner to expansion from Revolutionary times to 1920 is remote. This is due to the fact that the rate of increase of population is declining with tremendous rapidity."
265. Western farm economics society. Experiment station workers and the tariff question; report of a committee appointed at the 1928 meeting of the Western farm economics society. 6 p., mimeographed. [Berkeley, Calif., June 1929] Pam. Col.  
"This committee holds that it is highly important that the light of research be thrown on the subject of the tariff in its relation to agriculture in spite of the prevalent view among certain classes that professional economists and college professors are free traders and should therefore keep their hands off..." - Agr. Econ. Lit. 4(3):111. Mar. 1930.
266. Whaley-Eaton service, inc. The farmer and the tariff. 27p. [Washington, D.C.] 1926. (Whaley-Eaton service, inc. Whaley-Eaton pamphlets, v.1, no.24, Aug. 13, 1926) Assoc. file.  
The author "is opposed to the McNary-Haugen program, and he is especially antagonistic to the theory that the protective tariff in operation is detrimental to the farmer, or does not confer on him benefits comparable to those enjoyed by the manufacturer..." - Editor's note.
267. Will the farmers organize and become independent, or will they remain unorganized and become tenants? Va. Agr. Dept. Bul.253: 11-15. Jan.1929.  
"Most of us who have brought to the subject first-hand knowledge are convinced that agriculture is sick and are definitely committed to some program of relief. Thoughtful students of the subject appear to see the need of a prescription twofold in nature - temporary relief to meet the immediate condition, and the toning up of the whole system along lines that will make agriculture resistant and profitable."  
"The government has helped industries by a tariff; it has helped the transportation companies by higher rates; it has helped commercial business with the Federal reserve board. Why not help the farmer to form a complete national organization putting him on a parity with all other business organizations having a bargaining power in their sales?"
268. Wilson, M.L. Farm relief and the domestic allotment plan. 59 p. [Minneapolis] The University of Minnesota press, 1933. (The Day and Hour Series of the University of Minnesota, No.2) 280.9 M663D



Discussion by O. B. Jesness, p.53-56.

"This lecture is the first of three in a series entitled Proposals for Economic Recovery, arranged by the University in cooperation with certain representative citizens of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It was delivered in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on February 15, 1933."

269. Wilson, M.L. Land utilization. 10 p. Chicago, The University of Chicago press, 1932. (Natl. Advisory Council Radio in Education, Econ. Ser. Lecture No.25)

This lecture was delivered April 16, 1932, over a nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Presents six steps which are essential to a land-use planning program. The fifth step is the solution of the problem of the surplus from the good lands. Withdrawal of poor lands from production will not solve the problem of this surplus since the surpluses of wheat, cotton, tobacco, corn in the form of lard, and certain fruits, come largely from the good land. The "Domestic Allotment Plan" is suggested and briefly explained as a workable plan for holding production under control.

270. Wilson, M.L. A program of agricultural reconstruction. Address... before the Mortgage bankers association of America, Niagara Falls, October 12, 1932. 10 p., mimeographed. [Bozeman? 1932]

Published also in Mortgage Bankers Assoc. Amer. Proc., 19th, 1932, Sect. II, p.23-32.

The writer discusses, on p.5, four types of probable proposals for farm relief. Of tariff benefit plans he says "Such proposals as the equalization fee, the export debenture, and the voluntary domestic allotment plan have now become the most conservative of the farm relief proposals." He discusses the first two plans briefly, and then describes at some length the mechanism and operation of the voluntary domestic allotment plan. The principles of the British Wheat Act, 1932, are stated to be "identical with those of the voluntary domestic allotment plan, but it is operated in a somewhat reversed manner."

271. Wolf, O. O. The Washington farm conference. Kansas. State Bd. Agr. Rpt. p.66-73. Mar. 1933.

"At this conference a number of conclusions relative to National legislation was reached by unanimous agreement. The fact that organized agriculture is now unitedly behind a legislative program of the character and scope that has been approved came as a surprise to many, and squarely meets the demand that the representatives of agriculture got together. To-day organized agriculture is solidly supporting the program adopted, and this fact alone is a great accomplishment and speaks well for the conference.

"Farm leaders are positive in their statements that there can be no return to normal business conditions and employment until farm buying power is restored."

272. Wood, R.E. Talk given... before the Southeastern council, Birmingham, Ala. Nov. 29, 1932. 12 p., typewritten.

"What can be done: ...A number of plans have been proposed, the

McNary-Haugen Bill with the Equalization Fee, the Export Debenture Fee, the Domestic Allotment Plan. The latter, or some modification of it, is the plan that at present seems the one most likely to be agreed on by the farm leaders of the country... I believe in the principle. If the farm leaders of the country, South and West, can work out the details of the plan, and can express it in legislative language in Congress, it behooves southern business and industry and your Council to support such a plan or plans..."

273. Wright, P.G. Protection benefits and burdens; a study of the protective tariff system... for the Rawleigh tariff bureau. 56 p. Freeport, Ill., W.T. Rawleigh, Feb. 1930. Pam. Col.

This pamphlet presents the pros and cons of the protective tariff system, including a discussion of the farmers' interest in protection.

274. Yoakum, B.F. Farmer not getting square deal. Address... before the Get together club, Hartford, Connecticut, October 18, 1926, 14 p. [New York? 1926] Pam. Col.

The author opposes the McNary-Haugen bill and favors the Curtis-Aswell bill to authorize National Commodity organizations.

275. Yoakum, B.F. Farmers' nationalized marketing. 16 p. [New York, 1927] Pam. Col.

In this letter addressed to Hon. Calvin Coolidge, Mr. Yoakum protests against the McNary-Haugen bill and its principles, and against the creation of a Federal board to supervise agricultural marketing, quoting the President's speech "Government control cannot be divorced from political control." He recommends that farmers be extended the right to organize under a National Commodity Marketing System, explains the advantages of such a system, and takes up the shortcomings of sectional systems. Tariff protection is also discussed.

276. Yoakum, B.F. National necessity for restoring prosperity to American agriculture... Speech delivered at Tacoma, Wash. August 6th, 1925. Under auspices of Chambers of commerce of State of Washington. [Tacoma? 1925] Pam. Col.

Favors the Curtis-Aswell bill to give the farmers national organized control of farm marketing.

Business and Financial Periodicals  
(Including banking journals)

American Bankers Association Journal

277. 1925. Lowden, F.O. The farm problem is far from being solved... Agriculture sadly out of gear with other parts of economic structure. Return on investment still inadequate. Can regain rightful place through organization. Method of marketing must be improved. Banker's influence can help farmer. American Bankers Assoc. Jour. 18 (4): 205-206, 284-285. Oct. 1925.
278. 1927. Russell, H.L. A leaf from business for the relief of agriculture. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 19 (12):861-864. June 1927.  
"The way out in my judgment for the American farmer is (1) to become a business man, (2) to adopt business methods, to adapt himself to the same kind of conditions as the manufacturer, (3) to rely less upon political panaceas and more upon individual efficiency, (4) to work for cooperative endeavor, but in the meantime, (5) to use every possible endeavor to increase man-power output by the use of improved methods."
279. 1928. Englund, Eric. Helping the farmer to his feet. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 20 (8): 611, 653-654. Feb. 1928.  
Stresses the need for thorough economic research in "helping the farmer to his feet."
280. ----- High, S.J. Placing the farmer on the payroll. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 21 (4): 322,409. Oct. 1928.  
This article is also printed in Com. & Financ. Chron. v.127, no. 3504, Oct. 20, 1928, section 2, p.101-102.  
"The great need of the farmer today is a supplemental crop or produce that will bring him a monthly income. In most sections this can be accomplished through the pig, chicken and cow... Dairying is an agricultural stabilizer and nearly all farmers are accessible to a condensery, cheese factory or creamery."
281. ----- Russell, H.L. Upholding the hands of Moses. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour 21 (4):283-285, 394-397. Oct. 1928.  
This article is also printed in Com. & Financ. Chron., v.127, no. 3304, Oct. 20, 1928, sect. 2, p.65-71, and in Rural Business, v.1, no.2, Apr. 1929, p.14-15, 62-66.  
Discusses some methods of relief. The author thinks we should (1) refrain from further extension of reclamation projects until population needs in those sections economically warrant their development; (2) use caution in developing draining enterprises; (3) correlate more closely the relation of timber growing to farming; (4) make a critical study of the problems of taxation with a view to placing this attribute of government on a sound and modern basis; (5) improve the labor income of the farmer.

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No discrimination is intended against periodicals and articles omitted. It is hoped that those included form a fair sample of the great mass of material published in this type of periodical.

282. 1929. Kiplinger, W.M. Long aim of farm relief. Agricultural marketing system created by the new farm bill will require months of organization and experiments before it can show results. No panaceas for present ills provided. Set up somewhat similar to Federal Reserve system intended. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 22:4-6. July 1929.
283. ----- Roberts, G.E. Fallacies of farm relief. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 21 (9):837-840, 920-921. Mar. 1929.  
"A farmer who became a banker and gained a nation-wide reputation as an economist turns thumbs down on the various schemes for farm relief being proposed - systematic dumping, high tariff, controlled production. Mr. Roberts believes that agriculture is going through the same adjustment to modern conditions that other industries have had to undergo to keep pace with progress and challenges the wisdom of subsidizing surplus crops instead of letting the farmer feel the force of the law of the survival of the fittest." - Editorial note.
284. ----- Russell, H.L. The Farm board's difficult task. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 22(2):110,166-168. Aug. 1929.  
Discusses the task of the Federal Farm Board whose "aim is to establish a reasonable parity between agriculture and industry."
285. ----- Wilkins, C.W. Farm aid on the installment plan. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 22 (3): 233-234, 288-289. Sept. 1929.  
Relates "the experience of the Agricultural Credit Corporation, of Minneapolis, in furnishing nearly 10,000 farmers in the spring wheat growing section with a longer credit, payable in installments, to assist them to change their program" and purchase livestock.
286. 1930. Farrell, F.D. Banks and farmers in step. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 23(5): 499-500, 547. 1930.  
Suggests four ways in which bankers may aid in developing a sound agriculture: by discouraging unsound farm practices, by helping establish desirable new local industries, by encouraging sound farm practices, and by saying "no" at the right time.
287. ----- Lawrence, J.S. Farm relief, a new form of privilege. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 23 (4):443,468,469. Nov. 1930.  
Discusses critically "the comparisons made between the present effort to help agriculture and what has been done to improve banking, railroading and the labor market." Discusses also the tariff.  
"Any attempt to justify farm relief on the ground that the state has indulged other forms of privilege is an open acknowledgment of the plunder philosophy of government. If the wool industry has raided the pantry shelves with immunity then agriculture should have the same charity and complaisance. The general adoption of that philosophy would mark the decadence of democratic government."
288. 1931. Russell, H.L. Agriculture's chronic surplus. What the world wants now is a moratorium on nature's operations for a year. Most of the ills which affect the farmer can be traced to persistent over-production. Attempts to manipulate supply do more harm than good. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 24: 199-200. Oct. 1931.

289. 1931. Stone, J.C. Farm board's accomplishments. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 34(4):201, 271. Oct. 1931.

This article is also printed in Com. & Financ. Chron., v.133, no. 3461, sect.2(American Bankers Convention section), p.31-32, with title Bankers Urged to Help Correct World Economic Conditions.

290. 1932. Harris, C.D. Farming is prepared for business revival. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (1): 26, 48. July 1932.

A back-to-the-farm article in which the author points out that the "farmers have gone about as far as they can in adjusting themselves to present conditions so far as reducing operating costs is concerned... The two main sources of relief lie in a reduction in taxes and in reducing the inequalities that exist between the cost of what the farmer sells and what he has to buy." He also states that "There is considerable interest being manifested in farm lands" and that there is "A distinct back-to-the-farm movement."

291. ----- Lough, F.L. Are the farmers leading the country out of the depression? Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (6):19-20, 65. Dec. 1932.

"Despite what look like insuperable obstacles, the farmers are balancing their budgets - not all of them, but enough to show that it can be done. They are paying their taxes. They are assuring themselves a living. Believe it or not, many of our farmers who raise 18-cent corn and 10-cent oats are by their ingenuity and thrift putting a little something by against a day which they pessimistically think might even be rainier than the present.

"These farmers, in other words, have restored their economic equilibriums. And when the rest of the country does as much we shall see it going forward once more on its long - except temporarily - resistless march toward greater prosperity for all of its population."

292. 1933. Anderson, G.B. City home mortgages and farm relief. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (11): 38-40. May 1933.

The writer compares city and farm mortgage situation. The farm mortgage situation is stated to be 60-40 proposition, while the city home mortgage situation is a 50-50 proposition. The significance of the city home mortgage situation "lies in the fact that, although the farm debt problem has been the subject of intensive agitation for more than four years, less attention has been directed to this greater problem - greater at least in the number of people and the amount of money involved and greater perhaps in its ultimate sociological and financial effects."

293. ----- Anderson, G.B. Farm mortgages. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (8): 22-23, 52, 72, 73. Feb. 1933.

The writer discusses the serious farm mortgage situation in the United States and proposals for relief. Among these proposals are the Frazier bill, which "proposes to relieve the farm both ways - by furnishing him with cheap money with which to refinance his mortgage debt, and at the same time to lower the value of his debt by cheapening the money in which he is to pay it"; the credit pool group plan, the central idea of which is "the formation of a mortgage credit organization to operate in a manner similar to the R. F. C. in caring for

farmers who may be deemed sound risks although not perhaps sound upon a strictly business basis"; and the plan of the Secretary of Agriculture to raise prices through reducing production.

294. 1933. Gill, A.C. The country banker's stake in Federal farm legislation. American Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (11):22-23, 64. May 1933.

The relation of the country banker to the success of the administration's farm relief program.

"Livestock and loan organizations and farm implement companies have also contributed substantially to the advance of the farmer. But, traced again to its source, the moral and financial assistance of the country banker has been the most powerful force in farm progress. The country banker holds the key to the success or failure of whatever farm relief program is finally inaugurated by local or national government."

Annalist

295. 1924. Anderson, B.M. jr. The agricultural situation. Annalist 23 (573): 17-18, 42, 49. 1924.

The author mentions two ways to restore the farm to a prosperous position.

296. ----- Bradford, E.A. Farmers suffocated by over-production. They upset the affairs of others because of the disorder of their own. Annalist 23 (585):388, 404. Mar. 31, 1924.

"The McNary-Haugen bill seeks to relieve farmers by 'dumping' commodities abroad... an impractical method... Our most pressing task is to persuade the farmers to reduce production until they find an economic mean between quantities and prices, signifying to them cost plus a profit."

297. ----- Bradford, E.A. Farmers' troubles and their remedies. Annalist 23 (588): 478, 494. Apr. 21, 1924.

298. ----- Bradford, E.A. Unsound banking the wheat farmer's curse. Branch banks, which he fears, would serve him best. Annalist 23 (577): 183, 205. Feb. 4, 1924.

299. 1926. Chew, A.P. Price issue hides real cause of farmers' ills. Annalist 27 (679):148-149. Jan. 22, 1926.

Reprinted in Price Current-Grain Reporter 95 (12): 400. Mar. 24, 1926.

Other articles by the same author and dealing with the same subject are: Over-capitalization as a cause of farm depression; Price disparities and "normal" farm prices; Low-cost surplus threatens domestic wheat prices. (In Annalist, v.27, no.684, 686, 698, Feb. 26, Mar. 12, June 4, 1926, p.311, 375, 773-775.)

300. 1928. Mead, E.S., and Ostrolenk, Bernhard. The revolution in agriculture, and how it will settle the farm problem. Annalist 32 (814): 275-276. Aug. 24, 1928.

"None of the proposed methods of farm relief, either singly or in combination, will accomplish the desired result - the preservation of the present agricultural personnel on the farms, and their adequate compensation - because these expedients leave untouched the basic cause of agricultural distress - the pressure of supply upon price due to technical improvement."

First of a series of articles. Second is in 32 (816): 347-348. Sept. 7, 1928; third is in 32 (817): 391, 413. Sept. 14, 1928; fourth with title: Farm relief would raise cost of living for the country by \$50 per capita, in 32 (818): 428-429. Sept. 21, 1928; fifth is in 32 (819): 467-468. Sept. 28, 1928, and sixth with title, The futility of farm relief: it is economically impossible, undesirable, is in 32 (820): 508-509. Oct. 5, 1928.

301. 1929. Farm and tariff action goes hard. Annalist 33 (851): 849. May 10, 1929.  
"The tariff and farm relief bills before Congress bid fair to have some ultimate influence on the attitude of business."  
Editorial. Part of "Business Outlook."
302. ----- Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Backgrounds of Mr. Hoover's farm stabilization - a hypothetical analysis. Annalist 33 (844): 547-548. Mar. 22, 1929.  
The author takes as an illustration a hypothetical stabilization corporation that might have operated in cotton, 1919-1928.
303. ----- [Ostrolenk, Bernhard.] The Farm board launches a new campaign of cooperative marketing. Annalist 34 (863): 205-206, 239. Aug. 2, 1929.
304. ----- Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Farm board loans to cotton cooperatives leave basic troubles untouched. Annalist 34 (867): 397-398. Aug. 30, 1929.
305. ----- Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Farm relief and declining agricultural exports: beef gone, pork slipping. Annalist 33 (847): 667-668. Apr. 12, 1929.  
This article deals with the shrinkage in the foreign markets for American meats and meat products. The main purpose of this article and the article which preceded it (Our vanishing farm export markets as a futile basis for farm relief, Annalist, March 29, 1929) "is to show that reliance on agricultural exports is a delusive basis for farm relief."
306. ----- Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Farmers themselves largely responsible for tariff "inequalities". Annalist 33 (857): 1109. June 21, 1929.  
"If the farmer today is under an economic disability because of tariff discrimination, the farmer himself has made a major contribution toward the creation of inequalities."
307. ----- Ostrolenk, Bernhard. No real relief to agriculture from the tariff - losses by it exceed gains. Annalist 33 (853): 931-932. May 24, 1929.  
"The new agricultural tariff may be placed sufficiently high to have the effect of an embargo. But it is not a farm embargo that the farmer wants - he wants a higher price."

308. 1929. Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Our vanishing farm export markets a futile basis for agricultural relief. *Annalist* 33 (845): 589-590. Mar. 29, 1929.  
The author uses the case of wheat to prove his argument that the assumption that Europe will continue to furnish a market for our agricultural surpluses is unfounded.
309. ----- Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Reduction of freight rates on wheat a futile "emergency" measure. *Annalist* 33 (851): 851,855. May 10, 1929.
310. 1930. Harger, C.M. The decline of rural buying power and credit in the interior states. *Annalist* 36 (915): 213-238. Aug. 1, 1930.
311. ----- Harger, C.M. The economic situation in the plains states - low prices hamper farmers. *Annalist* 36 (933): 947-948. Dec. 5, 1930.
312. ----- Mitchell, J.G. The constitutionality of the farm relief act - its validity challenged. *Annalist* 35 (893): 499-500. Feb. 28, 1930.
313. ----- Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Farm board speculation and the price of cotton, *Annalist* 35 (906): 1156-1157. May 30, 1930.
314. 1931. Anderson, G.E. The critical position of the Farm board: liquidation or more appropriations. *Annalist* 38 (974): 462-463. Sept. 18, 1931.
315. ----- Anderson, G.E. Trial balance of Farm board operations - peak at cost may be near. *Annalist* 37: 676-7. Apr. 10, 1931.
316. ----- Jones, F.W. Cotton crisis forces reversion to pre-Farm-board method of crop financing. *Annalist* 38 (975): 501-504. Sept. 25, 1931.
317. 1932. Anderson, G.E. R.F.C. cotton stabilization loan speculative, reversing previous policy. *Annalist* 40: 428-429. Sept. 30, 1932.
318. 1933. Case, W.W. The fiction of 1909-1914 farm price parity - cost of the "untrod path." *Annalist* 41 (1056): 523-524. Apr. 14, 1933.  
A criticism of the farm bill, particularly the so-called "price parity" feature.
319. ----- Case, W.W. The stake of American agriculture in the World economic conference. *Annalist* 41 (1062): 725. May 26, 1933.  
According to the writer the success of the conference in dealing with tariffs and other restrictive measures imposed by the various importing countries, will determine to a considerable extent the future of our agricultural export trade, and "through it the future of American agriculture as a whole, and of American industry."
320. ----- Wheatley, O.J. Disastrous consequences to American agriculture. *Annalist* 41 (1059): 627. May 5, 1933.  
The writer discusses the effects of devaluation upon our agriculture and concludes as follows: "After a short spurt of higher prices we face a situation of increased production and increased stocks, with the world market severely limited or even closed to American agricultural products



by falling world prices, foreign restrictions upon our exports and devaluation or depreciation of the currencies of rival countries. Competitive devaluation under the present abnormal mercantilistic policies of the world's creditor nations will not raise world prices but will instead encourage world trade demoralization.

"It seems that those who pretend to speak for the welfare of American agriculture would do well to recognize that the best long run policy to help our farmers is to provide a means whereby foreign consumers of our farm products are allowed to send us something to pay for these products. The mercantilistic policy of trying to sell and not to buy means the destruction of the foreign market for our agriculture. Devaluation appears to be a step further in the permanent destruction of this market."

#### Bankers Magazine

321. 1929. Stewart, Robert. Helping the farmer merge: the movement toward farm mergers and what the banks are doing to aid it. Bankers Magazine 119: 517-. Oct. 1929.  
Not available for examination.
322. ----- Stewart, Robert. Way to farm profits. Bankers Magazine 118: 133. Jan. 1929.  
Not available for examination.

#### Bankshares Review

323. 1926. First Wisconsin National bank of Milwaukee. Farm relief measures. Bankshares Rev., Feb. 15, 1926, p.4.  
Considers the number of measures for agricultural relief recently proposed so large as to be confusing and says that the only direct and sensible way of dealing with the situation is to regulate production.
324. 1931. First Wisconsin National bank of Milwaukee. Agricultural situation. Bankshares Rev. Jan. 20, 1931, p.6-11.  
Asks why there has been a wide-spread demand for farm relief and considers that the ever-present factor of change may be a partial answer. Lists some of the changes that have brought about the ills of agriculture.
325. 1932. First Wisconsin National bank of Milwaukee. Implications of the farm problem. Bankshares Rev. Nov. 21, 1932, p.3-4.

#### Barron's

326. 1927. Chew, A. P. Agriculture's proposed plunge into collectivism. Barron's 7(4):16. Jan. 24, 1927.  
Discusses McNary-Haugen bill.
327. ----- Suicidal farm relief. Barron's 7 (50): 11. Dec. 12, 1927.  
Editorial. "If we desire finally to cut the throat of the farming industry, we can choose no more expeditious methods than price-fixing or 'cost plus' production, both proposals now before Congress.
- 325a. 1925. Johnson, William. What aid for agriculture? Price fixing or encouragement of co-operative marketing. Barron's 5(35):5. Aug. 31, 1925.

328. 1927. Zimmerman, E.W. The farm surplus problem, the economic paradox. Barron's 7 (17): 3, 7. Apr. 25, 1927.
329. ----- Zimmerman, E.W. Understanding the farm surplus problem. Barron's 7(23):3, 8. June 6, 1927.  
Discusses remedies for the situation.
330. 1928. Boyle, J.E. Farm relief and Hoover. Barron's 8 (27): 5. July 2, 1928.
331. ----- Bribing the farmer. Barron's 8 (7): 14. July 2, 1928.  
Editorial. Quotes plan of B.F. Yoakum.
332. ----- Coddling the farmer. Barron's 8 (37): 11. Sept. 10, 1928.  
Editorial.
333. ----- Farm legislation early possibility. Short session of Congress may resist pressure for extra session which Hoover would avoid. Barron's 8 (48): 21. Nov. 26, 1928.
334. ----- Hughes, H.J. Some major farm problems. Barron's 8 (4): 8. Jan. 23, 1928.
335. ----- Ulm, A.H. Farm relief and politics. Barron's 8(7): 5. Feb. 13, 1928.  
Discussion of the McNary-Haugen plan of farm relief.
336. 1929. Breeding a wheat surplus. Barron's 9 (21): 16. May 27, 1929.  
Editorial.  
"Representative Fort of New Jersey made a well organized attack on the Senate's debenture gesture. The proposal is thoroughly unsound..."
337. ----- Farmers and tariff. Barron's 9(15):16. Apr. 15, 1929.  
Editorial. "It is clear that the farmer, wherever organized, is demanding a show down."
338. ----- Flimflaming the farmer. Barron's 9(24): 16. June 17, 1929.  
Editorial. "Mr. Hoover would not have promised or called a special session of Congress for tariff legislation only. He made the tactical mistake of promising a session for farm relief, and obviously intended it should concern itself with the tariff only as the interests of the farmer were affected."
339. ----- Paying Danegelt. Barron's 9(23):14. June 10, 1929.  
Editorial. "In dealing with the interests of the farmer, where special treatment is really necessary, Congress might well consider the real weakness of his position and the proper means of correcting it."
340. ----- Safe farm relief. Barron's 9 (16): 16. Apr. 22, 1929.  
Editorial. "However artificial the agitation for farm relief may be, it is sufficiently clear that something must be done..."

341. 1929. Sham farm relief. Barron's 11(11):14. Mar. 18, 1929.  
Editorial.
342. ----- Stewart, Robert. The condition of agriculture. Barron's 9 (28):  
20. July 15, 1929.
343. ----- Stewart, Robert. Farm relief by aid of management. Barron's 11(12):  
27. Mar. 25, 1929.
344. ----- Stewart, Robert. Farm relief by the aid of science. Barron's 11(1):  
sect. 1; 20. Jan. 7, 1929.
345. ----- Stewart, Robert. A new agricultural stage: the passing of the old-  
type farm a business solution of problems. Barron's 9 (36): 25. Sept.  
9, 1929.
346. 1930. Drake, L.A. Surplus wheat - an international problem. Barron's  
10(46):11. Nov. 17, 1930.

This article is illustrated by statistical data showing a record wheat supply in the United States and Canada world wheat production, per capita consumption by countries, and the United States' export position. The following is quoted from the last paragraph of the article:

"Is not the United States faced with the same farm overproduction and overpopulation problems which marked one phase of the depression of 1920-21? In 1919 the American farmer planted 75,694,000 acres in wheat, which marked the peak of the post-war prosperity production. After this extraordinary crop year, wheat sowing fell to a low level of 52,255,000 acres in 1925 only to rise again to 61,141,000 acres in 1929. A new crisis had been reached, and the only evident solution seems to be another farm exodus and a renewal of the downward trend in grain acreage. When this exodus is well under way there seems to be no good reason why the remaining farmers should not make a fair living in supplying the protected American market. Furthermore, just as the cities were easily able to absorb the farm migration after 1920, so again may we expect industry, the professions and the growing cultural labor markets to provide room for an increased proportion of the American population following the current farm crisis. The more quickly these changes take place, the sooner will one major factor in the present economic depression have been rectified."

347. ----- Lauck, L.G. The story of wheat; salient economic factors leading up  
to the present crisis. Barron's 10 (33): 27. Aug. 18, 1930.
348. ----- Spending dollars to save pennies. Barron's 10(28): 16. July 14,  
1930.  
Editorial criticizing the Federal Farm Board.
349. ----- Why worry? Barron's 10(47): 16. Nov. 24, 1930.  
Editorial which criticizes the Federal Farm Board.
350. ----- Woodlock, T.F. Farm-machinery as a transportation factor. Question  
whether United States will not "industrialize" much of its food pro-  
duction. Barron's 10(44): 20. Nov. 3, 1930.

351. 1931. Chairman Legge retires. Barron's 11(11): 16. Mar. 16, 1931.  
Criticism of the Farm Board. Editorial.
352. ----- Harrower, D.C. Schemes for agricultural relief. The export debenture plan the lesser of two evils. Barron's 11(52):5. Dec. 28, 1931.  
Considers the export debenture plan for agricultural relief. Although the writer finds this plan less objectionable than the equalization fee he thinks that "it is not a constructive plan for agricultural relief."
353. ----- Humorous Mr. Legge. Barron's 11(30):14. July 27, 1931.  
Editorial criticising a radio talk of the Chairman of Federal Farm Board.
354. ----- Is this gain or loss? Barron's 11(35):16. Aug. 31, 1931.  
Editorial discussion of Farm Board.
355. ----- Is this helpful? Barron's 11(43):14. Oct. 26, 1931.  
Editorial.  
"President Hoover has endorsed as 'constructive and helpful,' the New Orleans plan for relieving the cotton markets... If this be helpful, give us less of it."
356. ----- Merely a change of clothing. Barron's 11(14):16. Apr. 6, 1931.  
Editorial on the Equalization fee and Export debenture plans for farm relief.
357. ----- Panaceas and politics. Barron's 11(36): 16. Sept. 7, 1931.  
Editorial. "The Farm board, according to one of its members, has received over 200 proposals for solving the troubles of the cotton producers."
358. ----- Ulm, A.H. Farm board failures and fallacies. The board so far futile and now friendless, "minimizes" speculation by engaging in it hugely. Barron's 11(30):18. July 27, 1931.  
A second article appeared in the August 3 issue. The subtitle of the second article is "Is it 'agricultural socialism' or only a scotching of agrarian radicalism?"  
The third and fourth articles in the series appeared in the Aug. 10 and Aug. 17, 1931 numbers of Barron's.
359. ----- Ulm, A.H. Fumbling with wheat and cotton. Barron's 11(9):10. Mar. 2, 1931.  
Criticism of the Federal Farm Board.
360. ----- Will the Farm board be abolished? Agricultural bloc likely to save its existence, but powers may be changed. Barron's 11(47):16.  
Nov. 23, 1931.
361. 1932. Grimes, W.H. The Farm board for the allotment plan. Its special message to Congress admits price-pegging losses curbed loans - asks additional funds. Barron's 12(51):18. Dec. 19, 1932.  
States that the Federal Farm Board in a special message accompanying

its annual report to Congress proposed a farm relief plan which was not labeled the allotment plan but the description of which fitted that proposal.

362. 1932. Grimes, W.H. A voluntary domestic allotment plan proposed. Sponsors of this type of farm relief confident of Roosevelt support would provide state quotas. Barron's 12(50): 16. Dec. 12, 1932.

Explains briefly the basic idea of the various domestic allotment plans.

363. ----- More cotton likely in 1933. South will increase planting, thinking that the proposed allotment plan will raise prices. Barron's 12 (52): 21. Dec. 26, 1932.

364. 1933. "Allotment." Barron's 13(3): 14. Jan. 16, 1933.

"Of the farm-allotment bill now working its way through Congress it must be said that it has a certain painful logic in its favor."

Editorial.

365. ----- Axley, Seth. A new castle for the farmer. The farm-relief bill may actually hamper the agricultural industry and adversely hit our export trade. Barron's 13(15): 3,9. Apr. 10, 1933.

The writer "attacks the farm-relief bill in a manner which suggests that if enacted this legislation will cause only additional woe to the farmer at the expense of all citizens. Mr. Axley believes that not only may this bill further penalize the farmer but also that it will reduce our already meager foreign trade. He appeals to the friends of the farmer to put their efforts upon a reduction of tariffs which would again open up for the farmer the only possible market for his surplus production." - Inset.

366. ----- Black, W.P. Has the farmer won a pyrrhic victory? The mortgage indebtedness stays on the books in spite of the foreclosure moratorium. Barron's 13(6): 18. Feb. 6, 1933.

"Farmers are hailing the insurance companies' moratoria on mortgages as success for their forcible resistance movement. What have they really gained? Mr. Black, recently a staff writer for the Des Moines Register & Tribune, brings a new point of view to the farm problem in his article. He bases his opinions on more than six years' study of middlewestern agricultural problems. Significant in his article is the account of a Northern Missouri farmers' group that chose a different method of obtaining relief from its burden of mortgage indebtedness." p.2. This method "consists of a willful cessation of interest payments on the mortgage and a voluntary surrender of deed to the mortgage holder."

367. ----- Black, W.P. The new farm-relief bill. Recognizes law of supply and demand, but is silent on inflated mortgages. Barron's 13(12):5, 10. Mar. 20, 1933.

"The Administration's program for farm relief has been presented to the House and Senate. Insofar as it affects farmers of the corn and wheat-belt areas, it offers features adopted from the original Domestic Allotment bill and ties them into a landleasing plan that promises a definite contraction of production. In this respect, it is an improvement on previous programs in that it recognizes the law of supply

and demand.

"Mr. Black... sees one important omission in the Administration's farm bill. He points out that a large part of the farm mortgage indebtedness was incurred at the inflated land-value levels of 1917-20. That these mortgages must be scaled down before lasting improvement can be brought to agriculture is his conclusion." p.1.

368. ----- Broad relief plan formulating. Mortgage, cotton and job aid in program crystallizing for special session of Congress. Barron's 13 (7): 16. Feb. 13, 1933.

369. ----- Prerequisites. Barron's 13(2): 12. Jan. 9, 1933.

Editorial. Gives three things which if accomplished by Congress would cause "business... [to] come to life as though out of a trance." The 3d item is "Satisfy the agricultural half of the population with some half-way promising form of farm relief, which would at least avert the unadmitted danger of a ruthless retaliatory attack on the whole protective-tariff system."

370. ----- Qualms over farm parity. Barron's 13(4):12. Jan. 23, 1933.

"What appears to have been a break in the solid front of the farm-relief movement has almost certainly another and more significant explanation."

Editorial gives explanation and in conclusion says "It is not surprising, therefore, that the farm-bloc leaders should have felt some qualms over the scope of the demands being made in the name of farm relief."

371. ----- Woodlock, T.F. Allotment plan a draft on all incomes. Is really a sales tax, unspurned because it is for the farmer - and the poor would pay. Barron's 13(3):11. Jan. 16, 1933.

An editorial entitled "Allotment" is given on p. 14.

#### Bradstreet's

372. 1933. Boosting the farmers' buying power. Bradstreet's Weekly 61(2845):5. Jan. 7, 1933.

Short article on the allotment plan, or Jones bill. This plan is analyzed by J.S. Lawrence in the January 14th issue of Bradstreet's.

373. ----- Farm relief measures awaited to revive equipment sales. Dun and Bradstreet Monthly Review 41 (2061):43-45. Apr. 1933.

374. ----- Lawrence, J.S. The parity plan of farm relief. Bradstreet's Weekly 61 (2846):48-51. Jan. 14, 1933.

This is an analysis of the latest version of the domestic allotment plan - the farm parity plan as introduced in Congress by Mr. Jones.

"The latest plan for farm relief is very attractive in superficial theory. It seems to reduce production, increase prices, without placing the costs upon the federal government. A more careful examination shows that the entire theory of the Jones Parity Plan is unsound since it offers no check upon intensive cultivation or bootlegging and involves costs so great as to place upon the government in the end a burden comparable to that of the Farm Marketing Act."

Burroughs Clearing House

375. 1926. King, W.I. What can the government do for the farmer? Discussing the causes of economic distress on the farm, the suggestions for federal aid - and supply and demand... Burroughs Clearing House 10(9):5-7, 48-49. June 1926. Pam. Coll.

The author writes: "A number of relief measures have been suggested. One is to reduce the acreage planted by each farmer. Such a measure is almost impossible to execute and, ultimately, is likely to bring evils worse than those which it is sought to remedy. . A combination strong enough to enforce its decrees would be almost certain to become tyrannical and force up the prices of foodstuffs and other farm produce to unreasonable heights. Furthermore, it would probably lessen materially the efficiency of the farmers, for they would come to depend for profits more upon their monopoly power than upon the size of their crops, and this would be disastrous to all consumers.

"Another proposed remedy is to have the government set a price for each farm product, buy any surplus at that price, and dump it abroad over a tariff wall at the best price obtainable. Sometimes it has been proposed to distribute among the producers any losses incurred through the operation of this plan. There are several objections to this solution of the problem...

"After all, there is no escaping the fact that all the wisdom of Congress, aided by a thousand commissions of experts, could never equal competition in accurately adjusting demand to supply, and determining with precision how many persons ought to work in each field and how much each should be paid, and what price for each commodity will best balance supply and demand. Under the competitive system every dollar spent by every individual in the world may be considered a vote for the type of product that industry must turn out, and all the farms and mines and railways and factories respond to the commands of the voters with an alacrity and certainty immeasurably superior to that ever shown by the representatives of the people in any republic or democracy. In the price field, great is competition - long may it reign!"

376. 1929. King, Willford Isbell. The farmer's turn at the treasury. A study of the farm relief measure and what may be expected of it. Burroughs Clearing House 13(11):7-9, 46-48. Aug. 1929. Pam. Col.

The measure considered is the one which created the Federal Farm Board. A brief statement is also made of the export debenture plan, then before Congress.

Business Week and its predecessors.

377. 1924. Shaw, A.W. The underlying trend. System; the magazine of business, Nov. 1924, p.533-534, 536-541, 657-661.

The author endeavors to get at the "net" of the farm question. He arrives at this by quoting largely from material in the editor's library on the farm question.

378. 1927. Eight aids for farming. Magazine of Business, Oct. 1927, p.447. Recommendations of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

379. 1927. Farmers' income. Magazine of Business, Sept. 1927, p.307.  
In section, Keeping in touch with business, Dr. Henry C. Taylor  
"foresees the possibility of a food shortage in a lean year as a  
result of these conditions."
380. 1928. The most discussed factor. Improvement in the farmers' position...  
Magazine of Business, Jan. 1928, p.19.  
In section, How's business? as reported by the 21,000 members of  
the Council on the Trend of Business.
381. ----- The most favorable factor. The agricultural situation... Magazine of  
Business, Mar. 1928, p.279.  
In section, How's business? as reported by the 21,000 members of  
the Council on the Trend of Business.
382. ----- The most favorable factor. The betterment in the agricultural out-  
look... Magazine of Business, Feb. 1928, p.147.  
In section, How's business?
383. 1929. Thus shall we solve the farm problem. Magazine of Business, Jan.  
1929, p.50.  
Editorial. It is followed by another section with title, Is  
Legislation a farm panacea?  
"We, of the Magazine of Business, are not so sanguine. The campaign  
speeches would seem to suggest that the only farm problem was the  
disposal of occasional surpluses. But the problem is deeper."
384. 1930. Bear raid shows weak spots in farm program. Business Week, Feb. 12,  
1930, p.4-5.
385. ----- Can the Farm board digest the farm banks? Business Week, Jan. 15,  
1930, p.5.
386. ----- Fooling the farmer. Business Week, Oct. 5, 1930, p.56.  
Editorial comment on Farm Board.
387. ----- Give the devil his due. Business Week, Apr. 9, 1930, p.44.  
Editorial discussion of Farm Board.
388. ----- Government can buy wheat but can't eat it. Business Week, Mar. 5,  
1930, p.16-17.
389. ----- It's hard to make a tariff that helps an export business. Business  
Week, June 25, 1930, p.18.
390. 1931. End of Farm board price-fixing will help business ultimately. But  
political uproar and bad psychological effect of cheap wheat will hurt  
for a while. Business Week, Apr. 1, 1931, p.26-28.
391. ----- Farm board disruption reflects cracking up of its policies. Business  
Week, Mar. 11, 1931, p.38; Mar. 18, 1931, p.34-35, Mar. 25, 1931,  
p.29-31; Apr. 1, 1931, p.26-27; Apr. 8, 1931, p.26-27; Apr. 15, 1931,  
p.32-33.



392. 1931. Farm board's job world's biggest but it is well worth trying. Business Week, Apr. 29, 1931, p.26-28.
393. ----- Farm board's real significance is an experiment in cooperation. Business Week, Apr. 22, 1931, p.28-31.
394. ----- Farm board's thoughts turn to money and to Congress. Business Week, Sept. 9, 1931, p.16.  
"Most of the relief plans offered call for federal funds, but Congress promises only trouble."
395. ----- Farm board's wheat policy is likely to help price, at that. But the only immediate effect of its compromise has been to set the stage for a political battle. Business Week, July 15, 1931, p.31-32.
396. ----- In fostering co-ops, Farm board competes with private business. Business Week, Apr. 15, 1931, p.32-35.
397. ----- Law says, minimize speculation, but Farm board itself trades. Business Week, Apr. 8, 1931, p.26-27.
398. ----- Salvation by suicide. Business Week, Sept. 2, 1931; p.48.  
Editorial which discusses Farm board's plea to cotton growers to turn under every third row of this year's growing crop.
399. ----- Wheat growers call Farm board plan destructive and quit. Business Week, May 6, 1931, p.25.
400. 1932. Domestic allotment would alter whole basis of farm relief. Plan to substitute subsidy for price-raising scheme has support among industrial and banking interests. Business Week, Sept. 28, 1932, p.15-16.  
The history and essential features of the plan are given in this article.
401. ----- Politics and mortgages roughen the road to farm relief. Business Week, Oct. 12, 1932, p.18-19.
402. ----- What the farmer really wants is a mortgage holiday. Business Week, Sept. 21, 1932, p.12-13.
403. 1933. The economists prescribe. Debt adjustment, tariff, revisions, loyalty to gold are the 3 planks in the Ph.D's "minimum" program for business recovery. Business Week, Jan. 11, 1933, p.14-15.  
Includes the farmer's plight.
404. ----- Farm dictator? Secretary Wallace is a type farmer rather than a dirt farmer. Mordecai Ezekiel ploughs figures rather than furrows. But they know their jobs. Business Week, Mar. 29, 1933, p.9.
405. ----- Farm dole. Business Week, Mar. 29, 1933, p.32.  
Editorial.  
The Administration's program of farm relief is discussed. "The most hopeful view to take of the whole program is that perhaps, by improving the lot of one great segment of the population, even at the expense of the rest, we may possibly break the descending spiral of deflation."

406. 1933. Farm rehearsal. The Congressional effort to restore the farmers' pre-war purchasing power hasn't a chance in this session, but it is important as a forecast of the program after March 4. Business Week, Jan. 11, 1933, p.9.
407. ----- Farm relief. Senator George has a bill to permit readjustment of farm mortgages; another bill would subsidize domestic production. Merely talking about these things has helped farm prices. Business Week, Jan. 18, 1933, p.13-14.
408. ----- Farm relief in action. Agricultural adjustment administration gets off to a good start on its price-raising program for cotton, tries out its licensing power on milk without waiting for trouble. Business Week, July 22, 1933, p.18.  
"The initial success won by Secretary Wallace is a tribute to his energy and persuasive powers."
409. ----- Farm reliever. George Nelson Peek, who went to the wartime school of price-fixing, hopes to handle the farm problem without mishandling industry. Business Week, May 24, 1933, p.18.
410. ----- Milk and Mr. Wallace. New York's milk control board can give the Secretary of agriculture an instructive lesson in the intricacies of crop control and price relief. Business Week, May 10, 1933, p. 10.
411. ----- Selling the farmer. Farm implement makers summon all their ingenuity to beat hard times and the horse. Price cuts and cost-cutting products help a little, but it's a bigger problem than they can solve. Business Week, Feb. 15, 1933, p.11-12.
412. ----- Spilled milk. Dairy farmers are crying for political help in default of economic salvation. Market difficulties are reflected in differences among dealers. Business Week, Apr. 12, 1933, p.6.
413. ----- Three farm roads. Business Week, Feb. 15, 1933, p.32.  
Editorial.  
"Meeting this emergency [economic crisis] will not solve the farm problem; its roots go deeper than cyclical depression."

California Banker

414. 1931. Hutchison, C.B. The "marginal producer" in agriculture and his possible effect on over-production. Calif. Banker 12(9):417-418, 432-433. Sept. 1931.  
"This article is the third in a series of studies dealing with the basic agricultural, horticultural and livestock industries of California sponsored by the Agricultural Committee of the California Bankers Association."

Chase Economic Bulletin

415. 1923. Anderson, B.M., jr. Agricultural credits and cooperative marketing. Chase Econ. Bul. 3(3):3-35. Aug. 10, 1923.  
"An address delivered before the Montana Bankers' Association, Great Falls, Montana, August 10, 1923."  
The author believes that increased agricultural credit facilities and a development of cooperation are effective for the long-run betterment of agriculture but that they are of little use at a time of crisis such as obtained when the address was delivered. He sees two ways out. One is to wait for the slow process of internal adjustment involving the abandonment of the less profitable farms, the reduction of agricultural production, and the shifting of population to the cities. The other is to restore the equilibrium by helping to restore Europe's position as a center of marketing activity and the world's great market for food and raw materials.
416. 1924. Anderson, B.M., jr. Artificial prices a menace to economic stability; the farmer's problem and the revised McNary-Haugen bill. Chase Econ. Bul. 4(2): 3-17. May 1924.  
Discusses the provisions of the McNary-Haugen bill, the "equilization fee," etc.
417. ----- Anderson, B.M., jr. A bi-partisan myth - federal reserve bank "deflation" of the farmers. Chase Econ. Bul. 4(4):3-11. Oct. 9, 1924.  
"Extract from an address delivered before the Virginia Manufacturers Association at Roanoke, Virginia, on October 8, 1924."  
Refutes the charge that the Federal Reserve Banks in 1920-21 "deflated" the farmers, and that their policy was responsible for the break in 1920-21 agricultural prices.
418. 1933. The domestic allotment plan. Chase Econ. Bul. 13(1):18-19. May 6, 1933.  
It is shown that the "Domestic Allotment Plan is in conflict with the general programme of business revival and the programme for restoration of international trade."

Commerce & Finance

419. 1924. Finty, Tom, jr. Major problems: 1. The farm. Com. & Finance 13 (27):1263-1264. July 2, 1924.  
"Long lists of the causes of the farmer's troubles have been compiled and published. Some of them are correct, as far as they go; but little, if anything, has been said concerning the major causes, which are: labor saving machinery, speculation in land, and taxes."
420. ----- The McNaryhaugenwocky. Com. & Finance 13(18):837. Apr. 30, 1924.  
Discussion of the McNary-Haugen bill. Quote Julius H. Barnes and Bernard M. Baruch.
421. 1925. Boyle, J.E. Congress, Coolidge and the farmer. Com. & Finance 14 (1):11-12. Jan. 7, 1925.  
"We may take it for granted that Congress and the President at this session or the next or a special session, will 'do something' for the farmer."

422. 1925. Fennelly, J.F. What of the farmer's future? An interview with Secretary Hoover. Com. & Finance 14(46):2243-2244. Nov. 18, 1925.
423. ----- What the Farm conference wants. Com. & Finance 14(6):291. Feb. 11, 1925.  
Discussion of President Coolidge's Agricultural conference. "Co-operative marketing came in for a large amount of attention, and the establishment of a Federal co-operative marketing board is proposed."
424. 1926. The farmer with a big "F". Com. & Finance 15(19):920. May 12, 1926.  
"The farmers want frankly some form of price-fixing measure, which would only make a bad situation worse, and which, fortunately, there is little chance of their getting."
425. ----- Fennelly, J.F. Farm price-fixing comes up again. Com. & Finance 15(1):11-12. Jan. 6, 1926.  
Discusses the McNary-Haugen bill, Dickinson bill and other plans for farm relief.
426. ----- Kearney, T.M. The farmer's case. Com. & Finance 15(23):1126. June 9, 1926.  
"The matter of stabilizing the prices of farm products is the most important economic question confronting the American people."
427. 1927. Agricultural engineers would solve farm problems. Com. & Finance 16(37):1840. Sept. 14, 1927.  
"A committee of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers... last week laid before President Coolidge a 5,000 word discussion of the farm problem."  
Gives the recommendation of the committee.
428. ----- Baruch, B.M. Political aspect of agricultural demands. Com. & Finance 16(47):2413. Nov. 23, 1927.  
"Both political parties are faced by the fact that farmers are not making a fair profit."  
"Fair profit resulting from equality is the sole burden of his political demand. Politicians must face this demand, both because it is fair and because the present situation results in part from political causes."  
"Reprinted from N.Y. Evening Post."
429. ----- Bell, Ovid. The farm problem in Missouri. Com. & Finance 16(7):365. Feb. 16, 1927.  
Author argues that a revision of the tariff would bring relief to the farm.
430. ----- Boyle, J.E. Farmers and farm relief. Com. & Finance 16(1):9. Jan. 5, 1927.  
The author discusses the farm situation in the West and Middle West under the following headings: Taxes; Wages; Transportation; and Surplus.

431. 1927. Duke, T.W.D. Integration of the business of agriculture. Com. & Finance 16(45):2308. Nov. 9, 1927.  
Author argues that industrialization of agriculture is ultimate solution of the farm problem.
432. ----- Kilgore, B.W. Cotton grower, manufacturer and McNary-Haugen bill. Com. & Finance 16(17):853. Apr. 27, 1927.  
Discusses the equalization fee as it would apply to cotton. Believes that it would aid in stabilizing cotton production and price.
433. ----- The McNary bill and cotton. Com. & Finance 16(7):383-384. Feb. 16, 1927.  
Discusses the amendment to the bill, "giving the Board the option of applying to cotton either the equalization fee or price insurance against decline in cotton withheld from market." This is known as the Bledsoe plan. "Another amendment is intended to prevent imposition of the equalization fee on cotton until after it has passed the stage of ginning." Still another leaves it to the producers whether it shall be imposed or not. Gives arguments pro and con concerning these amendments.
434. ----- Price, T.H. Facing farm relief frankly. Com. & Finance 16(8):409. Feb. 23, 1927.
435. ----- Price, T.H. Henry Ford's solution for the agricultural problem. Com. & Finance 16(6):321-322. Feb. 9, 1927.  
An account of a talk with Henry Ford in which he is quoted as having said that the work incident to the production of any of our staple crops to which a farmer now gives a year could easily be done in twenty days or less with thorough organization and the aid of labor-saving machinery, and that he is planning to operate some experimental farms on which his theory is to be carried out. He is further quoted as having said "If we succeed in reducing the cost of agricultural production, we shall expect to share the economies effected with the public."
436. ----- What progress to farm relief? Com. & Finance 16(16):799. Apr. 20, 1927.  
The passage of the McNary-Haugen bill by the 69th Congress, even though it was vetoed by President Coolidge, has convinced the most skeptical that agriculture has a grievance that must be remedied.
437. 1928. Neilson, C.K. Industrialized agriculture: a peach "ranch". Com. & Finance 17(13):691-692. Mar. 28, 1928.  
Brief description of the general plan of operation of one of the California packing corporations' great farms.  
Author says: "The farm problem is essentially a business problem - the problem of production and distribution. Practical methods of distribution are already being intelligently worked out. Now we must look to the matter of efficient production."
438. ----- Price, T.H. Crop insurance: an open letter to Messrs. Smith and Hoover. Com. & Finance 17(31):1629-1630. Aug. 1, 1928.  
"This letter is written to urge that each of the candidates to whom it is addressed should take the farm problem out of politics by prom-

ising that he will, if elected, immediately appoint a commission to study the question of agricultural insurance and the practicability of providing it at a reasonable rate for the farmers who are willing to pay for it."

439. 1928. Robert, Donald. What the farm crisis means to a farm boy. Com. & Finance 17(43):2273-2274. Oct. 24, 1928.

"The life I knew as a boy was a continual struggle. The farm simply did not pay." Weather, insects, low prices, and high taxes were contributing causes.

"Reprinted from the 'Outlook'."

440. 1929. Bell, S. Farm co-operation enters a new phase. Com. & Finance 18: 1427-28. July 3, 1929.

"The machinery designed to afford relief to our farm ills is being assembled and when it is set in motion, the government of the United States will embark upon one of the most important economic experiments it has ever undertaken - an experiment to determine whether the recurrent periods of farm distress can be avoided and prices stabilized through an added substitution of human management for the natural workings of the law of supply and demand."

441. ----- Boyle, J.E. The dilemma of farm relief. Com. & Finance 18(17): 887-888. Apr. 24, 1929.

"Professor Boyle discusses two congressional farm relief dilemmas. They are the problem of providing for raising the price of the surplus and at the same time limiting the production of the surplus; and the matter of 'making the tariff effective' and 'dealing with the surplus' by 'withdrawing the surplus from the domestic market,' and dumping it on the foreign market." He concludes that farm relief "must be sought in a different direction from that formulated thus far by the farm groups."

442. ----- Boyle, J.E. Do debentures disguise dumping? Com. & Finance 18: 1233-1234. June 5, 1929.

443. ----- Boyle, J.E. The Farm board and farm marketing. Com. & Finance 18 (34):1800-1801. Aug. 21, 1929.

The concluding paragraph of this article is as follows: "The Farm Board has the opportunity of formulating a 'big business' program for agriculture, dealing fundamentally with Orderly Development of Land Utilization; Orderly Production, and Orderly Marketing of Perishables. Magnificent results may be secured. But if the Farm Board deals only with the selling problem then the Board will be merely paddling and piffling and paltering with a serious problem. We are anxiously watching the Board, hoping it will pass over the more expedient and opportunistic things, and will bring to the farmer some fundamental and permanent benefit, not simply 'relief.'"

444. ----- Boyle, J.E. The new farm relief bill; an analysis. Com. & Finance 18(3):161-162. Jan. 16, 1929.

The "Agricultural Surplus Control Act" is analyzed. The author believes that it cannot succeed, that there will be an overpromotion of cooperative organizations and that it will stimulate an over-production of crops.

445. 1929. Boyle, J.E. The road to farm prosperity. Com. & Finance 18(33): 1747-1748. Aug. 14, 1929.  
"From an address delivered before the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, Aug. 5, 1929."  
Stresses the need for a long-time program in agriculture.
446. ----- Capper, A. How the government can help the farmer. Com. & Finance 18:70-71. Jan. 9, 1929.
447. ----- The Farm board and the grain dealers. Com. & Finance 18(52):2728. Dec. 25, 1929.  
"The difficulty the government must ever encounter in attempting to benefit one set of interests without stepping on the toes of other interests is again illustrated..."
448. ----- Getting the farmer behind the Farm board. Com. & Finance 18(32): 1692-1693. Aug. 7, 1929.  
"Announcement of the determination of the cotton growers of the nation to heed the advice of the Farm board to centralize the control of their selling agencies followed an executive meeting of the trustees of the American Cotton Growers Exchange."
449. ----- The great experiment of farm relief. Com. & Finance 18(25):1334. June 19, 1929.  
Discussion of law establishing Federal farm board. "The chief defect of farm relief through price control is that the room for human error is too great, and that political influences are more likely to make for error."
450. ----- Moser, C.O. How co-operatives, with government aid, are working towards solution of farm problem... Com. & Finance 18(39):2093, 2095, 2097. Sept. 25, 1929.  
Discussion of the way Agricultural Marketing Act works.
451. ----- Stiffler, C.W. The Farm board's "relief" program. Com. & Finance 18(31):1646-1647. July 31, 1929.
452. 1930. A.C.S.A. appoints committee to meet Farm board. Com. & Finance 19 (18):887. Apr. 30, 1930.  
Seven suggestions are given as the basis for proposed legislation.
453. ----- A.C.S.A. to fight Farm act. Com. & Finance 19(48):2208. Nov. 26, 1930.  
Explaining the campaign of the American Cotton Shippers Association, Robert Meyer said "The association's contention is that the government should not take part in business."
454. ----- A critical symposium of farm relief. Com. & Finance 19(28):1336. July 9, 1930; 19(28):1380. July 16, 1930; 19(31):1470-1471. July 30, 1930; 19(33):1550-1551. Aug. 13, 1930.
455. ----- Dodd, W.E. The trail that leads to farm relief. Com. & Finance 19(37):1703. Sept. 10, 1930.  
This is part of an article published by the New York Times on "the history of our economic policy, which Dr. Dodd holds, is the reason for the present condition of American agriculture."

456. 1930. Eichelberger, P.M. Municipal corporations for farm relief. Com. & Finance 19(32): 1498. Aug. 6, 1930.

"History shows that commodity organization has always proven a failure while community organization is absolutely sound. Therefore the reason the Federal farm board has failed to function properly is because it has worked with organized commodities instead of organized communities."

457. ----- Farm board between two fires. Com. & Finance 19(1):15. Jan. 1, 1930.

"A great hue and cry is being raised against the government's policy of conferring, at the expense of the general public, these great advantages upon one class of people, even though it be so large and important a class as the farmers..."

458. ----- The Farm board buys wheat. Com. & Finance 19(47):2152. Nov. 19, 1930.

In commenting on the government's activity in the market, Siebel C. Harris, of Scott, Burrows & Christie, Chicago, says "But apparently instrumentalities of the federal government are immune from the same criticism that may reach individuals."

459. ----- The Farm board's noble experiment. Com. & Finance 19(48):2188. Nov. 26, 1930.

"Whatever one may think of the Farm board's noble experiment in wheat as a long-term proposition, it must be admitted that its latest action probably forestalled demoralization in an emergency, much as the celebrated bankers pool prevented complete disaster in last Fall's panic in the securities markets."

460. ----- Gordon, G.A. Viciousness of the farm marketing act. Com. & Finance 19:2237-2238. Dec. 3, 1930.

461. ----- Lacy, A.J. Government costs and farm relief. Com. & Finance 19(48):2191. Nov. 26, 1930.

"Heavy farm taxes are in a measure responsible for the agricultural depression. They have also reduced the buying power of the farmer, thereby adversely affecting industry..."

"The reduced number and buying power of those engaged in agriculture and the increased number of employes in industry are, in a measure, responsible for the unemployment problem which now confronts us and the depression in industry which exists. The solution of the problem of unemployment is intimately involved in the matter of farm relief."

"Lower land taxes is a form of effective farm relief. One way to substantially reduce farm taxes is to reduce the cost of local government in rural localities. This measure of relief farmers can bring to themselves if they have the will to do it. Like charity, the reduction of the cost of government should always begin at home..."

462. ----- Revere, C.T. Case of speculation vs. paternalism. Com. & Finance 19:302-303. Feb. 5, 1930; Discussion. 19: 441-443. Feb. 26, 1930.

The discussion "Pros and cons of government price control... are printed as representative of various shades of public opinion."



463. 1930. Revere, C.T. The Farm board and the cotton market. Com. & Finance 19(10):487,489. Mar. 5, 1930.  
The writer believes that Farm Board policies "instead of advancing the prices of agricultural products, are more likely to put them down" and that "business history finally will set down the Farm Board as an economic nature fake." He thinks that intensive farming and lower-production costs are the solution of the cotton farmer's problem.
464. ----- Steffler, C.W. Battle of wheat. Com. & Finance 19:485-486. Mar. 5, 1930.  
Discussion of Farm Board's operations.
465. ----- Steffler, C.W. Farm relief debate waxes hot. Com. & Finance 19:1421-1422. July 23, 1930.  
"A rising clamor from the wheat belt for the McNary-Haugen or debenture form of farm relief is reported."
466. ----- Temple, A.H. The farm board and the futures markets. Com. & Finance 19(5):255-256. Jan. 29, 1930.  
The following is quoted from the first paragraph of the article:  
"With one rather academic reservation, members of the Federal Farm Board last week disabused the cotton and grain trades of any idea that the system of marketing to be established under the Farm Board regime would ignore or displace in any way, the futures market as at present constituted. They praised the services of the exchanges and announced that they would continue to use the very necessary hedging facilities provided. In the next breath they qualified the announcement by stating their belief that under a 100-per cent co-operative marketing system the futures exchanges could be dispensed with."
467. ----- U.S. embarks on wheat stabilization. Com. & Finance 19(8):392. Feb. 19, 1930.  
The Commissioner-General of Australia "has said our Farm Relief is only 'a colossal replica of what Australia has tried and found ineffective.'"
468. ----- Williams, Carl. The Federal farm board and the cotton situation. Com. & Finance 19(19):951,953. May 7, 1930.
469. 1931. After wheat stabilization - what? Com. & Finance 20(13):501. Apr. 1, 1931.  
Gives "hopeful suggestion" of well-informed men in the grain trade. "We are glad to pass this suggestion along... It is to be expected that the government agency will do all in its power to find the most equitable answers possible to the questions prefacing this article."
470. ----- American cotton shippers assail Farm act. Com. & Finance 20: 663. Apr. 29, 1931.
471. ----- Breaux, S.L. How relieve agriculture? Com. & Finance 20(18): 685, 687. May 6, 1931.  
Letter on the Agricultural Marketing Act.

472. 1931. Cotton congress asks definite Farm board policy. Com. & Finance 20(26):985. July 1, 1931.  
International cotton congress at Paris adopted a resolution "urging the U.S. Farm Board to announce a definite sales program to dispose of the 3,000,000 bales of cotton controlled by the Cotton Stabilization Corporation and various state cooperative associations."
473. ----- Geller, Carl. The way out. Com. & Finance 20(2):91. Jan. 14, 1931.  
[Cotton] "Acreage was slashed. That is the way out! The only way out!"
474. ----- Harlan, R.K. Texas cotton association demands repeal of Farm Act. Com. & Finance 20:481-482. Mar. 25, 1931.
475. ----- How cotton trade leaders view the outlook. Com. & Finance 20(39):1443-1445. Sept. 30, 1931.  
Consists of the following: Commodity credits the great need, by Robert M. Harriss; Demand should show big increase, by William R. Meadows; Price favors extending uses, by Cason J. Calloway; Acreage must be reduced, by U. Benton Blalock; How the Texas law may work, by M.H. Reed; Open gates of distribution, by Dameron H. Williams; Silver lining in cotton cloud, by Mike H. Thomas; Situation better than painted, by S. Lock Breaux; 6-cent cotton its own cure, by T.H. Kerr; Hope, - no hope, by A. Stewart III; and Distribute the surpluses, by Robert L. Phebus.
476. ----- How relieve agriculture? Com. & Finance 20(17):655. Apr. 29, 1931.  
Consists of letters from the following: Col. G. Arthur Gordon of Savannah, John H. Cunningham of San Antonio, and F.J. Lee of Royston, Ga.
477. ----- Price, T.H. The mistaken policy of the Federal farm board. Com. & Finance 20(21):804. May 27, 1931.
478. ----- Steffler, C.W. Can commodity production be stabilized? Com. & Finance 20(16):607-609. Apr. 22, 1931.  
Reprinted from Trade Winds.  
This article discusses attempts to stabilize commodity markets by various "control" schemes. A list of commodity production control agreements, now in operation or in operation within the past few years, affecting thirty-six staple raw commodities in various countries accompanies the article.
479. ----- Sykes, M'Cready. The obverse side. The farmers' heritage of inflated valuations. Com. & Finance 20(35):1283. Sept. 2, 1931.  
"No permanent amelioration of the farmer's economic plight is possible unless founded on consideration of his economic function as essentially that of both manufacturer and laborer and his relation to his land and invested capital."
480. ----- Sykes, M'Cready. The obverse side. On solving the wheat problem. Com. & Finance 20(34):1253-1254. Aug. 26, 1931.  
Consists of letters which the article in the Aug. 12, 1931 issue elicited from subscribers.

481. 1931. Sykes, M'Cready. The obverse side. A suggested solution of the wheat problem. Com. & Finance 20(32):1172-1173. Aug. 12, 1931.

This plan provides for the following:

- (1) The government is "to ascertain and declare the amount of the country's normal consumption of wheat for the coming year."
- (2) Each unit of producing area is to be allotted its proper share of that total and consequently each farm will have its definite quota.
- (3) The government is to supervise the harvesting and threshing of all wheat and officially certify the product of each farm.
- (4) "The government undertakes to purchase at a fixed price, found to be reasonable and remunerative... all wheat produced by each farmer up to but not exceeding his normal quota, and reserves the right to purchase at, say 25 cents per bushel, all wheat produced in excess of other than that allotted to the several normal quotas of the individual tracts throughout the country. The importation of wheat, except by the government, may be prohibited if that be found necessary for stability of price."
- (5) "The government should require of all growers to whom a normal quota was allotted taking out with the government crop insurance against such crop injuries as have been found by experience to be a proper field for insurance..."
- (6) "Millers having established equipment would receive allotments of flour at a fixed price, based on the government's purchase price of one dollar. A large part of the government holdings would thus get at once on its way to the consumer. As a monopoly holder of wheat purchased at a reasonable price and in total amount not exceeding the country's needs, the government would never be faced with such a situation as now confronts it, holding an enormous surplus acquired at high prices, and facing the harvesting of an unprecedented surplus crop."

482. ----- York, George W. The Agricultural marketing act: Com. & Finance 20(3):139-140. Jan. 21, 1931.

The president of the New Mexico Co-operative Wool Marketing Association thinks that the "Agricultural Marketing Act, together with the other acts of the Congress of the United States relating thereto, will... be pointed to in years to come as one of the most constructive pieces of legislation produced by the American Congress in the last fifty years, in terms of appreciating civilization."

483. 1932. "Harriman plan" interests trade. Com. & Finance 21(46):1356. Nov. 16, 1932.

Brief explanation of the voluntary domestic allotment plan for control of agricultural production proposed by Henry I. Harriman and referred to by Governor Roosevelt on October 31, "as being not unlike his own plan for the restoration of agriculture."

484. ----- Harriss, R.M. How relieve agriculture? Com. & Finance 21(50):1436-1437. Dec. 14, 1932.

The writer discards the proposed domestic allotment, equalization and export debenture plans for farm relief as of no fundamental assistance to agriculture and thinks that the farmers', as well as the country's, only relief is reflation, currency expansion and cheapening of the buying power of the dollar, together with the repeal of the

Prohibition Act, lowering of tariff barriers on luxuries and semi-luxuries, and proper business economy in our national, state, county, and city governments.

485. 1932. A "new deal" for agriculture? News and views of extant farm relief proposals. Com. & Finance 21(52):1473-1474. Dec. 28, 1932.

486. ----- Revere, C.T. A proposal for farm relief. Com. & Finance 21(46): 1354-1355. Nov. 16, 1932.

On the assumption that a Constitutional amendment returning control of the liquor traffic to the States will be ratified the writer thinks that it will be possible for Congress to levy an excise tax which will bring in a Federal revenue of several billion dollars. "Our proposal for farm relief takes this form: Out of this new revenue of - let us say - \$2,500,000,000 obtained from the excise tax on liquor, let half of this go to the Federal Treasury for the balancing of a budget scaled down by essential economies. Let the other half go to the states. At least \$600,000,000 annually for ten years - a total of six billion dollars, mind you should be allocated to the states, proportioned on the percentage which their state agricultural tax bill bears to the nation's total agricultural tax bill."

487. ----- Wagel, S.R. The Wagel cotton quota plan to raise the market price. Com. & Finance 21(50):1433-1435. Dec. 14, 1932.

Explains in detail the author's cotton quota plan to raise the market price. The three divisions of this plan are summarized as follows: "1. A Cotton Co-operative Corporation (national in contradistinction to the present State Co-operatives) to regulate production. 2. Closely co-operating with the Cotton Co-operative Corporation, a Cotton Finance Corporation to rediscount loans on cotton, which will also indirectly become an agency to hold the present surplus and relieve pressure on the market; and 3. Congressional legislation which will be mainly in the nature of a tax and tariff measure, yielding a sizable revenue for the Federal Government and at the same time helping regulate production."

488. 1933. Cotton acreage reduction favored. Com. & Finance 22(23): 499. June 7, 1933.

489. ----- Farm bill widely assailed. Com. & Finance 22(13): 291. Mar. 29, 1933.

490. ----- Harris, W.H. A code for agriculture. Com. & Finance 22(3):651. July 26, 1933.

The writer presents an outline for an agricultural code to be applied to all manner of farming in the cotton states.

491. ----- Harriss, R.M. Cotton plan benefits many. Com. & Finance 22(26): 570. June 28, 1933.

492. ----- How cotton trade leaders view the outlook. Com. & Finance 22(2): 57, 59, 61-63. Jan. 11, 1933.

This section of the annual business review number of Commerce and Finance contains several statements on the domestic allotment plan.

They are: The rainbow quest for panaceas, by C.T. Revere [unfavorable]; Market awaits cotton, by Marshall Geer [unfavorable]; Give allotment plan fair trial, by C.O. Moser; The fallacy of curtailment, by Charles L. Tarver; Panaceas and prosperity, by Chas. N. Brush [unfavorable]; Government should withdraw, by D.E. McCuen [unfavorable].

Other articles on the plan are given on p.67: Domestic allotment plan a fallacious remedy, by Robert M. Harriss; Opposition to domestic allotment grows.

493. ---- Revere, C.T. Suggestions for farm relief. Com. & Finance 22(4): 119. Jan. 25, 1933.

The writer suggests the reconsideration and radical downward revision of the inter-governmental debts, constructive action in the farm mortgage situation, and lower freight rates. Inflation is said to be harmful and unneeded.

494. ----- Will the farmer fall for it? Com. & Finance 22(20): 436. May 17, 1933.

Editorial. "Secretary Wallace may be sincere friend of the farmer, but his friendship sometimes assumes queer shapes. He is now urging legislation requiring the blending of alcohol with gasoline for motor fuel on the ground that would benefit the farmer..."

#### Commercial & Financial Chronicle

495. 1926. Pope, J.E. The farm relief measures before Congress. Com. & Financ. Chron. 122 (3175): 2417-2420. May 1, 1926.

Gives brief analyses of the Haugen bill, the McKinley bill, the Oldfield bill, the Dickinson bill, the Fort bill, the new Haugen bill, and the Tincher bill.

496. 1929. The "debenture" plan of farm relief. Com. & Financ. Chron. 128 (3332): 2885-2889. May 4, 1929.

Discusses the revolutionary tendencies of the plan. Believes that we are drifting into Government ownership and opposes the measure.

497. ----- Hyde, A.M. Views on farm relief. Com. & Financ. Chron. 128: 2398-2399. Apr. 13, 1929.

498. ----- Senator Capper sees parity through Farm relief act. Com. & Financ. Chron. 128: 4093-4094. June 22, 1929.

499. ----- U.S. Chamber of commerce in favor of principle of cooperative marketing and creation of Federal farm board. Com. & Financ. Chron. 129: 3722-3723. Dec. 14, 1929.

500. 1930. Agriculture and commerce - the deep concern of the farmer. Com. & Financ. Chron. 131: 331-332. July 19, 1930.

501. ----- American cotton shippers association in convention at Memphis votes down censure of Federal farm board. Com. & Financ. Chron. 130: 3279-3280. May 10, 1930.

502. 1930. Boyle, J.E. Federal farm board hurts farmer, says J.E. Boyle, professor of rural economy at Cornell University - analyzes marketing act - would return half-billion dollar fund to United States treasury. Com. & Financ. Chron. 131 (3415):3639. Dec. 6, 1930.
503. ----- Colossus of the markets - the Federal farm board in cotton as well as grain; editorial. Com. & Financ. Chron. 130: 3057-3059. May 3, 1930.
504. ----- Cotton traders open war on Farm board. Com. & Financ. Chron. 130: 2892-2893. Apr. 26, 1930.
505. ----- Demoralized conditions in wheat market at Chicago have world-wide effect. Com. & Financ. Chron. 130: 1368-71, 1573-76, 1749-50. Mar. 1-15, 1930.
506. ----- Farm board and the folly of attempting to control prices; editorial. Com. & Financ. Chron. 131: 3420-3421. Nov. 29, 1930.
507. ----- Legge, Alexander. Chairman Legge of Federal farm board denies report that Board plans to buy cotton. Com. & Financ. Chron. 130: 726-727. Feb. 1, 1930.
508. ----- Legge, Alexander. Charges of political bunk in allegations of failures of Federal farm board. Com. & Financ. Chron. 131: 575-576. July 26, 1930.
509. ----- Legge, Alexander. Urges Mortgage bankers' association to cooperate in aiding government's measures in behalf of agriculture. Com. & Financ. Chron. 131: 1994-95. Sept. 27, 1930.
510. ----- [Roosevelt, Franklin D.] Governor Roosevelt of New York sees marked advance in bettering agricultural conditions - with saturation point in industrial production looks for trends from city to country life. Com. & Financ. Chron. 130(3374):1184-1185. Feb. 22, 1930.  
This is a copy of a speech delivered before the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York on February 14.
511. ----- Russell's Review of commodities and finance sees operations of Federal farm board undermining confidence, increasing unemployment through mill curtailment, etc. Com. & Financ. Chron. 130:3641-3642. May 24, 1930.
512. ----- Selder, W.D. Urge to crop reduction. Com. & Financ. Chron. 131: 689-690. Aug. 2, 1930.
513. ----- Stone, J.C. Denies charges of price fixing by Board. Com. & Financ. Chron. 131: 374-376. July 19, 1930.
514. ----- Teague, C.C. Agricultural marketing act; its relation to consumers and business organizations. Com. & Financ. Chron. 130: 3804-3805. May 31, 1930.  
Same. Bur. Farmer (Conn. ed.) 5: 13. July 1930.

515. 1930. Thompson, S.H. American farm bureau federation urges members to support agricultural marketing act. Com. & Financ. Chron. 130: 3467-3468. May 17, 1930.
516. ----- Use of government funds for agricultural cooperatives through Federal farm board opposed by the U.S. Chamber of commerce. Com. & Financ. Chron. 130: 3092-3093. May 3, 1930.
517. 1931. Gordon, G.A., and others. How relieve agriculture? Com. & Financ. Chron. 20: 655-685. Apr. 29-May 6, 1931.
518. ----- Russell, H.L. Give us this day our daily bread. Com. & Financ. Chron. 133 (3461): Oct. 24, 1931, section 2 (American bankers convention section) p.33-37.  
A shorter report of this address is also printed in Journal of the American Bankers Association, v.24, no.4, Oct. 1931, p.199-200, with title, Agriculture's Chronic Surplus.
519. 1932. Georgia textile interests oppose farm allotment plan. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135: 4481. Dec. 31, 1932.  
News item to the effect that the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia has sent letters to Georgia's Congressional delegation expressing opposition to the domestic allotment plan. Letter is given in part.
520. ----- The vanishing farm dollar. Com. & Financ. Chron. 134 (3485): 2597-2599. Apr. 9, 1932.  
Considers the farmer's low purchasing power, the farm labor problem, farm value and income, taxation, and what the farmer has to expect and what he should do.
521. 1933. [Bank of America] Benefits from farm relief act expected to accrue to California cited by Bank of America. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 4015. June 10, 1933.
522. ----- [Fairchild, F.R. Raising farm prices by law] Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 2532-2533. Apr. 15, 1933.  
This article is reprinted from the Yale Alumni Weekly of April 14. Caption of the article as reprinted is: Prof. F.R. Fairchild of Yale University presents weaknesses of emergency farm act - regards country in no condition to bear disastrous consequences of such an experiment.
523. ----- The farm parity bill and agricultural policy. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136 (3524): 14-16. Jan. 7, 1933.  
This is an analysis of the so-called farm parity bill, which the writer terms "specious in its theory and mischievous in its practical application." The writer agrees "with the forcible criticisms of the bill voiced by the eight minority members of the Committee."
524. ----- [The farm parity or domestic allotment bill] Com. & Financ. Chron. 136 (3526): 361-362. Jan. 21, 1933.  
This is devoted for the most part to statements issued by the textile industries on the adverse effects of the bill if the provisions concerning cotton are enacted into law. These statements are the one by

C. T. Revere in the Weekly Circular of Munds, Winslow & Potter and statement issued by the Cotton Textile Institute on "Thursday."

525. 1933. [Heimann, H.H.] Voluntary farm allotment plans viewed as artificial stimuli by H.H. Heimann of National association of credit men. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 269-270. Jan. 14, 1933.  
From an analysis of the farming situation which is part of his January review of business.  
"In the end, the only fundamental recovery that can be had in agriculture is through the operation of the law of supply and demand."
526. ----- [New York chamber of commerce.] Opposition to Jones farm allotment bill voiced by New York state chamber of commerce. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 949. Feb. 11, 1933.  
Contains in part the joint report on the bill from the Committees on Internal Trade and Improvements and on Taxation.
527. ----- Senator-elect McAdoo criticizes farm parity plan - amendments needed before it would be practical. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 603. Jan. 28, 1933.
528. ----- Senator Wagner questions farm bill effect - declares in radio address measure will not reduce production. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 603. Jan. 28, 1933.  
Radio talk. Account is from New York Times, Jan. 24.
529. ----- Vanishing farm profits. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136 (3526): 376-377. Jan. 21, 1933.  
Editorial.

#### Commercial West

530. 1929. Pugsley, C.W. Agriculture of tomorrow. An address before groups 2 and 4 of the South Dakota bankers association. Commercial West 55 (22): 17, 74. June 8, 1929.  
Discusses the problems of the farmer of today and the qualifications of the successful farmer of tomorrow. He believes "that the immediate trend in the large agricultural regions of the Midwest is toward larger farm units operated by machinery which will permit one man to do several times the amount of work accomplished by one man in past generations."
531. 1930. Black, J.W. Off balance. Decentralization considered as a solution for our agricultural and economic problems. Commercial West 60 (17): 13-14, 23, 38. Oct. 25, 1930.  
The writer sets down his ideas on the cause, and the effect of, and the remedy for, our agricultural and economic problems. He suggests that the solution lies in decentralization rather than in further concentration.
532. 1931. Courselle, N.M. How Agricultural marketing act has affected the northwest. Commercial West 62 (12): 15, 28. Sept. 19, 1931.  
Effect of the act upon the production of wheat in the Northwest.



533. 1932. Johnson, Ernest. Here's new slant on the farm problem. Competition of inadequate "helped" farmer held responsible for ruinous surpluses. Commercial West 62 (26): 9. Dec. 24, 1932.

534. 1933. Farm allotment income vs. cost of living. Commercial West 65 (5):12. Jan. 28, 1933.

Contains a chart, reproduced from Bradstreet's Weekly, showing the course of prices paid by the farmer for goods used in living and production compared with the prices received by him for his products. Article also includes a statement from Moody's Investor's Service condemning the "parity plan."

535. ----- Gilbert, A.B. Some suggestions on aiding of farm prices. Commercial West 65 (7): 18-19. Feb. 11, 1933.

The writer continues in this article the discussion begun in his article "on the opportunity to improve many farm prices by return of the farmer to marketing through capable channels of trade and by state regulation of trucking, in the December 31 issue of Commercial West."

536. ----- Will domestic allotment work? Commercial West 65 (3): 18. Jan. 14, 1933.

Contains the views on farm relief of Charles H. Thornton, of the Better Farms and of William Whitefield Woods, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

#### Financial Age

537. 1930. Walden, A.F. The rural banker and the farm problem. An address delivered at the recent annual meeting of the California agricultural teachers at San Jose. Financial Age 62 (15): 346,355. Oct. 11, 1930.

To be successful the individual engaged in agriculture should set up a proper accounting system, have the proper financial set-up, and should know "that there has been developed a proper plan of crop distribution for handling his products." This plan is cooperative marketing, the teaching and preaching of which he urges.

538. 1933. The desired commodity levels. Financial Age 67 (18): 351. May 6, 1933. Editorial.

"The Farm Relief Bill presupposedly has as its purpose the elevating of commodity prices to the levels which were in effect from 1909 to 1914... Of course what we are headed for ultimately no one can definitely foretell, but as the saying goes, nothing ventured nothing gained. And, something has got to be done or no one knows what the consequences are likely to be."

"The peaceable farmer of yore is now belligerent in degree, demanding that an economic system be devised whereby he will be assured of his living for his work."

539. ----- Farm mortgages. Financial Age 67 (5): 90. Feb. 4, 1933.

Editorial on the farm mortgage situation, emphasizing the need for relief.

Financial World

540. 1931. De Long, J.C. Is the farmer impoverished? Financial World 56 (10): 9, 28. Sept. 9, 1931.

Statistical data are presented which show the production and cash value of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, oats and rye for 1930 and 1931. The relative position of the first ten major items is also shown in tabular form (Prepared by the Department of Agriculture). The average cash income for 1925-1929 for the ten items is given.

In conclusion: "Although the victim of an economic readjustment which antedates and goes deeper than the present depression, the vast majority of American farmers are in a fairly prosperous condition..."

541. 1932. Harger, C.M. The burdened farmer. Financial World 57 (21): 67. May 25, 1932.

"The current discussions in the farming districts are concerned with two factors, taxes and interest. Of these the latter is actually the more important. The bonded and mortgage debt of any given area west of the Mississippi is far more onerous than the taxation overhead..."

"Among the many plans for readjusting the conditions that surround the farmer, one is advocated by those familiar with the borrowers' problems and which they believe will work out satisfactorily. The mortgagor will accept a deed for the total indebtedness against the property, saving court costs, provide for taxes, and give the owner a three-year option on the property to repurchase it for a sum equal to the amount due in excess of the original loan. He will agree to renew the loan for a three to five year period with an annual reduction of principal of 5 per cent. He will rent the farm to the former owner and accept share rentals of one-half the crop out of which could be paid taxes, insurance and return of the investment."

Harvard Business Review

542. 1928. Davis, J.S. America's agricultural position and policy. Harvard Business Rev. 6(2): 143-151. Jan. 1928.

"The reformulation of America's agricultural policy, and particularly the decision upon specific steps to be taken now, should rest upon sound analysis of the present position and its causes, a clear understanding of underlying trends and tendencies, and some broad conclusions about national policy in general."

Guaranty Survey

543. 1929. Farm problem. Guaranty Survey 9(2):5-9. May 1929.

Several relief measures are cited including the passing of the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Agricultural Credits Act. Stress is laid on the ability of the farmer to help himself and on the advantages of cooperation. But these are not enough. "The farmers' interests can best be served by governmental agencies established to perform certain definite functions." Some of these are suggested.

544. 1930. Declines in grain and cotton prices. Guaranty Survey 9 (10):4-5. Feb. 1930.

"The whole situation presents a most enlightened illustration of the difficulties that inevitably beset public agencies created in an effort to control price movements."

545. 1933. Farm parity plan. Guaranty Survey 12 (10):4-6. Jan. 1933.

The provisions of the farm parity plan are outlined and its "unsound features" noted. "Perhaps the sole merit of the bill as it now stands is its theoretical insistence on a reduction of acreage. Aside from this, it combines most of the objectionable features of its predecessors with several new ones of its own. It aims to create and maintain an arbitrary and artificial price parity between farm products and other commodities. It partakes of the nature of a sales tax, a farm subsidy, a price-fixing scheme, and a centralized control over output... If not the most radically unsound from a theoretical point of view, the present plan is certainly the most cumbersome and the most susceptible to abuse that has yet been proposed."

#### Journal of Business

546. 1928. Duddy, E.A. Long-time outlook for American agriculture. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 1: 97-106. 1928.

547. 1930. Nourse, E.G. What can the Farm board do toward production control? Jour. Business 3, no.4, pt.1, 391-401. Oct. 1930.

"This paper was presented before the sixth session of the American Institute of Cooperation at Columbus, Ohio, July 7, 1930."

The situations which confront the Farm Board are roughly grouped under three headings. Three examples are given of successful cases of adjusted production where the factor of cooperative organization is conspicuously present and where it is unlikely that Farm Board support may be needed. In a second group of cases it is shown that Farm Board control would be wasted. In a third group in which livestock raising is conspicuous the author anticipates successful interference on the part of the Farm Board.

#### Magazine of Wall Street

548. 1928. Jardine, W.M. The secret of farm prosperity; how a lasting cure may be found for low agricultural returns, as told to Theodore M. Knappen. Magazine of Wall Street 41(9): 749-751. Feb. 25, 1928.

549. ----- Lowden, F.O. Farm relief vital to nation's welfare: An exclusive interview with Hon. Frank O. Lowden as told to J.M. Head. Magazine of Wall Street 42 (1):9-11. May 5, 1928.

Believes the surplus to be the crux of the problem. The condition that rankles with the farmer is one level for farm prices and another for the prices of general commodities.

550. 1929. Cresswill, J.C. Business scans the farmer's balance sheet. Magazine of Wall Street 44 (13):1084-1086, 1145, 1150. Oct. 19, 1929.

Reviews the agricultural situation as regards the major crops and

concludes with the following statement: "On the whole, 1929, despite many alarms, marks positive progress toward the return of agriculture to equilibrium with urban industries, and the farmer's balance sheet adds to the factors making for a continuation of prosperity."

551. ----- Knappen, T.M. Farm relief versus business relief. Magazine of Wall Street 44 (2): 108-110. May 18, 1929.

Discusses the debenture plan, the equalization margin, and the dangers of overproduction.

552. 1930. Legge, Alexander. Can Uncle Sam save farm prices? Interview with Alex Legge. Magazine of Wall Street 45: 754-756. Mar. 8, 1930.

Mr. Legge's views on price stabilization cooperation and other functions of the Federal Farm Board.

553. 1931. Burton, C.S. Crop abundance brings new problems to agriculture and business. Magazine of Wall Street 48 (9): 572-575, 617. Aug. 22, 1931

The situation in agriculture and business as created by bumper crops of wheat and cotton.

554. 1932. Burton, C.S. Farmers themselves can solve agriculture's present dilemma. Magazine of Wall Street 51(4):199-201, 231-234. Dec. 10, 1932.

The writer's contention is that, while not all farming should be of the self-sufficient type, the real solution of the farm problem lies in "the realization that farming is not a business but a manner of living, that the era of huge unearned increment has passed; that the heart of the farm is in its self-sufficiency." The workings of the export debenture, equalization fee, and the voluntary domestic allotment plans are briefly described, with the comment that the last named plan "appears to have the largest measure of practicability" and "has the best prospects of adoption, at least in an experimental way at first on the one crop, wheat." The writer also points out that many of the proposed farm legislation <sup>measures</sup> are panaceas to meet the ills of the moment rather than fundamental cures and that a huge bureaucratic organization will be necessary to put them into action.

555. ----- Burton, C. S. New farm economy may lead business recovery. Magazine of Wall Street 49: 585-587, 632. Mar. 5, 1932.

The author sees relief for agriculture in the practice of crop diversity by the individual farmer.

556. ----- Knappen, T.M. Prosperity by allotment in 1933. Pending legislation offers practical way out for raw material producer including the farmer. Magazine Wall Street 51(5):256-257, 302-303. Dec. 24, 1932.

The following is quoted from the last paragraphs of this explanation of the domestic allotment plan:

"But as was pointed out in the beginning, whether the allotment plan is a permanently curative measure for agricultural over-production or not its application would immediately result in improved prices, temporarily at least. That would mean new purchasing power at once for large groups of the population that have been economically submerged.

"It might be only a tonic. But this may be just the moment for a tonic - this time when the supreme need is for something that will give an impetus to contagious buying and the general resumption of adequate consumption."

557. 1933. Benedict, C. Live and let live. Magazine of Wall Street 51: 313. Jan. 7, 1933.

An indictment of the short-sighted self-seeking of the special interests that prevents the carrying out of any sensible plan for the relief of agriculture. Witness the fate of the domestic allotment plan.

558. ----- Riffel, J.K. A farmer's call for relief. Can the equivalent of a tariff benefit be paid by the consumer? Magazine of Wall Street 51 (11):589. Mar. 18, 1933.

The writer thinks that "just as the tariff has operated to benefit a certain class, so this plan [call it internal tariff or prosperity by allotment or what you will] can operate to benefit the farmer class."

National City Bank of New York Monthly Letter

559. 1922. Factory production vs. agricultural production. Natl. City Bank of New York. [Monthly Letter] May 1922, p.6-8.

"The question of whether it pays to curtail or not is one to which a sweeping answer cannot be given. It depends upon the circumstances of the individual. One general statement may be safely made: it seldom if ever, pays a farmer to curtail for the effect of curtailment upon the value of the crop, unless the land can be put to some use and unless the farmer can materially reduce his own expenditures."

560. 1923. Wheat conference. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter] 1923, p.104-106.

A discussion of the Wheat Conference which met in Chicago on June 19 and 20. The fallacy of group control over commodities and services is enlarged upon.

561. 1924. Farmers' relief measures. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter] Mar. 1924, p.38-41.

Reprinted in Economic World, n.s., v.27, no.11, Mar. 15, 1924, p.366-369, under the title: The project of "dumping" surplus products and the cost of crop production in the United States.

Objects to the "dumping" of our surplus agricultural products, which is the outstanding feature of the McNary-Haugen bill, on the ground that it does not show the spirit of good will that is desirable between nations.

562. ----- Situation in agriculture. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter] 1924, p.20-28.

Includes discussions of the Norris-Sinclair bill, the McNary-Haugen bill, etc. Disapproves of both measures.

563. 1925 and 1927. State of agriculture. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter] 1925: 56-62; 1927: 160-163.

These articles include discussion of the surplus and discount arbitrary regulation of the problem.

564. 1926. Farm relief legislation. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter] 1926: 110-111.  
Considers all of the measures that have been proposed as unnecessary, "as the difficulties against which agriculture has been contending cannot be corrected by price fixing or further extension of agricultural credit."
565. 1927 and 1928. McNary-Haugen bill. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter] 1927, p.30-34, 52-54; 1928, p.77-80, 92-95.  
Explains the plan and gives objections to the system.
566. 1928. Farm problem. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter] 1928, p. 111-115.  
Includes discussion of the phenomena of booms; the changes affecting consumption, and thinks that the farm situation is not hopeless or that it is hopeless only so far as artificial relief is concerned.
567. 1929. Farm legislation. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter] 1929, p.70-71.
568. ----- Farm relief legislation. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter] July 1929, p.93-96.
569. 1930. Farm board act. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter] 1930, p.96-103.  
A discussion of the act and the progress which has been made under the act at the end of one year.
570. ----- Farm board policies. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter] March 1930, p.49-54.
571. ----- Overproduction or under consumption. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter] 1930, p.130-133.
572. 1933. The agricultural situation. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter] July 1933, p.103-106.  
This section is mainly concerned with the Farm relief act with respect to wheat - effect of price advance on the plan and relationships to other industries.

New York Trust Company. Index

573. 1922. In aid of agriculture. Proposal of the President's Conference and the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. New York Trust Company. Index, Jan. 1922, p.5-6.  
Considers the conclusions of the agricultural conference to be less radical and more reasonable than might have been expected.
574. 1923. Aid for agriculture. Existing agencies for relief preferable to untried panaceas. New York Trust Company. Index, Oct. 1923, p.5-6.
575. 1924. More aid for agriculture. Provisions of the McNary-Haugen bill to raise domestic prices of farm products. New York Trust Company. Index, Mar. 1924, p.3-7.  
Gives arguments pro and con.

576. 1926. Farm relief. What the government is doing without price-fixing or subsidy. New York Trust Company. Index, May 1926, p.13-14.
577. ----- Handling the agricultural surplus. Co-operative marketing in both foreign and domestic commerce. New York Trust Company. Index, Jan. 1926, p.13-14.
578. 1927. Problems in American agriculture. New York Trust Company. Index, Sept. 1927, p.6-9.
- Discusses the greater productive power of the farmer; improvements in machinery; reduction in farm population and extent of co-operative marketing.
579. 1928. McNary-Haugen bill. New York Trust Company. Index, July 1928, p.3-7.
580. 1929. Progress under the Farm board. New York Trust Company. Index, Nov. 1929, p.169-171.
581. ----- World surplus of wheat. Problems attending overproduction. New York Trust Company. Index, June 1929, p.85-87.
582. 1933. Domestic allotment; another plan for farm relief. New York Trust Company. Index, 13(2):37-44. Feb. 1933.

The six points set forth by President Roosevelt in his Topeka speech as essential in any farm relief plan are reviewed and the statement is made that "the domestic allotment measure more nearly complies with these specifications than does either the farm debenture or equalization fee." The article then discusses the plan, as embodied in the bill passed by the House, changing farm demand, status of the farmer, arguments for plan, some major objections, objections of particular groups, and the plan a desperate remedy. The following statements are quoted from the last section: "It is obvious that because of the close alliance between the farmer's interests and all the other interests in this country, there can be no genuine recovery in business in the United States until the present agricultural situation has been corrected. Whether or not such artificial means as the domestic allotment bill constitute the proper corrective measure is, however, open to serious question..."

#### Southern Banker

583. 1928 and 1929. Pridmore, J.C. Some underlying causes of economic ills of the Southeast; some suggested remedies for the economic ills of the South. Southern Banker, Dec. 1928, p.25-26; Feb. 1929, p.27-28; Mar. 1929, p.25-26.
584. 1931. Bankers diligent in efforts to help agriculture. Southern Banker 56 (1):21-22, 45-46. Jan. 1931.
- An abstract of the results of the South Carolina Agricultural Conference of bankers, farmers and business men, held in Columbia on November 18.

585. ----- Caulfield, J.H. Southern banker's opportunities in the cotton co-operatives agricultural program. Southern Banker 57(6): 36-38. Dec. 1931.
586. ----- Optimism prevails as bankers of cotton states approve New Orleans cotton plan and make pledges to carry-over program. Southern Banker 57(5):12, 69. Nov. 1931.
587. ----- Parker, Walter. Under-consumption as cause of present domestic cotton ills. Southern Banker 56(2):21. Feb. 1931.
588. 1932. Southern banker: Self-help solves Georgia bank and farm problems. Southern Banker 59(3):11, 57. Sept. 1932.  
A description of the Georgia Bankers Association's program, which involves a ten-point plan used in solving the problem of a market for excess production in the State.
589. 1933. Lassetter, W.C. Cotton acreage reduction under the Adjustment act. Southern Banker 61(1):11-12. July 1933.  
Approves the plan.



Popular and Literary Periodicals\*  
(Including current events and religious periodicals)

American Mercury

590. 1924. Mencken, H.L. Editorial. Amer. Mercury 1: 292-6. Mar. 1924.  
The American farmer. "No more grasping, selfish and dishonest mammal, indeed is known to students of the Anthropeida. When the going is good for him he robs the rest of us up to the extreme limit of our endurance; when the going is bad he comes bawling for help out of the public till."
591. 1926. Driscoll, C.B. Pastorate. Amer. Mercury 9: 333-7. Nov. 1926.  
An ironic study of the dissatisfied farmers who blame the government and "business interests" for all the bad results of acts of nature and their own mismanagement.
592. 1927. Clugston, W.G. Flat tires on the farm. Amer. Mercury 12: 352-8. Nov. 1927.  
The farmer's troubles are brought on by his own laziness. "No other industry of importance in the world today would be prosperous if it were operated in as slovenly a fashion as farming, and under the management of so many lazy, incompetent, brainless men. No business or professional man would enjoy half of the blessings that are demanded by the farmer as his inalienable right if he depended so much on nature to provide them, and so little on his own efforts."
593. 1930. Kelly, F.C. Reflections on farming. Amer. Mercury 21: 163-169. Oct. 1930.  
This farmer finds it less expensive and more satisfying to let his farm lie idle than to cultivate it with the aid of tenant or share help.
594. 1931. Mencken, H.L. Lying hind [editorial] Amer. Mercury 22:35-37. Jan. 1931.  
Industrialization of farming is proposed as the only logical solution. "It is as silly for farmers to own their farms as it would be for sailors to own their ships..."
595. ----- Mayo, Morrow. Goodbye, wheat farmer. Amer. Mercury 23(90):193-199. June 1931.  
Discusses the problem of the wheat farmer who has adopted the machine, but who "has made very little, if any, economic and social adjustment to the mechanical revolution which he has thus helped to bring about." The writer thinks that the solution to the wheat problem "lies, first in economical production, and secondly, in regulation which will permit the ultimate consumer to get the benefit of it" and that "corporation wheat farming is a first step in that direction."

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\*No discrimination is intended against periodicals and articles omitted. It is hoped that those included form a fair sample of the great mass of material published in this type of periodical.

596. 1932. Liggett, W.W. The farmers see red. Amer. Mercury 26: 212-222.  
June 1932.

Using North Dakota as an example, the author shows how low prices and high production costs, and "an archaic system of marketing" have combined to the ruin of formerly prosperous farmers until at present 60 percent of them have lost their homes. He thinks the only solution is "to take intelligent steps to restore agriculture as a profitable industry" but does not outline a plan to accomplish this.

Atlantic Monthly

597. 1924. Birkett, G.W. Farmer speaks out. Atlantic Monthly 134: 762-767.  
Dec. 1924.

Wisconsin farmer believes "there is no group of people who would benefit so much by the elimination of public servants, offices, and paternalism in general, as farmers." "We need to re-recognize the function of government and the purpose of taxes."

598. ---- Bliven, B. The frightened farmer. Atlantic Monthly 133: 678-686.  
May 1924.

"For the past three years even the most casual reader of newspaper headlines has been aware that the farmers of the middle west are profoundly discontented and distressed..." After a general discussion of the problems of the farmer the author outlines and discusses various proposals for relief. His conclusion is that "it may be necessary for us to reconcile ourselves to direct subsidization of a type and on a scale for which nothing in the American tradition prepares us..."

599. 1925. Chew, A.P. Our embattled farmers. Atlantic Monthly 136(5):703-711.  
Nov. 1925.

Discusses the causes of the farmer's discontent.

600. 1926. Birkett, G.W. One farming problem. Atlantic Monthly 137: 270\*273.  
Feb. 1926.

Agricultural prosperity does not follow industrial prosperity because the proportion of money spent for food (the farmer's product) does not rise with increased wages.

601. ----- Shaffer, E.T.H. Favored farmers. Atlantic Monthly 137: 834-841.  
June 1926.

A farmer who was for twenty years a small-town supply merchant gives his conclusion "that the public is burdened too greatly in supplying us with experts and equipment in the producing department of our business for the attention that is given to our rather inefficient selling end... In our production department we have become almost wards of government; in our distribution department we are thrown on our own in a cold, hard commercial world; and the results are increasingly unhappy."

602. 1927. Birkett, G.W. Farm aid. Atlantic Monthly 140(6):849-851. Dec. 1927.

"A dirt farmer" gives his views on farm aid. The following paragraph concludes the article: "'Farm Aid' and allied phrases are sacred. Their function is odd. Briefly, it is to create, aggravate, and perpetuate the evils they propose to overcome."

603. 1928. Stewart, R. Farming business. Atlantic Monthly 141: 832-839. June 1928.

"Farming has slowly evolved from a mode of living into a business proposition." Author quotes General Motors executive who said "that efficient management was the rarest and most difficult form of labor to secure" and proceeds to show instances of successful farming enterprises being carried on as business propositions. Among these are the Campbell Farming Corporation, the Berkeley Olive Association, and other individual good managers.

604. 1929. Ostrolenk, Bernhard. The surplus farmer. Atlantic Monthly 143(4): 539-545. April 1929.

After discussing the farmer's problem, which is a "surplus" problem, the writer concludes as follows: "We have too many farmers; there is too much land under cultivation; we are overproducing; we are facing decreased consumption at home, with cut-throat competition in the foreign markets. These are the facts to which the data point indubitably. Based on them an agricultural deflation programme can be built for a permanent and prosperous diminished number of farmers."

605. 1930. Pope, J.E. A challenge to the Federal farm board. Atlantic Monthly 145(3):299-308. Mar. 1930.

Discusses critically the difficulties which the Federal Farm Board is facing, and will face in its attempt to stabilize farm prices, particularly wheat and cotton prices. Gives instances to show that the holding of farm products for higher prices has not been successful. The lending policy of the Board will undoubtedly encourage holding, cash prices will be stimulated, with a resulting increase in acreage. The Board then will be reduced to insisting on a curtailment of production which it will not be able to enforce. The difficulties of the Brazilian coffee valorization scheme, the campaign of the California raisin producers to raise the price above that afforded them under the law of supply and demand, and other attempts to set aside the law of supply and demand, are cited. The writer thinks that the Federal Farm Board will have no greater success in its venture in "price fixing" than these other agencies have had.

606. ----- Stuart, W.G. Dirt farmer speaks his mind. Atlantic Monthly 145: 309-318. Mar. 1930.

Author believes that the root of the farmer's ills is in the high wages received by railroad workers, teachers, government workers, politicians, etc. Gives views on government: election of Congressmen should be by states instead of districts; pensions absorb an unjustified amount of public tax money; the less government the better; farmers would like to try a low tariff. Other changes upon which he thinks farmer will insist with force if necessary: lower government expenditure, lower transportation charges, curbing and controlling of power of organized labor.

607. 1932. Pound, Arthur. Low fever and slow fires. Atlantic Monthly 149(3): 316-324. Mar. 1932.

The writer ends this article on the farmer's dilemma with the following statement:

"This conflict [between independent farming and corporate agriculture] may easily soon become a burning issue in American politics. The independent farmer holds the ground, though less firmly than he did. More than \$5,000,000,000 in mortgage debt weighs him down; his plant has depreciated; his goods are selling below cost; his first dip into the Federal Treasury has had disastrous results. Nevertheless, he will fight against changing from boss to farm hand with every weapon at his command, frequently choosing the wrong one.

"Most of all he should battle against public expenditures, try to shift taxation elsewhere, and walk out on all grandioso persons and programmes that cumber the world with debt. It is to be expected that his methods will be constitutionally political, but, these failing, he may try direct action here and there, in spots. In that case, look out. It is in the slow fires and the low fevers of middle-class resentment that historic revolutions generate the heats which later melt down the brazen doors of states."

608. ----- Van Wagenen, Jared, Jr. A farmer counts his blessings. Atlantic Monthly 150(1):33-39. July 1932.

An eastern farmer takes stock and finds that he is thankful that his lands not having risen so high in value as Corn Belt lands have not had far to fall, that farm folk still have a job, that in time of stress the country can take up considerable economic slack, that while there is very little money in the farm there is food, shelter and fuel, and that there are comparatively few defaulted payments.

### Century

609. 1927. Jardine, W.M. The farmer's place under the sun; his basic difficulties a menace to our stability. Century 113: 543-550. March 1927.

Discusses the general situation as it affects the farmer; the problem of the surplus; cooperative associations as a solution; the middleman and farm credit.

610. 1928. Dodd, W.E. Shall our farmers become peasants? A vivid survey of commercial and agricultural America. Century 116: 30-44. May 1928.

Comprehensive article showing the effect on the farmer of three great wars: first a great rise in prices and then an even greater deflation. Dr. Dodd brings out what he considers the unfairness of the idea that "everybody but the maker of the country has a right to governmental assistance and recommends ways to keep the farmer from reverting to peasantry; lowered tariffs, reclassification of freight rates, a decentralization of accumulated capital, opening of city markets to farmers, governmental assistance to organization of the farmers and to the seasonal warehousing of their surplus, and a statesmanlike flood control in the Mississippi valley."

611. ----- Gibson, V.S. Cross purposes; overproduction, conservation and the wandering foot. Century 115: 691-694. April 1928.

"If the money expended in propoganda to attract new settlers from other States was invested in conserving that overproduction which the community cannot consume in a day, the producer could convert that surplus into cash, and the cost of production could be spread over the entire crop."

Christian Century

612. 1932. The load on the farmer's back. Christian Century 49: 760-762. June 15, 1932.  
Report of conditions among Michigan farmers as disclosed at a series of hearings held by Prof. Arthur E. Holt of the Chicago Theological Seminary in March 1932.
613. ----- Wadhams, E. Maintenance farmer speaks. Christian Century 49: 351-353. March 16, 1932.  
Not examined.
614. 1933. Allotment bill passes the House. Christian Century 50: 108. Jan. 25, 1933.  
"In the form now before the senate it (the bill) is a direct invitation to the further debauching of both government and the farmer."
615. ----- Black, J.D. Can the farmer be relieved? Christian Century 50: 326-328. Mar. 8, 1933.  
Not examined.
616. ----- A communication: an appeal to the churches. Christian Century 50: 564-565. Apr. 26, 1933.  
Appeal signed by eminent leaders headed by Secretary Wallace for church people to try to understand genuine grievances of the farm population. Church must "present a considered plan for the reorganization of rural social-religious life in such a fashion as to validate the Christian message as the core of rural reform."
617. ----- Hutchinson, P. Voice lifted in warning; interview with A.E. Holt. Christian Century 50: 420-423. Mar. 29, 1933.  
Not examined.
618. ----- Is the American farm to be a battlefield. Christian Century 50: 552-553. April 26, 1933.  
Need for church people, especially in cities to know what the agricultural "situation really is, what the points at issue are, and the nature of the contending parties." Prospects for conflict in all situations.
619. ----- League for justice to agriculture. To study the plight of the farmer. Christian Century 50: 75. Jan. 18, 1933.  
Not examined.

Church and Society

620. 1932. The farm situation. Church and Society v.4, no.7, 4p. April 1932.  
Contains extracts from various articles and opinions on the farm situation, under the following headings: Reduce income; The revolt in the Corn Belt; Credit for farmers; An unrecognized farm problem; Farmers' cooperatives; A platform for agriculture (part of a presidential plan worked out by the League for Independent Political Action); The mission of the church in rural life, by Helen G. Murray.

Collier's

621. 1927. Give the farmer his due, or he'll take it [editorial] Collier's 79: 50. Apr. 9, 1927.  
Proposal for a meeting of all interested groups to work out a program for farm relief that will really work.
622. 1928. White, O. P. Behind the scarecrow. Collier's 82: 8-9, illus. Aug. 25, 1928.  
Mr. White insists that political eloquence on the farmer's sad plight is bunk.
623. 1930. A Legge to stand on. [Unsigned article by the Gentleman at the keyhole.] Collier's 85: 38. Feb. 8, 1930.  
Gossipy account of dispute between chairman of the Farm Board and Mr. Julius Barnes over scope of aid to farmer.
624. ----- White, O. P. Such a relief; interview with T. D. Campbell. Collier's 85: 10-11. Mar. 22, 1930.  
While the Farm Board is expected to accomplish something in the way of relief, the permanent solution must come from within, and industrialized agriculture is believed to be the logical answer.
625. 1931. The machine hits the farm [editorial] Collier's 88: 58. Sept. 5, 1931.  
Transition from an age of man-labor to a machine age in farming is the cause of much of the farmers' trouble.
626. ----- The old ghost walks [editorial] Collier's 88: 70. Oct. 17, 1931.  
Hard times bring out many radical political ideas which win the support of the farmer and small business man. The Federal Farm Board was an expensive experience, but "it is not beyond the capacity of statesmanship so to contrive conditions that farming becomes a profitable way of life."
627. ----- White, O. P. Cotton poor. Collier's 87: 16-17. June 6, 1931.  
"It's the medieval system under which most of our cotton is grown which keeps the cotton farmer poor. The Farm board happens to be a convenient whipping boy, but cotton misery didn't begin in this generation... No matter how much the politicians talk, the disease can't be cured by legislation."
628. ----- White, O. P. Relieve it or not. Collier's 88: 12-13. Sept. 12, 1931.  
Discussion and criticism of the Federal Farm Board in its "bout with the law of supply and demand."

629. 1933. Gilbert, C. W. Cash crops up again. Collier's 91: 9. Jan. 28, 1933.  
Brief discussion of various phases of the domestic allotment plan.
630. ----- Gilbert, C.W. Long-changing the farmer. Collier's 91: 21. Feb. 11, 1933.  
The author admits that the desperate situation we are in justifies a remedy as desperate as he considers the "farmers bonus" but prophesies that extension and development of the plan over a long term may prove more of a strain than our present democratic institutions can stand.
631. ----- Shepherd, W. G. The farmer is whistling again. Collier's 92: 12-13. July 15, 1933.  
The rise in the price of meat and corn during the last six months has turned despair to cheer for many Iowa farmers.
632. ----- Shepherd, W.G. Why the farmer doesn't like our dollar; interview with H.A. Wallace. Collier's 91: 8-9. Apr. 1, 1933.  
Secretary Wallace discusses Iowa farm mortgage strikes, disparity between farm dollar and city dollar, and "restoration of values by the sound use of credit and currency."
633. ----- Tariff's country cousin: domestic allotment plan [editorial] Collier's 91: 50. Feb. 18, 1933.  
A brief description of the domestic allotment plan. "The domestic allotment plan, moreover, has a good chance to work. Complicated and detailed as it is, the machine will operate if men of sufficient competence, character and courage are assembled."

Commonweal

634. 1929. Anderson, G. E. What has been done for farming? Commonweal 9: 644-645. Apr. 10, 1929.  
Not available for examination.
635. ----- What the farmer needs. Commonweal 9: 669-670. Apr. 17, 1929.  
Not available for examination.
636. 1930. Lean and hungry years. Commonweal 12: 355. Aug. 6, 1930.  
Not available for examination.
637. 1931. Dewey, E.A. The farmer's Santa Claus. Commonweal 14(21): 487-489. Sept. 23, 1931.  
"Wheat and politics are staple products of the Middle West, and both flourish especially well in Kansas. Under present circumstances the relation between the two is close and significant. Mr. Dewey, a grain-belt editor, has therefore summarized for us the most important aspects of a situation which may put the United States back, politically speaking, to the era of the nineties. But with a difference. Wherein this change lies and what import it holds can be deduced from the fact that the politician has nurtured in the farmer a pathetic faith in a governmental Santa Claus." - The editors.

Cosmopolitan

638. 1933. Moley, Raymond. A permanent bread line or back to the country? Cosmopolitan 94: 16-17. June 1933.

Discusses President Roosevelt's plan of subsistence farming as aid to industrial unemployed.

Current History

639. 1924. Graper, E. D. American farmer enters politics. Current History 19: 817. Feb. 1924.

How process of economic adjustment after the World War brought financial distress to the American farmer - Deep-lying discontent the basic motive of the rise of the agricultural bloc - Important legislation due to new alignment.

640. 1926. Capper, Arthur. The American farmers' revolt. I. Economic causes. Current History 24(2): 188-192. May 1926.

For II. See Jones, R.L. The American Farmers' Revolt.

Believes it due to the too small proceeds that the farmer receives when he sells his products. Discusses the need of an export corporation.

641. ----- Jones, R.L. American farmers' revolt. II. Political consequences. Current History 24(2): 192-196. May 1926.

For I. See Capper, Arthur. The American Farmers' Revolt.

Discusses the President's policy with regard to farm relief; the relief bills in Congress; and the tariff and government price fixing.

642. ----- Norris, G. W. The farmers' situation a national danger. Current History 24 (1):9-13. Apr. 1926.

Discusses the general agricultural situation, the causes of the farmers' distress and the export corporation measures as a proposed remedy.

643. 1927. MacDonald, W. The farm relief issue. Current History 26: 954-956. Sept. 1927.

Prospects of farm legislation after the veto of the McNary-Haugen bill. The Administration bill creating a Federal Farm Board is described.

644. ----- Rubinow, S.G. The distress of the American farmer. Current History 26(2):169-174. May 1927.

"The American farm problem is an economic, not a political problem. It must be solved by the farmers themselves, with such assistance and aid as can be secured from business men whose prosperity depends upon the general welfare and stability of agriculture."

645. 1928. The farm problem made clear. Current History 29(2): 265-281. Nov. 1928.

This consists of the following three articles: The farmers' problems and proposed solutions, by Kenyon L. Butterfield; The McNary-Haugen plan for relief, by George N. Peek; and Endorsement of the Hoover plan for efficient cooperation, by B.F. Yoakum.



646. 1929. Chew, A. F. The plight of the efficient farmer. Current History 30(2): 276-282. May 1929.

"It is not true that increased efficiency in agriculture means ruinously heightened competition. When technical improvements are adopted by only a few farmers the volume of production affected is too small to influence prices materially. When such improvements are in general use, their tendency to force prices down through increased production is offset, from the standpoint of net returns, by lower costs of production."

647. ----- Hart, A. B. Hoover Administration victorious on farm relief. Current History 30: 912-913. Aug. 1929.

648. ----- Rubinow, S.G. Putting the factory on the farm. Current History 30: 1052. Sept. 1929.

Discussion of large-scale and corporate farming as a solution of the farm problem.

649. 1930. Cahan, S. The world-wide farm depression. Current History 33: 74-77. Oct. 1930.

A report of the International Conference on Agricultural Economics, with summary of some of the discussion and conclusions.

650. 1931. Gard, W. Agriculture's industrial revolution. Current History 34: 853-857. Sept. 1931.

A discussion of the various phases of industrialized and large-scale farming. "The facts suggest that the energy spent in seeking political aid against the hated corporations might be utilized more profitably in studying the industrial farm's economies, and applying them, where possible, to farms now cultivated by old-fashioned methods."

651. ----- Genung, A. B. The post-war depression in agriculture. Current History 33: 877-880. Mar. 1931.

"The world agricultural depression of the past ten years has been primarily an expression of the maladjustments resulting from a drastic, world-wide decline in the general level of prices. Contributing causes to the depression have been, first, the accumulation of supply and the forced readjustments brought about by unusual improvement in the methods of production of wheat and, in varying measure, of a few other products. Second, the business depression, by curtailing the market for cotton and various important food products and by its general demoralizing effects upon world commerce, has added to the difficulties of the past year. Other minor causes have played their parts in various countries."

652. ----- Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Farmers quitting cut-throat competition. Current History 34(5): 727-731. Aug. 1931.

Discusses recent announcements from the Federal Farm Board which "indicate that less stress is to be laid in the future on stabilization programs, but that the work of promoting cooperative marketing is to continue unabated and will be emphasized to the limit of the law." Instances are given of attempts to organize nation-wide commodities cooperatives. The writer's conclusion is as follows:

"In short, the Farm Board's program to continue the development of cooperative marketing is a long-time program for agricultural relief. It embodies elements that may bring about greater prosperity for the farmer, that will render obsolete much of the present private marketing facilities but that need not necessarily bring about the evils of monopolistic price control."

653. 1932. Harris, L. What hope for the farmer? Current History 35: 781-785. Mar. 1932.

A picture of the dismal condition of the farmer with little improvement to be expected from various proposed "solutions."

654. ----- Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Prosperity waits upon the farmer. Current History 37(2): 129-134. Nov. 1932.

The writer discusses mainly two plans for farm relief - the voluntary domestic allotment plan and the refinancing of farm mortgages. In his explanation of the domestic allotment plan he makes this statement "It was outlined first in 1922 by one of the cooperative farm associations and received mild support as an alternative during the various stages of the McNary-Haugen bill."

655. 1933. Harris, Lement and Harger, C.M. On the Agricultural front I-II Current History 38(4):424-429, 430-435. July 1933.

I. The spirit of revolt, by Lement Harris, discusses the organization of groups of farmers all over the country in their fight against low prices and farm foreclosures.

II. The dawn of a new hope, by C. M. Harger, says "With the spring of 1933, a measure of hopefulness has come to the farm country. The Producer, who has been in turn discouraged, resentful and, in instances, revolutionary, has halted to take stock of his position and, with the stiffening of the price level of basic products and the enactment of legislation setting up a new agricultural policy, he has visualized a return to his old-time financial stability."

656. ----- Lawrence, L.W. Sidestepping the farm problem. Current History 39(2): 164-168. May 1933.

"Yet the real issues in the plight of agriculture have seldom been recognized by farm leaders. On the contrary, in seeking temporary advantage for the class they represent they have played the game according to the rules established by all other seekers of privilege in American society. They have wrangled with Eastern industrialists for tariffs on agricultural products; they have sought local benefits through irrigation projects and inland waterways, and joining in the scramble for doles from the public treasury, they have demanded lower transportation rates. Nevertheless, the attempt to imitate the successful tactics of the Eastern industrialists has failed because of social forces which have raised obstacles too great for agricultural politics to overcome.

"If the difficulties involved in fitting agriculture into a nation-wide pattern formed by industrial forces are to be understood, causes, not symptoms, must be considered. Thus we come at once to the allied questions of population and the use of land and to the various problems growing out of them. Only on the basis of an understanding of such matters can true statesmanship, as distinct from mere political expediency, develop a sound national policy."

The writer emphasizes the need for wise land utilization and reorganization of local government.

657. 1933. Ronald, W. R. Farmers' troubles - and a remedy. Current History 38(1):35-40. Apr. 1933.

The writer discusses the farmers' troubles and then presents the voluntary domestic allotment plan as a remedy.

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Information Service.

658. 1929. The farm relief law. Information Service 8(27):2-3. July 6, 1929.

659. 1933. Annual review of rural life. Information Service 12(1): 4. Jan. 7, 1933.

"This is the ninth annual review of rural life, in which an interpretation is offered of significant facts, trends and movements during the previous twelve months." Topics in the review are the farm as a refuge, agriculture and the election, a new farm bloc, the Farm Board reports, the farmers' strikes, the farmers' march, mortgage indebtedness and the possible need for a year of jubilee, the downward trend, the end of the rural school, the new social ideals, and church developments.

660. ----- Is farm relief really needed? Information Service 12(14):1-2. Apr. 8, 1933.

Presents data to refute the thesis of an editorial published March 23 in the New York Herald Tribune in which "the significance of the basic data generally appealed to by the advocates of farm relief" was challenged. A summary of the thesis of this editorial as given in this article is as follows:

"All things considered, a prolonged depression falls in the long run with about equal force on all groups.' The gap between farm prices and those of other commodities has been played up too much. A better basis of comparison would be the gross income of agriculture, the volume of industrial pay rolls and the volume of dividends, which all show drastic declines from 1929 to 1932. Agriculture has fairly well sustained its volume of production since 1929, whereas the volume of manufactured products has fallen off greatly. That the farmer has suffered is not questioned. But has he suffered more severely than the wage worker, the salaried person or the proprietor? 'Possibly he has,' says the Herald Tribune, but it contends that more convincing proof is needed than the comparison of the indices of agricultural and non-agricultural prices."

Forbes (Not available for examination)

661. 1929. Capper, A. Farm board meets a crisis. Forbes 24: 15-16. Nov. 1, 1929.
662. ----- Claassen, C.J. Farmer makes a better living. Forbes 23: 24-26. Mar. 15, 1929.
663. ----- Genung, A.B. Farm relief under way. Forbes 24: 69. July 15, 1929.
664. ----- Johnson, W. Farmer now has his chance. Forbes 24: 21-22. Sept. 1, 1929.
665. 1930. Boyle, J.E. Farm board's fatal blunder. Forbes 25: 21-22. Apr. 1, 1930.
666. ----- Genung, A.B. Farm overproduction and low prices. Forbes 26: 55. Dec. 15, 1930.
667. ----- Hill, E. Defends the Farm board; interview with Alexander Legge. Forbes 25: 17-18. Apr. 15, 1930.
668. 1931. Genung, A.B. Farm overproduction a fallacy? Forbes 27: 44. Jan. 15, 1931.
669. ----- Genung, A.B. Farming in period of change. Forbes 27: 48. Apr. 15, 1931.
670. 1932. Genung, A.B. Farmers' financial load being lightened but fixed mortgage charges are drawbacks. Forbes 29: 45-46. Feb. 15, 1932.

Forum

671. 1924. Capper, Arthur. Victimizing the farmer. Forum 71: 492-496. Apr. 1924.  
"We should use an economic spirit-level and set about reducing the inequalities in costs between producer and consumer, says the Senator from Kansas. The farmer is the victim of conditions which lessen the value of his dollar. He is at the mercy of violent price upheavals and needs, among other aids, dependable information as to world market conditions to defend himself against market manipulators. This could be accomplished by a government marketing corporation." - Editor's introd. note.
672. ----- Shipstead, Henrik. What the progressive farmer wants. Forum 71: 496-498. Apr. 1924.  
"The progressive American farmer is a fundamentalist, says the Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota. National ownership, a scientific system of marketing, lower freight rates, stable currency, lower taxes and LaFollette as President - these are listed as some of his immediate demands. He believes his troubles are due not to the fact that he has been receiving so little from the government but that special privilege has been receiving from the government its present power to exploit him." - Introd. note.

Forum (Continued)

673. 1924. Sweet, William. Cooperate with the farmer. Forum 71: 498-503. Apr. 1924.  
"The remedy for bad farming conditions lies in a long-time credit system and a more equitable method of distribution..." Introd. note.
674. 1925. Bohn, Frank. The great farm rebellion; its cause and cure. Forum 75(2):197-208, Feb. 1925.  
Discusses agricultural education; the farmer in politics; and cooperation.
675. 1926. Frost, S. Farmer pickles a rod. Forum 76: 848-857. Dec. 1926.  
"The farmer has made up his mind either to be satisfied or to be revenged..." Introd. note. May fight tariff.
676. 1927. Jordan, Virgil. Agriculture and moneyculture. Forum 77(3):423-432. Mar. 1927.  
"Few... have the vision to see that the current agrarian agitation is not an effort to save agriculture and the country so much as an effort to help industry and the city... the long run interest of the nation and of the farmer himself are more important than the immediate difficulties that our industrial elephantiasis has led us into... the only solution of the farm problem is not to devise ways by which the farmer can get more money, but to free him from the bonds of artificial debt and desire which have made him want it at all."
677. 1928. Mead, E. Pygmies in the south; plea for rural reconstruction in the South. Forum 79: 709-716. May 1928.  
Discussion of problems of southern agriculture. Author believes solution lies in cooperation.
678. 1931. Pitkin, W.B. Great dirt conspiracy. Forum 86: 118-123. Aug. 1931.  
Discussion 86: Sup. 19-20. Oct. 1931.  
Recommends new jobs for the small unsuccessful farmer and corporation farming on an immense scale.
679. 1932. Franklin, Jay. God help the Farm board! Forum 87: 86-89. Feb. 1932.  
Sympathetically humorous presentation of the Farm Board's efforts to help the farmer in spite of every sort of contradictory criticism.
680. 1933. Wallace, H. A. Relief for the farmer... domestic allotment bill. Forum 89: 158-160. Mar. 1933.  
Appeared also in U.F.A. 12(5):139-140. May 1, 1933, and Printers' Ink Monthly 26: 484 Apr. 1933.  
An explanation of the plan, by the editor of one of Iowa's largest farm papers, now Secretary of Agriculture.

Good Housekeeping

681. 1928. Wiley, H.W. The disappearance of the farmer. Good Housekeeping 86: 88,206. Feb. 1928.

"Should we not have protective laws to preserve this valuable species which is fast vanishing from the land?"

682. ----- Wiley, H.W. The farmer's first and greatest need. Good Housekeeping 87: 91. Dec. 1928.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley says need is government instruction and aid to maintain health of farmer's wife and children.

Harper's Magazine

683. 1924. Lane, R.W. Veal cutlets. Harper 149: 542-543. Sept. 1924.

Account of all the labor "all the spilling out of human life" to raise a calf to be sent to market and slaughtered.

684. 1930. Chase, Stuart. The enemy of prosperity. Overproduction: what shall we do about it? Harper's Magazine 161 (966): 641-650. Nov. 1930.

Mr. Chase discusses overproduction in agriculture and more particularly, overproduction in industry as the enemy of prosperity. While stating that the details of the solution of the problem are unknown to any individual he gives as his opinion that the "only final way out lies through planned production," and that "we have got to scrap a large fraction of laissez faire, and deliberately orient productive capacity to consumption needs."

685. ----- Lawrence, J.S. The futility of farm relief. Harper's Magazine: 160 (960):686-695. May, 1930.

Among the writer's statements in this critical article are the following: Farm relief is a sectional issue; the farmer has moved more rapidly and farther during the past decade than in any other similar period in history but his urban brother has done better than he and in this fact "lies the disparity about which such copious and bitter tears have been shed"; the farmer's plight is due to three causes - a lag in productive efficiency, the domination of uncontrolled crop-surpluses, and the illogical trend of farm aid; the present plan of farm relief is more vicious in its implications than the McNary-Haugen plan"; it is an "error... to expect our much extolled growth to provide a solution for the farm problem", the "entire trend of farm relief legislation is illogical and calculated to defeat its own purpose."

He suggests that the following solution which "is more in accord with the tested principles of market control" be tried since billions of dollars are going to be spent anyway; "First, a complete abandonment of all irrigation and reclamation projects as well as the closing of all public lands still open for homesteading. Second, the purchase by the state of all marginal farm lands and their complete retirement from cultivation."

Harper's Magazine (Continued)

686. 1930. Van Doren, Mark. The real tragedy of the farmer. Harper's Monthly Magazine 161 (963):365-370. Aug. 1930.

The real tragedy of the farmer is his failure "to remain, so to speak, on top of his world, and perhaps of ours; to maintain his peculiar and age-old culture in the face of new conditions; to preserve the virtues for which he used to be respected and envied." He has been forced to become a business man and an industrialist, a double role in which he has been inadequate.

687. 1931. Carlson, A.D. The wheat farmer's dilemma. Notes from tractor land. Harper's Magazine 163 (974): 208-216. July 1931.

Machinery is saving the bodies of the wheat growers and their wives, but it is bringing them new and serious problems which their fathers and grandfathers did not have to face. Machinery has brought increased and surer production but also increased overhead expenses. Large scale farms financed by men as a side-line have added to the increased production. Bewildered by new conditions to which he must adapt himself the farmer is also bewildered by the proposals suggested for the solution of his problem. One of the suggestions is that he reduce his acreage. For various reasons this is hard for him to do.

688. 1933. Ginzburg, Benjamin. Farm relief, and what then? Harper's Magazine 166: 667-677. May 1933.

Thirteen year struggle to induce the government to intervene effectively for relief of agriculture now bids fair to be crowned with success with the farm parity or domestic allotment experiment. Author thinks that American people do not realize that the plan commits the country to the "creation of a socialistic precedent that is likely to be utilized with revolutionary effect by other social classes, nor do they suspect that the farm problem... may be no isolated disorder but a symptom of a general breakdown of our competitive economic system... It may mark a general revolutionary crisis." He then analyzes the farm parity plan; its aim to correct the disparity between prices of farm products and prices paid by farmer for commodities that he buys; its method of doing this by reduction of output and the difficulties involved in this "experimental first step along the long and difficult road;" the serious fact that the farm surplus is only part of a net or absolute surplus; the "basic disequilibrium between productive supply and consumptive demand;" the fact that "foreign-trade methods of alleviating the disease of "surplus value" are potentially limited; the idea that in spite of the difficulties and far-reaching implications of the farm parity plan, something must be done to keep down the smoldering resentment of thirty million people against the present order.

Independent

689. 1925. Moser, L.C. Warmed-over economics; nailing the fallacy in farm relief programs. Independent 114: 17-19. Jan. 3, 1925.

Decries efforts to make farmer believe he is "facing the greatest crisis in the history of agriculture." Ancient theories - government storage, fixed price, government purchase, and export - were long ago proven impractical. "Advance should come through cooperative organiza-

tions."

Independent

690. 1926. Business and the farmer's wife. [editorial] Independent 117: 61. July 17, 1926.  
Lack of farm purchasing power to buy household conveniences is one reason why farm women seek the cities. Economic disadvantage must pass before farmers can become the customers they would like to be.
691. ----- Chapin, Eunice. Farmer thinks for himself. Independent 117: 608-609. illus. Nov. 24, 1926.  
Author on trip through West finds "not the slightest spirit of anarchy among America's farming population... True he (the farmer) would like 'better times'". He would like cheaper implements, lower transportation rates, but is unconcerned about any other world than his own.
692. ----- Fossick, G.L. Ailing king cotton. Independent 117: 580-582, illus. Nov. 20, 1926.  
"No canon has been more persistently preached and none more consistently breached than diversification." Urges action to reduce cotton acreage and promote diversification.
693. ----- Milton, G.F. Can cotton be controlled by law? Independent 117: 531-532. Nov. 6, 1926.  
Conference at Memphis about desperate plight of the cotton states enthusiastically discussed acreage reduction by law, but resolutions committee refused to recommend any specific plea.
694. ----- Milton, G.F. Revolt of the western farmer. Independent 116: 596-597. May 22, 1926.  
Tennessee editor writes of the spirit of revolt among farmers in the west and his conviction that "a revolution is impending in Western political thought - a revolution instigated by the demand for economic equality."
695. ----- Willman, G.H. Farmer on farm-relief. Independent 117: 168-169. Aug. 7, 1926.  
Letter to the editor advocating the Haugen bill because it is the "only means of securing tariff benefits for the farmer."
696. ----- Young, A.A. Economics of farm relief. Independent 117: 64-66. July 17, 1926.  
Analyzes principles of Haugen farm-relief bill and brings out difficulties and obstacles. Thinks that discussion of proposals has had a useful educational influence. Says that farmers cannot be blamed for asking favors commensurate with those the protected manufacturing industries enjoy. Thinks that farmer should be interested in two things: tariff reduction and maintenance of stable conditions.



Independent

697. 1927. Capper, Arthur. Push behind farm relief. Independent 119: 422-424. Oct. 29, 1927.

Six-year fight for full and complete recognition of agriculture to be carried on in Congress in spite of defeat of McNary-Haugen bill. Senator Capper defends bill and states other needs of farmer: tariff protection, lowered transportation costs, lower taxes, and greatest need of all, higher prices.

698. 1928. Cason, C.E. Waterways for farm relief. Independent 120: 374-376. Apr. 21, 1928.

Discussion of "some of the waterway projects which might ease the way from farmer to consumer, and a few of the obstacles to their fulfillment."

699. ----- Cason, C.E. Southern slavery revised. Independent 121: 33-34. July 14, 1928.

The plight of the southern tenant farmer.

Inquiry

700. 1929. The question of farm relief. Suggestions for group study and discussion of the major issues before the special session of Congress. Inquiry 5(3):39-43. Mar. 1929.

Reading list: p.42-43.

Gives reference material on the McNary-Haugen bill, the export bounty plan, and the equalization fee, and the expected economic effects of proposed legislation.

Kessinger's Mid-West Review

701. 1932. Young, O.D. The challenge of surplus. Kessinger's Mid-West Rev. 15(4):8-9. Oct. 1932.

The concluding paragraph of this article is as follows: "When our political policy in international affairs becomes co-operative in spirit, which need not involve us in entanglements or alliances; when our economic policy looks to the economic development of the world as a whole and the improvement of living standards everywhere; when our tariffs and our treaties are made to evidence this spirit (because we are under suspicion now); then we may hope for effective plans for farm relief, for reduction of our surplus of raw materials and manufactured goods, for relief of unemployment, and for - what is most important of all - a better spirit of all nations toward us and toward each other. That means peace, and peace thrives in a world of contentment and mutual welfare. It cannot live in a world or in a nation where there are great inequalities and injustices caused by man-made barriers.

Literary Digest

702. 1924. How farms were lost by the slump in farm prices. Literary Digest 80: 65-66. Jan. 26, 1924.

U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that about 175,000 farmers had to leave their homes. New York Herald says this emphasizes "the vital stake which the agricultural commodity has in steady prices and stable markets."

Literary Digest

703. 1924. To stem the tide of wheat-state bank failures. Literary Digest 80: 11-13. Feb. 9, 1924.

Discussion of causes of financial distress in wheat states which has been prevalent since 1921, according to New York Evening Post. Opinions given from many papers of Coolidge's plan for helping the banks and aiding the farmers in diversification.

704. ----- Wall Street to the farmers' rescue. Literary Digest 80: 16. Mar. 1, 1924.

More comments, favorable and unfavorable, on Coolidge's plan to aid banks in wheat states by \$10,000,000 corporation with privately raised funds.

705. 1925. Too much corn. Literary Digest 87: 10-11. Nov. 21, 1925.

The problem caused by overproduction and low prices brings out many opinions as to what the farmer needs. Better credit conditions, "a fair market", and strong commodity organizations are some of the suggestions.

706. ----- Will the farmer bring us prosperity? Literary Digest 85: 8-9. Apr. 11, 1925.

Even in a year of comparatively bright prospects, the fundamental disadvantages of the farmer are brought out by the New York Journal of Commerce and the Omaha World-Herald.

707. 1926. Dr. Jardine's farm prescription. Literary Digest 90: 12-13. Sept. 25, 1926.

Cooperative marketing is hailed as a cure for farm ills by some writers, but others consider that debt, unequal prices and the tariff, the more fundamental troubles, will not be improved by this cure.

708. ----- Farm earnings not keeping up with city wages. Literary Digest 89: 90. June 5, 1926.

The Cleveland Trust Company's Business Bulletin emphasizes the disparity in purchasing power between the wages of factory workers and the produce raised by farmers.

709. ----- Mutterings of rebellion from the farm. Literary Digest 88: 5-7. Jan. 16, 1926.

The tariff is generally considered to contribute largely to the farmer's distressed condition.

710. ----- New Iowa idea. Literary Digest 90: 10-11. Aug. 7, 1926.

"The 1926 version of the Iowa idea seems to be that the Corn belt farmers insist on relief, especially tariff relief, at the hands of the United States Government, but are not ready to leave the Republican party in order to get it."

711. ----- President and the embattled farmer. Literary Digest 91: 8-10. Dec. 18, 1926.

Comment of the press on the farm relief plans then before Congress. Quotations are made from the Boston Globe, the Washington Post, Wichita Beacon and the Grand Rapids Herald.

712. ----- Third knock-out for McNary-Haugenism. Literary Digest 90: 5-7. July 10, 1926.  
The defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill is the signal for renewed struggle for the proponents of farm relief.
713. 1927. A farm revolt against the tariff. Literary Digest 93: 13-14. Apr. 2, 1927.  
There is much difference of opinion as to whether the high tariff is injurious to the farmer. Some papers quoted are the St. Paul Dispatch, Richmond Times Dispatch, New York Commercial.
714. ----- The farmer's back-breaking burden. Literary Digest 94: 11. Aug. 13, 1927.  
"The mightiest problem confronting the American people today... is the unfavorable position of our farmers in the economic scheme of things."  
Comment by various papers on a report by the Department of Agriculture.
715. 1928. Hopes and fears from bumper crops. Literary Digest 98: 10-11. Aug. 25, 1928.  
Large crops and low prices bring the farm problem to general attention again. The Detroit News, considering measures of relief, urges that the wheat farmer be encouraged to plant a smaller acreage to wheat and go in for diversification.
716. ----- The row over farm-relief begins. Literary Digest 99: 10-11. Dec. 8, 1928.  
Discussion of the prospects for farm-relief legislation in the short session of the Seventieth Congress.
717. 1929. Farmer enters "big business." Literary Digest 102: 5-7. Aug. 17, 1929.  
Discussion of progress of the Farm board in organizing Farmers' National Grain Corporation and National Chamber of Agricultural Co-operatives. Most of the papers quoted seem hopeful that the plans will succeed: The American Agriculturist, The Prairie Farmer, The Okla. Farmer-Stockman, The Farmer, New York Times, Richmond Times-Dispatch, Newark News, Washington Post. Some papers are more skeptical New York World, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, The Pennsylvania Farmer.
718. ----- How the new "farm relief" law will work. Literary Digest 102: 10. July 6, 1929.  
Note of caution in comment on working of new bill. Explanation by Senator Capper in N.Y. Times. N.Y. World and Wall Street Journal also quoted.
719. ---- A plan to keep farm prices up. Literary Digest 100: 12. Feb. 16, 1929.  
The Department of Agriculture's advice to farmers to curtail production is discussed by the Washington Post, New York Journal of Commerce, New York World, Philadelphia Bulletin and Capper's Weekly.

720. ----- Small farm holding its own. Literary Digest 102: 10. Aug. 24, 1929.  
Report of the agricultural service of the United States Chamber of Commerce shows that "the large-scale farms apparently have been no more nor any less successful than the average of the family size farms." Quotes Washington Star, New York World, Chicago Journal of Commerce.
721. ----- Wheat's menace to prosperity. Literary Digest 101: 8-9. June 15, 1929.  
The problem of the wheat surplus and low wheat prices is looked at from various angles by such papers as the New York Herald Tribune, Baltimore Sun, Nebraska Farmer (Lincoln), Chicago Journal of Commerce, and others.
722. ----- Will the farm-relief scheme relieve the farmer? Literary Digest 101: 5-7. Apr. 27, 1929.  
Varied opinion on the bill providing for a Federal Farm board. Newspapers from many sections of the country are quoted.
723. 1930. Good and evil effects of the drought. Literary Digest 106: 5-6, Aug. 23, 1930.  
The opinion that the drought is a blessing in disguise is less prevalent than a week ago.
724. ----- The great drought of 1930. Literary Digest 106: 5-6. Aug. 16, 1930.  
"To many writers the drought seems to be nature's way of bringing relief to the farmers."
725. ----- Six million farmers are pondering. Literary Digest 104: 17. Feb. 22, 1930.  
Will the farmer follow the advice of the Farm board and cut down production? The consensus of opinion among papers quoted is that he will not.
726. ----- The tariff and the farmer. Literary Digest 106: 8-9. July 19, 1930.  
Secretary Hyde analyzes the benefits the farmer will derive from the tariff act of 1930. Dissenting opinion is expressed by the New York Herald Tribune and The Southern Cultivator, while the Nebraska Farmer and Minneapolis Journal approve the bill.
727. 1931. End of the fight to hold up wheat. Literary Digest 109: 10-11. Apr. 4, 1931.  
Discussion of reverberations caused by Farm Board's announcement that it will not make further stabilization purchases.  
Demand in Washington for abolition of board and substitution of new farm relief legislation. New York Times and Herald Tribune quoted.
728. ----- Farm states rage at the Farm board. Literary Digest 110: 8-9. July 18, 1931.  
Anger general because of Farm Board's announcement that it would limit its sales to 5,000,000 bushels a month at present prices. Emporia Gazette said Board bought wheat in first place in response to wheat growers clamor.

729. ----- Now the farm breadline. Literary Digest 108: 9-10. Jan. 24, 1931.  
Demands of drought sufferers in Arkansas for food starts controversy on "dole" question. Schenectady Union-Star against, Norfolk Ledger Dispatch for it.
730. ----- Row over feeding our hungry farmers. Literary Digest 108: 8-9. Jan. 31, 1931.  
Dispute over whether to help drought sufferers by private subscriptions to Red Cross or by governmental appropriations.
731. ----- Twilight of the small farmer. Literary Digest 110: 38. Aug. 29, 1931.  
W.J. Ballinger writes in the N.Y. Herald Tribune that it costs the small farmer much more to raise a bushel of wheat or pound of cotton than it does the large farmer. Mentions Dr. W.J. Spillman's fear that before long some eight million small farmers would be on their way to the cities to add to the unemployment problem.
732. 1932. New shot-in-the arm farm plan: domestic-allotment measure. Literary Digest 114: 1-2. Dec. 31, 1932.  
Widely varying comment on the proposed domestic-allotment bill. "Editors have plenty to say about this latest farm relief scheme. Some condemn it outright. Others praise it. A third group is torn between doubt and hope, fearing both the condition and the proposed remedy.
733. 1933. Case for and against the farm bill. Literary Digest 115: 6-7. Apr. 1, 1933.  
Although the Dallas Morning News and the St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press are opposed to the bill "an apparent majority favors trying the plan." Such papers quoted are Council Bluffs Nonpareil, Des Moines Tribune, New Orleans Times-Picayune, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Richmond News Leader, and Louisville Herald Post.
734. ----- Saving the nation's farms from foreclosure. Literary Digest 115: 8. Feb. 11, 1933.  
Newspaper opinion on the decision of life insurance companies to drop foreclosure activities against owner-occupied farms. The following papers are quoted: New York Sun, Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, Kansas City Star, Chicago Tribune, Tulsa Tribune, Wichita Beacon, Sioux City Tribune, Indianapolis Star, Wichita Eagle, Grand Forks (N.Dak.) Herald.

Nation

735. 1924. Fooling the farmers. Nation [editorial] 118: 549-50. May 14, 1924.  
"Assuredly the farmers need help... The farmer ought to have a government-directed market system such as the Norris-Sinclair bill proposes, and he ought to have the benefit both in buying and selling that free trade would bring. Give him a fair field by those means, and he will be able to live without artificial respiration. Diversified farming and cooperative organization are already giving some farm regions new life; what the farmers want is not more pap but less middlemen."

736. 1925. Quigley, J.W. The deflated farmer. Nation 121: 140-141. July 29, 1925.

The prevalence of bankruptcy among farmers, and its beneficial effect.

737. 1926. Bean, L.H. The agricultural recovery. Nation 123: 219-220. Sept. 8, 1926.

A study of prices and purchasing power of the farm and industrial income.

738. ----- Brookhart, S.W. The plight of the farmer. Nation 122: 367-368. Apr. 7, 1926.

"The causes of the increasing deficit in agriculture lies in the discrimination against agriculture in the laws that have been enacted for the benefit and protection of other lies of business."

There is some editorial comment on this article on page 355 of the same issue.

739. ----- The exploited farmer [editorial] Nation 122: 712. June 30, 1926.

Discussion of the inequalities of agriculture and industry. "Some of the things which the farmer has got to go after to retrieve his economic decline are these: A reduction of the protective tariff... A revision of our taxation... Cooperative credit... [and] simpler and more direct marketing facilities."

740. ----- Norris, G.W. The tariff and the farmer. Nation 123: 192-193. Sept. 1, 1926.

"The trouble with agriculture can be summed up under two general heads: First, the farmer does not get the full benefit of the protective tariff. Second, the cost of distributing food products is unreasonably high and adds to the burdens both of the producer and of the consumer."

741. ----- Real help for real farmers [editorial] Nation 122: 685-686. June 23, 1926.

Criticism of the administration of the Farm Loan System.

742. ----- Shipstead, H. Price-fixing for the farmer. Nation 123: 101-102. Aug. 4, 1926.

A plea for the repeal of "price-fixing legislation" for the benefit of industry, transportation and banking, or for the passage of such legislation for the benefit of agriculture.

743. 1927. Allen, R.S. The Northwest stands pat. Nation 125: 104-105. Aug. 3, 1927.

The farmers of the Northwest will not be satisfied until they get their share of tariff protection.

744. ----- Beard, C.A. Agriculture in the nation's economy. Nation 125:(3241): 150-151. Aug. 17, 1927.  
"An address delivered... at the Institute of Politics at Williams-town on August 2."
745. ----- The tariff, agriculture, and the President [editorial] Nation 125: 590. Nov. 30, 1927.  
Comment on the report of the Business men's commission on agriculture, which proposes tariff reduction, agricultural planning and cooperation, land utilization, the extension of farm credit and reduction of freight rates.
746. ----- Tugwell, R.G. What will become of the farmer? Nation 124: 664-666. June 15, 1927.  
Comment on the McNary-Haugen bill and the president's veto of it. The writer prophesies that we must permit the degeneration of agriculture or formulate "policies which will cause agriculture to develop normally as a part of the national economy... In the long run fundamental changes must take place in agriculture itself..."
747. ----- Wertgen, F. Farmer's future; reply to R.G. Tugwell. Nation 125: 207. Aug. 31, 1927.  
A letter to the editor arguing against industrialized agriculture.
748. 1928. The President and the farmers [editorial] Nation 126: 628. June 6, 1928.  
Comment on President Coolidge's veto of the second McNary-Haugen bill.
749. ----- Stewart, Robert. What the farmer is up against. Nation 127 (3303): 422-423. Oct. 24, 1928.  
Among the things that the farmer is up against are low income, land speculation, taxes, freight rates, use of power machinery, cost of production, and the method of distributing farm products.
750. 1929. Chase, Stuart. Prosperity, believe it or not; V. The farmer's share. Nation 129: 745-746-. Dec. 18, 1929.  
This is the fifth of a series of seven articles on American prosperity.  
After analyzing the economic situation of the farmer, Mr. Chase concludes: "...By means of strong cooperative societies... farmers may conceivably regulate production by agreeing to a predetermined acreage, and so keep prices at a fair figure..."
751. ----- Fletcher, F. Why farmers are discontented. Nation 129: 42. July 10, 1929.  
A letter to the editor.
752. ----- Hoover wins, and loses [editorial] Nation 128: 754. June 26, 1929.  
Comment on the political situation at the time of the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929.

753. ----- Old as the hills [editorial] Nation 128: 442. Apr. 17, 1929.  
General consideration of prospects for relief legislation.

754. 1930. Allen, R.S. Farm relief meets an enemy. Nation 130: 8-9. Jan. 1, 1930.

Account of the fight between the grain dealer and the Farm Board over the attempt of the Farm Board to set up a national cooperative grain marketing structure.

755. ----- Birkett, G.W. A dirt farmer wonders. Nation 132: 241-242. Mar. 4, 1931.

"How can the government logically appropriate hundreds of millions with the ostensible purpose of increasing production and at the same time hundreds of other millions to decrease production?"

756. ----- Buncoing the farmer [editorial] Nation 130: 115. Jan. 29, 1930.  
Argument for tariff reduction.

757. 1931. Clugston, W.G. Thunder in the wheat belt. Nation 133: 123-124. Aug. 5, 1931.

News article on the state of despair and unrest in the middlewest.

758. ----- Farm board failure [editorial] Nation 132: 233-234. Mar. 4, 1931.

"If the Farm Board's efforts to encourage cooperative marketing can be used as a basis for building up an intelligently organized agricultural industry, we may yet save something out of the wreck of this experiment."

759. 1932. Farm-mortgage bill. [editorial] Nation 136: 430. Apr. 19, 1932.

Editorial pointing out respects in which farm mortgage bill is unsatisfactory.

760. ----- Nourse, E.G. Can the American farm be saved? Nation 134(3485): 460-462. Apr. 20, 1932.

Three general injunctions should be borne in mind in making any sane agricultural program at the present time i.e., "1. Don't take the farmer's land away from him. 2. Don't tax him to death. 3. Don't leave submarginal areas to private exploitation." The writer suggests "a general moratorium on foreclosures and forced sales until we can see on what price level agricultural commodities and farm lands are going to stabilize themselves," shifting of the tax burden, reducing the cost of government, a new and enlightened land policy, broad education in cooperative organization and "the affording of helpful facilities equally to all voluntary groups", the abandonment of "unreasonable insistence" upon the payment of reparations and war debts, and the depending of any tariff, industrial or agricultural, "only on the basis of special circumstances touching the position of that commodity and its producing group in the light of national policy."

761. 1933. Anderson, S.A. Lo, the poor farmer: reply to J.E. Boyle. Nation 136: 123. Feb. 1, 1933.

Not available for examination.



762. ----- Boyle, J.E. Farmer's bootstraps; allotment plan and equalization fee. Nation 136: 37-38. Jan. 11, 1933.  
Not available for examination.

763. ----- Farm relief comment. [editorial], Nation (July 26) 1933.

"The administration's farm-relief program is getting under way. On August 1 a Federal tax of 4.2 cents a pound will be put on the processing of cotton. The proceeds, expected to reach about \$210,000,000 will be turned over to those cotton growers who have been obliging enough to destroy about a fourth of their crop. Thus we are asking consumers to pay a sales tax of approximately 35 per cent on a necessary commodity in return for reduced acreage, though we are yet to learn whether or not the remaining acreage will be more intensively cultivated. This faith that prosperity can be achieved through destruction rests on the belief that what is troubling not merely cotton but other leading agricultural commodities is an excess of supply rather than any disorganization and falling away of normal demand. Normally we depend on the outside world to buy more than one-half of our cotton crop, but under the policy of 'intranationalism' we are not particularly concerned about losing this market. The experiment begins under the most favorable circumstances. Since March, cotton has already approximately doubled in price even without any processing tax. It will be interesting to watch both the immediate and the longer effects of the plan. When the British adopted the Stevenson rubber restriction scheme, it seemed to be working at first in the interest of the producers. Rubber rose violently in price. But the violent rise encouraged the Dutch, who were not included in the scheme, to increase their output. The result was that the British share of the world market was left on a permanently lower level. 'It seems incredible, in retrospect,' writes Sir Arthur Salter, commenting on the Stevenson plan, 'that any government could have employed official action to enforce a restriction scheme of which the ultimate effect was bound to be merely to profit the Dutch competitor.' Let us not forget that our Southern States are not the only territory in the world where cotton can be profitably raised."

764. ----- Farm subsidy. Nation 136: 387. April 12, 1933.

Objects to farm bill on ground that it will "take away a billion or so dollars a year from three fourths of the population and pay it over to the other fourth," and that it "returns to the principles of subsidy that have failed with the Farm board and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."

765. ----- Gard, W. Farmer and the tariff. Nation 136: 146-148. Feb. 8, 1933.  
Not available for examination.

766. ----- Hibbard, B. H. Will the farm bill work? Nation 136 (3535): 366-367. Apr. 5, 1933.

The writer analyzes the proposed agricultural relief giving the contentions of the proponents of the bill as well as his own views. His concluding paragraph is as follows: "Our land system needs revamping,

so as to keep out of agricultural use much land which threatens to come in at the first opportunity. We need a foreign-trade policy of vigor and vision. We need a settlement of inter-Allied debts. It is true that we want to see prices scaled up, not down. Some sort of inflation is greatly to be desired over continued deflation. We may profit, while other and more fundamental reforms are in the making, by some sort of agricultural allotment act, but we should like to see in clearer perspective than the present bill affords the lines of its outer limits, and know with more certainty its center of gravity."

767. ----- New farm relief bill [editorial] Nation 136: 329. Mar. 29, 1933.

Bases objections on principles and administrative features of the bill. Advocates lower tariffs to open foreign markets to surplus products.

768. ----- Parity plan. Nation 136: 54. Jan. 18, 1933.

Disapproves "plan to pay to a special group... a direct subsidy... to be raised by a tax on the necessities of life."

#### National Spectator

769. 1926. Jardine, W.M. Agriculture sound at bottom. Optimism, work, intelligence and wise legislation will solve problems. National Spectator 1(6):3-4. Feb. 13, 1926.

Gives certain essentials for a solution of the problem which are: efficiency in farm operations; land utilization, credit corporations; readjustment of freight rates; cooperative organizations; and skillful handling of agricultural surpluses.

#### National Sphere

770. 1933. Farm relief. National Sphere 11(1):4-5. Jan. 1933.

Discusses the domestic allotment plan, and government inconsistencies. Concludes with the following statement: "The independent and desirable farmer does not need allotment plans or direct subsidies. He requires lower transport rates, lower interest rates and lower taxation; and he needs foreign markets. He can get these lower rates if some of the abnormal differentials which have been erected against him in favor of urban industry are normalized. He can get his markets back, or part of them, by demanding a realistic attitude on the part of his government in the development of foreign policy, which happens to include war-debt adjustments.

"It will be a mistake to rush through fundamental farm legislation at the short session. There is no reason why a record should not be made so as to facilitate committee work at the special session, but very calm consideration is required before embarking this nation upon a revolutionary agricultural policy which, if once adopted, could be abandoned only at a great cost, both in suffering and in money."

771. ----- Farm ship clears for price utopia: farm relief plans embrace marketing agreements and some processing taxes this year; acreage reduction, the Administration's primary objective, is for 1934. National

Sphere 12 (1): 21-25. July 1933.

Believes that benefits will accrue to the farmers and also to the processors, distributors, dealers and handlers of farm products when the farm relief plan is put into effect.

772. ----- James, G. R. Pay debts with commodities. A suggestion for relieving agriculture, especially cotton growers, by the acceptance of payment in kind for obligations, debts and taxes, from the producers. National Sphere 11(1): 13-14. Jan. 1933.

The plan is stated as follows: "1. That State and Federal Governments, their agencies and subdivisions, individual and corporate creditors accept at a designated price nonperishable products in payment on designated obligations. 2. That such products be accepted from landowners and lessors and all debtors engaged in the actual production of such commodities. 3. That the basis of grades and prices be fixed by the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of tender."

773. ----- Roosevelt demands "ordered agriculture": places all farm credit agencies under young Henry Morgenthau and emergency political relief schemes under young Henry Wallace; great experiments in the offing. National Sphere, p.25, Apr. 1933.

"The proposal the farm relief plan has the great advantage of unlimited flexibility which, under a wise and courageous Chief Executive, can be used to end and liquidate bad experiments quickly."

774. ----- Roosevelt leans toward allotment plan. Farm elements will be asked to agree on composite relief scheme that contemplates gradual control of production. No Federal subsidies. National Sphere 10(6):21-22. Dec. 1932.

Quotes from, and comments on, Mr. Roosevelt's Topeka speech and Mr. Harriman's voluntary domestic allotment plan and also comments on the reports from Europe that the World Economic Conference will be asked to endorse the principle that production control is a legitimate province of governments.

775. ----- Take counsel of common sense. Agricultural crisis cannot be solved by panicky legislation. Parity plan would bring further ruin and disillusionment. Keep to the straight road. National Sphere 11(2): 29-30. Feb. 1933.

#### Nation's Business

776. 1926. Englund, Eric. The bank's part in the farmer's trouble. An independent study of factors making for mid-west farm distress. Nation's Business 14(11):13-15,50,54,56,58. Oct. 1926.

777. 1928. Wallace, Henry. Agriculture welcomes business' aid. Nation's Business 16(13):88,90. Dec. 1928.

The editor of Wallace's Farmer briefly discusses the seven recommendations on the agricultural problem made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Of these (1) and (2) have to do with a

sound government land policy and (3) is to the effect that agriculture is entitled to a fair share in the tariff benefits. The other recommendations are: Cooperative marketing of agricultural products; full development of agricultural credit requirements through existing facilities; adequate Federal appropriations for economic and scientific agricultural research by the Department of Agriculture; postponement of further reclamation projects until demonstration of need for additional production.

778. 1929. Boyle, J.E. Cooperatives and common sense. Farm relief calls for more than action by Congress. Nation's Business 17(1): 23-25, 106. Jan. 1929.

A discussion of cooperative marketing which "holds first place among the three or four remedies promised" for the farmer.

779. ----- Farrell, F.D. Farmer's horizon brightens. Nation's Business 17(3): 58,60,158. Mar. 1929.

Feels that while the farmer's situation is sufficiently difficult, it is not as bad as has been reported. Discusses price relationships unfavorable to agriculture; the movement of farm population to the cities, and an alleged deterioration in the quality of the farm population.

780. ----- Hall, E.W. How the business man can work with the farmer. Nation's Business 17(1):52,54,56. Jan. 1929.

"Why not let the farmer work out his problems without interference from outside interests. The farmer and stockman know best how to handle their problems. They appreciate the cooperation of chambers of commerce, railroads, manufacturing concerns and other organizations but do not appreciate being told how to run their own business.

"The Department of Agriculture, our agricultural colleges and experiment stations have lowered the efficiency of their work by too often taking the attitude that the farmer does not know his business and must be told what he should do."

The author advocates the conference system of farm meetings as the most effective way of tackling the problem of how the farmers can work out their problems.

781. ----- Leber, C.H. I have faith in horse sense. An ex-farmer speaks his mind on government aid. Nation's Business 17(7):31-33,170,172-174. June 1929.

Mr. Leber believes that the agricultural situation must work itself out on nature's own plan - survival of the fittest - as the farmers are not united enough nor numerous enough to impose our wills on the nation for any great time, if at all.

782. ----- Pasvolsky, Leo. Will Europe buy our surplus? Nation's Business 17(9):50,52,54,176,178. Aug. 1929.

Deals with the attempt of European countries to increase their food production and its significance in the discussion of farm relief. The following is the concluding paragraph of the article: "What is going on in Europe clearly indicates for our agriculture, so far as production is concerned, a policy of readjustment to the realities of the world grain market, rather than an attempt, however well inten-

tioned, to maintain by artificial means the conditions which have brought it to its present plight."

783. ----- Reid, E.B. How will the farm bill work? Nation's Business 17(7): 15-16, 172-174. June 1929.  
A conversation between father and son as to the working of the Farm Board and the benefits that will accrue to farmers if they are organized into cooperatives.
784. ----- Smith, Robert. A tale of two senator-farmers. Nation's Business 17(2):28-29, 189. Feb., 1929.  
"This is the tale of two statesmen struggling to be successful farmers... Sen. James Couzens, of Michigan, a northern Republican... [and] Sen. Carter Glass, of Virginia, a southern Democrat... Senator Couzens' experience has converted him from an ardent opponent of the McNary-Haugen bill to a supporter of that trouble-laden measure... Senator Glass' experience has served to intensify his devotion to the Jeffersonian doctrine of 'the least governed is the best governed.' He is still opposed to the McNary-Haugen bill."
785. 1930. Boyle, J.E. The business of agriculture. What is happening in farming as seen by the farm press. Nation's Business 18(7):102,104,106,108. June 1930.  
Includes discussion of The Cotton Surplus, from the Southern Cultivator; Controlling production from The Dairymen's League News; Farm relief by lower taxes, by John Shoener in The Pennsylvania Farmer, etc.
786. ----- Christianson, J.O. Farm relief among the ancients. Nation's Business 18(4):248-249. Apr. 1930.  
Mr. Christianson says, "In delving into these sources of information on ancient agricultural policies one cannot help but be amazed at the similarity of to-days plans and policies with those of centuries ago."
787. ----- Corey, Herbert. Law-fixed prices won't stay fixed. Nation's Business 18(10):15-17, 91-92, 94. Sept. 1930.  
Gives an account of some recent failures of attempts to fix prices by law and tells why they failed. Rubber, coffee, sugar, and natural camphor are the principal commodities discussed. The monopoly in potash is said to be the "one really satisfactory governmental monopoly."
788. ----- Cutting, M. C. Farm relief by factory methods. Nation's Business 19(2):47-48,188,190,192,194, Feb. 1930.  
This is the story of the Fairway Farms Corporation, planned by Dr. H. C. Taylor and Professor M. L. Wilson and financed by John D. Rockefeller, jr.
789. ----- Jardine, W.M. Efficiency - the soundest form of farm relief. Nation's Business 18(12):28-31,120,122,124,126. Nov. 1930.  
"Net income, not price alone, should be the farmer's chief concern, says Mr. Jardine, and net income can be increased by reducing costs as well as by raising prices. Why then do we hear so much

about price and so little about lower cost? Because price is more spectacular no politician can tell the farmer to mend his ways without telling him "Trust me and I will raise your prices."

790. ----- Lacy, M. G. The futility of government price-fixing. Nation's Business 18(10):94,96,98. Sept. 1930.

Reprinted in Who is Who in Grain and Feed, v.19, no.22, Sept. 20, 1930, p.26-28.

The writer gives instances from the history of ancient China, Greece, and Rome, from Great Britain, the City of Antwerp, India, France, and the United States which show the failure of attempts at price-fixing in those countries. In conclusion the writer states "There are many other instances of governmental price-fixing. At least 60 foreign countries have resorted to it in one form or another but careful scrutiny fails to reveal a single outstanding success. These various attempts to limit prices directly seem to show that attempts to ease the burdens of the people in a time of high prices by artificially setting a limit to them do not relieve the people but only exchange one set of ills for another."

791. ----- Nation's Business, v.18, no.6, May 20, 1930. 80p.

This is the annual extra edition number of Nation's Business devoted to a report of the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Partial contents: Organized business looks ahead, the resolutions adopted by the eighteenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States (p.17-18,78-79); The farm board and business, by Alexander Legge (p.23-24); Business and the farm board, by Daniel A. Millett (p.25-26); The battle on the floor, the discussion pro and con of the farm marketing act (p.27-28).

792. 1931. Carver, T.N. Can farmers and city men both prosper? Nation's Business 19(3):44-46,136. Mar. 1931.

Dr. Carver disposes of the "economic fallacy" that farmers and business men cannot both be prosperous at the same time. He is especially critical of Professor W.E. Dodd's restatement of this in an article on The Long Trail to Farm Relief, in the New York Times.

793. 1932. H., P. H. The farm situation today. Nation's Business 20(8):35-37, 61. Aug., 1932.

"Although no one can deny that agricultural conditions as a whole present a gloomy picture, there are a few cheering elements. For instance, more than half the nation's farms today are free of mortgage debt. This is one of the facts brought out in this study of farm conditions and plans for improvement."

794. ----- [Harriman, H.I.] Mr. Harriman's business platform. Nation's Business 20(7): 20,59. July, 1932.

Presents the 14 points of a business platform laid down at a dinner meeting of the American Trade Association Executives. The seventh point concerns agriculture and is as follows: "Adopt an agricultural

program which includes a fair trial of the Domestic Allotment Plan, say for wheat and cotton, the gradual reduction of submarginal lands under cultivation, and the repeal of that portion of the Farm Board Act which authorizes the attempt to equalize prices by government purchases."

795. ----- Legge, Alexander. Back to the land. Nation's Business 20(10):16-19, 44,46-48,50. Oct. 1932.

Reader's Digest 22: 44-46.

Former chairman of Farm Board presents two phases of the Back-to-the-land movement: first, "the creating of a raft of new full time farmers out of city dwellers," second, the helping of the worker and the unemployed through a bad time by means of subsistence gardens near or in the industrial centers.

796. 1933. The complex job of farm relief: some reasons why the administration of the new bill moves slowly. Nation's Business 21(7):52,62. July, 1933.

797. ----- James, D.L. The farm acreage leasing plan. Nation's Business 21 (4):44. Apr. 1933.

"One of the agricultural relief plans receiving current attention provides for government leasing of farm lands, thus holding these lands from production. Mr. James tells here some of the things which proponents of this plan believe it will accomplish."

798. ----- Parker, Walter. What the Farm board did to cotton. Nation's Business 21(3):40,42. Mar. 1933.

Feels that, far from helping the farmers, the Farm Board has left them in worse plight than they have ever been.

New Republic

799. 1924. Doing something for the farmer. [Editorial] New Republic 41: 134-135. Dec. 31, 1924.  
Comments on lessening of interest in agricultural problem because of rising prices. Apathy is not justified. "What we ought to set about is doing something for the nation, by insuring the conditions of a healthy and permanent agriculture... A reasonable degree of stability in agricultural prices is essential to our national economic health."
800. ----- Farmer-capitalist myth. New Republic 39: 263-265. July 30, 1924.  
Contends that farmer belongs intrinsically with labor group instead of capitalist as economists usually classify him for these reasons:  
a. Increase in tenancy.  
b. The farm-owner's real income comes from labor.  
c. The farmer does not control labor.  
d. The farmer does not control production or price.
801. ----- Farmers' changing status; review of American agriculture and the European market, by Edwin G. Nourse: New Republic 39: 375-377. Aug. 27, 1924.  
Editorial review of Mr. Nourse's book.
802. ----- Gaston, H.E. Farmers versus labor. New Republic 40: 10-12. Sept. 3, 1924.  
Is the combination of farmer and industrial worker as "illogical" as writers on subject would have us believe?
803. ----- Newest agrarianism. [editorial] New Republic 38: 167-168. April 9, 1924.  
Bitter discontent among the farmers and great political unrest. Previous reforms advocated by farmers were individualistic. Now the farmer is adopting weapon of his enemies; combination. McNary-Haugen bill may be "economically unsound"; but so is the present condition of agriculture. Reforms suggested.
804. ----- Relief for the farmer. New Republic [editorial] 37: 326-327. Feb. 20, 1924.  
"It is agreed that some measure of relief for farmers of the Northwest is imperative." Discusses relief measures, chiefly Norris' "Farmers' and consumers' financing corporation" bill.
805. 1925. Marsh, B.C. Where the farmer stands. New Republic 41: 233. Jan. 21, 1925.  
Letter to editor listing legislative measures which progressive farmers are urging on Congress.
806. 1926. Farm relief, new style. [editorial] New Republic. 49:32-33. Dec. 1, 1926.  
Discussion of export debenture plan of farm relief.
807. ----- Murphy, D.R. The Corn Belt's next move. New Republic 47: 274-276. July 28, 1926.  
How shall the Corn Belt proceed after defeat of Haugen bill? Shall it try to get more friends for the protective idea or swing to the



Democrats and strike out for free trade? Author believes revolt will continue.

808. ----- Toward a farm program. [editorial] New Republic 47: 267-8. July 28, 1926.  
Effect of depressed European purchasing power on agricultural exports. Suggested program for farmers.
809. 1927. The farmers' insurrection. [editorial] New Republic 50: 30-32. Mar. 2, 1927.  
Political effects of probable veto of McNary-Haugen bill. Fore-shadows conflict between rural and industrial states on assumption that industry gets more than its share of national income.
810. ----- Lesson of the cotton surplus. [editorial] New Republic 49:209-10. Jan. 12, 1927.  
12¢ cotton means reduced purchasing power and threats to national prosperity.  
Outlines needs of southern agriculture.
811. ----- What next for the farmer? [editorial] New Republic 50: 32-3. Mar. 2, 1927.  
"For control of crop acreage for scientific cultivation, for efficient marketing, for a wholesome and attractive rural life, for improvement rather than exploitation of land, the growth of well planned and rounded agricultural communities is necessary." No single specific will solve the agricultural problem.
812. 1928. Chew, A.P. The agricultural depression. New Republic 55(705): 62-64. June 6, 1928; no.706, June 13, 1928, p.90-92.  
I. Some suggested remedies. - II. The importance of land prices.
813. ----- Farm relief, 1928 model. [editorial] New Republic 54: 312. May 2, 1928.  
Discussion of bill to set up Federal Farm Board to assist co-operatives to purchase surpluses. Cooperatives expected to control production.
814. ----- Plank on agriculture. [editorial] New Republic 55: 161-3. July 4, 1928.  
Suggests a plank on agriculture for the Democrats dealing with these phases: Tariff, Credits, Transportation rates, Taxation, Agricultural surplus, Planned agricultural settlements.
815. ----- Stone, A. L. Beginning of the end. New Republic 54: 126. Mar. 14, 1928.  
Letter to editor showing bad effect of tariff on farmers and disadvantages to industry resulting from farmer's plight.
816. ----- Wertgen, F. Relief for the farmer. New Republic 55: 124. June 20, 1928.  
Letter to editor. Root of evil is that the "farmer's debt constitutes a large share of the investment market." Farm problem only part of

general problem. "Control of production and consumption through an equitable system of distribution."

817. 1929. Are the farmers relieved? [editorial] New Republic 59: 138-9. June 26, 1929.  
Discussion of and fears for results from farm-relief bill.
818. ----- Beck, J.W. Tariff and the farmer and the McNary-Haugen bill; reply to R. Stewart. New Republic 58: 73-4. Mar. 6, 1929.  
Bill was an attempt to do for farmers what manufacturers with aid of tariff do for themselves. Believes that "best way to help farmer is to reduce duty on things he buys."
819. ----- Farm relief in the New Congress. [editorial] New Republic 58: 266-7. Apr. 24, 1929.  
Discussion of plans before Congress: higher tariff on agricultural products, Farm Board, export debenture. Believes lower tariff most beneficial.
820. ----- Hopkins, Ernest. Farm relief or bank relief? New Republic, 61(786): 134-136. Dec. 25, 1929.  
Discusses the Federal Farm Board's policy of granting loans to cooperatives only and whether these loans are really for the relief of the farmers or for the relief of the banks, particularly as regards the situation in California. When the Federal Farm Board offered a second credit of \$750,000 to the grape industry of California "provided the growers would organize and put up \$500,000 of their own for stabilization" the loan was rejected because "the growers believed that the first big loan, the one to Sun-Maid, was really a hand-out to the banks."
821. ----- Ray, Felix. Pseudo-relievers. New Republic 59: 43-44. May 29, 1929.  
Humorous account of two farmers discussing administration's farm relief activities.
822. ----- Shelby, G.M. So this is farm relief. New Republic 57(340): 338-340, Feb. 13, 1929.  
"A criticism of the administration of the Federal Farm Loan system. The ruling of the Farm Loan Board made when deflation of farm prices was well under way that 'acquired real estate' - foreclosed farms - must be completely charged off the books immediately after taking is termed unwise and uncalled for. While this policy was abandoned in Feb. 1928, it is stated that the Federal Land banks were discriminated against as similar restrictions were not imposed on the Joint Stock Land Banks." - Soc. Sci. Abs., v.1, 1929, item 6265.
823. ----- Stewart, Robert. Can the tariff help the farmer? New Republic 57(739): 288-290. Jan. 30, 1929.  
Discusses the effects of a prohibitive tariff on six basic farm commodities - wheat, corn, pork, cotton, rice, and tobacco. In conclusion, the writer says "The solution of this problem is not one of tariff legislation. It is an economic one, dependent upon

management which will provide for proper adjustments of farm production and the application of science to the solution of the problems pertaining to the economic production of these commodities in America."

824. ----- Taber, W. B., jr. Case of the small farm. New Republic 59: 316-17. Aug. 7, 1929.  
Letter to editor showing advantages of small farms as opposed to corporation farming.
825. 1930. Drought relief, a worm's eye view. Has anything been done for the dirt farmer? New Republic 64: 175-6. Oct. 1, 1930.  
"A dirt farmer's wife" tells difficulties from red tape and delay.
826. ----- Hard times for farmers. A series of six articles with this title appeared in six different numbers of the New Republic as follows:  
I. The farm board and the farmer, by E.G. Nourse. New Republic 62(804): 288-291. Apr. 30, 1930.  
II. What can the tariff do? by Roland R. Renne. New Republic, 62(805): 323-325. May 7, 1930.  
III: How Canada markets its wheat, by H. H. McIntyre. New Republic, 62(806): 344-347. May 14, 1930.  
IV. Unemployment in agriculture, by Arthur P. Chew. New Republic, 62(807): 14-16. May 21, 1930.  
V. The marginal farmer, by Robert Stewart. New Republic, 62(808): 37-38. May 28, 1930.  
VI. Corporation farming - the way out? by Mordecai Ezekiel and Sherman Johnson. New Republic, 62(809): 66-68. June 4, 1930.
827. 1931. Alexander the goat. [by A.U.P.] New Republic 66: 231-4. Apr. 13, 1931.  
Mr. Legge's troubles.
828. ----- Hoffman, A.C. After two years of farm relief. New Republic 67: 168-70. July 1, 1931.  
Criticism of Farm Board and administration's efforts.
829. ----- Hoover and wheat. [editorial] New Republic 67: 274-5. July 29, 1931.  
Bitter criticism of Hoover and the Farm Board and the failure of the United States to agree at the conference of wheat-growing countries to limit exports.
830. ----- Too much cotton. [editorial] New Republic 68: 32-3. Aug. 26, 1931.  
Ridicules Farm Board's proposal that the cotton farmers plow up every third row.
831. ----- Soule, G. Planning for agriculture; conference on Economic policy for American agriculture. Chicago university. New Republic 68: 204-6. Oct. 7, 1931.  
Points brought out:  
1. The economic problem of American agriculture is closely related to the world situation.  
2. Blanket restriction of production is not a policy capable of prompt or universal application.

3. Nevertheless, it cannot be asserted that American agriculture is suffering, or can suffer in the future, only from underconsumption rather than from overproduction.

4. Land policy is of primary importance.

5. Effects of mechanization must be foreseen and dealt with.

National Agricultural Planning Council would be set up.

832. ----- Where the Farm board has failed. [editorial] New Republic 69: 83-4. Dec. 9, 1931.

"The failure of stabilization as a farm - relief measure is, in our opinion, completely established... The experiment was perhaps worth making in spite of the well founded doubts of its success expressed at the beginning, because its failure is turning attention to the main job of bringing some planning and order into the underlying competitive chaos."

833. 1932. Ransom, J.C. The state and the land. New Republic 70: 8-10. Feb. 17, 1932.

Agrarianism as a solution to many of our problems.

834. ----- What can the farmers gain? Governors' program and domestic allotment plan. New Republic 72: 137-9. Sept. 21, 1932.

Not examined.

835. 1933. Congress and the farm emergency. New Republic 74: 171-173. Mar. 29, 1933.

Not examined.

836. ----- Consumer and the farm bill. New Republic 73: 255-256. Jan. 18, 1933.

Not examined.

837. ----- Ford, A. W. Federal control goes south. New Republic 74: 41-43. Feb. 22, 1933.

Not examined.

838. ----- How far back to the land? New Republic 75: 336-339. Aug. 9, 1933.

Consists of 2 articles. The small farm racket, by W.P. Davis. ("Why propose as a remedy a thing [back to the land movement] that is being tried with as ill success by millions of our people... The need is for larger units and fewer farms."); and Mountain slum, by M. Cowley. (Discusses the critical plight of the poor people who are trying to wrest a living from the mountain soil.)

839. ----- Plans for wheat and cotton. [editorial] New Republic 75: 164. June 28, 1933.

Clear descriptions of the plans under the Farm act. Tone favorable without expression of opinion.

Conclusions if taxes are carried on to consumer; increase in price of loaf of bread,  $1/2c$ , increase in price of a \$1.50 shirt,  $5c$ .

840. ----- Wilcox, C. Domestic allotment under fire; reply to Consumer and the farm bill, with rejoinder. New Republic 74: 74-76. Mar. 1, 1933.

Not examined.

North American Review

841. 1928. Commons, J.R. Farm prices and the value of gold... 32p. Pam. Col.  
"Reprinted from the North American review, January and February issues, 1928."  
Prof. Commons writes: "In the public discussion of so-called 'Farm Relief' problems attention has been drawn to many of the causes of the present disparity between the prosperity of the industrial world and the distress in our agricultural region. The disparity has been attributed to the lack of foreign demand for the farmers' products, to the tariff, to excess production to the inefficiency of the farmers, to the inability of the farmers to organize, and to other causes. In this discussion, however, another factor is usually overlooked - the effect of changes in the value of gold upon farmers' prices."  
He concludes: "A stable value of gold, regulated by the Federal Reserve System is the most important of the many things required in preventing the ups and downs of production and employment in all lines and maintaining a better balance between manufactures and agriculture."
842. 1929. Christianson, Theodore. Is the tariff fair to farmers? North Amer. Rev. 228: 273-80. Sept. 1929.  
"Voicing sentiment wide-spread in the Middle West, a vigorous state executive declares the pending tariff fails to remove discrimination against agriculture."
843. 1930. Fuller, R. T. Embattled farmers. North American Review, 230(2): 238-244, Aug. 1930.  
Discusses the "causes and problems that lie behind nature's reconquest of Eastern agricultural lands."  
"Four reasons account mainly for present conditions: (1) the invasion of products from Western farms where it is easier to raise them. Perfected transport facilities have greatly aided this; (2) specialized egg and poultry plants - particularly those further south where winter conditions are less rigorous; (3) fruit-raising on the Pacific Coast - another specialized industry; (4) the power of the 'middleman's' capital.  
The author points out that "two forms of cooperation - That of cooperative investment and that of cooperative marketing - would go far to help the situation."
844. 1931. Boyle, J.E. The loudest squeak. North Amer. Rev. 231: 58-65. Jan. 1931.  
A review of the legislative benefits the farmer has demanded and received and a rather cheerful view of present conditions.
845. --- Pearson, H.S. To the poor farmer. North Amer. Rev. 231: 362-65. Apr. 1931.  
Some encouraging facts about progressive farming in New England.
- North Dakota University, Quarterly Journal
846. 1924. Burtness, O.B. The problem of enacting agricultural legislation.

The Quarterly Jour. Univ. of North Dakota, 15(1):3-14. November 1924. Pam. Col.

Congressman Burtness of North Dakota in discussing the causes of the failure of the McNary-Haugen bill wrote: The most telling arguments used in the debate against it, the arguments that resulted in votes, were those which emphasized the fact that its enactment would mean higher costs of bread and pork and meat for the people of the country and particularly for the constituents of the speaker opposing it...

"In any event they paid little or no heed to our argument that all sections of this country in the final analysis are dependent for their permanent prosperity upon all other sections thereof. Their own people were as yet too prosperous to realize that if the buying power of the farmers of the west is wiped out the factories of New England, the shops of our industrial centers, and the producers of cotton and tobacco would also suffer severely before long."

#### Outlook and New Outlook

847. 1924. Abbott, L.F. Lo, the poor farmer! Outlook 136: 13-14, Jan. 2, 1924.

The farm bloc in Congress is a vocal expression of dissatisfaction and unrest which is sweeping over the agricultural states. Growing realization that over-emphasis has been placed on industry. Real hope of farmer lies in fact that industrialists are joining in a "back to the farm movement" and encouraging "farm colonization enterprises that shall be both commercially profitable and socially agreeable."

Report of South Carolina Land Settlement Commission discussed.

848. ----- Harger, C.M. Fortune smiles on western farmers. Outlook 137: 570-571. Aug. 13, 1924.

Good crop and rising prices bring hope to farmer in the third harvest of the "depression era."

849. ----- Jones, F.W. American farmers at Verdun. Outlook 137: 533-535. Aug. 6, 1924.

Remedies or nostrums? "Better farming, more efficient marketing, a more intelligent National land policy, etc., require time and experience to perfect." Quack remedies such as McNary Haugen bill "would not benefit the farmer if it could be administered." Emphasis should be on higher values, worthwhile living.

850. 1925. Mr. Lowden discusses the farmer. [editorial] Outlook 140: 12-13. May 6, 1925.

Comment on a speech by F.O. Lowden in which he urged that the farm problem be recognized as a national problem instead of minimized.

851. ----- Seitz, D.C. Kind of cooperation that will afford farm relief. Outlook 141: 668-669. Dec. 30, 1925.

Deplores one-crop farming. Urges cooperation by communities to support farmer, to pay him in money instead of in credit, instead of cooperation among farmers themselves.

852. 1926. Farmer's is the nation's business. [editorial] Outlook 143: 273. June 23, 1926.  
Lists causes of farmer's troubles and suggested cures. Urges consideration of problem by the whole nation. Disparity in farm purchasing power brought out.
853. ----- Merrit, D. Storm in the corn belt. Outlook 142: 55-57. 172. Jan. 13, Feb. 3, 1926.  
"The growth of agrarian unrest was the most significant and... the most alarming development of the last few days of the old year." Farmers have discovered that price ratio is still against them. Author believes their taxes and valuation of land are far too high. Hot resentment among farmers at tariff.
854. ----- Sawtell, H.J. Farm problem in the open spaces; reply to D.C. Seitz. Outlook 142: 167-169. Feb. 3, 1926.  
Reply to Don Seitz's article (in Dec. 30, 1925 issue) implying that the agricultural problem is only local.
855. 1927. Campbell, A.W. Cotton grower states the case as he sees it. Outlook 146: 390. July 20, 1927.  
Letter giving farmer's difficulties with law of supply and demand and his belief that a stable price and a bargaining power are necessary.
856. ----- Farmer saved from his friends; the President's veto. Outlook 145: 297-298. Mar. 9, 1927.  
Approving comment on Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen Bill.
857. ----- Peterson, E.T. West and the veto. Outlook 145: 334-336. Mar. 16, 1927.  
Observer from Kansas reports indifference among farmers themselves to veto of McNary-Haugen Bill. Gives objections that farmers make to bill and some of the needs of the farmer which the bill did not consider.
858. ----- Porter, S.S. Production and consumption. Outlook 147: 65. Sept. 21, 1927.  
Decries large irrigation projects when overproduction is recognized as agriculture's chief ill.
859. ----- Wing, C.B. Letter from an Ohio farmer. Outlook 145: 400-401. Mar. 30, 1927; Discussion 146: 61-62. May 11, 1927.  
Believes that veto was wrong, that half the farmers in his section will be bankrupt in two years unless substantial relief comes. Five letters in later issue approving Mr. Wing's statement of conditions.
860. ----- Light for the farmer [editorial] Outlook 147: 195-196. Oct. 19, 1927.  
Farmers have been living but not making a living since 1921. Half the farms in the United States were mortgaged in that time. Non agricultural population should realize that farmers are not yet prosperous and that clamor for artificial relief may not be expected to end at once.

861. 1928. Donald, R. What the farm crisis means to a farm boy. Outlook 150: 887-888. Oct. 3, 1928.

Moving description of what the farm crisis has done and is doing to the human lives and values involved.

862. ----- Harger, C.M. Why the West will not revolt. Outlook 149: 225-227. June 13, 1928.

Believes revolt will not occur because of lack of widely accepted program promising betterment, because farmer is better informed, because he has seen failure of radical experiments, because of substitution of constructive agriculture for tireless debate, because of inertia of those out of debt, because of college trained younger generation. Editor brings out fact that since article was written an army of farmers protesting the veto of the McNary-Haugen Bill has been recruited to march on Kansas City.

863. 1929. Scroggs, W. O. Efficient farmer; increased productivity largely accounts for the farm problem. Outlook 152: 170-171. May 29, 1929.

"Farmer has not lagged behind industry in applying modern devices to his acres. Quite the contrary, as the author proves, it is his greatly increased productivity that largely accounts for the farm problem."

864. 1930. Falling farm prices. Outlook 154: 298. Feb. 19, 1930.

Farm Board's difficulties. "Permanent improvement of agricultural market may depend rather upon farmers' response to appeals to curtail production."

865. ----- Farm board's confession. Outlook 156: 606-607. Dec. 17, 1930.  
Comment on Board's first annual report.

866. ----- Farm relief fiasco. [editorial] Outlook 155:541. Aug. 6, 1930.

Farm board wheat buying deplored. "Regulated production of wheat only visible solution of problem."

867. ----- Follin, M.D. A citizen looks at the farmer. Outlook 156: 172-173. Oct. 1, 1930.

Two groups of farmers: those who farm as a business, and those who farm as a living. Problems are not the same.

868. ----- Sullivan, Lawrence. Curse of plenty. Outlook 156:9-11. Sept. 3, 1930.

Work of the Farm board in dealing with large surpluses.

869. 1931. Jones, W. Refugees of industry. Outlook 158: 208-210. June 17, 1931.

Discussion of back-to-the-land movement. "Will industry... force a solution of its present problem by just such a method as this?"

870. ----- McMillen, Wheeler. The passing of King Wheat. Outlook 158: 171-173. June 10, 1931.



"The general impression is that the American farming industry has completely collapsed. While many farmers, especially wheat and cotton growers, are in genuine distress, others who have diversified are not yet in the hands of the sheriff."

871. ----- Stone succeeds Legge. Outlook 157: 391-392. Mar. 18, 1931.  
Approves Farm Board's policy of farming cooperatives and of urging limited production. Disapproves attempts to peg prices.
872. ----- Tucker, R.T. Farmers' friend, a portrait of Alexander Legge. Outlook 157: 218-220. Feb. 11, 1931.
873. 1932. Liggett, W.W. Our machine-tilled acres. New Outlook 161: 51-55. Nov. 1932.  
A discussion of the break-down of large-scale farming systems. Mentions especially the King Ranch in Texas and the wheat farms operated by the Montana Farming Corporation, organized by T.D. Campbell and hazards the opinion that "it is fortunate that natural forces seem to work against the success of big scale farming and that the single family seems to be the most economical unit of agricultural production."
874. 1933. The farmer's place in the nation. New Outlook 161(5): 9. Feb. 1933.  
Alfred E. Smith, in this editorial, states that in future issues of the New Outlook he will discuss various plans of farm relief, but that in this one he wishes to point out the fact that the farm problem is everybody's problem. "The first step toward the solution of the farm problem, and one of the most important steps toward general recovery, is a recognition by the industrial east that the farm problems of the agrarian West and South are not remote and unimportant, but as vital as conditions at home."

#### Review of Reviews

875. 1924. Holman, J.W. Helping the wheat farmer to "come back." Amer. Review of Reviews 69(5): 226-230. Mar. 1924.  
"How Congress, the President, and private interests are coördinating their forces to stabilize prices and succor northwestern wheat growers."  
Discusses also the Norris-Sinclair bill, the McNary-Haugen bill, and the Norbeck-Burtness bill.
876. ----- Ray, W.G. Farming situation in Iowa. Review of Reviews 70: 299-300. Sept. 1924.  
Letter to editor brings out great number of mortgaged farms, the feeling of the farmer that whether the McNary-Haugen bill would have worked or not, it was a step in the right direction, and idea that East should try to understand West better.
877. 1926. Farm press on farm needs. Review of Reviews 73: 325-326. Mar. 1926.  
Considerable attention being given to farm surpluses. Dickinson bill endorsed by meeting in Des Moines. Widely differing ideas supported by different papers on farm relief.

878. ----- Holman, C.W. What the corn belt demands. Amer. Review of Reviews 73(2): 159-162. Feb. 1926.

The demands are: (1) A federal trading corporation empowered to buy and sell agricultural products for the purpose of raising price levels; (2) A Government body to stabilize farm commodity prices behind a tariff wall, dumping the surplus at world prices; (3) A federal financing corporation to finance foreign sales; (4) A federal board with power to authorize cooperative associations and other business concerns to act as agents of the Government in forming compulsory pools; (5) Creation by the Government of a vast network of cooperative associations to deal with the problem in their own way; (6) An export bounty on low priced exportable farm products.

879. ----- Jardine, W.M. American agriculture since 1900. Review of Reviews 73: 35. Jan. 1926.

Changes in agriculture have corresponded to changes in other phases. Legislation in interest of farmers a notable feature of the last quarter-century. Spirit of organization and cooperation in the air.

880. ----- Taylor, H.C. The Iowa movement. Amer. Review of Reviews 73(3): 269-274. May 1926.

The Corn and Agricultural Area Marketing Conference which met in Des Moines on January 28, 1926, indorsed the fundamental principles of the Dickinson bill. It also advocated a legislative committee to aid in pressing Congress for immediate action.

881. 1927. Ely, R.T. Farm relief and flood control. Amer. Review of Reviews 76(5): 485-487. Nov. 1927.

"If we are going to help the farmer we must engage in planning, with reference to the utilization of land and with reference to the flow of population from the city to the country. We must encourage self-help, but that alone is absolutely inadequate. The hundreds of thousands of sufferers in the Mississippi Valley were powerless to avert the calamity that overtook them. The movements of population need wise direction. Individuals need enlightenment and the help of educational agencies of different kinds. Man must gain still greater control over Nature, and especially over his own associated activities. We need planning and still more planning. As Prof. J. Russell Smith of Columbia University said recently - 'Plan or Perish.'"

882. ----- Lowden, F.O. The farm problem stated. Amer. Review of Reviews 76(1):45-54. July 1927.

883. ----- Stewart, Robert. The farmer's tax burden. Amer. Review of Reviews 76(1):69-71. July 1927.

Considers the taxation on farm property excessive and unjust, due in many instances to the tendency to construct roads and improve local schools at the expense of the local property tax.

884. 1928. Head, W.W. Agriculture - a national problem. Amer. Review of Reviews 77(3): 279-284. Mar. 1928.

"Agriculture will continue, necessarily, to experience periods of relative prosperity and relative depression. This has been true of all industry. This will continue to be true of all industry unless and until we achieve a millennium of organization, of exact correlation of supply and demand in every field of endeavor. These temporary cycles tend to equalize their own effects. We are concerned with the more permanent causes and effects which have tended to place agriculture at a disadvantage, compared with other industries. It appears to me that relief must be sought in the following fields: 1. Increased individual efficiency. - 2. Increased demand for farm products. - 3. Equalization of transportation costs. - 4. Greater control over the marketing of farm products. - 5. Equalization of opportunity in so far as it is affected by legislation."

885. 1929. Farm problem moves to Washington. Review of Reviews 79(471): 80-81. Apr. 1929,

Cites various opinions in favor of revised tariff legislation to aid the farmer.

886. ----- Olsen, N.A. How policies affect farming. Review of Reviews 79(2): 83. Feb. 1929.

"We might well stop to ponder the bearing which national and state land policies have had upon surplus problems. We have not always used good judgment in bringing new lands into use, thereby often creating unwarranted competition in the agricultural field. I am hopeful that losses resulting from past mistakes have had a sobering affect, and that in our desire for cheap food and raw materials, we shall not, through land-expansion programs, continue to embarrass agricultural producers while at the same time seeking to help them escape the damaging effects of over-production.

"Efficient and properly adjusted production is only a part of the story, although a very important part. Some of the most trying problems which producers in the Far West, as in other parts of the country, have to wrestle with lie in the field of distribution. How much do we actually know about the demand for various farm products in the important consuming centers, and the factors that influence that demand? How generally do we seek to feed markets the quality of products consumers prefer, and for which they will pay premiums? How successful are we in feeding markets the proper quantity of products, thereby avoiding gluts that unduly depress prices? To what extent have we eliminated waste in the handling of farm products? How can we prevent uncontrollable surpluses from unduly depressing agricultural prices? These are matters that must have serious consideration in any program of agricultural betterment.

"The lot of the farmer can be immensely improved. Such improvement will come through intelligent action on the part of the farmers, all others connected with agricultural industry, and the Government itself. As a basis for action, nothing is more urgently needed than dependable facts, properly interpreted and applied."

887. 1930. Boyle, J.E. The farm board in action. Review of Reviews 81(1): 67-71. Jan. 1930.

Discusses the activities and policies of the Federal Farm Board.

during its first five months of operation.

States that the board has four strings to its bow; loaning money, stabilization corporations, price insurance, and clearing houses. If one of these fails it may try another.

"There remains, of course, the final question. What else does the board have up its sleeve? Since the law is so general, the board can do pretty much as it pleases. It does have power to study land utilization and production as well as marketing. It is earnestly hoped that these two things so lightly touched upon in the law - land utilization and production - may soon engage the major part of the board's time. For after all, unsatisfactory prices are not so much symptoms of poor marketing as they are symptoms of disorderly land utilization and disorderly production.

"If the board tackles these two problems and also keeps in sight the ultimate goal, self-help rather than state aid, this law may prove to be all its friends hope it will be."

888. ----- Crawford, W. H. Mr. Legge talks on farm relief. Review of Reviews 82(488):31-43. Sept. 1930.

This is an account of an interview with the chairman of the Federal Farm Board in which he discusses the Agricultural Marketing Act, the causes of the farmer's condition, cures for the farmer's ills, and what the Farm Board is doing to help the farmer.

889. ----- Wheat and more wheat. Review of Reviews 82: 113-114. Aug. 1930.  
Brief note on operations of Federal Farm Board.

890. 1931. Capper, Arthur. What Kansas farmers think. Review of Reviews 84: 53-54. Sept. 3, 1931.

A "frank expression of the state of mind in the wheat belt."

891. ----- Florance, Howard. The plague of overproduction. Review of Reviews 84(2):82-84. Aug. 1931.

Discusses wheat, cotton, copper, petroleum, coffee, and sugar.

892. ----- Free, E.E. Farm relief by chemistry. Review of Reviews 84(2): 65-66. Aug. 1931.

"For the world-famine in nitrogen foreseen by Sir William Crookes, synthetic chemistry has substituted in less than forty years a nitrogen surplus. This is perhaps the most rapid revolution of a major industry ever worked in scientific history." Dr. Free explains the new processes used in the fixation of nitrogen. Because of the rapid progress in the synthetic chemistry of nitrogen, the nitrogen plant at Muscle Shoals is inadequate and unnecessary. Better commercial and educational machinery for using fertilizers is needed to remove the obstacles to improving American agriculture by the use of more fertilizers.

893. ----- Hyde, A.M. The agricultural teeter board. Review of Reviews 84(4): 41-43. Oct. 1931.

"Paradoxical as it may seem, there is a semblance of balance in our agriculture." Many schemes for disposal of the surplus do not take the agricultural problem as a whole into consideration. Agri-

cultural production which after all, is "a kind of teeter board," is unbalanced. The Farm Board's suggestion that growers plow under every third row of cotton "had its merits... It would have unbalanced nothing..."

"We need to reverse our policy of liberal home-steading laws, and to refuse to grant submarginal land to new settlers. More than this, each state needs (1) to survey its submarginal land with a cold eye on the economics of it (2) to have the courage to tell its people the truth, and (3) to devote such lands to such uses as Nature intended. Those who would sell submarginal lands for farming purposes should be restrained..."

Controlled production "can be partly achieved through retirement from agriculture of submarginal lands and partly through acreage control. But such control... must come about by voluntary action of the farmers themselves, and not by mandate of law..."

"We can approximate a unified control of production through the cooperative organization of the millions of producers of wheat and cotton, and thus achieve the benefits of unified control. This is the object of the Federal Farm Board; and for this purpose it is the greatest instrument ever created by any government for the solution of the problem of the farm."

894. ----- Roosevelt, F. D. Back to the land. Review of Reviews 24(4):63-64. Oct. 1931.

Figures show that for New York State and, to a slight extent, the United States there is in progress a definite back-to-the-land movement. This trend "probably will... accentuate the unemployment problem in the small communities. On the other hand, it undoubtedly simplifies the problem of food and shelter for many thousands of people, and makes it less difficult and expensive to care for them." We do not need to take men out of industry to put them to farming, but "is it not possible that we might devise methods by which the farmer's market may be brought closer to him, and the industrial worker be brought closer to his food supply?" Circumstances indicate that more factories will be established in smaller communities and in agricultural regions. Social considerations have had a large part in keeping workers in the city, "but the advantages of city life today are less comparatively, than they were ten years ago. And they will continue to grow less, for city conveniences are rapidly being brought to the country."

895. 1932. Dickinson, L. J. New help for the farmer. Review of Reviews and World's Work 86(4): 30, 61. Oct. 1932.

What the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other credit agencies are doing for the agricultural belt.

896. 1933. Congress looks to farm parity. Review of Reviews 87(2):54. Feb. 1933.

A discussion of the domestic allotment measure, with some doubt expressed as to its wisdom.

897. ----- Murphy, F.E. Agriculture: the key to recovery. Review of Reviews and World's Work 87(1): 28-30, 62. Jan. 1933.

The writer suggests seven steps to recovery, i.e., 1. Have the Government get behind a determined program to reduce acreage; 2. Declare an excise tax of not less than five cents on imported oils and fats; 3. Give the Tariff Commission authority to act when depreciated currency makes it possible for foreign competitors to invalidate the clear intent of our tariff provisions; 4. Launch a program to reduce interest and to refinance and adjust farm mortgages; 5. Reduce the tax burdens on the farms; 6. Revise and settle war debts; 7. Interest industry in devoting part of its research expenditures to the problem of converting some of our excess acreage into a source of industrial raw materials."

898. ----- Murphy, F.E. An analysis of the farm bill. Review of Reviews and World's Work 87(5):23-24. May 1933.  
Not examined.

Rural America

899. 1929. Taylor, H.C. Agricultural marketing act. Rural Amer. 7(7):4. Sept. 1929.

"After years of struggle for farm relief, an Agricultural marketing act has become a law. The act is unquestionably the result of the pressure brought to bear by agricultural leaders, but it is clearly not what the agricultural leaders have been asking for... While the Agricultural marketing bill is believed by many to be futile as a farm relief measure, there are hopeful aspects to be considered."

On p.5-6 is "What the farm press thinks."

On p.7-10 is "A symposium on the new act." This includes statements of President Hoover, Sam H. Thompson, L.J. Taber, M.W. Winder, Milo Reno, E.M. Herr, R.M. Gunn, R.K. Bliss, O.B. Martin, C.F. Munroe, James W. Wilson, H. Unberger, C.A. Wilson, George Martin, Henry A. Wallace, Arthur H. Jenkins, C.A. Cobb, Clarence Poe, Edwin V. O'Hara, Carle C. Zimmermann, Horace Hawthorne, Edmund de S. Brunner, Newell L. Sims, J.M. Gillette, Rolvix Harlan, F.B. Linfield, Mrs. Nelson Berger, W.P. Davis, Vera B. Schuttler, Mrs. Ivon D. Gore and A.W. Drinkard, jr.

900. ----- Resolutions of the American farm bureau federation. Rural Amer. 7(4):11-12. Apr. 1929.

Contains "A national policy for agriculture." "The control of agricultural surpluses is the dominant economic question which faces us at the present time. This problem has become a national issue and is not of concern alone to agriculture."

901. ----- National grange agricultural policy. Rural Amer. 7(4): 10. Apr. 1929.

902. ----- What kind of farm relief? Rural Amer. 7(7):1-16. Sept. 1929.

Contents: The Farm Board and the cooperatives, by Alexander Legge (from an address before the American Institute of Cooperation); The Agricultural marketing act, by H.C. Taylor; What the farm press thinks; Who's who on the Farm Board (brief biographical sketches of the members of the Board and its secretary); A symposium on

the new act (statements by President Hoover and others); Will economic justice prevail? A parable of public service by Harlan Martin; and the text of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

903. 1930. Legge, A. What the farm board has done. Rural Amer. 8(5): 8-10. May 1930.  
"The measure of success of this venture will depend upon the understanding the farmers have of the possibilities of the law and their willingness to help themselves to obtain its benefits."
904. ----- Lowden, F.O. The rural-urban balance. Rural Amer. 8(7): 3-4. Sept. 1930.  
Points out some of the ways in which "if we have the will, we could help to restore the balance between industry and agriculture."
905. 1931. Holt, A.E. More hell and less hogs. Rural Amer. 9(9): Dec. 1931.  
The writer's contention is that the pressing problem before American agriculture is first of all the development of a planned program for agriculture and second such a vigorous education of public opinion that the common consent of the nation will accept this program as a part of a total planned economy for the nation and that the country needs "ruralization" as much as it needs "urbanization."
906. 1932. Garnett, W.E. Four roads to farm relief. Rural Amer. 10(7): 7-9. Sept. 1932.  
The writer discusses four roads to farm relief-- the "let alone" road, the road of individual action, the road of voluntary group action, and road of governmental aid.
907. ----- Wallace, H. A. Will planning include agriculture? A radio address for the National league of women voters. Rural Amer. 10(6): 3-4. June 1932.  
Contains several paragraphs on the domestic allotment plan and acreage control.
908. ----- What farm groups stand for. Rural Amer. 10(3):2. Mar. 1932.  
Listed prominently among the national policies advocated at recent annual meetings of the three large farmers' organizations - The National Grange, The American Farm Bureau Federation, and The Farmers' Union are the measures for agricultural relief proposed by each organization.
909. 1933. What should the new administration do about agriculture? Rural Amer. 11(4): 4-8. Apr. 1933.  
A symposium participated in by Edward A. O'Neal, L.J. Taber, John A. Simpson, Clarence Poe, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Edmund de S. Brunner, B.H. Hibbard, John LaFarge, Edgar Schmiiederler, M.A. Dawber, and Warren H. Wilson.

Rural Business

910. 1929. Lowden, F. O. Restoring the balance between industry and agri-

culture. Rural Business 1(3):5-7, 43-44. July 1929.

Points out some of the ways in which the balance between industry and agriculture may be restored. Among the things discussed are taxation, rural education, the equalizing of conditions of living upon the farms and in the towns and cities, the taking of an inventory of our agricultural resources, and the maintaining of soil fertility by planting some legume crop at least one year out of every four.

911. ----- Raymond, C.W. The farmer and the tariff. Rural Business 1(1): 37-40. Jan. 1929.

Compares the tariff on agricultural products with the tariff on manufactured goods. Feels that legislation is the most effective means of agricultural relief.

912. ----- Schoenfeld, W. A. A brief survey of foreign markets for American agricultural surpluses... Rural Business 1(1); 46-49. Jan. 1929.

913. ----- Teague, C. C. Cooperatives. Rural Business 1(3):15, 45. July 1929. 280.82 R88 Sh

A discussion of various plans for agricultural relief.

914. ----- Vrooman, Carl. Curtailing production. Rural Business 1(4): 10. Oct. 1929.

Calls attention to the Crop Acreage Limitation Plan which he considers "the most practical method yet suggested of preventing over-stimulation of production by high prices. Mr. Vrooman also made an address on this subject at the Institute of Rural Affairs, Blacksburg, Va., in July 1929.

915. 1932. Grimes, W. E. The outlook for agriculture during the next ten years. Rural Business 3(1): 27-28, 30, 32. Nov., 1932.

This paper discusses the probable lines of progress that will be followed in solving the problems of agriculture and restoring prosperity to agriculture during the next ten years, which include a reduction in the size of the agricultural plant, an effective and comprehensive program of land utilization, fewer farms and more economical production, adjustment of taxation, greater stability in price levels, etc.

### Rural Digest

916. 1929. Yoakum, B. F. America's biggest business. Rural Digest 48(10): 11, 30. May 1929.

Discusses the Farm Board in its relation to cooperation which he believes is necessary.

917. ----- Yoakum, B.F. The farmer's greatest need. An effective nation-wide marketing system. Rural Digest 48(8):16-17. Mar. 1929.

"American farmers need expert advice and friendly guidance; they need temporary financial assistance; they need a way to control unwieldy surpluses. But, more than all, and underlying all, their greatest need is - An efficient nation-wide Farm Commodity Marketing System that will enable farmers to distribute and sell their products - normal crops as well as surpluses - to the best



advantage, and with a fair profit. That is the very basis of effective farm marketing, and there can be no permanent farm relief without it."

918. ----- Yoakum, B.F. The 4,000,000 not in the fold. Rural Digest, 49(1): 15, 31. Aug. 1929.

"The new Farm Law provides only for cooperatives. There are 12,500 farm cooperatives in this country now, with 2,000,000 members. But 4,000,000 farmers - twice the total cooperative membership - are not members of any cooperative.

"They represent two-thirds of our entire farm population, the class most in need of help, many being tenant farmers, living from hand to mouth. Any plan which does not provide for them is not half effective, but grossly discriminates against four million worthy and needy farmers."

919. ----- Yoakum, B. F. What the farm board fails to do. Rural Digest 48(11): 11, 22. June 1929.

"Failure of Congress to specify any clear and definite plan for farm commodity marketing boards of the nation-wide scope that is required for successful marketing and crop control leaves the farmers with no effective means of organizing for the best conduct of their business.

"Not until this defect is remedied will we have a solid basis upon which to establish a genuinely efficient farm marketing system.

"'Stabilizing' may help for a while, may prove a temporary stimulant. But there will be no permanent solution of this great problem until the six million farmers of this country are brought together in their own marketing organizations, controlling the sale and distribution of their own products."

Saturday Evening Post

920. 1923. Babson, R. W. Subsidizing the farmers... Sat. Eve. Post, May 5, 1923, p.29, 188-190.

"If the farmer needs more help - and most of the evidence shows that he does - let it be of a practical and permanent nature. Instead of increasing the farmer's subsidies or attempting to suspend economic law, let us help the farmers to create and to hold a larger foreign market for their products. We thereby help not only the farmers but we help the world as a whole."

921. 1924. Garrett, G. Exposing the farm problem. Sat. Eve. Post. 197: 3-4, illus. Nov. 8, 1924.

Among other problems that of inefficient farm management is important.

922. ----- Garrett, G. That pain in our Northwest. Sat. Eve. Post, 196: 3-4. Apr. 12, 1924.

A general survey of the agricultural depression in the Northwest.

923. ----- Harger, C.M. Theories and thanksgiving. Sat. Eve. Post, 197: 16. Nov. 1, 1924.

General article on more favorable conditions in 1924.

924. 1925. Roberts, K. L. The dirt farmer complex. Sat. Eve. Post, Feb. 28, 1925, p.27, 134, 137.

"One of the most benign influences on the farmers and the farm products of the United States has been the Department of Agriculture."

The functions of the Department are described. In closing the author says "The farmers of America are entitled to the most capable direction, leadership and vision that they can get. The farming business of this country should be administered by the best business brains of the country."

925. 1926. Child, R. W. Your food and our farmer. Sat. Eve. Post, 199: 6-7, illus. July 3, 1926.

Organization and still more organization is the means of dealing with the farmer's problems.

926. ----- Jardine, W. M. The agricultural problem. Sat. Eve. Post, 199: 3-5, 169, 173-174, 177. Oct. 16, 1926.

Discusses the general situation of the farmer, his tax burdens, the cooperative movement, and business methods for farmers.

927. 1927. Garrett, Garet. McNary-Haugenism. Sat. Eve. Post, 199(40): 3-5, 217-218, 221-222, 225, Apr. 2, 1927.

Discusses the provisions of the bill, its weaknesses, and the problem of the surplus. Does not believe the law would be effective because "short of government by economic dictatorship, it is impossible actually to redistribute the national income by law."

928. ----- McNary-Haugen bill. [editorial] Sat. Eve. Post, 199: 34. Apr. 2, 1927.

Comment on passage of McNary-Haugen bill of which editor disapproves. Admits that farmers have suffered heavily and that the agricultural problem is grave. Question is securing "wise action rather than quick action."

929. ----- Peterson, E.T. Unsolvab~~e~~ farm problem. Sat. Eve. Post, 199:7. Jan. 29, 1927.

Believes that boot-strap legislation - the numerous bills that seek to manipulate surplus in such a way as to keep prices up regardless of overproduction - will not help farmer at all. Influence of machinery important.

930. 1928. Cheney, O. H. Letters from and to the farm. Sat. Eve. Post, 201: 20-21. Oct. 20, 1928.

Farmer voices dissatisfaction with defeat of McNary-Haugen bill and receives advice from friend on his problems.

931. ----- Farmers' new hired man. [editorial] Sat. Eve. Post, 201: 22. Aug. 4, 1928.

Discussion of farmers' varied problems and the nominee of the Republican party who may deal with them, Mr. Herbert Hoover.

932. ----- Garrett, G. Corn belt. Sat. Eve. Post, 201: 6-7. Oct. 6, 1928.

Description of country and problems.

933. ----- Garrett, G. Farming with security and independence. Sat. Eve. Post, 201: 6-7. Oct. 13, 1928.  
"Pennsylvania Dutch" methods discussed. National agricultural policy needed. Importance of community cooperation stressed.
934. ----- Garrett, G. Revolution in agriculture. Sat. Eve. Post, 201: 3-5. Sept. 29, 1928.  
Agriculture considered as a human occupation must be made more attractive and profitable. General discussion of many problems, especially adjustment to machine farming.
935. ----- Taylor, A.E. War profits and postwar losses. Sat. Eve. Post, 201: 33. Sept. 8, 1928.  
"The agricultural depression since 1920 has been due to high labor costs, heavy taxes, large interest payments, relatively low selling prices for farm products - due to world-wide deflation - with relatively high buying prices for industrial goods, elevation of standard of living, losses on over extension and boom investments, and retreat of land values from speculative to operative levels."
936. 1929. Garrett, G. New picture of agriculture. Sat. Eve. Post. 201: 3-5. May 11, 1929.  
Comparison of agriculture's methods with those of industry.
937. ----- Jardine, W. M. Town comes to the farmer. Sat. Eve. Post. 201: 37. May 4, 1929.  
Discussion of advantages and disadvantages to agriculture of decentralization of industry.
938. ----- Protsman, W.O. What can farm relief legislation do for me? Sat. Eve. Post 201: 51-53. Mar. 2, 1929.  
Believes that little can be accomplished by legislation. Mentions things he can do himself to better his own condition.
939. ----- Smoot, R. Some aspects of farm relief. Sat. Eve. Post, 201: 10-11. Feb. 16, 1929.  
"Farmer represents our greatest economic problem." Senator Smoot discusses methods advocated for helping agriculture and difficulties of doing so.
940. ----- Taylor, A.E. Agriculture and the changing social order. Sat. Eve. Post, 202: 37. Oct. 19, 1929.  
"What is the size of the farm population, the method of farming, the volume of production and the method of marketing that will give to the producer group the same position occupied by urban workers in the changing social order?"
941. 1930. Garrett, G. Farm relief so far. Sat. Eve. Post, 202: 6-7. June 21, 1930.  
Discussion of the activities of the Federal Farm board.
942. ----- Hyde, A. M. A new farmer on a new farm. Sat. Eve. Post, 202(41): 35, 126. Apr. 1930.  
Discusses the changes which have taken place in agriculture since the World War.

943. ----- Jardine, W. M. Overproduction can be cured. Sat. Eve. Post, 202(44):33, 174, 177, 178. May 3, 1930.

Advocates foresting idle lands and submarginal lands, in addition to the present program for farm stability, as a cure for overproduction, and suggests that "a National Conference, made up of representatives of all the states, could bring together enough sound information on land utilization to point the way toward an immediate program for foresting idle lands and submarginal lands new in crops."

944. ----- Jardine, W. M. We'll have fewer farms and farmers. Sat. Eve. Post, 202: 43-44. Jan. 4, 1930.

Discussion of large-scale farming.

945. ----- Reed, C. M. A challenge to America. Sat. Eve. Post, 203: 57. Sept. 13, 1930.

"Problem of parity for agriculture with industry."

946. 1931. Bell, J. F. Public attitude toward agriculture. Sat. Eve. Post, 204: 10-11, 116-118, 121. Dec. 5, 1931.

Discussion of lack of understanding of farm problem; the tariff, unsuccessful price pegging, the Farm marketing act, cure-alls, surpluses, marginal farming, a "Federal farm reserve."

Extracts from this article are printed in the Dec. 8, 1931 issue of the Southwestern Miller with the following comment:

"James F. Bell, president of General Mills Inc., details at length the failure of recent relief measures for the agricultural industry, together with the hopelessness of the equalization and export debenture plans, and proposes the establishment of a Federal Farm Reserve system." This Federal Farm Reserve would be "a corporate body, with stock ownership resting either in the Federal Government or ratably among the states." To this organization would be entrusted "the duties and responsibilities of expanding or contracting the value of agricultural lands through open-market transactions in these lands." The first purchases would consist largely of marginal lands, thus retiring from cultivation lands which "imperil and depress the efforts of the large percentage who either are now or otherwise could be made successful."

947. 1932. Garrett, Garet. Notes of these times. The farmer. Sat. Eve. Post, 205(20): 3-5, 56-58, Nov. 12, 1932; (21): 2, 27, 30, 33, 36, Nov. 19, 1932.

This is a series of two articles by Mr. Garrett dealing with agriculture. In them he discusses problems encountered by the candidates in "stalking the farm vote", why the farm problem is more acute in the Middle West than in the East, Government aid to agriculture, the farmers' strike, etc.

948. 1931. Lawrence, D. Station USA. Sat. Eve. Post 203: 42. illus. June 20, 1931.

Discussion of Farm Board's stabilization attempts, the export debenture plan, and the McNary-Haugen plan. "It all boils down to fact that acreage must be reduced and adjusted to domestic needs."

949. 1933. Cook, L. H. The Big Berthas of agriculture. What is the Farm adjustment act and where may it lead? Sat. Eve. Post 206: 23, 42, 44. Aug. 15, 1933.  
Men in charge of act have "nearly all been identified with the farm relief movement since it exhibited its first vigorous signs of life way back in 1921... New measure is not merely a farm-relief act, it is an act which starts with agriculture as a base, and goes on to seek to build a structure that will embrace and consolidate every industry dealing with farm products."  
Decrease in farm income accounts for many city unemployed.  
Article explains aims and probable workings of act very clearly.
950. ----- Dayton, Katherine. The care and feeding of Congress, continued. Sat. Eve. Post. 206: 23, 54, July 8, 1933.  
Humorous account of Congress and its threes with the Farm Bill.
951. ----- Garrett, Garet. The hundred days. Sat. Eve. Post 206: 5-7, 62-67. Aug. 12, 1933.  
There is some discussion of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in this summary of the accomplishments of the new administration.
952. ---- Will-o'-the-wisp. [Editorial] Sat. Eve. Post 205: 20. Apr. 29, 1933.  
"Complex, bureaucratic and stupendous schemes of farm relief are bound to prove futile." Questions whether farm purchasing power can be brought into line by artificial methods." Rather... the natural method of adjustment is to bring down taxes, freight rates, interests and rents to establish the required equilibrium."
954. ----- White, W. A. The farmer takes his holiday. Sat. Eve. Post 205(22): 6-7; 64, 66, 68-70. Nov. 26, 1932.  
This is the third of a series of articles dealing with farm conditions in the West. It discusses the farm problem and the farmers' strike in the Middle West.

Scholastic

955. 1928. Landis, B. Y. How shall Congress assist agriculture? A debate. Scholastic, Oct. 20, 1928, p.16-18, 27.  
Contains material for a debate on the question "Resolved: That

a program of assistance to agriculture based upon the McNary-Haugen equalization fee for disposal of surplus crops should be immediately adopted by the Federal Government."

"References": p.27.

#### Scribner's Magazine

956. 1924. East, E. M. Our changing agriculture. Scribner's Magazine, 75(3): 297-304. Mar. 1924.

Discusses the causes of the present agricultural depression.

957. 1933. Liggett, W. W. What future has farming? Scribner's Magazine 93: 159-164. Mar. 1933.

Not examined.

#### South Atlantic Quarterly

958. 1932. McDermott, Malcolm. An agricultural army. South Atlantic Quarterly 31(2): 176-186. Apr. 1932.

Advocates teaching the unemployed in a semi-military organization how to feed themselves and families by means of agriculture. By the author's plan the things produced would be used only to support the unemployed, not to compete with the farmer.

#### Southwest Review

959. 1930. Potts, C.S. Why farm relief has failed... Southwest Rev. 15(4): 401-424. summer 1930.

Discusses the Federal Farm Board, the debenture plan of relief, and the tariff.

He says, "The trouble with our farm relief legislation is that we are treating symptoms and not the cause of the disease. The disease is largely the result of a long period of discrimination against the farmer, and we cannot cure the disease without removing the cause."

#### Special Libraries

960. 1931. Powell, O.S. The agricultural situation. Special Libraries 22(6): 222-228. July-Aug. 1931.

The statistician of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis discusses the farm situation - the deep pessimism of farmers regarding the outlook, the low price level, farm credit adversely affected by the depression, the surplus of farm labor, etc.

#### Texas Weekly

961. 1933. Miller, Dale. Judge for yourself. Texas Weekly, 9(25):7. June 24, 1933.

"Dale Miller discusses the farm relief program which promises immediate benefits but warns of ultimate dangers."

962. 1933. Molyneaux, Peter. The South and the world crisis. Texas Weekly 9(18): 3-9. May 6, 1933.  
An address by Peter Molyneaux, before the ninth annual convention of the American Cotton Shippers Association at New Orleans, April 28, 1933. Restoration of our foreign trade is the theme considered in this address.
963. ----- We must support foreign trade move. Texas Weekly 9(15): 4-6, Apr. 15, 1933.  
"On last Monday there was held at Topeka, Kansas, under the auspices of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, a conference of representatives of eight States in the Middle West which launched a movement that is of surpassing importance to Texas. The conference was made up of editors and publishers of some of the leading newspapers and periodicals of the region, economists from the leading agricultural and other colleges, and a number of business men and farm leaders. The subject of their discussion was the importance of export trade to the Central States... The result of the meeting was the launching of a permanent organization to be known as the Central States Conference on International Trade."
964. ----- Cotton prices go down again. Texas Weekly, July 22, 1933. p.1.  
Editorial says market collapse reminds us that more consumption is the real need.
965. ----- Cutting cotton acreage. Texas Weekly 9(25): 3. June 24, 1933.  
Editorial regarding cotton acreage reduction and the processing tax. "It remains to be seen... whether a processing tax is not too big a price to pay for the acreage reduction."
966. ----- The "New Deal" and foreign trade. Texas Weekly 9(12): 4-6. Mar. 25, 1933.  
Sub-title: What is to be done to restore world commerce is still really the big question for Texas. It is the kind of "farm relief" that we really need.  
In regard to the new farm relief bill the writer says that it "is not likely to help the cotton farmer unless there is a restoration of the foreign market for his product, on a price level above the cost of production."
967. ----- The plow-up campaign. Texas Weekly 9(30): 2,3. July 29, 1933.  
Editorial. Many cotton farmers in Texas joined the movement to reduce cotton acreage. What this will mean to Texas farmers in cash and options on cotton is told.

World Tomorrow

968. 1929. Landis, B. Y. Is it farm relief? World Tomorrow 12:417-418. Oct. 1929.
969. 1932. Farmers' debts. World Tomorrow 15: 318. Oct. 5, 1932.
970. ----- What farm groups want. World Tomorrow 15: 147. May 1932.

971. 1933. Butterfield, K. L. Wanted, farm life. World Tomorrow 16: 206-207. Mar. 1, 1933.
972. ----- Butterfield, K. L. What is farm relief? World Tomorrow 16:158-159. Feb. 15, 1933.
973. ----- Voorhis, H. J. Socialize agriculture. World Tomorrow 16: 299-301. Mar. 29, 1933.

World's Work

974. 1925. The farmers' situation improves. Editorial. World's Work 50: 576-578. Oct. 1925.  
Comment prompted by the article by F.O. Lowden in this issue.
975. ----- Lowden, F.C. What we can do for the farmer. A Federal Reserve Board for the farming industry is suggested. World's Work 50(6): 602-613. Oct. 1925.  
Believes that a Federal Farm Board operating through and in sympathy with cooperative commodity associations could function successfully to control a surplus.
976. 1926. Clark, N. M. The American farmer wakes up. He adopts factory methods to his work. World's Work 53:49-56. Nov. 1926.  
Discussion of the advantages of machinery over hand labor.
977. ----- Englund, Eric. The dilemma of the corn belt. Sound government or bad economics? World's Work 53(1): 40-48. Nov. 1926.  
Discusses the Iowa movement, the movement for diversification and the McNary-Haugen movement.
978. ----- An open letter to the Iowa farmer. World's Work 51: 571-573. Apr. 1926.  
In this "open letter" from the editors the political aspect of farm relief prospects is discussed and farmers are urged to unite to fight for tariff reduction.
979. 1927. Boyle, J.E. Anarchy on the farm and how the farmers' ills can be cured. World's Work 55: 175-182. Dec. 1927; also Jour. Sociol. 33(6): 1027-1028. May 1928.  
According to this writer "agriculture is suffering from a three-fold anarchy: disorderly development, disorderly production, and disorderly marketing of perishables" and legislative remedies proposed do not promise permanent or fundamental relief but deal only "with the more obvious but superficial problems; 'surplus' and 'equality for agriculture.'"  
The main features of the cure proposed are: (1) a Federal Farm Loan Board to meet at some central city to be known as the agricultural capital; (2) a farm congress to be made up of practical farmers and county agents, meeting once a year at the agricultural capital.



980. 1928. Carver, T. N. Vanishing farmer; some reasons why we have an agricultural problem. World's Work 56: 505-511. Sept. 1928.

A general discussion of changing agricultural conditions. "A comprehensive and nation-wide program of School building and support, standardized, administered, and partially supported from Washington, would not only be the greatest thing that could be done for the farmers; it would also be the greatest thing that could be done for the general advancement of the nation as a whole."

981. ----- President vs. the farmers' fury. World's Work 56(3): 233-234. July 1928.

Discusses President Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill.

982. 1929. Capper, Arthur. Farm relief. World's Work 58: 35. June 1929.

Republican party is pledged to enact a general farm-relief bill and to revise tariff schedules in the interests of agriculture. Senator Capper's outline of his own six point farm-relief program.

983. ----- Washington inside out. World's Work 58(7): 48-49. July 1929.

A discussion of the bill introduced by Senator Borah during the special session setting up a corporation with a billion dollar capital to engage in the business of marketing the basic commodities of agriculture does not approve of the bill.

984. 1931. Joslin, T.G. The farmers' way out. World's Work, 59(2): 70-75, 86. Feb. 1931.

The writer who made a survey of the United States, sums up his conclusions as to what is the farmers' way out of the depression. His principal conclusions are that the farmer, alone, can solve his difficulties, that he must adjust production to potential demand, that he must revolutionize his marketing practices, using collective action instead of individual competition; that the Federal government can be of assistance only in making financing easier and assisting the establishment of sound cooperative organizations; that legislative panaceas such as the equalization fee and the export debenture will not help the farmer; and that "American producers can help themselves most by restricting themselves to the domestic market."

985. ----- Thompson, E. F. Farmers back to earth. World's Work 60: 61-64. July, 1931.

"The Middle Western farmer believes he has got his bearings at last and sees the way out through the welter of land-value collapses, the devastating drought, the dubious export-debenture proposals, the much mooted Farm Board tactics. The writer, who knows the inmost workings of the progressive farmer's mind, points to the many encouraging signs of a wholesome reaction as another harvest time draws near."

986. 1933. Dickinson, L.J. The future of the farm family. Review of Reviews and World's Work 87(3): 22-24. Mar. 1933.

The writer summarizes as follows: "(1) The family on the farm supplying its own needs is a better guarantee to the stability of our institutions than the sky-scrapers of our cities. (2). Coöpera-

tive marketing has demonstrated its beneficial effects, and expansion of the movement is the most helpful sign in farm movements today. (3) Further legislation is still uncertain of passage and doubtful in benefits.

"The farm family of the future is secure in possessing the advantages of our early forefathers. We cannot expect them to be thus content. Additional advantages are demanded and warranted. An adjustment period is ahead of us. Governmental panaceas are impossible, but directing legislation can be of assistance.

"However, unless the farm home can be made more secure and its standard of living maintained, a century of time will not suffice to erase the dire effects of this present collapse."

Economic and Political Periodicals  
(Including legal, historical and sociological periodicals)

Academy of Political Science

987. 1924. American economic policies since the armistice. A series of addresses and papers. Proc. Acad. Polit. Sci., V.10, No.4, Jan. 1924. 230p. 280. Ac.1  
Partial contents: Agricultural policies, by Albert Shaw, p.3-6; The relation of government to agricultural marketing, by B.H. Hibbard, p.17-28; Governmental aid for cooperative marketing, by S.W. Brookhart, p.33-44; A reply to Senator Brookhart, by C.D. Hine, p.45-48; The tariff in relation to agriculture and foreign trade, by B. M. Anderson, Jr., p.68-80.
988. 1925. The future of prices at home and abroad. Proc. Acad. Polit. Sci. v.11, no.2, Jan. 1925, 205p.  
This is a series of addresses and papers on the subject of prices presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, New York, Nov. 14, 1924.  
Among the twenty articles that appear in the issue are such titles as: The price balance between agriculture and industry, by C. J. Brand, who says, "We must adopt and pursue a wise policy of well-proportioned development as between agriculture and industry. A price balance will be the constant test as to whether we are sacrificing or exalting one at the expense of the other." - Legislative interference with agricultural prices, by B. H. Hibbard. He says, "The government can influence farm prices to no small extent by furnishing information concerning foreign markets; by taking part in the rehabilitation of European peoples and governments; by furnishing information as the basis of readjustment of American agriculture to fit present conditions; by fostering farmer organizations; by policing and regulating the operations of marketing; by revising freight rates downward; by a readjustment of the burdens of taxation; and by making credit facilities available." Believes also that there are great areas of marginal land now in the agricultural category which might be put to other use, and that a more intelligent basis of land valuation might be furnished. - Discussion: Does the farmer need help, by L.H.D. Weld. Three reasons are given for his needing special consideration: (1) the farmer cannot adjust his scheme of production to general economic conditions as quickly as the manufacturer; (2) the farmer is more dependent on the whims of nature than is the manufacturer; (3) farmers are disorganized and scattered.
989. 1926. Camp, W.R. Agricultural pools in relation to regulating the movement and price of commodities. Proc. Acad. Polit. Sci., v.11, 4: 183-236, Jan. 1926. "Bibliographical foot-notes."

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No discrimination is intended against periodicals and articles omitted. It is hoped that those included form a fair sample of the great mass of material published in this type of periodical.

990. 1927. Problems of prosperity. Proc. Acad. Polit. Sci. 12(2):145 p. Jan. 1927.

A series of addresses and papers presented at the annual meeting  
..... New York, Nov. 17, 1926.

Contains three parts: I. Better economic organization of agriculture; II. Installment purchasing: its merits and demerits; III. The prospects of industrial civilization.

Part I, Better economic organization of agriculture includes these papers: Agriculture and the tariff, by Chester C. Davis; Agriculture and the tariff, by H. C. Taylor; Agriculture and the tariff, by L. J. Dickinson; Equality for agriculture with industry, by Charles J. Brand.

991. 1931. Gray, L. C. The responsibility of overproduction for agricultural depression. Proc. Acad. Polit. Sci. 14(3): 376-396. June 1931.

280.9 Ac 1

The writer states in the second paragraph of this paper that he is "merely trying to indicate that overproduction must have some responsibility for certain phases of the depression," and that he is "willing to concede more or less responsibility to other factors."

992. 1932. Nourse, E. G. Can agriculture affect prices by controlling production? Proc. Acad. Polit. Sci. 14: 523-33. Jan. 1932. 280.9 Ac 1

Control of agricultural production is considered under three possibilities: "(1) control of production through a comprehensive system of educational and hortatory organizations: (2) control through cooperative associations of producers widely and strongly organized; (3) control of production by government action, direct or indirect."

Conclusion in part: "It is but natural that, in such an extraordinary period of emergency readjustments as have been thrust upon us in the past decade, many minds should dally with the possibilities of omniscient and omnipotent economic direction which would cure or mitigate these ills with great rapidity. I would hazard as my guess, however, that we shall in the end settle down to a continued reliance upon freedom of enterprise in agriculture, coupled with stronger emphasis and increased effort along educational lines in order that these individual decisions may be made as wisely as possible."

993. 1933. Steps toward recovery; a series of addresses and papers... Proc. Acad. Polit. Sci. 15(2): 143-275. Jan. 1933. 280.9 Ac 1

The agricultural problem by F. E. Murphy, p. 214-223.

("The settlement of the intergovernmental debts, disarmament, and the removal of trade barriers are matters of the greatest immediate importance to the American farmer. But even so they do not go to the root of his troubles.

"...The financial and industrial economists must... discover ways and means for the industrial utilization of our surplus and marginal acreage which is glutting the world's food market.")

World agriculture and disarmament, by Viscount Astor, p. 111-112.

994. ----- Tariffs and trade barriers; a series of addresses and papers, Proc. Acad. Polit. Sci. 15(3): 277-367. June 1933. 280.9 Ac 1

The relation of the agricultural problem to tariffs, by L. J. Dickinson, p. 27-34. "We must maintain the protection now afforded our agricultural interests if we expect to get back to the solid foundation of national security and happiness."

Agricultural History

995. 1928. Gray, L.C.: Market surplus problems of Colonial tobacco. Agri. Hist. 2:1-34. 1928.

The author says: "I have been moved to select the subject of this paper because of the paramount interest of the present problem of market surpluses, and because in the history of colonial tobacco may be found many analogies and parallelisms with the present-day aspects of the problem."

996. 1929. Woodward, C.R.: Agricultural legislation in Colonial New Jersey Agri. Hist. 3:15-28. 1929.

Mr. Woodward begins his article by saying:

"Contrary perhaps to the popular conception, the use of legislation in the effort to solve agricultural problems is not peculiar to modern times. Even before the white man had become established on the strip of land lying between the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers, European governments which laid claim to it gave evidence of an agrarian policy...

"Government relations with agriculture in colonial New Jersey fall into three classes: government aid and promotion; protective measures for farmer and community; and marketing regulations."

997. 1932. Paxson, F.L.: Agricultural surplus; a problem in history. Agri. Hist. 6(2): 51-68. Apr. 1932.

"There is no novelty in having an agricultural surplus in the United States. We have always had it." The control of this surplus through all of our history is discussed.

"When next we look at a cross section of the problem of the surplus, in our own time, at the close of the World War, we are confronted with all the difficulties of too close a range. But if we take the farmer's word for it, the control of his food surplus is still the key to prosperity; and if we believe the diagnosticians who are prescribing for a sick world, we must accept their agreement that along the surplus is the battle front."

998. ——— Schafer, Joseph: Some enduring factors in rural polity. Agri. Hist. 6(4): 161-180. Oct. 1932.

American Academy of Political and Social Science. Annals

999. 1925. The agricultural situation in the United States. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Soc. Sci. 117(206) Jan. 1925. 304 p.

This volume deals with the agricultural situation, its causes and remedies. Among the thirty-two articles which make up the volume are: A national agricultural program, by H.C. Wallace. The program suggested includes the following points: Good farming with all that these words imply; good farm management; making available to the farmer through Federal and state agencies information which he cannot secure for himself but which he needs; speeding up the dissemination of knowledge concerning the new credit facilities provided by the Federal Government; reduction in freight rates; helping the farmer bridge over the period of stress, including suggestions for distribution of surplus.— The American farmer and the tariff, by C.W. Holman.

This discusses the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act of September, 1922, and the Tariff Commission and wherein it has failed. A balanced agricultural output in the United States, by W. J. Spillman. Considers to what extent agricultural conditions in this country may be improved by a better balanced output of farm products and what methods may be used in bringing this better balance about.

1000. 1929. Annals, v.141, no.230, Jan. 1929. 290p.

The subject of this number of the Annals is Tariff Problems of the United States; the Tariff Policy of the United States Re-examined in the Light of the Advantages and Disadvantages Which this Policy Brings to Us and to Foreign Nations.

Articles of particular interest to agriculture are: Farm relief and the tariff, by Arthur Capper, The home market for American agriculture, by John D. Black; Is the agricultural tariff protective? by J. Marshall Gersting; Some aspects of tariff remissions on sugar, by Russell H. Anderson; and Observations on foreign markets for agricultural commodities, by Theodore D. Hammatt.

1001. ----- Farm relief... 479p. Ann.Amer.Acad.Polit. and Soc. Sci. 142(231), Mar. 1929.

This volume consists entirely of articles on various phases of agricultural relief by some of the leading economists of the country. No real student of farm relief can afford to pass it by.

Among the fifty-six articles which make up the volume are: Recent trends balancing agriculture in the United States, by W.J. Spillman. This discusses the proposed Federal Farm Board. The author says "Perhaps the most important service this board can render is in simplifying marketing procedure, reducing the expense of marketing and thus giving the farmer a larger share of the consumer's dollar, while at the same time reducing the cost to the consumer."-Diversification of agriculture - its limitations and its advantages, by W.E. Grimes, who says "As a policy to be adopted on a national scale to relieve agricultural distress, diversification of agricultural production has comparatively little to offer. Changes in production by large groups of farmers would result in unbalanced production and merely transfer distress from one agricultural industry to another. Furthermore... such changes usually require capital expenditure and those farmers most in need of relief are least able to secure additional capital." However "as a business policy for individual farmers it is always to be commended." - Farm relief and a permanent agriculture, by R. G. Tugwell. This discusses specific measures for relief. "The easiest... would be to arrange for lessening the cultivation of our hillsides, for covering our exposed orchard soils, for encouraging the growth and multiplied use of alfalfas, for increasing and intensifying our animal husbandry, and for the planting of... trees wherever cropping has wasted the soil or wherever forests have been cut from lands... suited only to the culture of trees."-Considers also the McNary-Haugen Bill, the subject of credits, and the cooperative movement. "If cooperation seems an unlikely practical instrument for planting and market control and if the Federal Government offers the only alternative, then Government control is what ought to be examined." Some essentials of a farm relief plan, by Arthur Capper. These are: "1. A protected home market for farm products on an import or marginal basis, through higher tariffs on farm products without substantially higher tariffs on the commodities the

farmer has to buy. 2. Protection equivalent to tariff protection - and aided by tariff protection - on major farm products on an export basis, where it is plainly impossible to reduce the acreage without bringing an overproduction in minor crops that would ruin the growers of these minor crops. 3. Decrease in the spread between producer and consumer - lessened marketing costs - through cooperative marketing, comparable to the chain store system of merchandising. 4. Decrease in the spread between producer and consumer - lessened marketing costs - by the reduction toward the point of elimination of the high annual toll the farmer pays for the market gamblers' orgies... speculation in grain futures. 5. Lowering of transportation costs. 6. Reduction of the unfair share of the taxation burden now borne by the land; this... is particularly a farm land problem." - The essentials in farm relief as viewed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, by S.H. Thompson. This article stresses organization as an important factor in the future operations of the farming industry: "Farmers of the future will... be good business men; they must have... bargaining power. Cooperative marketing is sound in principle and practical in operation and should be extended as rapidly as the demands justify the setting up of such agencies." However, "efficient production and cooperative marketing alone will not be able... to put agriculture on a sound basis... We must secure a permanent policy that will bring agriculture within the accepted American protective system." - Some national policies toward agriculture, by C.L. Stewart. This discusses "national policies designed to enlarge agricultural purchasing power through higher unit prices for farm products" which have been effective in European countries - the centralized board or commission controlling export marketing in Australia and New Zealand - and the import certificate method which has been successful in France, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Sweden. The author believes it possible that the United States might profit by these suggestions. "A selected list of references" is given on p.378-379. - Plans for raising prices of farm products by Government action, by J.D. Black, Considers: (1) the equalization fee plans; (2) the export debenture plan; (3) the excise-tax export-bounty plan; (4) the Australian butter stabilization plan (also called the Paterson plan); (5) the domestic allotment plans; and (6) the sales tax plan. - Stabilization of farm prices and the McNary-Haugen bill, by H.A. Wallace. Discusses the equalization fee. - What a Federal Farm Board can do, a basis for a national agricultural policy, by C.L. King. He believes that the Board can stand on the shoulders of the constructive fact-finding and policy-making work of the Federal Department of Agriculture; that it can help the marketing situation by strong, constructive policies, both foreign and domestic; that it can look toward cheaper transportation to and from our markets; that it can make a survey of those marginal lands now nominally in agriculture that should revert to our national or state forest or grazing domain; that it can help adapt our output to our best markets with reference to returns, consumption demands and longtime needs of a national agricultural policy; and that it can give the agricultural cooperative power to enforce its standards. - The pending Federal farm board bill, by Hon. Charles L. McNary. He says "The bill... includes the principal features of the McNary-Haugen bill without the equalization fee." - Agriculture surplus control, by Hon. W. M. Jardine. This is "a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States to the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate, submitting a report on S.4602. A bill to establish

a Federal Farm Board to aid in the orderly marketing, and in the control and disposition of the surplus, of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce." Mr. Jardine's report is entirely favorable.

A summary of the material contained in this issue, prepared in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, by George J. Schulz, is on file there and in the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. It is sixty-eight pages in length and is designed "not only faithfully to portray the purpose and intent of the various contributions but to regard them from the viewpoint of ultimate aims toward a definite goal."

1002. 1931. Davis, J.S. The case for the Agricultural marketing act. Ann.Amer. Acad. Polit. and Soc. Sci. 155(1): 56-64. May 1931.

"This article is written, ... as a contribution to a two-sided discussion in which another writer will present the case against the Agricultural Marketing Act... I feel justified in restricting my discussion mainly to presenting, not as a lawyer's brief but as an economist's interpretation, a case for an Act which is properly the subject of wide public interest and great controversy."

1003. ----- Sturtevant, C.D. Opposing the agricultural marketing act. Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Soc. Sci. 155: 65-73. May 1931.

A case against the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board.

"Perhaps all criticism of Farm Board operations may be summed up in the statement that the indicated value for the 1931 crop is \$0.65 a bushel delivered at Chicago, and that the same wheat was worth \$1.15 when the Farm Board was born."

#### American Economic Review

1004. 1923. Nourse, E.G. The proper sphere of governmental regulation in connection with the marketing of farm products. Amer. Econ. Rev. 13(1): 198-208. Sup. Mar. 1923.

"We live today under the benign auspices of an administration whose slogan is 'less government in business'."

1005. 1926. Black, J.D. National agricultural policy. Amer. Econ. Rev. 16(1): 134-155. Mar. 1926, sup.

Discusses the urbanization of the United States: the influences which have shaped the destiny of our agriculture from 1845 to 1925, and what our policy should be in its relation to agriculture and its balance with urban industry.

1006. 1928. Black, J.D. The McNary-Haugen movement. Amer. Econ. Rev. 18(3): 405-427. Sept. 1928.

This is, in a sense, a continuation of the author's Progress of Farm Relief published in the June, 1928, issue of the American Economic Review.

Gives chronology of the movement, votes on the bill in the Senate and the House and discusses the provisions of the bill.

1007. ----- Black, J.D. The progress of farm relief. Amer. Econ. Rev. 18(2): 252-271. June 1928.

Gives chronology of farm relief activity from 1918 through the first part of 1928.



Discusses some of the bills, the Ketcham, the Capper-Haugen, the McNary-Haugen.

The author discusses the McNary-Haugen bill more fully in the September number of the Review (See above).

1008. 1931. Anderson, M.D. An agricultural theory of business cycles. Amer. Econ. Rev. 21(3):426-446. Sept. 1931.

"This analysis of business fluctuations was made by the writer in collaboration with the Bureau of Economic and Business Research of the University of Florida. It is accompanied by a Note on Statistical Method (p.446-449).

The writer's concluding paragraph is as follows:

"The fluctuations in agricultural production furnish the original and irregular stimuli which keep the general volume of business in a state of disequilibrium. The precise way in which the original stimuli of agriculture are translated to other parts of industry is determined by non-agricultural causes, chiefly of an institutional nature, such as the banking mechanism and the capitalistic organization of production. These arrangements amplify the highly irregular fluctuations of agriculture even while they transform them into the smooth, wavelike oscillations which have been termed, 'business cycles.'"

1009. ----- Black, J.D. Social implications of the restriction of agricultural output. Amer. Econ. Rev. 21: 114-124. Mar. 1931, sup.

1010. ----- Davis, J.S. Program of the Federal farm board. Amer. Econ. Rev. 21: 104-113. Mar. 1931, sup.

1011. ----- Fossum, P.R. The relation of gold production to the prices of agricultural products. Amer. Econ. Rev. 21(2): 281-282. June 1931.

#### American Law Review

1012. 1928. Gaughan, T.J. Farm relief legislation, from a lawyer's viewpoint. Amer. Law Rev. 62(4): 481-504. July-Aug. 1928.

"The marketing of agricultural products is today a problem because of the surplus. An absolute surplus is defined as 'that part of production beyond the reasonable carry-over quantity, and production which is beyond the needs of the consuming public in the ordinary markets to which the product normally goes.' Cases are cited which, in the opinion of the author, support the validity of an act of Congress designed to secure the orderly marketing and stabilization of prices of corn, cotton, and wheat through a board properly appointed in times of emergency or abnormal conditions." - Social Science Abstracts, v.1, no.2, Apr. 1929, item 1089.

#### American Statistical Association. Journal

1013. 1930. Bean, L.H. Agriculture in the post-war decade. Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 25: 155-157. Mar. 1930, sup.

A resume of the changes that have taken place.

1014. 1933. Ezekiel, Mordecai. Agriculture: illustrating limitations of free enterprise as a remedy for present unemployment. Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (n.s.181A): 182-188. Mar. 1933, sup.

Talk before American statistical association; December 30, 1932.

The writer states that he will attempt to show elements in agriculture which are partly responsible for present unemployment, and to indicate steps needed to clear the way for lasting recovery.

His conclusion is as follows: "Increase of employment among city workers depends, to a considerable degree, upon increase of incomes among farmers. Farmers' incomes and prices have been drastically reduced by excess supply and by falling consumer purchasing power. Correction of this situation through the normal economic response to low prices, increased consumption and reduced production, has not even begun. Interventions of all sorts, fixed charges, rigid price structures, monopolies, and restraints on international trade, have impeded and prevented readjustments. These restrictions must be modified and removed before agriculture can become prosperous and before city workers and farmers can exchange freely with one another. Emergency farm relief measures, directed primarily at controlling production, will help initiate the readjustment, but they must be accompanied by major changes in our economic structure and our international economic policies if lasting and substantial recovery is to be achieved."

#### Brookmire Farm Income Bulletin

1015. 1925. Farm recovery lags in Cornbelt and Far west. Brookmire Farm Income Bul. May 12, 1925, 3 p.

Shows reasons for the lag.

1016. 1926. Present conditions and prospects in agriculture. Brookmire Farm Income Bul., KA, Feb. 4, 1926, 4 p.

Discusses the disturbed situation in agriculture and the future outlook for the industry.

1017. 1927. Graves, L.M. A proposal for farm relief. 4 p. Brookmire Farm Income Bul. K XVI-12. Dec. 15, 1927.

(1) Reduction of reclamation of waste lands; (2) a comprehensive program of reforestation; (3) a survey by the Department of Agriculture of land areas to determine the most economic uses for the various types; (4) the Federal land Banks to be empowered to issue unsecured debentures; (5) the land acquired by the banks on foreclosure proceedings to be classified and put to such use as is deemed proper, sold, rented or allowed to lie idle.

#### Congressional Digest

1018. 1928. Haugen, G. N. The McNary-Haugen farm relief bill; an official analysis of its provisions. Cong. Digest. 7(6): 192, 194. June-July, 1928.

1019. 1929. Congressional Digest. v.3, no.8, May 1924; v.4, no.8/9, Oct. 1925; v.8, no.5, May 1929.

These issues deal entirely with the problem of agricultural relief. The May, 1924, number is entitled Agricultural Relief Legislation. It gives a calendar of all legislative measures of national interest receiving action in Congress and a discussion of the McNary-Haugen Bill: its history, provisions, and discussions pro and con.

The October, 1925, issue treats of Congress and cooperative marketing. It consists of the views of various people including President Coolidge, Secretary Jardine, and Secretary Hoover.

The May, 1929, issue is entitled: The farm relief problem - 1929. It discusses, among other things, the history of modern farm legislation; the present status of American agriculture; President Hoover's views on farm relief, and the export certificate plan, pro and con. An analysis of pending bills is also included. The work of important departmental bureaus dealing with agriculture is given in an article entitled The U.S. Government and the Farmer.

1020. 1933. Congress and the domestic allotment plan. Cong. Digest. 12(2):33-56. Feb. 1933.

Contents: Foreword; Agriculture price-supporting measures in foreign countries; U.S. Congress and American farm problem, 1920-1932, by Thomas A. Jenkins; The origin of the domestic allotment plan, by W.R. Ronald; Provisions of the pending domestic allotment bill, by Marvin Jones; Would the domestic allotment plan help the American farmer? varying views on production control and price fixing of basic agricultural products discussed by members of Congress, farmers and economists. On p.64 are given sources of extracts used in the above-named articles.

#### Congressional Record

1021. Congressional Record.

No attempt has been made in this bibliography to list the debates in Congress on the various phases of farm relief. References to this material may be found through the indexes to the Congressional Record.

#### Economic Geography

1022. 1929. Stewart, Robert. The farm problem. Economic Geography, 5(4): 358-368. Oct. 1929.

The writer states that the farm problem is "simply this: How can the agricultural workers secure a fairer share of the national income?" He then discusses the land policy of the national government, taxation, the influence of the tariff, transportation, the method of distribution of farm products and the need for a sales organization, the increase in farm efficiency, and the size of the farm business. The concluding part of the article deals with the nation's interest in agriculture.

#### Economic World

1023. 1924. Anderson, B.M., jr. Farmers' problem and the dangerous class legislation embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill. Econ. World, n.s., 27(12-13): 400-402, 439-441. Mar. 22-29, 1924.

1024. 1926. Anderson, B.M., jr. The farm surplus problem in the United States. Econ. World, n.s., 31(9): 292-294. Feb. 27, 1926.  
Discusses exports and foreign loans, tariffs and agriculture; and Dickinson bill.

Farm Economics (N.Y.)

1025. 1930. Bauer, Walter. Government protection and world crisis in agriculture. Farm Economics, (Dept. Agri. Economics and Farm Management, New York State College, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.,) No.67, Aug. 1930, p.1348-1351.

"Commercialism has done no good to world agriculture. It must return to growing subsistence crops for the population of the world."

In answer to the question "What should replace our present unsatisfactory system and how should the world production plan to put into practice?" he suggests three ways to answer it.

"The first one would be to have world agricultural production regulated by something like an International office that assumes the centralized leadership by advising or obliging (according to the powers attributed to it) the national units to engage themselves in specified types of production and to produce determined quantities. It also should dispose of the eventual surpluses originating from the varying outcome of harvests. One may well doubt as to whether mankind is willing to surrender to such a highly collectivistic scheme. Nobody would have any responsibility of his own, and therefore, no aims, no impulses. Easily stagnation might reign even to curtailments in the improvement of quality.

"The second way, contrariwise, would be highly individualistic. It would be based on the classic theory of the selfregulated harmony in economic life. Abolishing tariff barriers gradually and with good will and refraining from protection means return to free trade. The uneconomic producer would go out of business being forced to do so by competitors. In this case a serious question is, how to avoid the sudden and complete collapse of certain agricultural activities which would have a justified economic place in a more moderate scale of production.

"The third way does neither prescribe to the farmer what and how much to grow nor leave it entirely to his initiative. By means of national associations combined in an international central association the farmer could take care of unconsumable surpluses he caused by the type of production chosen by himself. The utilization of the surplus is within his own control and he alone is then responsible for what he produced. Undoubtedly he will like such an arrangement better than to be told by outsiders what to do. By international agreement the farmers themselves could formulate a world production plan and adjust their output to meet demands. Their plan would probably come out right if no protection is maintained."

Foreign Affairs

1026. 1931. Capper, Arthur. The farmer and foreign trade. Foreign Affairs 9 (4): 638-645 July 1931.

The following is quoted from the last page of this article:

"...The important feature of our agricultural foreign trade is the steady trend downward, on a percentage basis, of our agricultural

exports; and the fact that agricultural imports have hung steadily around 50 percent of the total except during the World War - for half century...

"Under present conditions, with nearly every nation in the world apparently determined to become self-sufficient as far as possible through protective tariffs, there does not appear to be a profitable world market for our agricultural products, outside of cotton, tobacco, and perhaps (for several years to come) lard. In some years there will be a foreign demand for other staples, but prospects that it will be steady are not bright. Our position as a creditor nation may force us, in time, to lower our tariff bars to allow other nations to pay their balances in goods. If that is done by lowering protection on farm products instead of on manufactured products. American agriculture will have neither a foreign nor a domestic market that is profitable. If the United States, and the nations of Europe, are to have high protective tariff walls, then the best that American agriculture can do, except in those commodities which the rest of the world is unable to produce in sufficient quantities to meet world demands - such as cotton and tobacco - is to restrict production to approximately the domestic demand..."

1027. 1933. Nichols, F.B. An American farmer looks abroad. Foreign Affairs 11(2): 245-252. Jan. 1933.

An American farmer pleads for a better understanding among the peoples of the earth and for the better handling by Congress of "the questions of policy affecting our relations with foreign governments." His suggestion for handling farm relief is to "merely dismiss the subject, along with special aids to other industries, and let economic forces rule."

1028. ----- Nourse, E.G. Our wheat surplus. Foreign Affairs 11(3):447-457. Apr. 1933.

The author writes in part as follows regarding the surplus wheat problem in the U.S.: "In this connection the United States faces two major issues. First, is it economically necessary for us to withdraw completely from the world market or regard any export as a surplus destined to wreck our price structure? Second, in what areas within the United States could this quantity of wheat be most economically produced? It is extremely hazardous to venture a prediction in the midst of such disturbed conditions as those which now prevail. At the same time, I believe that three general propositions may be laid down with a good deal of confidence:

"1. The competition of other countries favorably situated for the production of wheat using modern low-cost techniques is so keen as to necessitate a withdrawal of the United States from a part of the export position which it has occupied in the past. Our exports have run at approximately the 200 million bushel level. It may be suggested roughly that in future approximately half this amount will have to be eliminated

"2. There are two areas in the United States, one rather large and subject to expansion, the other somewhat smaller and probably stationary, which can produce wheats at a very low unit cost within short and economical haul of cheap ocean transportation. These two regions are the interior Southwest... and the Pacific Northwest... These areas are the only probable sources of continuous exports after the adjustment now in process has been worked out..."

"3. Considerable parts of the older wheat producing areas of the United States have been rendered permanently unprofitable under the world system of wheat prices which will be dictated in the future by the competition of some half-dozen important export countries. A large part of the wheat which these older American areas now produce is destined to be classed as a true and permanent economic surplus, which must inevitably be eliminated even though there is no more profitable alternative presented to the farmer and even though the agriculture of these sections is forced to show a net decline as a result of this process of adjustment."

Geneva Special Studies

1029. 1931. Geneva research information committee. Agriculture as a world problem. 22p. Geneva, 1931 (Geneva Special Studies, Vol. 11, No.5, May 1931)

This study includes a statement of some alleged causes of the agricultural depression and a recognition of the fact that agriculture is a world problem. It contains summaries of the international wheat and sugar problems and the international remedial measures proposed or taken. The various international conferences which have been held in the interest of agriculture from 1927 to 1931 are briefly reported and the League plan for an international agricultural mortgage credit company is described.

Journal of Farm Economics

1030. 1921. Taylor, H.C. The adjustment of the farm business to declining price levels. Jour. Farm Econ. 3:1-9. 1921.

1031. 1923. Englund, Eric. Fallacies of a plan to fix prices of farm products by Government control of the exportable surplus. Jour. Farm. Econ. 5: 86-101. 1923.

1032. ----- Hibbard, B.H. The farmers' influence over prices. Jour. Farm. Econ. 5:1-15. 1923.

Believes that the program which would bring the greatest relief to the farmers would be for a fifth of them to leave the farms, and break into the better paying profession, trades and business, on the theory that this would weaken the power of the groups holding prices up artificially, whether they are laborers or capitalists. The counter-part of this program, he believes, would be the rehabilitation of the buying power of Europe.

1033. ----- Wallace, H.A. Controlling agricultural output. Jour. Farm. Econ. 5:16-27. 1923.

Discussion: Elwood Mead, p.25-27.

Advocates the organization of farmers into groups to control output.

1034. 1924. Sering, Max. The international agrarian crises. Jour. Farm Econ. 6: 313-343. 1924.

1035. ----- Wallace, H.C. A national agricultural program - A farm management problem. Jour. Farm Econ. 6: 1-7. Jan. 1924.

"Reprinted in American Academy of political and social science. Annals. v.117, no.206, Jan. 1925, p.124-128."

Suggests that such a program would include the following subjects as requiring attention: (1) good farming; (2) good farm management; (3) making available to the farmer through Federal and state agencies information which he cannot secure for himself but which he needs to enable him to produce efficiently and to market to the best advantage; (4) how to speed up the dissemination of knowledge concerning the new credit facilities provided by the Federal Government; (5) such reduction in freight rates as may be possible and still maintain good transportation service; (6) how to dispose of the surplus over and above domestic requirements in such a way as to bring up the domestic price to more nearly its normal purchasing value.

1036. 1925. Black, J.D. The role of public agencies in the internal readjustments of the farm. Jour. Farm. Econ. 7(2):153-175. Apr. 1925.

Discusses the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the state departments of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges in their role as collectors and disseminators of knowledge vital to the farmer in his present economic distress.

"Mr. Black lays down several fundamental tenets in regard to the guiding of readjustments in agriculture.

1. The individual farmer must be left absolutely free to plant whatever acreage of any crop that he pleases, or keep whatever livestock that he pleases.

2. The individual farmer, however, is not usually in a position to determine alone by himself what products are best for him to produce, or in what proportions to combine them or how to combine the cost-factors.

3. If the individual farmer is going to be able to readjust his production properly, he must be supplied with exactly the information he needs, all properly analyzed, pre-digested, and served in an appetizing manner.

4. It cannot be too strongly emphasized in all such programs, however, that the recommendations made may not fit any particular farm.

5. Likewise, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that most readjustments should proceed slowly."

1037. 1925. Dowrie, G.W. Did deflation ruin the farmer and would inflation save him? Jour. Farm Econ. 7:67-83. 1925.

Discussion by F.L. Garlock, p.79-83.

Is against inflation and says, "My conclusion briefly is this, that, the farmer deserves the right to conduct his business venture on equal terms with entrepreneurs in other fields of activity, but he will never achieve this end through a mere tampering with the standard of value."

1038. ----- Englund, Eric. The place of taxation in a constructive agricultural policy. Jour. Farm Econ. 7:305-324. 1925.

1039. ----- Fox, G.A. The platform of organized agriculture. Jour. Farm Econ. 7:22-30. 1925.

Discussion by B.H. Hibbard, p.29-30.

Gives his ideas of what the platform of organized agriculture should contain and says:

"The situation today appears to have many points of similarity to the financial condition prior to the establishment of the Federal Reserve system. Many will remember the apprehension, ever present, of periodically recurring panics.

"If our goal is to preserve and perpetuate the foodproducing resources of our agricultural lands, to sustain the investment value of our farms, and to insure an intelligent and contented rural population, the business operations of the farm must be reasonably prosperous. I am not willing to accept nor to acquiesce in the theory that industry, labor and agriculture cannot thrive and prosper side by side. If the American people do not accept the challenge to establish equality for agriculture and prosperity for all its essential groups, they have met the first great defeat in our country's history."

1040. ----- Holmes, C.L. Agricultural readjustment in the Corn Belt. Jour. Farm Econ. 7: 229-250. 1925.

"A scrutiny of the present situation in Corn Belt agriculture reveals a number of current problems of outstanding importance, a study of which may yield valuable help to the farmer." These are: (1) a modification of the cropping program; (2) alternate cycles of under and over-production of hogs in relation to the corn crop; (3) the place of beef cattle in Corn Belt farming; (4) individual efficiency of the farmer.

1041. ----- Nourse, E.G. Some economic factors in an American agricultural policy. Jour. Farm Econ. 7:1-21. 1925.

Sees the need for a stabilized agricultural policy.

1042. ----- Viner, Jacob. The tariff in relation to agriculture. Jour. Farm Econ. 7:115-123. 1925.

1043. ----- Wehrwein, G.S. A land policy as a part of an agricultural program. Jour. Farm Econ. 7:289-304. 1925.

Discussion by B. Henderson, p.299-304.

1044. 1926. Hibbard, B.H. The Agricultural surplus. Jour. Farm Econ. 8(2): 194-207. 1926.

Among the relief programs that have been suggested the author singles out reforestation and development of grazing land, training farmers to study price cycles, cooperation, export bounties, and extension of protection to farm products.

1045. ----- Smith, B.B. The adjustment of agricultural production to demand. Jour. Farm Econ. 8(2):145-165. 1926.

In this paper which was read at the sixteenth annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, held in New York, December 29, 1925, the author sees no existing types of organization that are adequate to the carrying out of a program of adjustment of agricultural production. He believes that the educational approach, typified by the outlook and intention reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is probably the most effective. "However, the prospect of obtaining satisfactory control over agricultural production at large so that it may be consciously influenced to meet anticipated demand conditions seems pretty small. Until such a time occurs, therefore, attention should be given to what individuals can do."



1046. 1927. Black, J.D. Agriculture now? Jour. Farm Econ. 9:137-162. 1927.

"This paper has been written by Dr. Black as a continuation of the discussions of the issues raised in Dr. Nourse's paper on the 'Outlook for Agriculture,' published in the January 1927, issue of this Journal." - Editor's note. "Clearly the first step toward a logical solution of the problem which Dr. Nourse has raised, is to obtain an accurate description of the condition of agriculture now, and of the direction of current trends. No description of any period is significant that does not recognize the changes then under way. This is fully as true if the period is the present as for an earlier period. The only way to discover the trends under way at present is to take a look backward and see what has been happening."

1047. ----- Lowden, F.O. The Farm problem. Jour. Farm Econ. 9:11-20. 1927.

Advocates cooperative marketing, a Federal farm board to supervise the disposal of any surplus that may arise, and efforts toward stabilization of prices, as solutions for the economic distress of the farmer.

1048. ----- Olsen, N.A. American agriculture needs a new land policy. Jour. Farm Econ. 9: 401-420. 1927.

"This paper was read at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass., August 20, 1927."

Believes that in formulating a new land policy the following essentials need to be considered: Measures which will prevent great reserve of potential crop land from being brought into use so rapidly as to cause chronic surplus of farm production; abandonment of the outgrown homestead policy; basing of our policies with reference to the utilization of lands on a thorough-going economic classification of available land resources; a better coordination of Federal and State activities concerned with the administration of such lands and with the shaping of public land policies; the development of a higher standard of land settlement.

1049. 1928. Erdman, H.E. Research as a basis for an agricultural policy and program. Jour. Farm. Econ. 10(4):525-533. 1928.

This paper was "presented at the second annual meeting of Western Society of Farm Economics, July 7, 1928, Berkeley." It cites some of the "farm relief" programs of which "the air has been full" and gives an outline which "suggests a designation of fields for a division of agricultural economics to provide the most serviceable organization for coping with the economic problems of a State."

1050. ----- Tolley, H.R., Hibbard, B.H., Thomson, E.H., and Macklin, Theodore.

"The Land grant college report" (Report on the agricultural situation by the Special committee of the Association of land grant colleges and universities.) Jour. Farm Econ. 10:84-105. Jan. 1928.

"This is a series of papers read at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Washington, D.C., December 1927."

1051. ----- Warren, G.F., and Wehrwein, G.S. Which does agriculture need - re-adjustment or legislation? Jour. Farm Econ. 11: 1-32. Jan. 1928.

This is a series of two papers which were read at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association at Washington, D.C., at a joint session with the American Economic Association, December, 1927.

The question whether the major cause of agricultural distress is overproduction or the failure of distributing charges to decline is discussed. Arguments both pro and con are given.

Pages 24-32 consist of discussion by Joseph S. Davis and Charles L. Stewart.

1052. 1929. Erdman, H.E. Who gets the benefit of improvement in agriculture. Jour. Farm Econ. 11: 24-45. 1929.

"What has commonly happened in the past with many improvements was that they were adopted by a very few individuals who therefore retained most of the benefits. Even with general adoption in the community the benefits might still remain with the growers so long as the wholesale price is not materially affected. If, however, an improvement... were to become well established and to make agriculture of that community unusually profitable, the benefit of the improvement might... largely pass into land value in the course of a generation... When an improvement becomes sufficiently general to lower wholesale prices, its benefits pass on to consumers."

The author advances some suggestions for farm relief; (1) consideration... of facilitating the transfer of some farmers into other occupations than farming; (2) non-agricultural vocational training might be provided in some of our rural schools; (3) development of local industries in some instances; (4) aid along employment lines; (5) development of public works during periods of depression to give employment to ex-farmers, etc.; (6) modifications in our land policy; (7) reforestation of such lands as are suitable for forests; (8) development of trained leaders for the cooperative movement; (9) better direction of credit facilities.

1053. ----- Ezekiel, Mordecai. A statistical examination of the problem of handling annual surpluses of non-perishable farm products. Jour. Farm Econ. 11: 193-226. 1929.

Considers "the possible effects on returns to farmers of such operations as storing from year to year and export dumping... in the light of what is known about price behavior from statistical studies of prices."

- 1053a. ---- King, W.I. The gasoline engine and the farmer's income. Jour. Farm Econ. 11: 64-78. 1929.

"It appears probable that the gasoline engine has been the most important influence tending to keep the price of farm products low as compared to urban products and hence to lower the farmer's income, and to lead to that cityward migration of farmers which has been taking place."

Discussion by L.H. Bean, p.73-78.

1054. 1930. Heflebower, R.B. Price stabilization under the Farm board. Jour. Farm Econ. 12: 595-610. 1930.

1055. ----- Hibbard, B.H. The agricultural tariff of 1922 and a look ahead. Jour. Farm Econ. 12: 69-79. 1930.

Thinks it is unfortunate for the farmer "to commit himself to a general high tariff policy for years to come in order to avail himself of some additional tariff husks, while the kernels are appropriated by the interests which so successfully handle the farmer and his affairs to their own advantage."

Richards, H.I. Middlemen's margins as a cause of the agricultural depression. Jour. Farm Econ. 12:523-551. 1930.

In concluding, Mr. Richards says, "We must therefore conclude that the evidence presented does not warrant the conclusion that relatively high costs of distribution have been the 'most serious single factor in causing the agricultural depression' or even that they have been a very important one."

1056. 1930. Studensky, G.A. The agricultural depression and the technical revolution in farming. Jour. Farm Econ. 12:552-72. 1930.  
Includes discussion of conditions in the United States.
1057. 1931. Bean, L.H. Effects of production and the 1930 business depression on farm income. Jour. Farm Econ. 13:535-546. 1931.
1058. ----- Christgau, Victor. Adjustment of production in agriculture. Jour. Farm Econ. 13:1-8. 1931.  
Believes that the situation can be, materially improved by regional adjustments in production, based upon information obtained through research such as he has outlined.
1059. 1932. Black, A.G. Adjustments in agricultural production under the assumption of a lower general price level and reduced foreign demand for agricultural products during the next ten years. Jour. Farm Econ. 14(1): 83-92. Jan. 1932.  
Discussion by I.G. Davis.
1060. ----- Forster, G.W. Readjustments for Southern agriculture in view of the outlook. Jour. Farm Econ. 14(3):429-432. July 1932.
1061. ----- Grimes, W.E. Certain aspects of the outlook for American agriculture during the next ten years. Jour. Farm Econ. 14(1):69-82. Jan. 1932.  
In this paper read at the December 1931 meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Dr. Grimes discusses trends affecting American agriculture, international trade, agricultural adjustments necessary to changed conditions, taxations, effects of price levels, changing price levels, and some suggested remedies.  
Discussion of this paper by Lawrence Myers follows:
1062. ----- Holmes, C.L. Readjustments in organization for production in view of the outlook for agriculture. Jour. Farm Econ. 14(3):406-428. July 1932.
1063. ----- Waite, W.C. The effect of a business depression on the demand for livestock products and the outlook for these products. Jour. Farm Econ. 14(2):228-238. Apr. 1932.  
Considers it evident that we may expect no increase in consumer demand until consumer incomes improve.

Journal of Political Economy

1064. 1924. Holmes, C.L. The economic future of our agriculture. Jour. Polit. Econ. 32(5):505-525. Oct. 1924.

Discussion of the agricultural depression and its causes is included. Stresses the need for "the development of a comprehensive and far-reaching agricultural policy."

1065. 1926. Peck, H.W. The economic status of agriculture. Jour. Polit. Econ. 34(5):624-641. Oct. 1926.

Discusses the causes of the present economic distress of the farmer and suggests the following remedies: (1) individual adjustment; (2) organization of co-operative associations; (3) Government aid; (4) revised taxation; (5) newer trend in technological development may be helpful.

1066. 1932. Zapoleon, L.B. Farm relief, agricultural prices, and tariffs. Jour. Polit. Econ. 40(1):73-100. Feb. 1932.

This article is in four parts as follows: I. Agricultural functions of the state; II. Domestic, import, and export prices; III. Tariff equality for agriculture; IV. Summary and conclusion.

#### Mississippi Valley Historical Review

1067. 1922. Hicks, J.D. Origin and early history of the Farmers' Alliance in Minnesota. Miss. Valley Hist. Rev. 9(3):203-226. Dec. 1922.

Appeared in the northwest as early as 1880 and had for its purpose "to unite the farmers of the United States for their protection against class legislation and the encroachments of concentrated capital..."

1068. 1928. Hicks, J.D. The sub-treasury; a forgotten plan for the relief of agriculture. Miss. Valley Hist. Rev. 15(3):355-373. Dec. 1928.

This is an account of the origin and history of the "Sub-Treasury" plan for the relief of agriculture which was endorsed by many farmer organizations in the early nineties.

#### Ohio Social Science Journal

1069. 1930. Gubitz, A.C. Agricultural cooperation and the government. Ohio Soc. Sci. Jour. 2(2):8-43. May 1930.

This article is in ten parts as follows:

I, The Farmers' dilemma; II, Remedial attempts to aid the farmer; III, Policies of the Federal Farm Board; IV, Historical data on cooperation; V. Classification of farmers' cooperatives; VI, Growth of cooperation; VII, Legal aspect of cooperatives; VIII, Method of securing loans from Board; IX, Cooperatives unlike commercial organizations; X, Individualism vs. cooperation.

#### Political Science Quarterly

1070. 1924. Tugwell, R.G. The problem of agriculture. Polit. Science Quart. 39 (4):549-591. Dec. 1924.

Discusses the following: 1. The need for continuous agricultural activity. - 2. The exchange of agricultural for industrial goods. - 3. The vulnerable farmer. - 4. The relationship of agriculture to other industries. - 5. Prosperity's surplus and depression's deficit. - 6. Proposals for the relief of agrarian distress. - 7. The Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. - 8. The National Agricultural Conference. - 9. The McNary-Haugen bill.

1071. 1928. Tugwell, R.G. Reflections on farm relief. Polit. Science Quart. 43 (4):481-497. Dec. 1928.

Discusses the McNary-Haugen Bill and the President's veto. Proposes a scheme for limiting production which would contain the following elements: "(1) A survey of the amounts necessary to meet normal needs and which will command a profitable price; (2) Notice of limitation of planting, on a basis of ten-year averages, by local (probably county) agents of a Farm Board; (3) Enforcement through denial of the use of railways and warehouses to produce grown on unauthorized acreage."

Quarterly Journal of Economics

1072. 1923. Virtue, G.O. Legislation for the farmers: packers and grain exchanges. Quart. Jour. Econ. 37:687-704. 1923.

1073. 1927. Feck, H.W. Influence of agricultural machinery and the automobile on farming operations. Quart. Jour. Econ. 41:534-544. 1927.

Includes discussion of the influence of increased mechanization of agriculture on the present agricultural depression.

1074. 1929. Davis, J.S. The export debenture plan for aid to agriculture. Quart. Jour. Econ. 43:250-277. Feb. 1929.

Discusses the debenture plan under the following subjects: elements of the plan; bounty or subsidy; relation to Hamilton's bounty proposals; comparison with the German import certificate system; and analogies to the protective tariff.

1075. ----- Davis, J.S. The literature on the agricultural situation once more. Quart. Jour. Econ. 44(1):138-159. Nov. 1929.

In this article the author reviews the following: America Challenged by Lewis F. Carr; Agriculture, by Edwin G. Nourse (chapter VIII in Recent Economic Changes in the United States - Report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes of the President's Conference on Unemployment, v.2); The Farmer's Standard of Living by E.L. Kirkpatrick; Farm Relief (Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, March, 1929); Internationale Preisbewegung und Lage der Landwirtschaft in den aussertropischen Landern, by M. Sering (Berichte über Landwirtschaft, neue folge, elftes sonderheft, 1929); Agricultural Reform in the United States, by John D. Black.

1076. ----- Davis, J.S. Recent books on the agricultural situation. Quart. Jour. Econ. 43(3):532-543. May 1929.

This is a critical review of five recent books on the agricultural situation; The condition of agriculture in the United States and measures for its improvement, a report by the Business men's commission on agriculture; Farm relief, a brief on the McNary-Haugen plan, by James E. Boyle; What the farmer needs, by Isaac Lippincott; Harvey Baum, a study of the agricultural revolution, by E.S. Mead and Bernhard Ostrolenk; and The economics of farm relief, by Edwin R.A. Seligman.

Rawleigh Foundation Bulletin

1077. 1932. Morton, A. Equality for agriculture and the tariff act of 1930. Rawleigh Foundation Bulletin, 1 (1):9-26. Mar. 15, 1932.

Review of Economic Statistics

1078. ----- Black, J.D. The agricultural situation, January 1933. Rev. Econ. Statistics 15(1):27-35. Feb. 1933.

The writer discusses the subject under the following heads: production, prices, income, population, land values, and mortgage debt.

Social Forces

1079. 1925. Bradley, Phillips. The farm bloc. Social Forces 3(4):714-718. May 1925.

Its origin, methods, and services to agriculture.

1080. 1932. Forster, G.W. Leadership and the Agricultural Depression in the United States. Social Forces (Baltimore, Md.) 11(3):269-273. Dec. 1932.

The writer's major thesis is "that our agricultural debacle may be traced directly to defective leadership." He states in conclusion, in part: "In short, American agricultural leadership has not recognized the relative importance of research and extension in agricultural economics. It may be said also that both our national and local leadership is essentially provincial, an unfortunate thing, when it is considered that many of our farm products are sold abroad, the prices of which are affected by foreign economic and political conditions. All of the available information leads to the inevitable conclusion that we need a new type of leadership in agriculture, a leadership which is sophisticated and courageous."

Social Science

1081. ----- Boyle, J.E. Some critical observations on farm relief. Social Science 6(4):410-414. Oct. 1931. Not available for examination.

Southwestern Social Science Quarterly

1082. 1924. Lee, V. P. Government price-fixing. Southwest. Pol. and Soc. Sci. Quart. 5(2):148-159. Sept. 1924.

Discusses purposes, expediency, methods, and source problems of Government price-fixing. Criticism of such Government price-control plans as the McNary-Haugen plan.

1083. ----- Wiley, C.A. The economics and politics of the agricultural tariff. Southwestern Pol. and Soc. Sci. Quart. 5(3):264-278. Dec. 1924.

A president of the American Farm Bureau Federation is quoted: "The farmers are more and more taking the stand that they do not reap any benefits from a protective tariff."

1084. 1926. Wiley, C.A. Agriculture and disparity in prices. Southwest. Polit. and Soc. Sci. Quart. 6(4):336-348. Mar. 1926.

The author feels that there are various questions upon which hinges the feasibility of various programs for agricultural relief. He discusses these questions in detail.

In concluding he says, "measures for temporary relief of agriculture must differ materially from permanent policies. Furthermore, are we as yet prepared to say that all-inclusive farmers' commodity, organizations can effectively regulate production in relation to demand and if so will such limitation have to come through restriction upon the number of farmers or by curtailment of individual farm operations through some scheme of taxation of producers, or arbitrary supervision of his productive efforts?"

1085. 1930. Lee, V.P. Federal Farm Board and the agricultural credit system. Southwest. Polit. and Social Sci. Quart. 11:47-54. 1930.

"We are interested here primarily in the long-time effect the operations of the board will have on our whole system of farm credit. In my opinion, the board in the long run will be instrumental in teaching farmers the advantages of cheap credit and it will make the present agricultural-credit system more effective in serving the agricultural industry."

1086. 1932. Ford, A.W. Two years of farm relief in Louisiana. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 13(3):234-249. Dec. 1932.

An account of relief, particularly credit relief, extended to drought-stricken cotton farmers of Louisiana.

1087. ----- McCormick, T.C. Cotton acreage laws and the agrarian movement. Southwestern Social Sci. Quart. 12(4):296-304. Mar. 1932.

"The public press has naturally regarded the efforts that several Southern States are now making to raise the price of cotton by acreage-reduction or cotton holiday laws as simply a consequence of the present temporary economic crisis. As a matter of fact, however, this action is also a projection and expression of a farmer's movement which is as old as our nation itself; and it cannot be fully understood or appreciated when separated from its historical connections. Moreover, the present legislation may be much more important because of its abiding influence on the future of the agrarian movement and on public opinion in this country than because of any immediate effect it may have on cotton prices."

#### Survey

1088. 1929. White, W.A. Farmer, -and his plight. Survey 62:281-283. June 1, 1929.

Mr. White says the farmer's problem will not be solved until he has cheaper transportation, better marketing facilities, better credit facilities, new farm methods, and a gradual re-organization of his economic status so that farming will no longer become a way of life as his grandfathers knew it, but a means of living.

He thinks that "No one knows how to solve the farmer's problems by ukase or proclamation," but that with the ballot, he need have no great fear of defeat.

#### Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute

1089. 1925. Taylor, A.E., Davis, J.S., and Snodgrass, Katharine. The dispensability of a wheat surplus in the United States... Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute. 1(4):121-142. March 1925.

1090. ----- Taylor, A.E., Davis, J. S., and Brand, E. M. The McNary-Haugen

plan as applied to wheat. Stanford University, Calif., 1927. Wheat studies of the Food Research Institute. 3(4,5):177-264. Feb., Mar. 1927.

No. 4 deals with the operating problems and economic consequences of the proposed measure in its relation to wheat. No.5 treats of the limitations imposed by the present tariff upon the wheat industry.

1091. 1929. Davis, J.S. Export debenture plan for wheat. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute. 5(8):301-346. July 1929.

"Our analysis of the plan, as it might be applied to wheat and flour leads to the conclusion that the results would be highly disappointing... Pertinent foreign experience with analogous devices tends to bear out this reasoning."

1092. ----- Taylor, A.E. Wheat under the Agricultural Marketing Act. Some problems of the Federal farm board. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute. 5(9):347-425. Aug. 1929.

"The Agricultural Marketing Act constitutes an innovation in national policy... It is a forward-looking measure, designed for the permanent betterment of agriculture. In the Agricultural Marketing Act are envisaged a reorganization of co-operative marketing and a rationalization of the processes of distribution. Wheat is one of the most important crops and is prominent in our export trade... On the basis of existing information, it ought to be possible to make a tentative appraisal of the reorganization of wheat production and trade under the Act. We undertake such an appraisal in the ensuing study."

1093. 1930. Taylor, A.E., Working, Holbrook, and Bennett, M.K. The contractibility of wheat acreage in the United States... Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute. 6(4):151-187. Feb. 1930.

1094. 1932. Davis, J.S. The voluntary domestic allotment plan for wheat. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute. 9(2):23-62. Nov. 1932.

This is an explanation and examination of the voluntary domestic allotment plan, "particularly in the form embodied in the Norbeck-Hope bills of July, 1932, with primary reference to its possible application to wheat." The writer states that he does not seek to "pass judgment on the scheme, which is still subject to numerous modifications, but rather to see how it would probably work if applied to appraise some of the arguments pro and con, and to consider some far-reaching aspects of current opinion and social philosophy that are involved."

The study is in eight parts as follows: The plan and its evolution; Arguments for the plan; Prerequisites for applying the measure; The tariff-adjustment charge; Making and revising the allotments; Execution of contracts and distribution of tariff benefits; The plan as an instrument for production control; Concluding observations.

The following is the concluding paragraph of the study:

"It is therefore important that the voluntary domestic allotment plan, if adopted, should not be given too high a place in our economic policy affecting agriculture. It has attractive features and seems preferable to some alternative schemes; but it involves major experiments, and its probable complications should not be minimized or its promise exaggerated. At best, it would fall far short of providing the solution of our complex agricultural problem. It would be most unfortunate if inflated hopes of gains from its application



should interfere with adoption of policies that hold more promise of improving the position of American farmers and bringing agriculture into a truly normal equilibrium with other parts of the national economy."

1095. ——— Davis, J.S. The world wheat problem. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute. 8(8):409-444. July 1932.

In 8 parts as follows: The problem and its setting; The nature of a world wheat surplus; Indicators of world wheat surplus; Elements in the demand for wheat; How the surplus arose and why it persists; Some lessons from its history; Approaches to the solution; Summary.

William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine

1096. 1927. Gray, L.C. The market surplus problems of Colonial tobacco. William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, second series, 7(4):231-245, Oct. 1927, 8(1):1-16. Jan. 1928; also Agricultural History 2(1):1-34. Jan. 1928.

Bibliography in the form of footnotes.

"In the history of colonial tobacco may be found many analogies and parallelisms with the present-day aspects of" the market surpluses.

Yale Law Journal

1097. 1930. The affecting of farmers' cooperatives with the public interest. Yale Law Journal. Dec. 1930.

Not examined.

1098. 1933. Jennings, L.L., and Sullivan, R.C. Legal planning for agriculture. Yale Law Journal. 42:878-918. Apr. 1933.

Not examined.

Yale Review

1099. 1932. Johnson, Alvin. Relief from farm relief. Yale Review, 22(1):52-65. Autumn, 1932.

The writer believes that a return to the self-sufficing farm is the answer to the farm problem. An essentially educational policy needs to be pursued to achieve this, "but less by the written and spoken word than by example." A community of farms is suggested as an example that "could exercise a perceptible influence." The colony of Castle Haines in North Carolina is cited as an example of a successful colony similar to the plan of the colony which the writer outlines.

1100. 1932. Howland, C.P. Failure of Farm board stabilization. Yale Review 21: 503-19. Mar. 1932.

Not examined.

Farm Periodicals\*  
(including cooperative journals)

American Agriculturist

1101. 1933. Eastman, E.R. Allotment plan explained. Amer. Agr. 130(3):67,72. Feb. 4, 1933.

The writer thinks that "it is very probable that the principles of this bill [Domestic Allotment] will become law... For this reason and because the bill will affect the lives and fortunes of every farmer... [he] analyze[s] the bill and explain[s] it in the simplest language and give[s] a concrete example of how it might actually work for dairymen, providing butterfat is included in the final law."

1102. ----- Eastman, E. R. Has the farmer any future? Amer. Agr. 130(9):191, 198. Apr. 29, 1933.

Radio address. A prophecy on the immediate and long distance outlook. "The immediate present is discouraging, but the long distance future is just as hopeful as it has ever been."

American Farm Bureau Federation. Bureau Farmer and Official News Letter.

1103. 1927. Taylor, H.C. The organized farmer and an American standard of living, presented before the Wisconsin farm congress, October 14, 1927... Wisconsin Farm Bureau News section of the Bur. Farmer, 3(4):17-21. Dec. 1927; 3(5):23-24. Jan. 1928.

"Having developed a state program, the farmers of Wisconsin should help Uncle Sam organize a national program. The agricultural program before Uncle Sam is a comprehensive one; first, the research, the education and the service essential to a national agriculture; second, the development of laws and institutions which will bring about a just distribution of wealth between country and city." Some of the measures taken to procure agricultural relief are outlined.

1104. 1929. Brookhart, S.W. How the farmer problem can be solved. Control of farm surplus and co-operative banking are among the essentials of agricultural prosperity. Bur. Farmer (Pennsylvania Farm Bur. News) 4(8):17, 22-23. Apr. 1929.

1105. ----- Thompson, S. H. The battle for equality. Bur. Farmer, 5(1):7-9, 34-35. Sept. 1929.

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\*No discrimination is intended against periodicals and articles omitted. It is hoped that those included form a fair sample of the great mass of material published in this type of periodical. This, of course, is a very small sample of the material found in the farm papers. The California Cultivator, the Montana Farmer, the Prairie Farmer, the Progressive Farmer, and the 1933 numbers of Wallaces' Farmer, only have been examined for editorials.

1106. 1930. Gregory, C.V. Some thoughts on the agricultural marketing act. Bur. Farmer (Ill. Agr. Assoc. Sect.) 6(4):13-14. Dec. 1930.  
One of a series of articles on the farm problem published by the Christian Science Monitor. The last paragraph of this article is as follows: "Notwithstanding drought and low prices, the future of agriculture in America was never brighter than it is to-day."
1107. ----- It's time to act. Bur. Farmer (Wis.ed.)5:9. June 1930.  
An appeal to farmers to support the Federal Farm Board and the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act.
1108. 1931. A. F. B. F. [American Farm Bureau Federation] on fee is endorsed by many. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Weekly News Letter 10(34):1,2. Aug. 25, 1931.  
On Aug. 11, Edward A. O'Neal, President of the A.F.B.F., "announced that the A.F.B.F. would renew its fight for the Equalization Fee. This announcement immediately drew the endorsement of many well known figures."  
Some of the most outstanding comments are given.
1109. ----- A.F.B.F. "Unity" program endorsed by leaders. Bur. Farmer (Texas Farm Bur. Fed. News), 7(3):10. Nov. 1931.  
"Enthusiastic endorsement of a five-point program for unification of American agricultural forces, suggested by the A.F.B.F., was given by Extension Service directors and farm organization representatives at the conclusion of the two-day conference called by President E. A. O'Neal of the A.F.B.F., in Chicago last week."  
Measures included in the five-point program are given.
1110. ----- Gray, Chester. Tariff as related to surplus control. Bur. Farmer (N.Y. State Farm Bur. Fed. News) 7(1): 9,11. Sept. 1931.  
"In the following article, Chester Gray briefly reveals some of his ideas regarding the possibilities of absorbing agricultural surpluses through industrial channels." - Editor's note.
1111. ----- McNeil, Charles. Suggested plan for relieving economic crisis in the United States. Bur. Farmer (Miss. Farm. Bur. Fed. News)7(2): 9-10. Oct. 1931.  
A plan is presented for consideration, also a "brief summary of the benefits to be derived from this plan."  
The plan includes reduction of wheat and cotton acreage and putting into operation the McMary-Haugen debenture program, "to apply not only on raw products shipped to foreign nations, but on manufactured products from wheat, cotton and other major commodities."
1112. ----- O'Neal discusses national issues. Bur. Farmer (Ky. Farm Bur. News) 7(3):10. Nov. 1931.  
"Mr. O'Neal discussed the Farm Bureau's recent announcement of its intention to renew its fight for the equalization fee, told his hearers of the organization's efforts to work out a plan for stabilization of the dollar and to reduce the tax burden of the farmer and appealed for closer co-operation of the extension service in the Farm Bureau program."

1113. ----- Statement of policy adopted by A.F.B.F. board of directors in session at Chicago, Sept. 23, 1931. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Weekly News Letter, 10(39): 1. Sept. 29, 1931.  
Contains statement of attitude of A.F.B.F. toward the Marketing Act - past and present. The Federation insists "that the Marketing Act should and must be amended by the present Congress."
1114. 1932. Capper, Arthur. A 5-point program to aid farmers. Bur. Farmer (Texas Farm Bur. Fed. News) 8(2): 10. Oct. 1932.  
Reprinted from the August issue of "Capper's Farmer."
1115. ----- Davis, I.G. The need of a national land policy. Bur. Farmer (Conn. Farm Bur. Section), 7(10):9-10. June 1932.
1116. ----- Democrats would speed farm relief legislation. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Official News Letter 11(41): 3. Nov. 29, 1932.  
Among other things this article explains the voluntary domestic allotment plan, sometimes called the "Wilson plan," sponsored by Senator Norbeck, and the A.F.B.F. allotment plan sponsored in the last session of Congress by Senator Norbeck and Representative Rainey.
1117. ----- O'Neal, E.A. Not bullets - ballots. Bur. Farmer, 8(2):3-6. Oct. 1932.  
In this message to farm men and women Mr. O'Neal calls upon them to muster for a great battle, the weapon being the ballot. He names briefly the problems of agriculture and outlines a program which "will meet and solve these problems," etc.  
The major objectives (10 in number) of A.F.B.F. Legislative program are given on p.4-5.
1118. ----- President O'Neal delivers powerful message over NBC chain. Amer. Farm Bur. Weekly News Letter 11(15): 3. Apr. 12, 1932.  
Radio address of President O'Neal in which he names three steps "that can bring about the return of prosperity we so earnestly desire. First, restoration of commodity prices; second, equality for agriculture with all other groups; and third, economy and efficiency in government."
1119. 1933. Agriculture outlines definite relief plan. Bur. Farmer (Wyo.ed.) 8:(6) a-b. Feb. 1933.  
The plan, which was endorsed by the A.F.B.F., the National Grange, the Farmers Union and eleven other allied farm groups, is based on the following principles:  
"1. The pre-war purchasing power of farm commodities in terms of goods the farmer buys must be restored insofar as the domestic market is concerned, in order to permit a fair exchange of goods between farm and factory and so make possible a general renewal of business activity."

"2. Production of farm products must be reduced in line with effective demand.

"3. Plans to attain these objectives must be applied to basic products which have a price determining effect on other products, and on which the tariff is not effective because of exportable surpluses.

"4. Plans adopted must be self-financing and must not require the creation of any large new governmental agencies."

1120. ----- Challenge to farmers [Editorial] Missouri Farm Bur. News, May 19, 1933.

"The situation is a challenge to farm people the country over to lend their honest aid in making effective the things the law [The Farm Relief Act] makes possible."

1121. ----- Considerable interest in Clair plan. Bur. Farmer (Utah ed.) 8(8): 9. Apr. 1933.

"Mr. Clair's plan is a just, direct, practical and legal means for insuring agricultural stabilization. It is based on the Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929..."

Various provisions of the plan are set forth.

1122. ----- [Gray, Chester] Chester Gray compares fee-allotment plans. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Official News letter 12(1): 1, col.3; 3, col.3-4. Jan. 10, 1933.

1123. ----- Gregory, C.V. The new farm relief bill. Summary of address... at annual meeting of Iowa farm bureau federation, January 19, 1933. Bur. Farmer (Iowa Farm Bur. Messenger) 8(6): 17-18. Feb. 1933.

Explains the principles of the bill, closing with the following: "The only practical remedy is to raise farm prices. The new farm relief bill is the most practical emergency measure so far suggested to accomplish that purpose."

1124. ----- Hearst, Chas. E. What passage of the Farm Aid Act means to the Iowa farmer. Bur. Farmer (Iowa Farm Bur. Messenger) 8(10): 15, 19. June 1933.

The author who is President of the Iowa farm bureau federation says: "We, in Iowa, are particularly interested in the operation of this act as it affects wheat, corn, hogs and dairy products."

He pledges his support and says: "We believe it is not only a responsibility but an opportunity to thus support the man at the head of agriculture in Washington on whom we may rely to carry out to the very best of his ability provisions that will be helpful to us."

1125. ----- O'Neal, E. A. The emergency legislative program of farm organizations. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Official News Letter 12(2):3-4. Jan. 24, 1933.

This is a radio address delivered January 14. In it the speaker explains the farm parity measure passed by the House, the emergency credit program and the monetary program agreed upon by the leading farm organizations.

Reprinted in the Cong. Rec. 76(45): 3167-3169. Jan. 31, 1933.

1126. ----- [O'Neal, E.A.] Prevent revolution. Bur. Farmer 8(7):3-6. Mar. 1933.  
A discussion of the "problems confronting us in Washington, and the measures we are taking to meet those problems," etc. The Allotment Bill, measures for farm mortgage relief, and the Honest Dollar measure are considered in the discussion.
1127. ----- Open letter to Congress from farmers' organizations. Bur. Farmer (Wyo. ed.) 8(8): 7. Apr. 1933.  
Criticising the Shannon committee in its attitude toward the Farm Board.
1128. ----- [Snyder, Ralph] Agricultural adjustment act analyzed. Bur. Farmer (Kan. Farm Jour. Section) 8(11): 7, 10. July, 1933.  
"Farm Bureau folks all over the state are expressing an eagerness to know exactly what is in the 26-page Agricultural Adjustment Act, in brief, everyday terms. [This]... article by President Ralph Synder is given to meet this need." - Editor's note.

#### American Fruit Grower Magazine

1129. 1928. Ohio presents farm relief plan. Amer. Fruit Grower Magazine, 48(1): 12. Jan. 1928.  
The main features of the plan are, briefly: (1) a Federal Farm Loan Board; (2) advisory councils for each commodity; (3) commodity stabilization corporations to be set up for each commodity; (4) \$300,000,000 revolving fund, \$50,000,000 to be loaned to co-operatives, \$250,000,000 to be loaned for the purchase of farm products; (5) the debenture plan; (6) the Federal Farm Loan Board to find the average yearly production and the estimated production for the current year of each commodity; (7) Sufficient tariff rate to be imposed upon imported agricultural products; (8) the Tariff Commission or some other designated body to be given the duty of finding the estimated added cost, by reason of the debenture plan, of the production of animal products.

#### Better Fruit

1130. 1930. Durst, C.E. To reduce or not to reduce. Better Fruit 25(4):6. Oct. 1930.  
"The Federal farm board is going at its work in a constructive manner and deserves the support of farmers and fruit growers throughout the country."
1131. 1933. Gilbert, H.N. The Domestic allotment plan. Its possible relation to the apple industry. Better Fruit 27(7):3-4. Jan. 1933.  
Believes that numerous obstacles are in the way of the successful operation of the Domestic Allotment Plan even in the most favored instances and does not consider that the apple industry is especially adapted to profit by the plan.  
He says, although, "In the case of Pacific Coast production, apples do offer two opportunities for the enforcement of the tariff idea - packing houses and transportation companies."

Breeder's Gazette

1132. 1927. Howard, J.R. A four-legged farm relief plan. Breeder's Gazette, 92(28): 9,20. Oct. 1927.

The author, who was the first president of the American Farm Bureau, thinks that "the farm relief which the cornbelt needs is more livestock." He also asks these questions: "Could not then a sound national agricultural policy be combined with an easily workable relief measure by granting an export bounty on livestock products sufficient to enable us to clear our surpluses, and still meet foreign competition? Or if not an export bounty, then transportation differentials or a new McNary-Haugen measure devised to accomplish the same result?"

1133. 1929. Guard, S.R. "Performance." Breeder's Gazette, 94(5):18,54. May, 1929.

"Herbert Hoover has a bigger idea of farm relief than any of them, and the form and scope of it begin to appear in his message to Congress and in the Haugen bill."

1134. ----- Relief--by farm bill and feed bill. Breeder's Gazette, 94(5): 26, 38. July 1929.

An editorial digest. "When Herbert Hoover set his name to the Agricultural marketing act on June 15, he created thereby new forces in our animal industry and set a new stake for our agriculture. The President himself boxed the farm relief compass when he declared that 'we have at last made a constructive start at agricultural relief with the most important measure ever passed by Congress in aid of a single industry.'"

1135. ----- Taber, L.J. Draw back some tariff. Breeder's Gazette, 94(8) Aug. 1929.

"How you would benefit by an export debenture amendment to the tariff bill is explained by its leading advocate."

1136. 1932. Eastman, E.R. New York has a farm policy. Why expect Uncle Sam to do it all? Let each state perfect its own agricultural program. Breeder's Gazette and Dairy Tribune, 97(2): 4, 24. Feb. 1932.

Two important features of New York's farm policy are its land and reforestation program and the reduction of farm taxes. Governor Roosevelt's hopes for the future of farmers and farming are also given.

1137. 1933. Back the new deal. Breeder's Gazette 98: 3-5. Apr. 1933.

"The Administration plan has a host of friends, a few down-right enemies, while a multitude of doubting Thomases stand more or less bewildered, wondering just what may happen. Will the bill accomplish its avowed aims? Nobody can answer that question. At least it is an effort, and it is certainly in the direction of bettering the farmer's condition. The immediate concern, however, is the attitude of the country toward the bill. Will friends and enemies and hopeful neutrals cooperate with the Administration in giving the new program a fair trial?"

Breeder's Gazette can confidently answer this question in the affirmative. We have interviewed leading stockmen and farm organization officials in all sections of the country by wire. They all with one accord say, 'We are back of the President. Let's try!'"

1138. ----- Parity & mortgages. Breeder's Gazette 98: 4-5, May 1933.  
"Many regard the re-financing of farm mortgages as the most useful section of the Farm act."

1139. ----- What price hogs? Breeder's Gazette 98(1):3,13,14,15. Jan. 1933.  
Gives the provisions of the farm parity plan and gives extracts from the opinions of various packers and livestock representatives who oppose the bill.

California Cultivator

1140. 1923. Agricultural awakening. Calif. Cult. 61(23):610. Dec. 8, 1923.  
Editorial. "We doubt if there was ever a time in the history of agriculture when there was so much interest being manifested in the farmer's problems... We cannot help but feel that the country in general is awakening to the fact that agriculture is the real foundation of the nation."

1141. ----- Agricultural unrest. Calif. Cult. 61(16): 415. Oct. 20, 1923.  
Editorial. Among other factors causing agricultural unrest, it is mentioned that "credit is not so much needed by the farmer today as an honest living wage or return for his labor." Quotes an address on the subject of agricultural unrest delivered by Dr. C.B. Hutchinson, dean of the university (Calif.) farm at Davis.

1142. ----- Howard, F.K. Where do we go from here? Calif. Cult. 61(7):158. Aug. 18, 1923.  
Studies the question of production and consumption as applied to the raisin industry. Favors restriction of production.

1143. ----- Producer vs. consumer. Calif. Cult. 61(26): 686. Dec. 29, 1923.  
Editorial. "There is... altogether too much speculating in farm produce by jobbers and others, and so long as this is countenanced by both producer and consumer there will continue to be that great difference."

1144. 1924. Cotton. Calif. Cult. 63(14): 314. Oct. 4, 1924.  
Editorial warning against an increase in acreage.

1145. ----- Farm credit. Calif. Cult. 63(16): 370. Oct. 18, 1924.  
Editorial discussing work of the Agricultural Credit Corporation organized "for the purpose of relieving agricultural distress in the Northwest... Its purpose has been to help agriculture wherever possible and give the farmers a chance to again get on their feet, knowing that where the farmer is prosperous the general prosperity of the country is assured."



1146. ----- Farmers, help yourselves. Calif. Cult. 63(20): 472. Nov. 15, 1924.  
Editorial urging concentrated action among farmers for purpose of receiving part of market price for products.
1147. ----- Federal control. Calif. Cult. 63(21): 502, Nov. 22, 1924.  
Editorial concluding with the following paragraph: "It has been fully demonstrated in recent years that, oftentimes especially in agriculture, we need the enactment of laws not only to protect us against the other fellow but also to protect us against ourselves."
1148. 1925. Farming as a business. Calif. Cult. 64(2): 26. Jan. 10, 1925.  
Editorial. "More and more we are coming to realize that farming is a business just as much as manufacturing or merchandising and that in order to succeed those engaged in farming must exercise even a keener judgment and greater business foresight than is necessary in any other business...  
"The thing that farmers must look out for, however, is to see that those who are attempting to help solve our agricultural problems through national legislation do not force upon us a remedy that is worse than the disease.  
"Of one thing we feel certain, and that is, that any attempt at price-fixing by federal control will be a most serious mistake and result in greater hardships for those engaged in the culture of those crops so controlled."
1149. ----- Agricultural relief. Calif. Cult. 64(12): 326. Mar. 21, 1925.  
Editorial. "We do not believe the thoughtful farmer expects or wants any greater protection from our federal government than is given any other industry. That he is entitled to the same goes without saying. To admit that more is needed is to confess that farmers are not as a class equal in business ability to those engaged in other industries."
1150. ----- Cause and effect. Calif. Cult. 64(13):358. Mar. 28, 1925.  
Editorial on acreage control. "Agriculture can never attain that stable condition which its importance merits until more of our farmers make it their business to carefully study conditions that bring about price fluctuations and act accordingly."
1151. 1926. Agricultural prosperity. Calif. Cult. 66(1):2. Jan. 2, 1926.  
Editorial. "One of the principal problems of agriculture that most of us seem to overlook is that of overproduction following seasons or eras of high prices for certain crops. We seem to forget that everyone engaged in the production of those crops is likely to increase their planting and that many others, attracted by their profitableness, will engage in their production thus increasing the supply faster than the normal increase in demand thereby bringing about an era of overproduction and unprofitable prices."

1152. ----- Overproduction. Calif. Cult. 66(23): 646. June 5, 1926.  
Editorial. "It is not what a product brings any one year on which we should base our decision to plant, but rather the average over a period of years."
1153. 1928. The farm relief muddle. Calif. Cult. 71(14):326. Oct. 6, 1928.  
Editorial. "It has been pretty well determined, by those who have made a careful study of the problems of agriculture that no effective solution of the situation can be devised unless the farmers themselves take the leading part in the program."
1154. ----- Nidever, C.A. Agriculture and its problems. Calif. Cult. 71(15): 357, 363. Oct. 13, 1928.  
The 3 major problems of agriculture that must be solved before farming is on equal footing with other business: 1. Financing; 2. Cooperation; 3. Control of production.
1155. ----- Smith, W.E. Timidity - the real farm problem. Calif. Cult. 71(22): 549, 557. Dec. 1, 1928.  
The farmer needs the courage to control both the production and the retail price of his product.
1156. ----- Tabriner, M.O. Has cooperative marketing failed? Calif. Cult. 71(17): 413, 425. Oct. 27, 1928.  
Cooperative marketing has not failed but at the same time is not the answer to the farm problem.
1157. 1929. Chew, A.P. Our submarginal farms. Calif. Cult. 73(6):381. Oct. 19, 1929.  
"The following article by Arthur P. Chew, in a recent issue of Barrons very accurately pictures one of the principal reasons why all farming has been unprofitable during recent years." - Editor's note.  
The writer gives data to show the percentage of our farm population that lives on small farms of poor and difficult land and shows why these unprofitable farms are not eliminated and why falling profits are disregarded.
1158. ----- Teague, C.C. Suggestions on agricultural relief legislation. Calif. Cult. 72(19):555, 563. May 11, 1929.  
Submitted to President and members of Congress.
1159. 1930. Knight, S.S. Agriculture and taxation. Calif. Cult. 75(15):349, 363, Oct. 11, 1930.  
"In the following article, taken from Mr. Knight's talk in behalf of California agriculture, made at a recent meeting of the California Real Estate Association at Los Angeles, agriculture's side of this tax question is set forth by one who has made a close study of the tax question in this state as it relates to real property." - Editor.

1160. 1931. Farm price decline. Calif. Cult. 77(12): 258. Sept. 19, 1931.  
Reduced production is recommended.
1161. ----- Gray, R.W. If not the Farm Board --- What? Calif. Cult. 77(9):179-187. Aug. 29, 1931.  
The writer gives briefly some of the difficulties encountered by the Farm Board and reviews the "non-spectacular work" of the Board. In conclusion he says: "If the agricultural marketing act is to be altered in any way, let's have its friends make the changes, not its enemies."
1162. ----- Power of group action. Calif. Cult. 77(11):230. Sept. 12, 1931.  
Editorial. "When our so-called common people awaken to the fact that by group action they can have the same power, either at the polls or in committee hearings, that is now exercised by those they term the privileged class, unnecessary public expenditures will cease."
1163. ----- Supply and demand. Calif. Cult. 77(4):66. July 25, 1931.  
Editorial. "So long as we produce a surplus of any crop we must expect to face declining markets. The present situation with regard to wheat and cotton should well illustrate the need for some form of production control."
1164. 1932. Duddy, Edward. The future of American agriculture. Calif. Cult. 79(9):133, 137. Aug. 27, 1932.  
The first and last paragraphs of this article are as follows:  
"There are two general paths which American agriculture may follow within the next five to ten years. One is a continuation of the policy of economic nationalism which we have been following, with emphasis upon national self-sufficiency; the other is a policy of international economic cooperation...  
"The brightest spot on the landscape of the future is a type of farming which will be combined with occupation in industry in the smaller towns. This would supplement the income received from agriculture and relieve the pressure of population already too great in our large industrial centers. Of this new development there are already signs."
1165. ----- Rinn, A.G. Surplus busting by land utilization. Calif. Cult. 78(4): 80,81. Jan. 23, 1932.  
Mr. Rinn writes: "Three methods have recently been tried to overcome the ill effects of surpluses. They are: A national campaign of publicity asking farmers to plant less. A program of taking surpluses off the market by employing federal funds appropriated for this purpose.  
"Cooperative agencies have taxed their members thereby raising a fund which was used to buy and destroy surpluses.  
"I believe it will be generally agreed that the first method has been, at least to date, a complete failure... The buying of surpluses by the Federal Farm Board was doomed to failure even before it was tried... The third method of controlling surpluses... seems to have met with a measure of success."  
The weakness of the third method is pointed out after which the writer considers the question of the control of surpluses by better land utilization.

1166. ----- Stokdyk, E.A. The farmer and taxation. Calif. Cult. 78(17):389, 399. Apr. 23, 1932.

Three phases of the tax problem are considered in this article: What share of the tax burden does the farmer bear? Why is this situation with us, and What can be done about it?

1167. ----- Stokdyk, E.A. Who is inefficient now? Calif. Cult. 79(23):355, 364. Dec. 3, 1932.

Following the war when agriculture began to suffer, industrial leaders "paid little heed to the distress in agriculture and offered the efficiency advice."

"We appear to be ready for action... now that industry is in the same boat as agriculture and is demanding assistance. At least agriculture is no longer dubbed inefficient."

The writer reviews the situation that led to the depression.

1168. 1933. The allotment plan. Calif. Cult. 80(3): Jan. 21, 1933.

Editorial commenting on the plan. The writer states, "While we have never believed in compulsory cooperation in the marketing of our farm crops we do not believe that we can ever get very far with any farm relief plan that does not make the increased production of crops, distressed by overproduction, prohibitory. Whether or not this will ever be possible, we do not know, but if compulsory cooperation is ever justifiable it would seem to be in the regulation of production to prevent destructive surpluses.

"In our opinion, if the bill had no other weaknesses, this absence of any means of regulating production is sufficient to make it unworkable."

1169. ----- Cheaper money. Calif. Cult. 80(11):210. Apr. 29, 1933.

Editorial concerning the nation's departure from the gold standard. "Let us hope that this latest move of the administration, coupled with its farm relief program to more nearly balance production with demand, will, at least, put agriculture more nearly on a parity with industry."

1170. ----- Compulsory cooperation. Calif. Cult. 80(4): 51, 63. Jan. 28, 1933.

"There is... absolutely no doubt that if producers do not organize (more or less forcibly) the outlook for the future is very grave, but from the experiences I have had I believe there is a way to accomplish this without forcing a condition that would be worse." The writer suggests the keynote position of the banker and the utilization by the community of "his business knowledge and experience."

1171. ----- Crocheron, B.H. Tangible farm relief. Calif. Cult. 80(2):19. Jan. 14, 1933.

"In his monthly summary of agricultural extension work for October, Prof. B.H. Crocheron, director of that work in California, gives... very good advice on the subject of tangible farm relief." His advice is given.

1172. ----- Filene, E.A. Can farming be financed? Calif. Cult. 80(12-13): 237, 251, 272, 273. May 13, 27, 1933.
1173. ----- Griffin, M.H. What to do about agriculture. Calif. Cult. 80(1): 3, 15. Jan. 7, 1933.  
"The root of the trouble with agriculture is low prices. How can the farmer get better prices, to pay his mortgage, buy his supplies, carry on his farm operations, pay his living expenses... His weapons he holds in his own hands if he will but use them. -- and his brain. How? By regulating production to meet supply with demand; by marketing his own produce through his own cooperative marketing associations; by buying his agricultural supplies for less money through cooperative group buying."
1174. ----- Is agriculture basic? Calif. Cult. 80(3): 34. Jan. 21, 1933.  
Editorial comparing the present system of agriculture as basis of food and clothing supply with a system of synthetic products scientifically manufactured (Dr. Joseph S. Davis of Stanford University "tells us that this idea that agriculture is basic is a delusion and that while food is essential, not all foods are and as a whole it is less important than of old.")
1175. ----- Refinancing agriculture. Calif. Cult. 80(7): 117. Mar. 4, 1933.  
Explanation by Representative Knutson of bill recently introduced by him in Congress is included in discussion of debt load of farmers.
1176. ----- Stokdyk, E.A. The domestic allotment plan. Calif. Cult. 80(3): 35, 47. Jan. 21, 1933.  
This is an address before the Agricultural Section of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, December 12, 1932, in which the speaker discussed the provisions of the plan and its advantages and disadvantages. His concluding paragraphs are as follows:  
"Whether the proposal will actually accomplish all that its sponsors hope for one can only tell after it is tried.  
"The plan certainly has many noteworthy features that warrant the serious consideration of every agricultural producer."
1177. ----- Stokdyk, E.A. An experiment in surplus control. Calif. Cult. 80(2): 21, 24, tables Jan. 14, 1933.  
An experiment, "undertaken along the lines suggested in the Domestic Allotment Plan," by the growers of Tokay grapes in San Joaquin County, Calif.  
"The degree of success attained in the Tokay shipment control is difficult to estimate accurately. It is generally agreed that the control was instrumental in increasing average returns and in preventing large losses... One thing was demonstrated conclusively, namely, that prices would respond to a restriction of shipments. In addition, the Tokay control demonstrated that a shipment restriction program can be made to work if growers make up their mind to make it work; they themselves are primarily responsible for the success or failure of such an undertaking."

California Grower

1178. 1930. Teague, C.C. The relation of the Agricultural marketing act to the farm problem. Calif. Grower, 2(11):5-6, 8, 10. Nov. 1930.  
Also published in Bureau Farmer (Conn. Farm Bureau Section) v.6, no.4, Dec. 1930, p.9-12.

California Pear Grower

1179. 1927. Swett, F.T. How national legislation affects the farmer. Calif. Pear Grower 6(13):6-7. June 1927.  
The Bureau of Reclamation is termed the farmers' enemy. More service is requested from the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The latter is termed efficient. With more money it could do more.

Cooperation

1180. 1929. Big business offers relief to the farmers. (Editorial) Cooperation 15: 165-166. Sept. 1929.  
Opposes the Farm Board's attempts at sponsoring cooperation.

1181. ----- Warbasse, J.P. My point of view. Relieving the farmers. Cooperation 15: 113-15. 1929.

A discussion of the Federal Farm Board. Believes that the farmer can give himself relief by organizing his marketing associations or pools and "the creation of consumers' cooperative societies to control his purchasing power..."

Cooperative

1182. 1930. Hutchinson, C.B. Economic trend of agriculture. Noted authority characterizes present agriculture situation as over-expansion. Cooperative 1(6): 7, 28. Jan. 1930.

"In all of this talk about farm relief one can not escape the fact that agriculture itself has much to do to adjust itself to these changed economic conditions. The World War resulted in a situation such as the world has never seen before. Industry has been able, by reason of better organization, to adjust itself to these changed conditions much better than agriculture. In my judgment we will never have a prosperous agriculture until agriculture can learn how to adjust itself to these changed conditions as well."

Co-operative Manager & Farmer

1183. 1929. New farm relief bill. Coop. Manager & Farmer 18(9): 20. May 1929.

While there have been some sharp criticisms leveled at the new bill, the country as a whole is disposed to accept it as a sound, workable measure that will give agriculture the relief that it needs without resort to the fallacious ideas of the previous relief bills. The grain trade which from the first has been ready to back any measure that was economically sound is generally agreed that this administration plan is far superior to the old McNary-Haugen scheme.

1184. ----- Harris, S.C. Farm board and the wheat situation. Coop. Manager & Farmer 19(4):24. Dec. 1929.  
Criticizes the Farm Board because it has not embarked upon an aggressive campaign for acreage reduction and believes that the basis of loans which have been announced is too high for safety.
1185. ----- Reflections of an old grain man. Coop. Manager & Farmer 19(4):60. Dec. 1929.  
Believes that the general public and the farmer may be benefited by the Agricultural Marketing Act, if more direct channels of marketing at a lesser cost for distribution, can be established.
1186. 1930. Does the grain trade of the middle west need a new declaration of independence? Coop. Manager & Farmer 19(5): 20-21. Jan. 1930.  
Considers the efforts of the Farm Board as dangerous to the country as a whole.
1187. ----- Crowell, F.G. Farm boards belated lessons. Coop. Manager & Farmer 19(8): 32-33. Apr. 1930.  
Mr. Crowell thinks that unless nature intervened by substantially reducing the 1930 crop, the Farm Board's program for stabilizing American wheat prices faces "ruinous collapse."
1188. ----- Howard, Asher. Asher Howard, Minneapolis grain man, replies to ex-Governor McKelvie's address delivered before the annual convention of the Farmers grain dealers ass'n of Minnesota. Coop. Manager & Farmer 19(8):27-31. Apr. 1930.  
Declares program for farm relief "pure unadulterated bunk."
1189. ----- Lensdale, C.W. Government effort clumsy; Farm board cannot succeed in its undertaking. Coop. Manager & Farmer 19(8):31-32. Apr. 1930.
1190. ----- McHugh, J.G. Agricultural marketing act; its relation to the business world, the farmer and the general public will not improve agricultural conditions. Coop. Manager & Farmer 19(6):24-28. Feb. 1930.
1191. ----- Peavey, C.T. Farm relief - The great politico-farm bureau band wagon. The agricultural crime of '29. Coop. Manager and Farmer, 20(1):26-31. Sept. 1930.  
In the opening paragraphs of this article the author questions the source of the original call for farm relief. He states: "Could it have originated with, come forth from and been kept alive by that great 'pay roll' army of claimed to be state and national farm bureau officials - wheat pool and farmers union officials - that class of self elected and appointed claimed to be farm leaders who never were heard of until the pioneers of the farmers elevator movement built the commercial hard roads... the farmers elevators?"  
According to the author there have been four attempted raids in the past ten years against the farmers elevator movement. He continues: "Let us analyze these raids somewhat... and possibly that will disclose the source of all this cry and clamor for 'farm relief.'" "

1192. ----- Quinn, Charles. Quinn names Hoover as author of farm relief act. Coop. Manager & Farmer 19(6):48-51. Feb. 1930.  
Charles Quinn, Secretary Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, in an address before the Indiana Grain Dealers convention at Indianapolis, January 24th, bitterly opposed the Farm Board and its activities.
1193. ----- Six Kansas co-operative associations bitterly oppose the regional plan of Farm board. Coop. Manager & Farmer 19(6): 31. Feb. 1930.  
These organizations are the Farmers' Co-operative Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Kansas; Farmers' Co-operative Commission Co. of Hutchinson; Farmers' Union of Kansas; Farmers' Union Jobbing Ass'n, Kansas City; Equity Grain Co., Kansas City, and Farmers' National Equity Union.
1194. 1931. Boyle, J.E. The agricultural marketing act and the farmers elevator movement. Coop. Manager and Farmer 20(7):16-20. Mar. 1931.  
Address delivered before the Minnesota Farmers Elevator convention, Minneapolis, Feb. 18, 1931.
1195. ----- Boyle, J.E. Industry co-operation. Coop. Manager & Farmer, 20(5): 20-26. Jan. 1931.  
Address delivered before the annual convention of American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers at Chicago, December 2, 1930.  
The following statement is quoted from an editorial comment: "It is very informative and brings out in a forceful manner the weak points of the Agricultural Marketing Act.  
"Professor Boyle approves of the creation of a farm board but believes it should co-ordinate the agricultural industry without compulsion."
1196. ----- Dies, E.J. The tragedy of price pegging. Coop. Manager & Farmer 20(12): 12-14. Aug. 1931.  
Critical of the government's attempt to stabilize prices by means of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board.
1197. 1932. Snow, B.W. Export debenture, equalization fee and allotment plan, all economic perils. Coop. Manager & Farmer 21(11):18. July 1932.  
"B.W. Snow in the accompanying article pointed to the folly and probable result of some of the fore mentioned schemes before the Grain Market Analysis Club at Chicago on June 14." etc. (Editor's note)
1198. 1933. Grimes, E.J. The farmer and legislation. Coop. Manager & Farmer 22(5):18-22. Jan. 1933.  
"Citizens of every class and of every community have been jolted in some degree by the farm depression. Everyone now is anxious to put the farmer on his feet and make him a prosperous citizen again. His spending dollar is sadly missed in store, factory, bank and mill. The effect of the agricultural depression is observed on every hand in the adjustment it is forcing in industry and trade. Suggestions and plans for the relief of agriculture are now coming from a wide field. Legislative halls will



resound this winter with demands for legislation designed to help the farmer. Let us earnestly hope he will not be misled into endorsing legislation that is unsound and uneconomical in principle and disastrous to his welfare."

Cooperative Marketing Journal

1199. 1931. Stewart, C.L. Legislative methods for controlling farm surpluses. Coop. Marketing Jour. 5(5): 167-170. Aug. - Sept. 1931.

This discussion is confined to two methods for controlling farm surpluses - the licensing idea and the use of legislative check-offs and allied methods.

"The legislative control of farm surpluses is clearly a difficult problem... Certainly in the case of wheat attempts to reduce production or exportation from the United States are difficult to accomplish unless similar restraints are imposed by other wheat producing and exporting countries. This is one of the baffling features underlying all such national problems. That there is a determination, however, to make some progress in the matter of national responsibility toward world market prices and receipts is one of the clear signs of the times."

1200. 1932. Cooperative Marketing Journal, v.6, no.1, Jan.-Feb. 1932. Partial contents: The reconstruction of rural America, by Glenn Frank, p.3-9 (A sweeping reconstruction of Rural America is one of the major challenges of the day. Farm profits must be enlarged and farm life enriched. The farmer is handicapped by his individualism. He must organize "or be lost in the shuffle"); National agricultural planning, by A.M. Hyde, p.10-16; Agriculture and the national income, by C.O. Moser, p.23-29 (Both the foreign buying power and the farmers' buying power must be rehabilitated. Means of bringing this to pass are suggested. "In dealing with the problems of our national income and international relations organized agriculture must play an ever increasingly important part in the councils of the nation, and in obtaining agriculture's fair share of the national income the responsibility likewise rests upon farmers to put their industry in order. And then they must stand together for the adoption of those constructive national policies necessary to the enduring prosperity and happiness of all our people.") Agricultural surpluses as a concern of cooperatives, by E.G. Nourse, p.35-40.

1201. ----- Cummins, J.W. Get the government out of whose business? Coop. Marketing Jour. 6(6):180-184. Nov.-Dec. 1932.

"The idea that the American business man has been or is a rugged individualist is the sheerest buncombe. The only simon-pure, rugged, rampant individualist this country has ever seen is the American farmer, and what his independence has cost him is written large in the farm strike in the middle west... bureaucracy, bad as it may be, is not responsible for high cost of government... Agriculture, the mother of all industries, is entitled to the same degree of encouragement which other industries, many of them not basic, have enjoyed and are enjoying. The source of the cry against federal aid to agriculture may be found in the agricultural trade, which fear for their tolls, aided and abetted by uninformed, unthinking business men and farmers."

1202. 1933. Christensen, C.L. Cooperatives face a decision on nation's international policy. Coop. Marketing Jour. 7(1):15-16. Jan.-Feb. 1933.  
"...the present situation brings agriculture in this country face to face with the necessity of making a momentous decision. The United States should decide to prepare to act in accordance with a planned program upon one of two alternatives: shall the farm plant be dismantled to the reduced capacity required to meet domestic needs or shall we bend our efforts toward the opening of friendly foreign markets sufficient to permit agriculture to operate at present production levels?"
1203. ----- Knapp, J.G. Cooperation and the "new deal." Coop. Marketing Jour. 7(3):67-69. May-June 1933.  
Contains section Government policy toward cooperatives not nullified. "The new legislation will not repeal the provisions of the Agricultural marketing act which promote co-operation as a national policy, and these provisions will not in all probability be repealed, for the platform of the Democratic party stated its belief in 'extension and development of farm cooperative movement.'"
1204. ----- Wallace, H.A. The farm act; price adjustment. Coop. Marketing Jour. 7(3):80-84. May-June, 1933.  
Radio address delivered the day after the farm act became law.

#### Country Gentleman

1205. 1926. Dickinson, L.J. The table with three legs. Author of Dickinson bill says farmers demand a prop under their corner, too. Country Gentleman, 91(4): 5, 122-123. Apr. 1926.  
Discusses the provisions of the bill and how they would be applied to the relief of the agricultural distress.
1206. ----- Hibbard, B.H. Equality and the American system. An export bounty would help farmers without hurting industry. Country Gentleman, 91(11):27, 125. Nov. 1926.
1207. 1927. Dickinson, L.J. Handling corn and hogs under the McNary-Haugen plan. Country Gentleman 92(7):12, 53. July 1927.  
Believes that farmers will get a fair price for their corn and hogs under the McNary-Haugen plan, because of its handling of the surplus.
1208. ----- Genung, A.B. When is a surplus not a surplus? Country Gentleman 92(10): 27, 78. Oct. 1927.  
"There is a surplus problem in agriculture. But it is not a problem of general overproduction. We are not headed toward overproduction. It is the problem of stabilizing price levels - of preventing the violent disturbance in price and wage relationships by financial inflation and deflation or any other cause. It relates especially to the distributive system, for it is here that the farmer feels his decisive contact with the urban wage level."

1209. ----- McNary, C.L. Handling wheat under the McNary-Haugen bill. Country Gentleman, 92(6): 11, 103. June 1927.
1210. ----- Simmons, F. M. Cotton and the McNary-Haugen plan. Country Gentleman 92(8):12, 45. Aug. 1927.  
Editorial comment on this is to be found in Price Current-Grain Reporter, v.98, no.6, Aug. 10, 1927, p.10.  
"The main purpose of the McNary-Haugen plan is to handle the surplus in a rational manner... It would simply be a huge holding and warehousing operation dealing with a commodity which the world is sure to demand within a year or two and running no risk of depreciation in the process."
1211. 1930. Crowther, S. Agriculture's high adventure. Country Gentleman 95(3):3-5, 68, 70. Mar. 1930.  
"The first complete statement of the Farm Boards policies."
1212. ----- Johnson, William. What about wheat? Country Gentleman, 95(12): 13-14, 84-85. Dec. 1930.  
This is the first of a series of two articles on the wheat situation by Mr. Johnson. Discusses the reasons why the western wheat belt farmer does not want to reduce his wheat acreage, the increase in world acreage, and chief causes of the market smash.
1213. ----- Titus, Harold. The Farm board takes up cherries. Country Gentleman 95(6):6, 46. June 1930.  
"Lake Michigan growers aim at a nation-wide marketing pool" with financial help from the Federal Farm Board.
1214. 1925. Jardine, W.M. Laws and the farmer. Country Gentleman 90(38):3-4, 79-80. Dec. 1925.  
"Though I do not believe that legislation will of itself remedy a large proportion of the farmer's or any one else's troubles, I do believe that law has a definite place in any program for agricultural betterment." Some of the helpful legislation is outlined.
1215. 1931. Wilcox, E.V. Some fell upon stony places. Country Gentleman 101(4):15, 104, 109, 110. Apr. 1931.  
Discusses abandoned farms and the submarginal farmer.
1216. 1932. Wilcox, E.V. Tinkering with wheat; pools and farm boards. Country Gentleman, 102(1): 12-13, 47. Jan. 1932.  
"This is the second of two articles by Dr. Wilcox." Ed. note.  
A synopsis of the origin and expansion of the Canadian wheat pool and the Federal Farm Board with special reference to their influence upon world wheat marketing.
1217. 1933. Cook, L.H. Domestic allotment. Country Gentleman, 103(2):10-11. Feb. 1933.  
"In this article, written before consideration of farm legislation

had fully developed in the present session of Congress, Mr. Cook presents the basic principles of what has come to be known as the Domestic Allotment Plan for Agriculture." Editor's Note.

1218. 1933. Cook, L. H. Powers of the farm bill. Country Gentleman, 103(8): 14, 47, 48. Aug. 1933.

"Farm relief, if it can be attained through legislative power, has been authorized... Briefly, the new law, opening to actual trial most of the proposals which have been seriously made for farm price and production regulation since the slump of 1920, is to be administered by men who are thoroughly in sympathy with its provisions. They believe that farm prices can be stabilized on a high domestic basis with the aid of a processing fee, which replaces the equalization fee of McNary-Haugen days; and they also believe that there must be orderly marketing, controlled production and recognition that world-wide conditions cannot be ignored.

1219. ----- O'Brien, Harry. The market behind the dam. Country Gentleman, 103(3):12-13, 29. Mar. 1933.

The writer drove back and forth through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa to find what Corn Belt farmers would buy if they only had the money. Wants and needs "have been accumulating until they have reached almost unbelievable proportions."

1220. ----- Wilcox, E.V. If the doors were slammed. Country Gentleman 103(8): 6-7. Aug. 1933.

"International trade is at low ebb. Every nation is doing what it can to be self-sufficient. The old markets abroad for many American farm products are closed - maybe permanently. Suppose such action by foreign nations continues; what can we do about it? Presumably we too would have to establish a closed nation. What re-adjustments would be necessary? And could we live comfortably after they were made? Doctor Wilcox has taken an inventory of American resources in this article and given a reassuring answer. He is only supposing, but no one knows if we may not soon face the reality."  
- The Editors.

#### Country Home

1221. 1930. Lewis, Sinclair. What's wrong with farmers? Country Home, 54(3): 8-9, 92, 93, 94, 95. Mar. 1930.

In which the author states that farmers are afflicted by the weather and that they have a tremendous marketing problem but adds "the farmers cannot blame all troubles on such outside forces. No few of their difficulties come from lack of imagination in the farmers themselves - from a lack of imagination and a lack of the ability to look at their problems realistically."

The author also suggests a plan for cooperative farming.

1222. ----- Soule, George. Cooperation or bust. Country Home, 54(8):11, 47-49. Aug. 1930.

Discusses the difficulties which face the Federal Farm Board in its farm relief program. The writer thinks that "the real peril to the farm relief program comes not from the hostility of speculators but from the difficulty of the job itself."

1223. ----- Taber, L.J. Who'll blow the whistle? Country Home, 54(4): 18,62, 63,64,65,66. Apr. 1930.  
In which the author states "that the analogy between agriculture and industry exists only on paper and that the possibility of cooperation farming as a solution of the farm problem does not exist."
1224. 1931. Birkett, G.W. Leave us alone. Country Home, 55(7): 7-9, 41. July 1931.  
"A farmer speaks his mind on the high cost of free help."
1225. ----- Legge, Alexander. On the up grade. Country Home, 55(11):7-9, 40, 43. Nov. 1931.  
"As told to Neil M. Clark."  
"Farming today is fundamentally in far better shape than most people think," says the writer. He continues by pointing out some facts to prove this statement. Prices, stabilization, and control of production are included in the discussion.
1226. ----- Lowden, Frank. What's ahead for the farmer? Governor Lowden answered in an interview with John T. Flynn. Country Home, 55(1):11-13. Jan. 1931.  
Governor Lowden is a firm believer in the one-family farm and thinks that there is no sound economic substitute for it. America has been cursed by having too much of everything but the day is coming when there will not be too much grain, for constant cropping and soil erosion are depleting farm lands. Intelligent farmers are conserving their lands. "Farmers should unite in a nation-wide movement to relieve the farms from the burden of taxes... The farmer must help himself by organizing to control production and prices."
1227. ----- McMillen, Wheeler. The wrong bugbear. Country Home, 55(4): 17, 49, 50, 51. Apr. 1931.  
The writer concludes this article with the following paragraph: "The fiercest enemies of farm income... are high cost of production and expensive distribution. Surplus of output is embarrassing to prices sometimes, as now, but it never stops the efficient farmers you see making money in every region. If we spend all our effort fighting that bugbear, we shall always be in trouble. High-cost production is much more dangerous."
1228. ----- Roosevelt, F.D. Tackling the farm problem. Country Home, 55(10): 10-11, 28,30. Oct. 1931.  
Conclusion in part: "A vigorous program of basic research can perhaps

be the most effective national contribution. More intensive knowledge of the uses of soils, development of commercial markets for farm wastes, discovery of new uses for present products, the finding of new crops and products for certain regions, all are seriously needed. All these are essential to the most efficient use of land and to the creation of a larger rural-industrial group of people. The problem of surplus is to no small extent a problem of maladjustment of land uses. By these means we may hope to effect a permanent solution, something that the temporary expedients so far proposed or tried, such as the stabilization corporations plainly do not promise. The way to end a difficulty is to get at the roots of it."

1229. 1932. McMillen, Wheeler. You can't keep a good farm down. Country Home, 56(11):10-11, 27, 28, 29. Nov. 1932.

Cornelius J. Claassen, who runs 703 farms in the Missouri Valley gives some of his impressions of farming. "Agriculture is the soundest and safest business in the country... Where it has had the least 'relieving' is where the condition is healthiest."

1230. ----- Hyde, A.M. Prosperity hangs in the balance. Country Home, 56(2): 7-9, 32, 33. Feb. 1932.

In this article Secretary Hyde begins by relating various suggestions made to improve agricultural conditions. These include "continuous work and pioneer standards." The Secretary points out the changes that have taken place in agriculture since pioneer days. "The farm problem," he states, "has become a maze of problems... [extending] into every field of human endeavor and human relationship."

Restricted production in industry is briefly discussed and signs of progress along this line in agriculture are pointed out.

The mission of the Farm Board is also considered and the importance of organization among farmers is stressed.

In conclusion Mr. Hyde says in part: "For immediate relief a practical and proper course is a decided shift in the burden of taxes. Farm taxes, particularly for schools and roads, should be raised from wider units."

1231. 1933. Lord, Russell. The new deal - for the farmer. Country Home 57(2):12-13, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44. Feb. 1933.

"The whole story of the Domestic Allotment plan."

1232. ----- McMillen, Wheeler. Our ex-exports. Country Home 57(5):12-14, 32, 33. May 1933.

A discussion of our foreign trade. The article is concluded in part as follows:

"The American farmer has temporarily lost much of his export trade. But there is still some foreign market, and more to be fought for.

"Besides the great general problems of debts, tariffs and currencies, the determined drive of fearful European countries for national self-sufficiency, and other unpleasant difficulties to be solved, we can turn to many other things.

"Fight our costs down lower and qualities up higher for competitive advantage. Learn to shift more acres to producing crops that we now have to import for domestic use, such as flax and sugar, and rubber too, if we ever learn to raise it. Reduce the pressure of surplus production by whatever sound means can be applied - more non-food uses, better planned use of land, more acres in soil-building crops, and other such policies."

Dakota Farmer.

1233. 1933. Ronald, W.R. Will farm allotment help? Yes! The Dakota Farmer 53, (5): 85,86. Mar. 18, 1933.

"Editor Mitchell (S.D.) Evening Republican, in The Rotarian for March, 1933."

In conclusion: "Admittedly, the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan is not an ideal solution. But so long as narrow nationalism attempts to repeal economic law by continuing for a creditor nation the policies that were applicable to a debtor nation, just so long must agriculture have some help if it is to rise again."

Farm and Dairy.

1234. 1933. Every farmer must decide. Editorial. Farm and Dairy, Salem, Ohio, July 7, 1933.

Feels that every farmer must decide for himself whether the agricultural adjustment plan will pay or whether to "go it alone."

1235. ----- Weather, vs. Wallace. Editorial. Farm and Dairy, Salem, Ohio, July 21, 1933.

"Damage to crops by drought and high temperatures will hamper carrying out the agricultural adjustment plan of Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace."

Farm and Ranch

1236. 1933. Courageous adventurer. Editorial, Farm & Ranch, July 15, 1933.

"Secretary Wallace has proved himself to be a courageous adventurer in the field of agricultural economics." A comment on the cotton acreage control plan.

1237. ----- Helm, Fielding. The domestic allotment plan. Farm and Ranch 52(3): 12,13,24. Feb. 1, 1933.

Discusses his domestic allotment plan from various angles and compares it with other plans. The author states that "the plan I worked out for Farm Relief, and copyrighted January 7, 1932, is much more like the plan the Democratic leaders advocate and the Jones Bill than is the book that was published by Dr. Wilson and his associates."

1238. ----- Moser, C.O. Discusses agricultural legislation. Farm and Ranch 52 (4):11, 16. Feb. 15, 1933.

Discusses the agricultural program of the farm organizations particularly the domestic allotment bill as introduced in the second session of the 72d Congress.

Farm Journal.

1239. 1926. Chew, A. P. Congress and "farm relief". Farm Jour. July 1926, p.9, 27,32.

A discussion of the attitude of congress to the McNary-Haugen bill. The attempt to pass it is characterized as "perhaps the most vigorous and concentrated effort to enact an unsound measure for agriculture since the day of the free-silver agitation."

1240. ----- Roosevelt, F.D. A state helps its farms. The wealthy and progressive Empire state puts on a campaign to improve the situation of its 185,000 farm enterprises. Farm Jour. 54(3): 7-8, 86, Mar. 1930.
1241. ----- O'Neal, E.A. Why the equalization fee? Farm Jour. 45(12):7-8. Dec. 1931.  
"The President of the American Farm Bureau Federation explains why his organization will again press the adoption of this plan of surplus control upon Congress."
1242. 1927. Jardine, W.M. Stabilizing farm prices. U.S. Dept. Agri. Official Record, 6(33), 2-3,7. Aug. 17, 1927.  
This article also appears in the September, 1927, issue of the Farm Journal, published at Philadelphia.  
"There are two lines of approach to the solution as I see it. The first is in controlling surpluses that are due mainly to weather conditions... The second approach is through a better adjustment of production to market conditions."  
Advocates the establishment of a Federal farm board to handle the surplus through cooperative marketing organizations.
1243. 1932. King, T.J. The surplus control fee. Farm Jour. 56(11): 5,6,29. Nov. 1932.  
A "plan for improving the farm price structure while preventing over-production."  
The author makes the following statement regarding this plan in the opening paragraph of this article:  
"The plan outlined herein contemplates the domestic market as the foundation on which to base the economic independence of the American farmer, reserving that market to him at a satisfactory price, free from the competition of imports and domestic surpluses."
1244. ----- Ladd, C.E. Back to public ownership. Farm Jour. 56(4). Apr. 1932. 7, 8, 22.  
The need of a new public land policy is discussed in this article and "three separate parts to a successful land utilization program" are enumerated.  
"Perhaps the most important thing is for every one to realize that we have reached and passed a distinct stage in agricultural history. We have reached the end of the period when it has been the policy of the state and of the Nation to transfer land from public to private ownership as rapidly as possible. We are entering a period when it should be the policy of state and nation to transfer much land which is unsuited for private business enterprise back to public ownership."
1245. ----- Norbeck, Peter. The voluntary allotment. Farm Jour. 56(10):5-6. Oct. 1932.  
Senator Norbeck explains the voluntary domestic allotment plan as incorporated in bill, S.4985, which he introduced in the first session of the Seventy-Second Congress.



1246. 1932. Simpson, J.A. The allotment plan. Farm Jour. 56(8):5, 10. Aug. 1932.

Explains the domestic allotment plan sponsored by the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

1247. ----- Stewart, C.L. What else can we do? Farm. Jour. 56(2):7-8, 50. Feb. 1932. Published at Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Disregarding for the present Export Bounty and Equalization Fee, Stabilization Corporation and Credit reform, what else might the Government do for agriculture?" is the subject considered in this article. War debt reduction, commercial treaties, tariffs as trade arguments, partial independence for the Philippines, International planting agreements and acreage control are among the subjects discussed.

1248. 1933. An allotment plan primer. Farm Jour. 57(2): 5, 25, 29. Feb. 1933.

"Questions and answers explaining the allotment idea in general and the King Tax-Allotment Plan in particular."

#### Farm News.

1249. 1933. More farm competition. Editorial. Farm News, Dallas, July 28, 1933.  
Against the back to the land program.

#### Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home.

1250. 1926. Owen, H.W. Getting tariff to the farmer. Farm, Stock & Home and Northwest Farmstead 42(3):84-85, 86. Feb. 1, 1926.

Dr. J.D. Black, in his book Agricultural Reform in the United States, states that this article presents Dr. Spillman's version of the plan in preliminary form, the final version of which is presented in his book Balancing the Farm Output.

1251. 1929. Holman, C.W. Congress considers farm relief bills. President Hoover favors federal board and tariff to aid Agriculture. Farmer, 47(17):739, 750, Apr. 27, 1929.

"In the article... Mr. Holman tells of the happenings in Washington last week, including a complete description of the bill introduced in the House..." From editorial on this article, p.742. Another summary is given on p.772, 784 of the issue for May 4.

1252. 1932. Calvert, W.L. Is there an agricultural surplus? Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 50(9):5,16. Apr. 30, 1932.

Data are given in this article which "lead to the conclusion that in general there has been no recent increase in agricultural production." The evidence is equally clear that there has been a startling decline in prices the world over."

1253. ----- Out of the past. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 50(19):8. Oct. 1, 1932.

For this editorial the editor has selected extracts from the 1894 volume of the Northwestern Farmer, the name of the Farmer and Farm,

Stock and Home at that time, to show that history repeats itself. The following is of interest in connection with the present domestic allotment idea:

"A Farmers' Plan to fix prices on farm products was discussed in the issue of May 1, 1894 as follows:

"I think it is time for northwestern farmers to consider plans for setting prices on the things they raise. How would this work? Let assessors be appointed to meet, say the first of August at each county seat; every year they should figure the average yield of grain per acre in each town, and the number of acres of each different grain crop. Let one of their number be chosen as a delegate to a state convention, where officers should be elected whose business it would be to estimate the state average from the reports of each county, and upon this basis, the price per bushel or weight, on each grain be fixed. To meet the expense, let there be an assessment levied of half a cent per bushel or whatever other amount be thought best. Each year an estimate should be made as to the required acreage of different grains, increased or decreased, on the basis of average crops, to supply the demand at a fair profit to the farmer. In this way we shall be able to change the present order of things and get our rights."

"The above plan for establishing the price of farm products on the basis of acreage suggested thirty-eight years ago appears to be the germ of the idea that is now sprouting out into the Domestic Allotment Plan. The control of the variable production of farm production of farm products as an influence on price is by no means a new idea.

"In the issue of May 15, 1894, we note that David Lubin of California... offers a plan to give the farmer a share in the benefits as well as the burdens of the protective tariff system..."

1254. ----- Wallace, D.A. The farm organizations speak. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home, 50 (26): 3,16. Dec. 24, 1932.

"Without mentioning all of the stereotyped declarations that are made about agriculture whenever people get together, it is the purpose here to merely boil down farm organization opinion on such major issues as money, banking and credit, surplus control, taxation, the tariff, and a few other questions."

1255. ----- Wallace, D.A. Just what is the allotment plan? Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 50(25): 3, 10, 22. Dec. 10, 1932.

This article is stated to be an impartial discussion of the arguments for and against the plan.

An editorial on this and other price-supporting measures throughout the world is given on p.6.

1256. 1933. The Agricultural adjustment act. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home, 51(13): 6. June 24, 1933.

Editorial. The editor points out that the success or failure of the new law depends on the cooperation of the farmer and that "If we fall down in working out a long-time program for agriculture, as proposed

under this law, there is disaster ahead... The Adjustment Act may have imperfections. Serious mistakes may be made in the early administration of the act, but the fact remains that this new law is the hope of agriculture."

1257. ----- Akers, B.H. Inflation and the farm problem: An analysis of suggestions for changing the money system. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 51(5):3, 18. Mar. 4, 1933.
1258. ----- Akers, B. H. The new farm relief legislation. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home, 51(10): 5, 6, 11, May 13, 1933.  
"What Production Control. Debt Relief and Inflation Means."
1259. ----- Gasler, Gilbert. The Dairyman and the new deal. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home, 51(13): 3. June 24, 1933.  
A discussion of how the dairyman will be affected by developments at Washington. "In estimating what the future may bring, several sets of forces need to be considered: First, most of the marketing agreements in fluid milk districts probably will provide for higher prices at retail as a part of the arrangement for raising prices to producers... Second, the excess in the number of milk cows on farms will need to be eliminated."
1260. ----- Owen, H.N. As things look to me. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home (Minn.ed.) 51(3):10, Feb. 4, 1933.  
One section of this column is devoted to an article "It should not pass" which relates to the farm parity plan passed by the House of Representatives.
1261. ----- Owen, H.N. Quick action on wheat prices. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 51(2): 7. Jan. 1933.  
In this section of the writer's page - As Things Look to Me - Mr. Owens suggests a plan to supplement the Domestic Allotment Plan by getting rid of the present surplus by July 1, 1934. The Plan, details of which are given, "would pay the winter wheat farmer for the amount of wheat he plowed up and the spring wheat grower for the wheat he did not grow, while giving him at least 80 cents a bushel for the crop he harvests." The writer thinks this could be done for possibly \$40,000,000, at the outside \$80,000,000, and have all the money back in the United States Treasury before January 1, 1934.
1262. ----- Wallace, D.A. The important problem of farm debt. What can be done while we wait for higher price levels. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 51(2): 4,22. Jan. 21, 1933.
1263. ----- Wallace, D.A. The new deal for agriculture. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 51(7): 5, 17. Apr. 1, 1933.
1264. ----- What about farm legislation? Editorial. Farmer, St. Paul May 27, 1933.  
Favorable comment on the Farm Relief Act.

1265. ----- What the farmer should do. Editorial. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home. July 22, 1933.  
Feels that the farmer should accept the farm adjustment plan.
1266. ----- Wilson, A.D. Doesn't like allotment plan. The viewpoint of "farmer" Wilson. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 51(2):10-11. Jan. 21, 1933.

Hoard's Dairyman

1267. 1929. Davenport, Eugene. What's ahead for agriculture. Hoard's Dairyman 74(24):1131, 1145. Dec. 25, 1929.  
The writer briefly discusses some of the things which complicate the farm problem: the use of gasoline and electricity; good roads and schools which are necessities but which cost money; machine farming; the increase of weeds and insects; a dwindling bird population; the demand for quality products; the production of a greater variety of crops; unemployment in the cities, etc. He also makes some guesses as to what's ahead for agriculture. "The present prospect of better assurances of peace is a bright star on the horizon of agriculture... The signs of the times would seem to indicate an increasing degree of refinement in food products!.. The writer believes that cooperative farming is likely to grow, particularly in certain regions and that cooperative processing and marketing like the Land O'Lakes enterprise of Minnesota is bound to grow with the passage of the years, as will every form of improvement that will standardize the product and guarantee quality to the consumer."
1268. 1933. The farm relief bill. Hoard's Dairyman, 78(7):144. Apr. 10, 1933.  
Editorial in which the farm relief bill is explained. The purpose of the bill, how the revenue is to be raised, etc. is told. There is no comment on the bill.  
In another editorial on the same page entitled "What Does It Mean?" the editor discusses the bill in response to the question "What do you think of the new farm bill passed by the House of Representatives on March 23? by a reader. The editor says in part in conclusion: "In our opinion the proposal contained in the farm relief bill is unsound, it cannot fulfill the expressed purpose of the bill, and it may do positive injury to agriculture."

Hoosier Farmer.

1269. 1928. McNary-Haugen or debenture? President Settle and Professor Hibbard discuss bills before large audience which manifests nearly unanimous favor for McNary-Haugen principles. Hoosier Farmer 12(2):7-8. Jan. 15, 1928.  
"Dr Hibbard is Professor of Economics at Madison, Wisconsin, and believes the Debenture plan is a better remedy for farmers' ills than the McNary-Haugen bill.  
Mr. Settle favored the McNary-Haugen bill.  
Professor Hibbard is also quoted as saying "I suggest intensive organization of farm units and in general regulate the supply; pass more simple bills and experiment with caution. Agriculture will not be saved by bills such as the Debenture or McNary-Haugen documents, but they will help..." I shall consider the McNary-Haugen bill is price fixing and gives undue advantage to one class of people.

1270. ----- Settle, W.H. Present status of agriculture. Hoosier Farmer 13(5): 5-6, 36, 38-41. Mar. 15, 1928.

The importance of organization to farmers is stressed in order to control surplus production. The McNary-Haugen bill is termed economically sound.

1271. 1929. Hyde, A.M. "- there must be a place of economic equality and opportunity for the American farmer." Hoosier Farmer, July 15, 1929, p. 5, 16-17, 22.

Address on agriculture and the new Farm Bill at Atlanta, Ga., July 4, 1929 before National Educational Association.

"In his speech, he reviews the history of American Agriculture giving the many changes it has experienced in fifty years and then explains that the solution now to better rural homes and more prosperous farm families is 'organization' and cooperative endeavor" - Editor's note.

1272. 1931. Drake, Addison. Face the facts and support the Federal Farm Board. Hoosier Farmer 16(22): 5, 19. Nov. 15, 1931.

The writer concludes with the following statement: "The Federal Farm Board is designed for the purpose of and is trying to help those of us who are engaged in the business of farming. Anything that is of benefit to one class of people is indirectly helpful to all classes. This being true, the Federal Farm Board should have the undivided support of all classes. Amend the law if necessary so as to provide the most practical application to assist agriculture. This board is dealing with the fundamental foundation of our great nation - Agriculture. Let's help it. Let's build up - not tear down!"

1273. 1932. Lawrence, David. The new day in agriculture. Hoosier Farmer, 17(1): 5, 18, 19. Jan. 1, 1932.

The following is quoted from the Editor's note: "As a disinterested observer... Mr. Lawrence gives in this talk a comprehensive and accurate picture of the government's effort through the Agricultural marketing act to help American agriculture improve its position.

The facts... show what is being accomplished and what this means to agriculture and to the country as a whole."

1274. ----- Lowden, F.O. No permanent prosperity until agriculture's gross inequality has been removed. Hoosier Farmer 17(1):3,20,21, Jan. 1, 1932.

Excerpts from the address of Mr. Lowden before the "Thirteenth annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, December 7 to 8... His sympathetic policies toward the solution of farm problems met with favor and were much discussed during the remainder of the convention." From Editor's note.

1275. 1933. Gray, F.H. The first step in a program of farm relief. Hoosier Farmer, 18(1):7, 17. Jan. 1, 1933.

"The fall of values and the price level was not only the cause of farm distress, but a continuance of low values and price level has prolonged and is still prolonging and continuing the duration of this panic. There can be no relief to the farmers until there is a rise of farm values and the price level... "A program of farm relief stated

in the fewest words or most brief and concise terms would be: Reverse the policy of the Federal Reserve Board, that is, do the opposite from what that board has been doing. The first step to be taken would be to restore the volume and supply of money and credits." The writer continues by explaining how the facilities already available should be made to function.

1276. ----- The new plan. Hoosier Farmer 18(1):10. Jan. 1, 1933.  
A "brief survey of the new Domestic Price Adjustment Plan."

1277. ----- Taylor, Lewis. "We are not sufficient unto ourselves" Hoosier Farmer, 18(6): 3, 29, 30. June 1933.

After considering the problems of the farm and causes of present conditions the writer observes that "A critical study of the possibilities of substituting cooperation for our present corporation system of doing business, might prove of inestimable value, not only to agriculture, but to all industry."

#### Illinois Agriculturist.

1278. 1929. Stewart, C.L. Some features of the farm relief act, Ill. Agriculturist, 34(1):p.6, 19. Oct. 1929.

"This article on the Farm Relief Act is very timely in that it deals with a subject that is of paramount interest in the agricultural world. Professor Stewart has taken only the main features of the Act and explains them very clearly and explicitly." Editor's note.

#### Indiana Farmer's Guide

1279. 1933. Weymouth, George. Congressional action would aid Indiana farmers. Ind. Farmer's Guide, 89(8): 103. April 15, 1933.

A discussion of the various provisions of the Roosevelt Farm Bill and how it would affect farmers in Indiana.

1280. ----- White, J.H. Mr. Farmer's part in the new wheat control plan. Ind. Farmer's Guide 89(15): 211. Aug. 1, 1933.

The writer explains how the controlled wheat acreage plan will work and how the farmer can cooperate to be assured a parity price for his 1933 and 1935 wheat crop.

#### Kansas Farmer

1281. 1929. Grimes, W.E. Why not control the production. Kans. Farmer 67(6): 25, 37, Feb. 9, 1929.

Control of production and its adjustment to market needs are recommended as a solution of the problem of the surplus.

1282. 1933. Roosevelt's Farm Relief inflation. Kansas Farmer, 71(9):5 May 5, 1933.

Editorial by Senator Capper in favor of the farm relief bill and the "reflation" program in particular.

Maryland Farmer

1283. 1928. National farm plan is now in sight. Maryland Farmer, 12(22): Nov. 15, 1928, p.1,4.  
"Equalization fee folly buried by voters. Way is cleared for constructive national legislation. Co-operative marketing by farmers, that finds its fullest flower in the Maryland Milk Plan, basis for organization."
1284. 1931. Miller, J.D. The Federal farm board and its critics. Maryland Farmer, 15, no.16, Aug. 15, 1931, p.8,9; no.17, Sept. 1, 1931, p.8, 9; no.18, Sept. 15, 1931, p.8,9; no.19, Oct. 1, 1931, p.8,9,15; no.20, Oct. 15, 1931, p.8; no.21, Nov. 2, 1931, p.8,9.  
According to a note accompanying the Nov. 2, article, this series is now available in pamphlet form.
1285. 1933. American Institute of Cooperation playing star part in "New Deal" for Agriculture. Editorial. Maryland Farmer Aug. 1, 1933.  
Discussion of program for Institute.
1286. ----- Bowker, Horace. Avoiding panaceas and sticking to proven principles only way declares Mr. Bowker. Maryland Farmer 17(4): 11, Feb. 15, 1933.  
A general discussion of the farm situation. "As a fertilizer manufacturer, the condition of my own business is largely dependent upon the wellbeing of agriculture. Therefore, in urging consideration of a program designed to reach and correct fundamental maladjustments, instead of resorting to untried and unproven price-fixing plans, I do so because I am convinced that the best interests of the entire nation will be served by avoiding panaceas and sticking to proven principles. Certainly, we should first exhaust the possibilities of practical economics."  
After giving his plan of action to relieve the situation the author concludes: "The quickest way to restore public confidence is to take the mind of the public off of voluntary Domestic Allotment and other economic experiments. If the nation can have a few months' release from uncertainty as to what new 'white rabbit' plan is to come up next; if we can ward off proposals for tinkering with the currency and other similar panaceas, the public will soon settle down, and the depression will before many months be a thing of the past. That is the sanest way to help the farmer."
1287. ----- Brand, C.J. Adjustment Act as it affects dairying. Maryland Farmer, 17(14): 2,5, July 15, 1933.  
In conclusion the writer says "Successful operation of the plan requires a high degree of control among producers and distributors. It is the business of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to supply the necessary regulation."
1288. ----- Chicago milk plan in Federal spotlight. Editorial. Maryland Farmer June 1, 1933.  
"Chicago's vast fluid milk and cream producing industry, operating in the second longest metropolitan milk shed in the nation, is the first group to come forward with voluntary proposals of marketing agreements under the new Agricultural Adjustment Act."

Maryland Farmer

1289. ----- Organization Vital to Market Stability. Agriculture Adjustment. Possible only by method worked out by Milk Marketing Cooperatives. Editorial. Maryland Farmer, Aug. 1, 1933.
1290. ----- [Pearson, R.A.] Consumers, even more than producers have stake in knowledge by farmers, says Dr. Pearson. Maryland Farmer, 17(11):11. June 1, 1933.  
Address, May 5, 1933 at Schenectady, N.Y.  
"A great many business men, bankers, professional men and others who are not engaged in agriculture, also appreciate the importance of agricultural education and research... Some think that this kind of education is for the benefit of farmers only. They forget how important it is to the resident of a city to receive regularly his bottle of milk, loaf of bread or lamb chop and they forget how much the consumers are interested in having pure and cheap foods. These things call for special training through education."
1291. ----- Wallace, H.A. Relief When, As and If Farmers wish it cooperative spirit essence of and vital to success of Federal plans says Secretary Wallace. Maryland Farmer, Aug. 1, 1933.

Michigan Farmer.

1292. 1933. Farm Act goes into action. Editorial. Michigan Farmer, May 27, 1933.  
Favorable comment.

Missouri Farmer.

1293. 1924. Hirth, William. A plea for an American council of agriculture. Columbia, Mo. Missouri Farmer (1924) 20p.
1294. 1930. Barrett, J.W. Agriculture and the depression. Missouri Farmer 22 (24): 388, Dec. 15, 1930.  
"Today the thought of depression occupies all the pages of our newspaper and takes the principal part of every conversation. It is because the cities are now experiencing the same kind of financial distress which the farmers have suffered in comparative silence for the last ten years. When the story of farm troubles was told by unbiased and dependable authorities, the average business man was incredulous and thought that the demand for farm relief was some sort of political propoganda."
1295. 1933. Croes, C.W. Handling our troublesome exportable farm surpluses. Missouri Farmer, 25(8):115. Apr. 15, 1933.  
"My first move would be to put buying power into the hands of the farmer."  
Using wheat as an example the writer suggests a "simple, quick and practical way to put that buying power on the farm."  
The plan "does not attempt to limit acreage... my theory is that our marketing scheme should not do that. The allotment plan will lose itself in a hopelessly entangled mass of costly detail when it attempts to tie itself to the farm acreage."



1296. ----- Hirth, William. An unsound farm relief proposal. Missouri Farmer 25(7):99, 100. April 1, 1933.

An "open letter which was recently addressed to Senator Bennett Champ Clark, Washington, D.C." in which Mr. Hirth expresses his opinion of "the new Wallace farm relief plan."

Missouri Ruralist.

1297. 1933. Roosevelt for limited allotment. Missouri Ruralist 74(3):6. Feb. 1, 1933.

"Direct word that President-elect Roosevelt desires the domestic allotment farm relief bill limited to two products - wheat and cotton - has stirred a chorus of protest from senators and representatives of the middle West and Northwest. This would eliminate hogs, dairy products, tobacco, rice and peanuts from the bill as passed by the House."

Montana Farmer

1298. 1928. Entitled to good prices. Mont. Farmer 16(4):6. Oct. 15, 1928.  
Editorial. "The history of the depression in the cattle industry emphasizes the benefit that would result to producer and consumer alike if some sound governmental program could be devised that would have the effect of stabilizing agricultural prices and production."
1299. 1929. Greenfield, C.D. Recent land settlement developments. Owners recognize need of financial assistance and supervision. Mont. Farmer 16(12):29. Feb. 15, 1929.  
"Summary of talk given at Montana State College at Bozeman, during the annual Farm and Home Week program, Feb. 4 to 9," 1929.
1300. ----- Gusler, Gilbert. Farm relief plan causes drop in wheat. Mont. Farmer 16(17):6, 8. May 1, 1929.
1301. ----- Gusler, Gilbert. Our agricultural credit situation. Present period is one of dramatic moments in financial history. Mont. Farmer 16(15):3, 31. Apr. 1, 1929.
1302. ----- Hamilton - and the farm problem. Mont. Farmer 16(22):6. July 15, 1929.  
Editorial. "Today there is pressing need for the kind of agricultural protection visualized by Alexander Hamilton in the early days of the republic and it is with this idea in mind that the [National] Grange has been pushing the debenture plan which would 'give back to the farmer a small percentage of what the tariff takes away from him.'"
1303. ----- Power farming - and wheat prices. Mont. Farmer 16(14): 6. Mar. 15, 1929.  
Editorial. A discussion of relation between machine methods, increased production and prices. "These great changes are bringing with them new problems which must be solved and new adjustments which must be made."
1304. 1930. Amending the farm loan act. Mont. Farmer 17(20):6. June 15, 1930.  
Editorial. "In an effort to increase the usefulness of the federal farm loan system, most of the major national farm organizations have joined in an appeal to Congress to amend the farm loan act so as to provide for a substantial revolving fund to be used for the purchase of land bank bonds during periods when the market for bonds is unfavorable.
1305. ----- Burnside, J.J. Reducing wheat production. Mont. Farmer 17(12):15. Feb. 15, 1930.  
A letter to the editor from a farmer.  
"The farmer's only hope lies in reduction of production."
1306. ----- Canada builds tariff wall. Mont. Farmer 17(20): 6. June 15, 1930.  
Editorial. "The Canadian policy is similar to those being adopted by many other countries of the world. This growing international tendency toward higher tariff schedules is a challenge to the historic American tariff policy. It seems inevitable that our high tariff

policy will become less and less effective as time goes on. It will be increasingly difficult for the United States to enlarge its world trade without a general lowering of our tariff schedules during the coming generation."

1307. ----- The danger in production shifts. Mont. Farmer 17(13):8. Mar. 1, 1930.

Editorial. Prices of many farm products are in a nervous state and in many instances increased production would result in serious price breaks. With the farming industry of the United States broken up into more than 6,000,000 individual farming units, accurate control of production to parallel consumption is practically impossible. Therein lies one of the fundamental handicaps under which agriculture is laboring."

1308. ----- The domestic allotment plan. Mont. Farmer 17(16):6. Apr. 15, 1930.  
An editorial setting forth the advantages of the plan.

1309. ----- Gasler, Gilbert. World war of agriculture. Mont. Farmer 17(24):4, 15. Aug. 15, 1930.

Concluding article in series of 4 articles (others in June 1, 15, and July 1 numbers.)

"Some way needs to be found so that it will be to the self interest of the individual to curtail or appeals to reduce won't have great effect. If conditions are made or become such as to put self interests on the side of reduction, appeals to curtail will hardly be necessary."

1310. ----- Is acreage reduction feasible? Mont. Farmer 17(22):6. July 1, 1930.

Editorial. "In an industry as disorganized as agriculture and made up of millions of individual producing units a plea for a blanket acreage reduction is little less than ridiculous... We still have faith in the ability of Alexander Legge to lead the Farm Board in a positive and constructive program that will enable the agricultural industry of the United States to solve its problem of surplus segregation and establish domestic prices for our basic agricultural commodities."

1311. ----- Is this the only way? Mont. Farmer 17(17): 6. May 1, 1930.

Editorial. Advocates the possibilities of the domestic allotment plan in preference to acreage reduction program.

1312. ----- Mr. Hoover and the tariff. Mont. Farmer 17(19): 6. June 1, 1930.

Editorial. Lists objections to the tariff bill about to be placed before the President for approval or rejection. It is mentioned that "leaders agree that the tariff bill as it now stands will probably penalize the producers of our basic agricultural commodities more than it will help them."

1313. ----- Outline of domestic allotment plan. This proposal for making the tariff effective is winning support. Mont. Farmer 17(13):7. Mar. 1, 1930.

This is a short summary of the domestic allotment plan as presented by Dr. J.D. Black in his book, Agricultural Reform in the United States.

1314. ----- Rural credits. Mont. Farmer 17(21):4. July 1, 1930.  
Editorial. "The present general situation emphasizes the shortcomings of our present rural credit system. Some definite progress has been made during the last decade or two in improving the rural financial setup, but a great deal remains to be done before agriculture has an adequate credit system."
1315. ----- Segregating the surplus. Mont. Farmer 18(1):6. Sept. 1, 1930.  
Editorial. An agricultural allotment plan is favored in opposition to voluntary acreage reduction.
1316. ----- This wheat production battle. Mont. Farmer 18(3): 6. Oct. 1, 1930.  
Editorial. "Unless some effective plan is put into operation to segregate the exportable surplus from the domestic market and establish an American protected price for wheat, this wheat production struggle is going to resolve itself very definitely into a survival of the fittest."
1317. ----- Wheat and politics. Mont. Farmer 17(23):6. Aug. 1, 1930.  
Editorial. "We are inclined to think that the administration and the farm board will face a steadily growing pressure which will reach its climax when Congress convenes next December and which may force the administration to adopt one of the plans that have been advocated to make the tariff effective on wheat and other basic agricultural commodities."
1318. 1931. An acreage control formula. Mont. Farmer 18(15):6. Apr. 1, 1931.  
Editorial favoring the Christgau bill.
1319. ----- Acreage reduction agreements. Mont. Farmer 18(13):6. Mar. 1, 1931.  
Editorial. "If the farm board would back up its plea for reduced acreage by energetically supporting the agricultural allotment plan and the legislation necessary to put that plan into operation then this acreage control program would have a much more practical and hopeful outlook."
1320. ----- Agricultural adjustments in Kansas. Mont. Farmer 19(1): 6. Sept. 1, 1931.  
Editorial.
1321. ----- Agriculture asks a square deal. Mont. Farmer 18(22):6. July 15, 1931.  
Editorial.
1322. ----- Another surplus control proposal. Mont. Farmer 18(17):6. May 1, 1931.  
Editorial discussing suggestion made by the Oklahoma Co-operative Grain Dealers Association "That the Federal Farm Board lease 20,000,000 acres of land in the United States usually devoted to wheat and retire it from production until the wheat surplus situation is cleared up." The editor concludes: "We are inclined to think, however, that the Black agricultural plan would prove a more practical means of attacking the acreage control problem."

1323. ----- Capitalism on trial. Mont. Farmer 18(21):4. July 1, 1931.  
Editorial. "The capitalistic system has given to the people of the United States the highest standard of living the world has ever known. Whether this same system can maintain and advance to new levels the standard it has raised or whether it will have to give way to some new system which will afford a better life to the millions of people only the future will disclose."
1324. ----- Constructive planning. Mont. Farmer 19(6):4. Nov. 15, 1931.  
Editorial. "There is a growing appreciation among business and industrial leaders of the country that a constructive program must be worked out which will put the agricultural industry on a basis of equal economic opportunity with other industries before business conditions can permanently improve."
1325. ----- Industry seeks stability. Mont. Farmer 19(4): 6. Oct. 15, 1931.  
Editorial. Comment on the Swope plan, concluding "This whole effort toward industrial stabilization is of direct interest to agriculture because of the importance to the farm market of a uniform consumer demand and because the striving for industrial stability may result in a greater sympathy among industrialists in the farmers' struggle for equality of opportunity and stability in the agricultural industry."
1326. ----- Let's go on from here. Mont. Farmer 19(2):4. Sept. 15, 1931.  
Editorial. Comment on Federal Farm Board. Although the results have been a disappointment, "Nevertheless, the agricultural marketing act constitutes a step in the right direction. It, at least, recognizes the producer's right to a position in economic equality. To be effective in any considerable measure it must be amended. Provision must be made for surplus control and for making the tariff operative on our basic agricultural commodities."
1327. ----- Production costs. Mont. Farmer 18(11):6. Feb. 1, 1931.  
Editorial. "Regional adjustments in crop production will come eventually in the slow working out of economic law but it is highly desirable to do everything that is possible to speed up this natural movement."
1328. ----- A rural credit plan. Mont. Farmer 18(17):6. May 1, 1931.  
Editorial containing a suggestion for a rural credit plan.
1329. ----- A time for a definite program. Mont. Farmer 18(22):6. July 15, 1931.  
Editorial concerning the wheat policy of the Federal Farm Board.
1330. 1932. After the farm board. Mont. Farmer 19(24):4. Aug. 15, 1932.  
Editorial. "The crying need of the farmer today is for some means of making the tariff effective on that portion of domestic production which is consumed by the domestic market. The farmer should have equality of opportunity under the American protective system. We believe the agricultural allotment plan is the most promising proposal that has been advanced to give the farmer a fair price for his products."
1331. ----- Allotment plan endorsed. Mont. Farmer 19(17):6. May 1, 1932.  
Editorial.

1332. ----- Back to the land? Mont. Farmer 20(7):4. Dec. 1, 1932.

Editorial. The back-to-the-land movement is condemned. Quotes the statement issued jointly by the National Advisory and Legislative Committee on Land Use and the National Land Use Planning Committee. Among other points it is mentioned that "The distress of American agriculture for a full decade has been a major factor in the severity of the present economic depression. Industry now knows, as perhaps it has never known before, that the country's most basic need is a prosperous agriculture."

1333. ----- Campbell, T.D. The Campbell plan. Mont. Farmer 20(5):2. Nov. 1, 1932.

This is a letter addressed to the editor of the Montana Farmer in which Mr. Campbell sets forth his agricultural relief plan. Under this plan the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized "to determine each day an established price of wheat, based on the Liverpool or world price (plus 42 cents, the present duty, less the freight)... The price of wheat established by the Secretary each day... is to be paid the farmer by each buyer for three-fourths of his crop, or the amount sold each time." To prevent an increase in production the Secretary "would be authorized to decrease the tariff in proportion with the farmers' increase, so that it will cost him in dollars and cents to raise a greater surplus, which is the only way you can control surplus of any kind."

The plan may also be applied to cotton, tobacco and sugar.

1334. ----- A common cause. Mont. Farmer 20(3):4. Oct. 1, 1932.

Editorial on tariff on surplus commodities. "The dairyman, the cattleman, the sheepman, the poultry man and other producers are all as vitally concerned in this great problem as the producer of the great surplus commodities - wheat, hogs, cotton, tobacco - because these protected markets will all be on a surplus basis sooner or later unless our national policy toward agriculture is changed."

The fact is mentioned that "growers who are producing commodities which have been on a domestic basis are now seeing their own markets demoralized by the flood of produce coming from the farms of those who have been forced to 'diversify.'"

1335. ----- Debts and monetary systems. Mont. Farmer 20(4): 4. Oct. 15, 1932.

Editorial. "If it is good business to make adjustments in our war debts in order to win back 10 percent of the nation's trade, it is certainly good business to make adjustments in the farm mortgage indebtedness in order to revitalize the 40 percent that comes from the farms."

1336. ----- Delay is dangerous. Mont. Farmer 20(6): 4. Nov. 15, 1932.

Editorial answering "those who criticize any effort to deal with the present emergency confronting the agricultural industry and who take the position that only the long-time program should be given consideration. Quotes Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange: "Those favoring a long-time program, and who have no patience with trying to deal with the present emergency, are like the parent whose small boy is ill with the croup, and who does nothing about it because he wants to save for the boy's college education."

1337. ----- The domestic allotment plan. Mont. Farmer 19(21):5. July 1, 1932.  
Wheat is used as an example in showing how this plan would work. Representative Rainey's bill is explained in an editorial on p.4.
1338. ----- Facing the facts. Mont. Farmer 19(15): 6. Apr. 1, 1932.  
Editorial opposing the organization of mammoth or wholesale farming corporations. "The individual farm homes of this country and of every country on the face of the globe constitute the very bulwarks of civilization. They must be preserved."
1339. ----- Gusler, Gilbert. Between the producer and consumer. Mont. Farmer 19(18):3. May 15, 1932.  
A discussion of the spread between "prices farmers receive and those which consumers pay" and the discrepancy between prices of farm products and industrial products.
1340. ----- Holding for higher prices. Mont. Farmer 19(24):4. Aug. 15, 1932.  
Editorial favoring the movement among farmers to hold produce for better prices.
1341. ----- Light on the horizon. Mont. Farmer 20(3): 4. Oct. 1, 1932.  
Editorial. "We are on the threshold of fundamental changes in our national economic policies toward agriculture. The tariff can and will be made effective on those basic commodities which are now selling at world prices. This is going to come about for two reasons: (1) Industry at last realizes that its own prosperity depends upon sound prosperity on the farms and ranches of the country; (2) political leaders have their ears to the ground and they know the farmers of America are thoroughly aroused at last."
1342. ----- The main root. Mont. Farmer 20(6):4. Nov. 15, 1932.  
Editorial showing by analysis of census data that agriculture "is the main root upon which national prosperity depends." Discussed in relation to the unemployment situation.
- ✓ 1343. ----- Mandell, A.T. How the allotment plan works, and what a Montanan has done to bring this new idea to national attention. Mont. Farmer 20(8): 5. Dec. 15, 1932.  
Gives the main features and advantages of the voluntary domestic allotment plan as developed under the leadership of M.L. Wilson.
1344. ----- A needed adjustment. Mont. Farmer 20(5): 4. Nov. 1, 1932.  
Editorial demanding "a balanced degree of economic opportunity for agriculture and industry... The Montana Farmer believes that the most practical plan for giving the American farmer an American price for his basic agricultural commodities is the voluntary domestic allotment plan." Mentions that "in a recent address Owen D. Young points out the fact that the so-called depression had its beginning in the disparity between the prices farmers received for their products and the prices they had to pay for the products of industry."
1345. ----- Odegard, K. Surplus control. Mont. Farmer 19(14):12. Mar. 15, 1932.  
A letter to the editor from a farmer containing "a plan on surplus control that a group of farmers have worked out."

1346. ----- A significant movement. Mont. Farmer 20(2):4. Sept. 15, 1932.  
Editorial remarking on the farmers' strike movement, one result of which was the governors' conference held at Sioux City, Sept. 11 [1932] includes proposals made there for permanent farm relief. "The conference heard strike leaders demand state embargoes on sale of farm commodities for less than production costs, a moratorium on farm and chattel mortgage foreclosures and a special session of Congress to establish an embargo on the importation of farm products into the United States.
1347. ----- United they stand. Mont. Farmer 19(11):4. Feb. 1, 1932.  
Editorial commenting on program formulated by Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union and the National Grange at a 3-day meeting terminating Jan. 12, 1932.
1348. 1933. Answering a question. Mont. Farmer 20(18): 4. May 15, 1933.  
Editorial attempting to answer a question, "Now, with farm products down in price, farm supplies and general merchandise cost twice as much as they used to [before the world war]. Why?" The editor states: "Agricultural purchasing power has been the very foundation of national prosperity in the past, and with this foundation weakened as a result of the failure of our legislators to include the farmer in the American protective system, the whole system broke down... Not until recently, did the people on the farms become thoroughly aroused to their growing difficulties... But by the fall of 1932 there was a general realization that the old remedies that had worked in previous depressions were proving utterly useless in this one. Furthermore, the people on the farms were finally indignant over the situation and were demanding a 'new deal.'"   
The legislation of the new administration is commended.
1349. ----- Dealing with an emergency. Mont. Farmer 20(11):4. Feb. 1, 1933.  
Editorial. "Let those who condemn the allotment plan without offering any substitute program give some thought to the consequences of a laissez faire policy applied to the problem of our great surplus crops... Are those who preach a hands off policy with reference to these basic agricultural commodities willing to accept their share of the disastrous consequences which would inevitably follow such a course?... Fortunately the new administration at Washington appreciates the wisdom and indeed the necessity of a progressive and intelligent program to deal with this vitally important problem."
1350. ----- Eliminating the surplus [by F.S.] Mont. Farmer 20(18):5. May 15, 1933.  
A letter to the editor from a wheat farmer in Chouteau county [Mont.] He contrasts farm prices and price of finished product and concludes: "If every laborer were given his share of the reduced prices on food and wearing apparel he would be able to buy what he needs and most of our trouble would disappear."  
"When producers raise and sell wheat for half a cent a pound such a system should be regulated and it's high time for someone to step in and take charge."



1351. ----- Human bullfrogs. Mont. Farmer 20(15):4. Apr. 1, 1933.

Editorial. "The man who says there will always be war, prices can never be stabilized, the present monetary system is the best that can be devised, nothing can be done about the agricultural problem, cyclical unemployment and destitution are unavoidable, is simply a human bullfrog croaking dismally in the swamp of despair with his back hunched to the dawn of the better day that is coming."

1352. ----- A narrow viewpoint. Mont. Farmer 20(12):4. Feb. 15, 1933.

Editorial. An answer to the men who hold the laissez faire philosophy and look upon "All legislative relief measures as a sort of governmental combination with unsuccessful producers to maintain unfair competition against them."

The editor says "Farmers as a class have been operating under very adverse conditions ever since the war. The depression under which this country is now laboring is due in considerable degree to the maladjustment in economic opportunity between agriculture and industry which has continued for years and which has placed the farmer in an increasingly difficult position. When agriculture as a whole achieves a degree of economic opportunity comparable to that which has been enjoyed by industry then it will be time to talk about the law of the survival of the fittest in agriculture."

1353. ----- No more stabilization wheat. Mont. Farmer 20(18):4. May 15, 1933.

Editorial, remarking on disposal of wheat holdings of the Grain Stabilization Corporation. "Thus ends an ill-conceived attempt on the part of the government to raise wheat prices without controlling production. The farm board plan was Mr. Hoover's answer to the farm leaders when they asked for effective farm relief. They accepted it reluctantly as a temporary expedient that might help prices to some extent... Under the new farm program the rural credit functions of the farm board will be retained and greatly enlarged but the stabilization activities will be entirely eliminated. The price raising features of the new bill coupled with control of production constitute a means of dealing with the price problem which, it is hoped, will prove permanently effective."

1354. ----- No time for fiddling. Mont. Farmer 20(11): 4. Feb. 1, 1933.

Editorial criticising "the futile fiddling of the lame duck congress at Washington,... When the conservative farmers of Iowa are moved to repeatedly turn out in crowds to nullify court procedure, surely it must begin to dawn upon eastern senators and representatives that the time for quibbling over details has passed... The time for effective action is at hand. The farms of America must be saved to their rightful owners and the purchasing power of the farmers must be restored if American institutions are to survive this national crisis."

The allotment or price adjustment plan is recommended.

1355. ----- Ostness, J.O. Another allotment plan. The Mont. Farmer 20(14):6. Mar. 15, 1933.

A letter from a reader to the Editor regarding the allotment plan. He says in part: "It has been said about the various allotment plans proposed... that it will require a policeman at every mill to aid in collecting the tax from the miller and processor and a policeman on every farm to see that the farmer reduces his acreage, or plants the

required acreage to warrant paying him the tax collected from the miller."

The writer continues by presenting a plan which "eliminates the need of any policemen by licensing the buyer."

1356. ----- Peek, G.N. Our object is to raise farm prices. Mont. Farmer 20(19): 1. June 1, 1933.

1357. ----- Worth fighting for. Mont. Farmer 20(15): 4. Apr. 1, 1933.  
Editorial commending the new agricultural program. "If that kind of a measure is not worth fighting for then our conception of the fundamental need of American agriculture is all wrong."

#### National Farm News

1358. 1927. Taber, L.J. Export debenture plan and the farmer's dollar; a clear statement of just what the National Grange proposes by its advocacy of the export debenture idea - farmers rely too much on legislation... National Farm News, v.2, nos.47-48, Sept. 10-17, 1927. Pam. Coll.  
"When we consider the historical background and remember that America's first great financier suggested this idea, and that it is in practical and successful operation in Germany, Sweden and other countries, we find that it is not surprising that the National Grange should translate its 40-year old fight for 'tariff for all or tariff for none' into a demand for the passage of the export debenture method of bringing tariff benefits to agriculture."

#### National Grange Monthly

1359. 1929. Congress and the export debenture. Natl. Grange Monthly 26(5):12. May 1929.

Gives the essentials of the export debenture plan and a statement as to why the National Grange advocates it.

1360. 1930. McKelvie, S.R. A new charter for agriculture and how the farmer may get the most out of it. Natl. Grange Monthly 27(5):6,7. May 1930.

Following are quoted the concluding paragraphs of this article:

"I can visualize the time, and not so far away, when standing along the side of the farmer will be the scientist to assist in finding new uses for raw materials of the farm; next will be the salesman; then will be the advertising that goes to find new markets for American agricultural products, in this country and foreign countries. All of this can be accomplished by the farmers working through their co-operative associations.

"This gradual development among the farmers themselves, organized to market their own crops and to regulate production in line with market demand, is the only sure way to bring permanent 'equality to agriculture.'"

1361. 1932. Denman, C.B. The American farmer and the Farm Board. Natl. Grange Monthly 29(1):3. Jan. 1932.

1362. 1933. Features of domestic allotment plan. Favorably viewed by many as means of helping farmers. Natl. Grange Monthly 30(1):6, 9. Jan. 1933.
1363. ----- Should benefit wheat and cotton growers. National Grange Monthly 30(7):3. July 1933.
- Contains the recommendations presented by the National Grange to the wheat conference, held on May 26 in regard to placing the new Agricultural Adjustment Act in operation and also the recommendations presented at the cotton conference held June 3.

Nebraska Farmer

1364. 1927. The Grange program. Nebr. Farmer, Oct. 8, 1927, p.1414.
- Editorial. The Grange suggests that when an agricultural exporter ships out of this country certain commodities named by law he will "receive an export debenture certificate equivalent to 50 per cent of the tariff on any given product. These debentures would be accepted for use in the payment of import duties, and thus have a value of approximately par."
1365. 1930. McKelvie, S.R. Evolution versus revolution in agriculture. Nebr. Farmer 72(1): 3,4,27,31. Jan. 4, 1930.
- In the concluding paragraph the author states that the Agricultural Marketing Act is "not a program designed to revolutionize agricultural methods and marketing practices over night, but is a program and a policy, for agriculture that if put properly into effect will enable the nation's basic industry to rise to the level of economic equality and independence enjoyed by other branches of industry and organized labor. It is evolution as opposed to revolution, and if we do not have the former, it is quite probable we shall have the latter."
1366. ----- Russell, George (AE). Rural population must be maintained. Nebr. Farmer 72(52):10,28. Dec. 27, 1930.
- This is a plea for the building up of a rural civilization and the decentralization of industries.
1367. 1932. Leadley, T.A. Organized farmers present relief programs - Hopes for aid hinge mostly on legislation. Nebr. Farmer 74(24):3, 14. Nov. 26, 1932.
- Tells of two national conventions of farm organizations and the programs that were outlined at these conventions. The first, the Farmers' Union convention in Omaha "last week" and the second, the Grange, in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, also "last week."
1368. ----- Ronald, W.R. The domestic allotment plan. Nebr. Farmer 74(22):7, 14. Oct. 29, 1932.
- W.R. Ronald of South Dakota was a member of a committee chosen at Chicago to promote this plan.
1369. 1933. Biedermann, H.W. Millions for reducing production. Nebr. Farmer 75(14):3. July 8, 1933.
- How the Wheat Production Adjustment Plan will help Nebraska farmers what the farmers must do is briefly set forth.

1370. ----- McKelvie, S.R. Back to the land. Nebr. Farmer 75(9):1. Apr. 29, 1933.

In which Mr. McKelvie states that "History records that in every other great economic maladjustment, the return of large numbers of people to the land has been a part of the readjustment... Let us then welcome the return to the land, not to commercialize it, but to feel the consciousness of an independent citizenry."

New Agricultural Review

1371. 1932. [Cochel, W.A.] The domestic allotment plan. New Agr. Rev. 1(12): 6-7. Dec. 1932.

This is a brief description of the plan.

1372. ----- The domestic allotment plan. New Agr. Rev. 1(10):8-10. Aug. 1932.

Lists the claims made for the plan by its proponents and gives the details of the plan as embodied in the Norbeck bill.

New England Homestead

1373. 1929. Brewster, R.O. New England and farm relief. Where will it find itself in the proposed gigantic marketing organization? New England Homestead 99(25): 5, 6. Dec. 21, 1929.

"This article on farm relief was presented as an address by former Governor Ralph O. Brewster of Maine before the Maine state grange in session at Bangor on December 9. While Mr. Brewster prepared this address from the standpoint of Maine agriculture, his statements will apply, nevertheless, to the agriculture of all New England in its relation to the federal farm board's marketing activities."

1374. 1931. Reid, E.B. Equalization fee or debenture - which? New England Homestead 103(18): 4,6. Oct. 31, 1931.

Contains an explanation of the two terms.

Ohio Farmer

1375. 1930. Gusler, Gilbert. The world war of agriculture. V. What can be done about present situation? Ohio Farmer 166(2):28. July 12, 1930.

"There is obvious need for a definite program of land utilization, for measures to take sub-marginal areas out of agriculture at a more rapid rate than economic pressure can force them out. The use of land for reforestation, for fish and game preserves, for flood control purposes, for sports and recreation centers, will contribute something to a solution of the problem. New reclamation projects are out of place unless they bring in new lands distinctly above average in efficiency in relation to cost of reclamation and are accompanied by measures to take out of use areas of poorer and of at least equivalent total producing capacity."

Oklahoma Cotton Grower

1376. 1932. 5-cent subsidy on cotton now a probability. Domestic allotment plan. Okla. Cotton Grower 12(27):1. Nov. 25, 1932.

Describes working of proposed domestic allotment plan.

Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman

1377. 1933. Flood, Francis. Wheat farmers to get \$13,000,000. Okla. Farmer-Stockman 46(15): 217, 227. July 1, 1933.

"Three months from now, about September 15, Oklahoma wheat farmers will receive payments amounting to about \$9,000,000 in round numbers, if they participate in the government's wheat acreage reduction plan just announced by the United States department of agriculture." Mr. Flood explains the plan briefly.

1378. ----- Mullen, C.W. Cash for the wheat farmer. Okla. Farmer-Stockman 46(14): 231. July 15, 1933.

The wheat acreage reduction plan, as explained by Secretary Wallace at Salina, Kans., is quoted. "After the Salina meeting, farmers directed a great number of questions at the Secretary." The questions and their answers are given.

Oregon Farmer

1379. 1933. Overproduction vanishes. Oreg. Farmer 56(9):155. Apr. 6, 1933.

Contains "figures and facts computed by C.R. Arnold of Ohio State university" which show "how the crippled buying power of city workers shut off a large part of the market for farm products, creating the general impression that agricultural surpluses were excessive, whereas in reality farm production last year was unwholesomely low."

Pacific Rural Press

1380. 1929. Teague, C.C. Suggestions for farm relief. Pacific Rural Press 117(19):612-613. May 11, 1929.

This article gives "some of the projects in which the government may reasonably be expected to assist and which should... have consideration and action in this special session of Congress."

The five projects mentioned are:

- (1) Economic research and information to adjust production plans to market requirements.
- (2) Further farm land expansion should be prevented.
- (3) Expansion of foreign work by Department of Agriculture.
- (4) Development of cooperative movement.
- (5) Agricultural financing.

1381. 1930. Knight, S.S. Considerations concerning farm relief. Pacific Rural Press 120(15):375. Oct. 11, 1930.

Enumerates and discusses five things necessary for the success of farming as an industry. These are economical production of a high grade product; economical, efficient distribution; adequate financial facilities to insure credit for both production and distribution; governmental protection; a more equitable basis of taxation. Concludes with the following statement:

"Farm relief: if, as and when it arrives, must come upon an engineering rather than a Santa Claus basis and the earlier America's farmers are convinced of this, regardless of immediate personal consequence, the better off they will be."

1382. ----- Warren, G.E. It's money troubles - not over-production. Pacific Rural Press 120(25):648,652. Dec. 20, 1930.  
From an address given at the Farm Bureau Convention at Boston.  
Shows that "all the evidence indicates that the primary cause of the present agricultural stiaution is monetary rather than the supply of farm products or demand for them."
1383. 1931. Hutchison, C.B. Marginal producers and overproduction. Pacific Rural Press 122(4):79, 87. July 25, 1931.  
This article is from an address before a joint meeting of the agricultural committees of the state chamber of commerce and state bankers association. Two phases of the subject are discussed, i.e., factors which may cause a producer to be submarginal and the possible effect of the marginal producer on over-production.
1384. 1933. Pickett, J.E. How the Farm relief bill can help. Pacific Rural Press 125(12):214. Mar. 25, 1933.  
Contains a brief summary of what the Farm Relief bill "pending in Washington" provides.

Pennsylvania Farmer

1385. 1933. A wheat program. Pennsylvania Farmer 108(13):270. June 24, 1933.  
Editorial regarding the processing tax to be placed on wheat to raise the price of wheat. "Its sponsors hope it will lead to more profits to producers, but whether such hopes are justified only time can tell. We fear it will lead to something else."

Prairie Farmer

1386. 1924. Business men and farmers. Prairie Farmer 96(21):692. May 24, 1924.  
Editorial. Discusses "action of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce in condemning the McNary-Haugen bill."
1387. ----- The McNary-Haugen bill. Prairie Farmer 96(11):352. Mar. 15, 1924.  
Editorial. "We don't like paternalism any better than anyone else, but as long as other industries are protected by law against world competition, agriculture will have to have effective help of the same sort."
1388. ----- We are kicked out. Prairie Farmer 96(24):762. June 14, 1924.  
Editorial concerning defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill.
1389. 1925. The question of subsidies. Prairie Farmer 97(23):734. June 6, 1925.  
Editorial. "How can the same people who branded the McNary-Haugen bill as 'economically unsound' consistently ask congress to do for shipping what it has refused to do for agriculture?" (The United States Chamber of Commerce plan for a subsidized merchant marine is referred to.)
1390. 1926. [The agricultural problem] Prairie Farmer 98(42):1300. Oct. 16, 1926.  
Editorial. Demands that congress give its attention "to the nation's greatest problem - the establishment of a national agricultural policy."

1391. ----- A challenge to statesmanship. *Prairie Farmer* 98(4):106. Jan. 23, 1926.  
Editorial on the surplus problem. "It is not primarily a farm problem, and farmers should not be expected to solve it alone. It is a national problem, and the entire nation should be concerned with its solution."
1392. ----- Chaos in the South. *Prairie Farmer* 98(43):1326. Oct. 23, 1926.  
Editorial. Discusses distress in the South as result of surplus. The editor remarks: "Out of this chaos may come a unified effort on the part of Southern farmers to unite with the Middle-West in urging some satisfactory plan for agricultural relief. The object lesson is a costly one but it may bring about action which will prevent a reoccurrence of the same condition in the future."
1393. ----- The farmers speak. *Prairie Farmer* 98(17): 630. Apr. 24, 1926.  
Editorial. Comment on vote of farmers in recent senatorial election in Illinois. Mentions the fact that "Illinois farmers are not satisfied with the way President Coolidge is temporizing with the farm relief question."
1394. ----- Davis, C.C. Farmers fighting for a square deal. What happened to the McNary-Haugen bill, and why. *Prairie Farmer* 98(30):969,983. July 24, 1926.
1395. ----- A sensible farm program. *Prairie Farmer* 98(51):1556. Dec. 18, 1926.  
Editorial. Summarizes platform of "farm legislation adopted at the recent St. Louis meeting of Middle Western and Southern farm organizations."
1396. ----- Stewart, C.L. Export bonus plan would help agriculture. This plan has merit of sincerity. *Prairie Farmer* 98(28-29): 919,933,938,947. July 10-17, 1926.
1397. ----- The voice of big business. *Prairie Farmer* 98(19):690. May 8, 1926.  
Editorial included extracts from a talk recently made by Otto H. Kahn in favor of farm interests. The editor remarks: "Opposition to farm relief measures does not come from the big, broad-minded business men of the country, but from grain dealers and others who are profiting from conditions as they are and hence want no change, and from the politicians they are able to influence."
1398. 1927. Farm relief plans. *Prairie Farmer* 99(27): 962. July 2, 1927.  
Editorial. Surveys the measures considered at a meeting held at Decatur, Illinois, in an effort to formulate some new plan of farm relief.
1399. ----- Manss, W.H. Are farmers raising too much? Or only too much of the wrong things. *Prairie Farmer* 99(36):1157, 1190. Sept. 3, 1927.  
A survey and discussion of "the five-year-average agricultural surplus, which can be prevented."

1400. ----- [A national farm policy] Prairie Farmer 99(32):1068, 1069. Aug. 6, 1927.  
1st in a series of editorials discussing items suggested for a national farm policy. Among these are adjustment of production to demand, and legislation.
1401. ----- The need for action. Prairie Farmer 99(30):1028. July 23, 1927.  
Editorial commenting on a conference of farm leaders at St. Paul. "No disposition was shown to waver in the demand for 'equality for agriculture,' or to accept a scheme of government credits in place of a surplus-handling measure."
1402. ----- [Surplus-control legislation] Prairie Farmer 99(39):1268. Sept. 24, 1927.  
Editorial. "As a matter of fact, the nation as a whole has a greater stake in the stabilization of farm prices than the farmer himself," remarks the editor in conclusion to discussion of the surplus problem.
1403. 1928. Short selling as a cause of farm distress. Prairie Farmer 100(35):1218. Sept. 1, 1928.  
Editorial. "...There is no more fertile field of farm relief."
1404. 1929. Another tariff raid. Prairie Farmer 101(11):432. Mar. 16, 1929.  
Editorial. "We need protection on farm products to help equalize agriculture with industry. If the gains from tariffs are to be offset by immediate increases in industrial tariffs, the platform promises of the past campaign will be only so many scraps of paper."
1405. ----- The farm dictionary. Prairie Farmer 101(8):286. Feb. 23, 1929.  
Editorial. Defines Farm relief as "The farmer's hope and the politician's help."
1406. ----- The menace of irrigation. Prairie Farmer 101(27):986. July 6, 1929.  
Editorial. "The lack of a consistent national farm policy is nowhere more clearly shown than in the action of the government in spending half a billion dollars to take care of surplus production, and at the same time spending millions to irrigate additional land and thus increase that surplus."
1407. ----- Mr. Hyde's farm relief plan. Prairie Farmer 101(15):600. Apr. 13, 1929.  
Editorial. Summary of Secretary Hyde's views.  
Concludes: "There are many students of the problem who believe that in the long run the price-depressing effect of seasonal surpluses can be avoided only by continuing grants from the public treasury or by some such device as the equalization fee... In the meantime, we shall be thankful even for temporary relief."
1408. ----- [Mussolini farm relief] Prairie Farmer 101(51):1688. Dec. 21, 1929.  
Editorial on lack of tariff protection for the American farmer, in contrast with successful farm relief in Italy. "We do not want a Mussolini in this country, but we cannot help but admire him for acting while we talk."



1409. ----- Steen, Herman. Mr. Hoover's new farm program. His solution is co-operative marketing by the producer himself. *Prairie Farmer* 101(17): 681,702. Apr. 27, 1929.
1410. ----- The tariff muddle. *Prairie Farmer* 101(45):1490. Nov. 9, 1929.  
Editorial. Comment on difference between the viewpoint of the farmers of the Middle West and that of eastern manufacturers as regards the tariff question.
1411. 1930. Limited production? *Prairie Farmer* 102(13):502. Mar. 29, 1930.  
Editorial. "Somebody will point out that if all farmers would cut down, then it would be a different story. Certainly. But all will not do it, and never will unless some program is worked out that is practically compulsory for everybody. And it is doubtful if that will ever come in this country."
1412. ----- Marketing the surplus. *Prairie Farmer* 102(49): 1488. Dec. 6, 1930.  
Editorial outlining a plan of cooperative grain marketing and surplus control suggested by George C. Jewett of Chicago. "The plan is similar to that being used this year by the grape growers of California, except that the surplus in that case, instead of being marketed abroad, is being sold in non-competitive channels in this country, or simply left to rot."
1413. ----- A national farm policy. *Prairie Farmer* 102(12):460. Mar. 22, 1930.  
Editorial. Stresses the necessity for a farm policy and suggests 6 features to be included.
1414. ----- Reducing acreage. *Prairie Farmer* 102(27):942. July 5, 1930.  
Editorial. Straw vote taken by standard farm papers showed that about half the farmers who replied were in favor of acreage reduction but doubted results from voluntary reduction.
1415. ----- We must have tax relief. *Prairie Farmer* 102(51): 1540. Dec. 20, 1930.  
Editorial. "The farmer's tax load is breaking his back." Summarizes statement from the Rawleigh Foundation.
1416. ----- What becomes of the other five cents? Wheat is at lowest price in 17 years, but bread sells for twice the 1914 price. *Prairie Farmer* 102(31):1021,1033. Aug. 2, 1930.  
Editorial. "We need an immediate and searching investigation of the excessive costs that have been piled up between the farmer and the food consumer, followed by effective action to reduce those costs to a reasonable figure."  
"That is the root of the farm relief problem."
1417. ----- Where are our congressmen? *Prairie Farmer* 102(7):234. Feb. 15, 1930.  
Editorial. "Illinois agriculture is getting little out of tariff revision. Why not send some men to Congress who will fight for our interests?"

1418. ----- A year of farm relief. *Prairie Farmer* 102(31):1026. Aug. 2, 1930.  
Editorial. The farmers of the Middle West "are still hopefully disposed toward Mr. Hoover and his farm board, but they are disappointed with the first year of farm relief. They feel that too many thing[s] have been left undone that should have been done."
1419. 1931. Agriculture needs a five-year plan. With not enough money to go around, how are we going to get our share? *Prairie Farmer* 103(27):3, 16. Aug. 22, 1931.  
Editorial. Suggests "A simple amendment to the federal reserve act directing the federal reserve board to inflate currency and credit sufficiently to restore the average wholesale price level of 1926, and thereafter to so adjust the supply of money and credit to the needs of business that the price level will remain stable."
1420. ----- Bunk. *Prairie Farmer* 103(32):8. Oct. 31, 1931.  
Editorial. "No amount of efficiency can make farming pay with wheat at 25 cents and corn at 16 cents. Raising those prices to a profitable level is so important that it overshadows everything else. Indeed, no other farm problem except the simplest way to go through bankruptcy is worth considering if we cannot raise these prices. That is emphatically a problem for Congress, and no amount of bunk shooting can obscure that fact."
1421. ----- Deflation hits farmers. *Prairie Farmer* 103(12):8. Mar. 21, 1931.  
Editorial.
1422. ----- [Farm relief] *Prairie Farmer* 103(15):8. Apr. 11, 1931.  
Editorial. "There never was a time when ordinary folks had less confidence in the so-called 'great men' of the country than now. And no wonder, when we consider the plight from which our business and professional and political leaders have failed to save us. Perhaps we have been too prone to elevate to positions of responsibility men whose chief qualifications is the ability to make money or to make speeches."
1423. ----- Farris, W.H. What they do to us. *Prairie Farmer* 103(18):26. May 2, 1931.  
A letter from a farmer.  
"The trouble is we [the farmers] are bothered with the 'highs' - high taxes, high salaries, high cost of labor, high cost of transportation and high tariff."
1424. ----- The future of farm relief. *Prairie Farmer* 103(13):8. Mar. 28, 1931.  
Editorial. "Many business men who have not been particularly friendly to agriculture are beginning to feel that agricultural prosperity must be restored before business can get out of the present depression. The agricultural marketing act has been of value in promoting cooperative marketing. As a means of restoring farm prosperity it has been a failure."
1425. ----- Gregory, C.V. An open letter to President Hoover. Protection can give Middle West new market for 44,000,000 bushels of corn. *Prairie Farmer* 103(2):3. Jan. 10, 1931.  
Editorial demanding a tariff on blackstrap molasses and tapioca to help remedy the corn surplus.

1426. ----- Gregory, C.V. Three-year plan for agriculture. Prairie Farmer 103(30):3, 20, 21. Oct. 3, 1931.  
The Prairie Farmer presents a three-year plan for agriculture. The plan is presented briefly and then followed by a discussion of the points in detail.
1427. ----- How to get more money for corn. Here is a program that will mean millions to the corn belt. Prairie Farmer 103(13):3, 13. Mar. 28, 1931.  
Editorial. "Farmers are not much interested in theories. They want to make some money."  
Among details of the plan suggested are an adequate tariff and stabilization of prices "by marketing the surplus through one strong cooperative."
1428. ----- A national plan. Prairie Farmer 103(20):8. May 16, 1931.  
Editorial. "We have blundered along long enough. From now on we should chart our course, with business, government and agriculture working along a definite, constructive plan. The need of this is so apparent that it is hard to understand why something is not done about it by those in authority."
1429. ----- [Redistribution of national income] Prairie Farmer 103(14):10. Apr. 4, 1931.  
Editorial. "The real issue before this country is jobs and adequate wages for the working man, and fair prices for the farmer," rather than the issue of prohibition.
1430. ----- We want to know-- Prairie Farmer 103(12):8. Mar. 21, 1931.  
Editorial. Critical of Republican party's promises to farmers and failure to fulfill them.
1431. 1932. Allotment plan proposed. New method offered for controlling surpluses. Prairie Farmer 104(9):6. Apr. 30, 1932.  
An example is given showing the way the allotment plan would operate on 1,000 bushels of wheat compared with the present system.
1432. ----- Motor fuel from farm products. An outline of the simplest plan for farm relief. Prairie Farmer 105(2):7, 10. Jan. 21, 1933.  
Outlines a farm relief plan, which is considered "the best one, as a permanent measure" by many farm leaders. This plan "would require by law that all gasoline consumed in the United States contain a definite percentage of alcohol made from domestic farm products."
1433. ----- The new farm plan - here is what it provides. Prairie Farmer 104(26):4,6. Dec. 24, 1932.  
Contains the "definite principles" of the "new farm plan presented last week to Congress."
1434. ----- The new farm relief bill. What it is and how it will operate. Prairie Farmer 105(2):7. Jan. 21, 1933.

1435. ----- Overproduction [editorial] Prairie Farmer 12(104):8. June 11, 1932.  
Editorial relative to a statement by C.R. Arnold that crop production in 1929-1931 was 3 per cent less than 1924-28.  
Editorial of similar type in Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist 47(12):6. June 15-30, 1932. (Carolinas-Va. ed.)
1436. 1933. Emergency farm relief bill. Prairie Farmer 105(7):6. Apr. 1, 1933.  
Editorial. "The new emergency farm bill is the best farm relief bill that has ever been written..." Some of the criticisms frequently offered against the bill are declared "incorrect" as "The statement that it will tax consumers to subsidize farmers."
1437. ----- The end of stabilization. Prairie Farmer 105(6):8. Mar. 18, 1933.  
Editorial commenting on end of stabilization activities of the Federal Farm Board. The domestic allotment plan is recommended.
1438. ----- Farm foreclosures. Prairie Farmer 105(3):8. Feb. 4, 1933.  
Editorial dealing with proposed legislation in regard to farm mortgages. "Debt adjustments, moratoriums and lower interest rates can alleviate the situation. Only inflation can cure it."
1439. ----- Price parity important. Prairie Farmer 105(11):6. May 27, 1933.  
Editorial. "No matter how high industrial prices may go, the price-parity provisions of the farm bill, as they are made effective, will keep farm prices in line. That is much more important than to attempt the much less definite and certain plan of basing prices on cost of production. We raise crops and livestock, sell them and use the money to buy the things we want. We are not so much interested in the figures of the price quotation as in knowing that we can trade a given quantity of our products for a given quantity of the things we want."  
"That is the standard set up by the price-parity principle of the farm bill."

#### Producer

1440. 1930. Fair play; editorial. Producer 12(1):15. June 1930.  
Discussion of the Agricultural Marketing Act.  
"No one can say at this time how successful the attempt to help agriculture will be, but the attempt should be made, and opposition comes with poor grace from those who have for years benefited from a liberal tariff policy, to the relative disadvantage of agriculture."
1441. ----- Miller, Prager. Why the Federal farm board? Producer 12(1): 10. June 1930.  
Mr. Miller believes that the Farm Board can be very helpful to agriculture and to the people in general.
1442. 1931 and 1932. Federal farm board. Producer 13(7):20. Dec. 1931; 1(8):33-34. Jan. 1932; 14(3):11-12. Aug. 1932.  
The first article contains a list of loans made by the Farm Board and some facts elicited by a preliminary probe of the activities and policies of the board by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry... In the second article the stabilization operations of the Farm Board are defended in statements by its Chairman and by David

Lawrence. The American Cotton Cooperative Association affirms its faith in the administration of the Agricultural Marketing Act by the Farm Board. Some replies to criticisms of the Federal Farm Board are contained in the third article.

1443. 1932. Agricultural marketing act. Producer 14(4):12-13. Sept. 1932.

"Tear away the haze of uncertainty concerning its operations created by those who seek its repeal, and, we believe, the act will stand out as the most constructive piece of legislation ever passed for the benefit of American agriculture."

1444. 1933. Agricultural relief legislation. Producer 14(11):8-9. Apr. 1933.

A plea that livestock be omitted from the bill for agricultural relief.

1445. ----- Commission men and the Farm board. Producer 13(5):13-14. Oct. 1931.

A defense of the policy typified by the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board against objections of the St. Louis Livestock Exchange.

1446. ----- Domestic-allotment plan. Producer 14(8): 13-14. Jan. 1933.

"The Producer does not venture an opinion as to the feasibility of this allotment principle, inasmuch as its application to live stock appears difficult, but we do wish to offer a few comments upon the situation that has developed, making new legislation mandatory, and upon some of the unique provisions of the proposed plan."

1447. ----- O'Donel, C.M. The domestic-allotment plan. Producer 14(8):16. Jan. 1933.

"I am forced to the conclusion that the plan will not do at all, and that it must be relegated to that trash-heap of absorbed legislation where lie the Equalization Fee and the Debenture Plan, and toward which the Agricultural Marketing Act is now moving. Of these, the Equalization fee was probably the most rational and would certainly have been the least expensive in its administration."

#### Progressive Farmer & Southern Ruralist

1448. 1924. As farmers see the tariff. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 39(9):254. Mar. 1, 1924.

4 letters to the editor from farmers with headings: Why farmers should oppose a protective tariff; Favors high protective tariff; We must buy if we would sell; Special classes of farmers helped, others hurt.

1449. ----- How large a cotton acreage in 1924? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 39(4): 84. Jan. 26, 1924.

Editorial advocating restriction of acreage.

1450. ----- Let's put the horse in front of the cart. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 39(46):1084. Nov. 15, 1924.

Editorial. "Periods of depressed prices come with large increases in production, and periods of increasing prices after decreased production. The average length of time between these extremes under average conditions is the safest and about the only guide which the

individual... has by which to regulate his production."

1451. ----- Prices, not organized effort, will control farm production. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 39(9):244. Mar. 1, 1924.  
Editorial. "Intelligent producers may carefully study production, consumption, and prices, and increase or decrease their production according to their judgment of the conditions, but the masses will be influenced almost entirely by prices. Therefore, to talk about farmers as a whole controlling production to meet consumptive demands is an idle waste of time."
1452. ----- The time has come for farmers to stand by their economic rights. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 39(15):430. Apr. 12, 1924.  
Editorial. "The fight of the producers of farm crops for a larger share of what the consumers pay is on in earnest."
1453. ----- We can't legislate the farmer's troubles away. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 39 (50): 1182. Dec. 13, 1924.  
Editorial. Concludes: "The only possible legislative remedy for agriculture's ills lies not in extracting favors from the government, but in taking away from other classes those governmental props by which they have been raised to a position above agriculture."
1454. 1925. How many acres to cotton in 1925? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 40(13): 348. Mar. 28, 1925.  
Editorial. Acreage reduction is recommended.
1455. ----- Getting a square deal for agriculture in Washington city. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 40(16):426. Apr. 18, 1925.  
Editorial. "...The nation should welcome rather than resist the efforts of a properly managed farm bloc to effect a necessary re-adjustment between the too long-neglected 'industry of the country' and the overly-stimulated 'industries of towns.'"
1456. ----- 1925 cotton production and prices. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 40(30): 698. July 25, 1925.  
Editorial. "If the large acreage in 1925 does not bring unprofitable prices, we will continue to increase the acreage year after year until we bring the disaster of prices below cost of production upon us."
1457. 1926. Agricultural West and agricultural South should cooperate. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 41(4):80. Jan. 23, 1926.  
Editorial.
1458. ----- Cotton acreage reduction in 1926. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 41(3):52. Jan. 16, 1926.  
Editorial in favor of acreage reduction.  
Includes a brief history and results of campaigns for reduction of acreage since 1904.
1459. ----- "Drat those crop surpluses," says Congress. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 41(23):590. June 5, 1926.  
Editorial. Criticism of tariff and political indifference to the farm problem.

1460. ----- The farm surpluses. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 41(10):258. Mar. 6, 1926.  
Editorial. "It must, therefore, be admitted that the surplus is a difficult and most serious farm problem and one which must be solved unless American agriculture is in future years to travel the long and descending road that inevitably in the distance ends in a farm peasantry."
1461. ----- Poe, Clarence. South and West unite for farm relief. A few thoughts farmers in both sections should consider. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 41(52):1249. Dec. 25, 1926.  
Editorial. Urges equality for agriculture and political assertion by farmers.
1462. ----- The politicians and cotton growers. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 41(51):1228. Dec. 18, 1926.  
Editorial. "The present condition of cotton farmers should teach them a lesson in practical politics, and in the future when their politicians betray them as did their Senators and Congressmen last spring, they have an effective remedy at the polls."
1463. ----- Price influencing measures must control production to succeed. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 41(28):688. July 10, 1926.  
Editorial.
1464. ----- Tariff protects the manufacturer and "soaks" the farmer. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 41(12):330. Mar. 20, 1926.  
Editorial.
1465. 1927. Dodd, W.E. Is there help for the farmer? Only united South and West can effect relief. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 42(25):627. June 18, 1927.  
"An address at Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., June 7, 1927."
1466. ----- Farmers leaving sinking farm ship. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 42(25):626. June 18, 1927.  
Editorial commenting on decrease in farm population as evidence of a farm problem.
1467. ----- Farmers of South and West getting together on tariff. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 42(19):494. May 7, 1927.  
Editorial. "More and more the farmers of the United States are becoming wise to the handicaps imposed upon them by the exceedingly high tariff wall that has been built around this country. The question of tariff is getting out of the realms of politics and into the field of economics."
1468. ----- High time for southern farmers to organize. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 42(26):646. June 25, 1927.  
Editorial.
1469. ----- Huffer, Fred. It has helped others, why not farmers? Prog. Farmers (Tex. ed.) 42(6):138. Feb. 5, 1927.  
Letter from a farmer demanding government aid for farming equal to that for other industries.

1470. ----- "Keep up acreage reduction campaign." Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 42 (7):166. Feb. 12, 1927.  
Editorial.
1471. ----- Kilgore, B.W. Handling a cotton surplus. We must find some way to distribute it over years of average and poor crops. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 42(1):8. Jan. 1, 1927.
1472. ----- Foe, Clarence. [Contrast between agriculture and industry] Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 42(3):57. Jan. 15, 1927.  
Editorial discussing the 1927 outlook for "the already outraged farmer and already sullen West."
1473. ----- Ten per cent cotton reduction not enough. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 42(15):402. Apr. 9, 1927.  
Editorial.
1474. ----- Where are we going? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 42(34):804. Aug. 20, 1927.  
Editorial comment on the financial condition of farmers and increase in number of tenant farmers and decrease of owners. "And, yet, in spite of the fact that farmers are gradually losing title to their farms, some people claim that there is no farm problem."
1475. 1928. Chambers of commerce and McNary-Haugen bill. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(1):4. Jan. 7, 1928.  
Editorial. Comment on the opposition of United States Chamber of Commerce and local chambers of commerce to the McNary-Haugen bill. The editor remarks: "...The United States Chamber of Commerce to our own way of thinking, is dead wrong on the question of agricultural relief legislation."
1476. ----- Cotton exchanges - Do they deserve to live? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(25):662. June 23, 1928.  
Editorial discussing disadvantages to grower of the exchange operations: "If it is impossible to reform them [the cotton exchanges] in the cotton growers' interest, farmers should seriously consider the matter of making a united fight to drive them out of existence."
1477. ----- Cotton prices next year largely up to farmers. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(15):434. Apr. 14, 1928.  
Editorial.  
"If there is an increase of 10 per cent in the acreage, overproduction will become a real menace."
1478. ----- Credit system hurts business men and farmers. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(22):600. June 2, 1928.  
Editorial.  
We believe enlightened and farsighted merchants and business men should join us in a campaign to get farmers on a cash basis with all that this would mean in an outburst of new hope, energy, and progress in our section."



1479. ----- Debenture plan good but fails to solve surplus problem. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(6):152. Feb. 11, 1928.  
Editorial.
1480. ----- "Equality for agriculture" one way or another. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(24):642. June 16, 1928.  
Editorial including arguments in defense of the McNary-Haugen bill  
" 'Either we are all going to eat at the same table, or we are going to kick down the table and all eat together on the floor' is the way Western farmers now express themselves - and Southern farmers are in the same mood. In one way or another they are everlastingly determined to arrive at the goal they have sworn to reach - 'Equality for Agriculture!'"
1481. ----- The farm problem not new nor easily solved. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(37): 906T. Sept. 15, 1928.  
: Editorial stressing the fact that the farm problem is a national problem and "will not be solved until more of our politicians get the farm viewpoint, or until they are willing to be guided more by the farm leaders and farm economists rather than by lawyers, engineers, bankers, and manufacturers."
1482. ----- Farm relief most important issue in campaign. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(44): 1080T. Nov. 3, 1928.  
Editorial.
1483. ----- Farmer not getting his money's worth. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(22): 600. June 2, 1928.  
Editorial discussing statement of Dr. C.J. Galpin that farmers' money-spending facilities need overhauling.
1484. ----- Farmers not getting their share of wealth. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(34):844T. Aug. 25, 1928.  
Editorial. Statistics are used to show handicaps of farming as an industry, especially the matter of farm prices and cost of living. "Equal rights from the government" are demanded.
1485. ----- The farmer the victim of his own generosity. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(3):68. Jan. 21, 1928.  
Editorial. "What is it about the farmer's surplus and the problem it presents that makes it so hard for the average town business man to understand? Why is it that many of our bright business men who are so quick to see a profit for themselves in an average business transaction are so blind when it comes to seeing through a plan that will help the farmer to get a profit?"
1486. ----- "Free trade for farmers, protection for others," says president. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(27):702. July 7, 1928.  
Editorial. "Like many other people, who profess friendship for the farmer, the President is for agricultural equality only so long as it costs nothing."

1487. ----- McNary-Haugen plan influences but does not fix prices. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(30):764T. July 28, 1928.

Editorial demanding government aid for farmers. Concludes: "If all the wheat or all the cotton were grown by a few farmers, there would be no necessity for the government to take the lead on this stabilization plan. But there are so many farmers that the only way they can be organized to handle their crop surpluses is for the government to take the lead. The purpose of a government is to do for the people that which they can't do for themselves. The government solved the manufacturers' surplus problem by means of a protective tariff. It should do as much for farmers."

1488. ----- McNary-Haugen veto. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(25):664. June 23, 1928.

Editorial reprinted from "The Farmer," St. Paul, Minn.

"Until such time as a better plan is forwarded-and five years have given abundance of opportunity for study - the McNary-Haugen plan deserves a trial regardless of its possible imperfection."

1489. ----- Master farmer contest shows farmers not getting their share. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(16):460. Apr. 21, 1928.

Editorial. "There is one thing discouraging about our Master Farmer contest. It gives added proof that farmers as a class are not getting their rightful share of the wealth being produced by this tremendously prosperous nation."

1490. ----- Our farm problem and the way out. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(19):536. May 12, 1928.

Editorial.

1491. ----- Platform promises - at Kansas City and Houston. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(28):724T. July 14, 1928.

Editorial. Refers to "the extent of the farm revolt of the Midwest" in relation to the political situation.

1492. ----- Poe, Clarence. [American agriculture learns its lesson] Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(2):41. Jan. 14, 1928.

Editorial. "There is demand for legislation which will, as nearly as possible, place agriculture on the same basis with industry in the matter of relating American prices to world prices."

1493. ----- Poe, Clarence. Cutting the cotton acreage in 1928. Emergency measures vs. permanent policies of good farming. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(8):219. Feb. 25, 1928.

1494. ----- Texas ginner asks for state control. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 43(28):724T. July 14, 1928.

Editorial.

1495. 1929. Are we planting wisely this year? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(15):428T. Apr. 13, 1929.

Editorial commenting on expressed planting intentions in Texas and in the United States. "To play safe, there should certainly be no increase in the acreage, and a moderate decrease would be preferable."

1496. ----- Butler, Eugene. Does the tariff help or hurt you? It helps a few farmers but hurts many, many more. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(49):1143T. Dec. 7, 1929.

"A definite statement as to the effect on the tariff on our more important crops."

1497. ----- Butterfield, K.L. The townsman's interest in farm welfare. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(10):291T. Mar. 9, 1929.

"It should be an accepted principle that whenever industrial, commercial, financial, political, educational, or religious questions are being discussed from the national point of view and policies are being evolved, the first inquiry should be 'What will be the effect upon American agriculture and country life?' In other words, agriculture should now become a preferred industry and country life a preferred social interest."

1498. ----- Farmers' rights have again been disregarded. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(4):92T. Jan. 26, 1929.

Editorial.

"Everybody knows that in overproduction or agricultural surpluses we have one of the greatest dangers to agricultural prosperity. Yet Congress continues to open up new lands for irrigation in the West."

1499. ----- If manufacturing needed legislative help, why not agriculture? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(22):594T. June 1, 1929.

Editorial.

1500. ----- Is there really a "farm problem"? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(34):836T. Aug. 24, 1929.

Editorial giving conclusive evidence of the reality of the farm problem. Concludes; "...Man-made handicaps, for which the government has been in a large measure responsible, have set at naught all general progress that the farmer has made during the past thirty years and driven him on financial shoals. There is most assuredly a farm problem, and since the government helped to create it, it is its duty to give worthwhile help in solving it."

1501. ----- Knapp, Bradford. Wall Street and farm relief. Prog. Farmer (Caro-  
linas-Va. ed.) 44(15):507R. Apr. 13, 1929.

1502. ----- Poe, Clarence. [The agricultural problem] Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(22):595T. June 1, 1929.

Editorial. The editor concludes the discussion with the following statement: "It seems to us little short of a tragedy that there is in America today no great liberal statesmen like Roosevelt, Wilson, or LaFollette to warn America's industrial leaders that only by giving laborers and farmers a fairer share of America's growing wealth can serious reaction be avoided."

1503. ----- Poe, Clarence. Are business men waking up at last? "Parity for agriculture means billions for industry." Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(61):1193T. Dec. 21, 1929.

1504. ----- Poe, Clarence. Does our nation need a rural civilization? Or shall our farmers become mere retainers of industry and commerce. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(23):615T. June 8, 1929.  
Editorial. Includes statements from Henry W. Grady and George W. Russell ("A.E.").
1505. ----- Poe, Clarence. What sort of "farm relief" may we expect? A summary of opinions by representative American papers. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(20):553T. May 18, 1929.  
Editorial. Includes quotations from the Ohio Farmer, Wallaces' Farmer, Springfield Republican, New Republic.
1506. ----- Rural life at the crossroads. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(29): 738T. July 20, 1929.  
Editorial. "There are many people in this country who sincerely regret the wholly one-sided concern about industrialism that has now brought agriculture to the brink of disaster..."
1507. ----- The shoe now pinches the other foot. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(21): 574T. May 25, 1929.  
Editorial discussing the tariff question. Concludes: "If it is wrong and 'unsound economically' to make the tariff effective for agriculture, then the whole tariff system of America is economically unsound. But it makes a great difference whose foot the shoe pinches."
1508. ----- Short, A.K. Farm relief: What will bring prosperity? Will it come through individual enterprise, through legislation, or what? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(20):566T. May 18, 1929.
1509. ----- The tariff and the farmer. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(18):502T. May 4, 1929.  
Editorial. "During the presidential campaign of last fall, one of the measures for farm relief held out as a bait to catch the farmers' vote was a higher tariff on farm products. At this session of Congress the tariff question is in the foreground, and it remains to be seen just what farmers get out of it.  
"According to our way of thinking, farmers are quite likely to 'get it in the neck' unless their friends are constantly on watch to safeguard their interests."
1510. ----- Tax system, like oxcart, out of date. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44 (20):552T. May 18, 1929.  
Editorial urging action among farmers in protest of the tax system. "It does seem that farmers are a spineless sort of people, when with the control of the government of the state in their hands, if they will but exert their full power, they silently and supinely permit this colossal injustice in taxation to continue. It should be apparent to the most single-minded that farmers and small owners are being imposed upon in a most shameless fashion."
1511. ----- Warning against overproduction. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44 (44): 1042T. Nov. 2, 1929.  
Editorial.

1512. ----- What is a subsidy? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(20):552T. May 18, 1929.

Editorial. "The 'interests' are not going to give up their long enjoyed 'subsidy,' at the expense of agriculture, without a fight, however inconsistent the grounds for their opposition may clearly appear to those who think straight."

1513. ----- Why are cotton prices lower than last year? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(46):1082T. Nov. 16, 1929.

Editorial. "Cotton growers must realize that so long as they produce about all the cotton the world will take at 16 to 18 or 19 cents a pound, they are not going to get more, until they organize a control of at least 50 per cent or more of the crop."

1514. ----- Will "farm relief" be a reality? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 44(31):774T. Aug. 3, 1929.

Editorial. A summary of opinions concluding with the following remark by the editor. "Relief will not be handed to the farmers as a result of the new legislation [the 1929 Agricultural Marketing Act] but through the new legislation plus effective organization, farmers may be able to achieve a large measure of relief for themselves."

1515. 1930. Acreage reduction essential to economical cotton production. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 45(23):560T. June 7, 1930.

Editorial.

1516. ----- "Another raid on the farmer's pocketbook." Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 45(15):390T. Apr. 12, 1930.

Editorial concerning tariff bill. "The vast majority of farmers, especially cotton farmers, will receive no benefit whatsoever in the way of increased prices of their products, but must pay higher prices for chemicals, metals," etc.

1517. ----- As things look to us: The call to arms. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 45(25):602T. June 21, 1930.

Editorial on situation among farmers and need for action by them as a group.

1518. ----- Cotton acreage control by law. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 45(39):937T. Nov. 1-14, 1930.

Editorial. Discusses advantages and disadvantages of compulsory acreage reduction.

1519. ----- A farmer tariff? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 45(33):738T. Aug. 16, 1930.

Editorial. "Under the disguise of a 'Special farm session of Congress' new and heavier burdens were piled on the farmers' shouldlers... Farm relief through tariff can only come by adjusting industrial tariffs downward, consequently reducing the prices of the great variety of manufactured products that the farmer has to buy."

1520. ----- A fight seems the only remedy. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 45(34):754T. Aug. 23-30, 1930.

Editorial. "There are certain fundamental differences between farmers and middlemen handling farm products that must be settled sooner or later. They will not be settled without a fight."

1521. ----- How can business men help farm prosperity? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 45(31):706T. Aug. 2, 1930.  
Editorial. A plea for aid to cooperative marketing. "By helping the farmer to greater prosperity American business men can also help themselves to better markets and larger profits."
1522. ----- How to do less work and make more money. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 45(14):358T. Apr. 5, 1930.  
Editorial on cotton acreage reduction. "It is good business for us to grow as much cotton as the market will take at a fair price, but it is equally poor business to grow more than the market wants and then be forced to take less for it than the cost of production."
1523. ----- Is the Federal farm board doing the job? Prog. Farmer and Southern Ruralist (Miss. Valley ed.) 45(35):779M, 820M. Sept. 1-14, 1930.  
L. J. Taber, Sam H. Thompson, Fred Brenckman, Dan A. Wallace, E. R. Eastman, A. J. Glover, H.A. Wallace, Samuel R. Guard, C.V. Gregory and others answer the questions: Is the Federal Farm Board doing its job; if not, what changes in policy or methods should it adopt in order to do what American farmers may properly expect of it?
1524. ----- Poe, Clarence. [The problem of unemployment] Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 45(9):225T. Mar. 1, 1930.  
Editorial. "Suppose right now, cotton mills, steel mills, painters, plasterers, and carpenters kept right on working at the best wages or prices they could get as farmers do - what would be the result? Farmers would be buying twice as many clothes and machines, hiring ten times as many carpenters and painters... It is a tragedy that when the farmer goes to buy anything, he must pay enough not only for salaries and wages of capitalists and laborers while they are at work, but he must also pay enough to support both classes for the period while they were idle - deliberately idle in an effort to promote scarcity to boost prices and wages at the consumer's expense."
1525. ----- The surplus problem still faces us. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 45(21):526T. May 24, 1930.  
Reprinted from "Wallaces' Farmer."
1526. ----- What of the cotton acreage in 1930? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 45(11):284T. Mar. 15, 1930.  
Editorial. Compares situation in early 1930 with the "four disastrous years for the cotton planter - 1904, 1914, 1920, and 1926... In fact, unless all that we now know to be facts are not facts, and unless like conditions bring totally unlike results, the planting of another 47,000,000 or 48,000,000 acres to cotton in 1930 is likely to bring a greater economic disaster to the South than she has experienced during the present century."  
Acreage reduction methods are recommended.
1527. ----- When Dixie "will sit on top of the world." Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 45(18): 458T. May 3, 1930.  
Editorial emphasizing opportunity furnished by acreage reduction to recovery of the South.

1528. ----- Will measures now contemplated solve the farm problem? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 45(33):738T. Aug. 16, 1930.

Editorial. The "basic causes of the economic inequality" should be recognized and "some way of equalizing or removing those basic handicaps on agricultural production which do not apply to other industries" be found. "It is also safe to say that the solution of the 'farm problem' will not come except through measures which are now thought extremely radical."

1931 and 1932. Not available for examination.

1529. 1933. Business in government. Prog. Farmer (Miss. Val. ed.) 48(1):3. Jan. 1933.

Editorial. "It is not 'too much government in business,' so much as 'too much big business in government' that is the cause of our economic trouble today.

"In order to build up their marketing system the farmers required the financial help of the government, just as banking, manufacturing and transportation had previously required and received the financial help of the government.

"If all people were fair and honest we would readily agree that the government is too much in business, but we challenge the popular clamor against the government in business to show where the government has interfered with legitimate business, except when forced or urged to do so to prevent unfair practices, to protect the weak from the strong, or to build up some interest such as transportation and agriculture, thought to be beneficial to the country as a whole."

1530. ----- Butler, Eugene. Six anti-inflation arguments answered. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 48(7):5. July 1933.

1531. ----- Butler, Tait. Cotton production control. Prog. Farmer (Miss. Val. ed.) 48(3):8. Mar. 1933.

Outlines 4 "facts which form a sound basis for the control of cotton production in the United States" and submits a plan of production control and method of enforcement.

1532. ----- Butler, Tait. Domestic allotment. Prog. Farmer (Miss. Val. ed.) 48(1): 8, 20. Jan. 1933.

"Since we produce 55 to 60 per cent of all the cotton of the world and the production of this country fixes world prices, the control of production in this country would solve the cotton problem and still leave us a practical monopoly of the cotton industry, provided the restriction of the cotton acreage was not so great as to raise prices too high and unduly stimulate foreign competition in production... If as in the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator McNary, the export debenture method of placing a bonus on exports is added the cotton planters in the South will certainly receive a better price for cotton for a time at least, but 5 cents a pound added to the domestic price and even one cent a pound to the world's price will so stimulate cotton production in this country that no one can foretell the ultimate results."

1533. ----- Butler, Tait. Domestic allotment. Prog. Farmer and South. Ruralist (Tex. ed.) 48(1):20, 21. Jan. 1933.  
Using wheat as an example, the writer illustrates the operations of the domestic allotment plan.
1534. ----- Cotton option contracts. Prog. Farmer (Miss. Val. ed.) 48(4):3. Apr. 1933.  
Editorial explaining the cotton option contracts.
1535. ----- Dime for a horse, nickel for a bull. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 48(4):3. Apr. 1933.  
Editorial dealing with a remedy for "the growing resentment of farm people against the loss of their homesteads through no fault of their own."  
"The entire trouble lies in the inflated value of the dollar... In case currency inflation fails to materialize, and the dollar continues dishonesty, then other measures must be taken to relieve the debtor of his unjust burden. As a final result perhaps compulsory debt scaling may be necessary."
1536. ----- "Domestic allotment" farm relief. Prog. Farmer (Car.-Va. ed.) 48(1):3. Jan. 1933.  
Editorial.  
"Farmers who do not wish to take advantage of the domestic allotment plan can plant as much as they wish at their own risk and sell at prevailing world prices... Every farmer should study the plan, discuss it in his local farm organization, and help put it into the best possible form."
1537. ----- Dowell, J.R. Jealous of farm relief. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 48(4):18. Apr. 1933.  
Some answers, by a farmer of Navarro County, Tex., to critics of farm relief.
1538. ----- The future of the Farm board. Prog. Farmer (Miss. Val. ed.) 48(4):3. Apr. 1933.  
Editorial defending the operations of the Farm Board. "The present Farm Marketing Act should not now be changed and the Farm Board should be continued with such changes in personnel and administrative procedure as the conditions and the interests of agriculture warrant. The vicious and erroneous propaganda of the dealers in farm products should not be allowed, even for political considerations, to destroy the progress made during recent years towards governmental equality for agriculture."
1539. ----- Butler, Tait. The new farm legislation. Progressive Farmer (Car.-Va. ed.) 48(5):6. May 1933.  
The new farm legislation is explained by asking and answering questions.
1540. ----- No prosperity without acreage control. Prog. Farmer (Ky.-Tenn. ed.) 48(5):3. May 1933.  
Editorial. Also in (Miss. Val. ed.) 48(5):3. May 1933.



1541. ----- Poe, Clarence. Increased prices imperative. Prog. Farmer (Ky.-Tenn. ed.) 48(5):22. May 1933.

Editorial commenting on fluctuations of the dollar in terms of farm commodities.

1542. ----- Oklahoma oil points way to cotton. Prog. Farmer (Miss.-Valley ed.) 48(1):3. Jan. 1933.

Editorial. "There is food for thought in this statutory situation [control of oil production in Oklahoma] for those who seek to prorate cotton production according to market demand... If a state has the authority to frame laws to prevent the economic waste of oil, then most assuredly it should have the right to protect its oil from waste and its cotton industry from the continual piling up of hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton that the people of the world are unable to buy at reasonable prices... People are gradually coming to the conclusion that there can be no fair price for cotton without acreage control. While cotton presents difficulties that are not found with oil, the phenomenal success that proration has met in stabilizing the oil industry gives hope that it can do much for cotton... What can be done in Texas and Oklahoma with oil and cotton can be done in the other Southern states as to cotton and as much is necessary if Southern agriculture is to survive and maintain a decent American standard of living."

1543. ----- Poe, Clarence. Arguments against reflation. Prog. Farmer (Ga.-Ala. ed.) 48(3):34. Mar. 1933.

Editorial. "It is of the greatest importance to make it clear that what American farmers want is not unsteady and uncertain money inflation but a genuine stabilization, fair to debtor and creditor alike, and based primarily on restoring the average price-levels that prevailed in the decade 1920-30 because it was then that the bulk of the present public and private indebtedness was created."

1544. ----- Poe, Clarence. Economics for an age of plenty. Prog. Farmer 48(7):22. July 1933.

Editorial. "'Social planning' is a necessity alike for high and low, rich and poor."

1545. ----- Poe, Clarence. For justice and relief. Prog. Farmer (Ky.-Tenn. ed.) 48(1):20. Jan. 1933.

"It is high time for setting up some genuine, general, and far-reaching agricultural program for America, and we must carefully weigh the merits of many plans that under ordinary conditions would be dismissed as extreme and radical. The time has come when heroic action is necessary." Emphasizes necessity of "the honest dollar."

1546. ----- Poe, Clarence. New era in agriculture. Prog. Farmer and Southern Ruralist (Tex. ed.) 48(6):18, 21. June 1933.

The "specific program" outlined by the new Farm Relief Law is presented in "catechism form."

Also in the Ky. Tenn. ed., and the Ga.-Ala. ed. for June 1933, 48(6):6. June 1933, with title "Social Planning Begins New Era."

1547. ----- Poe, Clarence. An open letter to the new President and the seventy-third congress. Prog. Farmer (Ky.-Tenn. ed.) 48(2):30. Feb. 1933.

In setting forth the policies which he believes are needed to restore American prosperity, the author mentions three things, the second of which is "Some form of agricultural relief that will give the farmer his pre-war buying power and thus promote not only agricultural recovery but industrial production and employment."

1548. ----- Poe, Clarence. Our private and public debts. Prog. Farmer (Car.-Va. ed.) 48(1):34. Jan. 1933.

An editorial discussing the importance of readjusting farm mortgage terms. "Certainly Congress must take prompt action to relieve the farm mortgage problem."

1549. ----- Poe, Clarence. [Social planning] Prog. Farmer (Ky.-Tenn. ed.) 48(6):22. June 1933.

Editorials pointing out the advantages of the present national planning, and stating that the "problem is to harmonize production in right proportions for the good of all." Included is "Ten goals of future progress," as summarized by Dr. Charles A. Beard in the form of a "New Decalogue of Social Science." Dr. Beard "has summarized ten supreme hopes and aspirations to which progressive America is committed (and to which the new administration also seems substantially committed)" The first of these goals is "National planning in industry, business, agriculture and government to sustain mass production of goods on a high level of continuity and to assure the most economical and efficient use of our material resources."

1550. ----- "Socialism not so bad if it pays." Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 48(2):3. Feb. 1933.

Editorial defending government in business and agriculture.

"Whenever a privilege is abused, as has been the case in the handling of farm products, the distributors having appropriated for their own use a much too large share of the wealth taken from the soil, then it becomes the duty of the government to do whatever is essential to the protection of its people. In so doing it is not only exercising a legitimate governmental function in protecting the weak from the depredations of the strong, but in this particular instance, it is safeguarding an industry that is vital to the future welfare of the nation."

1551. ----- "Thou art the man." Prog. Farmer (Ky.-Tenn. ed.) 48(2):3. Feb. 1933.

Editorial setting forth the plea of the farmer. "Billions to balance business budgets! Why not billions to save American farm homes?... Surely, American farms that feed and clothe the world are as good security and as safe collateral as American industry and American business."

1552. ----- Why not control agricultural production? Prog. Farmer (Miss. Valley ed.) 48(2):3. Feb. 1933.

Editorial. "Why do not farmers learn a lesson from industrial producers and voluntarily control their production within the limits practicable, by an increase or decrease of acreage? This is the only economical way by which the farmer can decrease his production."

He cannot economically decrease his production by fewer hours of cultivation, a reduced use of fertilizers, or in any other way which reduces the yield per acre.

"Agriculture has not been able to control its production by voluntary agreement because of the large number of individuals (about 2,000,000 cotton growers) and lack of financial independence."

Divides those who object to legislative or forced control of cotton production into three classes: "1. Those who think it is an unjustified interference with the personal liberty of the individual and an unjustified interference of the government in private business. 2. Those who think it can't be done, or that a control law cannot be enforced. 3. Those who think that such a reduction in the cotton production of the United States as would bring about a fair world's price for cotton, would unduly stimulate world's production and cause this country to lose its supremacy in the cotton trade of the world."

Each of these classes of objections is answered by the editor.

1553. ----- Wilson, M.L. Domestic allotment. Prog. Farmer and Southern Ruralist (Car.-Va. ed.) 48(2):24. Feb. 1933.

Sets forth the principles of the voluntary domestic allotment plan.

Rural New-Yorker

1554. 1929. Federal farm legislation. Rural New-Yorker, 88(5051): 587, Apr. 13, 1929.

Rural New-Yorker's plan.

1555. 1931. Overproduction overworked. Rural New-Yorker, 90(5187): 1139, Nov. 21, 1931.

Contains a brief review of Secretary Hide's speech at a recent convention at Columbia University in New York City, in which he pointed out that "The one outstanding cause of farm depression... is overproduction." The writer of this brief article disagrees and states his reasons.

1556. 1933. Farm loans. (Editorial) Rural New-Yorker, July 18, 1933.

Criticizes Government for demanding \$10 fee in advance from farmer for loan.

1557. ----- The farm relief bill. Rural New-Yorker, 92(5253):251. Apr. 8, 1933.

Editorial. "The new Federal farm legislation is devised on the theory that we have a surplus of agricultural products, and that it is economically necessary to reduce future production...

"In our judgment the theory is erroneous, and the bill ill-advised."

Southern Agriculturist

1558. 1929. Dyer, G. W. Pessimism and agriculture. Southern Agr. 59(9):4 May 1, 1929.

Deplores pessimism in agriculture and shows that it is unwarranted.

1559. 1933. Dyer, G.W. Administration's farm plan justified. Southern Agr. 63(5):6. May, 1933.

1560. ----- Dyer, G.W. The control of supply. Southern Agr. 63(2):4. Feb. 1933.

The writer's plan calls for a readjustment of farm mortgages and farm loans in general on the condition that those accepting the special privileges offered "enter into a contract to reduce the production of staple crops at least one-third for 1933, and the year following, also if the prices of these commodities should continue to be below normal."

1561. ----- Dyer, G.W. The Democratic administration and farm relief. Southern Agr. 63(1):6. Jan. 1933.

Fixing a minimum price for wheat and cotton and to bring about a readjustment of farm mortgages are two services that "the new administration can render to farmers in distress."

Southern Cultivator

1562. 1933. Acreage reduction. Editorial. Southern Cult. July 1, 1933. Favors the plan.

1563. 1933. Jordan, Harvie. The new deal for agricultural rehabilitation. South. Cult. 91(6): 2,5. June 1, 1933. (Published at Atlanta, Ga.)  
The writer stresses the need for the fullest cooperation of the farmers with the Government to bring about farm relief. He also discusses the necessity of farmers' organizations.
1564. ----- Jordan, Harvie. Plowing up 10,000,000 acres of the 1933 cotton crop. Plan of the U.S. cotton control program. South. Cult. 91(7):2. July 1, 1933.  
"The enactment of legislation to enforce cotton acreage reduction ... is the only sure and safe method of securing uniform action by all the farmers, both large and small."
1565. ----- Jordan, Harvie. Rehabilitation of the American agricultural industry is undertaken by Federal Government. South. Cult. 91(5):2. May 1, 1933.  
The new federal farm relief measure is considered.
1566. ----- Romans, H.R. Editorial. What is wrong with southern agriculture and what is the remedy for its ailments? A forum of opinion conducted by H.R. Romans, Editor of the Southern Cultivator. South. Cult. 91(2):5. Feb. 1, 1933.  
Frederick E. Murphy contributes to this Forum an article entitled Agriculture is called the key to prosperity. In this article he takes up such subjects as auto's effect on agriculture; Competitors of the farmers. To remedy the situation as it affects agriculture he gives seven suggestions.

#### Southern Planter

1567. 1928. Taylor, C.C. "Tar heel talks" Farm relief legislation III. South. Planter, 89(24): 6. Dec. 15, 1928.
1568. 1929. Taylor, C.C. Rational and workable farm relief. South. Planter, Feb. 15, 1929, p.16-17.
1569. 1932. Taylor, C.C. The domestic allotment plan. South. Planter, 93(17): 5. Dec. 1932.  
Dr. Taylor says in conclusion, "I have not gone into the problem of administrative difficulties. My purpose has been to acquaint farmers with the proposed plan."
1570. 1933. Farm Act. Editorial. South. Planter, June 1933.  
Description of Farm Act. Says, "The legislation bids fair to bring the farmer greater purchasing power."
1571. ----- New farm relief program. Editorial. South. Planter 94(4):6. April 1933.  
"The farm relief bill... goes to the bottom of the farmer's trouble to increase his greatly reduced purchasing power."

#### Successful Farming.

1572. 1926. Meredith, E.T. Putting agriculture on a business basis. A further discussion of proposed plans. Successful Farming 24(3):5, 101-103. Mar. 1926. Pam. Col. Agr. Econ.

A critical account of the main features of the Dickinson bill. "I heartily approve the organization of a Farm Board... I commend the purposes of the supporters of the Dickinson bill, but I cannot believe that it will be as effective as is hoped by its supporters."

Swine World.

1573. 1932-1933. Mounce, E.W. An economic program of reconstruction for American agriculture. Swine World, v.19, July 1932, p.7-9; Aug. 1932, p.7-10; Sept. 1932, p.7-9; v.20, Oct. 1932, p.7-10; Nov., 1932, p.7-13; Dec. 1932, p.7-12; Jan. 1933, p.7-10; Mar. 1933, p. 5-6.

The writer proposes an economic program of reconstruction for agriculture which calls for tariff, tax and banking reform, a public works program, Government ownership of certain public utilities, operator-owned farms, and unemployment relief.

Texas Cooperative News

1574. 1933. The domestic allotment plan for agriculture. Proposal would give grower who participated a sum equivalent to tariff. Tex. Coop. News 13(1):8. Jan. 1, 1933.

Summary of advantages of the plan as stated by several economists.

1575. ----- Moser, C.O. Benefits of allotment plan are to be limited to producers who reduce their acreage. One of principal objects of plan is to make tariff effective on major farm commodities. Surplus must be reduced. Tex. Coop. News 13(2):6, col.5-6. Jan. 15, 1933.

Address of C.O. Moser before Farm Bureau Federation in Dallas, Jan. 3, 4 and 5.

Utah Farmer

1576. 1933. Dunlap, R.W. Farm relief. Utah Farmer, 53(15):5, Mar. 10, 1933.

"As his swan song, after eight years of service as the assistant secretary of agriculture, Renik W. Dunlap today announced his prescription for farm relief.

"'It's the same prescription,' Mr. Dunlap declared 'that I suggested five years ago before the National Grange, then meeting in Washington. I think it is still the most profitable approach to the farm problem. The prescription consists of fifteen elements...'"  
The fifteen elements are given.

1577. ----- Peterson, William. The wheat allotment plan. Utah Farmer, 53(23): 3. July 15, 1933.

Mr. Peterson, manager of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for Utah, explains the wheat allotment plan. He gives an example to show how the plan works.

Valley Farmer & South Texas Grower.

1578. 1933. The new farm act. A vital part of national reconstruction. Valley Farmer and South Texas Grower 6(8):5, 9. June 1933; (9):5, 11. July 1933.

Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead

1579. 1932. Murphy, D.R. Can we control production? Farmers must choose between policies. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 57(8):219, 245. Apr. 16, 1932.  
The writer thinks that "our national policy of high tariffs, no more loans abroad, and collection of foreign debts, is forcing us toward compulsory reduction of agricultural production." The domestic allotment plan is discussed as the most promising compulsory program for controlling production.
1580. ----- Wallace, H.A. Voluntary domestic allotment plan. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 57(26): 663, 669, 678. Dec. 24, 1932.  
"Outline of farm bill on which Congress promises early action."
1581. ----- Wallace, H.A. Why prices are low. Supply of gold affects farm prices. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 57(1):10, 25. Jan. 9, 1932.  
This article is one of a series of lessons on agriculture written for country schools.
1582. 1933. Adjustment program is voluntary. Wallaces' Farmer 58(13):281. June 24, 1933.  
Editorial favoring adjustment program.
1583. ----- Benefits to meat and corn producers. Wallaces' Farmer 58(15):321. July 22, 1933.  
Editorial pointing out advantages of processing tax on hogs.
1584. ----- Better days for one wheat producer. Wallaces' Farmer 58(11):237. May 27, 1933.  
Editorial comment on reduction program and wheat quota under discussion at World Economic Conference.
1585. ----- Board asks price raising measure. Wallaces' Farmer 58(4):73. Feb. 18, 1933.  
Editorial commenting on recommendations set forth in the third annual report of the Farm Board. "In the last year or two, there has been general agreement among farmers that the Farm Board act would have to adopt some of the features long recommended by farm groups, the equalization fee, the debenture or the allotment plan, if it were to be of any material help in raising prices."
1586. ----- Clair plan for agricultural relief. Wallaces' Farmer 58(1):5. Jan. 7, 1933.  
In the column "Odds and Ends", Henry A. Wallace explains the Clair plan briefly. "This is a scheme for fixing minimum prices and establishing compulsory market control, thru the local

postmaster. In many ways, it is like the allotment plan, but instead of offering voluntary control of acreage, it brings about compulsory control of marketing."

1587. 1933. Do we want higher prices? Wallaces' Farmer 58(7):140. Apr. 1, 1933.

Editorial. In answer to farmers who want only "lower rates of interest and longer time for repayment of loans" and object to idle land, this editorial shows need of higher prices and that the way to get higher prices is by cutting the supply of farm products, therefore "letting some farm land lie idle."

1588. ----- A farm woman makes a protest. Wallaces' Farmer 58(9):189. Apr. 29, 1933.

Editorial containing a letter from a farm woman defending the farmers' demand for improved machinery and modern methods. Editor concludes: "The program begun by the new farm act gives us, for the first time, a real chance to get these results."

1589. ----- Farmers are united on program. Wallaces' Farmer 58(6):120. Mar. 18, 1933.

Editorial commenting on delegation of farm leaders to the president. (Lists farm organizations represented.) "They did not ask for specific legislation; they asked for results... Farmers have endured low prices long enough. They are willing to submit to any restrictions and go to any amount of trouble in carrying out a complicated program, if they can be assured of results."

1590. ----- Fooled by fear of famine. Wallaces' Farmer 58(15):321. July 22, 1933.

Editorial defending the wheat acreage reduction program; statistics used.

1591. ----- Get surplus acreage out of production. Wallaces' Farmer 58(6):120. Mar. 18, 1933.

Editorial.

1592. ----- Goals of the new farm program. Wallaces' Farmer 58(7):140. Apr. 1, 1933.

Editorial showing that the new farm bill aims to give farmers their share in the national income by restoring pre-war purchasing power."

1593. ----- The hogs America can't eat. Wallaces' Farmer 58(10):208. May 13, 1933.

Editorial advocating a cut on hog production.

1594. ----- Insurance on bushel basis. Wallaces' Farmer 58(10):215. May 13, 1933.

"In place of charging a definite price per acre, they (insurance companies) are charging a given number of bushels of grain per acre of the crop which they insure."

1595. ----- Iowa corn and hog men ask action. Wallaces' Farmer 58(13):280. June 24, 1933.



Editorial reporting a meeting called by the Iowa Federation of Farm Organizations, which met "last week" at Des Moines "to devise a program that might be submitted to the secretary of agriculture as a basis of a plan to raise corn and hog prices by cutting production." An acreage reduction program and cash benefit to signers were recommended by the group.

1596. 1933. The nation rebuilds prosperity. Wallaces' Farmer 58(13):280. June 24, 1933.

Editorial. Cites the various measures to bring prosperity and makes plea for cooperation of all.

1597. ----- New social inventions for a new age. Wallaces' Farmer 58(15):320. July 22, 1933.

Editorial on inflation with discussion leading up to the following concluding paragraph: "The encouraging fact is that we are committed to the Honest Dollar as a major invention in the field of social machinery. If we are sensible enough to try the Honest Dollar, we should be sensible enough to try another new social invention, and be willing to plan to produce what the market wants instead of working ourselves to death to produce crops for which nobody will pay a decent price."

1598. ----- Plan to cut corn and hog production. Wallaces' Farmer 58(8):164. Apr. 15, 1933.

Editorial commenting on the part the farmers will have in carrying out the farm bill. "For the first time, American agriculture has a chance to fight effectively for security and a living wage. The American farmer has been like a handcuffed gladiator, set to fight wild beasts in the arena. The wild beasts are still there, but the gladiator has been stripped of his handcuffs and given a sword and shield."

1599. ----- Profit to farmers from inflation act. Wallaces' Farmer 58(6):120. Mar. 18, 1933.

Editorial.

1600. ----- Putting the wheat farmer in charge. Wallaces' Farmer 58(13):280. June 24, 1933.

Editorial commenting on feature of the wheat program by which local committees are used for signing up.

1601. ----- Tax reduction featured. Forty-five economy bills passed. Wallaces' Farmer 58(10):211. May 13, 1933.

A summary of bills passed by Iowa general assembly at a recent meeting.

1602. ----- Thompson, John. Farm and feed lot. Wallaces' Farmer 58(15):322. July 22, 1933.

Includes a short article, "The hog surplus," discussing relation between surplus and price. "The mere fact that storage stocks of certain food products are relatively low at present, is in itself not a guarantee of stable prices; future prices depend

upon the potential quantity of that product held back in the country."

1603. 1933. To lower tariff trade barriers. Wallaces' Farmer 58(8):165. April 15, 1933.

Editorial. "It is a part of the long time policy of the administration to restore foreign markets by tariff reductions. Obviously, it will be several years before a program of this kind will have its full effect. In the meantime, reduction of farm production to fit the present market demand at home and abroad is necessary."

1604. ----- Two ways of reducing production. Wallaces' Farmer 58(7):140. Apr. 1, 1933.

Editorial supporting acreage reduction contrasted with inefficient farming as method of lowering production. "If any agency is able to show a farmer how to produce more per acre, and at the same time how to cooperate in a national program to limit total production, then that agency is doing agriculture a service."

1605. ----- Wallace, H. A. Fight for higher prices gains. Campaigning for farm equality in 1933. Wallaces' Farmer 58(1):3, 15. Jan. 7, 1933.

"More today than ever before, the average farmer has in his mind the idea of a fair, balanced relationship between agriculture and industry, and between this nation and other nations. He has his eyes open; he is serious, and he wants sound action promptly."

1606. ----- What pre-war purchasing power means. Wallaces' Farmer 58(8):165. Apr. 15, 1933.

Editorial contrasting pre-war price and pre-war purchasing power. "The farm bill attempts to re-establish pre-war purchasing power, not pre-war prices."

1607. ----- What we need besides inflation. Wallaces' Farmer 58(9):188. Apr. 29, 1933.

Editorial. "We must have adjustment of production to demand, as well as inflation, if farm product prices are to reach a fair figure."

1608. ----- When farm buying power comes back. Wallaces' Farmer 58(9):189. Apr. 29, 1933.

Editorial. "This turn for the better is certain if farm people as a whole put in their best licks to make the new farm bill work. If we try to go on farming as we used to, growing as much corn and raising as many hogs as in the old days, for us the new day will not dawn. Years of low prices, however, should have taught us that the old methods won't work, and that we'll have to cooperate in adjusting production to demand."

1609. ----- Why raise what you cannot market? Wallaces' Farmer 58(5):96. Mar. 4, 1933.

Editorial based on fact that the "major farm problem" is to get "50,000,000 excess acres" out of production.

1610. 1933. Working for better hog and corn prices. Wallaces' Farmer 58(11): 236. May 27, 1933.

Editorial. Advantages of early sign-up for corn acreage reduction.

#### Washington Farmer

1611. 1929. Garrecht, F.A. Will the new bridge carry the load? Agricultural and economic worlds are endeavoring to analyse new farm relief act and forecast the likelihood of success in the administration of it. Wash. Farmer. June 27, 1929, p.647,662.

"This brief and concise analysis of the farm relief measure... has been prepared by attorney Garrecht at the express request of The Farmer in order to give its readers a practical understanding of its principal features."

1612. 1931. Dunning, George F. Farmers' prosperity must come first. Wash. Farmer, 65(22):391,402. Nov. 26, 1931.

Quotes from the speech of Edward A. O'Neal at the annual convention of the Washington State Farm Bureaus. He states that the only way out of the depression is to restore the farmers' prosperity.

1613. 1933. Wheat plan is insurance for the grower. Wash. Farmer 68(16): 298. July 13, 1933; in Oregon Farmer 56(16):289. July 13, 1933; in Idaho Farmer, July 13, 1933, p.285.

An account of a regional meeting in Spokane which was "called by the wheat administration to discuss with the extension services and agricultural college staffs of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah the means of making practical application of the plan in these states." Dr. M.L. Wilson and W.F. Callander attended the meeting. Questions and answers "dealing with some of the points discussed by the conference" are given.

#### Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer

1614. 1928. Frank, Glenn. Solution of the Wisconsin farm problem; four things essential to improve Wisconsin farm conditions. Address delivered before Wisconsin farm congress. Wis. Farmer, Jan. 5, 1928, p.29-30. Pam. col.

After making a distinction between the "short time" and the "long time" aspect of the agricultural situation, the author discusses four factors that "must enter into any realistic consideration of the 'long time' aspect." These are research, cooperative organization, education, and legislation. He points out that all legislation, and not merely legislation specifically labeled agricultural, is important to the farmer.

1615. 1930. Fox, A.O. What is the matter with farming? Wis. Agriculturist and Farmer, 58(37): 5, 26. Sept. 13, 1930.

The author of this article having been actively engaged in stock farming for 22 years and in manufacturing machinery and chemicals for 29 years says, "I feel that I should be able to present facts covering both farming and manufacturing that will afford some interesting and helpful comparisons for farmers and others seeking basic facts."

1616. 1933. Farm bill to aid dairymen. Wis. Agriculturist and Farmer, 60(10):3. May 13, 1933.

Farmers in the State of Wisconsin "will gain in three ways from the new farm measure." The three ways are given.

Trade Papers and Miscellaneous Periodicals\*

Agricultural Engineering

1617. 1932. King, J.A. A proposed engineering-economic policy for agriculture. Agr. Engin. 13(11):278. Nov. 1932.

This is a contribution to the discussion of "An Engineer's policy for Agriculture" at the 26th annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, June 1932.

The writer's plan is as follows: "1. A change in our customs of land ownership toward... (a) owner operation, rather than tenant operation. (b) Less frequent payments for the land out of the income from the land itself... (c) Long term amortization of mortgage debt with reasonable provision for refinancing occasional unavoidable defaults in payment of installments... 2. A constant effort to reduce the unit costs of production... 3. Not only maintaining but also actually increasing the fertility of the soil of the farm to make safe the financial and the human investment in that farm... 4. Greater efficiency and durability of all structures, improvements, and equipment, with their cost figured on the basis of their annual cost per unit of product produced or housed, rather than simply on the basis of their initial cost. 5. Decentralization of industry to give a local market for a larger percentage of farm food products. 6. Greater stability of consumer income to give greater stability to farm prices. As an aid to this end I would urge industry to adopt a voluntary plan of unemployment insurance and old age retirement on part pay. 7. A further development of industries that use annual farm crops as their raw material..."

1618. ----- Packard, W. E. Agriculture and the depression. Agricultural Engineering 13(6):152-155. June 1932.

Considers the position which agriculture holds in the economic life of this industrial age using a report which he prepared on the economic feasibility of the Columbia Basin Project in eastern Washington as an illustration. In conclusion he offers six planks in a platform for agricultural engineers, namely: the continued promotion of science and invention, shorter working hours and shorter working weeks in all occupations, modification of our tariff walls to permit international trade on a basis which economic conditions justify, the support of cooperative marketing as a means of eliminating duplication and waste, and of adjusting production to consumption, a more conservative program of agricultural expansion, and a more equitable distribution of wealth.

1619. 1933. Fletcher, L.J. Engineer's views on economic balance as applied to agriculture. Agr. Engin. 14:82-83. Mar. 1933.

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\*No discrimination is intended against periodicals and articles omitted. It is hoped that those included form a fair sample of the great mass of material published in this type of periodical. This, of course, is a very small sample of the material found in the periodicals of this type.

Agricultural Situation

1620. 1927. Bean, L.H. The agricultural situation reflected in farm bankruptcies. Agr. Sit. 11(9):19-23. Sept. 1, 1927.
1621. 1929. Bean, L.H. Farm income, business activity, and population movement. Agr. Sti. 13(5):20-23. May 1, 1929.  
"Population shifts from farm to cities and their causes are factors to be taken into account in plans for industrial stability; Similarly, plans for agricultural stability need to take into account the movement of city population to farms."

Alpha Zeta Quarterly

1622. 1931. Voorhies, E.C. The present economic status of agriculture. Alpha Zeta Quarterly 27(4):1-6. Dec. 1931.

American Creamery

1623. 1930. Boyle, J.E. Business outlook. Amer. Creamery 71(8):342-344. Dec. 24, 1930.  
"A review of the unfavorable and the favorable factors and comment on the Farm Board legislation."
1624. ----- Farm Board. Criticism of the Review's attitude and a reply. Amer. Creamery 72: 92, 123. 1931.  
Letter from J.H. Barber objecting to the American Creamery's attitude toward the Farm Board and the editor's reply.
1625. ----- He gets his millions. Amer. Creamery 71(8):354-355. Dec. 24, 1930.  
Statistical table of chairman of Farm Board showing not commitments, amount advanced, repayments as of Nov. 30, 1930. Additional appropriation asked.
1626. ----- Jensen, W.F. Riding rough-shod and bunglingly. Amer. Creamery 70: 613. Aug. 6, 1930.
1627. ----- Lightfoot, M.D. Significance of the Agricultural marketing act to private business. Amer. Creamery 70:1078C-1078D. Oct. 8, 1930.
1628. ----- 22d annual convention of American association creamery butter manufacturers, Chicago, 1930. Am. Creamery 71(5):177. Dec. 3, 1930.  
"Farm Board policies criticized by Prof. Boyle."
1629. ----- Thronburg, M.G. Favors equalization fee. Amer. Creamery 70:98. May 14, 1930.
1630. 1931. Another Times editorial. "First makes mad." Am. Creamery 72:652. Aug. 19, 1931.  
A reproduction of an editorial from the New York Times of August 14 in which the Farm Board is unmercifully criticized and declared

moribund. "No such fantastic plan as this suggestion that one-third of the cotton crop be destroyed ever came from a governmental agency before."

1631. ----- Beck flays Farm Board. Amer. Creamery 73:127. Nov. 18, 1931.  
In an address before the Chicago Board of Trade, Representative Beck, "sketches its 'achievements' and the history of Federal regulation - asks coalition to abolish it.
1632. ----- Boyle, J.E. Assails Farm Board. Am. Creamery 71(21):964-965. Mar. 25, 1931.  
"The Farm Board's idea of grain marketing through great centralized agencies or pools is economically unsound."
1633. ----- Jensen, W.F. The great experiment. Am. Creamery 72(26):1150, 1152-1153. Oct. 28, 1931.  
"A consideration of the Agricultural Marketing Act, the export surplus and a suggested freight bonus on exported agricultural products."
1634. ----- Jensen, W.F. That conference with the Federal Farm Board. Important declarations made by Chairman Stone, modifying earlier Board plans, should give some comfort to private business. Amer. Creamery 72:258-259. 1931.  
Conference dealt mainly with the problems of initiating promotional work, and with the duplication of existing facilities neither of which was the intention of the Farm Board.
1636. ----- Moscrip, W.S., and others. Fear central marketing. Am. Creamery 72(19):772. Sept. 9, 1931.  
"Regional marketing associations see danger to cooperatives in Farm Board plans."
1637. ----- Urner, C.A. Protest against the Agricultural marketing act. Amer. Creamery 71(10):423. Jan. 7, 1931.  
"A letter to the New York Sun published in that paper January 2, 1931."
1638. ----- Week's news from the capital. Amer. Creamery 72(18):717,730,906. Sept. 2, 30, 1931.  
Protests received against Farm Board decisions.

1639. 1932. Althouse, S.L. Serious objection to allotment plan. Samuel Althouse points out revolutionary and damaging effect on commercial egg and poultry industry - suggests alternatives. Amer. Creamery 75(8):245, 274. Dec. 21, 1932.

Mr. Althouse, who is the editor of the Poultry Item, includes an editorial which is to appear in that journal. In this, he suggests six measures for relief. These include a moratorium on interest payments, more effort to adjust production to demand, a program of reforestation, etc. for marginal land, less emphasis on quantity production, lower farm taxes, and further and more rapid adjustment of costs of distribution.

1640. ----- Bayard, E.S. Back to the principles of our fathers. Amer. Creamery 73: 402-406. Jan. 6, 1932.

Unfavorable comment on the Agricultural Marketing Act, but is in favor of cooperation as a form of relief.

1641. 1933. Farm relief; editorial. Amer. Creamery 75(21):716. Mar. 22, 1933.

"The Review has little confidence in the new bill as a help to agriculture. We still believe that, apart from a revaluation of the dollar which might be at least temporarily effective, the best way to bring the prices of agricultural products to a parity with manufactured products, industry services, taxes and debts, is to secure a decreased production by the voluntary action of owners of agricultural land. That is the surest and cheapest method. To accomplish it is the problem of agriculture, not of government..."

1642. ----- Jensen, W.F. The Domestic allotment plan. Its imperfections and impossibilities as applied to dairy products in the House bill. Amer. Creamery 75(14):462-463. Feb. 1, 1933.

Mr. Jensen says, "...My review of this measure is entirely sympathetic; but I do not believe it will work if enacted into law. I think it will accomplish the very opposite of what is intended, and will result in much disturbance and possible disaster to the cream producer and the creameries."

1643. ----- Jensen, W.F. W.F. Jensen optimistic. Believes hog prices indicate industrial improvement - The creamery industry and Federal laws. Amer. Creamery 76(5):149-150. May 31, 1933.

Favors the new act to control agricultural production and recommends that the creamery industry as a whole work under the new farm act, in order to simplify operations and secure the greatest amount of benefit for the cream producer as well as the creamery operator.

1644. ----- Jensen, W.F. The New farm bill. W.F. Jensen comments on the probable attitude of official Washington. Amer. Creamery 75(24): 832, 834. Apr. 12, 1933.

"I do not want you to get the impression that we accept this new farm bill as a measure that is assured of success, but I do feel that we should look upon it as an earnest attempt to better conditions and overcome the depression, in which we will all take our part on an equal basis as American citizens..."

"There may not be an attempt immediately, or even very soon, to



undertake the bringing about of higher prices on butter and other dairy products, but we might all give our best thought to the situation and study it and determine just what can be done that will be beneficial."

1645. ----- Protest the allotment bill. Hodge-podge measure as it passed the House brings protest from butter manufacturers - the President's veto. Amer. Creamery. 75(12):383,414. Jan. 18, 1933.

1646. ----- Sexauer, F.H. Presents 4-point program over radio. Amer. Creamery 75(15):500. Feb. 8, 1933.

The Dairymen's League program, according to Mr. Sexauer is "based upon the need to increase prices" and to "reduce the spread between what the producer receives for milk and what the consumer pays for it."

In the second point of his program Mr. Sexauer pledged the Dairymen's League to advocate "such agricultural legislation as will tend to keep the production of other farm products than milk on as profitable a basis as possible, so that farmers will not turn from the production of other products to dairying."

In his third point, Mr. Sexauer said, "The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association will promote any comprehensive movement to obtain greater unity among dairy farmers, purpose of which is to obtain a larger portion of the consumer dollar." No movement either legislative or voluntary has appeared, and no plan has been presented, which will stand close study as to practicability and effectiveness, other than the one presented by the Dairymen's League to the Emergency Committee of the New York Milk Shed last year."

In his fourth point Mr. Sexauer said: "The Dairymen's League will drive toward reduction in costs between producer and consumer. This is necessary with price reductions in effect and until a definite country-wide increase through change in monetary legislation is obtained."

1647. ----- Trades seem neutral on farm relief. Few trades or industries oppose measure, several remaining neutral - Back Knutson bill - Farm loan setup - World dairy prospects. Amer. Creamery 75(24): 785, 798. Apr. 5, 1933.

From the Review's Washington correspondent.

1648. ----- What of the Farm Board. Resignation of Chairman Stone starts rumors agricultural organizations object to abolishing loan provisions. Amer. Creamery. 75(18):591. Mar. 1, 1933.

"It is now indicated by a statement recently issued by representatives of 14 general farm and cooperative marketing organizations, including the National Cooperative Milk producers' Federation, that the cooperative organizations and at least two of the general farm organizations will strongly oppose abolition of the Federal Farm Board unless the cooperatives are equally well taken care of in the proposed reorganization program of the Roosevelt administration."

American Fertilizer

1649. 1930. Watson, J.J. The farm relief measure. Amer. Fert. 72(2):33-34. Jan. 18, 1930.

"The Farm Relief Bill which is now a fact offers to agriculture governmental aid of a constructive financial character, such as has never been extended to any other industry."

1650. 1931. Bowker, H. Farmer and our next prosperity. Amer. Fert. 74(5): 15-18, 44, 47-48. Feb. 28, 1931.

After emphasizing the fact that farm relief must begin on the farm itself, the author points out the necessity for a "long-road farm policy" including intensification of agricultural educational activities, a redoubled effort along lines of research, both as regards production methods and utilization of by-products, acreage reduction, and rejection of sub-marginal land for cultivation.

1651. 1933. Wallace, H.A. Explanation of farm relief plan. Amer. Fert. 78(6): 7-8, 24. Mar. 25, 1933.

Points out that the basic purpose of the new farm bill is to increase the purchasing power of the farmer by restoring the balance between production and consumption. "The goal of the bill, in terms of price, is prewar parity between the things the farmer sells and the things the farmer buys."

American Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller

1652. 1933. Clayton, W.L. The domestic allotment plan. Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 10(6):6. Feb. 1933.

States that "the domestic allotment plan is basically unsound, because; 1. Prices cannot be raised by legislation. 2. It is unconstitutional to tax one group of our citizens for the benefit of another group. 3. Doubling the price of raw cotton for domestic consumption, as the Allotment Plan proposes, would undoubtedly cause the substitution of other untaxed products like jute, paper, etc., for cotton, thus destroying the market for a considerable quantity of cotton at a time when we need more markets."

Blue Valley Square Dealer

1653. 1933. The Farm act and the butter industry. The farmer is the man to be served. Blue Valley Square Dealer. Aug. 1933, p.1-2.

"The farmers who look to us for their cream market may be sure that the Blue Valley is taking an active part in the work of formulating a butter industry agreement that will benefit them and all cream producers. Such agreement, we believe, will soon be entered into between the butter industry and the Secretary of agriculture. In order to be acceptable to the Secretary it will put the farmer's interests uppermost first, last and all the time, be fair and equitable to all elements of the butter industry and preserve for the farmer the free and open competition for his cream which is his best guarantee of highest prices now during the emergency act also later when the emergency has passed. In Blue Valley's opinion, this is the greatest

opportunity the butter industry has ever had for service to the producer, the consumer and the country."

Commercial Fertilizer

1654. 1933. Blow the bugle; editorial. Commer. Fertilizer 46(2):9, 37-38. Feb. 1933.

The editor of Commercial Fertilizer, Mr. Frank Rowsey, believes that the efforts now being made to help the farmer will hurt more than they will help. He proceeds to a discussion of the domestic allotment proposals as they may affect cotton.

Commonwealth

1655. 1928. Farm relief. Commonwealth 4(42): (Commonwealth Club of Calif. Transactions, v.23, no.9: 337-380. Oct. 16, 1928)

Pages 365-380 consist of discussion by various people and the rest is composed of the following articles: Report of Section on agriculture, presented by Frank T. Swett, Chairman; A real protective tariff for agriculture, by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor; A farmers' conference, by E. Clemens Horst; and Export possibilities and their relation to the tariff, by William J. Mitchell.

1656. 1933. Helping the farmers; the President's jig-saw puzzle. Commonwealth 17: 620-621. Apr. 5, 1933.

Not available for examination.

1657. ----- Day, D. Real revolutionists. Commonwealth 17: 293-294. Jan. 11, 1933.

Not available for examination.

Cotton

1658. 1933. United States mills and domestic allotment plan. Cotton (Manchester) 38 (1852): 9. Jan. 28, 1933.

Article based on the interpretation of the domestic allotment plan according to Hubbard Bros. & Co., New York. The firm feels that the plan, as now written would seriously cripple the ability of the mills to manufacture, and would probably force the American spinner to a position where he would only manufacture goods if he were able to obtain contracts wherein the buyer agreed to pay the tax... "The effect on North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama will be most serious and will bring about a tremendous amount of unemployment, without compensating the farmer proportionately."

Cotton and Cotton Oil News

1659. 1933. Cusley, Clarence. Proof of the pudding. Editorial, Cotton and Cotton Oil News. June 3, 1933.

Feels that by this test, "The emergency measures of the Roosevelt Administration are completely justified."

1660. ----- Scott, Donald. The allotment plan of farm relief. Another step toward economic chaos. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(3): Jan. 21, 1933; Amer. Wool and Cotton Reporter, Jan. 21, 1933, p.3.

Disadvantages of the domestic allotment plan as it would apply to cotton.

Cotton Digest

1661. 1932. [McDonald, J.E.] Protest. Cotton Digest (12):7, col. 2. Dec. 31, 1932.

Brief report of a statement by the Commissioner of Agriculture for Texas.

"The principle of the domestic allotment plan is 'offensive not only to the farmer producer but also to the commercial, industrial and transportation people of this country.'"

1662. ----- [Marx, Lawrence] Allotment. Cotton Digest (12):8, col. 1. Dec. 31, 1932.

Report of Lawrence Marx's remarks before the Textile Fabrics Association.

"One hundred and fifty thousand men would be required to enforce the domestic allotment plan if it ever became a law... enactment would immediately stop or curtail to a minimum the sale of cotton goods."

1663. ----- Volkart brothers, New York. The farm problem. Cotton Digest 5(7): 4-5. Nov. 26, 1932.

Deals with the Democratic farm relief program. The scheme of the domestic allotment plan is explained very briefly, and the four-point program of the National Grange is discussed.

1664. 1933. Clayton, W.L. Farm relief. Cotton Digest 5(19):8-9. Mar. 25, 1933; Also in Acco Press 11(4):4-7. Apr. 1933, and Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(12):3-5. Mar. 25, 1933.

Address made at Texas Cotton Association meeting in Galveston, Tex. Mar. 24-25, 1933.

The farmer "needs relief on debts and taxes... from the operations of government agricultural lending agencies, from Governmental competition with existing agencies... for the merchandising of farm products... from excessive transportation costs... from the brand of farm relief which the political farmers who infest the lobbies of the National Capitol have been serving up to him."

Cotton Economist

1665. 1933. The Hefferman cotton plan. Cotton Econ. 1(1):5,10. June 5, 1933.

The plan, suggested by T.M. Hefferman, states that it would enable the United States Government to guarantee "a price of raw cotton for a ten-year period not below 12 cents a pound... under two fundamental prerequisites. (1) Government purchase of 8,000,000 additional bales of cotton from existing stocks, and (2) Cotton acreage control by imposing a tax of \$50.00 on every bale of lint cotton produced in excess of six bales to 25 acres of cultivated ground."

1666. ----- [King cotton syndicate] Textile manufacturer's vexation. Long before the possible and phantomlike benefits that are supposed to accrue to the farmer from the proposed domestic allotment plan, the cotton textile business would have "folded its tents like the Arabs, and silently stole away!" Cotton Econ. 1(3):9, col.4-5. Jan. 19, 1933.  
Another article by the Syndicate opposing the plan is in Cotton Econ. 1(1):7. Jan. 5, 1933.
1667. ----- [Manning, G.H.] The Agricultural emergency act. Cotton Econ. 1(3):9, 12. Jan. 19, 1933.  
This is a discussion of the amendments and changes of the bill as it passed the House.
1668. ----- Reject allotment plan. Cotton mill executives and president of Textile institute in conference with Professor Raymond Moley, President-elect Roosevelt's economic adviser, call plan economically unsound. Cotton farmer would suffer serious loss of markets, cotton mills would face restricted demand, and unemployment would, therefore, become more acute, is leaders' opinion. Cotton Econ. 1(2):4. Jan. 12, 1933.

Cotton Trade Journal

1669. 1932. Williams, D.H. Behind the legislative scenes at Washington. Cotton Trade Jour. 12(44):2. Nov. 5, 1932.  
Discusses, unfavorably, the "three-way bill," or S.4536, introduced by Senator McNary, which provides for three relief plans: the equalization fee, the export debenture, and the domestic allotment guaranteed cost of production plan.  
The domestic allotment plan is discussed in the Cotton Trade Jour. Nov. 12, 1932, p.2, in the third article in this series. The objectionable features of the plan are pointed out.
1670. 1933. Ballinger, R.A. and McWhorter, C.C. Acreage control and the law. Cotton Trade Jour. May 27, 1933, p.58, 76. (International ed.)  
"Plans for control-of-crop legislation have been predicated upon agreement in other states. The [Texas] Supreme Court has reviewed the matter unfavorably but still the trend to such activity continues and plans for restricted production go on."
1671. ----- Harriss, R.M. New farm relief plans are termed mere palliatives. Cotton Trade Jour. 13(1):4, col. 7. Jan. 7, 1933.
1672. 1932. Hutton, J.H. Passage of proposed domestic allotment plan would slash consumption of U.S. cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. 12(49):4. Dec. 10, 1932.

Creamery and Poultry Produce Review

1673. 1932. [Althouse, S.L.] Serious objection to domestic allotment plan. Amer. Creamery & Poultry Produce Rev. 75: 245-274. Dec. 21, 1932.  
This consists of a letter from the editor of The Poultry Item to the editors of the Review in which he points out "revolutionary and damaging effect" of the bill on the commercial egg and poultry industry and an editorial entitled "More Price Cutting Folly" which is to appear in the January number of The Poultry Item.

Distribution and Warehousing

1674. 1929. Herr, H.H. Possible effects of farm relief act on public merchandise warehousing. Distribution and Warehousing 28(10):35. Oct. 1929.

Editorial Research Reports (Not available for examination)

1675. 1929. Plans of farm relief. Editorial Research Repts. Mar. 20, 1929, p. 223-234.
1676. 1930. Granger, G.B. Farm income and business recovery. Editorial Research Repts. Dec. 24, 1930, p.861-873.
1677. ----- The plight of the farmer. Editorial Research Repts. Student Service, May 1930, p.1-12.
1678. 1932. Patch, B.W. Plans for crop surplus control and farm mortgage relief. Editorial Research Repts. Dec. 8, 1932, p.387-403.

Executive

1679. 1927. Bean, L.S. Why the farmer still grumbles. Agricultural economist shows rural return remains lower than urban... Executive 1(3): 6-8. Sept. 1927.  
"He strips the farm question of political emotionalism, and examines the essential facts which have caused farmers to squawk."

Experiment Station Record

1680. 1929. [Editorial on the Agricultural marketing act] Exp. Sta. Rec. 61 (4):301-305. Sept. 1929.  
A discussion of the probable effect of the Agricultural Marketing Act on research.

Extension Service Review

1681. 1931. Hyde, A.M. Needed - a land policy. Ext. Serv. Rev. 2(12):177-178. Dec. 1931.  
"The present policy of planless agricultural development should be replaced without delay by a program based upon such a utilization of

our land resources as will yield greater economic and social values, will stay erosion and soil depletion, will preserve and conserve our land inheritance, and limit our agricultural plant to such size as will supply the Nation's needs, without the ruinous blight of over-production."

1682. 1933. Wallace, H.A. More purchasing power for farmers. Primary objectives of farm-relief program and of Extension service are identical. Ext. Serv. Rev. 4(3):33-34. May 1933.

#### Facts in Food Distribution

1683. 1929. Corbaley, G.C. Fitting the Federal farm program into the great business structure that the country has developed to distribute foods. Facts in Food Distribution 2 (23):1-2. Dec. 21, 1929.

This is a message from the American Institute of Food Distribution relative to the program of the Federal Farm Board. The writer states in conclusion: "The Federal Farm program promises to alter materially the entire structure of food distribution. That process of altering will be successfully carried through with a minimum of interruption to present business just to the extent that the Government men realize that these new creations will be of maximum immediate value only if they can be peacefully fitted into existing operations and the men whose life work is to conduct these latter operations realize that the Government program is on the way and extend friendly cooperation toward making the necessary adjustments."

1684. 1932. Corbaley, G.C. The farmer must solve his own problems but everyone is directly interested in helping him. Facts in Food Distribution. Sept. 24, 1932, p.1-3.

#### Farmer's Elevator Guide

1685. 1929. Federal farm board act presented. Farmers' Elevator Guide 24(5):32-37. May 1929.

"For the first time in the history of our country Congress is convened in extra session for the express purpose of 'Farm Relief'". The provisions of the act establishing the Federal Farm Board are outlined and statements of representatives before the House Committee are appended.

1686. ----- A thought for study. Farmers' Elevator Guide 24: 7-8. Aug. 1929.  
A suggestion that the solution of the wheat problem lies with the bakers.

1687. 1930. Honestly, what's the matter. Farmers' Elevator Guide 25(9):12. Sept. 1930.

A criticism of the Farm Board during its first year of operation and of the effect of the tariff.

1688. 1931. Farmers, farmers' elevators and independence in Northwest get jolt by Federal farm board agency; shall American agriculture submit to this oligarchy? Farmers' Elevator Guide 26: 8-10. Sept. 1931.
1689. ----- Farmers right to market. Farmers' Elevator Guide 26: 25-26. Oct. 1931.
1690. ----- What the agricultural press says about it. Farmers' Elevator Guide 26:10-11. Nov. 1931.
1691. 1932. Betz, F.S. Bright spots and dark in American agriculture. Farmers' Elevator Guide 27: 3-5. Sept. 1932.
1692. ----- Cain, T.R. Voluntary and involuntary cooperation. Farmers' Elevator Guide 27: 8-9. July 1932.
1693. ----- Farlow, L. Progressive farm relief we're getting. Farmers' Elevator Guide 27: 3-6. Aug. 1932.
1694. ----- Rumsyre, L.R. Farm bureau dream of a political monopoly. Farmers' Elevator Guide 27: 3-6, illus. Oct. 1932.
1695. 1933. The allotment plan. Farmers' Elevator Guide 28(1):14. Jan. 1933.  
Some arguments against the plan which come from the National Federated Flour Clubs.
1696. ----- Jensen, C. Bats in the belfry. Farmers' Elevator Guide 28(2): 27. Feb. 1933.  
Discussion of the Domestic Allotment Plan. Mr. Jensen says, "I believe the domestic allotment plan to be worse than any other yet proposed, that it will tend to bring out all that is dishonest and discreditable in human nature."
1697. ----- Cain, T.R. [Domestic allotment plan] Extract from address of T.R. Cain at 30th annual convention of Farmers Grain Dealers Association at Illinois. Farmers' Elevator Guide 28(3):7. Mar. 1933.  
Against the domestic allotment plan.
1698. ----- Farlow. Secretary Farlow's report. Farmers' Elevator Guide 18(3): 8. Mar., 1933.  
In his annual report at the 30th annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association, Secretary Farlow presented a program for farm relief "which was backed by the officers and directors of the association and which were partially recognized in the adoption of the report of the resolutions committee on the last day of the convention." The program contains eight suggestions for farm relief.
1699. ----- Snow, B.W. B.W. Snow proposes farm relief plan. Farmers Elevator Guide 28(3):27-28. March 1933; Also in Northwestern Miller, Mar. 15, 1933, p.641.  
"Eventually there must be a careful survey and such revision as will enlarge the foreign outlet for our surplus products by permitting an enlarged general foreign trade in volume sufficient to pay



for the farm products taken. Such a readjustment requires time and careful consideration so that the inflow of goods and the outflow of farm products shall be properly balanced. The problem is to devise a program that can make the tariff effective to the farmer by using it to create a wider market and an additional demand for the products he needs to sell abroad. The import of goods in volume sufficient to pay for sales abroad of our surplus farm products is a proper application of protective tariff benefits to agriculture..." A detailed description of how the plan works and what it accomplishes is given.

#### Fibre and Fabric

1700. 1932. Stabilization of cotton prices. Fibre and Fabric 85(2494):15-16. Nov. 19, 1932.  
Explanation and discussion of the Harriman plan as applied to cotton.

#### Flour and Feed

1701. 1931. Murray, J.C. J.C. Murray of Quaker oats tells of farm relief needs. Flour & Feed 31: 14. May 1931.
1702. 1932. Hamilton, F.T. Domestic allotment plan. Flour & Feed 33(7):6. Dec. 1932.  
The Secretary of the Northwest Feed Dealers' Association tells why he is opposed to the voluntary domestic allotment plan.
1703. 1933. Hamilton, F.T. Artificial government and county agents. Flour & Feed 33: 20. Jan. 1933.

#### Food Industries

1704. 1933. Burton, L.V., Editor. What the voluntary domestic allotment plan may mean to the food industries. Food Indus. 5(1):25-27. Jan. 1933.  
"It hardly seems possible that the Voluntary domestic allotment plan for agricultural relief could ever be enacted into law, either in its present form or in any conceivable modification. Furthermore, it is extremely difficult to understand how any intelligent farmer or politician could fail to foresee just how this plan would work out. Yet hearings on the plan before the House Committee on agriculture bear testimony to the curious childlike faith of its proponents."

#### Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

1705. 1932. Domestic allotment looming larger. Grain & Feed Journals Cons. 69(8):364. Oct. 26, 1932.  
This article is critical of the domestic allotment plan. The names of the committee planning the bill are given and the claim is made that "this plan did not emanate from the farmers, but was evolved by mortgage bankers, and holders of mortgages on farm lands

who are interested in any scheme that will inflate the sale price of the farms long enough for the sale of the security behind their now frozen loans." The probable effects of the plan if it should become a law are pointed out.

1706. ----- [Theis, F.A.] For return of normal markets. Grain & Feed Journals Cons. 69(9):408,409. Nov. 9, 1932.

Address before Nebraska Grain Dealers Association.

In this address Mr. Theis says that "The Grain Trade has been severely criticized, because it has taken to task the farm relief plans that have been proposed without offering a substitute. But we have a plan and we know it will work. Put into force it will permit the operation of natural laws, and return the movement of commodities to normal channels with natural prices."

The plan, which contains seven points, is given.

1707. 1933. Authorship of farm relief bill. Grain & Feed Journals Cons. 70(8):283. Apr. 26, 1933.

States that in drafting the present farm relief bill Mordecai Ezekiel "is said to have been one of the chief aids." Reference is made to Bulletin 1440 of the U.S. Department of Agriculture by Mr. Ezekiel and his text book "Methods of Correlation Analysis." Contains brief comment which is critical.

1708. ----- Booth, G.E. Grain marketing and government control. Grain & Feed Journals Cons. 70(9):324-325. May 10, 1933.

"The success of our great marketing system has been due to the necessary recognition of the economic laws which individuals or nations cannot permanently alter or improve. It is both our patriotic and economic duty to protect the farmer against further federal experiments no matter how well intentioned they may be. Agriculture and the interests handling agricultural products are entitled to a new deal."

1709. ----- [Booth, G.E.] How Adjustment act affects grain trade. Grain and Feed Journals Cons. 70(12):449. June 28, 1933.

1710. ----- [Carey, P.B.] Farmers sacrificed by false leaders. Grain & Feed Journals Cons. 70(12):445. June 28, 1933.

From an address before the Western Grain Dealers Association.

New laws, prices, production and price control, harmful market restrictions, and speculation and futures are among the subjects considered in the address.

1711. ----- [Dangerous radicals] Grain & Feed Journals Cons. 70(7):246. Apr. 12, 1933.

"Dangerous Radicals are accused of authorship of the Roosevelt farm relief bill. Rexford G. Tugwell, the new assistant sec'y of agriculture, for example spent two years in Russia. He is a member of the advisory com'ite of the People's Lobby. He is a member of a com'ite of the American Civil Liberties Union. He is one of ten contributors to 'Socialistic Planning and Socialistic Program.'"

1712. ----- Davis, G.H. Evils of government in grain business. Grain & Feed Journals Cons. 70(9):326,330. May 10, 1933.
1713. ----- Effect of processing tax on price of wheat. Grain & Feed Journals Cons. 70(10):361. May 24, 1933.  
"Besides the supply and demand and the weather that we always had with us two more powerful factors are being injected into the price making machinery of the pit. These new factors, inflation and the processing tax, will work in opposite directions."
1714. ----- The farm relief bill. Grain & Feed Journals Cons. 70(6):210. March 22, 1933.  
"The farmer is entitled to relief; but the legislators at Washington, instead of removing the obstacles to natural readjustment by reducing taxes and permitting the free play of competition are planning to inject into the situation more of the poison that is sapping the life of industry. Excessive taxation has laid us all low, and the racketeers dictating the provisions of the new 'relief bill' contemplate a heavy tax on processors, not of one commodity alone, but several; and not a few cents per bushel, but a substantial amount.  
"If put into effect such a program will defeat itself, just as the Federal Farm Board defeated itself by advertising that its purpose, with that of the Canadian Pool, was to force monopoly prices for wheat, arousing foreign nations to look elsewhere for supplies and substitutes and Mussolini to engage in his victorious 'Battle of the Wheat.'"
1715. ----- Protests Mordecai Ezekiel's farm relief bill. Grain & Feed Journals Cons. 70(7):247. Apr. 12, 1933.  
"Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Farmers' National Grain Dealers Ass'n. recently wired Chairman E.D. Smith of the Senate Com'ite on Agri. protesting against the enactment of the so-called farm relief bill" etc.
1716. ----- Validity of farm act questioned. Grain and Feed Journals Cons. 71(1):15. July 12, 1933.  
"Organized grain merchants... have accepted the new law [the Agricultural Adjustment and Industry Recovery Acts] wholeheartedly with the preparation of codes of ethics for submission to the federal authority. When, however, these codes are translated into business changes involving the hazard of capital investment the validity of the Acts becomes of paramount importance.  
"The federal authority itself, it seems, believes the farm relief act to be weaker than the recovery act."

Grain Dealers Journal

1717. 1925. Hibbard, B.H. Disposing of the surplus crops. Grain Dealers Jour. 55(12):784. Dec. 25, 1925.  
"Prominent among the programs that offer relief is one, long neglected, which would bring under social control the utilization of the land resources of the country."

Grain World

1718. 1929. Does the farmer still need relief? Grain World 101(2):13-17.  
Jan. 16, 1929; 101(3):13-15. Jan. 30, 1929.

Replies from a questionnaire sent to readers of the Grain World. Replies to earlier questionnaires are printed in the issues of January 5 and 12, 1927, and January 4 and 11, 1928, of the Price current-Grain Reporter (now the Grain World).

"Some say yes - others say no. Some favor relief legislation, some, a higher tariff and some a change of tax laws."

Illinois Bankers Association Bulletin

1719. 1929. Stewart, C.L. External conditions agriculture should recognize. Illinois Bankers Association Bul. Jan. 1929, p.23-24.  
Not available for examination.

Illinois Journal of Commerce

1720. 1933. Grennan, Matt. Solving the farm problem. Ill. Jour. Com. Jan. 1933, p.11.  
Not available for examination.

International Textile-Apparel Analysis

1721. 1933. Economic trend. Farm relief and the textile industry. Internatl. Textile-Apparel Analysis 2(1):1-2. Jan. 7, 1933.  
Discussion of the domestic allotment plan and reasons why such a plan "would prove more costly to the American people in general and the textile-apparel industry in particular than the economic experiment known as the Federal Farm Board."

Journal of Home Economics

1722. 1932. Cobb, C.A. The future promise of farm life. Jour. Home Econ. 24 (11):974-975. Nov. 1932.

This is a talk given at a luncheon of the department of extension service, American Home Economics Association, Atlanta, June 23, 1932. The writer believes that agriculture will some day secure a fair share of the national income, that the agricultural intelligence of the present-day type is the most powerful factor affecting rural progress, that the rank and file must also be trained, that organization and long-time planning are necessary, and that speaking generally, "the agriculture of the future is going to continue to be a mode of life, retaining all that we found wholesome in the past but embracing those readjustments necessary to the more intelligent tilling and management of the soil and the more intelligent and more satisfying management of the farm home."

L. I. D. Monthly

1723. 1931. Laidler, H.W. The dilemma of American agriculture. L. I. D. Monthly 10(2):3-5, 11. Nov. 1931.

1724. ---- Laidler, H.W. A program for the farm. L. I. D. Monthly 10 (3):3-5, 12-15. Dec. 1931.

In summary the writer writes as follows: "A progressive and socialist agricultural program would thus strive to aid the farmer as consumer, producer, merchant, debtor, citizen. It would involve, among other things, the encouragement in every possible way of genuine cooperatives; the socialization of industries upon which the farmer depends for vital services and the supplying of these services to him at cost; the development of socialized banking, the formation of regional and national agricultural councils; the regulation of production; wide experimentation in various forms of private, cooperative and public farm ownership and operation, and the nation-wide development of those farms found to be most desirable; the steady reduction of tariff walls; government crop insurance; the lightening of agricultural taxation burdens; the extension and improvement of educational and other community services, and, ultimately, the organization of agriculture as a world industry."

Labor Age - 1929

1725. Gilbert, Joseph, and Ebert, Justus. Farm relief and workers' relief: a lesson for American wage earners, by Joseph Gilbert; and Farm relief or revolution; agriculture attracts big business, by Justus Ebert. Labor Age, June 1929, p.17-20.  
Not examined.

Locomotive Engineers Journal

1726. 1923. Taylor, H.C. The way out for the American farmer. Locomotive Engin. Jour. 57(7):536-538, 604, July 1923.

Dr. Taylor begins this article as follows: "The economic situation in which the farmer found himself in 1920 has been interpreted as a marketing problem. A colossal effort has been put forth for the solution of this problem. Our lack of clear thinking as a basis of action resulted in failure to discriminate between the need of a readjustment of price relations and the need of a revision in the organization and control of the mechanism used in the distribution of farm products. Under these conditions it is not surprising that experience is having full opportunity to teach us the ways of wisdom."

He concludes: "Research, education and extension activities developed by large associations, by States, and by the Government, should furnish the facts on which local and national adjustment of production to market conditions may be based. This adjustment of the supply to the anticipated demand through the right direction of production is one of the most promising methods of improving the farming situation."

Manufacturers' Record

1727. 1926. Yoakum, B.F. Dangers in the Haugen agriculture bill. Manfrs. Rec. 29(19):64-65. May 13, 1926.

In a letter to President Coolidge, Mr. Yoakum analyzes the dangers of the bill. He considers the equalization fee impractical, un-economic, and destructive - an unfair assessment against the entire

crop of a farm commodity placed under operation by the Federal Farm Board.

1728. 1928. Chew, A. P. What the farmer forgets about the tariff... Manfrs. Rec. 93(18):81-82. May 3, 1928.

Editorial comment on article "Agriculture not only benefits directly and materially from the American protective tariff now, but also will benefit in greater degree as time goes on. Already the protective tariff is necessary for agriculture; in a short time, it will be imperatively necessary. Mr. Chew's article is especially convincing in that he bases his conclusion on actual facts, rather than on theories or on specious arguments."

1729. 1929. Dabney, T.E. Federal loan banks and co-operative farm associations aiding Louisiana agriculture. Manfrs. Rec. 95: 63. Feb. 21, 1929.

1730. ----- Dabney, T.E. Helping farmer to help himself is most effective farm relief. Manfrs. Rec. 96: 61. Aug. 8, 1929.

1731. ----- Hyde, A. M. Federal farm board and how it works. Manfrs. Rec. 96(21):66-67. Nov. 21, 1929.

This is the Secretary of Agriculture's statement as related to Richard Woods Emonds.

"The Federal farm board is moving with deliberate care in establishing its major policies and precedents; yet is moving so rapidly in acting upon such policies and precedents that the farmers, eager as they are to dip into the \$500,000,000 fund authorized for its use, are not keeping pace with the Board in claiming the loans offered them..."

1732. ----- Warner, C. B. Vertical alignment of the farming industry. Manfrs. Rec. 95(26):68-69. June 27, 1929.

In the course of a letter referring to his experience in studying the matter to which this article refers, Dr. Warner writes in part: "If the farmer will consider himself as an industrial unit and align himself with the industrial units above him in those places where there are points of contact, he can win the success that other industrial units have had, and by his own efforts. If industry will recognize the farmer, admit him to its folds, then will these groups find there will be great benefit to both by the realization of this sound economic policy."

In the third paragraph of the article Dr. Warner tells how the farmer may secure relief: "The farmer may secure relief through a more just tax system; by better transportation rates; by regulation of the cotton and wheat exchanges, and by a limitation of new lands opened up for agriculture by the government. The main remedy, however, is the adoption of a proper system of marketing, so he may get a fair price for his product."

1733. 1930. Manning, G.H. What the Federal farm board has done in its first year for southern agriculture. Manfrs. Rec. 98: 55-56. July 3, 1930.

1734. ----- Morse, S.F. Is the American farmer doomed? Manfrs. Rec. 98(8):51-53. Aug. 21, 1930.

"This country has no carefully thought-out agricultural plan. If a national agricultural program had been developed perhaps some of the present depression in agriculture could have been foreseen and avoided."

1735. ----- Walker, G.M. "Farm relief bill violates economic law." Manfrs. Rec. 98(2):53. July 10, 1930.

The editor's suggestion that the Farm Board be allowed more time before its policies and practices were condemned was followed for some time. "Opinions differ widely as to the principle involved and as to the soundness of the policies the Board has put into practice. An adverse view is presented here... on the ground that the principle upon which the whole farm relief legislation was based is uneconomic and, therefore, is doomed to failure."

1736. 1931. Morse, S.F. Rural factory in farm relief. Manfrs. Rec. 99(1): 40. Jan. 1, 1931.

"What is to become of the farmers who will probably be eliminated by their inability to raise agricultural products at a cost below current prices?... The answer apparently lies in the plans of public utility companies for forming super-power mergers. If the federal and state governments are wise enough not to hamper the utilities with various legal restrictions, like those proposed by Governor Roosevelt of New York, cheap electric power will soon be available not only to cities but also throughout the rural districts of the country. This extension of cheap power will permit de-centralization of certain industries which do not require large central plants and proximity to raw materials for low-cost production. By locating such plants in rural sections where there is surplus farm labor and employing this labor three or four days a week, the ex-farmers could live on small farms and devote their spare time to raising enough produce to live on."

1737. 1932. Parker, W. High cost of nostrums. Manfrs. Rec. 101(9): 31. Mar. 3, 1932.

"Through its president, D.W. Brooks [the American cotton shippers association] has protested to the Appropriations committee of the House against appropriation of any additional money for use of the [Farm] board, at least until Congress shall have completed a thorough and searching inquiry into its affairs, its policies, and their economic effect, and the expenditure of the taxpayers' money, traced to its finality."

1738, 1933. Torrence, G. P. Reconstruction by direct action. Manfrs. Rec. 102(4):16. Apr. 1933.

"Essential features of Mr. Torrence's plan for reconstruction, as outlined herewith, present control of supply without the complication of price fixing and process taxes. Dictators are suggested for agriculture and basic manufacturing groups."

To quote the writer's words: "My suggestion is that the President appoint a dictator for each major market crop; wheat, corn, oats, and cotton. That each dictator be given authority to limit the acreage of any crop to some fixed percentage of a five-year average for each farm. That a license to market this crop be given to a farmer only after he has conformed with the regulations. That suitable penalties be provided for anyone who buys unlicensed commodities. That in the beginning this system be confined to the basic commodities, not including livestock, on the supposition that the price of corn and oats will control the livestock prices. If the dictatorship works in these commodities, it can be extended."



Mechanical Engineering

1739. 1928. Campbell, T.D. The American farm problem. The present unsatisfactory economic status of the American farmer, and how it may be improved through tariff adjustments, the development of inland waterways, better grain grading, and the application of engineering and industrial methods to agriculture. *Mechan. Engin.* 50(10):745-748. Oct. 1928.

Mid-South Cotton Association News

1740. 1933. Hall, O.J. Critical review of agricultural legislation since the world war. *Mid-South Cotton Assoc. News* 10(11):4. May 1933.

Modern Miller.

1741. 1932. Allotment plan most menacing farm relief endorsed by three farm organizations. So called simple farm relief a subsidy - complex scheme will require army of administrators - millers should oppose. *Mod. Miller* 59(34):15-17, 19-20. Aug. 20, 1932.

This article was specially prepared by a miller at the request of the *Modern Miller*. An editorial note urges that this article be "read and studied by millers who want information for protection against possible legislation, so strongly urged by farmer organizations."

A comment by William B. Anderson on this article and on the allotment plan is given on p.17 of the *Modern Miller* for August 27.

1742. ----- [Anderson, Sydney.] "Robbing Peter to pay Paul" subject of address by Sydney Anderson. *Mod. Miller* 59(40):15-16, 18. Oct. 1, 1932.

Address of Sydney Anderson before the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association assembled at French Lick, Ind., in which he outlined and criticized the domestic allotment plan. The constitutionality and legality of the scheme are questioned.

Also published in *Evening Star* (Washington, D.C.), Sept. 20, 1932, with title: "Huge U.S. Pay Roll Seen in Farm plan."

1743. ----- Domestic allotment plan. *Mod. Miller* 59(49):14. Dec. 3, 1932.

Points out some of the complications of the plan.

1744. ----- [Hope, C.R.] Voluntary domestic allotment plan of farm relief outlined by Kansas Congressman. *Mod. Miller* 59(30):22, 39. July 23, 1932.

This outline of the domestic allotment plan is taken from Mr. Hope's speech before the House on July 14, 1932. It is preceded by an editorial note to the effect that this article "deals mainly with the farmer phase of the subject" and that space will be given in the *Modern Miller* to the "miller end" of the allotment scheme.

An editorial entitled "New Scheme to Help Farmers Means High Cost Wheat and Flour" is given on p.15.

1745. ----- Johnson, R.P. R.P. Johnson opposes allotment legislation. Vice-President of J. Allen Smith & Co., Knoxville, outlines fallacies of plan to Atlanta bakers. *Mod. Miller* 60(6):14, 15. Feb. 11, 1933.

Also in *Southwest. Miller* 11(51):26. Feb. 14, 1933.

1746. ----- Modern Miller presents summary of bakers' opinions toward allotment plan. Mod. Miller 60(4):25-26, 29-30. Jan. 28, 1933.  
Other opinions are given on p.17 in an article entitled: Bakers and wholesale grocers oppose allotment legislation.
1747. ----- Uhlmann grain co. on allotment plan. Mod. Miller 59(46):25. Nov. 12, 1932.  
Among the opinions expressed by the Uhlmann Grain Company in their market letter of Nov. 9 on the domestic allotment plan are the following: the plan would have no effect on the price of wheat in the pit, plans of this nature sound more simple in theory than they are to execute, a very large force of men would be necessary to enforce the plan, and a very large tax would be forced on the American public.
1748. ----- [Waterman, William.] William Waterman calls allotment plan "economic plague." Mod. Miller 60(4):17,27-28. Jan. 28, 1933.
1749. ----- Yaeger, C.M. Domestic allotment plan abandons tariff principle for dole. Mod. Miller 59(52):16,17,35. Dec. 24, 1932.  
"The unnamed bill, probably the Jones bill, which will be recommended by the congressional committee on agriculture and introduced in Congress, is in essential particulars a wide departure from the preliminary bill which was prepared in Washington... Instead of refinements to the first prepared farmer bill based on the Wilson plan, this new bill is little short of a monstrosity."  
The differences in the bills are pointed out.
1750. 1933. [Bell, J. F.] James F. Bell outlines legislative policy aimed to restore confidence. Mod. Miller 60(9):15,20,21. Mar. 4, 1933.  
"A limited legislative program of fundamentals aimed to restore public confidence was suggested to the Senate Committee on Finance, Feb. 24, by James F. Bell, president, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn."  
The fundamentals embodied in this program as suggested by Mr. Bell are given.
1751. ----- Grain men approve farm relief plans. Mod. Miller 60(14):14, 15. Apr. 8, 1933.  
"Peter B. Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, voiced the opinion that for the first time in history, the organized grain trade of the nation approves a federal farm relief measure which might involve price-fixing." etc.  
Mr. Carey is quoted briefly.
1752. ----- Kansas City Chamber of Commerce shows farmers oppose allotment schemes. Mod. Miller 60(19):22. Mar. 25, 1933.
1753. ----- Policies under farm relief bill. Mod. Miller 60(20):13. May 20, 1933.  
Editorial in which it is stated "In the main the outlines of policies have been reassuring to millers." Also quotes a statement of George M. Peek of Moline "that is reassuring." The editorial also gives extracts from a pamphlet "of questions and answers about the Farm bill" which was issued by the Department of Agriculture. "Some of these are in respect to acreage control and processing."

1754. ----- President assumes farm control. Mod. Miller 60 (11): 13. Mar. 18, 1933.  
Editorial. Commenting on the flour processing tax feature of the new farm relief bill the editor says in part: "If it does not injure flour consumption, or become a burdensome tax eater, some important objections are eliminated."  
"The scheme is pliant and adjustable, subject to revised regulations and does not set up a permanent tax-eating incubus."
1755. ----- Production control. Mod. Miller 60 (29): 13. July 22, 1933.  
A short editorial in which the writer points out how the farmer who does not enlist under the acreage reduction plan may realize more for his wheat than the one who does.
1756. ----- [Swanson, C. O.] Some interesting views on Farm Relief from the state of Kansas. Mod. Miller 60 (8): 17. Feb. 25, 1933.  
"C. O. Swanson of the Kansas State College of Agriculture, expresses... [his] views on agricultural relief." What he says in a "letter to the editor of Modern Miller" is quoted.
1757. ----- Statements of Thad Hoffman and Henry Stude to Department of Agriculture. Mod. Miller, June 3, 1933.  
Mr. Hoffman, chairman of the Southwestern Millers' League and Mr. Stude, president of the American Bakers Association, both declare in favor of the farm relief plan.

Modern Monthly

1758. 1933. Hacker, L. M. The farmer is doomed. Modern Monthly 7: 71-81. Mar. 1933.  
Not available for examination.

National Real Estate Journal

1759. 1929. Mead, E. S. American agriculture is overmanned. Natl. Real Estate Jour. p. 44-8, illus. July 22, 1929.  
Not available for examination.

National Wool Grower

1760. ----- Hagenbarth, F. J. Boston criticism of the Farm Board. President Hagenbarth's reply. Natl. Wool Grower 19 (8): 13. Sept. 1929.  
Extracts from the Boston Evening Transcript which states that wool dealers generally are bitterly opposed to the establishment of a cooperative wool selling agency.
1761. ----- What is the Farm board doing? [editorial] Natl. Wool Grower 19 (10): 11. Oct. 1929.  
Feels that the Board is proceeding in a way to accomplish the greatest possible good.
1762. 1930. Farm board and the wool corporation [editorial] Natl. Wool Grower 20 (4): 11. Apr. 1930.  
Thinks the Farm Board, in establishing the National Wool Marketing Corporation has done a great deal for the wool industry.

1763. ----- Farm board credit policy [editorial] Natl. Wool Grower 20 (1): 11-12. Jan. 1930.  
Favorable to the Board's policy.
1764. 1931. Is the Farm board a failure? Natl. Wool Grower 21 (12): 9-10. Dec. 1931.  
Thinks the Board may be increasingly helpful, if accorded the recognition and support it merits.
1765. 1932. Wool grower and the Agricultural marketing act. Natl. Wool Grower 22: 6. Oct. 1932.

New York State Horticultural Society

1766. 1931. Warren, G. F. Present economic conditions as affecting agriculture. New York State Hort. Soc. Proc. 76 (1931): 70-93.  
Discusses the causes of the agricultural depression and thinks the "primary remedy is reduced costs of production and particularly of distribution."

New Freeman

1767. 1930. Hacker, L. M. Holding the feed bag. New Freeman 1 (24): 562-564. Aug. 27, 1930.  
"If we insist upon having in this country an agriculture that is capitalistic and individualistic, and at the same time is at the mercy of international forces, then the Government must hold the bag for the farmer as the farmer held the bag for the manufacturer and banker from 1860 to 1890. This is one of the problems that a capitalistic economy, on national lines, encounters every now and then. I have not the slightest hesitation in guessing that the Government will choose subsidy."

North Carolina Cotton Grower

1768. 1932. Blalock, U. B. Is there hope for the farmer? N.C. Cotton Grower 11 (12): 1, 3. Dec. 1932.  
"Synopsis of the activities of the larger farm organizations of the nation." Includes discussion of domestic allotment plan applied to cotton.

Northwestern Miller & American Baker

1769. 1928. Sturtevant, C. D. Farm legislation and the grain trade. Northwest. Miller 156 (1): 31. Oct. 3, 1928.  
This is from Mr. Sturtevant's presidential address before the Grain Dealers' National Association convention at Boston. He reviews several farm relief proposals, including the export debenture plan and the plan proposed by Mr. Robert S. Brookings "to industrialize the farm and to conduct agricultural production through large corporations upon a sound economic basis."
1770. ----- Taylor, A.E. The export debenture plan. Northwest. Miller 153 (5): 521-522, 550. Feb. 8, 1928.

1771. 1929. Stokdyk, E.A. Stabilization corporations. Northwest. Miller 158 (2): 121. Apr. 10, 1929.  
Discusses the possibilities and limitations of proposed stabilization corporations. The basis of discussion is the surplus control bill introduced by Senator McNary in the second session of the 70th Congress.
1772. 1930. Davis, J.S. Some proposals for dealing with wheat surpluses. Northwest. Miller 163 (7): 579. Aug. 20, 1930.  
After giving two reasons why it is necessary to do something about the surplus the writer discusses four proposals for dealing with the wheat surplus. The proposals are: "(1) That the Federal Farm Board get the Grain Stabilization Corporation to buy up 100,000,000 bushels more wheat; (2) That we enlarge our domestic wheat consumption for food; (3) That the surplus be shipped to the starving or under-nourished people of China and India; (4) That a general policy of export dumping be adopted at the expense of the Treasury, the farmers, or the consumers."  
Also in Dakota Farmer 50 (18): 854-864. Sept. 15, 1930.
1773. ----- Steen, Herman. The Farm board and its relation to milling. Northwest. Miller 161 (5): 490-491. Feb. 5, 1930.  
From an address before the Michigan State Millers' Association at Lansing, Jan. 29, 1930.
1774. 1931. McMillan, P. D. Helping the wheat farmer. Northwest. Miller 168 (4): 294, 310. Nov. 4, 1931.  
"Reprinted from the Minneapolis Journal."  
"Sufficient time has now elapsed so that the major premises upon which the Agricultural Marketing Act was based can be reviewed in the light of experience. The writer cannot join those who are blaming the farm board for the inevitable result of the incorrect premises upon which was based the unsound law under which they functioned. Instead the burden of blame should be placed upon those who for five years prior to the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act were foremost in spreading false assumptions, the final acceptance of which resulted in the passage of the unsound law under which the farm board has attempted to accomplish the impossible."  
"In this article there will be no attempt to discuss details of operation by the farm board. Instead it will confine itself to the original premises upon which the act was based as they apply to and are illustrated by developments in the wheat markets."
1775. ----- Newell, M. E. The Farm board and the unemployed. Northwest. Miller 167 (11): 912. Sept. 30, 1931.  
A discussion of the plan of using the Farm Board's wheat surplus for relief of the unemployed. The writer states "the scheme is more probable of enactment than improbable."
1776. 1932. Edgar, W.C. More foolish farm legislation. Northwest. Miller 172 (2): 170-171. Oct. 19, 1932.  
Reprinted from the Bellman column of the Minneapolis Tribune, Oct. 17, 1932.  
Criticizes the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board and discusses the domestic allotment plan, pointing out the

"dangers and difficulties surrounding and accompanying this proposed legislation."

1777. ----- [Feltus, H.A.] Surplus segregation. Northwest. Miller 172(7):530, 535, 540, 542. Nov. 30, 1932.

"A proposal by H.A. Feltus, of Minneapolis, Minn., 'to segregate and control the handling of the surplus production in agricultural commodities so as to remove the weight of such surpluses and eliminate what otherwise will be an element continually forcing a depressed price on the portion required for domestic consumption.' Mr. Feltus was for many years with the Van Dusen Harrington Company and now styles himself a traffic engineer. His plan has been studied by government officials and by a number of United States senators who have expressed willingness to sponsor it in Congress. It is now being widely circulated among grain and traffic men of the country, and if it meets with approval is designed as a constructive substitute for other proposed legislation now receiving the grain trade's vigorous opposition."

1778. ----- Flood, W.A. A farm relief plan. Northwest. Miller 173(4):341. Feb. 8, 1933.

This article seems to be a criticism of the domestic allotment plan as a means of farm relief. "Here in an 'embryonic' relief measure which has as its basis: That it is admitted that a domestic basis of production will assure relief; that by reason of overproduction by farmers, losses therefrom are chargeable to the particular commodity, to be naturally regained as a result of observance of the first clause. Hence: Provide legislation forcing registration of all wheat at a given date. Liquidation at that date be made of all holdings of farm board wheat, or wheat held by any agency of any nature, established at the instigation of the farm board or other governmental agency. Receipts from this liquidation be turned to the seed loan department, to be disbursed as later outlined..... Comment: When producers become such public charges that their continuation is subject to raids upon the public treasury, their methods of operation should become subject to scrutiny by the 'providers.' It is cited that farmers, by reason of overproduction, are entitled to no more consideration than is the grocer, butcher, etc., who, by reason of over-purchasing, is in a similar precarious situation..."

1779. ----- [Harriman, H.I.] Mr. Harriman discusses attitude on allotment plan. Protesting telegram from Kansas City grain dealers brings defense of Chamber president's expression of personal opinion on proposed farm relief legislation. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 9(9):610. Sept. 7, 1932.

This article includes both the telegram signed by Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., and Mr. Harriman's reply.

1780. ----- [Hutchinson, Frank] [Millers National] Federation opposes the allotment plan. Harriman indorsement protested by mill spokesman. President Frank Hutchinson, in letter to Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declares scheme would increase production and decrease

consumption of wheat and flour. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 9(9) 610. Sept. 7, 1932.

This open letter to Mr. H.I. Harriman is also printed in Southwest. Miller 11(28):21-22. Sept. 6, 1932, with title, The Faulty Domestic Allotment Plan; and in Mod. Miller 59(36):14-15. Sept. 3, 1932, with title, Federation Expresses Disapproval of Domestic Allotment Plan. An editorial comment on Mr. Hutchinson's letter is given on p.13 of the Modern Miller.

1781. ----- Isely, C.C. A new trojan horse. Northwest. Miller 172(6):472-473. Nov. 23, 1932.

C.C. Isely "outlines in this article some of the disturbing characteristics of the Domestic Allotment Plan" and offers a plan - the Credits for Orders Plan, called the Isely plan in Kansas.

1782. ----- Isely, C.C. World political debts and farm depression. Northwest. Miller 170(10):828-829. June 29, 1932.

Text of an address "on the subject of international debts and trade recently delivered before the Academy of Political Science at New York."

An "inset" on p.829 entitled "The Isely Plan" gives in brief form "The Diagnosis" and "The Prescription."

1783. ----- [Sterling, R.E.] Allotment follies. Northwest. Miller 172(7): 522-523. Nov. 30, 1932.

This is "the slightly amended text of a statement, commenting on the Voluntary Domestic Allotment plan, prepared by Robert E. Sterling, editor for the Northwest<sup>ern</sup> Miller, for publication in certain newspapers and now being distributed by various agencies in an educational campaign conducted to inform the public of the grave dangers present in this proposal for aid to agriculture through a subsidy to be provided by an excise tax on major farm products."

Editorial comment on this plan, quoting from Seibel C. Harris, of Chicago, and from "the current issue of the Flour Bin," is given on p.519.

1784. ----- [Wilson, M.L.] Domestic allotment plan. Northwest. Miller. and Amer. Baker 171(4):366-367. Aug. 10, 1932.

Explains in detail the workings of the Voluntary domestic allotment plan, discussing its advantages, including the long-time advantage of controlling production, feasibility, probable net benefits to producers, etc. The way in which the plan would work when applied to wheat is described.

1785. 1933. An agricultural program. Northwest. Miller 173(10):721, 738. Mar. 29, 1933.

"Prepared by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce."

"This program is submitted as one which is positive and definitely designed to create conditions under which farmers can work out their own problems and in doing so aid industrial organizations, transportation agencies and financial institutions dependent upon agriculture for their success."

The following subjects are considered in the program: foreign markets, adjustment of farm mortgages, land utilization, freight rates,

co-operative marketing, land reclamation, and agricultural legislation.

An editorial on this plan entitled "A practical farm plan" appears on p.723. According to the editor the plan "merits more than passing attention."

1786. ---- Deceptive figures [editorial] Northwest. Miller 174(10): 689. June 28, 1933.

Very critical comment of the figures used by Administrator Peek and Secretary Wallace to show that a processing tax "should not necessarily mean the entire tax is to be passed on to the consumer... These figures... are essentially untruthful."

1787. ---- The great experiment. Northwest. Miller 173(9):677. Mar. 22, 1933.

Editorial regarding the plans proposed for farm relief by President Roosevelt. "It is too little to say that his plan contemplates the complete socialization of a quarter of the nation's commerce affecting the lives and fortunes of a third of the people. He proposes, in effect, a broad program of substitution of government by men for our traditional government by law, a suspension of constitutional guaranties and, at the will of the executive, subjugation of the rights of the individual to what an unlimited dictatorship may from time to time regard as likely most to benefit that part of the people placed under his guardianship."

1788. ---- Roosevelt farm relief bill: measure would re-establish pre-war purchasing power of farmer. Northwest. Miller 173: 675. Mar. 22, 1933.

1789. ---- [Sterling, R.E.] The editor interviewed. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 10(1): 34, 35. Jan. 4, 1933.

The "text of an interview with Robert E. Sterling editor of the Northwestern Miller, recently published in about 50 metropolitan newspapers, replying to an article espousing the Domestic Allotment Plan supplied to the North American Newspaper Alliance by Professor M. L. Wilson... chief proponent of the plan."

1790. ---- Wallace, H.A. The Agricultural adjustment program. Northwest. Miller, Special Bulletin, June 22, 1933, p.3, 4.

Text of the speech at the convention of the Millers National Federation, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, June 21.



Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

1791. 1933. National cottonseed products ass'n. pledges its support to Roosevelt. Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, May 22, 1933, p.17.  
Annual convention at New Orleans resolves to assist in recovery plan.

Printers' Ink

1792. 1926. Capper, Arthur. The farmer's plight is industry's problem. Profits of industry dependent on prosperity of all people. Printer's Ink, 136(2):17-19. July 8, 1926.
1793. 1928. Capper, Arthur. Senator Capper's picture of what will be done at Washington. A forecast of the new farm era. An interview by G.A. Nichols with Arthur Capper... Printers' Ink, 145(9):[3]-4,6,134, 136, 139-140, 142, 145-146. Nov. 29, 1928.
1794. ----- Howard, J.R. A farmer on farmers; how and why applied economics are different for farmer. Printers' Ink, 145(2):17-20. Oct. 11, 1928  
"The basic cause of the farmer's problem today - without which, indeed, he would have no problem peculiar unto himself - is that he has progressed at a rate faster than his ability to gain his rightful place in the Country's economic set-up as it now exists, Fundamental economic law is the same for all; but the applied economics of the farm - its practical working out, in other words - is different. It is different because there are so many factors beyond the farmer's control."
1795. 1930. Brandt, J. Advertising may offer the best farm relief; Land O'Lakes creameries, inc. Printers' Ink, 20: 41-42. Jan. 1930.
1796. 1931. Dickinson, Ray. The farmer will climb out of deflation. Printers' Ink, July 30, 1931, p.25-28.
1797. ----- Nichols, G.A. Is anybody making any money in the farming business? Printers' Ink, Apr. 16, 1931, p.65-66.
1798. 1933. Wallace, H.A. Relief for farmers - aspirin for Congress; the domestic allotment plan. Printers' Ink, 26: 48. Apr. 1933.

Public Service Management

(Not available for examination)

1799. 1931. Wootan, J.G. How farm relief relieves the taxpayer. Public Serv. Management 51: 71-72. Sept. 1931.
1800. 1932. Parker, W. Don Quixote in politics. Public Serv. Management, 53: 177-178. Dec. 1932.
1801. ----- Williams, B.J. What the Farm board has done to cotton exporters. Public Serv. Management 53:103-105. Oct. 1932.

1802. 1933. Congress does nothing to help; criticism of domestic allotment plan. Public Serv. Management 54: 43-44. Feb. 1933.

Scientific Agriculture

1803. 1929. Black, J.D. The present status of agriculture in the United States. Sci. Agr. 9(5):269-281. Jan. 1929.  
Discusses prices; volume of product, and income; comparison with urban industry; land values; rural wealth; population changes; regional differences; and political aspects.

The section on political aspects treats of the various legislative measures which have been introduced - the Ketcham bill, the Capper-Haugen and McNary-Haugen bills.

1804. 1931. Warren, G.F. Economic outlook for agriculture in the United States. Sci. Agr. 11(8):467-486. Apr. 1931.

"References": p.485-486.

"This paper, presented by Dr. Warren to the American Farm Bureau Federation at Boston, Mass., December 1930, contains substantially the same material used in his lecture at the 10th Annual Convention of the C.S.T.A., Wolfville, Nova Scotia, June 25, 1930, and has the advantage of the inclusion of additional figures made available recently."

Scientific Monthly

1805. 1930. Harding, T.S. On to the city farmer. Scientific Monthly 30(2, whole no.173):149-155. Feb. 1930.

"It is conservatively estimated that only about one eighth, or 800,000, of our 6,500,000 farmers have actually taken advantage of the best scientific methods and the most up-to-date agricultural machinery available." Scientific agriculture has such great potentialities that if our 6,500,000 farmers should all become efficient, production would so outstrip consumption that we would be "fairly inundated with food."

"In short, the facts force us to believe that agricultural deflation must occur. As farming becomes more efficient some twenty million people must be absorbed by city industry."

Southern Textile Bulletin

1806. 1933. Position of cotton in competition with other commodities. South. Textile Bul. 43(22):3, 12-13. Jan. 26, 1933.

Disadvantages of proposed Farm Parity Bill (domestic allotment plan) as applied to cotton. Products that would be affected are paper, blankets, bath robes, and miscellaneous products.

1807. ----- Association of cotton textile merchants of New York cite ill effects of farm relief plan. South. Textile Bul. 43(21):3, 18. Jan. 19, 1933.

Communication sent to members of the Senate, regarding farm relief legislation, especially H.R.13991.

1808. ----- Cotton-textile institute, inc. How domestic allotment plan would affect cotton textiles. South. Textile Bul. 43(20):3-4. Jan. 12, 1933.

"Summarizes the results of a careful study made by the Cost Engineering and Statistical Departments of the Institute." Indicates that increase in price would result, causing products made of cotton to lose in competition with products of other fibers. Lists "fundamental objections to the plan."

Also in Amer. Wool and Cotton Reporter 47(2):19-21. Jan. 12, 1933; Fibre and Fabric 86(2502):10-11. Jan. 14, 1933; Com. & Finan. Chron. 136: 270. Jan. 14, 1933; extract in Cotton Trade Jour. 13(3): 4. Jan. 21, 1933.

1809. 1932. Russell, Benjamin. Domestic allotment plan would injure textiles and fail to help farmer. South. Textile Bul. 43(18):12. Dec. 29, 1932.

This consists of the opinion of Benjamin Russell of Alexander City, Ala. (president of a group of five cotton mills) on the domestic allotment plan. His opinion was written to Senator Bankhead.

Southwestern Miller

1810. 1932. The McAdoo plan for wheat and cotton. Southwestern Miller, 11(5): 21-22. Mar. 29, 1932.

"Without allowing for uncertainties in the foreign demand for American wheat or the wide fluctuations in foreign prices, together with the problem of carryovers, W.G. McAdoo... proposed the fixing of minimums on domestic prices of wheat and cotton in an address before the Salesmanship Club of Houston, Texas, March 19.

"The principal points in Mr. McAdoo's address, entitled 'How to Save Our Wheat and Cotton Farmers and Revive General Prosperity,' are given.

1811. ----- Millers' National Federation, Executive Committee. Federation for sound farm program. Executive committee offers to aid in practical solution of difficult agricultural problem - opposes domestic allotment plan. Southwestern Miller, 11(41): 26. Dec. 6, 1932. Photostatic copy in Pam. Col. Agr. Econ.

1812. ----- Questions on domestic allotment plan. A maze of administrative and marketing problems foreseen from attempts to adopt agricultural relief scheme in United States. Southwestern Miller 11(40):21-22. Nov. 29, 1932.

1813. 1933. The Federation's brief on wheat program. Southwestern Miller, 12 (13):19,27. May 30, 1933.

Sub-title: Millers' National Federation makes recommendations for preservation of export flour possibilities, minimum of taxation on processing and delay pending outcome of World Economic Conference.

The brief, presented through Frank Hutchinson, president of the Federation, is given.

1814. ----- A fight for exports. Southwestern Miller 12(13):21, 22. May 30, 1933.

Editorial in which it is stated that "The Department of Agriculture, under the lead of Secretary Wallace, is conducting a campaign for a reduction in the acreage in wheat practically to a domestic basis... On the other hand, millers and the grain trade let it be known at the first conference on wheat before the Agricultural Adjustment Act administrators that they favor a fight to regain exporting."

1815. ----- Hoffman, T.L. For adoption of crop allotment plan. Southwestern Miller, 12(13):23. May 30, 1933.

Contains the text in full of the statement of Thad L. Hoffman, chairman of the Southwestern Millers' League, favoring the domestic allotment plan.

1816. ----- Likens it to Soviet plan. Southwestern Miller 12(4):26. Mar. 28, 1933.

"Chicago, March 27.- The Federation of American Business published advertisements in Chicago last week attacking the Roosevelt administration's farm relief plan as 'Russian farm relief.'"

What the organization said in its advertisements is given.

1817. ----- Tugwell, R.G. Great emergency behind measure. Southwestern Miller 12(5):39. Apr. 4, 1933.

Radio address.

1818. ----- Tugwell, R.G. The legal side. Southwestern Miller 12(17):24. June 27, 1933.

"Rexford G. Tugwell,... spoke on the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Industrial Recovery Act Saturday afternoon at Rochester, N.Y. His address was delivered before the Federation of Bar Associations of Western New York, but was circulated nationally as an answer to those who have questioned the legality of the government's measures."

Quotations are given from his address.

1819. ----- The wheat area program. Southwestern Miller 12(17): 23. June 27, 1933.

Editorial regarding the wheat acreage program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. "The Department of Agriculture is to be commended for the equitable manner in which it has started to make allotments of acreage and production."

#### State & Federal Marketing Activities

1820. 1932. Virginia has plan for improving agriculture. State and Fed. Marketing Activities 12(52): 275. Dec. 28, 1932.

"Agriculture and unemployment can be improved materially by joint or separate action of the Federal, State and/or County Governments leasing large areas of uncultivated and poor land which can be developed

into forests, using persons already living on that land and others in developing forests, says J.H. Meek, director, Virginia Division of Markets. The lease, he says, should be made for a period of at least ten years with the privilege of buying the land at a fixed price at the end of the period for which it is leased. During the period the land is under lease, the government by which it is leased, Mr. Meek says should create a fund sufficient to purchase the leased land when the leases run out. The plan, he believes, will remove from production much of the so-called sub-marginal land, and will be indirectly responsible for creating better market demand for the better products."

#### Tariff Review

1821. 1929. Connor, L.G. The farmer's stake in the tariff. Tariff Review 80: 67-70, 102-105. Mar.-Apr. 1929; Pa. Mfrs. Jour. p.3-9 Apr. 1929.  
Not examined.
1822. ----- Wright, P.G. The farmer's interest in protection. Tariff Review 80: 331-334. Nov. 1929.  
Not examined.

#### Textile American

1823. 1933. Aid for farmers. Textile Amer. July 1933, p.6.  
Editorial expresses belief that farmers do not need patronage so much as business methods: "fewer acres, better fertilized acreage, better methods," etc.

#### Textile Recorder

1824. 1933. Whittam, William. American textile notes. Textile Recorder, May 15, 1933, p.88.  
"It takes three bales of cotton to pay for a wagon which one bale would buy before the War."

#### Textile World

1825. 1933. Allotment plan for farm relief arouses opposition from manufacturers. Textile World 83: 40-41. Jan. 1933.
1826. ----- Allotment plan riddled with bullets of logic. Textile World 83: 208. Feb. 14, 1933.
1827. ----- Wooten, Paul. Farm bill; supporters loyal to President but lukewarm on measure. Textile World 83: 725. Apr. 1933.
1828. ----- Wooten, Paul. Farm relief plan of allotment type would encourage bootlegging. Textile World 83(1):78. Jan. 1933.  
"The surplus of cotton would be increased and the pressure on world markets would be that much greater with the result that the world price would be reduced."

1829. 1931. What the Farm board ought, and ought not, to do in cotton. Textile World 79: 1404-1405. Mar. 28, 1931.
1830. 1930. Clerk, C.H. Farm board's greatest opportunity - to increase cotton growers' profits! Textile World 77: 1098-1100. Feb. 15, 1930.

Who is Who in Grain and Feed

1831. 1930. Boyle, J.E. The farm board's fatal blunder. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 19(12):27-30. Apr. 20, 1930.  
Reprinted from Forbes, April 1930.  
Title of article as given in Who is Who in Grain and Feed is Price-Fixing Was the Farm Board's Fatal Blunder."
1832. 1932. Boyle, J.E. Farm board is measured by a famous economist. Bernhard Ostrolenk, internationally known, in his new book, "The Surplus Farmer," says that the Agricultural Marketing Act provides for gambling not marketing. Who is Who In Grain and Feed, 21(16):33-34. June 20, 1932.
1833. ----- Boyle, J.E. "A man-made tragedy," says Dr. James E. Boyle. Who is Who in Grain and Feed, 21(19): 30,31. Aug. 5, 1932.  
Reprint of an article by Dr. James E. Boyle which appeared "in the July 16 issue of The Cotton Trade Journal, New Orleans, La." He presents "a pitiful picture of the condition of the cotton farmer in the famous Delta region of the south. He says that 'nowhere in the whole United States can the travelers find such wholesale misery, such grim and stark tragedy' as is present today in the Delta, and he affirms that the tragedy is man-made and was caused by Congress when it passed the Agricultural Marketing Act."
1834. ----- Domestic allotment plan. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22(2):29-30. Nov. 20, 1932.  
Letter from the New York Produce Exchange to President Harriman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce expressing their opposition to the domestic allotment plan and urging that he "publicly withdraw" his support of this legislation.
1835. ----- Snow, B.W. Why the domestic allotment plan will not work. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22(4):30-33. Dec. 20, 1932.  
Contains a letter by B.W. Snow, of the Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago, to one of his correspondents in which he analyzed the domestic allotment plan.
1836. 1933. Agricultural dictatorship. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22(10):14-16. Mar. 20, 1933.  
Editorial in which objection is raised to the "latest 'Plan'" for farm relief.  
"Advices from Washington are to the effect that the scheme would

give the President authority to bring about a parity of prices between agricultural and industrial commodities based on their pre-war relationship. The plan would authorize the President to levy on agricultural products, and products manufactured from them, whatever charges he considers necessary to accomplish the purpose of the scheme.

"This proposal would go beyond the war time powers conferred upon President Wilson under the Food Administration Act."

1837. ----- Giving a bonus to farmers is not a sound policy. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22(13):23, 24. May 5, 1933.

Col. Ayres, economist and statistician for the Cleveland, Ohio, Trust Company makes "the following reference (in part) to the new farm bill in his circular letter of April 15:

"The new farm relief bill is another attempt to fix prices by passing laws about them. Probably it is one of the most serious of present obstacles against business recovery," etc.

The position of the industrial worker is pointed out and "drastic curtailment of expenditures for the support of the Department of Agriculture, and for all irrigation and land reclamation projects" is advocated.

1838. ----- Hart, M.J. Radio address on "Relieving the farm relievers". Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22(12):19-22. Apr. 20, 1933.

An address over a National Broadcasting Company hook-up on April 8.

"The title of this address should leave no doubt... as to... who, in my judgment, are going to be relieved by the pending farm relief bill. This bill was sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange, and by three large cooperative organizations which borrowed huge sums of money that came out of the Federal treasury as the result of the Farm Marketing Act."

Congressman Hart questions whether the various farm organizations represent the views of the farmers. It is his opinion that "the farmer will derive little or no benefit" from the new farm bill.

1839. ----- Parker, Walter. Effect on consumers of domestic allotment plan. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22(11):26-28. Apr. 5, 1933.

1840. ----- Parker, Walter. Why do the farmers, more than others, need help? Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22(5):32-34. Jan. 5, 1933.

This article "on the agricultural situation was written by Walter Parker, of New Orleans, La., economic expert for the American cotton industry."

1841. ----- Sturtevant, C.D. Attitude of the Grain Trade toward new farm bill. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22(13):17-19. May 5, 1933.

Address of C.D. Sturtevant over NBC network - Trade is fearful that the scheme will not be a success but will do everything possible to help - Not opposed to cooperation. - Sub-title.

1842. ----- Sturtevant, C.D. Foreign trade and relief for American farmer. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22(8):18-23. Feb. 20, 1933.  
This address, delivered before the Rotary Club, Omaha, "says that the nation which abandons its foreign commerce follows the downward trail." The writer criticizes the domestic allotment plan and also says that he is opposed to the equalization fee and the export debenture plans.
1843. ----- Two fatal defects in the domestic allotment plan. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22(7):14-17. Feb. 5, 1933.
1844. ----- Who is Who in Grain and Feed, v.22, no.6, Jan. 20, 1933. 40p.  
This number contains several editorials, etc. on the domestic allotment plan. Among them are: National emergency act, p.15-18 (which contains a glossary of terms used in the bill); Madness (editorial from the Chicago Tribune) p.18-19; Responsibilities of the grain and feed trades, address delivered by G.E. Booth at the convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association (contains several paragraphs critical of the plan), p.20-24; Persuading the hogs, some difficulties attendant on application of the domestic allotment plan (William Allen White in the Emporia Gazette) p.34.

World Unity

1845. 1931. Ansley, C.F. The old homesteads, inc., Agriculture in the coming world order. World Unity 8(1):5-15. Apr. 1931.  
"The fifth contribution to a symposium on 'The coming world order,' edited by Archie M. Palmer." Pam. Col.



Newspapers\*

Baltimore Sun

1846. 1929. Price, Duncan. Congress meets to help the farmer and faces a few problems whose solution is not apparent... The Sunday Sun, Magazine section, Apr. 14, 1929, p.15-16.

"It is evident that most of the relief projects involve one major assumption, namely, that Europe will furnish a continuous market for our agricultural surpluses; that the nations of that continent have the means and will have a continuous disposition to buy from us our surpluses of wheat, grain, cotton, tobacco, etc. - in short, that the increasing surpluses resulting from the agricultural revolution now under way will be absorbed by a growing European demand. This assumption is wholly unfounded."

Burlington Free Press

1847. 1929. Taylor, H.C. Farm relief from several angles. Burlington Free Press, Apr. 17, 1929.

The present agricultural depression is due to man-made laws. "Much has been done to the farmer through legislation. He believes something can be done for him." Dr. Taylor then discusses the President's message to Congress on farm relief and the New England farmer's interest in the kind of farm relief wanted by the Middle West.

Chicago Daily News

1848. 1932. Wood, J.B. [Wheat; a series of twelve articles.] Chicago Daily News, Jan. 26-Feb. 8, 1932.

Contents.- [Art.1] Stability of nations and even civilization depend upon wheat.- Art. 2. Curtailing of wheat crop in U.S. to domestic needs is called dangerous move.- Art. 3. U.S. Farm board draws fire as wheat surplus becomes an international problem.- Art. 4. Three methods proposed to aid wheat farmers in price and surplus crisis.- Art. 5. Fixing of wheat price traced back to 2830 B.C.- Art.6. Origin of wheat goes back to days of Adam, tireless diggers of antiquity show.- Art.7. Limiting wheat production becomes more difficult than world disarmament.- [Art.8] Efforts to fix price of wheat start upheaval.- Art. 9. Wheat duty to regulate prices likened to building dike to keep out sea. - Art.10. World's greatest racket is farming; competition, laws of nature, to combat. Art. 11. Farm poorest way to fortune; best for living.- Art. 12. "Survival of fittest" law hits farmers of today; poor ones must drop out.

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\*No discrimination is intended against newspapers, editorials and articles omitted. Only the Chicago Tribune, Des Moines Register, Kansas City Star, Minneapolis Tribune, New York Times and Philadelphia Record were systematically checked for certain periods.

Chicago Daily Tribune

1849. 1921. "Farmers predict quick action on their bills." Chicago Daily Tribune, May 27, 1921. 2-star ed. p.10.  
"The bi-partisan bloc of western and southern senators today agreed upon a comprehensive program of legislation designed to benefit and relieve the agricultural interests."
1850. ----- Experimenting with our daily bread. Chicago Daily Tribune, May 18, 1921, 2-star ed., p.8.  
Editorial says "the farmer's grain is also the consumers' daily bread." Discusses established marketing system vs. cooperative marketing.
1851. ----- "Farming the farmers." [Editorial] Chicago Daily Tribune, May 20, 1921.  
Opposes state legislation against the grain exchanges.
1852. ----- Ridgeway, Frank. Farmers fight for grain pool as market plan. Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 7, 1921, 2-star ed., p.20.  
Report of meeting of grain men at which Aaron Sapiro said the farmer must have a system of marketing by which he can merchandise his wheat.
1853. 1925. Need of orderly selling of farm products shown. Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 6, 1925.  
"Everybody will be better off when there is a closer approach to equality of organization among different industries, and a real equilibrium of purchasing power between different classes of producers."
1854. ----- Our agricultural autonomy. Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 15, 1925.  
Editorial states that in 1923 America bought more agricultural products than she sold. "Herbert Hoover... says that the farmer and all the rest of us suffer from a lack of balance between agricultural production and home consumption. He would encourage farmers to produce what we now import from abroad."
1855. ----- The President's cooperative marketing plan. Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 1, 1925, p.1.  
"It may help the farmers... It's only drawback is that farmers don't cooperate... Cooperative marketing nevertheless will come. The waste of extreme individual realization of exchange must cease."
1856. 1926. Evans, Arthur. Farm recovery seen in booming machinery sale. Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 3, 1926, 2-star ed., p.37.  
Farm machinery factories are looking for a notable expansion of power farming this season... As the International Harvester Company views it 'Farmers all over the country are pushing ahead to a better standard of living... equipment which will enable them to do more work in shorter time... to the end that production costs on the farm may decrease.'
1857. ----- A farm program. Chicago Daily Tribune, Jan. 8, 1926, 2-star ed., p.8.  
Editorial states that "if the farmers expect to accomplish anything for themselves at the present session of Congress, it is time they developed a program, 'This is what we want.' the need

for a decision on a program is nowhere so great as in the Corn Belt because here agricultural distress is keenest. The Tribune offers an agricultural program: 1, Raise the tolls at the Panama Canal. 2. Defeat the Gooding railroad bill. 3. Develop the Mississippi waterway. 4. Remove the stigma from corn sugar... 5. Place an import duty on rubber, coffee, etc. 6. Permit 2 or 2.75 beer.

1858. 1926. Fewer farmers. Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 9, 1926, 2-star ed., p.8.

Editorial comments on U.S. report showing decline in farm population. The introduction of machinery and exhaustion of some land are held partly responsible. "Probably the principal reason is the fact that farming does not pay... The city man is getting the breaks."

"Germany starved during the war because her food supply was cut off... This country may find itself in the same position some day."

1859. ---- Kinsley, Philip. Export plan to stop farm loss called feasible. U.S. exports answer Sir Josiah Stamp. Chicago Daily Tribune, Jan. 7, 1926, 2-star ed., p.4.

"The American farmer is asking for a raise. It is admitted that he is entitled to it. How can this be brought about?"

1860. ---- The new farm bill [Tincher bill]. Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 17, 1926, 2-star ed., p.8.

Editorial declares the farm problem is the most serious economic question now confronting the country. "If there is reason to believe that \$100,000,000 will solve it the price is a small one to risk in the experiment."

1861. ---- Henning, Arthur Sears. Farm surplus control hopes go glimmering. Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 5, 1926, 3-star ed.

The utmost that can be expected at this time appears to be the creation of a farm board to deal with the surplus problem... even that may not be forthcoming on account of the confusion of opinions in and out of Congress on the question of what to do for the farmer.

1862. ---- Ridgeway, Frank. Farms poorer, cities richer, figures show. Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 15, 1926, 2-star ed., p.22.

The theory that the farmers' unbalanced condition has been brought about chiefly by the wild speculation which shot land prices sky high in the corn belt is being exploded by the executive committee of twenty-two appointed at the all-agricultural area conference held recently at Des Moines... Probably most people have a belief that the invested capital in agriculture stands today much above pre-war and that this over-capitalization is one of the causes of the agricultural difficulty. The reverse is true... The report says that present economic conditions have resulted in re-distribution of wealth, from the country to the city out of possession of farmers into the hands of city dwellers.

1863. 1926. Ridgeway, Frank. Tenants can't make wages on 6,000-acre Oglesby homestead. Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 4, 1926, 1-star ed., p.2.  
"Some are beginning to wonder if American agriculture has reached the point where men are to pay a penalty for owning land where the nation's food is to be grown."
1864. ----- Witch hunting won't help the farmers. Chicago Daily Tribune, Jan. 6, 1926, 3-star ed., p.8.  
Editorial comments on plea of Dean Frederick Mumford of the College of agriculture of the University of Missouri for a national rather than a local agricultural policy for relieving the depression.
1865. 1927. The farm bill at Washington. Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 14, 1927, 2-star ed., p.10.  
Editorial holds that McNary-Haugen bill is frankly experimental. "It may accomplish what it is intended to accomplish. We do not deny the possibility of failure, but the risk is not great and is worth taking in the interest of business men as well as farmers. The weak spot in the nation's economic structure is the farmer. His purchasing power is less than it should be. If he had more money to spend the benefit to the commerce and industry of the nation would become apparent at once."
1866. ----- The farm relief issue. Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 8, 1927. Editorial says farm legislation now has right of way in both houses of Congress. "Few will deny that the farmers of this country, broadly speaking, are underpaid."
1867. ----- [Farm relief needed.] Chicago Daily Tribune, Jan. 29, 1927, 2-star ed., p.8.  
Editorial cites need for legislation on agricultural relief. Approves amended McNary-Haugen bill.
1868. ----- Henning, A. S. McNary-Haugen bill's chances brighter; farm bloc chiefs claim majority in senate. Chicago Daily Tribune, Feb. 4, 1927, 3-star ed., p.3.  
Speculates as to veto.
1869. ----- Leech, Harper. "Business heeds farmers' woes." Chicago Daily Tribune, Jan. 21, 1927, 3-star ed., p.5.  
Account of discussion of McNary Haugen bill before meeting of Northern Central division of U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Quotes Dr. Benjamin Hibbard of University of Wisconsin, "I believe that the people of the cities want the farmer to prosper but they are not ready... to divide profits with him."
1870. ----- \_\_\_\_\_. Farmers' plight not to be helped by immigration. Chicago Daily Tribune, Jan. 2, 1927, 1-star ed., p.2.  
"What the farmer wants and needs is better prices."
1871. ----- Michaels, Charles. One-crop farm owner blamed for depression. Chicago Daily Tribune, Jan. 2, 1927, A\*, p.2, col. 7.  
Emphasizes low returns, scarcity of labor and wide difference in prices between agricultural and non-agricultural products.

1872. 1928. [New McNary-Haugen Bill approved by farmers.] Chicago Daily Tribune, Mar. 12, 1928, 2-star ed., p.8.  
Editorial states that the new McNary-Haugen bill appears to have support of most of the organized farmers of the nation. Not "beyond bettering," however.
1873. ----- The President plays favorites. Chicago Daily Tribune, June 5, 1928, 2-star ed., p.10.  
Editorial declares "We have no fault to find with the President's disapproval of the farm relief bill... Even a considerable portion of the farming population, we believe, has little liking for the McNary-Haugen scheme. This, however, does not excuse the administration for its wholly negative attitude toward the agricultural problem as contrasted with its <sup>positive</sup> program of government in every practicable form of big business."
1874. 1929. Crawford, Arthur. General plan of house farm aid bill agreed upon. Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 7, 1929, 1-star ed., p.1.  
Both Senate and House committees preparing similar bills on farm relief.
1875. ----- Farm relief in Congress. Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 18, 1929, 2-star ed., p.14.  
Editorial states "A significant sentence in Mr. Hoover's message on farm relief was that which noted that the government has its mandate from the country to enact legislation for the benefit of the agricultural population." Warns against pressure for debenture plan as that would only delay farm relief.
1876. ----- Henning, A.S. "Farm session of Congress is convened." Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 16, 1929, 2-star ed., p.1.  
Speaker Longworth says "The two measures to which we should devote attention are farm relief and a modification of certain tariff rates."
1877. ----- Ridgeway, Frank. Hoover message wins approval of farm chiefs. Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 17, 1929, 3-star ed., p.3.  
Test of farm bill will be in its administration. Farm leaders are pleased.
1878. 1933. Commissar Wallace. Chicago Daily Tribune, May 13, 1933, p.12.  
Editorial "... If it were proper for the United States Government to rent lands, lift mortgages, apportion crops, fix prices, alternately tax and subsidize,... the chances are that even the largest bureaucratic army of government agents in the world could not do it."
1879. ----- The great relief - Congress adjourns. Chicago Daily Tribune, June 17, 1933, p.14.  
Editorial in which comment is made on the legislation enacted during the 73d Congress. "Although the days of the farm board were ended the government took on Mr. Wallace not as a secretary but as commissar of agriculture with a program of price fixing and process taxing that has no precedent or perceivable end."

1880. 1933. Inflation is enough. Chicago Daily Tribune, May 6, 1933, p.8.  
Editorial. With the inflation amendment added to the farm bill, "the rest of the bill is as superfluous as it was always unsound and unworkable."
1881. ----- The price of wheat. Chicago Daily Tribune, June 29, 1933, p.14.  
Editorial: "By using the money obtained from the processing tax to induce the farmers to plant less wheat next year, the government is threatening the country with a shortage of breadstuffs should next year's weather conditions again prove unfavorable to the growing crop."
1882. ----- Strong medicine in Washington. Chicago Daily Tribune, May 2, 1933, p.14.  
Editorial on the subject of inflation. Also contains unfavorable comment on price fixing.
1883. ----- Uncle Sam as a price fixer. Chicago Daily Tribune, May 18, 1933, p.14.  
Editorial in which it is stated that the government's record as an arbiter of prices "is long, but hardly distinguished...  
"If the record proves anything it proves that the United States Government cannot fix prices successfully."

Christian Science Monitor

1884. 1927. Ferrin, F.L. [Articles on farm relief.] Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 1927.  
Contents.- 1. Farm problem found to hold vital meaning. - 2. Inflation and its results. - 3. Can production costs be fixed? 4. Co-operation in marketing. - 5. Co-operative versus independent.- 6. Efficiency in production and marketing. - 7. Questionable economies on the farm. - 8. McNary-Haugen farm relief plan. - 9. The McNary-Haugen subsidy plan. 10. The Meredith stabilization plan. 11. The Meredith stabilization plan, continued. - 12. The administration plan. - 13. Scope of the administration plan. - 14. Speculation in farm products. - 15. The grange debenture plan. - 16. Modern aspects of agriculture. - 17. Two vital agricultural factors. - 18. Conclusion and summary.
1885. 1933. Black, J.D. Goal of the Farm Relief bill. Christian Science Monitor, May 25, 1933.
1886. ----- "Choppin' cotton." [Editorial] Christian Science Monitor, June 21, 1933.  
Calls attention to similarity of present farm adjustment plan with Farm Board plan 2 years ago. Industry has controlled production all along.
1887. ----- Concerted action by farmers' held aid to better era. Taber backs economic planning to support man of the soil. [Editorial] Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 5, 1933.  
Gives opinions of Mr. Taber, Mr. John Simpson and Mr. Edward O'Neal.

1888. 1933. Windows in Wall Street. [Editorial] Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 8, 1933.

A discussion of the National Industrial Recovery Bill but says "...Industry will be encouraged to settle down as will agriculture under the Farm Relief Act."

Courier-Journal

1889. 1927. Ruby, Harold. Experts say farmer must help himself. Credit reform held need by economics professors in southern colleges. Hit financial peonage. Cooperative marketing seen as step toward rural rehabilitation... Courier-Journal (Louisville, Ky.), Feb. 14, 1927.

This is an account of an interview with a group of southern university men, among them, George Colvin, F. L. Thomsen, J.A. Dickey, H.D. Bonham, C. E. Brehm, W. E. Roloff, F. B. Bomberger, V. P. Lee, and George McCutchen.

1890. 1933. Cotton trade may find itself. [Editorial] Courier-Journal, June 21, 1933.

"The establishment of basic prices and the allotment of production according to localities should bring cotton out of the slough of despond.

1891. ----- Deal the gamblers out. [Editorial] Courier-Journal, July 15, 1933.

Comment on the order of Secretary Wallace that speculation in the grain pits must be limited. Favorable.

Corvallis Gazette Times.

1892. 1933. Federal Loans on Farms are already made in Northwest. [Editorial] Corvallis, Ore., Gazette Times, May 27, 1933.

Description of working of the Agricultural credit section of Farm Act. Oregon Extension Service feels that it has speeded aid to farmers in Oregon.

Daily Argus-Leader

1893. 1933. Cotton and corn. [Editorial] Daily Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S.D., July 29, 1933.

Disagrees with the Evening Post of Charleston, S.C. which sees great value in the development of food and feed crops in the South to take the place of curtailed cotton production. Feels that only so long as these acres lie idle will this form of relief be effective.

1894. ----- Destroying things we need. [Editorial] Daily Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S.D., June 21, 1933.

Criticizes destruction of cotton since consumption could be increased. Cotton and wheat not comparable. Cannot consume more wheat.

1895. ----- Industrial control measure. [Editorial] Daily Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S.D., June 12, 1933.

This measure will help industry at the expense of farmers. Farm relief thus far in nature of sop.

Dallas Dispatch

1896. 1933. Farmer's subsidy. [Editorial] Dallas Dispatch, June 20, 1933.  
Says principle seems wrong but Texas can use \$40,000,000 in subsidies.

Dallas Morning News

1897. 1933. Cotton acreage production. [Editorial] Dallas Morning News, June 24, 1933.  
Favorable comment - Says sentiment is crystallizing throughout the South to lend unanimous support to cotton acreage reduction program.
1898. ----- Cotton crop reduction. [Editorial] Dallas Morning News, June 21, 1933.  
Unfavorable comment. Says plan is unworkable and fantastic.
1899. ----- County farmer and cotton plan. [Editorial] Dallas Morning News, June 21, 1933.  
I. M. Redman, farmer, favors cotton reduction plan and explains how farmer will benefit.
1900. ----- Farm adjustment. [Editorial] Dallas, Texas News, May 27, 1933.  
Editorial comment.

Daily News Record

1901. 1932. Renby, J. F. Money matters - mostly. Daily News Record, no. 1. January 3, 1932, p.4.  
Discussion of the domestic allotment plan which the writer says "is intended to do the right thing, but is aiming to do it in the wrong way."
1902. 1933. Lamport, S.C. Allotment bill would hit exports, says S. C. Lamport. Declared measure would hurt whole textile industry and would fail to restrict size of cotton crop. Daily News Record, no.5, Jan. 7, 1933, p. 1, 3.
1903. ----- Riemer, Harry. Greatest curtailment on record would follow adoption of 'allotment' bill. Much additional unemployment would be inevitable - many mills couldn't obtain the extra financing that would be necessary - stocks would be practically eliminated. Daily News Record, no.14, Jan. 18, 1933, p.15.  
Other articles by Mr. Riemer opposing the allotment plan were published in the Daily News Record for January 6, 10, 11 and 16, 1933.
1904. ----- To narrow spread between producer and consumer. George Peek also said the Exchange ought to do something about permitting foreign influences to affect price of cotton. [Editorial] Daily News Record, New York, June 8, 1933.



1905. 1933. Selling agents in plea for defeat of farm relief bill; retailers fear sales injury. N.R.D.G.A. warns plan may run afoul of anti-dumping laws of other nations - sees mill labor endangered. Association of Cotton Textile Merchants says domestic allotment is huge "sales tax" - predicts great harm to mills if passed. Daily News Record, no.11, Jan. 14, 1933, p. 1, 10.

Des Moines Register

1906. 1921. Des Moines Chamber of Commerce. Moves in cause of farmers. Des Moines Register, May 26, 1921, p.12.  
Creation of foreign trade financing body urged. To be financed from U.S. Grain Corporation profits. Conditions declared increasingly serious because of surplus for which there is no foreign cash demand.
1907. ----- The eastern farmer. Des Moines Register, Apr. 25, 1921, p.4.  
Editorial commenting on Wall Street Journal's protest against declining farm population. "It is well to recognize that this is a situation of vital importance... has not the farm suffered most because the farm is least organized? Until the farmer can... regulate and control his supply, will he ever be free from the sudden and violent fluctuations of the open markets."
1908. ----- Farmer legislation. Des Moines Register, June 4, 1921, p.4.  
Editorial commenting on article in Boston Transcript, which complains that the senate has "swallowed the farmers" bills whole." Comment is hailed as proof that something is really being done to put farmer on a level with others.
1909. ----- Farmers and the tariff. Des Moines Register, Apr. 4, 1921, p.6.  
Editorial commenting on article in New York Tribune. The western farmer has never really contended for tariff protection but does not like to see it opposed by the East when it might afford him some temporary relief.
1910. ----- Why economic waste? Des Moines Register, Nov. 15, 1921.  
Editorial defending the use of corn for fuel.
1911. 1922. Cause of the discontent. Des Moines Register, Mar. 14, 1922, p.6.  
Editorial on occasion of visit of Eugene Meyer to learn causes of discontent in the Middle West and organization of farm bloc. Shows feeling that sudden deflation and loss in value of farm commodities was caused by poor management and desire to favor values of bonds and interest bearing securities.
1912. ----- The why of subsidies. Des Moines Register, Mar. 2, 1922, p.6.  
Editorial favoring subsidies for farmers and laborers first; for railroads and other carriers next if need be. This would insure first the source of supplies.

1913. 1925. The Iowa land owner. Des Moines Register, Jan. 3, 1925, p. 4.  
Editorial comparing growth of "big ten" industries and agriculture. Lack of organization blamed. "Every bushel of corn that sells for 50 cents in the fall and resells at \$1 in the spring is a dead loss of half to growers in the corn belt."
1914. ----- Sullivan, Mark. Legislation for farmers up to Congress. Des Moines Register, Feb. 5, 1925, p.4.  
Shows that Mr. Coolidge has placed the responsibility for farm relief on Congress.
1915. 1926. Coolidge shy on farm aid. Des Moines Register, Mar. 4, 1926, p.1.  
Corn Belt men [committee of twenty-two] take problem to President but he "evades discussion of any particular proposal."
1916. ----- Farmers are paying debts, say bankers. Des Moines Register, Mar. 4, 1926, p.4.  
Covers meeting of bank officials at Waterloo, Iowa. Representative farm leaders, however, remained skeptical of any great improvement.
1917. ----- Give it a commercial rating. Des Moines Register, Jan. 8, 1926, p.6.  
Editorial. Cites advantages of farm life but asserts that it must be made a paying commercial proposition. "The time has come for the government as a government to interest itself in the farmer."
1918. ----- Jardine calls a parley on farm surplus. Des Moines Register, Jan. 1, 1926, p.1.  
Describes plans for conference of agricultural editors with Secretary of Agriculture.
1919. ----- No bluff. Des Moines Register, Jan. 4, 1926, p.6.  
Editorial citing editorial from the Republican, Springfield, Mass. referring to the tariff-farm controversy. States that the aroused feeling of the farm west on the tariff is serious. "If what the farmer's bushel of corn buys has gone up because of the tariff, the price of the bushel of corn must be increased..."
1920. ----- Organize first. Des Moines Register, Jan. 9, 1926, p.4.  
Editorial urging organization for intelligent marketing.
1921. ----- Railroad and farm. Des Moines Register, Mar. 9, 1926, p.8.  
Editorial protesting the revaluation of railroads by the interstate commerce commission to measure up under a 60-cent dollar. Why not farms?
1922. ----- The situation. Des Moines Register, Mar. 10, 1926, p.8.  
Editorial commenting on statement by Mark Sullivan that farm bills would be defeated because they would mean higher food. Denies this is necessarily true. "But, however,... the raise for farm products must come."

1923. 1927. Another side. Des Moines Register, Feb. 11, 1927, p.4.  
Editorial regrets that signing the McNary-Haugen bill has become a question of personal commitment by the president against it. Feels that he should accept the demands of majority.
1924. ----- As to agriculture. Des Moines Register, Jan. 12, 1927, p.4.  
Editorial based on Gov. Hammill's address to the general assembly. States that a real victory has been won in changing the attitude of the country toward the need for farm relief.
1925. ----- The Corn Belt bill. Des Moines Register, Mar. 24, 1927, p.4.  
Editorial discussing lack of understanding of McNary-Haugen bill. States that opposition to it arises in "big interests" of East who knew it would really work to the advantage of farmers.
1926. ----- Farm, industrial group makes report. Des Moines Register, Jan. 3, 1927, p.12.  
Summarizes report of state agricultural and industrial commission to Governor Hammill. Poor financial system cited as disadvantage.
1927. ----- A food surplus. Des Moines Register, Jan. 7, 1927.  
Editorial on Wall Street Journal's advice to the farmer to eliminate the surplus. Says the farmer's problem is not to avoid a surplus so much as to avoid having to dump it at market time. Hints at government board to help.
1928. ----- How to make it plain. Des Moines Register, Mar. 13, 1927, p.8-e.  
Editorial discussing comment on the farm bill by the Outlook and defending the equalization fee.
1929. 1928. The Coolidge veto. Des Moines Register, Mar. 5, 1928, p.4.  
Editorial says "the determination they show to defeat it [ McNary-Haugen Bill ] is the measure of the guarantee it gives to the farmer."
1930. ----- Eastern support. Des Moines Register, Mar. 4, 1928, p.8-E.  
Editorial expressing gratification that Dairymen's League of New York and Pennsylvania will support McNary-Haugen bill. "The problem of giving to agriculture a better foundation is national, not sectional."
1931. ----- Government's part. Des Moines Register, May 5, 1928, p.4.  
Editorial cites item from Manchester Guardian Commercial saying that governments seem to have entered the industrial field all over the world. Warns President against admission that only non-agricultural industries are the wards of Congress.
1932. ----- Woods, M. W. What the Coolidge farm veto cost the farm. Des Moines Register, Mar. 5, 1928, p.4.  
Sees excuse for opposition from a man living in industrial East but only through misunderstanding of the situation as it is.

1933. 1929. Farm price fixing. Des Moines Register, Apr. 6, 1929, p.4.  
Editorial claims McNary-Haugen bill was not "price-fixing," but only a device to protect the farm on the home market level of prices.
1934. ----- For an early test. Des Moines Register, Mar. 1, 1929, p.4.  
Editorial quotes article from Winnipeg Free Press on possibilities of extra session of Congress. Reminds president that he pledged extra session to provide a new farm market for present crop.
1935. ----- Ingham, Harvey.  
The president's program. Des Moines Register, Apr. 23, 1929, p.6.  
"The country expects a farm bill to pass and the house leaders are united for the bill the president favors... Of course everything will depend on the sort of farm board appointed."
1936. ----- Russell, J. S. Farm problems discussion held; bankers, agents talk of cooperation. Des Moines Register, Apr. 5, 1929, p.8.  
Holds agricultural, financial and industrial forces must cooperate.
1937. ----- Sullivan, Mark. A farm relief congress. Des Moines Register, Mar. 10, 1929; p.10.  
States that the main item of legislation will be our farm relief. Predicts bill will provide for great cooperative associations financed with government loans.
1938. ----- Too many plans. Des Moines Register, Mar. 28, 1929, p.4.  
Editorial deplures lack of unanimity in plans for farm relief. Urges that committees prepare a bill that can gain support, and pass it.
1939. 1932. Haskell, H.J. East now sees farm problem. Des Moines Register, Dec. 5, 1932, p.1.  
Holds situation now realized in East for first time.
1940. ----- Orthodox economics for agriculture only. Des Moines Register, Dec. 16, 1932, p.6.  
Editorial objects to world price level "free markets, for agricultural products alone while other industries are protected."
1941. ----- Russell, J. S. Path cleared for early aid to U.S. farm. Des Moines Register, Dec. 18, 1932, p.1-L.  
Situation summarized. "It isn't just the farmer who wants higher farm prices. The manufacturer, the retail merchant, the mail order house, the banker, the insurance company also want higher prices for farm products and higher land prices."

1942. 1933. Control plan opened to corn and hogs. Des Moines Register, June 23, 1933, p.6.  
Editorial hails corn and hog plans as opportunity for Iowa farmers to participate in new relief legislation. Producers urged to cooperate.
1943. ----- Farm loans are studied. Des Moines Register, May 27, 1933, p.5.  
4-state meeting at Sioux City to study application of new legislation. Leniency urged.
1944. ----- Foreclosure laws need revision. Des Moines Register, Jan. 7, 1933, p.4.  
Editorial states that at 1919 farm prices the corn crop just harvested in the state would have sufficed almost to free every Iowa acre of encumbrance. At today's farm prices, it would pay only a fraction of a single years interest on the debt."
1945. ----- Russell, J. S. Interest cut on 88 million Iowa farm debt to be first relief bill result. Des Moines Register, May 11, 1933, p.1.  
Summary of farm bill provisions. "I talked with many farmers who told me that the passage of the farm bill with its provision for lower interest would mean the difference between saving or losing their farms."
1946. ----- Russell, J.S. Quick farm aid pledged Iowa. Des Moines Register, Aug. 1, 1933, p.2-4.  
Editorial states that some farm groups are opposed to cutting corn acreage and to processing tax on hogs. Iowans said to feel that there can be no effective control of prices without reduction.

Elko, Nevada, Independent

1948. 1933. Fundamental farm relief [Editorial] Elko Independent (Nevada) June 19, 1933.  
Any sound farm relief program should have as its basic principle development of cooperatives.

Florida Times Union

1949. 1933. Back to the land. [Editorial] Florida Times Union, Aug. 2, 1933.  
Feels that there is a possibility of this being a splendid feature of the recovery plan.

Havre, Montana Daily News

1950. 1933. The new farm loans. [Editorial] Havre Daily News, Havre, Mont., June 13, 1933.  
Feels that under certain conditions the relief legislation will be real relief but that a more moderate use of credit is necessary.

Journal of Commerce (New York)

1951. 1932. [Columbia University] Plan permanent relief for U.S. agriculture. Journal of Commerce [New York] 152 (11, 801):4, May 4, 1932.  
"The first attempt to provide background for a plan for permanent rather than temporary agricultural relief will be made by a group of prominent educators and economists, who, with the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture, will trace the roots of the American farm problem back 300 years, it is announced. Their first findings will be published next fall by the Columbia University Press." etc.
1952. ----- Linz, C.L. Farm leaders plan organized campaign on sound aid policy. Journal of Commerce [New York] 153 (11, 916): 1, 6, Sept. 19, 1932.  
"Washington, Sept. 18. - Leaders of organized agriculture, dissatisfied with the efforts of the Administration in behalf of the farmers, ... are making a real political issue of the situation." Also states that farm leaders see in Governor Roosevelt's program "a sympathetic attitude toward the agricultural problem."  
A "real critic" is seen in President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation. His demands are given.
1953. ----- Severance, J.L. Roosevelt interest in "Harriman Plan" stirs cotton trade. Jour. Com. (N.Y.) 154: 1, 10, Nov. 14, 1932.  
"The Harriman plan, known as the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan for Control of Agricultural Production, is the principal topic of discussion in the cotton trade here since Governor Roosevelt, known to favor some such legislation, has been elected to the Presidency. Wheat, tobacco, and rice markets are also concerned in the event that the Harriman or any similar plan obtains further official sanction and shows any promise of being enacted into law."
1954. ----- Textile lines assail allotment aid plan. Millmen and merchants are reported writing Congress voicing protests. Jour. Com. [New York] 154:1, 11. Dec. 15, 1932.  
A news item setting forth millers' and merchants' objections to the plan.
1955. 1933. Acreage program commands respect. Jour. Com. [New York] July 12, 1933, p.9.  
Exchange member (Bernard Gelles) says plan is in striking contrast with Farm Board Method.
1956. ----- Acreage reduction proposals favored. Jour. Com. [New York] July 5, 1933, p.11.  
Views of correspondents of Journal of Commerce on government plans.
1957. ----- A blank check. Jour. Com. [New York] 2, Mar. 18, 1933, p.2.  
Editorial commenting on the farm relief plan. Reasons are given for doubting the "effectiveness or desirability" of some of the parts of the bill. "There is a question whether the authority is not too great to give one man. There is a doubt whether it is desirable to write a blank check to the Administration and delegate powers to the extent asked."

1958. 1933. Brand, C. J. The Agricultural Adjustment Act. Jour. Com. [New York] 157 (12, 173):2, July 26, 1933.  
This is one of the "Roosevelt Program" articles. In it Mr. Brand outlines the objectives and the philosophy behind this legislation.
1959. ----- Cotton goods trade against farm bill now in Congress. Jour. Com. [New York] 155:8, col. 3, Jan. 6, 1933.  
Article rectifies misleading reports published following a meeting of representatives of the cotton industry with Professor Moley, economic adviser to Roosevelt. The report was that millowners favor the farm relief plan now before Congress, whereas the contrary is the situation. "The conference left all parties agreed as to the wisdom of trying to find some way out of the legislative situation now presented."
1960. ----- Demise of Farm Board. Jour. Com. [New York] Mar. 29, 1933, p. 4.  
Editorial in which comment is made on the abolishment of the Farm Board and on President Roosevelt's Farm relief bill. "It is almost impossible, however, to comment upon the Roosevelt-Wallace farm relief plan with any certainty when we are blandly told that it is an experiment that may be tried and dropped if found wanting, or tested out only partially. This irresponsible kind of zeal for eclectic experimentation makes the Farm Board type of venture into the untried seem almost conservative by contrast."
1961. ----- Dowdell, Wm. S. Cotton exchange will cooperate. Jour. Com. [New York] June 6, 1933, p.2.  
Will help in any program of administration "which would benefit farmer."
1962. ----- Exporters protest cotton parity law. Textile export association wires Chairman Jones of its objections. Jour. Com. [New York] Jan. 6, 1933, p.8.  
Contains the statement which was sent to Chairman Jones of the House Committee on Agriculture.
1963. ----- Farm bill called hardship to trade. Jour. Com. [New York] Mar. 27, 1933, p.10.  
Southeastern Cottons, Inc., Howard E. Coffin, chairman, presents figures which he states indicate "that the farmer has not suffered any more severely than the average wage earner. The emergency agricultural relief bill, as proposed, would take millions of dollars from wage and salary earners, and after passing these funds through wasteful and extravagant bureaus hand over to the farmer the modicum that is left."
1964. ----- Farm bill checks increase in sales. Jour. Com. [New York] Mar. 31, 1933, p.12.  
"Millmen believe Passage of Act will Drastically Restrict Trade Initiative."  
States that serious consideration of the plan "has already driven prices lower."

1965. 1933. [Garrison, Flint.] Holds farm relief urgently required. Garrison declares opponents of allotment plan should offer alternative. Jour. Com. [New York], Jan. 17, 1933, p.6.  
Report of the remarks of director of Wholesale Dry Goods Institution before a group of manufacturers.
1966. ----- Hamlin, Scoville. Relief bill may fail to solve dilemmas of U.S. Agriculture. Jour. Com. [New York] Apr. 10, 1933, p.13.  
"Farm relief is a world-wide problem. It involves the elimination of wasteful expansion as a source of profit from agriculture; from the entire capitalistic system. The farmers of the world cannot continue to plow back into acreage expansion earnings that belong in the upkeep account. The same is true in the case of the oil industry, coal, banks, etc."
1967. ----- Harriss, Robert (of Harriss & Vose) Sees acreage cut plan progressing. Jour. Com. [New York] June 28, 1933, p.9.  
Harriss reports encouraging news - cites benefits to farmers.
1968. ----- [Jordan, Virgil] Further deflation is feared by Jordan. Industrial conference board head hits over production theory as a delusion. Jour. Com. [New York] Feb. 17, 1933, p.5.
1969. ----- [Lowenstein, Leon.] Lowenstein lists relief bill faults. Cotton goods house official terms bill menace, not help to farmer. In letter to Speaker Garner he mentions three outstanding faults, namely, possibility of increase in other crops, threat to railroads, and restriction of mill stocks. Jour. Com. [New York] Jan. 17, 1933, p.11.
1970. ----- Packers, farmers oppose process tax on hogs. Jour. Com. [New York] July 28, 1933, p.1.  
"Suggestion of a processing tax on hogs, payable by the packers and distributed to corn farmers in return for taking 20,000,000 acres out of corn production has aroused the opposition of both packers and hog raising farmers," etc.
1971. ----- Paine, Webber & Co. Acreage cut by offering reward impractical, says Paine, Webber & co. letter. Jour. Com. [New York] Jan. 17, 1933, p.15.
1972. ----- Price decline seen from farm aid bill. Jour. Com. [New York] Jan. 14, 1933, p.1, 7.  
According to C. T. Revere "economist for Munds, Winslow & Potter" farm prices will decline if the National Emergency Agricultural Act is passed and the American taxpayer will have to "foot the bill."
1973. ----- Predicts 10,000,000 acres to be leased to government. Jour. Com. [New York] July 10, 1933, p.9.  
Robert Harriss of Harriss & Vose predicts cotton campaign will go over.



1974. 1933. Processing taxes. Jour. Com. [New York] Apr. 11, 1933, p.4.  
Editorial on the processing tax which is to provide funds for payment of the "rental allowances and other benefits" provided for in the farm relief bill. In the "processing features of the farm relief bill the country has been presented with one of the worst forms of sales taxation that could be devised by human ingenuity."  
Editorial of same title in Jour. Commerce 156:2. June 20, 1933.
1975. ----- Revere, C. T. Allotment 'racket' of farm agitators. Political nostrums. Farm Board delay recovery Revere declares. Jour. Com. [New York] Jan. 9, 1933, p.13, 23.  
This is the first of three articles on farm relief by C.T. Revere of Munds, Winslow and Potter.  
Another report of a review by Mr. Revere is given in Jour. Com. Jan. 14, 1933, p.1, 7.
1976. ----- Revere, C.T. Cotton comment. Jour. Com. [New York] June 17, 1933, p.7.  
On growing conviction that farmers will accept acreage reduction program.
1977. ----- Senate drive seen for farm credit. [Editorial] Jour. Com. [New York] June 8, 1933.  
Favorable comment on bill designed to supply credit for production and marketing.
1978. ----- South reported solid behind acreage program. Jour. Com. [New York] June 27, 1933; p.8.  
Excerpts from telegrams sent to Harris & Vose by various commissions of agriculture.
1979. ----- Temporary bullish features found in farmers' parities. Jour. Com. [New York] Jan. 5, 1933, p.10.  
"Roughly figures, the new farm parity measure, as it stands, if it becomes law, will virtually be a sales tax of a billion dollars on five commodities. It will amount to a tax of \$1 per capita of population (120,000,000) from cotton alone, it is estimated.
1980. ----- Texas backs plan of U.S. on cotton cut. Jour. Com. [New York] June 22, 1933, p.1, 3.
1981. ----- W.L. Clayton scores farm aid proposal - Cotton man fears measure would launch U.S. on farm nationalization. Jour. Com. [New York] Mar. 25, 1933, p.1, 7.  
"Houston, Tex., March 24.- Professional farm leaders who were instrumental in bringing the pending Roosevelt farm relief proposal before Congress, especially with the taxation feature of the measure, were scored by W.L. Clayton, head of Anderson, Clayton & Co. of Houston, in an address before the twenty-second annual convention of the Texas Cotton Association today."
1982. ----- The Washington situation. Feels farm law enabled fixing prices, production. [Editorial] Jour. Com. [New York] Aug. 3, 1933.  
Quotes opinion of Charles J. Brand that there is legal authority to fix prices, etc,

Kansas City Star

1983. 1921. Why the farmer can't buy. Kansas City Star, Dec. 1, 1921, p.26.  
Short editorial explaining that until prices are brought down "and the purchasing power of the farmer is restored, there is bound to be depression, with unemployment and bad living conditions."
1984. 1926. Jardine knows the farm situation. Kansas City Star, Apr. 20, 1926, p. F [30].  
Brief editorial, "The Jardine scheme looks good. Why not try it out?"
1985. ----- The Jardine plan. Kansas City Star, Apr. 16, 1926, p. F[100].  
Editorial in which the seriousness of the agricultural situation is not questioned and various suggested remedies are cited. "Now Secretary Jardine proposes a new plan, under which the government would help the farm co-operatives finance the disposal of the surplus through loans. The plan is far preferable to the others that have been suggested."
1986. ----- "Something must be done" - but what? Kansas City Star, Jan. 23, 1926, p.E [14].  
Editorial. "If a feasible, consistent scheme can be worked out to help the farmers in general, they should be helped. But the task is tremendously difficult."
1987. 1927. Embarking on a dangerous policy. Kansas City Star, Feb. 12, 1927, p. E [16].  
Editorial in which opposition is expressed to the McNary-Haugen bill.
1988. ----- The McNary-Haugen bill. Kansas City Star, Feb. 17, 1927, p. F [26].  
Editorial in which the "background of the legislation" is given.  
"The McNary-Haugen bill, if it should become a law, would do more injury to them than good to those who are determined to follow the one-crop system."
1989. 1928. The McNary-Haugen Standpatters. Kansas City Star, May 24, 1928, p. [30].  
Editorial relative to the veto of the McNary-Haugen bill. "At best its [the bill's] merits were subject to serious question."
1990. ----- Shall the government run farming? Kansas City Star, June 8, 1928, p.[34].  
Editorial in which objection is made to the provisions proposed in the McNary-Haugen bill. How the government can help the farmer is briefly told.
1991. 1929. Hoover on the debenture plan. Kansas City Star, Apr. 22, 1929, p.[20].  
Editorial in which President Hoover's objections to the debenture plan of farm relief are stated.

1992. 1931. A great farm conference. Kansas City Star, Dec. 31, 1931, p.12.  
Editorial pointing out that the farm problem is the "big problem in the economic life of America to-day." It is held that the Government can help in certain ways "such as in making farm credits more accessible... But the fundamental trouble is the lack of balance in industry, the bad adjustment between the prices of things the farmer has to sell and the things he has to buy."
1993. 1932. A century of farm problems. Kansas City Star. Oct. 9, 1932, Sect. D, p.10.  
A summary. "With this history in mind it behooves the country as a whole to take an intelligent and sympathetic interest in the farmer's plight."
1994. ----- Direct farm relief here. Kansas City Star, Oct. 6, 1932, p.21.  
Comment on Hoover's proposal to grant concessions in foreign debt payments in return for expanded markets for American agricultural products.
1995. ----- The farmers and foreign debts. Kansas City Star, Dec. 2, p. [32].  
"The farmers inquire why especial consideration should be given to foreign nations that are in distress to meet payments, unless consideration also is given to the farmers who are in distress."
1996. ----- Hoover's farm speech. Kansas City Star, Oct. 5, 1932, p. [20].  
Editorial praising President Hoover's speech, at Des Moines.
1997. ----- If the dollar were cut in half. Kansas City Star, Dec. 21, 1932, p. [24].  
Editorial. "Certain farm leaders are saying that the easiest and simplest way of dealing with the heavy load of farm indebtedness would be by devaluing the dollar."
1998. ----- Racketeers in milk. Kansas City Star, Aug. 15, 1932, p.[14].  
Editorial. "...now the greatest of all...rackets has been undertaken - control of the milk delivery business."
1999. ----- Sioux City farm proposals. Kansas City Star, Sept. 13, 1932, p. [18].  
Editorial containing comments on the proposals adopted at the 9-state farm conference at Sioux City "last week."
2000. ----- Taxes in the farm problem. Kansas City Star, Dec. 13, 1932, p. [20].  
Editorial.
2001. 1933. Acreage allotment for wheat. Kansas City Star, June 19, 1933, p.[14].  
Editorial. "This is the most drastic regulation of farm practice ever undertaken in this country."
2002. ----- Acreage reduction by rentals [Editorial] Kansas City Star, May 24, 1933.  
Favors reduction.

2003. 1933. Ahead on farm relief. Wallace moves to use his unprecedented authority. Secretary hopes to take 10 million cotton acres out of production - grain program comes later. [Editorial] Kansas City Star, June 14, 1933.

2004. ----- Farm Credit Act, How Operated. [Editorial] Weekly Kansas City Star, June 7, 1933.

Favorable comment on refinancing of farm mortgages.

2005. ----- Farm plan off to a fine start. [Editorial] Weekly Kansas City Star, July 19, 1933.

2006. ----- New Price-Lifting Plan. [Editorial] Weekly Kansas City Star, June 21, 1933.

Favorable comment. Says every possible effort should be made to give the Department an opportunity to apply its theories without interference.

#### Kansas City Times

2007. 1933. Now the big farm experiment. [Editorial] Kansas City Times, June 16, 1933.

Calls attention to increase in cost to consumer and questions whether processing tax will solve problem.

#### Las Vegas, N. Mex., Daily Optic.

2008. 1933. Blackballs and hogs. [Editorial] Las Vegas (N. Mex.) Daily Optic, May 23, 1933.

Criticism of Mordecai Ezekiel's plan covering the price factors with relation to hogs.

#### Los Angeles Times

2009. 1933. Treasury raids for farmers. [Editorial] Los Angeles Times, May 23, 1933.

Criticizes the proposed bonus to wheat farmers.

#### Memphis Commercial Appeal

2010. 1933. Government's Gift. [Editorial] Memphis Commercial Appeal, July 4, 1933.

"The farmer has everything to gain and nothing to lose [by accepting the reduction in cotton acreage.]"

#### Minneapolis Tribune

2011. 1921. Farmer conferees at sea. Minneapolis Tribune, Apr. 20, 1921, p.8.

Editorial in which it is stated that "For days and days" the representatives of about half a dozen organizations of farmers have been in Washington for the purpose of trying to get together on a comprehensive program which they could present to Congress as the formula of helpful legislation for a great, fundamental industry. About the only thing they have agreed on is co-operative marketing."

2012. 1921. The farmer's claim to help. Minneapolis Tribune, Dec. 12, 1921, p.6.  
Editorial in which Professor George F. Warren is quoted. "This... statement... reveals at a glance the deplorable state of agriculture as an industry - the industry, too, upon the prosperity of which depends in the long run the welfare of every other industry," etc.
2013. 1925. The farmer's upward swing. Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 6, 1925, p.10.  
Editorial on Babson report stating that the outstanding economic achievement in the United States in 1924 was the improved financial condition of the farmer. Warns that though luck may not hold, such a condition is fundamental to general prosperity.
2014. ----- Farming as a gamble. Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 8, 1925, p.18.  
Editorial, quoted from the New Republic, calls farming business the biggest gamble of all. Says "Is it for the public good that the farmer should sow his crop next spring in hope and as like as not harvest them in despair?"
2015. ----- Federal subsidies. Minn. Trib. Jan. 9, 1925, p.14.  
Editorial compares totals expended by Federal government for highway construction, agricultural colleges, etc. Warns indirectly against undue expansion.
2016. ----- The Haugen and Dickinson bills. Minn. Tribune, Feb. 27, 1925, p. 10.  
Editorial blaming the Democrats and insurgents for failure to pass farm legislation.
2017. ----- The Jardine appointment. Minn. Tribune, Feb. 16, 1925, p. 8.  
Editorial upholding the appointment.
2018. ----- The Jardine formula for the farm. Minn. Tribune, Feb. 21, 1925, p. 18.  
"This is no formula of political panaceas. It does not contemplate putting the government into the business of the farm except as guide and helper. The owner of the farm is to be left to work out his own financial destinies, assured that the government will do all that it can within reason and under sound principles to clear the way for him..."
2019. ----- Strange friendship for the farmer. Minneapolis Tribune, Feb. 24, 1925, p. 6.  
Editorial suggesting that La Follette's interest in the farmer is inspired by political consideration.
2020. 1926. Capper on the farm problem. Minneapolis Tribune, Apr. 26, 1926, p. 6.  
Editorial, "Senator Capper has the right slant on the situation in saying that in a permanent national policy for agriculture the farmer himself must be the most important factor."

2021. 1926. Climbing up the farm toboggan. Minneapolis Tribune, Feb. 2, 1926, p.12.  
Editorial. "Despite the attention that has been focused on a greater part of the Ninth Federal Reserve district as a region of intensive farm troubles in the last few years, the number of farms in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana has increased 6 per cent since 1920, compared with a decrease of 1.2 per cent for the country as a whole."
2022. ----- The disagreeing farm doctors. Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 18, 1926, p.4.  
Editorial in which the difficulty of students of the American agricultural problem to arrive at a common satisfactory understanding as to the part the government should play in aid of the farmer is considered.
2023. ----- A great creameries enterprise. Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 10, 1926, p.12.  
"The new tariff rates on imported butter throw around the butter industry of Minnesota and the northwest an economic safeguard which it had lacked."
2024. ----- The higher butter tariff. Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 8, 1926, p.4.  
Editorial on raising of tariff on butter. "It will be up to the farmers to reap for themselves the full measure of the benefit possible under the new rates on imports... Legislation cannot be a substitute for producing methods; it can only make these methods more worth while."
2025. ----- A mandate of common business sense. Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 25, 1926, p.18.  
Editorial urging ratification of Italian debt settlement as an aid to American agriculture.
2026. ----- Out where the tall corn pays. Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 9, 1926, p.8.  
Editorial commenting on certain farmers of South Dakota who by diversification and good management have made farming pay. "These agriculturists do not feel the need of any more government aid than they have been getting."
2027. 1927. Better organization for the agricultural northwest. Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 8, 1927, p.8.  
Editorial urging local organizations for constructive agricultural work.
2028. ----- Bravo, North Dakota! Minneapolis Tribune, p.10, Jan. 1, 1927.  
"North Dakota is making more rapid strides towards a balanced system of farming than any other state."

2029. 1927. A coming test of farm relief judgments. Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 18, 1927, p.14.  
Editorial announcing that the administration will offer its own farm relief plan at the next session of Congress.
2030. ---- The disaster which diversification averted. Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 20, 1927, p.12.  
Income of traditional agriculture shot to pieces in past 5 years. Northwest saved from bankruptcy by diversification.
2031. ----- An emergency situation for the northwest. Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 7, 1927. p.6.  
"The present emergency [i.e. failure of Congress to make appropriation to carry out seed loan bill] illustrates the crying need which exists throughout the agricultural northwest for better financial organization."
2032. ----- How North Dakota is coming along. Minneapolis Tribune, Feb. 4, 1927, p.12.  
"It is devoutly to be hoped that the trend [toward a realization of its agricultural potentialities] may not be checked by any mistaken reliance on legislation as a solvent sufficient to the case. The main solvent must be applied on the farms by the farmers themselves."
2033. ----- How the northwest fared in Congress. Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 5, 1927, p.14.  
Editorial. "Due to sharply divergent views regarding the practical merits of the McNary-Haugen bill, which President Coolidge vetoed, there are differences of opinion on the net gain or loss which the legislation of the session of Congress just ended will work to the northwest."
2034. ----- The McNary bill text. Minneapolis Tribune, Feb. 18, 1927, p.8.  
Editorial recommending study of the bill before discussing it.
2035. ----- The McNary Haugen veto. Minneapolis Tribune, Feb. 26, 1927.  
"It is of course not conceivable that the northwest will come to any unanimity of agreement on this measure."
2036. ----- The message in terms of the farm. Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 6, 1927, p.12.  
Comment on governor's message advocating economy. "Let us be equally zealous in helping him [farmer] to increase and stabilize his farm income."
2037. ----- The Minneapolis protest. Minneapolis Tribune, Feb. 14, 1927, p.6.  
Editorial on the petition of Minneapolis business men urging President Coolidge to veto the McNary-Haugen bill. This writer is opposed to the bill.

2038. 1927. Minnesota, Hail to Thee! Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 3, 1927, p.8.  
Praises state for advances in agriculture.
2039. ----- The problem of the corn borer, Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 7, 1927,  
p.14.  
Seriousness of borer's travelling westward.
2040. ----- The present farm relief situation. Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 13,  
1927, p.12.  
Comment on Haugen bill. Parties divided. All organized agricultural interests must come to a common agreement on a common demand to get relief.
2041. ----- Push the county agent work. Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 6, 1927,  
p. 12.  
Importance of county agent work in relation to stabilization of the agricultural northwest.
2042. ----- Ridding the next generation of a problem. Minneapolis Tribune,  
Feb. 8, 1927.  
Editorial favoring Capper-Ketcham bill to provide further boys' and girls' club agents. The best investment America can make in the interests of American agriculture of tomorrow is in club agent work of today. It is a proposal designed to insure an America of tomorrow without an agricultural problem."
2043. ----- Smith's candidacy and the farmers. Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 10,  
1927, p.6.  
Comment on rumor that N.Y. representatives will favor McNary-Haugen bill in order to court favor for Smith in the West. Urges support of St. Lawrence, Great Lakes waterway proposal.
2044. ----- Urban co-operation with farmers. Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 22,  
1927, p.8.  
Editorial commending cooperation of Minneapolis business men to help farmers.
2045. ----- War history in support of a bill. Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 7,  
1927, p.14.  
Comment on argument citing losses to farmers by price-fixing during war in support of bill to aid drought sufferers.
2046. 1928. The agitation for tariff change. Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 17,  
1928, p.12.  
Two proposals offered - "one to make a horizontal reduction in tariff rates, the other to increase rates on agricultural commodities.
2047. ----- Brookhart and farm relief. Minneapolis Tribune, Apr. 12, 1928,  
p. 10.  
Editorial on political ramifications of the farm relief movement.



2048. 1928. The Democratic party and fee. Minneapolis Tribune, June 27, 1928, p.12.  
Editorial, discussion of the McNary-Haugen bill.
2049. ----- Drifting to and from farms. Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 2, 1928, p. 10.  
Editorial commenting on report of Secretary Jardine that there has been smaller loss in farm population in 1927. Believes this is encouraging. Indicates better economic conditions.
2050. ----- Farm land traffic in North Dakota. Minneapolis Tribune, May 2, 1928, p.10.  
Farm land movement proceeds in spite of uncertainty as to relief legislation at this session of Congress.
2051. ----- The farm outlook in the Northwest. Minneapolis Tribune, Apr. 25, 1928, p.6.  
Editorial voicing optimism over conditions in northwest.
2052. ----- Farm relief by the direct tariff route. Minneapolis Tribune, May 11, 1928, p.14.  
Comment on bill to increase tariff on a few agricultural products since the McNary-Haugen bill will probably be vetoed.
2053. ----- Farm relief lobbyists under fire. Minneapolis Tribune, Apr. 28, 1928, p.16.  
Criticism of "alleged infusion of politics and political strategy into the farm relief situation in Congress."
2054. ----- Give agriculture the same tariff protection as industry. Minneapolis Tribune, May 16, 1928, p.8.  
"Agriculture should be put on a plane with industry."
2055. ----- Groping for farm relief formulas. Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 23, 1928, p.6.  
Two classes of advocates for farm relief - those who insist on equalization fee and those who believe congress should pass a bill the President would approve.
2056. ----- Our agricultural income for 1927. Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 22, 1928, p.10.  
Editorial declares large agricultural income from northwest is much too small, though trend is toward increase in it.
2057. ----- The senate's strange devotion to agriculture. Minneapolis Tribune, May 22, 1928, p.6.  
Satirical comment on defeat of Shipstead amendment to revenue bill calling for increased tariff duties on farm products.
2058. ----- Some clues to farm betterment. Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 30, 1928, p. 10.  
Editorial cites report of J.W. Haw of Northern Pacific listing indications toward improvement in agriculture. Declared problem of agriculture and other industry is to reduce costs.

2059. 1928. The spectacle behind the veto. Minneapolis Tribune, May 24, 1928, p. 12.  
"A number of political opportunists felt that they could safely vote for a bill [McNary-Haugen] which they knew the President would veto." Why did not supporters of bill get behind Shipstead amendment for increased tariff on farm products?
2060. ----- The surplus problem and protection. Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 4, 1928, p.1.  
Editorial says remedy does not lie in tearing down barriers reared for industrial protection.
2061. ----- Tariff revision as to farm products. Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 27, 1928, p.8.  
Disapproves general tariff revision now but thinks revising some schedules upward to benefit agriculture would be helpful.
2062. ----- Uncle Sam's tackling of the forest problem. Minneapolis Tribune, May 28, 1928, p.6.  
Favorable comment on McSweeney law providing more generous appropriations.
2063. 1929. The agricultural situation in Congress. Minneapolis Tribune, Apr. 23, 1929, p.12.  
Editorial. President Hoover's objections to the debenture plan as pointed out by him in a letter to Senator McNary, are considered. "That the plan would tend to encourage overproduction in an industry already suffering from overproduction was fairly well understood even before Mr. Hoover wrote his letter to Senator McNary."
2064. ----- A business-like beginning. Minneapolis Morning Tribune, Apr. 16, 1929, p. 8.  
Editorial. Contains the statement that there was a "decidedly business-like ring about the opening of the 'farm relief' session of Congress." Also contains favorable comment on the bill - "It is clearly a step in the right direction."
2065. ----- The debenture plan to the fore. Minneapolis Morning Tribune, Apr. 20, 1929, p.22.  
Editorial. "...considerable doubt is felt as to whether eventually it [the debenture plan] would not do agriculture more harm than good."
2066. ----- The Farm Board idea is sound. Minneapolis Tribune, Apr. 6, 1929, p.22.  
Editorial. "...A board of seven appears to be about as practicable an agency for securing results in the reorganization of the marketing system as may be suggested."
2067. ----- A paragraph which may be controversial. Minneapolis Tribune, Apr. 28, 1929 (Ed. sect.), p. [2].  
Editorial in which the stabilization provision of the farm relief bill is quoted. This provision is "attracting attention." The "Tribune" sees "little possibility" of its harming the consumer.

2068. 1929. Secretary Hyde's agricultural program. Minneapolis Tribune, Apr. 4, 1929, p.12.  
Editorial. "Secretary Hyde favors the creation of a federal farm board, with advisory committees," etc. Points of differences between the McNary-Haugen bill and the McNary bill are cited. The agricultural situation "demands experimentation, so long as it is wisely conceived and in harmony with the precepts of sound economics."
2069. ----- The special session. Minneapolis Morning Tribune, Apr. 15, 1929, p.6.  
Editorial. The special session of the seventy-first Congress called by President Hoover "is supposed to pass a farm relief measure...  
"We in the northwest... want tariff revision on agricultural commodities calculated to give the American farmer command of the home market."
2070. 1932. Edgar, W. C. More foolish farm legislation. Northwestern Miller 172 (2):170-171. Oct. 19, 1932.  
Reprinted from the Bellman column of the Minneapolis Tribune, Oct. 17, 1932.  
Criticizes the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board and discusses the domestic allotment plan, pointing out the "dangers and difficulties surrounding and accompanying this proposed legislation."
2071. ----- The pooling of talent for farm betterment. Minneapolis Tribune, Feb. 24, 1932, p.8.  
Editorial. "Probably the most hopeful single object of the American farmer problem is to be found in the devoted, active interest which city men of large affairs are taking in the material concerns of the farmer."
2072. ----- To the root of the farm surplus. Minneapolis Tribune, Feb. 16, 1932, p.6.  
Editorial. "The basic problem of the farm is to adjust production to consumption. The government can help greatly in this by acting as an information agency, but the adjustment itself is up to the producers."
2073. 1933. Cultivating a garden. Minneapolis Tribune, June 18, 1933, p.18.  
Probable that subsistence garden is here to stay.
2074. ----- Decisions yet to be made. Minneapolis Tribune, May 12, 1933, p. 14. Importance of farm bill and of decisions that it will entail.
2075. ----- The dilemma remains. Minneapolis Tribune, June 5, 1933, p.4.  
Difficulty of helping wheat farmer with regard to this year's crop.

2076. 1933. Disposing of surplus acres. Minneapolis Tribune, Aug. 7, 1933, p. 4.  
Voices approval of government's contract that land taken out of production will not be used to "produce any nationally produced agricultural product for sale."
2077. ----- The farm credit experiment. Minneapolis Tribune, May 18, 1933, p. 6.  
Success not immediately to be prophesied. Credit relief needed.
2078. ----- Loans to unload surpluses. Minneapolis Tribune, June 6, 1933, p. 6.  
Comment on \$50,000,000 loan to China by R.F.C. to buy wheat and cotton.
2079. ----- More marginal farmers. Minneapolis Tribune, Aug. 6, 1933, p. 8.  
Inconsistency of government's plan to "finance a back-to-the-farm movement at the same time that it is financing a curtailment of agricultural production."
2080. ----- Narrowing the disparity. Minneapolis Tribune, May 31, 1933, p.8.  
Rise in farm commodity prices from April 15 to May 15 encouraging especially because index for things farmer buys remained same. Disparity has brought about much of difficulty of agriculture.
2081. ----- A new phase for rural credits. Minneapolis Tribune, June 27, 1933, p. 4.  
Comment on appointment of conservator for state rural credits bureau. State loan experiment a big problem.
2082. ----- The processing tax on wheat. Minneapolis Tribune, June 20, 1933, p. 14.  
Inconsistency of Congressional sputters over a sales tax exempting food and its enactment of 30¢ per bushel processing tax on wheat.
2083. ----- Rate reduction denied. Minneapolis Tribune, Aug. 8, 1933, p.4.  
Seems that "general plan of recovery will be better served by allowing shipper to wait" [for relief] until price level increases.
2084. ----- The realism of Mr. Wallace. Minneapolis Tribune, June 23, 1933, p. 16.  
"Present increase in commodity prices may be a mere 'flash in the pan' unless we face the fact" of large surpluses and restricted foreign markets.
2085. ----- World Wheat restriction. Minneapolis Tribune, June 2, 1933, p.12.  
Reduction far from being a simple matter.

New York Herald Tribune

2086. 1925. Sullivan, Mark. Farm leaders plan drive in new Congress. Mark Sullivan says they will demand McNary-Haugen bill or, failing that, revision of tariff. "Wallace's farmer" outlines program. Contest expected to have important bearing on congressional elections. New York Herald Tribune, June 6, 1925. Pam. Col.
2087. ----- Sullivan, Mark. Farmers put relief hopes in Coolidge. Mark Sullivan shows aim to convince president of agriculture's "Fundamental importance". Price adjustment held chief demand. Butler's coming tour of northwest seen as efforts to conciliate bloc. New York Herald Tribune, July 23, 1925. Pam. Col.
2088. 1932. Lippman, Walter. The voluntary domestic allotment plan. New York Herald Tribune, Dec. 15, 1932.  
An explanation of the plan (the basic principle of which, the writer thinks is reasonable) with a statement as to the abuses to which it is open. The concluding paragraph follows:  
"The allotment plan has all the complexities of state socialism. There is no use pretending that this is not the most daring economic experiment ever seriously proposed in the United States. But what other remedy is proposed for the plight of agriculture that might be substituted for this one? Until such a remedy is brought forward, and some assurance given that it can be put into operation, as attitude of openminded co-operation with the men who are trying to work out this plan, an attitude at once sympathetic and critical would seem to be in order."
2089. ----- Sullivan, Mark. Domestic allotment farm plan to speed up buying. Mark Sullivan, noting business leaders favoring idea, says it may prove just the 'white rabbit' to start a real prosperity swing. New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 28, 1932.

New York Times.

2090. 1921. Committee of Senators confer with President Harding; urge need of extended credits. N.Y. Times, Apr. 23, 1921, p.1.
2091. ----- Farmers and banks. N.Y. Times, June 7, 1921, p.18.  
Editorial on W.P.G. Harding's proposal for War Finance Corporation loans to cattle raisers. "If this is granted it will be hard for even the farmers to pay any longer that they are discriminated against."
2092. ----- The farmers and the nations. N.Y. Times, Dec. 20, 1921, p.16.  
Editorial indictment of "Farm lobby" and Farm Bureau Federation, Claims farmers have had too much credit. Calls Congress "subservient."
2093. ----- Farmer's relief plans. N.Y. Times, Dec. 16, 1921, p.16.  
Editorial on report of the joint Congressional committee on farm relief. Opposes regulation of freight rates. Blames market disturbances and inequalities resulting from war. Suggests lower production costs.
2094. ----- Helping the farmers on annual report of loans made by War Finance Corporation, N.Y. Times, Dec. 27, 1921, p.12.  
Editorial makes light of farmers need for credit. Says Wall Street pool of \$50,000,000 for livestock loans only loaned \$20,000,000.

New York Times

2095. 1921. Law for the farmers. N.Y. Times, Apr. 25, 1921, p.10.  
Editorial satirizing legislation as a remedy.
2096. ----- National Farmers Union adopts resolution urging Congress to appoint joint committee to determine defects and recommend legislation.  
N.Y. Times, Apr. 21, 1921, p.17.
2097. ----- President Harding directs board to investigate problem of deflating industrial values without injury to agriculture. N.Y. Times, Apr. 27, 1921, p.19.
2098. ----- Secretary Mellon urges Congress to authorize \$50,000,000 advance to Federal Loan Board, at House Banking Com. hearing, N.Y. Times, June 8, 1921, p.5.
2099. ----- Senators from agricultural states will appeal for aid in securing more farm credits. N.Y. Times, Apr. 17, 1921, p.1.
2100. 1922. Anderson (Representative) The Agricultural depression, N.Y. Times, Feb. 11, 1922, p.19.  
Discussion before convention of National Retail Dry Goods Association.
2101. ----- Dyer, J. N. Farmers financial troubles. N.Y. Times, Jan. 1, 1922, p.8.
2102. ----- Howard, J. R. The agricultural depression; its effect on the nation's prosperity. N.Y. Times, Feb. 9, 1922, p.30.  
Described in address before annual convention of National Retail Dry Goods Association.
2103. 1925. The Agricultural depression. N.Y. Times, Jan. 18, 1925, p.8.  
Discussion by G. D. Carey and others at meeting of National Republican Club.
2104. ----- [Industry to cooperate with farmers.] N.Y. Times, Mar. 30, 1925, p.12.  
U.S. Chamber of Commerce announces meeting to be held in Kansas City on April 9, to consider means of cooperating with farmers to improve agricultural conditions.
2105. ----- What the farmers want. N.Y. Times, Jan. 14, 1925, p.20.  
Editorial on Senator Borah's demands.
2106. 1926. Agricultural revolt blamed for defeat of Coolidge candidates. N.Y. Times, June 7, 1926, p.21.
2107. ----- [Farm and business leaders to confer.] N.Y. Times, May 14, 1926, p.21.  
U.S. Chamber of Commerce adopts resolution for conference of farm and business leaders to draft national farm policy.
2108. ----- The farmers in revolt. N.Y. Times, Jan. 3, 1926, Sect. II, p.8.  
Editorial on demands of farmers for legislative benefits.
2109. ----- Illinois farmers in revolt against Coolidge administration says J.F. Bishop, N.Y. Times, May 14, 1926, p.20.

2110. ----- Meredith, E. T. Meredith's plea to fix crop prices. Text of ex-secretary's speech outlining plan for federal guarantee to farmers. Calls move "square deal". Stresses idea that farming method is unsound because growers are in dark as to proceeds of labor. N.Y. Times, Nov. 21, 1926, Pam.Col.  
Advocates a "Federal commission to fix prices in advance of the planting season for wheat, cotton, corn, wool and sugar, and also for butter, as major farm products. This move would be the most practicable stabilizer of the agricultural industry." Price is stated "to be the real thing that governs production, and that if prices were fixed in advance of planting by a commission... it would go a long way toward stopping overproduction as well as underproduction."
2111. 1927. Chase, D. M. [Farmers' position explained.] N.Y. Times, Feb. 4, 1927, p.18.
2112. ----- Darkness in the Corn Belt. N.Y. Times, Mar. 31, 1927, p.22.  
Editorial gives sarcastic criticisms of item in Des Moines Register stating that McNary Haugen bill is not well understood.
2113. ----- Clark, Evans. The farm issue moves toward a climax. N.Y. Times, Jan. 2, 1927, VIII, p. 1.  
"American agriculture poverty-stricken amid prodigious commercial prosperity, has now reached front of national stage."
2114. ----- Farmers and automobiles. N.Y. Times, Feb. 21, 1927, p.16.  
Editorial declares automobile not an extravagance but a necessity in modern life. Deplores installment purchasing, however.
2115. ----- The farmers revenge. N.Y. Times, Mar. 2, 1927, p.24.  
Editorial advises farmers to drop demands for class legislation and concentrate on general abuses, such as tariff inequalities, etc.
2116. ----- [He cannot submerge his convictions.] N.Y. Times, Feb. 18, 1927, p. 20.  
Editorial predicts president will act without fear on McNary-Haugen bill.
2117. ----- Iowa dissenters. N.Y. Times, Mar. 14, 1927, p.18.  
Editorial states that "farmers revolt" against Coolidge is limited more or less to Iowa.
2118. ----- The President's "dilemma". N.Y. Times, Feb. 8, 1927, p.22.  
Editorial declares president Coolidge will not lose popularity by veto of McNary-Haugen bill.
2119. ----- What do the farmers want? N.Y. Times, Feb. 28, 1927, p.18.  
Editorial states that it is hard to tell. Many when questioned feel necessity for cooperative marketing or other market reforms. Farmers are hard to separate from their work, though, with all of their difficulties.

2120. 1928. Oulahan, R. V. Coolidge vetoes the farm relief bill, N.Y. Times May 24, 1928, p. 1.  
Measure called unconstitutional and menace to farmer. Representative Dickinson declares West will be inflamed.
2121. ----- [Corn Belt farmers resent veto.] N.Y. Times, May 27, 1928, p.15.  
Corn Belt farmers hold meetings in three states to plan march on Republican National Convention to demand endorsement of McNary-Haugen bill.
2122. ----- Mr. Coolidge consistent. N.Y. Times, May 24, 1928, p.28.  
Editorial says Congress might have framed a bill that the President would have signed. He could only refuse measure he thought harmful.
2123. ----- Relief for farmers; review of situation on eve of action by Senate. N.Y. Times, Apr. 2, 1928, p.2.
2124. ----- Speers, L.C. [Political uprising forecast.] N.Y. Times, June 13, 1928, VIII, p.1.  
Feature article on Iowa election results as forecast of political uprising and rebuke to Coolidge Administration.
2125. ----- [West aroused.] N.Y. Times, May 24, 1928, p.1.  
Veto of McNary-Haugen bill by President Coolidge resented. Governor McMullen issues call of 100,000 farmers to march on Republican National Convention.
2126. ----- Yoakum, B.F. [The farmers plight.] N.Y. Times, Mar. 27, 1928, p.28.
2127. 1929. [Creation of farm board urged.] N.Y. Times, Apr. 3, 1929, p.10.  
J.L. Coulter urges protection for farmers and creation of board to help stabilize industry.
2128. ----- Green, H.M. [The farmers troubles.] N.Y. Times, Apr. 14, 1929, Sec. 3, p.5.  
Letter to Times.
2129. ----- Hanna, John. Farm relief: History of the Hoover Plan. N.Y. Times, Apr. 21, 1929, X, p.1.  
Feature article, illus. Analysis of the proposed Farm Board legislation.
2130. ----- Mc Cormick, A. H. Uncertain the farmer waits. N.Y. Times Magazine, Mar. 31, 1929.
2131. ----- Mr. Hoover to Congress. N.Y. Times, Apr. 17, 1929, p.26.  
Editorial on the President's message on farm relief. Predicts fight on tariff revision from Republicans.
2132. ----- [Problems faced by Congress.] N.Y. Times, Apr. 7, 1929, XI, p.4.  
Feature article on problems confronting special session of Congress.



2133. 1930. Dodd, W.E. The long trail to farm relief. For one hundred years the problem has been with us, and a study of the new plight of agriculture in the light of economics indicates that statecraft must now rule. N.Y. Times Magazine, Aug. 31, 1930, sec. 5, 1-2, 20.
2134. 1932. [Ask credit corporation for East.] N.Y. Times, Sept. 30, 1932, p.2. Delegation from New York, New Jersey and New England asks R.F.C. to establish credit corporation in East.
2135. ----- Corbaley, G.C. [Allotment plan would hamper solution.] N.Y. Times, Dec. 11, 1932, p.15, and Dec. 25, Section 2, p.10. Letter to Times.
2136. ----- [Domestic allotment plan opposed] N.Y. Times, Sept. 21, 1932, p.35. Senator Anderson assails voluntary domestic allotment plan, suggests other relief measures.
2137. ----- [Donovan.] Text of Col. Donovan's address giving farm relief plans. N.Y. Times, Oct. 19, 1932, p.10, columns 3-6.
2138. ----- Farm leader backs allotment plan. N.Y. Times, Dec. 6, 1932, p.38. Quotes President E. A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau in convention at Chicago.
2139. ----- Farmers at Washington conference present demands to Hoover and Congress Dec. 10, 1932, p.29.
2140. ----- Farmers National Relief conference demands moratorium on debts and cessation of evictions. N.Y. Times, Dec. 11, 1932, IV, p.8.
2141. ----- H. Morgenthau, Jr. outlines to farm leaders the legislative program contemplated by President-elect Roosevelt. N.Y. Times, Dec. 13, 1932, p.29. Includes abolition of Farm Board and domestic allotment plan.
2142. ----- Harriss, R.M. Allotment plan called palliative only by R.M. Harriss. N.Y. Times, Dec. 11, 1932, II, p.14. Tax on cotton opposed.
2143. ----- Haskell, H.J. Domestic basis for farms urged. N.Y. Times, Dec. 6, 1932, p.38. Finds wide belief in some form of tariff protection. Sees defects in all plans offered.
2144. ----- Haskell, H.J. Finds farm bonus gaining favor. N.Y. Times, Dec. 5, 1932, p.30. Feature article by editor of Kansas City Star. Declares eastern business men see return of prosperity linked to revival in West.
2145. ----- [Hoover asks banks to aid stock men.] N.Y. Times, Sept. 16, 1932, p.15. Hoover appeals to private banks to aid stock men and farmers until credit organization of R.F.C. can act.

2146. ----- [Millers oppose allotment plan.] N.Y. Times, Dec. 4, 1932., p.22.  
Democratic House and farm leaders meet with millers to discuss allotment plan.
2147. ----- [Moratorium for wheat farmers.] N.Y. Times, Sept. 27, 1932, p.1.  
Hoover declares moratorium on 75% of govts. crop-prod. loans to wheat farmers --- Senator Smith urges that cotton and tobacco growers receive same leniency.
2148. ----- [Moratorium promised cotton and tobacco growers.] N.Y. Times, Sept. 30, 1932, p.2.  
W. N. Newton, aide to Hoover, promises moratorium on crop loans to cotton and tobacco growers in South if need equal to that in West can be shown.
2149. ----- Ostrolenk, Bernhard. The farm problem becomes more urgent. Agricultural prices having dropped again, the failure of previous relief measures is emphasized and new remedies are considered; the debenture and equalization fee are revived, and great interest centers on the latest scheme, the allotment plan. N.Y. Times, Dec. 11, 1932, sect. 8, XX, p.1. diags.  
Describes the export debenture, equalization fee and voluntary domestic allotment plans. The last plan is described more fully than the first two, and some of the advantages of, and objections to the plan are given.  
Reprinted in Cong. Rec. 76(12):687-689. Dec. 17, 1932.
2150. ----- [Reward for farmers who cut production suggested.] N.Y. Times, Dec. 12, 1932, p.14.  
Letter suggests reducing debts of farmers who agree to produce less.
2151. ----- Sackett, Gilbert N. How the farmers may be rescued. N.Y. Times, Dec. 4, 1932, Sec. 4, p.2.  
Letter to Times suggests a variation of allotment plan.
2152. ----- [Farm leaders present plans.] N.Y. Times, Dec. 15, 1932, p.8.  
Leaders of major farm groups give House Committee plan for relief; to make allotment scheme fix prices at pre-war parity.
2153. ----- Same spokesmen for farmers organizations oppose allotment plan. N.Y. Times, Dec. 16, 1932, p.14.
2154. ----- Millers oppose allotment plan. Farm groups would amend Jones bill. N.Y. Times, Dec. 17, 1932, p.27.
2155. ----- Corn Exchanges oppose plan. N.Y. Times, Dec. 18, 1932, IV. p.6.  
Directors of Buffalo corn exchange oppose allotment plan.
2156. ----- Cotton mills and buyers to fight allotment plan, whereby cotton would be taxed for benefit of farmers. N.Y. Times, Dec. 18, 1932, II, p.15.

2157. ----- [Moratorium demanded by farmers.] N.Y. Times, Dec. 18, 1932, p.25.  
Farmers National Relief Conference demands moratorium on mortgage foreclosures. Representative Nelson, before House Committee, opposes allotment plan.
2158. ----- Senator Capper admits allotment plan means bounty but holds it justified by resultant increase in buying power of farmer. N.Y. Times, Dec. 19, 1932, p.5.
2159. ----- [Packers oppose allotment plan.] N.Y. Times, Dec. 20, 1932, p.34.  
Representatives of packers tell House Committee allotment tax would bankrupt them.
2160. ----- [Farm bloc.] One hundred and fifty members of House of Representatives form farm bloc. N.Y. Times, Dec. 21, 1932, p.6.
2161. ----- [Packers oppose allotment plan.] N.Y. Times, Dec. 22, 1932, p.33.  
Growing opposition from Meat Packers to down allotment plan causes House Committee to agree on "test" measure to cover wheat and cotton only.
2162. ----- Siney, E.F. Allotment bill unsound and discriminating. N.Y. Times, Dec. 24, 1932. p.6.  
Letter to N.Y. Times.
2163. ----- Foes of allotment plan say it would cost American consumers \$750,000,000 a year. N.Y. Times, Dec. 25, 1932, p.7.
2164. ----- Publisher offers farm aid program. N.Y. Times, Dec. 29, 1932, p.5.  
F.E. Murphy of Minneapolis would reduce acreage, cut mortgage rates and other farm levies.
2165. ----- Draft parity plan for farm relief. N.Y. Times, Dec. 31, 1932. p.2.  
Would raise price of staples to 1914 level by levy on first processor.
2166. ----- Bowker, Horace. Asks fertilizer loan to aid nations farms. Speaker at statisticians' dinner says \$100,000,000 so used would solve agrarian problem. N.Y. Times, Oct. 19, 1932, p.3.
2167. 1933. Bowker, Horace. Finds farm areas fight allotment. N.Y. Times, Feb. 12, 1933, section 2, p.7, column 6; p.14, column 3.  
Summary and extracts of report on conditions in farming areas of the country after a trip of 10,500 miles.
2168. ----- Combining two policies, N.Y. Times, June 2, 1933, p.18.  
Editorial in which international policy is favored as furthering farmers interests as well as those of others.
2170. ----- Cotton plan praised. N.Y. Times, June 8, 1933, p.37.  
R.M. Harriss now favors cotton plan.

2171. ----- Dominick, G.F., jr. Comments on farm act. Legislative crop control held to be no solution. N.Y. Times, June 23, 1933, p.16, col.5.  
Letter to the N.Y. Times. Unfavorable comment on crop control in that it will raise prices but will not eliminate inefficient producer.
2172. ----- Englund, Eric. Farm mortgages: a pressing national issue. Debts of more than eight billions, largely incurred when crop prices were four times as high as they are today, present acute problems not only for the farmer but also for the creditor. N.Y. Times, Feb. 5, 1933, section 8, p.1, chart. (Published at New York, N.Y.)  
Editorial on p.4 of section 4.
2173. ----- The farm bill. N.Y. Times, May 1, 1933, p.14.  
Editorial predicts Secretary of Agriculture will make small use of sweeping powers as markets already show upturn. Favors only mortgage relief part.
2174. ----- Farm bounties. N.Y. Times, May 26, 1933, p.18.  
Comment on demands of wheat growers for immediate "benefits" in return for reduction of acreage next year.
2175. ----- Farm prices. N.Y. Times, Apr. 15, 1933, p.12, col.2-3.  
Editorial criticizing the Simpson amendment to the farm bill.
2176. ----- Gourrich, P.F. Suggests revisions in farm parity bill. Originator of plan advocates control of output rather than of acreage. N.Y. Times, Feb. 12, 1933, section 2, p.15, col. 4.  
Suggestions made by Paul P. Gourrich "economist and originator of the principles on which the present measure is based."
2177. ----- Gourrich, P.F. What the farm bill is intended to do. Its main purpose is considered to be the obtaining of a balance in our economic machinery. N.Y. Times, Apr. 16, 1933, sect. 4, p.5, E, Col. 1-2.  
The purpose of this letter is to "point out some of the more important inconsistencies of Professor Kemmerer's criticism of the government's policy of agricultural relief", printed in the New York Times April 2.
2178. ----- Grain corporation wants action on allotment plan. N.Y. Times, June 13, 1933, p.27.
2179. ----- H.I. Harriman hails the Recovery Act. He calls it a companion law to farm relief to raise labor's buying power. N.Y. Times, June 17, 1933, p.2.
2180. ----- Jones, Roland M. Farm relief cheers up the West; cotton states think corner turned. Millions in acreage curtailment if farmers accept Wallace plan. Wide cooperation likely. Cash payment for grain not grown tempting on top of low prices, N.Y. Times, June 25, 1933, sec.4, p.6, col.1.

2181. ----- Kemmerer, E.W. Finds farm relief wrong in principle. Plan violates fundamental canons of taxation, Prof. Kemmerer holds. Few would benefit by it. Heavy cost would hit poor and rich alike - danger of extension seen. N.Y. Times, Apr. 2, 1933, sec. 4, p.1, col. 3, p.7. col. 3-5.
2182. ----- Leaders of cotton industry in meeting at Washington almost unanimous for 20% slash in output. N.Y. Times, June 4, 1933, p.33.
2183. ----- Mers, Charles. Debts, public and private: a vast problem. A new estimate of the amount of indebtedness in the United States, and survey of the proposals advanced for lightening the great burden brought about by three years of deflation. N.Y. Times, Jan. 29, 1933, sec.8, p.1, (published at New York, N.Y.)  
Considers the farm debt, the railroad debt, the public debt, corporate debt, and individual debt. The article is illustrated by a table showing the debt structure, classified by borrowers (prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board) and charts showing the changes of seven years in debt, industrial production, and in population; the five groups of borrowers; the railroad debt and income; and the debt of the public agencies.
2184. ----- Miller, Harlan. The farmer smiles - and still wonders. N.Y. Times Magazine, p.3, 15, July 16, 1933.  
"An X-ray picture of the average farmer's mind probably would disclose that he is puzzled by the processing tax and instinctively luke-warm toward it; that he is innately opposed to crop reduction, but probably will reconcile himself to it ultimately, after a year of drought and crop shortage, its prices still need bolstering; that he deems reemployment of city workers the basic necessity for farm recovery; that he is pleasantly surprised by Roosevelt and has faith in Wallace, but is bewildered by the intricacies of his program."
2185. ----- Miller, Harlan. Watchful the farmer awaits events. His viewpoint set forth as Washington begins its vast experiment to solve the problems that have pressed heavily upon him. N.Y. Times, May 7, 1933, sec. 8, p.xxi.
2186. ----- Ostrolenk, Bernhard. A "new deal" for the farmers: the plans now under debate. They fall into two general categories, one for raising prices and the other for easing the burden of farm debts. N.Y. Times Mar. 26, 1933, sec. 8, p.xxiii.  
The writer discusses the two proposed farm legislative activities, those dealing with acreage reduction as a price-advancing scheme, and financial proposals. Under the first heading are discussed the Smith cotton-option plan, the land leasing, and the voluntary allotment plan. The second program "contemplates (1) refinancing of farm mortgages, (2) the provision of additional intermediate credit for crop production and (3) a more vigorous program for commodity cooperation."

2187. ----- Object to Farm Bills. N.Y. Times, May 9, 1933, p.10.  
Letter from M.W. Allen says worst feature is payment for keeping land out of cultivation.
2188. ----- Parity wheat, N.Y. Times, June 30, 1933, p.16.  
Editorial showing difficulty of establishing basis for allotment plan.
2189. ----- The processing tax. N.Y. Times, June 30, 1933; p.16.  
Letter from Ernest C. Gould holds tax unfair in view of rising prices.
2190. ----- Revere, C.T. Doubts farm aid plan. C.T. Revere says some provisions are fundamentally unsound. N.Y. Times, Apr. 15, 1933, p.21, col. 2.  
Statements issued by Munds, Winslow and Potter.
2191. ----- Roosevelt is urged to ask wide power as "farm dictator." Leaders visit the White House to propose he act as he did in bank case. Price fixing is included. Wallace conference agrees on plan for land leasing and market supervision. N.Y. Times, Mar. 12, 1933.
2192. ----- Self sufficient. N.Y. Times, May 30, 1933, p.14.  
"Wide margin between American production and domestic demand... necessarily hampers any attempt to make the U.S. independent of foreign markets."
2193. ----- Sherwood, Sidney. Farm bill is found to have good points. It is viewed as sincere effort to meet present emergency by offsetting its cause. N.Y. Times, Apr. 23, 1933, sec. 4, p.5E, col. 1-2.
2194. ----- Wagner questions farm bill effect. Senator declares, in radio address, measure will not reduce production. Yields may be greater. Bigger crops could be raised on lower acreage and cause a break in prices, he says. N.Y. Times, Jan: 25, 1933, p.7, col. 2.
2195. ----- <sup>OWNE</sup> Wallace, H.A. Allotments held fair to consumer. Aid to farm products would halt at pre-war levels... Part of a 'greater plan'. Project is declared essential to help nation adjust htself to changing conditions. N.Y. Times, Jan. 22, 1933, sec. 4, p.1, col. 3; p.6, col. 2-4.
2196. ----- Wallace, H.A. The purpose of the farm act set out by Wallace. The immediate task, says the Secretary of agriculture, is to reduce production by means of the emergency provisions; the long-time task is to open export markets by tariff agreements. N.Y. Times, June 4, 1933, sect. 8, p.3.
2197. ----- White, W.C. Farmers skeptical of legislative schemes, N.Y. Times, May 21, 1933, IV, p.6.
2198. ----- Wilson, M.L. Putting the huge farm program in action. Beginning in the wheat belt, the administration moves to reduce acreage by the allotment plan, cut the surplus, raise prices and so restore the purchasing power of the American Farmer. N.Y. Times, July 2, 1933, sect.8, p.1.  
In five parts: Part I. The wheat surplus, - Part II. Trade barriers.- Part III. The allotment plan.- Part IV. Local responsibility. - Part V. Consumer's interest.

Philadelphia Record

2199. 1921. The political farmers. Phila. Rec. May 1, 1921, p.4, col.3.  
"They demand a protective tariff upon farm products equivalent to the tariff upon products of the factory." Editorial.
2200. 1925. Borah to the farmers. Phila. Rec. Jan. 15, 1925, p.8.  
"Mr. Borah does not particularize in remedial measures beyond urging government assistance in marketing.
2201. ----- Protection for agriculture. [Editorial] Phila. Rec. Jan. 29, 1925, p.8, col. 2.
2202. 1926. The farm problem. Phila. Rec. Apr. 27, 1926, p.8.  
Editorial "The President offers more money for loan. The Corn Belt replies that it doesn't want to borrow more; it wants higher prices."
2203. ----- Farmers and railroads. Phila. Rec. Jan. 18, 1926, p.8, col.2.  
Discussion of Senator Capper's speech before the Real Estate Board in which he said all the farmer is asking for is the same kind of a chance that the government saw fit to give the railroads in recent years.
2204. ----- The Corn Belt to the President. Phila. Rec. Apr. 30, 1926, p.8.  
Editorial. According to the editor "The probability is that the farmers are not nearly so much in distress as the politicians are."
2205. 1927. The embattled farmers. Phila. Rec. Mar. 20, 1927, p.6.  
Thinks farmers have been working out of condition of 1923. Problem "ought to be kept apart from politics."
2206. ----- The farm bill veto. Phila. Rec. Feb. 26, 1927, p.8.  
Editorial calling attention to President Coolidge's reason for his veto of the McNary-Haugen bill. "All these and the other objections he advances are so sound they cannot be controverted."
2208. ----- Mr. Coolidge's veto of the farm relief bill. Phila. Rec. May 24, 1928, p.8.  
Editorial. "In vetoing the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief bill, President Coolidge has been perfectly consistent with his previous disapproval of a similar measure..." Doubt is expressed whether the effects of the bill will "be as potent for good or for evil as its friends and enemies contend."
2209. ----- The platform, the farmer, and prohibition. Phila. Rec. June 15, 1928, p.8.  
Editorial on Republican platform of 1928, calling attention to shortcomings of farm relief plank.

2210. ----- Presidential courage and the farm bill veto. Phila. Rec.  
May 28, 1928, p.8.  
Editorial. Contains a summary of President Coolidge's veto message in which he analyzed "the aims and probable effects" of the McNary-Haugen bill. "If President Coolidge is right -- and it will take strong proof to the contrary to refute him -- the chief effects of the McNary-Haugen bill would have been to relieve farmers... of all incentive to careful management." etc.
2211. 1928. Take a look at the farmer. Phila. Rec. Jan. 2, 1928, p.8  
col. 2.  
Editorial. "The Coolidge administration is gravely disturbed by incipient political revolt in the Middle West, with its threat to the tariff and its demands for great schemes of Federal aid to agriculture."
2212. ----- World-wide difficulties of the farmers. Phila. Rec. Mar. 3, 1928,  
p.8, col. 3.  
Editorial.
2213. ----- Wheat prices and the disgruntled farmer. Phila. Rec.  
June 21, 1928, p.8.  
Editorial calling attention to low prices of wheat.
2214. 1929. The conjurer's rabbit in the farm relief hat. Phila. Rec.  
Apr. 17, 1929, p.8.  
Editorial criticizing President Hoover's attitude.
2215. ----- Do different farm relief names mean the same thing?  
Phila. Rec. Apr. 18, 1929, p.8.  
Editorial criticizing Congress for insincerity in substituting "stabilization" for "equalization".
2216. ----- Farm relief battle lines tighten. Phila. Rec. Apr. 23, 1929,  
p.8.  
Editorial calling on Congress to fulfil farm relief promises of Republican platform.
2217. ----- Farm relief, Hoover brand. Phila. Rec. Apr. 30, 1929, p. 8.  
"There is no indication that there will be any balm for the defeated friends of genuine relief."
2218. ----- The farm relief showdown. Phila. Rec. Apr. 22, 1929, p.8.  
Editorial criticizing Congress for failure to incorporate suggestions of farm organizations in McNary-Haugen bill.
2219. ----- Free farmers -- or serfs? Phila. Rec., Apr. 26, 1929, p. 10.  
Editorial emphasizing need for farm relief and criticizing the administration bill.
2220. ----- Let Congress end farm relief futility. Phila. Rec. Apr. 12,  
1929, p.8.  
"It will be literally disgraceful if Congress does not find a way to relieve the farming industry, when it does so much for



the manufacturing industries."

2221. 1932. Agriculture must no longer be the nation's stepchild. Phila. Rec. Sept. 15, 1932, p. 8, col. 1.  
Editorial discussing Governor Roosevelt's speech at Topeka, Kansas.
2222. ----- Deflation squeezes the farmer. Phila. Rec. Oct. 31, 1932, p.6.  
"Low wheat means more unemployment in big towns." Inflation necessary.
2223. ----- Fight the depression as we fought the war. Phila. Rec. Dec. 9, 1932, p. 8.  
Advocates managed inflation.
2224. ----- Only prosperous farmers can make this a prosperous nation. Phila. Rec. Sept. 13, 1932, p.6, col. 1.  
Editorial.
2225. ----- Relieving the farmer at 7 per cent. Phila. Rec. Sept. 26, 1932, p. 4, col. 1.  
Editorial criticizing the R.F.C. for setting 7 per cent as interest rate on farm mortgages.
2226. ----- Sidelight on the farm problem. Phila. Rec. Aug. 23, 1932, p.6, col. 1.  
Editorial.
2227. 1933. Brookhart on farm prices. Phila. Rec. May 30, 1933, p.6 col. 2.  
Editorial. Recognition of Russia would be extremely beneficial to American farmer.
2228. ----- Dairies file suits attacking legality of U.S. price fixing. Phila. Rec. Aug. 12, 1933, p. 4-H.  
Supreme court asked to rule on validity of farm act. Two Illinois companies file suit.
2229. ----- Farm-Labor unite for jobs and votes. Phila. Rec. June 18, 1933, p. 10-D.  
The Continental Congress of Workers and Farmers, born recently in Washington, has two aims; more jobs and a new political party. Claims tenants will not be benefited much by new legislation.
2230. ----- Milk from contented cows and discontented farmers presents complex problem. Phila. Rec. June 16, 1933, p.11-F.  
First of a series of articles analyzing the position of the farmer in the area supplying the Philadelphia market with milk. Others are in issues of June 17, p.9-A, and June 19, p.11-D.
2231. ----- Milk pact rebels fight appointment of King as arbiter. Phila. Rec., June 21, 1933, p. 1.  
Report on hearing in offices of Department of Agriculture at Washington. Charge Interstate discriminates against farmers.

Chain stores want lower price for store customers than door-delivery ones.

2232. 1933. Pearson, Drew, and Allen, Robert S. Merry-go-round.

Phila. Rec. June 23, 1933, p. 10, col. 3.

Part of this item is concerned with a so-called "bounty lobby" of textile manufacturers and cotton brokers who "blocked a government move last week to impose a special processors' tax on them with which to pay a bounty to cotton growers."

2233. ----- The price of bread and milk. Phila. Rec. June 22, 1933, p.8-D.

Mass purchasing power can only be increased by raising wages and increasing the primary producer's share in profits (farmers for instance). Danger that price increases will be turned into profits rather than wages or better returns for farmers.

2234. ----- A super-bill--now find some super-minds. Phila. Rec. June 11, 1933, p. 6(2)D.

"If business has learned anything from the four years of depression, it will take direct action to increase mass purchasing power furnishing itself with customers before it does anything else."

2235. ----- Supreme Court vs. Roosevelt program. Phila. Rec. June 15, 1933, p. 19-F.

Heywood Broun, in daily column, thinks Supreme Court has not the awesome prestige it once had.

Pomona Progress Bulletin.

2236. 1933. Kerby, W. F. Farm aid rushed as processing tax due on curtailed

crops. Editorial, Pomona, Cal. Progress Bul. June 17, 1933.

Favorable comment.

St. Paul Dairy Record

2237. 1933. Will the farmer profit? Editorial, Dairy Rec. St. Paul,

July 9, 1933.

Watches the proposals for the dairy industry with misgivings and says "we confess considerable scepticism of the value of this whole new phase of industrial and agricultural relief."

St. Joseph News-Press.

2238. 1933. Applying farm relief. Editorial, St. Joseph News-Press, June 20, 1933.

Favorable comment. "The official slogan for the farm is 'Produce less, get more!'"

Sioux City Livestock Record.

2239. 1933. Cost of production. Editorial, Sioux City Livestock Rec.,

May 22, 1933.

Unfavorable comment on the cost of production section which Senator Norris and others sought to attach to the farm bill.

2240. 1933. These rescindings. Editorial, Sioux City Daily Livestock Rec., July 18, 1933.  
Unfavorable comment on the order to bakers in their advancing of bread prices.

Stock Yards Daily Journal.

2241. 1933. What do farmers want? Editorial, Stock Yards Daily Jour., July 19, 1933.  
Feels that there has been little expression of the desires of farmers as to crop reduction by allotment and that such an expression would be valuable to the corn-hog program.
2242. ----- Five-hour days for farmers. Editorial, Stock Yards Daily Jour. July 20, 1933.  
Wallace approves principal but has yet to work out a time schedule for farmer.
2243. ----- Does this mean higher hogs? Editorial, Stock Yards Daily Jour., July 6, 1933.  
Quotes opinion of the Chicago Drovers Journal that it will be wise to avoid a processing tax on hogs.
2244. ----- May not need new law. Editorial, Stock Yards Daily Jour., May 23, 1933.

Topeka Daily Capital.

2245. 1933. Simplifying it. Editorial, Topeka Daily Capital, July 8, 1933.  
"The actual operation [of the farm act] will be of surpassing interest to this state."

Washington, D.C. Post.

2246. 1933. Daly, J. J. Thomas finds peril in "war" within regime. Senator holds recovery army is battling with Federal Reserve. Washington Post, Aug. 9, 1933.  
Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma feels that the whole program is defeating its own purpose.

Washington, D.C. Herald.

2247. 1933. Harriss, Robert (of Harriss & Vose). Cotton limitation seen industrial aid by Harriss. Washington Herald, June 12, 1933, p.10.

Washington, D.C. Star

2248. 1927. Scope of Jardine farm-relief plan. Sunday Star (Wash. D.C.) Aug. 21, 1927, pt.2, (3 1/2 col.).  
Discusses questions resulting from Secy. Jardine's article

"Stabilizing Farm Prices" in a current issue of the Farm Journal.

2249. 1932. Gilliam, A.W. Allotment plan newest farm plea. Controls production without cost to public says one of originators. Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) Dec. 8, 1932.

This article is based on an interview with Professor M.L. Wilson, in which the plan is illustrated with an analysis of the Democratic relief program as outlined by Governor Roosevelt.

2250. 1933. Hard, William. Roosevelt's advisers studying various proposals for immediate farm relief. Sunday Star (Washington, D.C.) Jan. 1, 1933.

Discusses the change made in the domestic allotment bill as it was presented in the committee print to the House Committee on Agriculture. "The bill is no longer a 'tariff equivalence' bill at all. It is a 'price restoration' bill. It is a 'price maintenance' bill. It announces the principle that the Federal Government will undertake to maintain 'fair exchange values' for commodities." The writer shows how far this principle, if accepted, will take us, by showing that other industries are planning to apply for the same opportunities.

2251. ----- Roosevelt, F.D. Roosevelt farm program. Text of speech at Topeka outlining Governor's six-point program for agricultural relief. Evening Star (Washington, D.C.), Sept. 14, 1933, p.A-3.

Proponents of the domestic allotment plan think the domestic allotment plan more nearly meets the requirements of the six-point program outlined in this speech than any other plan presented.

2252. ----- Wallen, T.C. Will this save the farmer? Voluntary domestic allotment plan or something similar seems in fair way of adoption. Sunday Star [Washington, D.C.] Jan. 8, 1933.

This is a discussion and explanation of the domestic allotment plan, particularly as applied to wheat. Objections to the plan are pointed out. "Notwithstanding the multiplying objections to this most daring economic proposal ever seriously considered in America, it continues to develop support. Present indications are that it will be adopted in the Roosevelt administration, if not sooner."

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