

Ringe Gives Radio Talk On Parity Support Price

A talk on the parity support price program was given last night, March 30, on the radio, KMAC, by A. H. Ringe, president of the United Farm Workers of America.

The parity price program has been a definite feature on the farm since the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929. It is a program that has been in operation for many years, and it is one that has been successful in many ways.

Ringe said that the parity price program is a program that has been successful in many ways. It is a program that has been successful in many ways. It is a program that has been successful in many ways.

Ringe said that the parity price program is a program that has been successful in many ways. It is a program that has been successful in many ways. It is a program that has been successful in many ways.

prices of farm products, the government actually netted an income of \$80,000,000, up to June 30, 1948. How did the government do that? In order to support prices it was and still is necessary that the government buy up surpluses of many commodities—that is the point at which too many persons stop investigating. It is unfair and untrue that the taxpayers are asked to lose through price support, for the government actually sells the price supported commodities at a profit to itself. It is admitted that on some commodities there has been a loss sustained, but taking the supported farm commodities as a whole there is no loss. However, there is a loss to the farmer of 10 per cent when he is paid 90 per cent of parity. There is no just reason why the farmer should not receive 100 per cent of parity.

Prices paid by the farmer for commodities bought reached another all-time peak in January, 1949, at 300 per cent of their 1910-1914 average. (This was around 1 1/2 per cent higher than December, 1947, and 17 per cent above a year ago in the 1935-1939 base period.) The price paid index was 166 per cent on January 15, 1948. Using the 1935-1939 as a base, it was 213 per cent. The figure 266 per cent just used represents the price farmers paid for the things they bought in January, 1949, over the price they paid in 1909-1914 while the index of the price they received for their products was 166 per cent less for the things they sold during the same period.

The following historical sketch is made up from a speech made by Mr. Howard R. Taft, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, November 11, 1941. In 1921 George Peek and Hugh Johnson prepared their brief on Equality for Agriculture, that was to serve as a basis of the McNary-Haugen fight from 1924 to 1929. In this brief the need of raising farm income was set forth, and the suggestion was made

Our Great America by Mack



that sufficient surpluses be diverted from the domestic market to maintain a 'Fair Exchange Value' or raise the farm prices to the same relative level as existed in the ten years 1903 to 1915. About this same time, George Warren, who was in charge of agricultural economics at Cornell for so long, came to Washington and worked out the index

years as a base, as I understand it, when it was felt that a base price to the outbreak of the war in 1914 was desirable since it was believed that a reasonably normal relationship existed between the prices of the several commodities, which farmers buy and sell, and the prices to the several groups for things which they sell of producers in the period preceding the war. The war and farmers and farm organizations have fought for economic equality in terms of parity prices and income for two decades. Today when both the general principle and our current ways of calculating parity are generally accepted, it is no time to desert what we have struggled for over all these years. For this reason the current discussion of the parity principle and methods of calculating and measuring parity are especially significant. Farmers have long felt that their income or standards of living are not comparable to the advantages and standard of living enjoyed by the non-agricultural group. And since the Civil War farmers have made many efforts to obtain legislation that would give them a more even break. But the roots of our present parity concept lie chiefly in the events of the last world war and in the depression that immediately followed it. As many of you will remember there was a great deal of interest in the administration of prices during the last world war. Efforts were made to fix the prices received for milk by producers in several milk-sheds on the basis of a sliding formula tied to some of the more direct cost of production. The price of wheat was actually fixed, and the question of fixing or guaranteeing the price of hogs was freely discussed.

"All of you remember, farm prices rose somewhat faster than other prices during the first few years of the war period, but they also dropped faster and farther than other prices in 1920 and 1921. As a result of this drop in prices, there

Thursday, April 7, 1949—Hillsboro (Ore.) Argus

was a great deal of agitation for some form of agricultural relief during 1921 and 1922. Almost without exception, the ideas that were eventually written into the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 can be traced back to this general agitation for farm relief that was first started on a nation-wide scale during 1921 and 1922.

Taking the country as a whole, half the farmers sell 99 per cent of all that is sold. The other half only 16 per cent of all that is sold. Now for the other half, and they are low income farmers, something more than parity prices is necessary if they are to have what we call decent living conditions. That something more is that in a system of government such as ours, there is a sort of minimum standard which this country owes everybody an opportunity to attain. You take the farmer, many of

It Pays to Patronize Argus Advertisers

A CAKE TO REMEMBER

No wedding feast is complete without one of our beautiful truly delicious

WEDDING CAKES

\$7.50 and up

Hillsboro Bakery

(Opposite Courthouse)

N. 2nd Ave. Phone 1413



Your right to know!

A newspaper, like a lamp, is valued for the light it gives. The more you see and know the greater your freedom of action.

The facts and opinions, good and bad, pleasing and displeasing, that are brought to you by the newspaper give you knowledge on which to base your decisions about what to do to get more out of life—to earn more money, raise your family, protect your home and to enjoy all the rights of a free citizen.

Some men and women don't think you should have such freedom. They have other plans for you. They think you should change your way of life to fit their ideas. And as a part of their planning they include the newspaper.

Because they know they can control your thinking if they control your sources of knowledge, they are agitating for control of the press. Not only of newspapers but of all publications. And in the background is control of the radio and the movies. Each of these supplies information to you and helps you remain free. The newspaper is first on their list because it is your main source of facts and opinions.

From the newspaper you get the kind of information you need to see that you get the right representation in government and the right laws. You learn of crime and corruption, of good deeds and better products. You know what is happening and have a free choice of ideas.

That doesn't fit in with what certain individuals and groups have decided. They claim that editors are irresponsible and that you can't be trusted to read what the editors print. They propose a sort of over-all agency to pass on what shall be printed and what shall be read. Hitler had such a set-up. Stalin still has.

You may disagree with much that now appears in newspapers. You may argue for a more enlightened press. But, in place of the great variety of facts and opinions which newspapers now print, what is in prospect is one kind of facts and opinions selected and published to keep you incompletely informed and dutifully subservient.

The attack on a free press is an attack on your freedom. Freedom of the press is not the exclusive property of newspapers. It is your right also. It includes your right to print. And equally important, your right to read and know.

You can, if you wish, be passive and permit your enemies to shut you off from what is going on outside your own neighborhood. On the other hand, you can refuse to give up your right to read and decide for yourself according to your own common sense and conscience. Which do you want?



Your right to know is the key to all your liberties

Hillsboro Argus

Look, Folks! This is the big week for ...

ASPARAGUS

Crisp, tender spears... delicate flavor guaranteed by SAFEWAY

asparagus that's tempting and deliciously tender.

2 lbs. 35¢

GREEN ONIONS bunch 5¢

RED RADISHES bunch 5¢

GREEN CABBAGE Firm Heads lb. 10¢

CRISP CELERY Pascal Variety lb. 8¢

Wine Variety

Rhubarb

Straight, red stalks

Per Lb. 19¢

GRAPEFRUIT FLORIDA lb. 9¢

TOMATOES 12-oz. pkg. 29¢

CARROTS Tender and Smooth lb. 8¢

SPINACH 10-oz. cello pkg. 13¢

Tuna Fish White Star "Fancy" No. 1/2 Can 35¢
Breeze Cheese Cheese 2-Lb. Food Brick 79¢
Corned Beef CAP Brand 12-Oz. Can 39¢
Pineapple Juice Libby 46-oz. Can 35¢

WHITE KING GRANULATED SOAP

22-oz. Pkg. 29¢

Super Suds

Granulated

23-oz. Pkg. 29¢

TIDE

Tide's In—

Dir's Out

18-oz. Pkg. 29¢

DUZ

Granulated Soap Duz Does Everything

20 1/2-oz. Pkg. 29¢

Tomato Juice Sunny Dawn 46-oz. can 25¢

Fancy Peas Sugar Belle No. 303 can 16¢

Vegetable Soup Rancho 22-oz. can 15¢

Cherub Milk 2 cans 25¢

Jell-Well Desserts per pkg. 7¢

Rice Krispies Kellogg's 5 1/2-oz. pkg. 15¢

Cheerios Cereal 7-oz. pkg. 16¢

Shortening Crisco or Spry 3-lb. can 99¢

Shortening Royal Satin 3-lb. can 93¢

Harvest Blossom Flour 25-lb. sk. \$1.69

Cinch Cake Mix White 17-oz. pkg. 39¢

Pancake Flour Suzanna 2 1/2-lb. pkg. 30¢

Dried Prunes, Italian 2-lb. pkg. 43¢

Egg Noodles Krinkles 1-lb. pkg. 25¢

OXYDOL-IVORY SNOW 29¢

IVORY FLAKES Reg. pkg.

(We redeem Procter & Gamble coupons)

Rinso Soap Granulated 23-oz. pkg. 29¢

Lux Flakes 12-oz. pkg. 29¢

Fels Naptha Chips 21-oz. pkg. 29¢

Morene Soap Granulated 24-oz. 29¢

Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap 2 bars for 19¢

Swan Soap Regular Bars 2 bars for 19¢

Albers Oats

With Silverware Premium 2 1/2 Lb. Pkg. 45¢

SNOWDRIFT SHORTENING

for flaky pie crust 3-lb. Can 99¢



Edwards COFFEE

Extra Rich!

1-lb. can.....53¢

2-lb. can\$1.05

MEAT FEATURES

PRESENTING—THE BEST TASTING

CORNERED BEEF BONELESS BRISKETS **LB. 45¢**

YOU EVER HAD ON YOUR TABLE!

Thrift idea:

LET'S HAVE CORNERED BEEF & CABBAGE

3 to 4-lb. boneless cornered beef
 1/2 clove of garlic (optional)
 1 medium size head of cabbage

Wipe cornered beef with a damp cloth and tie to keep it in shape. Place it in cold water to cover. Add garlic, salt and pepper. Bring it to the boiling point, remove the scum, reduce the heat, cover the pot and simmer the meat for 3 to 4 hours or until it is tender. Peel, quarter and add for the last hour of cooking the carrots, onions and potatoes. Cut cabbage into wedges and add for the last 10 to 15 minutes of cooking. Serve beef on platter surrounded by the vegetables. Serves 4 to 6.



Flavorful, Lean **SLICED BACON** **LB. 45¢**

More Meat Values!

HALIBUT STEAKS lb. 49¢

SALMON STEAKS lb. 69¢

FILLET OF SOLE lb. 39¢

FILLET OF COD lb. 35¢

FRESH OYSTERS pint 75¢

WHOLE CRABS lb. 29¢

FRYERS Pan-Ready lb. 69¢

BEEF SHORT RIBS.....LB. 29¢

FRESH GROUND BEEF..LB. 45¢

PORK LOIN ROASTS....LB. 59¢

PURE PORK SAUSAGE..LB. 49¢

LITTLE PIG SAUSAGES..LB. 59¢

PORK LIVER, special!...LB. 25¢

ASSTD. LUNCH MEAT..LB. 49¢

Bacon Jowls lb. 25¢

Prices in this ad are effective through Sat. Apr. 9. We reserve the right to limit.

