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Farmers' and farm laborers
strikes and riots in the
United States.
July 1935.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

FARMERS' AND FARM LABORERS' STRIKES AND RIOTS IN THE UNITED STATES
1932-1935:

A List of References

Compiled in the Library
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Washington, D. C.
July 1935

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Sources Consulted.....	II
General.....	1-5
Farm Mortgage Foreclosure Riots.....	5-13
Farmers' Holiday Movement.....	13-43
Milk Strikes	
General.....	42-46
Georgia.....	46
Chicago, Illinois.....	46-50
Connecticut.....	50-51
New York.....	51-60
Omaha, Nebraska.....	60
Pennsylvania.....	60-62
Wisconsin.....	62-64
Potato Strikes.....	64-66
Tobacco Holiday.....	66
Farm Laborers' Strikes	
Massachusetts.....	66
New Jersey.....	67-68
Ohio.....	68
Pacific Coast.....	68-72
Pennsylvania.....	72
Index.....	73-83

SOURCES CONSULTED

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Agricultural Index, 1933 - May 1935.

Public Affairs Information Service. Bulletin, 1933 - June 22, 1935.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. July 1933 - June 25, 1935.

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FARMERS' AND FARM LABORERS' STRIKES AND RIOTS IN THE UNITED STATES

1932-1935

A List of References

Compiled in the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
U. S. Department of Agriculture

July 10, 1935.

This list supersedes and is an enlargement and a partial revision of a list issued August 15, 1933, entitled Farmers' Strikes and Riots in the United States, 1932-1933. It is not intended to be a complete list of references on the subject, but it is a list of such items as the Library was able to locate without making a thorough search. The sources which were consulted are listed on page II.

The arrangement of items is somewhat different from the first list. A classified arrangement has been used, with items listed chronologically under each classification. The Library has clippings in its Pamphlet Collection of practically all the newspaper items listed.

GENERAL

1. Farmers in New York reported lukewarm to proposal for farmers strike in State. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135(3506): 1584. Sept. 3, 1932.
Quotes A. P. dispatch from Mechanicsville, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1932 and from Albany as quoted in New York Times.
2. Hold back farm crops. Southwest. Miller 11(35): 27. Oct. 25, 1932.
"Pacific Northwest growers refuse to move to markets in instances because of extremely low prices."
3. Garrett, Garet. Notes of these times: the farmer... Saturday Evening Post 205(20): 3-5, 56-58. Nov. 12, 1932; (21): 21, 27, 30. Nov. 19, 1932.
These articles contain notes on the farmers' strikes and pictures of the pickets.
4. McCrea, Paul. I found no revolution in Iowa. Nation's Business 21 (4): 13-16, 52-54. Apr. 1933.
The author found few radicals in Iowa. The article deals with the general situation in Iowa and the protests against foreclosures.

5. Pretshald, K. Do farmers revolt? The case history of an Oklahoma "riot" seems to indicate, despite newspaper scareheads, that their action is something quite different. North Amer. Rev. 236: 13-22. July 1933.

A study of the psychology of the "rebellious" farmer. "Rebellious farmers are not 'revolutionists.' They are not 'turning revolutionary.' Theirs is not the organized class struggle of the industrial workers' strike, but the action of individuals trying to uphold a concept of "moral right."

"It is in inflation, rather than the carrying out of another 'farm relief experiment' that they place their hope."

6. The farm strike. Texas Weekly 9(43): 7. Oct. 28, 1933.

According to the Editor, farmers were told by their leaders that the "subsidizing of acreage curtailment by means of a domestic allotment financed by processing taxes" would bring "parity prices and perform other economic miracles. The administration gave them what they demanded. But the miracles have not materialized. Now they blame the administration."

The farmers' attitude toward such questions as tariffs, war debts, etc., "has brought about their [farmers] present plight and has prevented any effective action to relieve it... And farm strikes will not change that situation."

7. Farm strike meets with only partial success - little strike activity in 19 of 21 states where demonstrations were planned - produce continues to move to markets - railroad labor executive promises "sympathetic co-operation." Com. & Financ. Chron. 137: 3046-3047. Oct. 28, 1933.

8. Farm strikes. Producer 15: 16. Nov. 1933.
Not examined.

9. The striking farmers' case. New Repub. 76(987): 322-323. Nov. 1, 1933.

This is an editorial presenting the reasons for the farmers' discontent. The writer does not think the strike can improve the farmers' situation and believes that the principal remedies urged by the farm-strike leaders would be ineffective. The activities of the government in his behalf are commended as far as they go, but the administration should go further, especially in increasing the purchasing power of city consumers, in relieving the overburden of mortgage debt, in the public works program, etc.

10. Hibbard, B. H. Farmers in revolt. Nation 137: 589-591. Nov. 22, 1933.
Not examined.

11. The farmers' strike. Calif. Cultivator 80(26): 526. Nov. 25, 1933.

Editorial stating that "we do not feel that striking at this time with all its attending evils is the answer to the problem."

The Editor holds that if ever a farm strike is justified it is at planting time "before the farmers have spent their money for seed and planting... and that in a sense is just what the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is trying to bring about through its crop reduction program."

12. Bryan! Bryan!! Bryan!!! Bryan!!!! examination of the political potentialities of the farm strike and of the power for electoral good or evil and of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Fortune 9: 60-69+. Jan. 1934.
Not examined.
13. Clay, C. M. The mainstay of American individualism; a survey of the farm question. 269pp. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1934.
On pages 148-149 the writer gives his views on farmers' strikes as one of the methods by which the farmer may solve his difficulties. His remarks follow:
"The so-called farmers' strike [of 1932] accomplished little except to dramatize the farmers' plight for those who read the city newspapers.
"Such a movement can afford only slight and temporary relief. The aim of the strikers is to raise prices by restricting the transportation of commodities from the farms to the neighboring city markets. The obstacles to their success are the over-abundant supply on the farms and the inability of the strikers to bring effective compulsion to bear against the farmers outside the movement.
"Most voluntary farmers' movements, whether expressed in formal agreements or not, have to contend with similar odds. Cut-outs of a crop, voluntary pooling arrangements (unless accompanied by a monopoly of the production), and the like, display similar weakness."
14. Taylor, C. C. Notes on some theoretical aspects of the effect of direct action farmers' movements on farmers' organizations. Social Forces 12(3): 386-387. Mar. 1934.
"These notes... have been greatly condensed from the original longer discussion as presented before the Rural Sociology Section of the American Sociological Society, Summer Conference, Chicago, June 29, 1933..."-The Editors.
In conclusion the author writes: "Summing up, it might be said, therefore, that any adequate understanding of direct action farmers' movements demands a study of attitudes on the one hand and of situations on the other. To these must be added the study of borrowed patterns and the study of direct action leaders. Techniques for many of these have already been developed. What, therefore, is needed is to combine all these techniques into a composite study of specific farmer direct actions. There have been few, if any, opportunities equal to the present for such a study."
15. Tetreau, E. D. How to study the sociology of direct action farmers' movements. Social Forces 12(3): 374-379. Mar. 1934.
"This paper... has been condensed from the original longer discussion as presented before the rural sociology section of the American Sociological Society, Chicago, June 29, 1933. Consequently, much of the interesting illustrative material has necessarily been omitted..."-The Editors.
"The general objectives of a sociological study of direct action farmers' movements are identical with those of all scientific inquiry and the increase of predictability concerning the

phenomena. By preliminary survey and by intensive study of direct action farmers' movements three things ought to be accomplished. First, we need a study of the factors and conditions out of which these movements spring; second, we need to know how they arise, develop, and decline; and third, we need dependable estimates of their effects upon other farmers' organizations and upon the whole course of rural social organization. The first two of these points are covered in this paper, while Professor Wakeley has included the third in his discussion in this number of Social Forces, pp.380-385."

16. Wakeley, R. E. How to study the effects of direct action movements on farm organizations. Social Forces 12(3): 380-385. Mar. 1934.
"This paper... has been greatly condensed from the original longer discussion as presented before the rural sociology section of the American Sociological Society, Chicago, June 29, 1933. Consequently, much of the interesting illustrative material and details of methodology and procedure have necessarily been omitted."--The Editors.
The term "direct action" as used in this paper means actual or threatened violence to person or property. The article is in four parts: historical aspects of the problem; the study of a typical situation-Iowa; information needed in studying the effects of direct action movements on farm organizations; method and procedure for studying the effects of direct action movements on organizations.

Newspaper Items

17. Dakota legislator offers bill to make farm strikes legal. Washington, D. C., Star, Jan. 17, 1933.
18. Farmers protest low prices of vegetables. Lower Rio Grande Valley truckers begin picketing of the highways. Washington, D. C., Star, Feb. 14, 1933.
19. Lawrence, H. W. Farmers in revolt - 1893 and 1933. Forty years ago the disgruntled agriculturists put their trust in a third party, the Populists; today they are trying direct action; but though their methods differ, their grievances are much the same. Washington, D. C., Star, Apr. 23, 1933.
Statement of a Quaker leader of delegation claiming to represent the farm population of 26 states, to President Hoover.
20. Farmers vote against march on Washington. Code to be drafted by New Jersey group in place of strike protest move. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 13, 1933.
21. Farm outbreaks not surprising to Federal officials. Discontent had not been expected to come to a head so quickly; new credit planned. United States News, Oct. 14 to 21, 1933, p.9.
22. Why the farmers strike. Editorial. Philadelphia Record, Oct. 23, 1933.

23. Jones, R. M. Strikes surround serene corn belt. Recovered from its spasm of farm violence, it scans disorders calmly. Little touched by riots. Disturbances which have occurred are blamed on paid agitators. New York Times, July 22, 1934.

FARM MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE RIOTS*

24. Jordan, Harvie. Continuous foreclosures of farm mortgages paving the way to a nation of farm peasants. South. Cult. 90(12): 2. Nov. 1, 1932.

"There should arise a nation-wide rebellion to check the unrighteous continuance of forcing farmers from their homes... Every farmer throughout the entire nation should write strong letters to their congressman and senator and demand prompt and effective legislation either in the form of five-year moratorium on payment or other practical form of relief that will give farm owners an opportunity for rehabilitation and until the market prices of farm products have returned to normal values."

25. Iowa uprising is clearly explained. New York Life's proper attitude in foreclosure disturbance is emphasized. Not taking advantage. Bid of \$3,000 less than total debt exemplified policy opposite to popular belief. Natl. Underwriter, Life Insurance Ed. 37(2): 1, 21. Jan. 13, 1933.

26. Farmers besiege legislatures in 21 agrarian states fighting for tax changes or mortgage holiday- forcibly halting sales-cut in "Fixed charges" the goal, price raising being left to Washington. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 603-604. Jan. 28, 1933.

The Chronicle quotes from Associated Press advices published in the New York Times and includes a summary of the principal moratorium proposals already placed before the various legislatures now in session arranged by regions and States.

27. The situation in Iowa. Financ. Age 57(5): 91. Feb. 4, 1933.

Editorial on the farmers' strike in Iowa over mortgage foreclosures. Granting them a moratorium by Life insurance companies is sound reasoning.

28. 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

* See also Farmers' Holiday Movement.

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."

29. Farm rebellion. Grim and desperate farmers intimidate courts so that the orderly processes of foreclosure and tax sale have become a farce in a dozen states or more. Business Week, Feb. 8, 1933, pp.3-4.

"Farm rebellion is aflame throughout the agricultural regions."

30. Mullen, C. W. No! Will we let this farm sell? No! Okla. Farmer-Stockman 46(4): 58, 73. Feb. 15, 1933.

"More than 1,300 farmers in Alfalfa County, Okla., were in the group that defied the orders of the district court and stopped the sheriff's foreclosure sale of 160 acres of land when the hour arrived for the sale on Feb. 1, 1933. The inside story of this demonstration has not been published by the daily papers. The farm belonged (and still belongs) to Julia E. Jobes, a widow." A detailed account of the history of the farm, and of its financial reverses, follows.

31. Mortgage front. Farm debtors press battle but creditors use courts to check advance in small sector. Business Week, Feb. 15, 1933, p. 14.

32. Illinois farmers reported as halting foreclosure- force moratorium and cut in principal and interest by Joint land bank of St. Louis. Com. and Financ. Chron. 136(3530): 1144. Feb. 18, 1933.

33. State farmers act. Mich. Farmer 180 (4): 59. Feb. 18, 1933.

A short account of the farmers' protest against foreclosures of mortgages and forced sale of farm property to cover indebtedness. "On Feb. 8 between 900 and 1,500 aroused farmers gathered at the farm of Roy Marzoff- where a foreclosure sale was being held. They seized Peter A. Holman, U. S. Treasury official and receiver of the closed Ithaca National Bank, and kept him under guard during the sale." Other instances of protests are cited.

34. Nuhn, Ferner. The farmer learns direct action. Nation 136(3531): 254-256. Mar. 8, 1933.

35. Hunt, F. Embattled farmers rise again. Good Housekeeping 96: 42-43, May, 1933.

A description of a "five and ten" mortgage foreclosure sale. Farmers in Illinois, Iowa and other central states tell what they think the government should do for agriculture. A moratorium on farm mortgages, reduction of taxes, lower interest rates on mortgages and a guarantee of farm prices are the principal demands, with some mention of forced reduction in crops, and the retirement of marginal lands by lease to the government.

36. Has farm relief come too late? Editorial. Christian Cent. 50:612-613. May 10, 1933.

Riot at Le Mars, Iowa, illustrates tendency of farmer to turn to desperate expedients. It is to be hoped that the conserva-

tive eastern elements which have been carping at the 'radicalism' of the administration's program will gain some appreciation of the desperate nature of the situation with which the government has to deal."

37. Stark, Louis. The rooftop rebellion. Now Outlook, June 1933, pp.22-25.
Not seen.

38. Glass, R. J. Gentlemen, the Corn Belt. Harper's 167: 199-209. July, 1933.

The author, an Iowa country lawyer, tells movingly of the lost homes, foreclosed mortgages, the insurmountable burden of debt, the bewilderment and finally the bitter desperation of the Corn Belt resulting in "penny sales" and mob resistance. Fears increasing violence if constructive plans are not carried out effectively.

Newspaper Items

39. Farm sale brings 3 cents for horse and 5 for bull. Organization to prevent selling of stock formed in Pennsylvania. Washington, D. C., Star, Jan. 5, 1933.

40. Iowa tax sales blocked. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Jan. 3, 1933, p. 1.

Quotes a Des Moines dispatch of Jan. 3 which stated that "passive resistance yesterday blocked efforts of three county treasurers in Iowa to sell property on which taxes are overdue."

41. More tax sales deferred. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Jan. 4, 1933, p. 1.

Quotes a Des Moines dispatch of Jan. 4 which stated "Lack of bidding and passive resistance in many counties yesterday forced almost a general postponement of scheduled tax sales. Following success of farmers and recruits they had obtained among city property owners in bringing about continuation of three county sales Monday, the idea was seized upon in a dozen other counties."

42. Livestock foreclosure sale. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Jan. 9, 1933, p. 1.

"A Maryville, Mo., dispatch today reports: 'Five hundred farmers took charge of a chattel mortgage foreclosure sale January 7 at the I.C. Moore farm, 10 miles northeast of Maryville, and bid in 49 head of livestock for a total of \$34.90. The mortgage, held by a Ravenwood bank, amounted to \$2,200. Fay Casteel, an officer of the bank, who acted as clerk, at the sale, departed after only \$1 bids were made on purebred cattle. The farmers persuaded the auctioneer, C. E. Showen, to continue with the sale.'"

43. Foreclosure sales in Iowa. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Jan. 10, 1935, p. 1.

Quotes a Logan, Ia., dispatch, which said, in part, "The farmers' fight against sheriffs' sales spread to other communities in Iowa and Wisconsin yesterday. Members of the Farmers Defense Council at Le Mars, Iowa... were organizing an expedition to Des Moines to exert their influence on the State Legislature which convened yesterday."

44. Iowa farm sales. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Jan. 16, 1933, p. 1.

Quotes a Logan, Iowa, dispatch of Jan. 16, which said in part: "Four hundred farmers, milling about the court house Saturday, stopped a sheriff's sale on the 160-acre farm of Ernest Ganzhorn near Woodbine."

45. Mortgage foreclosure sales. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Jan. 17, 1935, p. 1.

Quotes an Omaha dispatch of Jan. 17 which told of farmers forcing sheriffs to postpone mortgage foreclosure sales on a farm near Dakota City, Nebr., and in Union County, S. D. A cooperative legislation program was also being planned in Nebraska.

46. Jones, R. M. Farmer uprisings more frequent. Movement to interfere with mortgage sales spreads in Corn Belt. Disorder seldom occurs. Most actions directed against sales ordered under chattel mortgages. Object to save debtors. Groups seek to prevent deficiency judgments which would strip mortgagees. New York Times, Jan. 22, 1933, sect. 4, p. 7, col. 1.

47. Foreclosure protests. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Jan. 27, 1933, p. 1.

Quotes a Des Moines dispatch of Jan. 27 telling of massed protest against foreclosure sales at Le Mars, Iowa, and Jefferson, Wis. Directors of the National Farmers Holiday Association placed its influence behind all organized efforts to protect property from foreclosure and to obtain cost of production for farm products.

48. Foreclosure sales stopped. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Jan. 30, 1933, p. 1.

An Associated Press dispatch from Madison, Minn., tells of foreclosure sales being prevented by several thousand farmers in three western Minnesota counties.

49. Mortgage sale tactics. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Feb. 3, 1933, p. 4.

Quotes a Chicago dispatch of Feb. 2 which told of 5 and 10 cent sales of property at mortgage foreclosure sales, at Ivesdale, Ill. and Aurora, Nebr. A representative of a mortgage holding concern was escorted out of town by 1300 farmers when he arrived at a farm in Cherokee, Okla. for a foreclosure sale.

50. Jones, R. M. Corn Belt seeks farm sale delay. Insurance companies' action on mortgages hailed as encouraging move. Interference is abating. Farmers' groups in some cases are taking landlords' side against tenants. New York Times, Feb. 5, 1933, sect. 4, p. 1, col. 4; p. 7, col. 6.
51. America's agrarian revolt. Christian Sci. Monitor, Feb. 9, 1933.
Editorial. "Some observers...declare that a farm rebellion in the United States is not a threat of the future but that it is already taking place; that the processes of law are being set aside; that insurance companies are merely making a strategic retreat in reducing interest rates, and that confiscation of creditors' rights is being condoned to avert another kind of confiscation from the farmer. However this may be, the situation is sufficiently serious to warrant the most earnest attention of the nation."
52. Farmers hold U. S. official as hostage and force him to release mortgage. Washington, D. C., News, Feb. 9, 1933.
53. Mortgage foreclosure problems. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Feb. 11, 1933, p. 3.
Part of this Lincoln, Neb. dispatch which is quoted follows: "Legal disapproval February 6 was given to violence and intimidation by farmers at mortgage foreclosure auctions. Paul F. Good, Attorney General of Nebraska, said the courts would declare void sales at which crowds of farmers, seeking to protect neighbors from dispossession, thwart foreclosure by 'penny bids.'"
54. "Penny" auctions in Ohio. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Feb. 11, 1933, p. 1.
"An A. P. dispatch February 9 from Bowling Green, Ohio, says: 'The fifth 'penny auction' in northwest Ohio in the last few weeks was held February 7 at the farm of Walter Crozier, near here. Between two and three thousand farmers attended. Total proceeds of the sale, held to satisfy an \$800 mortgage, amounted to \$1.90... Another development in the Ohio mortgage situation was a ruling by Common Pleas Judge William F. Duncan at Findlay that hereafter he would refuse to confirm real estate foreclosure sales in which the property involved has not brought an amount at sheriff's sale sufficient to cover the mortgage.'"
55. Miller, Harlan. The farmer in a fighting mood. Although in many states his revolt has brought about greater leniency on foreclosures, he finds that his basic problems are still unsolved and so far he continues to be belligerent. New York Times Mag., Feb. 12, 1933, sect. 6, pp. 1-2, 15.
A discussion of the farmers' situation, covering such topics as the moratorium and farmers' uprisings.
56. Mortgage holiday forced. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Feb. 15, 1933, p. 1.
Quotes a Kankakee, Ill., dispatch which described how farmers stopped foreclosure proceedings in the Kankakee County courthouse. "Stopping an action against James Mulligan, elderly

farmer near Essex, the crowd...milled around the courthouse and obtained a two-year moratorium on payments on the mortgage."

57. Farm disorders hit many states. Illinois master in chancery evicted and sale prevented by 300 men. Washington, D. C., Star, Feb. 19, 1933.
58. Oklahoma farmers sorry for 'haste'. Land of 72-year-old pioneer not bid in for less than mortgage and taxes. Washington, D. C., Star, Feb. 19, 1933.
200 farmers assembled to halt sale, but permitted it when they learned that the insurance company did not intend bidding it in for less than amount of mortgage.
59. Foreclosure halted as 700 farmers gather. Leaders declare no such sales will be permitted in Illinois County. Washington, D. C., Star, Feb. 20, 1933. Press notice from Kankakee, Ill.
60. Illinois farm sale block. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Feb. 25, 1933, p. 1.
Quotes a Kankakee, Ill., dispatch which told of the second forcible prevention of a farm mortgage sale in Kankakee County within a week.
61. Foreclosure bids upheld by Nebraska Supreme Court. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Mar. 13, 1933, p. 2.
The Court held that "mere inadequacy of price in a foreclosure sale would not justify a court in refusing confirmation."
62. Tear bombs used at sale of farm. Crowds dispersed and 12 arrested in attempt to halt foreclosure. Washington, D. C., Star, Mar. 15, 1933.
Press item from Wilber, Nebraska.
63. Michigan foreclosure problems. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Mar. 16, 1933, p. 1.
"A Bad Axe, Mich., dispatch states that seven farmers, alleged to have been ringleaders in a demonstration at a recent auction sale near Pigeon, were held at Bad Axe March 13 on charges of criminal syndicalism."
64. Foreclosure problems. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Mar. 18, 1933, p. 1.
"A White Cloud, Mich., dispatch March 17 says: 'Tear gas was used March 16 to disperse a group of farmers protesting against a mortgage foreclosure sale, who battled hand to hand with Sheriff William C. Bird and twenty deputies. Three men were arrested...Sale of the farm of William Loughton was postponed after the disorder.'
"A Bismarck, N. D., dispatch says: 'The use of the State militia was ordered by Governor Langer March 16 to prevent mortgage foreclosures where Sheriffs disregarded his proclamation of March 4 prohibiting such sales.'"

65. Foreclosure problems. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Mar. 23, 1933, p. 1.

Quotes dispatches from Aberdeen, S. D. and Madison, Minn., regarding farmer and farm women protests which forced postponement of mortgage foreclosure sales.

66. North Dakota foreclosures. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Mar. 24, 1933.

"A Bismarck, N. D., dispatch today says: 'Forced sale of real estate occupied by owners and of personal property used for farming was prohibited indefinitely by Gov. William Langer in a proclamation March 23. Exceptions are to be made only if the owner consents in writing to such a sale.'"

67. Negotiators seek peace in farm 'war'. Conference held after 400 storm court house to prevent evictions of Iowans. Washington, D. C., Star, Mar. 25, 1933.

68. North Dakota foreclosures. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Mar. 31, 1933, p. 4.

Quotes an editorial in the Daily Argus Leader (Sioux Falls, S. D.) regarding the steps Governor Langer of North Dakota was taking to enforce his proclamation prohibiting foreclosures of real and chattel mortgages in his State.

69. Iowa evictor threatened [at Le Mars, Iowa] U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Apr. 18, 1933, p. 1.

70. Illinois farmers abduct judge from court, beat him and put rope around his neck. New York Times, Apr. 28, 1933.

71. Iowa farmer defiance. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Apr. 28, 1933, p. 1.

Quotes an A. P. dispatch from Le Mars, Iowa, regarding the abduction and assault of Judge Charles C. Bradley.

72. Iowa judge dragged out of court by mob in mortgage battle. Rope put around neck to compel promise. Jurist defies 100 farmers. Left partly conscious, grease smeared and bleeding. Washington, D. C., Post, Apr. 28, 1933.

73. The Iowa revolt. Editorial. Washington, D. C., Star, Apr. 28, 1933.

"The Iowa outbreak may hasten action, which in turn, may be effective at least to check foreclosures which are now the cause of unrest even to the point of active rebellion."

74. Krock, Arthur. Attack on judge recalls arguments of campaign. Uprising in Iowa is held proof that change in government would avert widespread violence. Attitude of the President. Episode should provide thought for those who have been unable to understand "compromises" with radicalism. New York Times, Apr. 30, 1933.

75. Iowa troops rule riot areas. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Apr. 29, 1933, p. 1.

"A Le Mars, Iowa, dispatch today says: 'Martial law was established at Le Mars yesterday under a proclamation by Governor

Clyde Herring and the arrival of 250 National Guardsmen as a result of the attack Thursday on District Court Judge C. C. Bradley by farmers who demanded that he refuse to sign foreclosure papers.'"

76. Ten farmers held by Iowa militia. Fixed bayonets and machine guns prevent trouble at new sales. Washington, D. C., Star, Apr. 30, 1933.
77. Ten farmers held in Iowa outbreaks. Troops seize them for trial under possible charges of criminal syndicalism. Governor issues warning. He will send militia into any other riot area- two sales conducted under military guard. New York Times, Apr. 30, 1933.
78. Martial law in Iowa. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 1, 1933.
"A Le Mars, Iowa, dispatch today states that suspension of all civil courts in Plymouth County, effective today was ordered by Col. Glenn C. Haynes, commander of the National Guardsmen on duty in the county, as a result of farmers' riots."
79. 23 more farmers arrested in Iowa. Suspects held for trouble at sale and attack on judge. Washington, D. C., Star, May 1, 1933.
80. Farmers' disorders. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 2, 1933, p. 1.
Quotes Le Mars, Iowa, and St. Paul, Minn., dispatches regarding arrests in the Le Mars area and threats by the Watonwan County Farmers Holiday Association to prevent foreclosures unless relief was granted.
81. Hope to identify farm mob heads. Eyewitnesses to testify in abduction of Iowa judge. Washington, D. C., Star, May 3, 1933.
82. Martial law for farmers. Editorial. Washington, D. C., News, May 3, 1933.
83. Iowa farmer troubles. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 4, 1933, p.4.
Quotes from an editorial in the Le Mars, Iowa, Sentinel for May 2 condemning the attack on Judge Bradley.
84. Farmers. At Le Mars. Time, May 8, 1933. Clipping.
Story of Judge Bradley and the mortgage foreclosure riot.
85. Farm strikes. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 9, 1933, p. 2.
Quotes from an editorial in the New York Times of May 7 which commented favorably on Gov. Herring's action in proclaiming martial law and which condemned the strike movement.
86. Iowa's disturbed areas. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 9, 1933, p. 1.
Quotes from a Des Moines dispatch regarding the lifting of martial law in Plymouth and Crawford Counties, Iowa. Milo Reno announced that no strike plans would be announced before Wednesday. Other farm leaders gave no encouragement to the holiday movement.

87. Farm "strike" conditions. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 12, 1933, p. 1.
Quotes a Des Moines dispatch which told of the opposition to the projected farm strike by the Health Commissioner of Chicago, Gov. Schmedeman of Wisconsin and Gov. Murray of Oklahoma, and others.
88. Farm strike postponed. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 15, 1933, p. 1.
"A St. Paul, Minn., dispatch May 13 states that the farm strike, which was to have started on Saturday, was indefinitely postponed 'to give President Roosevelt's administration an opportunity to fulfill pre-election pledges to the farmers.'"
89. 12 Iowa farmers get bench paroles. Washington, D. C., Post, May 17, 1933.
90. Farm riot "war" costs \$25,000. The Des Moines Register, May 20, 1933, p. 1.
Expenses of troops needed to quell farm foreclosure riots in Plymouth and Crawford counties.
91. Twenty Iowa farmers get a day in jail. Group also fined \$50 each for Pringhar clubbing of deputies over foreclosure. Held guilty of contempt. Face another trial July 10 on charges of plot to resist administration of justice. New York Times, June 23, 1933.
92. Twenty farmers granted suspended sentences. Iowa judge allows time for review of riot cases by State supreme court. Washington, D. C., Star, June 23, 1933.

FARMERS' HOLIDAY MOVEMENT*

93. Murphy, D. R. The revolt in the corn belt. New Republic 69: 285-286. Jan. 27, 1932.
Account and discussion of the recent moves of protest by Iowa farmers.
94. Holt, A. E. Beware the peasant's wooden shoes! Christian Century 49(30): 933-935. July 27, 1932.
"Some kind of relief must be brought to this hard-pressed group of citizens or the farmers' direct action movement will become the pattern for all the farmers in America. Let the non-farming group take its choice."
95. Dollar wheat "strike" in North Dakota - Movement reported gaining. Governors of three states asked, but declined to prevent shipments. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3504): 1252, Aug. 20, 1932.
Quotes A. P. advices from Bismarck, North Dakota, Aug. 15, and from Minot, North Dakota, July 23, and from Tolna, North Dakota, July 20; also quotes Wall Street Journal, Aug. 15, 1932.

* See also Farm Foreclosure Riots; Milk Strikes.

96. Farmers' strike; Farmers' holiday association of Iowa. Bradstreet's 60: 1057. Aug. 20, 1932.
Not examined.
97. "Holiday" resolutions of national farmers' holiday association adopted at Des Moines, Iowa - Six states join in parley. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135(3504): 1251-1252. Aug. 20, 1932.
The resolutions are quoted from the Des Moines Register.
98. "Dollar-wheat" drive reported spreading. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3505): 1416. Aug. 27, 1932.
Quotes A. P. advices from Sioux City, Iowa, Aug. 20, 1932.
99. Farmers' strike. Lit. Digest 114: 6. Aug. 27, 1932.
"Farmers have sympathy of the press of the whole country in their fight against low prices, altho there is little feeling that their campaign will be successful." Gives comments of papers on strikes which have been breaking out sporadically in eleven states dramatizing the farmers' discontent.
Sioux City Tribune and Journal, New Orleans States, New York Journal of Commerce quoted.
100. Farmers' "strike" movement which originated in Iowa extended into new areas. Attitude of Governors of various states. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135(3505): 1415-1416. Aug. 27, 1932.
Quotes A. P. advices from Des Moines, Aug. 23, from Sioux City, Aug. 20, 21, and 22; from Bismarck, N. Dak., Aug. 22; from Norfolk, Nebr. Aug. 22; from Council Bluffs, Iowa, Aug. 25 and 26, 1932.
101. The striking farmers. Editorial. Bradstreet's 60 (2826): 1103. Aug. 27, 1932.
102. Stomach strike. Time, Aug. 29, 1932. Clipping.
Farmers' holiday activities in Iowa.
103. Murphy, D. R., and Bliven, B. Farmers go on strike. New Republic 72: 66-68. Aug. 31, 1932.
I. The blockade of Sioux City, by Donald R. Murphy.
II. Home thoughts from afar, by Bruce Bliven.
104. Rebels without ideas. Editorial. Nation 135: 184. Aug. 31, 1932.
"The rebellion of the Iowa farmers, therefore, is not merely destined to practically complete failure, but it deflects attention from whatever remedies are really possible."
105. Collapse of farm holiday propaganda. Farmers' Elevator Guide 27: 8-9. Sept. 1932.
106. The farm strike. Editorial. Mag. Wall St. 50 (10): 533-534. Sept. 3, 1932.
107. Farmers' holiday in Iowa forces grocers to obtain egg supplies from storage - Rise in prices. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3506): 1584. Sept. 3, 1932.

108. Farmers' strike in Iowa temporarily halted pending conference of Governors at Sioux City on Sept. 9. Con. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3506): 1583. Sept. 3, 1932.
Quotes New York Times, also from dispatches from Sioux City and Des Moines, Iowa.
109. Farmers Union explains law - must keep terminal markets open. Con. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3506): 1584. Sept. 3, 1932.
Quotes item from Des Moines Register which reads in part as follows:
"The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. of Chicago has wholeheartedly indorsed the farmers holiday and will support the movement in every way possible, but because of certain requirements of the Packer and Stock-Yards Act it is impossible to close and then reopen at close of the holiday."
110. Governor Bryan of Nebraska promises to keep state roads open during farmers' strike. Con. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3506): 1584. Sept. 3, 1932.
Quotes A. P. dispatch from Columbus, Nebr., Aug. 29, 1932.
111. Governor Olson of Minnesota urges state support of striking farmers - calls meeting to frame program to be offered at conference of executives of agricultural states. Con. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3506): 1583. Sept. 3, 1932.
Quotes item from St. Paul, Minnesota, Sept. 1, 1932, as quoted in United States Daily.
112. James C. Stone of Federal Farm Board views picketing in farmers' strike move as harmful. Asks farmers to defend Agricultural Marketing Act. Con. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3506): 1584. Sept. 3, 1932.
Quotes A. P. dispatch from Des Moines of Aug. 29 which quoted Mr. Stone.
113. President O'Neal of American Farm Bureau Federation calls sponsors of Farmers' "Holiday" a misguided group. Con. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3506): 1583. Sept. 3, 1932.
Quotes Mr. O'Neal's statement as given in the New York Times, and the reply of Mr. Milo Reno as given in an A. P. dispatch from Des Moines, Aug. 30, 1932.
114. Production prices fixed by South Dakota Farmers' Union. Con. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3506): 1584. Sept. 3, 1932.
Quotes A. P. account from Huron, S. Dak., Aug. 28, 1932, stating basis upon which South Dakota will join holiday movement.
115. Survey of market prices in Iowa incident to farmers' strike - milk price increase in Sioux City. Con. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3506): 1584. Sept. 3, 1932.
Quotes Sioux City dispatch Aug. 29, to New York Times.
116. Gard, W. The farmers' rebellion. Nation 135: 207-208. Sept. 7, 1932.
"The real value of the strike is in its publicizing of the plight of the farmer, the most hard-hit victim of the current deflation."

117. Our agrarian revolt follows new lines but old causes. Business Week, Sept. 7, 1932, pp.8-9.

"Little as we may sympathize with their methods, American business should not miss the significance of this episode of blind protest."

Editorial comment on p. 32.

118. Pickets and prices. Business Week, Sept. 7, 1932, p. 32.

119. The strike of the farmers. Editorial. Christian Cent. 49: 1069. Sept. 7, 1932.

"One is less disposed to try to pass judgment upon these rather hopeless efforts to solve the problem by picketing than to pass judgment upon the system whose breakdown has led to them."

120. Farmers' strike in Iowa-picketing ends at Omaha pending Mid-Western governors' conference. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3507): 1749-1750. Sept. 10, 1932.

Quotes A. P. advices from Sioux City, Sept. 3 and 8 and the Des Moines Register of Sept. 7, 1932.

121. Farmers' war for higher prices. Lit. Digest 114: 9. Sept. 10, 1932.

"In general, press comment on the farm holiday is sympathetic altho deploring the acts of violence." Milo Reno, president of the National Farmers' Holiday association, declared that "until the buying power of the farmer is restored...business institutions, whether great or small...must suffer."

Fist fights galore and dozens of arrests have marked the picketing campaign to keep produce from markets until a "fair" price is obtainable.

122. "Peaceful withholdings" of products agreed to by farmers in Ohio. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3507): 1750. Sept. 10, 1932.

Quotes A. P. accounts from Bowling Green, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1932.

123. Wisconsin farmers vote to establish farm holiday association - to strike only if necessary. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3507): 1750. Sept. 10, 1932.

Quotes from Madison, Wis., Sept. 5 from the New York Journal of Commerce, and A. P. advices from Sioux City, Sept. 8, 1932.

124. No embargo on farms. Southwest. Miller 11(29): 26. Sept. 13, 1932.

The Governors' conference, which "was an outgrowth of the Farmers' Holiday Association strike against low prices of farm products, voted down the embargo proposal, but did recommend that the tariff system be revised, that the Reconstruction Finance Corp. extend its credit facilities immediately to farmers, and that a moratorium be declared on farm debts."

125. A significant movement. Mont. Farmer 20 (2): 4. Sept. 15, 1932.

Editorial regarding the farmers' strike. States that it "may be just the dramatic touch which is necessary to awaken industrial and political leaders, and the public generally, to the necessity of giving the American farmer a place of equality under the American protective system."

126. Allen, W. C. The Governors' conference. Dakota Farmer 52 (19): 437, 455. Sept. 17, 1932.
A review of the meeting held at Sioux City, Sept. 9th.
127. Conference of Governors in Iowa incident to farmers' strike - recommendations to President Hoover and Congress urge tariff revision currency expansion, moratorium on mortgages and on food and seed loans, etc.-opposed to governmental embargo on farm shipments. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3508): 1916-1917. Sept. 17, 1932.
Quotes A. P. advices from Sioux City, Sept. 9, 1932, telling of the conference; and quotes the statement made by the Governors, as published in the Des Moines Register Sept. 12, 1932.
128. The Governors' plan. Prairie Farmer 104 (19): 4. Sept. 17, 1932.
"Here is the detailed program adopted by the Governors of nine Middle Western states at their meeting at Sioux City, Iowa, last week."
129. Nebraska fails to back farmers' strike - farm picketing renewed in Iowa. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3508): 1917. Sept. 17, 1932.
Quotes A. P. advices from Sioux City, Sept. 10, 12 and 13, 1932.
130. Western governors in conference. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home, 50 (18): 6. Sept. 17, 1932.
Editorial in which three demands presented for consideration at the Governors' conference held at Sioux City are given. The conference was the outcome of the Farm Holiday movement.
131. Davis, W. T. The farmers' holiday. New Republic 72: 156. Sept. 21, 1932.
Letter to the editor.
132. What does the farm strike mean? World Tomorrow 15: 270. Sept. 21, 1932.
Not examined.
133. What the farmer really wants is a mortgage holiday. Business Week, Sept. 21, 1932, pp. 12-13.
Brief account of the conference called by Governor Green of South Dakota and held in Sioux City to deal with the problem created by the farmers' strike movement.
134. Move to induce 2,000,000 farmers to join Iowa farm "strike" - Milo Reno calls for "protest" parade Oct. 4 when President Hoover will speak in Iowa. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3509): 2081-2082. Sept. 24, 1932.
Quotes Des Moines dispatch, Sept. 20, 1932 to New York Journal of Commerce and A. P. accounts from Des Moines, Sept. 22 and 23, 1932; and from Worthington, Minn., Sept. 19, 1932.

135. Oklahoma farmers' "selling holiday". Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3509): 2082. Sept. 24, 1932.

Quotes A. P. dispatches from Oklahoma City, Sept. 22, 1932 which stated "The Oklahoma farmers' selling holiday was in effect to-day, applying not only to grain and livestock, as in other states joining in the movement, but also to cotton..."

136. Senator Brookhart in address to Iowa farm-holiday sympathizers advocates governmental control of crops, revision of monetary standard, and Treasury notes for veterans' relief. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3509): 2082. Sept. 24, 1932.

137. Darling, J. N. The farmers' holiday. New Outlook 161 (1): 18-20, 44. Oct. 1932.

An account of the "farmers' strike" in the Middle West and the seldom discussed farmers' tax strike which is now "sweeping the West."

138. Farm strike. Producer 14: 11. Oct. 1932.

"However, the protest made by the farm strikers, ill-advised though their effort appears, cannot be ignored. If only as a symptom of the mood of the farmers, and as a portent of what may happen on a larger scale if remedies are not soon applied, the situation is acknowledged to be serious."

139. Olson, A. J. Governors' holiday conference urges use of co-ops. Bur. Farmer (Minn. ed) 8: 11. Oct. 1932.

"Those who have made a thorough study of the farm strike and its possibilities believe that the only helpful result that can come from the strike is to acquaint the general public in a dramatic way, with the sorry plight of agriculture."

140. Farmers are on the warpath - pressing debts and low prices stir them to action. Editorial. Prairie Farmer 104 (20): 4, 20, 21. Oct. 1, 1932.

Farmers are demanding "that some immediate action be taken to improve their condition... If farmers can bring enough pressure to bear on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to force it to comply with this provision (amendment to the reconstruction finance corporation act regarding agricultural surpluses) of the law, which it has shown no indication of doing, farm prices would respond immediately."

141. The farmers' holiday. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 50 (19): 8. Oct. 1, 1932.

Brief editorial. The danger of neighborhood feuds and the crippling of cooperative organizations by the farmers' strike is pointed out.

142. Farmers' national holiday. Dakota Farmer 52 (20): 457. Oct. 1, 1932.

This article covers developments in the farmers' holiday movement up to Monday night, September 26th."

The states directly affected by the 30-day "Holiday" which was invoked September 21, are named.

143. The Governors passed the buck. Pacific Rural Press 124 (14): 228-229. Oct. 1, 1932.

Editorial in which it is stated that at the conference of nine governors who met at Sioux City "they passed the buck to Washington." The editorial is concluded with the following statement: "It does not seem to have been impressed on their minds that Middle West farmers have not done very much to form themselves into effective marketing organizations so they can do a better job of grading, bargaining and selling."

144. Status of the farmers' national holiday. Dakota Farmer 52 (21): 483. Oct. 15, 1932.

"No great results as yet but movement steadily progressing."

145. Tompkins, L. E. On the battle front, a message from the strike area. Rural America 10(9): 3-4. Nov. 1932.

146. Gard, W. Thunder in the Corn Belt. World Tomorrow 15: 419-421. Nov. 2, 1932.

Not examined.

147. White, W. A. The farmer takes his holiday. The Saturday Evening Post 205 (22): 6-7, 64, 66, 68-70. Nov. 26, 1932.

"When the American farmer comes out to the road with a club or a pitchfork, the warning flag is out. There may be danger ahead."

148. Vorse, M. H. Rebellion in the Corn Belt. American farmers beat their plowshares into swords. Harper's Mag. 166 (991): 1-10. Dec. 1932.

The events leading up to the rebellion which culminated in the Farmers' holiday movement and the movement itself are vividly described in this article. The rank and file program of the Farmers' Holiday Association demanded "cost of production plus an amount which would insure a decent standard of living; the moratorium on farm debts and interest; cancellation of feed and seed loans by the government; tax exemption for poor farmers; moratorium of rents until prices have made payment possible; that the higher prices on farm produce should come from the middleman and not from the city consumers. Especially there are to be no evictions."

149. Brunner, E. de S., and Kolb, J. H. Rural social trends. 386pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc. 1933.

Page 302 of chapter XII, 1930 and After, is on the farmers' holiday movement. The following is taken from that page:

"Despite all these difficulties, aggravated in some sections by the great drought of 1930, the people carried on and indeed in many places contrasted their situation favorably with that of the city. There were few reports of local disturbances or of attempts at demonstrations until the late summer of 1932. At that time the 'farmers' thirty-day holiday' began in Iowa in an attempt to secure higher prices for their products. As this is written, reports of the organization of similar efforts come from three or four other midwestern states. What makes this

phenomenon significant is that the farmers in one of the most fertile states in the Union, farmers who are operators and capitalists and who have a long record of conservatism in state and national policies, should be goaded by the situation, by the fear of losing their lands, into adopting the measures of the industrial laborer when on strike. They have attempted to enforce their 'holiday' by picketing and by stopping shipments of food to the urban market. They have resisted efforts to make them disperse.

"This is a new thing in the United States, betokening a significant change in the psychology of at least some farmers. It not only dramatizes the agricultural difficulties of the time, but it marks a distinct departure from the type of movement among rural people that has characterized other periods of severe economic stress on the farm.

"The 1870's saw the rise of the Granger movement... But the 1930's have as yet seen no green uprising save the 'farmers' holiday' in Iowa and some other middlewestern states. The field-workers of this study again and again met deep discouragement and dissatisfaction but found no allegiance to a leader, a slogan or an ism. Rather there was bewilderment and pessimism, a sense that the problems involved were so intricate, so varied, so interrelated, with world conditions that the way lay perhaps not by progressing farther along a well-known road but by constructing a new highway, a task not for a popular hero but for the scientists and the engineers."

150. Herbst, J. Feet in the grass roots. Scribner's Mag. 93: 46-51. Jan. 1933.

"Human interest" stories of the farmers' strikes of Iowa.

151. Farm crisis rises - law breaks down - "holiday" movement in mid-west adds thousands - foreclosure sales come to nothing, while courts and officers yield to farmers "on the march". Com. and Financ. Chron. 136 (3527): 604. Jan. 28, 1933.

An account, reprinted from the New York Times for Jan. 21, 1933, of the crisis in farming affairs in Nebraska, Iowa, the Dakotas and other states.

152. Iowa farm strike. Calif. Cultivator 80 (9): 162. Apr. 1, 1933.

Editorial commenting on farm strikes and pointing out fallacies of the movement. The writer concludes: "There is but one effective way of accomplishing results by these farm strikers and that is to strike before planting season, growing only what there will be a demand for, plus feed and food for their (sic.) own requirements."

153. Wisconsin unit of farmers' holiday association supports proposal for national farm strike May 13 - leader hopes it will be "greatest tragedy in history." Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 2687. Apr. 22, 1933.

154. Farm revolt; dark clouds still loom on Iowa horizon. News Week 1: 6-7. May 13, 1933.
Not examined.
155. Holiday association votes to strike. Prairie Farmer 105 (10): 2. May 13, 1933.
"A farm strike, effective May 13, on all farm products was unanimously voted by the National Farm Holiday Association at Des Moines, Iowa, on May 5, the closing day of its convention."
The names of the officers for the coming year are given.
156. Strikes and violence. Prairie Farmer 105 (10): 6. May 13, 1933.
Editorial opposing farm strikes and mob-action among farmers.
"Bold action to reverse the tide of depression has come none too soon. The people could not stand the strain much longer, less so in the cities than in the country. But now that aggressive action is under way, such movements as the nation-wide farm strike voted last week by a radical group at Des Moines are ill advised... We had much better devote our efforts to wholehearted cooperation with the administration of the new farm act. Along that road lies the way to better times for agriculture."
157. Farm strike lacks fertile soil. Farmers' holiday vote may result in outbreaks of disorder here and there but it has no national significance. Business Week, May 17, 1933, p. 14.
States that the most important organized farm groups are not in sympathy with the program outlined by the Holiday Association.
158. Holt, A. E. On the trail of the Iowa protesters. Christian Century 50: 651-653. May 17, 1933.
Discussion with Wallace M. Short, Iowa leader, and report of the Farmers' Holiday convention.
159. Prairie fire. Editorial. Nation 136: 544. May 17, 1933.
A consideration of the seriousness of the farmers' "holiday" movement.
160. Farmers' National Weekly, v. 1, no. 6, May 19, 1933.
This issue contains an editorial and several articles on the striking farmers in Iowa and Wisconsin. Other issues were not examined but may contain material on farmers' strikes.
161. On strike "to starve the nation." Lit. Digest. 115: 8. May 20, 1933.
The farmers' strike, called by the National Farmers' Holiday Association does not find sympathy in the press, altho it is readily admitted that "the farmers deserve sympathy for they have suffered longest and worst in this depression."
162. Minnesota farmers' holiday association request President Roosevelt to remove Secretary of Agriculture Wallace - 4,000 members declare against payment of debts until dollar is "honest" - act to join national farm strike. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 3643. May 27, 1933.

163. Nollen, J. S. Revolt in the cornfields. Review of Reviews and World's Work 87 (6): 24-25. June 1933.
164. Farmers strike. Modern Miller 60 (42): 13. Oct. 21, 1933.
Editorial. "Farmers of six states on Oct. 19 called a 'farm strike,' to become effective at noon, Saturday, Oct. 21. A proclamation was issued which laid down an ultimatum to the nation."
The "ultimatum" is quoted. Governor Bryan of Nebraska is also briefly quoted. Both the wheat embargo in Nebraska and the farm strike "show a period of stress and uncertainty."
165. Farmer grows restive. News Week 2: 3. Nov. 4, 1933.
Not examined.
166. Rural strikes speeding farm relief in Washington. Lit. Digest 116: 8. Nov. 4, 1933.
Not seen.
167. Farm strike move revived. Oregon Farmer 56 (24): 441. Nov. 5, 1933.
Contains the ultimatum laid down to the nation by the National Farm Holiday Association, when, late in October they issued a national farm strike call.
168. Turn down governors; President Roosevelt refuses to attempt further price fixing at this time. Amer. Creamery and Poultry Produce Rev. 77: 45. Nov. 8, 1933.
Not examined.
169. Hard, William. Reno and revolt in Iowa. Today 1 (3): 1-2, 20-22. Nov. 11, 1933.
Gives the philosophy of Milo Reno, which is that the farmer shall get his cost for what he is able to sell. The ineffectiveness of the farm revolt is pointed out, also what farmers say about the farmers' strike. What the farmers think about the N.R.A., inflation, and the corn-hog plan is also told.
170. President's no to governors' price-raising plan precipitates widespread strikes. News Week 2: 8. Nov. 11, 1933.
Not seen.
171. Signs forecast weakening of farm strike - Picketing abandoned at Sioux City, after disorders which included burning of railway bridge and shooting at freight train - Head of Farm Federation opposes strike - Aide to Secretary Wallace says farm income will be 20 per cent above year ago - Secretary predicts recovery program will aid farmer soon - Drop in livestock receipts - Milo Reno says Holiday is not waning. Com. & Financ. Chron. 137 (3568): 3437, 3438. Nov. 11, 1933.
172. Wallace, H. A. Address...at the Coliseum, Des Moines, Iowa, November 11, 1933, at 8 P.M. 21 pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1933.
Mentions the "revolt of the Holiday folks."

173. Iowa farmers lose some enthusiasm for farm strike on prospect of crop loans from Government. - Sentiment still favors "Holiday" in Wisconsin - Governor of North Dakota partially lifts wheat embargo to permit durum shipments. Com. & Financ. Chron. 137 (3569): 3602. Nov. 18, 1933.

174. Bliven, Bruce. The Corn Belt cracks down the Blue Eagle in the Middle West. New Repub. 77 (990): 36-38. Nov. 22, 1933.

The grievances of the farmer are briefly stated - "farm prices went away up in July but didn't stay there; ... and the administration at Washington has been slow in putting its promises of improvement into execution. He feels that the A.A.A... has lagged behind the N.R.A... Despite all the federal and state legislation, farmers are still being evicted from their homes. Mortgages are still being foreclosed." This is held as being the background of the farmers' strike. The Governors' conference is considered.

175. Farm strike fades out as Wisconsin withdraws. Northwest. Miller 176 (6): 467. Nov. 22, 1933.

"The midwestern farm strike died down this week after two Wisconsin farm organizations which had supplied the major support of the movement withdrew and declared the strike at an end in that state."

176. Wallace, H. A. The farmers' problem - everybody's problem... before the Civic Forum, Town Hall Club, New York City, November 24, 1933 at 8:30 P.M. 22 pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1933.

See pp. 10-12 for remarks on the Farmers Holiday group, their strike, and their endeavors to get cost of production written into the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

177. Bliven, Bruce. Milo Reno and his farmers - The strike in the Corn Belt - and after. New Repub. 77 (991): 63-65. Nov. 29, 1933.

The replies of farmers (worked out in percentages) to certain questions are given. They include the following: whether they approved of the farm strike; whether they liked the corn-and-hog reduction program; about proposals for lending money to the farmer on unsold corn by the government; and whether they approved in general, of President Roosevelt and what he is trying to do.

178. Reno, Milo. What is the farm holiday movement? Today 1 (7): 8, 23. Dec. 9, 1933.

In this article Mr. Reno defends the farmers' holiday movement which he says Mr. Hard inaccurately portrayed in the November 11, 1933, issue of Today.

179. Wallace, H. A. New frontiers. 314 pp. New York, Reynal & Hitchcock. 1934.

See pp. 101, 188-190 for the Farm Holiday movement.

180. Babcock, J. O. The farm revolt in Iowa. Social Forces 12 (3): 369-373. Mar. 1934.
"Presented before the rural sociology section of the American Sociological Society, Chicago, June 29, 1933."
Considers the issues, enemies, techniques, changed attitudes of deference toward education and extension service, and press reactions of the farm revolt in Iowa which has been growing since the post-war deflation. The article is concluded with a number of questions which suggest possible problems for study.
181. Threatened mid-west farm strike averted when "Holiday Association" finds present inopportune time. Com. & Financ. Chron. 139 (3613): 1812. Sept. 22, 1934.
182. Hicks, Clifton. Upheaval in the Corn Belt. Harper's Mag. 169 (1013): 621-632. Oct. 1934.
A political analysis of the Corn Belt and of the different organizations which the farmers of that region have for self-expression on economic affairs and agricultural problems - the Farmers' Union, the Farm Holiday Association, the United Farmers' League, and the Farm Bureau.
The writer thinks that a farm revolt this winter or next spring is very probable, that the third-party movement is growing, and that there is definite trend toward sectionalism.

Newspaper Items

183. Farmers' strike planned in west. Thousands pledge to quit buying or selling until they get a profit. Newark Evening News, Aug. 2, 1932.
184. Farm strike truce eases Iowa capital. Edward O'Neill declares picketers misguided by radical agitators. Washington, D. C., Post, Aug. 3, 1932.
185. Iowa farmers answer Hoover. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 14, 1932, p. 4, col. 1.
Editorial on the striking Iowa farmers.
186. Farmers' strike support grows. Iowa deputies forced to ride produce carts that reach market at Le Mars. Dairyman suffers beating. Milk dumped into highway. Providence Jour., Aug. 15, 1932.
187. Stores are warned by farm strikers, Iowa highways picketed, milk dumped in fight to raise prices. Newark Evening News, Aug. 15, 1932.
188. The farmers' "strike". Macon Telegraph, Aug. 16, 1932. Editorial.
"As an effective instrument, the strike will amount to nothing. As an indication of the temper of the farmers, it is significant."
189. Farmers strike. Editorial. New York Times, Aug. 17, 1932, p. 16, col. 2.
190. The farmers' strike. Editorial. Washington, D. C., News, Aug. 17, 1932.

191. Farmers' strike in Iowa may extend to nine other states. Meetings called in agricultural sections to air price attack. Miami Herald, Aug. 17, 1932.
192. Farm strike at impasse. Several hundred continue vigil on highways near Sioux City. Bloomington, Ill., Daily Pantagraph, Aug. 18, 1932.
193. Farm strike lines hold. Topeka Daily Capital, Aug. 18, 1932.
194. Farmers extend scope of blockade. Christian Sci. Monitor, Aug. 18, 1932.
195. Striking farmers extend blockade. Highways of Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota picketed to halt produce. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 18, 1932.
196. The farm holiday movement. Des Moines Register, Aug. 19, 1932, p. 4.
Editorial in which it is stated that there is "real grievance" at the bottom of all this agitating, also that there is a difference between withholding commodities to get higher prices and using force to prevent others from disposing of their products.
197. Farmers continue blockade of roads. Iowa produce strikers see failure in price fall, but victory in delay. Washington, D. C., Post, Aug. 19, 1932.
198. Iowa farm "strike". U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 19, 1932.
A dispatch from Sioux City is quoted which says: "Truck delivery of milk, livestock and all other farm produce from northwest Iowa and South Dakota to Sioux City was practically nothing yesterday."
199. Striking farmers augment forces. Nebraskans vote to support Iowans blocking roads to Sioux City. Washington, D. C. Star, Aug. 19, 1932.
200. Picketing continues in Farmers' holiday; milk strike settled. Movement in general produce lines gains momentum after agreement on dairy prices. Washington, D. C., News, Aug. 20, 1932.
201. The farm "strike." U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 21, 1932.
Quotes AP dispatches from Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Huron, S. D. on the progress of the farm strike. The Huron, S. D. dispatch says: "Thousands of farmers and business men from all parts of the state will hold a large mass meeting at Huron today to decide whether or not the South Dakota farmers shall join the farm holiday movement."
202. New farm strike out-break feared. Milk blockade picketers oppose proposal that trucks go through. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 21, 1932.
Dispatch from Sioux City states: "Rumbles of opposition among picketing farmers to proposals that milk trucks be permitted to pass through their blockade carried possibility tonight of new disorders."
National Farmers' Holiday Association leaders stated the move-

203. Farm blockade threatens Omaha. Iowa picketing extended to second largest U. S. live stock center. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 22, 1932.
204. Farm strike spread due in West today. Omaha and more Iowa cities targets of food blockade. Washington, D. C., Post, Aug. 22, 1932.
Dispatches from Dunlap, Iowa; Sioux City, Iowa; and Lewiston, Idaho.
205. Iowa farm "strike." U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 22, 1932.
AP dispatches from Dunlap, Iowa, and Sioux City are quoted.
The dispatch from Sioux City says: "As the farm strike entered its second week, blocking highways leading into Sioux City, Mayor W. O. Hays in a statement today urged a conference of Governors to consider the situation."
206. Gillette, Gene. Intense feeling grows on both sides as farm strike continues to spread. Washington, D. C., News, Aug. 23, 1932.
207. Iowa farm "strike." U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 23, 1932.
Dispatch from Sioux City is quoted as follows: "The farmers holiday movement picked up yesterday a cyclone-like momentum, which carried it into many parts of the Middle West."
208. U. S. may intervene as farmers widen blockade lines. Stopping of trains brings threats of federal intervention. Roads to Sioux City and Omaha kept closed. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 23, 1932.
209. The farm "strike." U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 24, 1932.
Dispatch from Des Moines is quoted which gives the progress of the farm strike.
210. Farm strike steps taken in Wisconsin and Nebraska. Dairymen gather at Madison and vote for calling of state-wide mass meeting; group breaks seal on Sioux City car and routs hogs. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 24, 1932.
211. The farmer fights. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 24, 1932, p. 6, col. 1.
Editorial. "Failing to provide relief for agriculture, the administration has brought on a farmers' strike that may threaten our food supply."
212. Farmers win victories, but violence is feared. Nebraska milk prices raised as more states weigh action - tear gas routs 1,000 Iowans. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 24, 1932.
213. Gibson, G. A. Farmer tells how he has been forced to go on strike. Washington, D. C., News, Aug. 24, 1932.
"The politicians won't do anything for us. It's up to the farmer to help himself and if every farmer will join in this strike we'll win in a hurry."
214. 1,000 picketing farmers camp on roads to Omaha. Little money and no leaders keep men on job of guarding highways, but they are determined to stay until "living wages" are paid. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 24, 1932.

215. Tear gas turned on striking farmers in fight to clear road. Another car of livestock is opened in Sioux City; Federal attorney may take action. Picketing is effective. Strikers jump on running boards of cars and pull out ignition keys to halt them. Washington, D. C., News, Aug. 24, 1932.
216. The farm "strike." U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Daily Digest, Aug. 25, 1932.
Two dispatches are quoted, one from Council Bluffs and the other from Des Moines on the progress of the farmers' strike.
217. Mised miners and farmers. Washington, D. C., Post, Aug. 25, 1932.
Editorial on the farmers' strike in Iowa and the miners' strike in Illinois.
218. Reno, Milo. Strike is only way left, declares farmers' leader, Milo Reno, blockade chief, pictures 12-year wait for legislation - scores broker promises. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 25, 1932.
"Milo Reno, guiding spirit in the farmers' holiday, the object of which is to refuse to send farm produce to markets until prices rise above costs, tells here of the progress the farmers have made in their attempt and gives his views regarding the reasons for the movement."
219. Several badly hurt in blockade clash. Iowa farmers hurl timber through officers' car; disorders grow. Washington, D. C., Post, Aug. 25, 1932.
220. Editorial on cool heads of deputies. New York Times, Aug. 26, 1932, p. 16, col. 5.
On the farmers' strike.
221. Farmers freed as mob perils prison in Iowa. 55 picketers are given bond under mounted machine guns. Shot gun accident is fatal to deputy. Minnesota holiday director against using force in food blockade. Washington, D. C., Post, Aug. 26, 1932.
222. What direct action leads to. Des Moines Register, Aug. 26, 1932, p. 8.
Editorial. The developments of the "farm strike" are traced to date. "The need of vigorous and unrelenting pressing of the struggle for agriculture's interests is conceded on all hands." But the method of direct action is a very dangerous method.
223. The farm "strike." U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 27, 1932.
Dispatch from Council Bluffs, Iowa is quoted which says "All five highways converging at Council Bluffs in this gateway to the great produce market of Omaha were blocked last evening by Farmers' Holiday pickets."
224. Stark, Louis. Farm strike grip tightens on Iowa; Des Moines now hit. Seizures block Council Bluffs milk supply as pickets are roused by state leader. He blames Republicans. Charging "deflation of farmer" he denounces federal agencies and calls for "action". New York Times, Aug. 28, 1932, p. 1, col. 3.

225. The farm strikers. Editorial. Washington, D. C., News, Aug. 29, 1932.
226. Farm picketing beyond control; 7 men arrested. Officials induced to free agrarian by mob of 1,000. 4 khaki shirts jailed in Iowa. Three governors asked to clear roads; capital periled. Washington, D. C., Post, Aug. 30, 1932.
227. Farm "strike." U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 30, 1932.
A Des Moines dispatch is quoted which says: "Disorder on a wide scale developed in the Farmers' Holiday movement in this state yesterday as the roll of sluggings, fights and acts of violence mounted."
228. The farm "strike." U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 31, 1932.
The progress of the strike is given in a dispatch from Des Moines.
229. Peaceful farmers converted into determined pickets. Patrol of highways began in jovial fashion with little or no violence; extension and tightening of lines brings clashes with authorities; sympathy with cause spreading. Washington, D. C., News, Aug. 31, 1932.
230. The farm "strike." U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Sept. 1, 1932.
Temporary truce was called in view of the Governors' Conference set for Sept. 9, at Sioux City.
231. Farmers mobilize to seize five men in strike shooting. Iowa gathering threatens to ignore call for nine-day truce. Strong force guards Cherokee court house. Pickets near Omaha and Sioux City tense after two clashes at posts last night. Washington, D. C., Star, Sept. 1, 1932.
232. Farm strikers demand arrest of assailants. Mass near Cherokee in protest move after wounding of 14. Plans of entering Iowa town denied. Courthouse guarded by 75 armed deputies; road picketing goes on. Washington, D. C., Post, Sept. 2, 1932.
233. An inevitable failure. Editorial. New York Times, Sept. 2, 1932, p. 14, col. 2.
234. Minnesota governor urges State support of striking farmers. Calls meeting to frame program to be offered at conference of executives of agricultural states. United States Daily, Sept. 2, 1932, p. 3, col. 2.
235. Farmers blockade Sioux City again as parley nears. Drastic move ignores truce. Business men face heavy losses. Strike chiefs active strengthening forces. State-wide Iowa conference called as groups in Ohio and other states map plans. Washington, D. C., Star, Sept. 3, 1932.
236. Farmers vs. themselves. Editorial. New York Times, Sept. 4, 1932, section II, p. 1, col. 6.

237. Farm price "war" was holiday truce. Few roads picketed in Midwest - governors' conference awaited. Washington, D. C., Star, Sept. 5, 1932.
238. Violence renewed in farm blockade. Food trucks near Sioux City are battered with heavy missiles by pickets. Washington, D. C., Post, Sept. 6, 1932.
239. 500 farm strikers repulse deputies convoying trucks. 100 armed officers battle picketers in attempt to run blockade. Bricks and stones fly in Iowa highway fight. Several of sheriff's forces are injured, although not seriously. 22 vehicles turned back. Washington, D. C., Star, Sept. 7, 1932.
240. Farm strikers drive back 100 Iowa deputies. Sheriff's men attacked as they try to send trucks through. U. S. flag rallying point for farmers. Police officers carry rifles, but do not shoot as stones hit them. Washington, D. C., Post, Sept. 8, 1932.
241. The impractical idea of an embargo. Des Moines Register, Sept. 8, 1932, p. 4.
 Editorial regarding The Farmers' Holiday Association's resolution calling upon the mid-west governors, "to place an embargo upon farm products transported for sale at less than cost of production."
 The idea is not feasible, according to the editor.
242. The drift away from embargoes. Des Moines Register, Sept. 11, 1932, p. 6-L.
 Editorial. "About the first thing that developed at the Governors' Conference in Sioux City was that the hope to evolve something in direct and effective support of the farm strike method was impossible." Brief consideration is given to measures proposed.
243. Leaders seek means to end farm strike. Iowa officials confer with Sioux City men to determine what action to take. Washington, D. C., Star, Sept. 14, 1932.
244. If it has to be done. Editorial. Oklahoma Live Stock News, Sept. 15, 1932.
245. Farmers' "holiday" movement. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Sept. 17, 1932.
 The progress of the farm strike is given in a quoted dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa.
246. Farmers block ten highways. Four hundred banded together in effort to stop Minnesota hauling. Antigo Daily Jour. Sept. 19, 1932.
247. Farmers' "holiday" movement. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Sept. 19, 1932.

A quoted press dispatch from Sioux City says: "A general selling holiday seeking higher farm prices was ordered to begin in all agricultural states of the Middle West and South at midnight

next Tuesday by the executive council of the National Farmers' Holiday Association in a meeting at Sioux City yesterday."

248. Minnesotans bar roads to farmers. Use of forces spreads despite "strike" leaders' orders forbidding picketing. Washington, D. C., Star, Sept. 19, 1932.
249. Renew strike but to quit blockading. Charles City, Iowa Press, Sept. 19, 1932.
250. Wider farm strike ordered by council. General selling holiday is planned for Southern and Midwest states. Washington, D. C., Star, Sept. 19, 1932.
251. Farmers' "holiday" movement. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Sept. 20, 1932.
Two dispatches from Worthington, Minn., and Vincennes, Ind., are quoted. The dispatch from Worthington says: "Picket lines of midwestern farmers attempting to bring about higher prices for their products reached into new territory yesterday with more than 400 'strikers' guarding highways in this territory."
252. Striking farmers split on action. Minnesota continues active campaign and North Dakota remains passive. Washington, D. C., Star, Sept. 20, 1932.
253. Farmers' "holiday" movement. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Sept. 21, 1932, p. 1.
Based on A.P. dispatch from Des Moines, Ia.
254. Violence barred in new farm drive. 2,000,000 growers asked to assist non-selling plan in 11 states. Washington, D. C., Star, Sept. 21, 1932.
255. Iowa farmers' holiday association plans parade for Hoover at Des Moines. Democratic leaders ask farmers to heckle Hoover. New York Times, Oct. 1, 1932, p. 3, col. 4.
256. Tucker, Ray. Farmers' strikes regarded as evidence of dangerous state of mind in Mid-west. Official of conservative Farm Bureau Federation admits demonstrations are "symptoms of disease that must be cured soon"; they have focused attention on agriculture's plight. Washington, D. C., News, Oct. 1, 1932.
257. New drive is planned by farmers. Holiday workers stop picketing to organize more fully. Florida Times-Union, Oct. 8, 1932.
258. Farm pickets hold up truck. Wool dumped near Minot is salvaged later - pistol daunts Minnesotans. Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, Oct. 9, 1932.
259. Futile blockading in Minnesota. Des Moines Register, Oct. 19, 1932, p. 4.
Editorial. "The farm holiday idea has never reached Minnesota... These isolated instances of highway violence ought to emphasize the futility of so disorganized a movement not to mention the injustice of it."

260. Farm crisis rises; law breaks down. Holiday movement in Mid-west adds thousands, with temper increasingly ugly. Public opinion a force. Foreclosure sales come to nothing, while courts and officers yield to farmers "on the march." New York Times, Jan. 22, 1933, sect. 2, p. 1, col. 7; p. 2, cols. 2-3.
261. Farm conditions in Midwest. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Jan. 23, 1933, p. 1.
Based on an Omaha, Nebr. dispatch which stated that things are rapidly approaching a crisis in the Middle-west. Thousands of farmers are joining the Holiday movement.
262. Farm price drive add new fronts. Demands presented in Nebraska and Indiana - Wisconsin strike continues. Washington, D. C., Star, Feb. 17, 1933.
263. Iowa "holiday" association. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Mar. 15, 1933, pp. 3-4.
A Des Moines dispatch of March 13 said in part that "Militant agriculturists of the National Farmers' Holiday Association, in convention at Des Moines March 12, threatened another farm strike unless their legislative demands are approved by Congress by May 3."
264. Nationwide farmer strike due May 10. Washington, D. C., News, Apr. 13, 1933.
265. The Iowa revolt. Editorial. Washington, D. C., Star, Apr. 28, 1933.
266. Defies Iowa troops in farm troubles. Cherokee County prosecutor threatens to arrest any in his area. Governor Herring is firm. Orders guardsmen to go where necessary to seize rioters - 105 now in custody. New York Times, May 3, 1933.
267. Farmers urged to force holiday. Rail labor head hits "legalized system of racketeering." Washington, D. C., Star, May 3, 1933.
268. U. S. farm strike hangs in balance. Holiday committee reported ready to urge action, starting May 13. Washington, D. C., Star, May 4, 1933.
269. Iowa less belligerent. Miami Herald, May 5, 1933.
Editorial. Outlook in Iowa is much brighter since farm prices have risen 11 percent since the first of the year.
270. National farmers to strike May 13. Des Moines parley results in unanimous vote for holiday. Washington, D. C., Post, May 5, 1933.
271. National strike of farmers voted. Holiday association issues call at Des Moines for tie-up May 13. Mobbed judge at hearing. Bradley tells Iowa military court his story - troopers raid 'forbidden' county. New York Times, May 5, 1933.
272. The farm strike. Editorial. Washington, D. C., News, May 6, 1933.

273. See farmers cool to strike appeal. O'Neal observers in survey by States find little support except in few areas. South held unaffected. And Iowa is reported shifting as good weather comes back - martial law nears end. New York Times, May 7, 1933.
274. Farm holiday fades as prices advance. Organization in West dies out as conditions improve - foreclosures ended. New York Times, July 1 [?], 1933. Clipping.
275. Farmers to call strike if demands are refused. Philadelphia Record, Sept. 23, 1933.
Similar item noted in Daily Digest, Sept. 23, 1933, p. 1.
276. Farmers riot, stop foreclosure sale. Fire department scatters Wisconsin crowd. Washington, D. C., Post, Oct. 3, 1933.
277. Call national farm strike. 2,000,000 are ordered to join warfare to enforce relief. 'Economic warfare' to mark climax of months of unrest. National association calls strike to protest failure of NRA to aid plight of U. S. farmer. Washington, D. C., News, Oct. 20, 1933.
278. Farmers issue nation-wide strike order. Federal price control and code demanded by Holiday group. Inflation is urged. Two Democratic leaders in Nebraska desert N.R.A. program. Philadelphia Record, Oct. 20, 1933.
279. National farm strike called; Bryan leads NRA revolt as discontent spreads in West. Governor says price advances injured business. Asks more relief funds for state. Urges U. S. pay bonus and buy Liberties to free money. Producers asked to halt normal flow of commerce. Montana's wheat men ask embargo. Confidence dwindling, says Norris, who urges inflation. Washington, D. C., Post, Oct. 20, 1933.
Similar item in Daily Digest, Oct. 20, 1933, p. 1.
280. President firm in facing farm revolt in west. Fully prepared to resist new demand for inflation there. Was not surprised. He and leaders had known for some time of muttering and seek way out. Christian Sci. Monitor, Oct. 20, 1933.
281. Farm revolt wins support over Midwest. Peek says tillers are fighting for homes; he'd do same. Governors o.k. it. Strike called today as Roosevelt rushes new loan plan. Phila. Record, Oct. 21, 1933.
282. Farm strike chief sees obstacles, but pushes move. Reno cites dissension in states causing divergence of opinion. Declares association is united on proposal. Roosevelt asked to put embargo on importation of all food products. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 21, 1933.
283. Farm strike is ordered to go into effect today. New York Jour. Com., Oct. 21, 1933, p. 1, col. 2.
"St. Paul, Oct. 20.- A nation-wide farm strike, to become effective to-morrow at noon, was called here today by the National

Farmers Holiday Association. In issuing the strike proclamation, after a secret conference here, the association assailed the national Administration and set forth its grievances."

284. Farm strikes new to U. S., first in 1932. Rapid growth features history of Holiday association. Washington, D. C., Post, Oct. 21, 1933.
285. Farmers' strike today ushered in by mob violence. Crowd of 200 blocks foreclosure sale by sheriff. Embargo stands. Bryan voices support to plea of agricultural states. Washington, D. C., Herald, Oct. 21, 1933.
286. Gov. Bryan backs strike principles. Believes farmers justified, but opposes physical interference with commerce. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 21, 1933.
287. Government seeks plan to aid farmers. Several officials act quickly in face of strike demands. Officials from F. D. on down studying ways and means of assisting agriculturists. Washington, D. C., News, Oct. 21, 1933.
288. Plea for U. S. farm embargo sent Roosevelt. Farmers urged to form "defense councils" to aid strike. Washington, D. C., Post, Oct. 21, 1933.
289. Prepare for long battle, Reno tells farm strikers. Washington, D. C., Herald, Oct. 21, 1933.
290. Roosevelt plea in farm crisis on air Sunday. Cabinet meeting held as unrest in West causes concern. Producers' strike winning support. Growers in Oklahoma and Montana join movement. Washington, D. C., Post, Oct. 21, 1933.
291. Roosevelt prepares to act immediately in farmers' strike. Has definite ideas in mind, says White House caller - Peek speeds study of plans. We hear of plan to tear Blue Eagle from stores. Report of contemplated move of organized groups to invade towns is revealed by Senators. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 21, 1933.
292. Two leading farm groups shy at strike. Bureau federation and National grange to take no part. See NRA at fault. Leaders say a little more patience needed - much sympathy expressed. Christian Sci. Monitor, Oct. 21, 1933.
293. 2,000,000 farmers due to start strike thruout U. S. today. 'Economic warfare' to obtain cost of production is supported by Holiday association. Washington, D. C., News, Oct. 21, 1933.
294. Farm strike chief asks labor's aid. Reno opens 'non-buying, non-selling holiday' with bid for nation-wide backing. Fight for 'independence'. Extent of response uncertain - Govs. Bryan and Olson indicate their sympathy. New York Times, Oct. 22, 1933.

295. Labor is urged to join farm movement. All society's aid is sought. 'Cost of production' for products is insistence. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 22, 1933.
296. Ohio farm attitude remains uncertain. Growers of two counties to join strike movement, leader declares. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 22, 1933.
297. Views on strike. Farm state governors divided on course of action. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 22, 1933.
298. Farm leader assails plea of Roosevelt. Reno asserts growers will continue effort to raise prices. Iowa pickets on road, halt truck bound for market. Washington, D. C., Post, Oct. 23, 1933.
299. The farm revolt. Editorial. Christian Sci. Monitor, Oct. 23, 1933.
300. Farmers picket roads to enforce farm strike. Loads of livestock turned back by mob and police subdued. First violence occurs in Iowa where 200 men with clubs stop trucks and deputies. Washington, D. C., News, Oct. 23, 1933.
301. Farmers picketing western highways to enforce strike. First violence occurs in Iowa when 200 clash with deputies and overpower them. Washington, D. C., News, Oct. 23, 1933.
302. Leader defines strikers' goal of farm costs. Seek 5 per cent return on investment, says E. E. Kennedy. Washington, D. C., Post, Oct. 23, 1933.
303. President's speech won't stop strike, farm leader says. Reno declares holiday will continue until demands are met. Philadelphia Record, Oct. 23, 1933.
304. Reno will appeal for trainmen's aid. Calls Roosevelt assurance of higher farm prices pure sophistry. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 23, 1933.
305. Wide support asked by farm strikers. - Farmers vote to carry on no-buy, no-sell drive to a finish. New York Jour. Com., Oct. 23, 1933, pp. 1, 3.
- "Avoca, Iowa, Oct. 22. -With the nationwide farmers' strike declared in force yesterday, leaders of the movement were today unable to ascertain just how effective the farm holiday had been at the start... Members and non-members of the holiday association were urged to support the movement to refrain from both buying and selling until cost of production is achieved for farm products. The strike was termed a struggle by Mr. Reno to determine 'whether the farmer shall become a peasant, the menial slave of the users and the industrials, or retain the independence inherited from his fathers.'"

306. Farm association to supply food to strikers over U. S. Railway labor unions back Midwest tieup; little effect seen. Philadelphia Record, Oct. 24, 1933.
307. The farm "revolt." U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Oct. 24, 1933, p.2.
Extract from an editorial in the New York Times for Oct. 21, on the farm revolt against low prices.
308. Farm strike gains breadth in midwest. New York Jour. Com., Oct. 24, 1933, p. 3.
Railroad workers pledge co-operation - Governors plan conference.
"Disappointment was expressed in some farm areas over President Roosevelt's speech on Sunday night, which made no mention of cost guarantees, although it promised higher prices. The strike is to continue regardless of the speech, it was indicated."
309. Farm strike progress is slow. Trucker, reluctant to return with live stock load, struck in face. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 24, 1933.
310. Farmers stop trucks, dump milk in strike. Several midwest marts feeling effects of growers' strike. Washington, D. C., Post, Oct. 24, 1933.
311. Farmers' strikes. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Oct. 24, 1933, p. 1.
Based on a Des Moines dispatch telling of the progress of the national farmers' strike, milk dumping in Wisconsin, etc.
312. Railway labor gives support to farm strike. Moral backing pledged in reply to appeal of Milo Reno. Washington, D. C., Post, Oct. 24, 1933.
313. Stokes, T. L. F. D.'s 3-way relief plan meets farmer threat. Dramatic measures indicate seriousness of farm belt unrest. Farm strike gaining momentum. Washington, D. C., News, Oct. 24, 1933.
Also on this same page is an item entitled "F. D.'s radio speech criticized by Reno; Illinois joins strike. Leader claims support from growing number of organizations in western states."
314. Farm strike fails to halt shipments. Foodstuffs moving to Iowa marketing centers with little hindrance. 100 milk plants close. Directors of three Wisconsin agricultural organizations to meet today. Baltimore Sun, Oct. 25, 1933.
315. Farmer strikers keep up picketing in spite of order. Reno against it - 25,000 addition to strike ranks claimed. Christian Sci. Monitor, Oct. 25, 1933.
316. Farmers dump milk in effort to enforce strike. Road picketing on; dozen creameries close 'in sympathy.' Leaders plan own selling stations; resigned NRA official sees no hope in farm strike. Washington, D. C., News, Oct. 25, 1933.

317. Milk dumped and fists fly in farm strike. Sheriff smashes picket line to clear road for trucks. Washington, D. C., Post, Oct. 25, 1933.
318. Milo Reno defied by farm strikers. Picket lines form in Wisconsin and Iowa despite leader's warning. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 25, 1933.
319. Morgenthau to represent F. D. at farm parley. Federal, state and strike officials will confer on October 30. Picketing diminishes as opposition to violence grows; strike effective in 3 states. Washington, D. C., News, Oct. 26, 1933.
320. Farm products move into Iowa markets guarded by troops. Governors of nearby states also consider calling out militia; strikers fighting. Washington, D. C., News, Oct. 27, 1933.
321. Iowa guardsmen protect farmers. Thirty are deputized to clear roads for shipments by foes of the 'strike'. Pickets being withdrawn. Reno appeals to other states for recruits - some dairy plants shut in Wisconsin. New York Times, Oct. 27, 1933.
Item also noted in Daily Digest, Oct. 27, 1933, p. 1.
322. Iowa troopers get farm strike duty. Farmers convoy stock truck past pickets to market. Philadelphia Record, Oct. 27, 1933.
323. State troops used in Iowa farm strike. Adjutant asserts that they have no right to wear uniforms. Washington, D. C., Post, Oct. 27, 1933.
324. Farm picket slain by convoy guard. Occupants of auto accompanying Wisconsin truck flee after shooting. Shot fired into crowd. Gunder Felland among strikers waiting at crossroads, dies in hospital. Baltimore Sun, Oct. 28, 1933.
325. Farm strike picket slain in Wisconsin. Five persons injured as 300 milk product plants close. Philadelphia Record, Oct. 28, 1933.
326. Farmers' strikes. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Oct. 28, 1933, p. 1.
Based on Associated Press dispatches regarding protest meeting of Illinois farmers at Peoria and a conference of leaders of the holiday movement.
327. One is killed, another dying in farm strike. Twelve hurt in disorder; movement weakens in Iowa. Washington, D. C., Post, Oct. 28, 1933.
328. Farmers refuse to halt strike. Wisconsin picketing continues after one is killed in clash. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 29, 1933.
329. Jones, R. M. Farmers' strike wobbles at start. Impression of first week of the 'holiday' is one of ineffectiveness. Crops going to market. Small, zealous group follows tub-thumping leaders but majority takes no part. New York Times, Oct. 29, 1933.

330. Farm strike fails to curb marketing. Holiday association's campaign enters second week far short of goal. Prices are no higher. Reno's followers encounter opposition in their Iowa and Wisconsin strongholds. Baltimore Sun, Oct. 30, 1933.
331. Farm strike fails to stop marketing. Grains, milk, produce and livestock are moved in nearly full volume. Pickets are called off. Holiday association will seek the aid of governors of ten states at parley today. New York Times, Oct. 30, 1933.
332. Farm strikers short of goal. Holiday growers meet opposition in Iowa and Wisconsin. Washington, D. C., Post, Oct. 30, 1933.
333. Farm strikes and recovery. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Oct. 30, 1933, p. 1.
Based on an A. P. dispatch which reported Edward A. O'Neal as advising the farmers to take their troubles direct to the President. Another dispatch reports that the strike is far short of its goal.
334. Moratorium on farm debts is proposed. Governors consider relief suggestions at conference today. Reno indicates picketing will stop during parley; Wisconsin milk strike is ordered. Washington, D. C., News, Oct. 30, 1933.
335. Crisis approaches in farming strike. Powerful milk pool joins 'lockout' - opponents plan to use force. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 31, 1933.
336. Farmers and sedition. Editorial. Washington, D. C., News, Oct. 31, 1933.
337. Farm strike ends in Wisconsin area. Governors' conference notified in Des Moines as demands are framed. Wheat Embargo assailed. Olson of Minnesota declares longer program plays into hands of the 'Capitalists.' New York Times, Nov. 1, 1933.
338. Governors end farm strike, ask inflation. Code, pegged prices also advocated in report to President. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 1, 1933.
339. Bombings, picketing mark continuance of farmers' strike. Many groups, however, cease action awaiting developments in Roosevelt parley. Washington, D. C., News, Nov. 2, 1933.
340. End of farmer strike put up to Roosevelt. Demands to be outlined here today must be met, says Reno. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 2, 1933.
341. Farm violence flares anew in Wisconsin. Miners to visit Roosevelt today; 7 injured in coal field riot. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 3, 1933.

342. Governors hopeful after giving F. D. farm plea. Schedule of higher prices submitted at four-hour parley. White House statement says 'tentative plan' worked out; Governors delay departure. Washington, D. C., News, Nov. 3, 1933.
343. Waltman, Franklyn, Jr. Governors in farm plea. Five Midwest executives to submit program to Roosevelt. Plan to present proposals today. Group is asked to offer solution after talk at White House. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 3, 1933.
344. Farm strikers form military units to picket. Four companies reported drilling; bombings renewed. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 4, 1933.
345. Lays military activities to farm strikers. Minnesota Congressman wires Roosevelt they are forming units. Report discounted by authorities. Holiday leaders in Iowa skeptical of Washington negotiations. Baltimore Sun, Nov. 4, 1933.
346. Waltman, Franklyn, Jr. Governors, rebuffed by Wallace, take farm plea to President; executive plans to keep NRA. Midwesterners to make final appeal for price fixing. AAA considers high loan offer. Prewar parity demand of corn belt held impracticable. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 4, 1933.
347. Grimes, George. Farm strike dies as Governors meet. Midwest executives endorse Reno program as it collapses. Pass it to President. Pickets are called off and revolt is forgotten for corn-husking contest. New York Times, Nov. 5, 1933.
348. Oklahoma farmers join. Mass meeting of 400 votes for peaceable alliance. Washington, D. C., Star, Nov. 5, 1933.
349. President rejects farm price fixing; strike truce ends. "Regimentation" barred. White House holds farm plan would be costly and impractical. Legality also doubted. Governors who made plea are 'disgusted' - rush home to cope with the unrest. Strike will be pressed. Reno orders 'full gear' in 21 states - Oklahomans join, Murray lauding action. New York Times, Nov. 5, 1933.
350. Puts farm strike into 'full gear'. Reno orders intensification in 21 states after plea of the governors fails. Oklahoma group joins. Murray urges vote 'revolution' unless Congress acts - Wisconsin fight is renewed. New York Times, Nov. 5, 1933.
351. Stokes, T. L. Roosevelt deaf to political reprisal threats. President rejects farm plea rather than change course. White House stand encourages foes of inflation and other extreme recovery proposals. Washington, D. C., News, Nov. 5, 1933.
352. Farm 'rebellion' spreading. 50,000 to 250,000 are reported in ranks of militant pickets. Train is halted in Iowa and all cattle are set free; one killed on blocked road. Washington, D. C., News, Nov. 6, 1933.

353. Farm strike enters the militant stage. Iowa leader orders use of 'every weapon at farmers' command' to enforce it. Minnesota groups join. 'Serious trouble' predicted today when Iowa trucks reach Plattsmouth Bridge. New York Times, Nov. 6, 1933.
354. Farm strikers halt train, free cattle. One killed, three hurt as auto hits truck stopped by pickets. New riots feared. 'Full Gear' holiday on sales in 21 states is called by Reno. Philadelphia Record, Nov. 6, 1933.
355. Farm truce moves launched here as violence spreads. Administration hopes that program for farmers' aid will bring temporary peace. Highway picket killed as auto crashes group. Eight carloads of cattle released by gang - Governor ready to call out troops. Washington, D. C., Star, Nov. 6, 1933.
356. One dead, three hurt when farmers push rebellion. Mob storms train in Iowa and releases load of stock. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 6, 1933.
Similar item noted in Daily Digest, Nov. 6, 1933, p. 1.
357. One death laid to farm strike in Nebraska. Picket killed when auto overturns blockaded produce truck. Iowa men unload cattle from train. 40,000 pounds of milk dumped and phone wires cut in Wisconsin. Baltimore Sun, Nov. 6, 1933.
358. Roosevelt sends his aides to quiet striking farmers. Wallace as well as Johnson ordered to Midwest to explain recovery program. Corn-hog taxes started. AAA will concentrate its energies on its \$500,000,000 program to help Midwest. New York Times, Nov. 6, 1933.
359. Waltman, Franklyn, Jr. Johnson, Wallace invade corn belt to quell strikers. Secretary will address Iowa legislature and growers' rally. Roosevelt seeks farm war truce. Aims to be outlined in Midwest as relief is speeded. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 6, 1933.
360. Aid of troops requested in farm strike. Iowa Governor delays decision on plea of Sioux City mayor. Railway bridge wrecked by fire. Shot fired at train - Le Mars courthouse placed under guard. Baltimore Sun, Nov. 7, 1933.
361. Farm appeal to Congress. Governors unshaken by Roosevelt rejection, Olson says. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 7, 1933.
Similar item noted in Daily Digest, Nov. 7, 1933, p. 1.
362. Farm pickets fire Iowa rail bridge, shoot into train. Failing to stop freight at span near Sioux City, they burn structure. Appeal made for troops. Blockade halts cattle trucking - Governors to present farm demands to Congress. Wallace asks fair trial. Recovery plan will help farmer, he says on the radio - AAA liberalizing corn loan plan. New York Times, Nov. 7, 1933.

363. Farm strikers burn R. R. span, steal rifles from legion. Freight train fired upon - dynamite is stolen from quarry in Wisconsin. Troops asked by Iowa sheriff. Picket Cordon halts cattle trucks as Governors plan Congress fight. Philadelphia Record, Nov. 7, 1933.
364. Farm strikers draw picket lines tighter around Iowa market. Discontent and violence rampant as Johnson enters area to ask for support of NRA. Washington, D. C., News, Nov. 7, 1933.
365. Midwest strike denounced by big farm organizations. Intelligent group action, collective bargaining, cooperative marketing pointed out as 'the better way.' Christian Sci. Monitor, Nov. 7, 1933.
366. Striking at farm sympathy. Editorial. Christian Sci. Monitor, Nov. 7, 1933.
367. Waltman, Franklin, Jr. Wallace asks fair trial for NRA in radio talk as farm strike grows. Secretary hits selfish group hindering relief plans. Will bar methods believed unsound. Mobs and threats not to sway government, hints official. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 7, 1933.
On same page is item entitled "Plea for troops made; rail span burned, train attacked. Stock cars seized. Courthouse guarded; President assailed by Reno."
368. Farmers' strike checked by cold. Roving bands of opponents find no Iowa pickets out in subzero weather. Troop call is refused. Governor tells sheriffs to deputize citizens - guards are posted by railroads. New York Times, Nov. 8, 1933.
Somewhat similar item noted in Daily Digest Nov. 8, 1933, p. 1.
369. Johnson pledges early farm relief. Other programs besides NRA 'just beginning to bite,' he says at Minneapolis. 'Big bad wolf' foes hit. 'Chiseling Few' face battle, he warns - praises Roosevelt in St. Paul address. New York Times, Nov. 8, 1933.
370. Striking farmers routed in battle with 'vigilantes'. Washington, D. C., Herald, Nov. 8, 1933.
371. Farm federation opposes strike. E. A. O'Neal, calling on Roosevelt, backs the AAA program as hopeful. Income gain is forecast. Wallace aide says that rural income will prove 20% above that of year ago. New York Times, Nov. 9, 1933.
372. Farm strike foes aided by weather, are opening roads. Thousands of pickets forced off highways; farmers also heeding Gen. Johnson's plea. Washington, D. C., News, Nov. 9, 1933.
373. Bridges fired as cold routs farm pickets. Strike activity spotty; 15 grain companies close elevators. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 10, 1933.

374. The farm strike. Editorial. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 10, 1933.
375. Farmers to cease Iowa picketing. - Vote to support sheriff and keep roads open - Strike continues. New York Jour. Com., Nov. 10, 1933, p. 3.
376. Farmers war against farmers to break strike. Farmers are ready to fight strikers; F. H. A. orders poll. Holiday may be called off by ballot; foes warn they will use shotguns if necessary. Washington, D. C., News, Nov. 10, 1933.
377. Strike decrease. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Nov. 10, 1933, p. 1.
Associated Press dispatches report that anti-farm strikers and winter's blasts combined to force pickets from the highways and that farm strike leaders had recommended abandonment of the holiday in Wisconsin on condition that "sufficient farmers in cooperation with labor pledge themselves to start recall proceedings against all officials who have opposed the movement."
378. Discord splits farm strikers; produce moves. Shots fired in Wisconsin; Reno sees "National movement" Nov. 21. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 11, 1933.
379. Farm strike foes expanding force to drive out pickets. 150 deputized to haul milk in Wisconsin. Sheriff disarmed - 1,000 force cream stations to close. Washington, D. C., Star, Nov. 11, 1933.
380. Violence in farm strike renewed. Pickets and deputies exchange shots in Wisconsin. Two bridges bombed. Washington, D. C., Star, Nov. 11, 1933.
381. Wallace warns against strike. Tells Iowa farmers action may kill sympathy of new-won friends. Washington, D. C., Star, Nov. 12, 1933.
382. Farm holiday leaders plan to continue their strikes. Washington, D. C., News, Nov. 13, 1933.
383. Reno denounces Wallace as 'Tool'. Relief Proposals are 'bribes' by Wall Street, he tells Iowa farm meeting. Onslaught is cheered. Fiery holiday leader also scoffs at General Johnson as 'John the Baptist.' New York Times, Nov. 13, 1933.
384. Reno flays bribe offered farmers. Farm union head charges Wallace is tool of Wall Street. Washington, D. C., Star, Nov. 13, 1933.
385. Troops wait call in packing strike. 300 Minnesota guardsmen mobilized as arbitration is attempted. Olson reaches scene. Pickets at Austin plant allow employes to turn on refrigeration system. Baltimore Sun, Nov. 13, 1933.
386. Farm strike poll shows early vote split evenly. Christian Sci. Monitor, Nov. 15, 1933.

387. Farmers clash on strike policy. Plea of money need lifts ban on Minnesota cream marketing. Washington, D. C., Star, Nov. 15, 1933.
388. Owen, Russell. Minority stages farm 'revolution'. Investigator finds Iowans puzzled, but calm and hopeful. Washington, D. C., Star, Nov. 15, 1933.
389. Owen, Russell. 'Revolution' idea not in Iowa mind. Farmers are desperate and unhappy, but are taking adversity calmly. Minority on the warpath. Corn yield crams granaries and 90 per cent of growers will sign federal pact. New York Times, Nov. 15, 1933.
390. Poll for close of farm strike. First Wisconsin returns favor, but new trend expected. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 15, 1933.
391. Owen, Russell. Farm discontent not over all Iowa. Even most militant section is not unanimous, except in distrust of corn-hog plan. Pickets move swiftly. They seem to be members of secret organization - radical boasts of train attack. New York Times, Nov. 16, 1933.
392. Opposition and cold weaken farm strike; Reno is 'satisfied'. Whispers of meetings after sundown heard in West; produce is moving to markets. Washington, D. C., News, Nov. 17, 1933.
393. Owen, Russell. Farm strike fades before crop loans. Reno loses his hold in Iowa as other leaders urge accepting federal fund. Militant editor quits. Le Mars newspaper advises the farmers to try Wallace and get on their feet again. New York Times, Nov. 17, 1933.
394. Reno's name is hissed. Farmers' National conference in Chicago welcomes negroes. New York Times, Nov. 17, 1933.
395. Farm strikers plan to picket Armour stores. Seek to halt all sales of Company's meat; large granary dynamited. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 18, 1933.
396. Evjue, W. T. Wisconsin farm poll in favor of continued strike. Holiday marked by small disorder, but picketing will be renewed. Washington, D. C., Star, Nov. 19, 1933.
397. Farm strike truce melts picket lines. Philadelphia Record, Nov. 19, 1933, p. 5 (F)
"Madison, Wis., Nov. 18. - A truce to take effect immediately in the farm strike in Wisconsin was voted today by directors of the Wisconsin Farm Holiday Association and the Wisconsin Milk Pool. The truce will suspend picket activities in Wisconsin."
398. Miller, Harlan. Farm strike leader a shrewd tactician Milo Reno, good at business and revolt, changes his program to fit the hour. New York Times, Nov. 19, 1933.
399. End of farm strike seen; Wisconsin out. Washington, D. C., News, Nov. 20, 1933.

400. Wisconsin farm produce moves. Strike leaders, however, insist truce is only temporary. Washington, D. C., Star, Nov. 20, 1933.
401. Holiday pickets convicted in Iowa. 17 given choice of fines or jail sentences. Washington, D. C., Post, Nov. 25, 1933.
402. Cattle embargo. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Dec. 7, 1933, p. 1.
"Governor Langer, of North Dakota... yesterday declared an embargo on outside shipments of beef cattle 'intended to be processed into human food', according to a Bismarck dispatch to the Associated Press. At the same time he lifted for a ten-day period a wheat embargo, which, except for six days, has been in effect since October 19."
403. Farm strike flares up, then fades in West. Immediate dismissal of Wallace demanded by one union. Washington, D. C., Post, Sept. 21, 1934.
404. Jones, R. M. Strike prospects fade in corn belt. Radical groups end meetings in Iowa. Realizing they have no issue now. Farm income is growing. Larger total this year than in either 1932 or 1933 regarded as very probable. New York Times, Sept. 30, 1934.

MILK STRIKES* - GENERAL

405. Efforts to effect settlement of milk price war in Iowa - reported agreement. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3505): 1416. Aug. 27, 1932.
Quotes A. P. advices from Sioux City Aug. 19 and 20, and from Des Moines Aug. 23, 1932.
406. Agreement reported in milk price war in South Dakota. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3506): 1584. Sept. 3, 1932.
Quotes A. P. dispatch from Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 31, 1932.
407. Toledo (Ohio) milk strike averted. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3507): 1750. Sept. 10, 1932.
Quotes A. P. advices Sept. 7, 1932 from Toledo, Ohio.
408. Threatened milk "strike" in Indiana. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3509): 2062. Sept. 24, 1932.
Quotes A. P. advices from Vincennes, Ind., Sept. 19, 1932, reporting farmers' picketing in Indiana and Illinois.
409. Lynch, A. D. Longest milk strike in history. Coop. Marketing Jour. 7 (1): 8-10. Jan.-Feb. 1933.
"Dairymen in the St. Louis milk district in February 1933 entered the seventeenth month of their milk strike against the Pevely Dairy Company... These dairymen, 17 months after their decision not to submit to the unfair tactics of one large dealer, are still determined there is only one way they can lose, and that would be to quit. They will never quit because their past experience with this dairy has convinced them that quitting now

* See also Farmers' Holiday Movement.

would indeed be a costly decision... and quit they never will - not until they have a complete victory" - writes Mr. Lynch who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis.

410. Milk strike. Slim pocketbooks prohibit normal milk purchases, bootleggers break prices, farmers turn savage. Legislators wonder if "utility control" isn't the only solution. Bus. Week, Mar. 1, 1933, p. 7.
411. Miller, Harlan. Watchfully the farmer awaits events. New York Times, May 7, 1933, sect. VIII, p. 1.
Feature article illustrated, says acreage reduction plans too late for this year. Warns against minimizing such things as the riot at Le Mars, milk strikes, etc.
412. Milky way. Dairymen find a way out of strikes through the farm relief act. Chicago offers a price-fixing test. Bus. Week 195: 22, 23. May 31, 1933.
413. Taylor, C. W. On the farm front. Nation 136: 559. May 17, 1933.
A letter to the editors.
414. Jersey milk boost delayed 2 weeks. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 2, 1933, p. 2-F.
Postponement ordered to permit study of cooperative plan.
415. Milk strike efforts fail. Prairie Farmer 93 (20): 2. Sept. 30, 1933.
A presentation of the milk situation, especially in the Chicago area.
"In Wisconsin, Governor Schmedeman's dairy committee last week submitted a four-fold program for the 'immediate improvement of the dairy industry.' The main points of this program" are given.
416. Whitcomb, R. Among the milk farmers. Commonweal 18: 610-612. Oct. 27, 1933.
Not examined.
417. Kendrick, A. Milk trust gets the cream. Nation 138: 155-157. Feb. 7, 1934.
Not seen.
418. Liukku, J. A milk strike that brought about a new way of doing business. Consumers' Guide 2(1): 14-15. Oct. 15, 1934.
The manager of the Cooperative Trading Co., of Waukegan, Ill., relates how two women started furnishing themselves with milk on cooperative principles during a milk strike. That was 24 years ago. Today, "the Finnish women who started that basement experiment...are still furnishing themselves with milk on cooperative principles."
419. Stella cheese co. producers at Mass City, Mich., on strike. Natl. Butter and Cheese Jour. 26: 25. Feb. 25, 1935.
"Two hundred farmers supplying milk to the Mass City, Mich., plant of the Stella Cheese Co., large producers of Italian cheese, went on a strike February 23, demanding, among other things, a

higher price for their milk. The farmers refused to turn their milk over to the milk haulers employed by the company. For one day, the group picketed against farmers from the South Range who refused to strike, but the picketing was unsuccessful, and the 10,000 pounds of milk from the South Range area, is now coming to the plant unmolested. The company has withdrawn its milk gathering trucks until the producers again ask to have their hauling service continued." This is followed by a statement of the demands of the producers and the reply of the vice-president of the company.

Newspaper Items

420. Violence has no place in milk strike. Des Moines Register, Aug. 13, 1932, p. 4.
Editorial. Milk producers may withhold their own products but every milk trucker who wants to enter the City to sell milk should be allowed to do so, according to the writer.
421. Louisiana milk producers vote to strike Jan. 31. Washington, D. C., News, Jan. 24, 1933.
422. Five farmers shot in milk price war. Midwest continues to look to legislatures and Congress for relief. Washington, D. C., Star, Feb. 4, 1933.
423. Northwest milk conditions. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Apr. 17, 1933, p. 1.
"A Chicago dispatch today says: 'Five Governors, meeting in Chicago the other night, faced the possibility of a general strike of dairy farmers early in May. They represented Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa.. Wisconsin is the storm center of the strike movement.'"
424. Milk conditions. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 15, 1933, p. 3.
Quotes dispatches from Albany, N. Y., Madison, Wis., and Chicago, Ill., relative to the New York Milk Board, the going into effect of the Wisconsin milk strike, and the fact that Chicago received normal quantities of milk during the strike of Wisconsin-Illinois dairymen, respectively.
425. Milk strikers mob Wisconsin convoy. About 400 farmers beat off non-strikers and dump a supply for Chicago. Armistice in Illinois. In Chicago, dealers' council and independents raise price cent a quart, aiding producers. New York Times, May 15, 1933.
426. Sudden milk strike end thought to have prevented bloodshed. New attacks were planned for dawn. Truce effected; gangsters believed behind "war". Washington, D. C., News, May 19, 1933.
427. Demands ousting of 2 on milk board. Woodhead, farm leader, attacks Baldwin and Fee in conference with Lehman. Pennsylvanians are shot. Pickets are wounded after dumping truck - producers say no supply reached Harrisburg. New York Times, July 28, 1933.

428. Milk producers strike. Increase in price paid under marketing accord demanded. Washington, D. C., Star, Sept. 13, 1933.
Strike of about 500 independent milk producers in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin.

MILK STRIKE - GEORGIA

429. Milk "strike" in Georgia. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3509): 2062. Sept. 24, 1932.
Quotes A. P. account, Sept. 23, 1932 from Atlanta stating that "The Georgia Milk Producers' Federation, Inc., has declared a holiday to producers in 20 counties."
430. Milk "strike" in Georgia ended - new price scale agreed on. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3510): 2240. Oct. 1, 1932.
Quotes the New York Times of Sept. 27 and Associated Press dispatches from Atlanta, Sept. 24 and 26, 1932 reporting picketing and barricading of highways by angry farmers before agreement on price was reached.
431. Milk prices rise in Atlanta, Ga., chain stores - 2-cent increase per quart results from recent farmers' strike. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3512): 2573. Oct. 15, 1932.
Quotes news item from Atlanta Constitution, Oct. 8, 1932.

MILK STRIKE - CHICAGO, ILL.

432. Chicago dairymen strike against price cuts. News Week 3: 10. Jan. 13, 1934.
Not examined.
433. Chicago's milk strike. Christian Century 51: 76-77. Jan. 17, 1934.
Not examined.
434. Keepers, Floyd. Strike dries up Chicago milk. Prairie Farmer 106 (2): 3. Jan. 20, 1934.
The Chicago milk strike, which began Jan. 5, 1934, was settled January 10 when the Mayor of Chicago "secured the signature of dealers and producer representatives to an agreement to submit to arbitration the question of prices to be paid farmers, and terms and conditions of marketing."
The reluctance of the farmers to turn the whole matter over to AAA is explained.
435. Holt, A. E. Back of the Chicago milk strike. Christian Century 51: 121-124. Jan. 24, 1934.
Not examined.
436. Chicago milk strike. Hoard's Dairyman 79 (2): 30. Jan. 25, 1934.
Editorial. "Within five days after it was called, the Chicago milk strike ended on January 10. The settlement was in the nature of a truce whereby a minimum price to be paid producers will be set by three arbitrators."
The injurious effect on the market and the charges and counter-charges as to the causes that led to the strike are briefly reviewed.

437. Holt, A. E. The Chicago milk strike. Rural Amer. 12 (2): 5-6. Feb. 1934.

According to the writer the farmers were justified in striking and the process by which Chicago gets its milk is inefficient. "A system, which spends so much money in useless competition, cannot be defended." The author states that the "United States government has a responsibility it cannot avoid. It alone can bring some kind of good out of this civil strife."

Newspaper Items

438. Violence flares in milk strike. Two farmers arrested in Chicago area after 11-cent agreement. Washington, D. C., Star, Sept. 14, 1933.
439. Chicago's milk supply continues. Representatives of 18,000 farmers report strike "virtually unbroken." Washington, D. C., Star, Sept. 15, 1933.
440. Milk strike brings violence in Illinois. Farmers picket roads to Chicago in basic-surplus protest. Philadelphia Record, Sept. 15, 1933.
441. Dairymen block Chicago's milk. Strikers turn back tri-county supply. Philadelphia Record, Sept. 16, 1933.
442. Deputies to convoy milk in Illinois. Dairy farmers determine to run gauntlet of pickets - Association seeks peace. New York Times, Sept. 17, 1933.
443. Police clear way for milk trucks. Pickets helpless as forces mobilize in Illinois strike zone. Washington, D. C., Star, Sept. 17, 1933.
444. Chicago milk strike. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Sept. 18, 1933, p. 1.
Based on an A. P. dispatch regarding the progress of the strike. Pickets were missing from most of the northern Illinois counties, but the strike leader refused to say that the strike had been called off. The strike was opposed by the Pure Milk Association, which "approved a plan to boost prices to 11 cents a quart to give the farmer an increase of from \$1.75 per hundred-weight to about \$2.20."
445. Milk pickets halt activities. Farmers again send truck shipments into Illinois. Washington, D. C., Post, Sept. 18, 1933.
446. Chicago dairymen ordered to strike. Farmers reject 70-cent cut in price of milk by distributors. Philadelphia Record, Jan. 6, 1934.
447. Chicago milk strike. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Jan. 6, 1934, p. 1.
"Eighteen thousand dairymen who supply virtually all of Chicago's milk voted late yesterday to begin a production strike at 6:30 a.m. today says a Chicago report to the United Press. Officers of their organization were given authority, however, to cancel the strike order if negotiations with distributors assumed

a satisfactory trend. The strike was a protest against attempts to reduce prices paid farmers in order that they might be enabled to enter a price war with small cut-rate firms."

448. Farmers' fight on 'chisellers' imperils Chicago milk supply. Strike is started to smash dairies that sell cut rate. Washington, D. C., News, Jan. 6, 1934.
449. Milk strike call issued for today. Chicago officers act to avert violence and drying up of supply. Washington, D. C., Star, Jan. 6, 1934.
450. Milk strike is ordered at Chicago. Leaders of 18,000 dairy farmers call halt on supply to city. Demand is made for price boosts. Today's flow into municipality slated to be cut ninety per cent. Baltimore Sun, Jan. 6, 1934.
451. Chicago menaced by famine in milk. 18,000 embattled farmers block all highways to dump supply for city. Washington, D. C., Star, Jan. 7, 1934.
452. Chicago milk guarded under U. S. injunction. Federal judge puts marshals on trucks; enjoins pickets who are dumping out cans. Washington, D. C., Herald, Jan. 7, 1934.
453. Milk embargo grips Chicago in farm strike. 18,000 dairymen picket roads to protest cut in dealers' prices. - Supplies reduced - "Wildcat" tactics blamed as major group drops Government pact. Philadelphia Record, Jan. 7, 1934, 2d sect., p. 1.
454. Milk strike stops flow into Chicago. Thousands of highway pickets cut haul 80 per cent by seizure and dumping. Deliveries go on in city. But distributors state that the shortage may be serious by Wednesday. New York Times, Jan. 7, 1934.
455. Chicago faces milkless day as strike dries up dairies. Big firms abandon home deliveries as 18,000 farmers picket all roads leading into city and block deliveries - More fluid dumped. Philadelphia Record, Jan. 8, 1934.
456. Chicago milk strike. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Jan. 8, 1934, p. 1.
"The 18,000 striking members of the Pure Milk Association yesterday had practically complete control of the metropolitan milk situation and the big dairies decided not to attempt home deliveries, according to a Chicago report to the New York Times."
457. Chicago milk strike to bar deliveries - Highway picketing results in virtual stoppage of supply of product. Jour. Com. (N. Y.) Jan. 8, 1934, p. 2.

459. Delivery of milk in Chicago halted. Thousands of gallons dumped as strikers protest lower prices. Washington, D. C., Star, Jan. 8, 1934.
460. Farmers halt trains in Chicago milk war. Thousands of gallons lost as attempt to settle dispute continues. Washington, D. C., News, Jan. 8, 1934.
461. Blockade shuts off all supplies - Governor bans dumping. Christian Sci. Monitor, Jan. 9, 1934.
462. Farmers battle in milk strike. Five on farm stand off 15 as armed Chicagoans besiege objector. Washington, D. C., Post, Jan. 9, 1934.
463. Milkless day in Chicago as strike violence grows. Snipers resort to armed attack at Elkhorn, Wis.; trucks pushed into river or burned; meager supply to hospitals. Philadelphia Record, Jan. 9, 1934.
464. Violence is extended in milk strike. Creamery stormed and truck wrecked by militant group. Autos and trains are halted and shipments of milk, large and small, are dumped. Washington, D. C., News, Jan. 9, 1934.
465. Chicago blockade ends in truce and milk flows again. Warring factions agree to leave price agreement to arbitration. Christian Sci. Monitor, Jan. 10, 1934.
466. Chicago dairy strikers stop train and dump milk. Governor Horner orders state police to curb violence; farmers and distributors open peace parley to arrange truce. Philadelphia Record, Jan. 10, 1934.
467. Chicago suffers real milk famine. Parleys reopen for strike peace along lines proposed by Wallace. Court enjoins pickets. Anti-trust law is invoked, but violence continues - another train's cargo is destroyed. New York Times, Jan. 10, 1934.
468. Early peace predicted in milk strike. Chicago distributors and farmers begin negotiating settlement. Governor moves to halt dumping. Less than 5% of city's normal supply is available for customers. Baltimore Sun, Jan. 10, 1934.
469. Milk strike truce signed in Chicago. Shipments to be resumed this afternoon - arbitrators named. Washington, D. C., Star, Jan. 10, 1934.
470. Milk strikes. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Jan. 10, 1934, p. 1.
"Chicago's 3,000,000 inhabitants felt the pinch of a milk famine last night as negotiations to end the strike of 18,000 farmer-members of the Pure Milk Association were resumed, says a Chicago report to the New York Times."

471. Strikers disagree over U. S. proposal to end milk war. Meeting of overall-clad farmers in Chicago dispels all hope for early settlement. Washington, D. C., News, Jan. 10, 1934.
472. Milk strike ends as U. S. intervenes. Deliveries resumed under truce which includes independents. Board to settle prices. Interference with interstate shipments and mails stir Federal action. Baltimore Sun, Jan. 11, 1934.
473. Truce at Chicago ends milk strike. Board of 3 will determine a fair price to farmer, to be enforced by AAA. Famine will end today. But some insurgents assert they will halt trucks till their demands are met. New York Times, Jan. 11, 1934.
Similar item in the Daily Digest, Jan. 11, 1934, p. 1.
474. Truce ends Chicago milk strike; Board picked to set price. Organized producers gain new markets altho they may get less for each 100 pounds. Washington, D. C., News, Jan. 11, 1934.
475. Chicago milk war felt in Wisconsin. Farmers affiliated with association dump much of product. Washington, D. C., Star, Jan. 14, 1934.
476. Duncan, Ruthwell. Chicago amazed by effectiveness of milk strike. Many households deprived of fluid as farmers resort to violence. Washington, D. C., Star, Jan. 14, 1934.
477. Duncan-Clark, S. J. Chicago milk row being arbitrated. Action may avert renewal of strike by producers' organization. Public would pay price. Maintenance of agreement by AAA would be blow to independent dealers. New York Times, Jan. 14, 1934.
478. Chicago milk price set by arbitration board. Washington, D. C., Post, Jan. 17, 1934.

MILK STRIKE - CONNECTICUT

479. Milk groups at odds on Connecticut call. One faction says strike was ordered by 'irresponsible' men - Cross seeks peace. New York Times, Aug. 13, 1933.
480. Milk strike in Connecticut abandoned. Com. & Financ. Chron. 137 (3556): 1319, 1320. Aug. 19, 1933.
"The milk holiday in Connecticut, called by the Farmers National Association to start Aug. 17, was abandoned on Aug. 13, by the Association after accepting a nine-point program for milk control presented by the State Milk Board."
The nine points to which the producers and the Milk Board agreed are given.
481. Byrnes, R. D. Connecticut seeks Legislature call. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 20, 1933.
Includes the following paragraph:
"Connecticut's threat of a milk strike was short lived, and the producers' holiday was called off before it went into effect,

Credit for ending the strike threat is given largely to Charles A. Beard, Columbia University economist."

MILK STRIKE - NEW YORK

482. Move to avert threatened milk "strike" in New York. - Conferees at Algonquin start survey of price conditions there. Farmers' action discounted. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3509): 2062. Sept. 24, 1932.
Quotes New York Sun of Sept. 23, 1932.
483. Milk distributors in New York act to avert strike - basis price in metropolitan area agreed on to assure producers better prices - Dairymen reported as protesting new price cutting. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3510): 2238-2239. Oct. 1, 1932.
Quotes New York Times of Sept. 25, 26, 28 and 30, 1932 on efforts to avert milk strike in New York state. Also quotes New York Journal of Commerce of Sept. 28, 1932.
484. New York milk strike ended by agreement. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3511): 2405. Oct. 8, 1932.
Quotes news items from New York Times of Oct. 2, 6, and 7, 1932 on the milk strike in different parts of New York State.
485. New York milk farmers want 45% of price. 40,000 will go out on strike tomorrow. Ohio starts a control system. Food Field Reporter 1 (17): 8. July 31, 1933.
486. Milk strike more serious. Amer. Creamery and Poultry Produce Rev. 76 (15): 496, 508. Aug. 9, 1933.
487. Milk strike in central New York - Dairymen's association seeks to compel state milk control board to approve guarantee of blanket price - Governor Lehman's message to Legislature asking for inquiry into Board's operations - Governor declares crisis is over. Com. & Financ. Chron. 137 (3555): 1139-1140. Aug. 12, 1933.
488. Troubled milk. Time, Aug. 14, 1933. Clipping.
489. Cut-price milk war in New York reported renewed by dairymen - farmers' committee again takes up inquiry charging promises were broken. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3512): 2572. Oct. 15, 1932.
Quotes news item from New York Times, Oct. 14, 1932 regarding price-cutting activities which caused the farmers' strike.
490. Fish, Hamilton, Jr. Communists stir up milk producers. Congressman Fish specifically charges organized disrupters with strike in New York Shed. Maryland Farmer 17 (16): 2, 3. Aug. 15, 1933.
491. [Editorial comparing the attitude of Governor Lehman on the milk strike with that of Governor Pinchot on the coal strike, New Repub. 76 (976): 2. Aug. 16, 1933.
"The milk industry is one which obviously needs far greater social control than it now possesses; and that social control, it seems clear, can only be executed from Washington."

492. [New York milk strike]. New Repub. 76 (976): 2. Aug. 16, 1933.
Editorial. "The extremely serious milk strike in New York State is a good illustration of the folly of 'economic planning' of a half-hearted character, and conducted in one state for an industry which logically ought to be considered on a sectional, or even a national, basis."
Attention is drawn to the failure of the Milk Board in New York State to solve the problems of the dairy farmer.
493. Causes, events, and possible results of the milk strike in New York State. Amer. Agr. 130 (17): 346-347. Aug. 19, 1933.
Two page editorial on the New York milk strike.
Extract from editorial reprinted in Daily Digest, Aug. 19, 1933, p. 2.
494. Milk strike called off in Central New York - Governor Lehman orders inquiry into milk industry. Com. & Financ. Chron. 137 (3556): 1320, 1321. Aug. 19, 1933.
Governor Lehman's letter of Aug. 15 to the Milk Control Board is given.
495. Spike the State guns. Rural New Yorker 92 (5265): 459. Aug. 19, 1933.
"Governor Lehman is ill-informed. Profit and politics are the aggressors in the milk war. Dairy farmers are not 'reds' or rioters or communists. They are conservative, law-abiding freeholders pushed to desperation by a system of milk marketing that has year after year chiseled away their capital and brought them face to face with starvation and ruin."
Following the above statement the writer describes the dairy farmers' plight and tells how the state has failed in the situation.
496. Communism is charged as back of farm strikes. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Official News Letter 12 (17): 1, col. 2; 3, col. 1. Aug. 22, 1933.
Quotes from an article in the Aug. 15 issue of the Dairymen's League News in which it is stated that direct charges of communistic influences were made by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr.
"I am not passing judgment on the justification or merits or demerits of the milk strike in New York state. I have the greatest sympathy for the dairy farmer as I represent a very large dairy district, but now that I have investigated and found out that the United Farmers League was in control I believe it my duty to state the facts to the public that the communist party leaders today are the real directors behind the scene... The real situation is that a few thousand men led by these agitators are by violence preventing many thousands of law-abiding farmers from delivering their milk. The farmers of New York are competent to settle their own problems without the interference or alleged aid of the United Farmers League or other communist organizations."
497. Milk strike a result of depression. Bur. Farmer (N. Y. State Farm Bur. Fed. News) 9 (1): 10. Sept. 1933.
"While the strike was aimed primarily at the Milk Control Board and the Classified Price Plan, the fundamental cause has been economic desperation."
A review is given of events leading to the establishment of the Control Board and to the present strike.

498. Reaction to the milk strike. Rural New-Yorker 92 (5266): 475.

Sept. 2, 1933.

"The defeated milk strike has echoes of a triumph. The classified price plan was not abolished - yet. But the strikers forcefully revealed the plight of producers to the people of the State and to the authorities at Albany... Governor Lehman asked the Milk Control Board to investigate the cause of the farmers' complaint, and particularly the cause of the wide spread between the price to the producer and the cost to the consumer. The board held a three-day open hearing last week."

The dairymen presented their appeals. The Milk Control Board "has frankly and openly stated that it has not had full information on costs and method of distribution."

The appeals of the dairymen are given.

499. Whitcomb, Robert. Why the milk farmers' struck. Nation 137 (3557): 267-269. Sept. 6, 1933.

Describes the chaotic conditions in the milk industry of New York which caused the farmers to strike. Reference is made to the milk strike of 1919 which was won by a Dairymen's League under G. W. Slocum.

500. Wilson, Edmund. The milk strike. New Repub. 76 (980): 122-125. Sept. 13, 1933.

The writer states: "The milk strike "reached its highest point of intensity in a part of upstate New York where I had spent many summers in my youth and which I have always known as the quietest spot on earth. So when I heard of the disturbances up there, I went up to see what was going on." He tells of the aroused farmers and why they hoped for relief from the Pitcher Bill, the milk board and other efforts to help, were a failure.

Newspaper Items

501. New York farmers start milk strike today. N. Y. Jour. Com., Oct. 3, 1932, p. 3.

"Six hundred dairy farmers will withhold their milk from the metropolitan market".

502. New York milk strike. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Feb. 7, 1933, p. 4.

Quotes a Watertown, N. Y., dispatch of Feb. 6, in part, as follows: "Warnings that dairymen's strikes and violence would take place if the legislature did not act this session to stabilize milk prices were voiced February 4 to Senator Perley A. Pitcher, chairman of the Legislative milk investigating committee, at a conference with nine representatives of northern New York farmers."

503. Rochester milk strike. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Mar. 31, 1933, p. 1.

"A Rochester, N. Y., dispatch today reports: 'Two major clashes between striking dairy farmers and State police, and a score of minor skirmishes that resulted in thousands of gallons

of milk being poured to waste, marked the second day of conflict between independent producers and farmers supplying the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association."

504. New York milk situation. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Apr. 3, 1933, p. 1.

"A Rochester, N. Y., dispatch yesterday said: 'With their milk strike suspended at least until Tuesday to permit legislative consideration of the milk control board bill, western New York farmers on Saturday permitted shipments to pass unmolested into Rochester as contracts with the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association expired.'"

A dispatch of April 5 reported that the bill was passed by the Assembly on April 4 and would now have to go to the Senate for concurrence.

505. New York milk strike. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Apr. 8, 1933, p. 1.

"A Rochester, N. Y., dispatch today states that a state-wide milk strike against what farmers claim are unfair wholesale prices was declared yesterday by Albert H. Woodhead, president of the Western New York Milk Producer's Association." Woodhead declared that the strike would be in force until the legislature passed the Pitcher milk bill.

506. New York milk situation. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Apr. 10, 1933, p. 1.

A Rochester, N. Y., dispatch stated that the western New York milk strike had been called off following the passage of the Pitcher bill.

507. New York milk bill. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Apr. 11, 1933, p. 1.

"An Albany dispatch today states that Governor Lehman yesterday signed the Pitcher bill... and immediately took action to set the board at work... The bill was rushed through to end a strike of milk farmers during which considerable violence developed in several parts of the State."

508. Milk price raised for the producers. State board makes minimum 4 cents a quart for class one after Tuesday. Threat of strike over. Farmers will get 13 cents more per 100 pounds than they had bargained for. New York Times, May 17, 1933.

509. Milk farmers threaten strike of 40,000; 45% of retail price demanded of Board. New York Times, July 25, 1933, p. 21, col. 6-7.

The Milk Control Board of New York received a formal threat that at least 40,000 dairy farmers would go on strike Aug. 1 if the Board did not yield to their demands.

A similar item is printed in the Daily Digest, July 25, 1933, p. 1.

510. Milk board defies threat of strike. 'Now is the time to learn whether reason or violence controls,' statement, says. Backs its classification. New York Times, July 26, 1933, p. 19, col. 2.

Refers to New York milk strike.

511. New York milk board. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, July 29, 1933, p. 1.

Based on an item in the New York Times which said that Emil Greenberg, representing the Community Councils of New York, asked the Governor to "remove the Milk Board and leave matters under its jurisdiction to the special session of the legislature..." Previously Kenneth F. Fee, board member, showed the Governor 'complete reports from every section of the State indicating that there is no widespread sentiment among milk farmers in favor of a strike.' Leaders in the strike move, however, are scheduled to meet in Utica to lay final plans. Albert Woodhead...says that 40,000 farmers are ready to keep their milk from the markets August 1."

512. Lehman promises milk strike curb. Pledges protection of the State [New York] in case of outbreak by Woodhead group. New York Times, July 31, 1933.

513. Protect milk producers. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, July 31, 1933, p. 1.

Based on a report to the New York Times which said that Governor Lehman had promised to protect all milk producers co-operating with the Milk Board in the event of a strike. The strike was called for "Tuesday". Woodhead said that about 50,000 farmers would join. Department of Agriculture officials predicted that the strike would "fizzle" out.

A somewhat similar item was printed in the Daily Digest for August 1, 1933, p. 1.

514. 50,000 wait order for a milk strike. State producers ready to begin passive protest against board classifications. Action is set for today. Woodhead group expects to withhold supplies - dealers minimize probable effect. New York Times, Aug. 1, 1933.

515. Violence attends milk strike start. Rioting of producers threatens to be state-wide as troopers clash. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 1, 1933.

516. Farmers clubbed in up-state strike. Troopers rout milk pickets in four counties - 400 are dispersed at Boonville. Clash at Little Falls. 3 arrested at Holland Patent - 3 trucks dumped - state police called 'brutal.' New York Times, Aug. 2, 1933.

517. State troopers protect milk in strike sectors. New York deliveries made as armed farmers are forced to retreat. Washington, D. C., Post, Aug. 2, 1933.

518. Milk dumped as New York's strike spreads. Key dairies report supply cut in half by road pickets. Washington, D. C., Post, Aug. 3, 1933.

519. More farmers join milk strike in N. Y. Washington, D. C., News, Aug. 3, 1933.

520. New York milk strike. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 3, 1933, p. 1.

Based on an A. P. dispatch giving a report of the progress of the strike.

521. Board threatens wider milk shed. Up-state strikers warned of periling supply - They plan to enlist other States. 10,000 more join holiday. Sporadic violence continues. Leader asks Roosevelt to supersede control body. New York Times, Aug. 4, 1933.

A special item from Albany in regard to the New York State Milk Strike.

522. Milk strike gaining in 9 New York counties. Co-operative urges groups in adjoining States to strike sympathetically. New York Jour. Con., Aug. 4, 1933, p. 1.

523. New York milk strike. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 4, 1933, p. 1.

"The State Milk Control Board, says an Albany report to the New York Times, threatened yesterday to allow States outside the present milk shed to send fluid milk into New York if the activities of the strikers in up-State areas menaced the current supply... Meanwhile, the strike continued to spread, more than 10,000 additional producers joining. Some clashes with State troopers occurred."

524. Lehman, H. H. Text of Lehman's message on the Milk Board. New York Times, Aug. 5, 1933.

This is the text of the special message of Governor Lehman to the New York State Legislature.

525. Milk strike spreads. 10,000 more farmers in New York join movement. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 5, 1933.

526. Reds accused in New York's milk rebellion. State Board asks probe as violence goes on in strike area. Washington, D. C., Post, Aug. 5, 1933.

527. 8 troopers hurt in milk rioting; talk of guard call. Captain and men stoned by 150 at Oriskany - clashes at Vernon and near Rochester. Lehman adds to deputies. He also confers on the use of soldiers after plea of producers for help. New York Times, Aug. 6, 1933.

528. Factions in milk war carry arms. Governor has no intention of issuing orders for troop mobilization. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 7, 1933.

A news item from Utica, N. Y., regarding the New York State milk strike.

529. Farmer is shot; lynching talk in milk strike. Two women badly beaten; trooper attacked in move on strikers. Washington, D. C., Post, Aug. 7, 1933.

An A. P. dispatch from Utica, N. Y., reporting the milk strike.

530. Lehman may call troops to preserve order in milk fight. First shots are fired in Northern New York; strikers destroy thousands of quarts. Washington, D. C., News, Aug. 7, 1933.
An Albany dispatch on the New York State Milk strike.
531. Strikers use guns in N. Y. milk strike. One man shot, two women hurt; farmer is threatened with lynching. Quantity of milk dumped. Governor Lehman reluctant to declare martial law, sends wires to sheriffs. Providence Jour., Aug. 7, 1933 (?). Clipping.
532. Milk is dumped in strike clashes. Several hundred farmers figure in New York - two injured. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 8, 1933.
Dispatches from Syracuse, Albany and Lowville, New York reporting the milk strike.
533. Milk strike bomb plot laid to 'reds.' N. Y. "Bolsheviks" accused in legislature of plan to blast bridges. Troops are demanded. Veteran solon says situation outdoes worst in Russia - outside supply ban lifted. Baltimore Sun, Aug. 8, 1933.
534. N. Y. milk strikers threaten big plant. Washington, D. C., News, Aug. 8, 1933. Clipping.
535. Order an inquiry into milk strike. Senate Democrats carry vote for Board of 12 after Republicans assail Lehman. Cuvillier urges troops. But Governor bids sheriffs add to deputies - Wider milk shed reassures users. New York Times, Aug. 8, 1933.
Refers to consideration of the milk strike in the New York State Senate.
536. Battling farmers club milk pickets. New York Times, Aug. 9, 1933.
Dispatches from various cities report the New York State milk strike.
537. Many shots fly in milk battle. New York troops convoy sends 300 rounds to source of ambush. Washington, D. C., Post, Aug. 9, 1933.
538. New York milk strike. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 9, 1933, p. 1.
Based on an A. P. dispatch. "Non-striking New York dairymen fought back yesterday against strikers and alleged terrorists who have succeeded in closing or virtually closing many up-State milk plants and causing a milk shortage in two cities."
539. State troopers ask for machine guns in N. Y. milk strike. Farmers fire from ambush on milk trucks and bullets hit the back of one police auto. Washington, D. C., News, Aug. 9, 1933.
540. Milk strike curb voted at Albany. Legislature, backing Lehman, gives sheriffs power to appoint more deputies. New York Times, Aug. 10, 1933.
Dispatch from Albany, New York.

541. Strikers dump milk and brave tear gas. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 10, 1933.
542. 125 N. Y. milk strikers in plot to wreck train. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 11, 1933.
543. 200 milk strikers seized up-state. Officers arrest 125 in one haul near Oswego as the general violence lessens. Trend pleases Lehman. New York Times, Aug. 11, 1933.
A Syracuse, N. Y., dispatch on the New York State milk strike.
544. Farm leader [Stanley Piseck] denies milk strike is over. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 12, 1933.
545. Milk strike eases all over state. Deliveries are resumed and most pickets leave roads - Lehman holds crisis passed. Leaders deny it is over. Witnesses at Boonville inquiry say troopers attacked strikers without warning. New York Times, Aug. 12, 1933.
546. Lehman, defiant, denies milk truce. Strike must end without qualification, New York Governor declares. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 13, 1933, A - 2.
An A. P. account from Albany, Aug. 12, 1933.
547. Governor rejects milk truce offer. Leaders' plan for week's halt brings reply strike must end unconditionally. "Implied bargain" is hit. Committee had made peace announcement as Lehman talked on the radio. New York Times, Aug. 13, 1933.
548. Lehman, H. H. Lehman's plea for end of milk strike. New York Times, Aug. 13, 1933.
Radio address of Governor Lehman, broadcast Aug. 12, 1933.
549. Lewis, W. G. Milk surplus crux of dairymen's war. State board's failure to meet problem blamed for the present disorders. State near martial law. Striking farmers clash with State police who keep milk route open. New York Times, Aug. 13, 1933.
550. Robbins, L. H. The issues in the milk strike: Clash of dealer and producer. The system of payment by distributors figures largely in the complaint of farmers who have resorted to direct action. New York Times, Aug. 13, 1933.
551. Milk strike halts, but leaders split. Woodhead declares it ended in western sector - Piseck calls "truce" in central... Chiefs of both farm groups await action by Governor, Legislature and board. New York Times, Aug. 14, 1933.
552. New York milk strike. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 14, 1933, p. 1.
"An open break developed yesterday, the Associated Press reports, between leaders in the New York State milk strike when Albert Woodhead... called off the strike in his territory. Felix Piseck, a central New York leader announced, however, that

he would not agree to end the strike.... Woodhead, said he acted because he thought Governor Lehman is 'willing to hear the farmers' side of the story.'"

553. Troopers recall in strike is near. New York milk situation quiet, Warner says in report to Lehman. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 14, 1933.

554. [Manley, H. S.] Our milk control statute. Its passage and signing held not result of lawlessness. New York Times, Aug. 15, 1933, p. 16.

Letter from Henry S. Manley, Counsel, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets to the Editor of the New York Times.

"Surely in the more recent strike the Governor and Legislature have held to a firm and dignified course, and I regard it as a slander upon them to say that the passage and signing of the Milk Control Law last April was a surrender to the lawlessness of which Mr. Woodhead was then the leader."

555. Milk strike ends; Board pledges aid. Farmers march to capitol - Lehman refuses speech, but receives leaders. Dealer boycott charged. Parran promises to block retaliation - he will seek new classification plan. New York Times, Aug. 15, 1933, p. 19.

556. Milk control. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 18, 1933, p. 2.
Extract from an editorial in the New York Times for Aug. 17 on Governor Lehman and his questions addressed to the Milk Control Board.

557. Milk price inquiry. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 19, 1933, p. 1.

"The Senate, says an Albany report to the New York Times yesterday, passed a bill appropriating \$75,000 for the Milk Control Board.... The board made public a new order designed to assure the milk farmer of more complete information as to how the dealers arrive at the prices they pay him. This was one of the issues in the recent strike."

558. Milk probe voted \$75,000 at Albany. Assembly acts over protest of Cuvillier, who scores Dairy league. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 22, 1933.

The low price paid by the Dairymen's League was said to be the underlying reason for the strike.

559. Lehman orders milk price inquiry. In letter to state board the Governor calls for audit of dealers' books. Increase here is asked. Up-state dealers at board hearing also ask leave to raise price cent a quart. New York Times, Aug. 23, 1933.

The strike was discussed.

560. Results of farmers' strikes. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 28, 1933.
Clipping.

Brief comment on the results of the milk strike which threatened New York City's milk supply in 1919.

561. Appeals to farmers to avoid any "revolt." New York Agriculture head C. H. Baldwin, urges them to wait for new milk code. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 22, 1933.
562. Lehman appeals to milk farmers... New strike threat made. New York Times, Jan. 10, 1934.

MILK STRIKE - OMAHA, NEBRASKA

563. Settlement of milk price controversy in Nebraska. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3505): 1416. Aug. 27, 1932.
Quotes A. P. advices from Omaha, Nebr., Aug. 23, 1932.
564. Milk "strike" in Omaha. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3509): 2062. Sept. 24, 1932.
Quotes A. P. advices from Omaha, Sept. 23, 1932 stating that 1,000 men would be put "in the field" in the milk strike.
565. Milk price controversy in Omaha taken into court. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135 (3510): 2240. Oct. 1, 1932.
Quotes an Associated Press Advice from Omaha, Sept. 26, 1932 on the issuance of a court order "temporarily restraining members of the Nebraska-Iowa Co-operative Milk Association, and others, from interfering with the company's business... after 400 farmers had paraded the city."

MILK STRIKE - PENNSYLVANIA

566. Harris, L. Battle of the milksheds. Current Hist. 39 (2): 191-194. Nov. 1933.
Writer was Executive Secretary of the Farmers' National Committee for Action.

Newspaper Items.

567. Farmers dump milk. Six truckloads consigned to Harrisburg spilled in strike. Washington, D. C., Star, July 26, 1933.
This is an A. P. dispatch from Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
568. Milk peace. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, July 28, 1933, p. 1.
"Peace between striking milk producers and dealers came yesterday after a stormy meeting called by Governor Pinchot to halt open conflict and milk dumpings in the farmers' fight for increased prices, says a Harrisburg report. The agreement specifies that State police will preserve order in the strike area around Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will study dealers' costs, and a deputy Secretary of Agriculture will work with a committee of three dealers and three farmers in an effort to set milk prices." From an A. P. dispatch.
569. Milk strikers seek to boycott dealers. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 4, 1933.
A dispatch from Carlisle, Pa., states: "Striking milk producers today began a door-to-door canvass to persuade storekeepers and housewives to buy only from dealers who have signed agreements with the producers."

570. Laventhol, Jesse. Dairymen's group votes support for state milk strike. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 9, 1933, p. 1.
More than 150 dairy farmers of Montgomery county voted to support an impending call for a State-wide milk strike.
571. Laventhol, Jesse. Milk price boost is agreed upon as farm strike nears. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 10, 1933, p. 1.
Cent-a-quart increase to go into effect if Federal government approves. Believed to be answer of Interstate Milk Producers to farmers' plan for a strike in the Philadelphia milk shed.
572. Laventhol, Jesse. Milk farmers pick strike delegates. Delaware County group demands U. S. oust King from post. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 11, 1933.
573. Schultz, J. W. Milk strike threats laid to low price farmer gets despite retail price boost. Survey shows most of profit in dairy industry - producers lose confidence in interstate association. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 11, 1933.
574. Delay new milk strike. Pennsylvania dairymen decide to take vote Aug. 21. New York Times, Aug. 12, 1933.
Dispatch from Hilltown, Pa.
575. Laventhol, Jesse. Milk farmers reject retail price increase. Hold distributor must bear any boost given producer. Favor cut to 9¢. Strike survey being held with final vote due August 21. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 12, 1933.
576. Milk board calls farmer hearings... Harrisburg, Pa., strike is called off. New York Times, Aug. 17, 1933.
577. Milk strike called off in Harrisburg. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 17, 1933.
578. Strike agreements lauded by Pinchot. Governor says goodwill and common sense will end all trouble. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 17, 1933.
579. Pact for increase of 1 cent on milk to be ready today. Farmers will then decide on strike in Philadelphia area. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 21, 1933.
580. Code signed, milk strike looms here. Pact ignores farmers' demands for straight percentage, lower consumer cost and cut in distributors' profits. Raises price to public one cent; gives producers fractional rise. Dairymen threaten to donate output to poor rather than 'dump it' - charge cheating by trusts. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 22, 1933.
581. Parker, Mac. Milk price boost taken into court by dairy farmers. U. S. assures rehearing in code dispute. Producers claim pact's benefits all go to distributors. Strike threatened. Appointment of King ally as investigator rouses ire. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 26, 1933.

582. Laventhol, Jesse. 150 farmers indorse strike as 'milk czar' gets heckling. Chester County producers agree to walk out if terms are not met. Dairymen insist on profit audit. Also will demand removal of Dr. King at hearing on code Friday. Philadelphia Record, Aug. 30, 1933.
583. How to prevent milk strikes. Editorial. Philadelphia Record, Sept. 2, 1933.
584. Milk farmers of Chester County to join strike. 100 percent action is pledged unless hearing revises code. Maryland in war. Producers are 'through with King-Allebach,' woman declares. Philadelphia Record, Sept. 4, 1933.
585. Parker, Mac. Milk pact foes send Wallace five demands in ultimatum. Will call strike if refused - ouster of King and 2 aides urged. Help is sought in other states. Case prejudged by Federal official, in charge made by farmers. Philadelphia Record, Sept. 5, 1933.

MILK STRIKE - WISCONSIN

586. Milk strike: arbitration ends week of Wisconsin riots. News Week 1: 13-14. May 27, 1933.
Not seen.
587. Milk strike in Wisconsin ended May 19 following truce between state officials and leaders of co-operative milk pool - victory claimed by both sides in war lasting six days at cost of \$1,000,000. Con. & Financ. Chron. 136: 3618. May 27, 1933.
588. Wisconsin's milk strike. Nation 136: 598-599. May 31, 1933.
A brief editorial on the strike and its settlement.
589. Where milk farmers strike. Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman 46 (11): 186. June 1, 1933.
Editorial on milk strike in Wisconsin.

Newspaper Items

590. Milk pool begins Wisconsin strike. Picketing under ban as members withhold supply pending better prices. Washington, D. C., Star, Feb. 15, 1933.
591. Beatings enforce milk sale strike. Wisconsin pickets attack smugglers - shipments dumped on roads. Washington, D. C., Star, Feb. 19, 1933.
592. Pickets spill milk. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Feb. 20, 1933, p. 1.
"A New London, Wis., dispatch today says: 'Truckloads of milk were spilled again yesterday on Wisconsin highways as striking dairymen formed tight picket lines in their campaign for higher prices. The market blockade was concentrated around Waupaca County and little milk reached New London. Nine truckloads of milk... were dumped near Manawa. Order was maintained by picket lines, however, and no physical violence has been reported yesterday.'"

593. Face riot charges in milk strike. Authorities threaten arrests to halt further violence in Wisconsin. Washington, D. C., Star, Feb. 21, 1933.
594. Quiet restored in milk markets. Embargo lifted by pickets after signing of truce in Wisconsin strike. Washington, D. C., Star, Feb. 23, 1933.
Similar item printed in Daily Digest, Feb. 23, 1933, p. 1.
595. Wisconsin milk strike ended by truce to May 1. Hope for 'new deal' under Roosevelt is used to bring peace. Henry A. Wallace, new Secretary of agriculture favors 'reflation' of farm prices. Washington, D. C., News, Feb. 23, 1933.
596. Wisconsin milk situation. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 6, 1933, p. 4.
Quotes from an editorial in the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for April 29 regarding efforts put forth in the state to avoid a strike of milk producers.
597. Strikers dump Wisconsin milk. Pickets are active in 19 of 71 counties - Milwaukee hit, has no shortage as yet. Tie-up fails in Illinois. Chicago gets ample supply - Minnesota holiday group to aid the movement. New York Times, May 14, 1933.
598. Milk conditions. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 16, 1933, p. 1.
Among other things quotes from a Milwaukee dispatch which reported disorders on the third day of the strike.
599. Violence mounts in the milk strike. Wisconsin farmers defy tear gas to spill shipment and wreck cheese factories. Cities' shortage grows. Fluid available only to ill and children - Milo Reno burned in effigy for deferring holiday. New York Times, May 16, 1933.
600. Milk situation. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 17, 1933, p. 1.
Among other things quotes a Milwaukee dispatch which said: "As negotiations to end Wisconsin's milk strike faltered yesterday, State authorities prepared to cope with a reported rising of '5,000 farmers' in Shawano County today. Reports reaching officials were that farmers in the region west of Green Bay were planning to close cheese factories, condenseries and creameries in their fight for higher prices."
601. Wisconsin milk strike. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 18, 1933, p. 1.
Quotes a Milwaukee dispatch regarding disorders in the milk strike and the mobilization of 14 additional companies of National Guardsmen, ordered by the Governor.
602. Farmers invade Wisconsin capitol. Thousands called together for big demonstration after milk truce. Washington, D. C., Star, May 19, 1933.

603. 1,000 milk pickets lose new battle. Inviting test at Appleton, Wis., they are put to flight by gas and troopers' clubs. Striker killed by truck. Farmer reported seeking to halt car is ground under wheels. Beloit paper threatened. New York Times, May 19, 1933.
604. Wisconsin milk strike is ended; pool and governor reach accord. Des Moines Register, May 19, 1933, p. 1.
Results of conference still to be ratified by pool's arbitration committee.
605. Wisconsin milk strike ends. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 20, 1933, p. 1.
A Madison dispatch is quoted regarding the termination of the strike after a conference of the Wisconsin milk pool's arbitration committee with the Governor.
606. Evjue, W. T. Threat of milk strike fails to halt N.R.A. pace. Few code provisions violators are seen in Wisconsin. Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 20, 1933.
607. Farm strike defied to get babies' milk. Wisconsin officers plan to break blockade. Washington, D. C., Post, Aug. 31, 1933.
608. Wisconsin milk pool to join farm strike. New York Jour. Com., Oct. 27, 1933, p. 9.
"Madison, Wis., Oct. 26. - The Wisconsin farm strike today began to turn serious attention to the closing off of milk used in the manufacture of ice cream, butter, cheese and milk products rather than preventing the distribution of fluid milk for home consumption. One of the most important developments was the decision of the Wisconsin Co-operative Milk Pool,... to join the Farmers' Holiday Association farm commodity strike next Tuesday, although the pool will give immediate co-operation in some localities."
609. Wisconsin farmers may continue strike. New York Jour. Com., Nov. 4, 1933, p. 5.
"Madison, Wis., Nov. 3. -Continuation of the Wisconsin farm strike by the milk pool and re-entry of the Wisconsin Holiday Association in the strike tonight were indicated strongly following a test vote taken at a meeting of farmers' representatives here today. For the third successive day various farm groups gathered here to discuss marketing problems and strike matters."

POTATO STRIKES*

Newspaper Items

610. Better potato prices demanded. Wyoming Stockman-Farmer 38 (10): 8. Oct. 1932.

An editorial which contains the following statement: "Farmers of the Powell district in Park County, Wyoming, are refusing to dig their potatoes unless a better price is offered. The 30 cents per hundredweight which they have been offered, they say, does

* See also Item 677.

not justify the expense of harvesting the crop and they will prefer to leave the potatoes in the ground."

611. Potato growers' holiday [in New Jersey]. Bur. Farmer (N. J. ed.) 8: 9. Oct. 1932.
612. Strike speeds up potato measure. Committee decides to take up control bill after White House interview. Washington, D. C., Star, June 29, 1935.
The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has decided to take up the Warren potato control bill.
613. Violence flares in varied strikes. Potato dictatorship named in Virginia - coal progress made. Washington, D. C., Star, June 29, 1935.
Contains two paragraphs about the progress of the strike of the farmers of Virginia's Eastern Shore to raise the price of potatoes from \$1.25 to \$2 a barrel.
614. Bland to probe potato blockade. Eastern Shore farmers agree on shipping code to end tie-up. Washington, D. C., Star, June 30, 1935.
615. 'Potato war.' Joined by growers in North Carolina. Three states prepare to battle for \$2 price. Washington, D. C., Herald, June 30, 1935.
616. Potato war brings code and \$2 price. Virginia growers may ship to-day, if merchants agree to pay fixed rate. Washington, D. C., Star, July 1, 1935.
617. Virginia potatoes. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, July 2, 1935, p. 1.
"Potato farmers eased their grip on exports yesterday enough to permit the largest volume of shipments from Virginia's shore since the producers took control of the market last Wednesday. Potatoes left the peninsula in an increasing flow by freight cars, boats and trucks, with buyers paying the \$2 a barrel base price and obeying other regulations decreed by the growers' six-man war council. (A.P.)."
618. Potato farmers study next step. Crop harvested rapidly on Eastern Shore as price moves to \$2. Washington, D. C., Star, July 3, 1935.
619. Marylanders join potato embargo. Group at Pocomoke City backs Virginia strike. Washington, D. C., Post, July 4, 1935.
620. Potato strikers unite. Maryland growers back \$2 price demand by Virginians. New York Times, July 7, 1935.
An A. P. dispatch dated, Pocomoke, Md., July 6 reads in part as follows: "Maryland potato growers, in mass meeting here, voted today to support Virginia growers '100 percent' in their demand for a \$2 a barrel minimum price... The Maryland growers adopted the same rules and regulations adopted by the Virginia planters and executive committees representing farmers of the two States will meet jointly in the future. Pickets will be

placed at Maryland shipping points, but no trouble is expected as farmers of this section were described as being heartily in favor of the movement."

621. Maryland's potato men join Virginia's battle for \$2 price. Washington, D. C., Star (Md.-Va.ed.) July 7, 1935.
622. \$250,000 gained in potato strike. Eastern shore "bottled up" by move against price cutting. Washington, D. C., Star (Md.-Va.ed.) July 8, 1935.

TOBACCO HOLIDAY

623. Tobacco "holiday". U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Dec. 19, 1933, p. 1.
"Governor Pollard late yesterday proclaimed a burley tobacco marketing holiday in Virginia until further notice, says a Richmond report to the Associated Press. The Associated Press also reports that a drive to sign up burley tobacco growers for acreage reduction began yesterday as Virginia joined Kentucky and Tennessee in closing its burley markets in protest against prices paid since the season opened a week ago. The Ripley and Gallipolis markets in Ohio, and the Madison market in Indiana were closed in line with those across the Kentucky border, but at Weston, Mo., sales continued."
624. Tobacco "holiday". U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Dec. 20, 1933, p. 1.
"A drive to sign up burley tobacco growers for acreage reduction began yesterday as Virginia joined Kentucky and Tennessee in closing its burley markets in protest against prices paid since the season opened a week ago, says a Lexington report to the Associated Press...at a meeting in Frankfort growers told Governor Laffoon that unless he took steps to close the markets, 'night riding' and other disorders of years past might break out."

FARM LABORERS' STRIKES - MASSACHUSETTS

625. Cranberry strike [in Massachusetts]. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Sept. 7, 1933.
Based on Associated Press reports.
626. Cranberry strike. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Sept. 9, 1933, p. 1.
"A strike of cranberry pickers spread yesterday to seven more large bogs in the Plymouth area, resulting in a walkout of 800 to 900 additional workers, says a Plymouth report to the Associated Press."
627. Strike clouds lifting in several sections of cranberry bogs. Christian Sci. Monitor, Sept. 13, 1933.
Cranberry pickers' strike in Massachusetts.

FARM LABORERS' STRIKES - NEW JERSEY

628. Communists conducting labor racket among New Jersey farmers. Bur. Farmer (N. J. ed.) 9: 8. July 1934.
629. Strike of farm workers ends after federal mediation - walkout in New Jersey had been marked by rioting and injuries - Former wage scale to continue, but impartial board will arbitrate disputes. Com. & Financ. Chron. 139 (3603): 226. July 14, 1934.
630. McKown, Dallas. Strikes enter the farm field accompanied by broken heads, pickets, injunctions, mob violence. What does it all mean? Dallas McKown tells of embattled hired men. Country Home 59 (1): 14, 15, 38, 39, 40. Jan. 1935.
631. Farm labor troubles. Penn. Farmer 112 (11): 310. May 25, 1935.
Editorial pointing out that there are signs of future labor troubles in several New Jersey counties. "Meetings are being held in which the following organizations participated, according to the account of the district organizer: The Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, the Unemployment Council, the Cannery Workers' Union, the United Farmers' League, the New York Committee for the Aid of Agricultural Workers, the Oystermen's Union, the Vineland Discussion Group, the Radio and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, the American Federation of Labor, the National Committee for Unity of Agricultural Workers, and International Labor Defense."
- Newspaper Items
632. 200 employees picket large New Jersey farm. Philadelphia Record, April 7, 1934.
633. 4 hurt as strikers renew farm fight. Tear gas bombs end battle with police and workers at Bridgeton, N. J. State troopers called. Raid on company office halted after an official and deputy sheriff are sent to hospital. New York Times, July 7, 1934.
Farm laborers' strike on the Seabrook Farms.
634. Two more are held in farm disorders. New Jersey men charged with atrocious assault and battery. Washington, D. C., Star, July 8, 1934.
635. 150 armed farmers to face strikers on picket lines today. Seabrook plans to resume work - union forces stand firm. Philadelphia Record, July 9, 1934.
636. Farm guards gas children in strike riot, pickets jailed. Appeal for troops to restore order rejected flatly by Governor Moore. Women battle by side of men. 22 arrested after fire hoses drive workers out of their homes. Philadelphia Record, July 10, 1934.
Farm laborers' strike on the Seabrook Farms.
637. Gas balks rioters on Jersey farm. Sheriff's men also felled by own weapons - 300 strikers wield bean poles. Martial law is denied. Truce called to rescue thirty children - barracks burn - 26 workers arrested. New York Times, July 10, 1934.

638. Seabrook farm strike is reported settled. Management agrees to maintain wage scale set last April. Washington, D. C., Star, July 10, 1934.
639. Farm strike ends; red leader ousted. Jersey workers accept plan for conciliation obtained by Miss Perkins's aide. Try to mob Henderson. Agitator, fighting settlement, is rescued by police - prisoners are freed. New York Times, July 11, 1934.
Seabrook Farms' strike.
640. N.R.A. keep power; farm strike ends. Workers win wage cut back, mediation board set up in U. S. settlement. Throng hails five-point plan. Seabrook to rehire without prejudice; jailed pickets to be released. Philadelphia Record, July 11, 1934.
641. Agitators warned off Jersey farm. Col. Schwarzkopf issues order as 150 strikers return to work under agreement. 22 released from jail. Mrs. Henderson among them - crop loss during walkout estimated at \$75,000. New York Times, July 12, 1934.
642. Raymaley resigns as farm mediator. Union fears board will set aside Seabrook agreement. Philadelphia Record, July 18, 1934.

FARM LABORERS' STRIKES - OHIO

643. Guards mobilized in farming strike. 600 union weeders walk out in Ohio for higher wages. Washington, D. C., Star, June 24, 1934.
644. Farm labor organizes. Survey 70 (10): 326. Oct. 1934.
Short article on the Onion growers strike in Hardin County, Ohio. These workers are members of the Onion Growers' Association, the first union of agricultural workers to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.
645. Labor conditions in the onion fields of Ohio. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis., Monthly Labor Rev. 40 (2): 324-335. Feb. 1935.
Presents the results of an investigation by a specially appointed committee of labor conditions in the onion fields of Hardin County, Ohio, which was made following a strike in the summer of 1934.

FARM LABORERS' STRIKES - PACIFIC COAST

646. Winter, Ella. "For the duration of the crop." New Repub. 76 (986): 303-305. Oct. 25, 1933.
The writer describes the unfair treatment given the agricultural strikers in California who are arrested "for the duration of the crop."
647. Cotton strike ended by order of California authorities after rioting results in several deaths - Wage scale of 75 cents per 100 pounds proclaimed - State and Federal Governments co-operate to terminate dispute. Com. & Financ. Chron. 137 (3567): 3213. Nov. 4, 1933.
"A strike of cotton pickers in the State of California, which had lasted three weeks and been accompanied by violent outbreaks

resulting in the death of several men and the wounding of many others, was officially ended on Oct. 25, when the State authorities co-operating with the Federal Government, issued an order providing that cotton picking be resumed under armed protection."

648. The Salinas strike outcome. Pacific Rural Press 126 (21): 403. Nov. 18, 1933.

Gives the background and the outcome of the lettuce packers' strike in Watsonville-Salinas district.

649. DeFord, M. A. Blood-stained cotton in California. Nation 137 (3572): 705-706. Dec. 20, 1933.

Details of cotton pickers' strike in six counties of the lower San Joaquin Valley in 1933.

650. Abel, Edson. The communist menace to agriculture. Pacific Rural Press 127 (5): 88, 89. Feb. 3, 1934.

"Mr. Abel, as attorney for the California Farm Bureau took an active part in agricultural strike matters. He has recently been named secretary of the California Agricultural Prorate Commission." -Editor's note.

An article in which the writer states that "if some of the present indications are borne out, the anticipated benefits to California agriculture from the operation of AAA will be diverted before they hardly take tangible form. One of the most serious of these indications is the very apparent activity on the part of the Communist Party and its affiliates in the agricultural labor field in California."

651. More than mob terror. New Repub. 78 (1007): 148. Mar. 21, 1934.

Editorial on the report of a federal commission appointed by Senator Wagner to investigate the Imperial Valley lettuce pickers' strike and its suppression.

652. California. Special investigating committee on Imperial Valley farm labor situation. The Imperial Valley farm labor situation. Report of the Special investigating committee appointed at the request of the California state board of agriculture, the California farm bureau federation, and the Agricultural department of the California state chamber of commerce. April 16, 1934. 31 pp., mimeogr. Sacramento, 1934. 283 C125

Supplement (9 pp.) submitted May 9, 1934.

Comment on this report and recommendations of the committee are given in articles in the Pacific Rural Press, Apr. 28, 1934, pp. 392-393. ("It's revolution" these officials report, by J. E. Pickett) and in the California Cultivator, Apr. 28, 1934, pp. 211, 231 (Imperial Valley labor situation).

653. Williams, C. S. Imperial Valley prepares for war. World Tomorrow 17: 199-201. Apr. 26, 1934.

Not examined.

654. Imperial Valley labor troubles. Inform. Serv. 13 (18): 2-4. May 5, 1934. (Published by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.)

In which information is presented that was gathered "from available sources, as an aid to understanding the situation."

The mild winter climate and the need for large numbers of workers to pick the crops generally attracts more unemployed and migratory labor to the market than is needed. This provides a favorable labor market for the grower."

Difficulties arising when growers hire laborers through contractors are pointed out. Some of the violences committed are cited.

655. Facts about labor trouble of California growers. Market Growers Jour. 54: 201-203. May 15, 1934.

656. Winter, Ella. Where Democracy is a "red plot." Now Repub. 79 (1018): 94-96. June 6, 1934.

On the various conflicting reports issued on the agricultural and strike situations in California. The writer takes exception to the statement that the trouble is due solely to Communists.

657. Spaulding, C. B. The Mexican strike at El Monte, California. Sociol. and Social Research 18 (6): 571-580. July-Aug. 1934.

A study of the Mexican agricultural laborers' strike at El Monte, Calif.

658. West, G. P. California sees red. Current Hist. 40: 658-662. Sept. 1934.

659. [Lettuce trimmers and pickers strike in the Salinas Valley] New Republic 80 (1035): 199, 200. Oct. 3, 1934.

Editorial giving a brief account of the strike, which is California's first outbreak of labor troubles since the San Francisco general strike. A raid was made on the camp of a group of striking Filipinos. The camp was burned to the ground and one "woman who lived there is missing; presumably her body is in the ashes of the camp."

660. Taylor, P. S. and Kerr, Clark. Uprisings on the farms. Survey Graphic 24 (1): 19-22, 44. Jan. 1935.

The writers "have been keeping a hand on the fast pulse of agricultural troubles on the Pacific Coast for the past two years. They describe the temper of the growers and of the custodians of law and order, and what lies behind the belligerent mood of the striking farm laborers."

661. Mini, Norman. That California dictatorship. Nation 140 (3633): 224-225, 226. Feb. 20, 1935.

On the agricultural workers' strikes in California from the viewpoint of the striker. "But the valleys are quiet: the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Union is dead... No agricultural unions are allowed anywhere in California; no meetings are held; no speeches are made; papers are sold secretly. It is criminal syndicalism even to attempt these things, and vigilantes are organized to see that no attempts are made. And, that my friends, is fascism, any way you look at it. The agricultural workers, the key to the California situation, have been defeated again. But their very slavery will force another attempt, with, we hope, better success."

Mr. Mini is "one of the eighteen defendants in the criminal-syndicalism trials in California."

662. Kelly, F. C. Unrest in the Valley. California's Imperial Valley watches nervously as labor problems grow and vigilantes keep an eye on all "agitators." Today 4 (3): 14-15, 23. May 11, 1935.

663. Taylor, P. S. Again the covered wagon. Survey Graphic 24 (7): 348-351, 368. July, 1935.

"To many families put 'in a movin' mood' by depression and drought California looks like a haven. Mr. Taylor lets them tell in their own words what they left behind and what they seek. Out of his acquaintance with the unrest in the state's rural communities he weighs the prospects of the pioneers."

"Participation in more labor conflict doubtless lies ahead of the refugees coming to California, for tension in that state is not abating. The bitter criminal syndicalist trials in Sacramento were hailed by extremists as a test of power; half the defendants were acquitted, half were convicted. Among the latter were the chief leaders of the agricultural strikes of 1933. Farmers and their spokesmen have exhibited great confidence in repression of agitators and pickets as a means of maintaining peace in agriculture. But still they are uneasy as the successive harvests of 1935 advance."

Newspaper Items

664. Clubs are swung in harvest strike. National guard requested as 700 walk out in pay raise demanded by Pacific Coast fruit and vegetable workers, Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 15, 1933.

665. California fights fruit trade strike. Tie-ups in orchard districts and at the canneries are marked by violence. State police on guard. Injunction issued to protect peach ranch - halt in shipments to East threatened. New York Times, Aug. 16, 1933.

666. California fruit strikes. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, Aug. 16, 1933, p. 1.

Based on press reports of the progress of the California fruit strikes which are threatening to paralyze big fruit canning and packing operations.

667. Rolph acts to end fruit pickers' strike. Names a mediator as George Creel for NRA offers aid - canners raise pay. New York Times, Aug. 17, 1933.

Item also noted in Daily Digest, Aug. 17, 1933, p. 1.

668. Cotton and lettuce workers on strike. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 10, 1933.

Situation in California declared "dangerous" with approximately 10,000 out.

669. Four slain in coast cotton strike war (when a band of 50 cotton growers fired into several hundred striking pickers.) Washington, D. C., Herald, Oct. 11, 1933.

670. Strike in California cotton fields opens; coal miners back. Christian Sci. Monitor, Oct. 11, 1933.

671. Harvest hands urged to return to fields. Federal and State officials appeal to workers in two California regions. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 16, 1933.
672. Blond leader [Caroline Decker of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Union] exhorts cotton pickets. Growers assert they are unable to meet demands for \$1 per pound. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 21, 1933.
673. Forbes, F. F. California clash called 'civil war.' Four dead, score wounded in conflict between ranchers and cotton pickers. Murder charges made. Farmers armed by wholesale and authorities begin to starve out strikers. New York Times, Oct. 22, 1933.
674. California cotton pickers accept pay compromise. Washington, D. C., News, Oct. 27, 1933.
675. [Lubin, S. J.] Cultivating communism. Christian Sci. Monitor, Apr. 14, 1934.
"Excerpts from an address before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco... following an investigation of labor disputes between agricultural workers and growers in Imperial Valley."

FARM LABORERS' STRIKES - PENNSYLVANIA

676. One-day farm strike gets 900 workers 33 percent boost. Girl pickets arrested as other walkouts are pressed. Philadelphia Record, Sept. 1, 1933.
Partly about the farm laborers' strike on two Bucks County, Pa., farms.
677. Potato price cut, strike held won. Council says farmers have benefited \$610,000 in face of drop. Washington, D. C., Star, July 21, 1935.
678. Folsom, J. C. Farm laborers in United States turn to collective action. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1935: 188-191.

INDEX

Item	Item
Abel, Edson: The communist menace to agriculture.....650	Brookhart, Senator: Address to Iowa farm-holiday sympath sympathizers.....136
Agricultural Adjustment Act.....12	Brunner, E. de S.: Rural social trends. With J. H. Kolb.....149
attempts of Farmers' Holiday Association to write cost of production in Act.....176	Bryan, Governor.....110,164,279, 285-286,294
Agricultural Adjustment Admin- istration.....11,358,362,473,650	Bryan, W. J.....12
Agricultural discontent causes.....9	Bureau Farmer.....139,497,611,628
Agricultural Marketing Act.....112	Business Week.....29,31,117-118,133, 157,410,412
Agricultural Workers Industrial Union.....631	editorial.....117
Allebach.....584	Byrnes, R. D.: Connecticut seeks legislature call.....481
Allen, W. C.: The Governors' conference.....126	California
American Agriculturist editorial.....493	cotton pickers' strike.....647,649, 668-670,672-674
American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review.....168,486	farm laborers' strikes.....646-675
American Farm Bureau Federa- tion.....182,292	fruit and vegetable workers' strikes.....664-668
Official News Letter.....496	California Agricultural Prorate Commission.....650
oppose strike.....371	California Cultivator.....652
See also Bureau Farmer; California Farm Bureau Federation	editorials.....11,152
American Federation of Labor...631,644	California Farm Bureau Federa- tion.....650,652
Antigo Daily Journal.....246	California Special Investigating Committee on Imperial Valley Farm Labor Situation: The Imperial Valley farm labor situation.....652
Atlanta Constitution.....431	editorial on.....651
Babcock, W. J.: Farm revolt.....180	California State Board of Agriculture.....652
in Iowa.....180	California State Chamber of Commerce, Agricultural Department.....652
Baldwin, C. H.....427,561	Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Union.....661,672
Baltimore Sun.....314,324,330,345, 357,360,385,450,468,472,533	Cannery Workers' Union.....631
Barron's.....28	Casteel, Fay.....42
Bird, W. C.....64	Cattle embargo North Dakota.....402
Black, W. P.: Has the farmer won a pyrrhic victory.....28	Charles City, Iowa, Press.....249
Bliven, Bruce	Chattel mortgage foreclosure sale, Missouri.....42
Corn Belt cracks down the Blue Eagle in the Middle West.....174	Chicago, milk strikes.....412,415, 432-478
Home thoughts from afar.....103	Christian Century.....94,158,433,435
Milo Reno and his farmers.....177	editorials.....36,119
Bloomington, Ill., Daily Pantagraph.....192	Christian Science Monitor..194,280,292, 315,365,461,465,627,670,675
Bradley, Judge C. C.....71-72,74-75, 79,81,83-84	editorials.....51,299,366
Bradstreet's.....96	
editorial.....101	

	Item
Clay, C. M.: Mainstay of American individualism.....	13
Collective bargaining, better way than strikes.....	365
Commercial and Financial Chronicle..	1, 7, 26, 32, 95, 97-98, 100, 107-115, 120, 122-123, 127, 129, 134-136, 151, 153, 162, 171, 173, 181, 405-408, 429-431, 480, 482-484, 487, 489, 494, 563-565, 587, 629, 647
Commonweal.....	416
Community Councils of New York.....	511
Communists and strikes	
California...	650, 656, 658, 661, 663, 675
New York.....	490, 496, 526, 533
Connecticut milk strike.....	479-481
Connecticut State Milk Board.....	480
Consumers' Guide.....	418
Cooperative marketing, better way than strikes.....	365
Cooperative Marketing Journal.....	409
Cooperative Trading Company.....	418
Cooperatives	
danger of crippling by farmers' strikes.....	141
use of, urged by Governors' conference.....	139
Corn Belt	
farmers' holiday movement....	137, 146, 148, 151, 177, 181-182, 256, 260-261, 281, 306, 308, 310
milk strike.....	422
mortgage foreclosure sales and riots.....	38, 46, 50
political analysis of.....	182
revolt.....	93
surrounded by strikes.....	23
See also Iowa; other Middle Western States	
Corn-hog plan.....	169, 177, 358, 362
Corn loans.....	177
Cost of production	
goal defined by E. E. Kennedy....	302
sought by Farmers' Holiday Association....	47, 148, 176, 295, 305
Cotton pickers' strike, California.....	647, 649, 668-670, 672-674
Country Home.....	630
Cranberry pickers' strike, Massachusetts.....	625-627
Creel, George.....	667
Crops	
forced reduction demanded.....	35
governmental control advocated by Senator Brookhart.....	136

	Item
Crozier, Walter.....	54
Currency expansion, recommended by Governors' conference.....	127
Current History.....	566, 658
Daily Digest See U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	
Dairymen's League.....	499
Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.....	503-504
Dairymen's League News.....	496
Dakota Farmer.....	142, 144
Darling, J. N.: Farmers' holiday...	137
Davis, W. T.: Farmers' holiday....	131
Debts, farm moratorium	
demanded by Farmers' holiday association.....	148
recommended by Governors' conference.....	124, 127, 334
See also Mortgages	
Decker, Caroline.....	672
Deficiency judgment, Corn Belt groups seek to prevent.....	46
DeFord, M. A.: Blood-stained cotton in California.....	649
Des Moines Register.....	90, 97, 120, 127, 604
editorials..	196, 222, 241-242, 259, 420
Direct action farmers' movements....	34
effect on farmers' organizations.....	14
how to study.....	16
sociology of, how to study.....	15
Dollar, honest, demanded.....	162
Dollar wheat strike.....	98
North Dakota.....	95
Duncan, Ruthwell: Chicago amazed by effectiveness of milk strike.....	476
Duncan, W. F.....	54
Duncan-Clark, S. J.: Chicago milk row being arbitrated.....	477
Editorials.....	6, 9, 11, 22, 27, 36, 51, 73, 82-83, 85, 101, 104, 106, 117, 119, 125, 130, 140-141, 143, 152, 159-160, 164, 185, 188-190, 196, 211, 217, 220, 222, 225, 233, 236, 241-242, 244, 259, 265, 269, 272, 299, 307, 336, 366, 374, 436, 491-493, 556, 583, 588-589, 596, 610, 631, 651, 659
Embargoes	
on farm shipments.....	241-242
voted down by Governors' conference.....	124, 127

	Item
Embargoes - Continued	
on imports.....	382
See also Cattle embargo; Wheat embargo	
Evjue, W. T.	
Threat of Milk strike fails	
to halt N.R.A. pace.....	606
Wisconsin farm poll in favor of continued strike.....	396
Farmers Defense Council, Le Mars, Iowa.....	43
Farm laborers' strikes.....	678
Bucks County, Pa.....	676
California.....	646-675
Massachusetts.....	625-627
New Jersey.....	631
Seabrook farm.....	628-630, 632-642
Ohio.....	643-645
Pacific Coast.....	660
Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home editorials.....	130, 141
Farmers' Elevator Guide.....	105
Farmers' Holiday Association seeks cost of production.....	148, 176, 295, 305
seeks to protect property from foreclosures and to obtain cost of production.....	47
Watonswan County, Ia.....	80
See also Farmers' holiday movement	
Farmers' holiday movement.....	93
Corn Belt.....	137, 146, 148, 151, 177, 181-182, 256, 260-261, 281, 306, 308, 310
See also Farmers' holiday movement, Iowa, and other states	
Illinois.....	313, 326
Indiana.....	262
Iowa.....	93, 96, 102-104, 107, 115, 120, 129, 134, 149-150, 154-155, 158, 160, 171-172, 180, 184-187, 191-192, 195, 197-198, 202-205, 207-209, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223-224, 226-227, 231-232, 235, 238-240, 265-266, 269, 273, 300-301, 314, 318, 320-323, 330, 332, 352-353, 356-357, 360, 362-364, 368, 375, 388-389, 391, 393, 401, 404
Middle West See Farmers' holiday movement, Corn Belt	
Minnesota.....	162, 234, 246, 248, 252, 258-259, 353, 385

	Item
Farmers' holiday movement - Continued	
Montana.....	290
Nebraska.....	129, 195, 199, 204, 208, 210, 214, 231, 262, 357
North Dakota.....	252
Ohio.....	122, 235, 296
Oklahoma.....	135, 290, 348-349
South Dakota.....	114, 195, 198, 201-202
Wisconsin.....	123, 153, 160, 175, 210, 262, 276, 314, 318, 324-325, 328, 330, 332, 337, 341, 350, 357, 363, 364, 377-380, 390, 396-397, 399-400, 608-609
Farmers' National Committee for Action.....	566
Farmers' national conference.....	394
Farmers' National Weekly.....	160
Farmers' Union.....	182
South Dakota.....	114
Farmers' Union Livestock Commission Company.....	109
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.....	654
Fee, Kenneth F.....	427, 511
Felland, Gunder.....	324
Financial Age, editorial.....	27
Fish, Hamilton, Jr.....	496
Communists stir up milk producers.....	490
Florida Times-Union.....	257
Folsom, J. C.....	678
Food Field Reporter.....	485
Forbes, F. F.: California clash called civil war.....	673
Foreclosures See Mortgage foreclosures	
Fortune.....	12
Fruit and vegetable workers' strikes California.....	664-667
See also Lettuce workers' strike	
Ganzhorn, Ernest.....	44
Gard, W.	
Farmers' rebellion.....	116
Thunder in the Corn Belt.....	146
Garrett, Garet: Notes of these times: the farmer.....	3
Georgia, milk strike.....	429-431
Georgia Milk Producers' Federation, Inc.....	429
Gibson, G. A.: Farmer tells how he has been forced to go on strike.....	213

	<u>Item</u>
Gillette, Gene: Intense feeling grows on both sides as farm strike continues to spread.....	206
Glass, R. J.: Gentlemen, the Corn Belt.....	38
Good, Paul F.....	53
Good Housekeeping.....	35
Governors' conference, urged by W. O. Hays.....	205
Governors' conference, 1932.....	108, 111, 120, 126, 130, 133, 143, 200, 242
recommendations.....	124, 127-128
urges use of cooperatives.....	139
Governors' conference, 1933.....	174, 334, 337
Governors' parley with Wallace and Roosevelt.....	342-343, 346-347, 349-351, 362
Granger movement.....	149
See also National Grange	
Greenberg, Emil.....	511
Grimes, George: Farm strike dies as Governors meet.....	347
Hard, William: Reno and revolt in Iowa.....	169
Harper's Magazine.....	38, 148, 182
Harris, L.: Battle of the milksheds.....	566
Haynes, G. C., suspends civil courts in Plymouth County, Iowa.....	78
Hays, W. O.....	205
Herbst, J.: Feet in the grass roots.....	150
Herring, Governor.....	75, 77, 85, 266
Hibbard, B. H.: Farmers in revolt.....	10
Hicks, Clifton: Upheaval in the Corn Belt.....	182
Hoard's Dairymen, editorial.....	436
Holman, Peter A.....	33
Holt, A. E.	
Back of the Chicago milk strike.....	435
Beware the peasant's wooden shoes.....	94
The Chicago milk strike.....	437
On the trail of the Iowa protesters.....	158
Hoover, President.....	127, 134, 255
Horner, Governor.....	466, 468
Hunt, F.: Embattled farmers rise again.....	35

	<u>Item</u>
Illinois	
Cooperative Trading Company....	418
Farmers' holiday movement.....	313, 326
milk strike....	408, 423-425, 428, 597
Chicago.....	412, 415, 432-478
Waukegan.....	418
mortgage foreclosure riots.....	32, 56-57, 59-60, 70
mortgage foreclosure "5 and 10" sales.....	49
Indiana	
Farmers' holiday movement.....	262
milk strike.....	408, 423
tobacco holiday.....	623
Inflation.....	169
asked by Governors.....	338
farmers' hope.....	5
urged by holiday group.....	278
urged by Norris.....	279
Information Service.....	654
Interest	
lower rates asked.....	35
moratorium, demanded by Farmers' holiday association.....	148
payments, cassation of.....	28
Interstate Milk Producers....	571, 573
Iowa	
direct action farmers' movements.....	16
Farmers' holiday movement	
See Farmers' holiday movement, Iowa	
farmers protest foreclosures....	4
general situation.....	4
milk strike.....	405, 423
mortgage foreclosure riots..	25, 27, 44, 67, 73-74, 76-77, 89, 91-92
Le Mars.....	36, 43, 47, 69, 71-72, 75, 79-81, 83-84
Plymouth and Crawford Counties.....	86, 90
tax sales blocked.....	40-41
Jobes, Mrs. Julia E.....	30
Johnson, Hugh.....	364, 383
ordered to Midwest.....	358-359
pledges early farm relief....	369
Jones, R. M.	
Corn Belt seeks farm sale delay.....	50
Farmer uprisings more frequent.....	46

	Item		Item
Jones, R. M. - Continued		Le Mars, Iowa.....	36,43,47,69, 71-72,75,79-81,83-84,86,360,411
Farmers' strike wabbles at		Le Mars, Iowa, Sentinel	
start.....	329	editorial.....	83
Strike prospects fade in Corn		Lettuce workers' strike	
Belt.....	404	California....	648,651-652,659,668
Strikes surround Corn Belt.....	23	Lewis, W. G.: Milk surplus	
Jordan, Harvey: Continuous fore-		crux of dairymen's war.....	549
closures of farm mortgages		Liberty bonds, Gov. Bryan urges	
paving the way to a nation		Government to buy.....	279
of peasants.....	24	Literary Digest.....	99,121,161,166
Keepers, Floyd: Strike dries up		Liukku, J.: A milk strike	
Chicago milk.....	434	that brought about a new way	
Kelly, F. C.: Unrest in the		of doing business.....	418
Valley.....	662	Livestock	
Kendrick, A.: Milk trust gets		foreclosure sale, Missouri.....	42
the cream.....	417	organization to prevent	
Kennedy, E. E.; defines cost of		sales, Pennsylvania.....	39
production goal.....	302	Loans	
Kentucky, tobacco holiday.....	623-624	corn.....	177
King, C. L.....	584	feed and seed, cancellation	
removal demanded.....	572,582,585	demanded by Farmers'	
Kolb, J. H.: Rural social trends.		holiday association.....	148
With E. de S. Brunner.....	149	moratorium recommended by	
Krock, Arthur: Attack on judge		Governors' conference.....	127
recalls arguments of campaign....	74	Loughton, William.....	64
Langer, Governor		Louisiana, milk strike.....	421
lifts wheat embargo.....	402	Lubin, S. J.: Cultivating	
orders use of state militia		communism.....	675
to prevent foreclosures.....	64	Lynch, A. D.: Longest milk	
prohibits foreclosure sales....	66,68	strike in history.....	409
Laborers' strikes See Farm		McCrea, Paul: I found no revo-	
laborers' strikes		lution in Iowa.....	4
Lands, marginal, retirement		Macon Telegraph, editorial.....	188
demanded.....	35	McKown, Dallas: Strikes enter	
Laventhol, Jesse		the farm field.....	630
Dairymen's group votes support		Magazine of Wall Street,	
for state milk strike.....	570	editorial.....	106
Milk farmers pick strike		Manley, H. S.: Our milk	
delegates.....	572	control statute.....	554
Milk farmers reject retail		Market Growers Journal.....	655
price increase.....	575	Maryland	
Milk price boast is agreed		milk strike.....	584
upon.....	571	potato strike..	614-615,618,622,677
150 farmers endorse strike.....	582	Maryland Farmer.....	490
Lawrence, H. H.: Farmers in		Marzoff, Roy.....	33
revolt - 1893 and 1933.....	19	Massachusetts, cranberry pickers'	
Lehman, Governor.....	427,491,495,498, 512-513,527-528,530-531,535,545- 547,556,562.	strike.....	625-627
letter to Milk Control		Mexican laborers' strike, El	
Board.....	494,559	Monte, Calif.....	657
Message to Legislature...	487,524	Miami Herald.....	191,269
radio address.....	548	Michigan	
		milk strike.....	419,423

	Item		Item
Michigan - Continued		Money <u>See</u> Currency expansion;	
mortgage foreclosure riots.....	33, 63-64	Dollar, honest	
Michigan Farmer.....	33	Montana	
Middle West <u>See</u> Corn Belt		Farmers' holiday movement.....	290
Milk strikes.....	200, 202, 310, 314, 316-317, 335, 410-411, 413, 416-417, 426	wheat embargo asked by farmers.....	279
Connecticut.....	479-481	Montana Farmer.....	125
Georgia.....	429-431	Monthly Labor Review.....	645
Illinois.....	408, 423-425, 428, 597	Moore, Governor.....	636
Chicago.....	412, 415, 432-478	Morgenthau, Henry, Jr.....	319
Waukegan.....	418	Mortgage foreclosure riots,..	24-92, 285
Indiana.....	408, 423	Corn Belt.....	38, 46, 50
Iowa.....	405, 423	<u>See also</u> names of states	
Jersey.....	414	Illinois.....	32, 57, 59, 70
Louisiana.....	421	Kankakee County.....	56, 60
Maryland.....	584	Iowa.....	25-27, 43-44, 67, 73-74, 76-78, 85, 89, 91-92
Michigan.....	419, 423	Le Mars.....	36, 47, 69, 71-72, 75, 79-81, 83-84, 86, 411
Middle West.....	422	Plymouth and Crawford counties.....	86, 90
Minnesota.....	387	Michigan.....	33, 64
Missouri, St. Louis.....	409	Bad Axe.....	63
Nebraska, Omaha.....	563-565	Minnesota.....	48, 65
New York.....	482-562	Nebraska.....	45, 62
Ohio, Toledo.....	407	Oklahoma.....	58
Pennsylvania.....	427, 566-585	Alfalfa County.....	30
South Dakota	406	Cherokee.....	49
Wisconsin.....	311, 321, 334, 397, 415, 423-425, 428, 463, 475, 586- 609	South Dakota.....	65
Miller, Harlan		Union County.....	45
Farm strike leader a shrewd tactician.....	398	Wisconsin.....	43
Farmer in a fighting mood.....	55	Jefferson.....	47
Watchfully the farmer awaits events.....	411	Mortgage foreclosure sales	
Mini, Norman: That California dictatorship.....	661	bids upheld by Nebraska	
Minneapolis Sunday Tribune.....	258	Supreme Court.....	61
Minnesota		five and ten.....	35
Farmers' holiday movement...162, 234, 246, 248, 252, 258-259, 353, 385		Ivesdale, Ill., and Aurora, Nebr.....	49
milk strike.....	387	penny.....	39
mortgage foreclosure riots....48, 65		Corn Belt.....	38
Missouri		illegal, Nebraska.....	53
chattel mortgage foreclosure sale.....	42	Ohio.....	54
interest payments stopped and deeds surrendered to mortgage holders.....	28	prohibited, North Dakota...64, 66, 68	
milk strike, St. Louis.....	409	<u>See also</u> Chattel mortgage	
Modern Miller, editorial.....	164	foreclosure sale	
Monetary standard, revision		Mortgage foreclosures	
urged by Senator Brookhart.....	136	moratorium.....	28
		demand.....	35
		proposed.....	26, 27, 133
		protested by Iowa farmers.....	4
		rebellion against, urged.....	24
		Mortgages	
		cessation of interest payments and surrender of deed, Missouri.....	28

	Item
Mortgages - Continued	
debt should be relieved.....	9
lower interest rates asked.....	35
moratorium, Essex, Ill.....	56
See also Debts, moratorium	
Mullen, C. W.: No! Will we let	
this farm sell? No.....	30
Mulligan, James.....	56
Murphy, D. R.	
The blockade of Sioux City.....	103
The revolt in the Corn Belt.....	93
Murray, Governor.....	87, 349-350
Nation...10, 34, 116, 413, 417, 499, 649, 661	
editorials.....	104, 159, 588
National Butter and Cheese	
Journal.....	419
National Committee for Unity of	
Agricultural Workers.....	631
National Grange.....	292
See also Granger movement	
National Industrial Recovery	
Administration.....	169, 174, 277-279, 291-292, 346, 364, 367, 606, 640
National Underwriter.....	25
Nation's Business.....	4
Nebraska	
fails to back farmers'	
strike.....	129
Farmers' holiday movement...129, 195,	
199, 204, 208, 210, 214, 231, 262, 357	
milk strike, Omaha.....	563-565
mortgage foreclosure riots....	45, 62
mortgage foreclosure sales	
five and ten.....	49
penny.....	53
Supreme Court upholds bid.....	61
wheat embargo.....	164
Nebraska-Iowa Co-operative Milk	
Association.....	565
New Jersey	
farm laborers' strike.....	628-642
farm strike.....	20
potato strike.....	611
New Orleans States.....	99
New Outlook.....	37, 137
New Republic.....93, 103, 131, 174, 177,	
500, 646, 656	
editorials.....	9, 491-492, 651, 659
New York	
farmers lukewarm to strike.....	1
milk strike.....	482-562
New York Committee for the Aid	
of Agricultural Workers.....	631

	Item
New York Journal of Commerce.....	123, 134, 283, 305, 308, 375, 457, 483, 501, 522, 608-609
New York Milk Control Board...424, 427,	
487, 492, 497-498, 500, 508-509, 511,	
513, 523, 526, 554-559	
New York Times.....23, 26, 46, 50, 55, 70,	
74, 77, 91, 113, 151, 224, 255, 260, 266,	
271, 273-274, 294, 321, 329, 331, 337, 347,	
349, 353, 358, 362, 368-369, 371, 383, 389,	
391, 393, 398, 404, 411, 425, 427, 430, 442,	
454, 467, 470, 473, 477, 479, 483-484, 489,	
508-514, 516, 521, 523-524, 527, 535-536,	
540, 543, 545, 547-551, 554-557, 559, 562,	
574, 576, 603, 620, 633, 637, 639, 641, 665,	
667, 673	
editorials.....	85, 189, 220, 233, 236, 307
Newark Evening News.....	183, 187
News Week.....	154, 165, 170, 432, 586
Nollen, J. S.: Revolt in the	
cornfields.....	163
North American Review.....	5
North Carolina, potato strike....	615
North Dakota	
cattle embargo.....	402
dollar wheat strike.....	95
Farmers' holiday movement.....	252
mortgage foreclosure	
sales prohibited.....	64, 66, 68
wheat embargo.....	173, 402
Northwestern Miller.....	175
Nuhn, Ferner: Farmer learns	
direct action.....	34
Ohio	
Farmers' holiday movement.....	122, 235, 296
milk strike, Toledo.....	407
onion workers' strike.....	643-645
penny mortgage foreclosure	
sales.....	54
tobacco holiday.....	623
Oklahoma	
case history of a riot.....	5
farmers' holiday movement.....	135, 290, 348-349
mortgage foreclosure riots...49, 58	
Alfalfa County.....	30
Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman.....	30
editorial.....	589
Oklahoma Live Stock News	
editorial.....	244
Olson, Governor.....	111, 294, 337, 361

	<u>Item</u>
Olson, A. J.: Governors' holiday conference urges use of co-ops.....	139
O'Neal, E. A.....	184
advises farmers to take troubles to President.....	333
backs A.A.A. program.....	371
calls sponsors of farmers' holiday a misguided group....	113
Onion Growers' Association.....	644
Onion workers' strike, Hardin County, Ohio.....	643-645
Oregon Farmer.....	167
Owen, Russell	
Farm discontent not all over Iowa.....	391
Farm strike fades before crop loans.....	393
Minority stages farm revolution.....	388
Revolution idea not in Iowa mind.....	389
Pacific Coast	
Farm laborers' strikes.....	660
<u>See also</u> California	
Pacific Northwest, growers refuse to ship products to market.....	2
Pacific Rural Press.....	648, 650, 652
editorial.....	143
Parker, Mac	
Milk pact foes send Wallace five demands.....	585
Milk price boast taken into court by dairy farmers.....	581
Peek, G. N.....	281, 291
Pennsylvania	
farm laborers' strike.....	676
milk strike.....	427, 566-585
organization to prevent selling of stock.....	39
Pennsylvania Farmer, editorial.....	631
Pevely Dairy Company.....	409
Philadelphia Record.....	275, 278, 281, 303, 306, 322, 325, 354, 363, 397, 414, 440-441, 446, 453, 455, 463, 466, 541-542, 544, 569-573, 575, 577-582, 584-585, 632, 635-636, 640, 642, 676
editorials.....	22, 185, 211, 583
Pickett, J. E.: It's revolution...	652
Pinchot, Governor.....	568, 578
Piseck, Stanley.....	544, 551-552
Pitcher, Perley A.....	502

	<u>Item</u>
Pitcher milk bill.....	500, 504, 507, 534
Potato strike	
eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland.....	612-614, 616-622, 677
New Jersey.....	611
North Carolina.....	615
Wyoming.....	610
Prairie Farmer....	128, 155-156, 415, 434
editorial.....	140
Pretshald, K.: Do farmers revolt.....	5
Price-control, federal, demanded by Holiday group.....	278
Price-fixing, refused by President.....	168, 170
Producer.....	8, 133
Providence Journal.....	186, 531
Purchasing power of city consumers should be increased.....	9
Pure Milk Association, Chicago....	442, 444, 456, 470
Raymaley.....	642
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	124, 140
Reno, Milo.....	86, 121, 177, 282, 289, 294, 305, 312, 315, 318, 321, 334, 340, 378, 392-394, 398
assails Roosevelt plea.....	298, 303-304, 313, 367
calls for protest parade...	134
denounces Wallace.....	383-384
philosophy.....	169
puts strike into 'full gear'.....	349-350, 354
reply to President O'Neal..	113
says holiday is not waning.....	171
Strike is only way left....	218
What is the farm holiday movement.....	178
Rents, moratorium, demanded by Farmers' holiday association..	148
Review of Reviews and World's Work.....	163
Rio Grande Valley, truckers picket highways.....	18
Robbins, L. H.: The issues in the milk strike.....	550
Rolph, Governor.....	667
Roosevelt, President.....	280, 291
attitude of farmers toward....	177

	Item
Roosevelt, President - Continued	
radio plea in farm crisis.....	290,
	298,303-304,308
refuses further price-fixing	168,170
requested to remove Secretary	
Wallace.....	162
rushes loan plan.....	281
three-way relief plan.....	313
See also Governors' parley	
Rural America.....	145,437
Rural New Yorker.....	495
St. Louis (Mo.) milk strike.....	409
St. Louis (Mo.) Joint Land Bank,	
moratorium and cut in principal	
and interest.....	32
Sanitary Milk Producers.....	409
Saturday Evening Post.....	3,147
Schmedeman, Governor.....	87,415
Schultz, J. W.: Milk strike	
threats laid to low price	
farmer gets.....	573
Schwarzkopf, Colonel.....	641
Scribner's Magazine.....	150
Seabrook Farm strike...628-630,632-642	
Short, W. M.....	158
Showen, C. E.....	42
Sioux City Daily Argus Leader.....	68
Sioux City Tribune and Journal.....	99
Slocum, G. W.....	499
Social Forces.....	14-16,180
Sociology and Social Research.....	657
South Dakota	
Farmers' holiday movement...114,195,	
	198,201-202
Farmers' Union fixes production	
prices.....	114
milk strikes.....	406
mortgage foreclosure riots.....	65
Union County.....	45
Southern Cultivator.....	24
Southwestern Miller.....	2,124
Spaulding, C. B.: The Mexican	
strike at El Monte, California..	657
Stark, Louis	
Farm strike grip tightens	
on Iowa.....	224
Roofree rebellion.....	37
Stella Cheese Company.....	419
Stokes, T. L.	
F. D.'s 3-way relief plan meets	
farmer threat.....	313
Roosevelt deaf to political	
reprisal threats.....	351

	Item
Stone, J. C., views picketing	
as harmful.....	112
Strikes, farm	
bill offered to make them	
legal.....	17
cause.....	22
Survey.....	644,660,663
Tariff, revision recommended by	
Governors' conference.....	124,127
Taxes	
exemption for poor farmer,	
demand by holiday asso-	
ciation.....	148
reduction demanded.....	35
sales blocked, Iowa.....	40-41
strike.....	137
Taylor, C. C., notes on some	
theoretical aspects of the	
effect of direct action farmers'	
movements on farmers' organi-	
zations.....	14
Taylor, C. W.: On the farm	
front.....	413
Taylor, P. S.: Again the covered	
wagon.....	663
Tennessee, tobacco holiday....	623-624
Tetreau, E. D.: How to study the	
sociology of direct action	
farmers' movements.....	15
Texas Weekly, editorial.....	6
Time.....	84,102,488
Tobacco holiday	
Indiana, Madison.....	623
Ohio, Ripley and Gallipolis....	623
Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee...	623-
	624
Today.....	169,178,662
Tompkins, L. E.: On the battle	
front.....	145
Topeka Daily Capital.....	193
Tucker, Ray: Farmers' strikes....	256
Unemployment Council.....	631
United Farmers' League.....	182,496,631
United States Daily.....	111,234
United States Dept. Agriculture...	678
United States Department of	
Agriculture, Daily Digest....	40-45,
	47-49,53-54,56,60-61,63-66,68-69,
	71,75,78,80,83,85-88,198,201,205,
	207,209,216,223,228,230,245,247,
	251,253,261,263,275,279,307,311,
	321,326,333,356,361,368,377,402,
	423,444,447,456,470,473,493,502-

	Item
United States Department of Agri- culture, Daily Digest - Continued	
507, 511, 513, 520, 523, 538, 552, 568, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 601, 605, 617, 623-626, 666-667	
United States Department of Labor.....	645
United States News.....	21
Veterans' relief payment of bonus urged by Gov. Bryan.....	279
Treasury notes for, urged by Senator Brookhart.....	136
Virginia potato strike.....	613-618, 622, 677
tobacco holiday.....	623-624
Vorse, M. H.: Rebellion in the Corn Belt.....	148
Wagner, Senator.....	651
Wakeley, R. E.: How to study the effects of direct action movements on farm organi- zation.....	16
Wall Street Journal.....	95
Wallace, H. A.....	171, 371, 381, 467, 595
address at Des Moines.....	172
dismissal requested.....	162, 403
Farmers' problem.....	176
New frontiers.....	179
ordered to Midwest.....	358-359
radio talk.....	362, 367
Waltman, Franklyn, Jr. Governors in farm plea.....	343
Governors, rebuffed by Wallace, take farm plea to President.....	346
Johnson, Wallace invade Corn Belt to quell strikers.....	359
Wallace asks fair trial for N.R.A.....	367
Warren potato control bill.....	612
Washington, D. C., Herald.....	285, 289, 370, 452, 615, 669
Washington, D. C., News.....	52, 200, 206, 213, 215, 229, 256, 264, 277, 287, 293, 300-301, 313, 316, 319-320, 334, 339, 342, 351-352, 364, 372, 376, 382, 392, 399, 421, 426, 448, 460, 464, 471, 474, 519, 530, 534, 539, 595, 674
editorials...	82, 190, 225, 272, 336

	Item
Washington, D. C., Post.....	72, 89, 184, 204, 219, 221, 226, 232, 238, 240, 276, 279, 284, 288, 290, 298, 302, 310, 312, 317, 327, 332, 338, 340-341, 343-344, 346, 356, 359, 361, 367, 373, 378, 390, 395, 401, 403, 445, 462, 478, 517-518, 526, 529, 537, 607, 619
editorials.....	217, 374
Washington, D. C., Star.....	17-20, 39, 57-59, 62, 67, 76, 79, 81, 92, 195, 199, 202-203, 208, 210, 212, 214, 218, 231, 235, 237, 239, 243, 248, 250, 252, 254, 262, 267-268, 286, 291, 295-297, 304, 309, 318, 328, 335, 348, 355, 379-381, 384, 387-388, 396, 400, 422, 428, 438- 439, 443, 449, 451, 459, 469, 475-476, 481, 515, 525, 528, 532, 546, 553, 558, 560-561, 567, 590-591, 593-594, 602, 606, 612-614, 616, 618, 634, 638, 643, 664, 668, 671-672, 677
editorials.....	73, 265
Watsonwan County, Iowa, Farmers' holiday association, threats regarding foreclosure sales.....	80
West, G. P.: California sees red.....	658
Western New York Milk Producers Association.....	505
Wheat embargo.....	337
Montana.....	279
Nebraska.....	164
North Dakota.....	173, 402
strike.....	98
North Dakota.....	95
Whitcomb, Robert Among the milk farmers.....	416
Why the milk farmers struck....	499
White, W. A.: Farmer takes his holiday.....	147
Williams, C. S.: Imperial Valley prepares for war.....	653
Wilson, Edmund: The milk strike..	500
Winter, Ella For the duration of the crop...	646
Where Democracy is a red plot..	656
Wisconsin Farmers' holiday movement <u>See</u> Farmers' holiday movement, Wisconsin milk strike <u>See</u> Milk strikes, Wisconsin	

	<u>Item</u>
Wisconsin - Continued	
mortgage foreclosure riots...	43,47
Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, editorial.....	596
Wisconsin Cooperative Milk Pool.....	397,608-609
Wisconsin milk pool arbitration committee.....	604-605

	<u>Item</u>
Woodhead, Albert H.....	427,505,511, 513,551-552,554
World Tomorrow.....	132,146,653
Wyoming, potato strike.....	610
Wyoming Stockman-Farmer, editorial.....	610

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, strikes and

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