

MISSOURI EDITION

READ this special edition of LABOR carefully, but do not throw it away. Hand it to a friend or neighbor. Senator Truman will win by the proverbial mile if the voters get the truth.

LABOR

Primary Election, Aug. 6

KEEP that date in mind. Be sure to vote, but do not stop there. Do a little missionary work among friends and neighbors. Get out a full vote! That's the way to nominate Senator Truman. Remember the date, August 6.

VOL. XXI. NO. 50.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1940.

Price: Five Cents.

HARRY TRUMAN'S MAGNIFICENT RECORD ENTITLES HIM TO ANOTHER TERM

Consistent Friend of Farmer, Labor and Honest Business

TRUMAN FIGHTS TO FREE RAILROADS FROM BANKER RULE

Senator Takes Leading Part In Congressional Effort To Rehabilitate "Iron Horse"

RAPS FINANCIAL ABUSES

Declares Receivership Racket Largely Responsible For Carriers' Difficulties

Outstanding in Senator Truman's distinguished service as a lawmaker is the important role he played in drafting and putting through Congress legislation to rehabilitate the railroad industry and to enable it to compete on terms of greater equality with other forms of transportation.

This legislation is, in part, at least, the result of disclosures during a sensational and far-reaching investigation of railroad finances and reorganizations by a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Truman is a member.

While the probe brought to light shocking conditions, it was not undertaken with the object of discrediting the railroads, but to learn what was responsible for conditions that had nearly 100 carriers into bankruptcy and to determine the best way to eradicate the evils.

Work of the Looters it is generally conceded that the committee did a grand job. It demonstrated that the railroads for years had been looted by investment bankers and other selfish interests, who proceeded to pick the bones bare after the victims had been

forced into bankruptcy.

In a memorable speech in the Senate, Senator Truman made a partial disclosure of some of the facts unearthed by the committee. To say that the revelations shocked Senators is to state the case mildly.

Senator Truman told the Senate that two banking houses—J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.— are the financial backers of practically all the railroads in the country.

The records, he said, show that after roads had been bled white the bankers went into friendly courts and had hand-picked receivers appointed. He added:

Bankruptcy “Rackets”

“So far as these receiverships are concerned, the railroads are not run as a public business, but as a racket to milk the pockets of stockholders and bondholders. The whole idea is to make the bankers rich.”

To show how the carriers are manipulated, he recalled that the Missouri Pacific was in receivership in 1917 and is again going through the wringer. Many other railroads, he said, have gone through the same costly experience.

“One of the difficulties,” Senator Truman said, “is that we worship money instead of honor. A billionaire, in our estimation, is much greater in these days in the eyes of the people than the public servant who works for the public interest. It makes no difference if the billionaire rode to wealth on the sweat of Tittle children and the blood of underpaid labor.

“We worship Mammon; and until we get back to ancient fundamentals and return to the Giver of the Tables of the Law and His teachings, these conditions are going to remain with us.

Wall Street’s Greed “It is a pity that Wall Street, with its ability to control all the wealth of the nation and to hire the best law brains in the country, has not produced some financial statesmen, some men who could see the dangers of bigness and of the concentration of the control of wealth.

“Instead of working to meet the situation, they are still employing the best law brains to serve greed and selfish interest. People can stand only so much, and one of these days there will be a settlement.

Turn to page two, col. five

Truman Says:

WHAT are we going to do for " the man who is out of a job? None of us wants the dole, but workers must live; and, ultimately, it is either work or some form of charity, the latter an unfortunate state into which to compel decent and honest American citizens to enter. Something must be done to reabsorb into industry the worker who has been displaced by machinery. The shorter work week is one of the means and government should lead the way.

Roosevelt Likes Truman

OPENING Senator Truman's campaign at a great meeting on the " Pettis county courthouse lawn in Sedalia, on June 15, Senator Lewis Schwellenbach of the state of Washington, one of President Roosevelt's closest advisers, said:

"There has been no more loyal supporter or better friend of President Roosevelt in the Senate than Harry Truman. Naturally, the President would like to see Harry Truman back in the Senate."

Listens to Her Boy's Speech

ONE of the most interested spectators at the Sedalia rally at which Senator Truman opened his campaign was his mother, Mrs. Martha E. Truman, who was photographed while listening to one of her boy's telling points. Mrs. Truman was called to the speakers' stand and given one of the biggest ovations of the mass meeting.

Colleagues Laud Truman; Say He's Needed

Industrious and Capable, Declares Barkley; Whole- Hearted Support of "New Deal" Cited by Wagner

Barkley of Kentucky is the leader of the Democrats in the Senate. He came to the House at the beginning of the Wilson administration in 1913, and after a distinguished career was promoted to the Senate, where he has achieved all kinds of honors. For example, he was premanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention which recently convened in Chicago and renominated President Roosevelt.

By ALBEN W. BARKLEY Senior Senator from Kentucky I am sure you understand that I would not deem it proper to inject myself into a Democratic primary in Missouri, not being a citizen of that state. But I am glad to say that I have a very high regard for

Senator Truman and have found him to be industrious, capable and sympathetically cooperative with his colleagues. He is looked upon as a man of highest integrity and honor and a legislator of sincere convictions, which he seems to follow in the performance of his public duty.

Senator Barkley

Whole-Heartedly Aided New Deal

The name of Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York is a household word in the United States; Almost from the moment he entered the Senate, he-became an outstanding figure. Now, after a service of almost 14 years in that august body, he has more legislative achievements to his credit than almost any other member of the national Congress. He has authorized LABOR to print the following statement concerning Senator Truman:

By SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER Senior Senator from New York

There is no question in my mind that Senator Truman has made substantial and significant contributions to the progress of the state and nation during his term of office.

He has given wholehearted, earnest and energetic support to the humanitarian program of President Roosevelt, His far-sighted and conscientious efforts toward the solution of our national transportation problem; his devotion to the needs of the common people on the farm and in the factory, have stamped him as one of the most useful and able members of the United States Senate.

The Civil Aeronautics Act, which he was instrumental in framing and guiding through the Senate, is a monumental contribution to the national welfare.

I am confident Harry Truman's splendid record is widely recognized by the people of his state, and that he will win their approval and commendation in the forthcoming election.

Senator Wagner

FORMER "BUDDIES" RAVE LOYAL FRIEND IN HARRY TRUMAN

Has Supported Legislation To Promote Welfare of Men Who Fought Our Wars

BACKED SOLDIERS' BONUS

Service Recognized in Unanimous Indorsement of Missouri Veterans' League

Of course, Senator Truman has been devoted to the interests of the men who fought

the nation's wars. He is a World War veteran himself, and has been as true to his buddies as a Senator as his buddies were true to him when he was their captain.

Veterans recognize and appreciate this interest, as is emphasized by the unanimous indorsement of Truman's candidacy by the executive committee of the Veterans' Civic League, composed of more than 30,000 Missourians who have served in various wars.

J. J. O'Brien, St. Louis lawyer and permanent state chairman of the League, in announcing the indorsement, said:

Reward for Perfect Service

"In" the resolution indorsing Senator Truman it was stressed that his record prior to the war, during his service with the Expeditionary Forces, as a county; official in Jack- son county, and as United States Senator, had been 100 per cent as to l stability and integrity and for its interest in the welfare of the people of the state and nation.

"No other indorsements were received by the secretary and the indorsement of Senator Truman for United States Senator was unanimous."

That Senator Truman well merited this expression of confidence his record fully demonstrates. It shows that he has supported all legislation to improve the condition and advance the interests of veterans.

He took a leading part in the long fight to secure payment of the soldiers' bonus. He voted for the legislation when it was first presented, and he also voted to override its veto by the President.

Bonus Was a "Life Saver" When the veto was sustained, Senator Truman joined with other members of the Senate in reviving the legislation at the following session. He voted for it on final passage, and when the President again vetoed the measure, the Senator again voted to override a Presidential veto.

This time more than two-thirds of the members of both Houses disagreed with the President, the bill became a law and more than \$2,000,- 000,000 was distributed to former "doughboys"—at a time when the payment meant bread and shelter to tens of thousands.

LEGION CHAPLAIN'S TRIBUTE TO TRUMAN

THE esteem in which veterans of Missouri hold Senator Truman was recently voiced by

Rev. Father M. F. Wogan, who has served two terms as chaplain of the Missouri American Legion.

"I know Senator Truman to be a patriot, a man who fulfills his duty to the community, state and nation," declared Father Wogan. "His record speaks for itself. He has been an outstanding citizen wherever fortune has taken him."

NEED TRUMAN, SAYS REGULAR ARMY CHIEF

General E. M. Stanton, who served as a colonel in the World War and lately has been commanding general of the 35th division of the regular army, is one of Missouri's most distinguished citizens.

"We must continue," General Stanton said at the Sedalia rally for Senator Truman, "to steer a conservative course, entirely free from hysteria, that we may avoid war and contribute to the restoration of peace in this troubled world.

"This program requires able and experienced men in Congress, and I commend to you a man who knows war from personal experience and who knows our defense needs from long study and personal inspection. We need in Congress at this critical period that super soldier and seasoned statesman, Harry S. Truman."

REWARD A FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANT!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer

HE DIDN'T FAIL US- WE MUST NOT FAIL HIM!

WHEN WE STICK TOGETHER, WE WIN!

SENATOR HARRY S. TRUMAN of Missouri

Truman Is Against Entering Europe's War;

Urges Defense Adequate to Meet Aggression

Knowing Horror of Battle, Senator Declares He Doesn't Want to Send Our Boys Into Trenches; Insists Nation Should Prepare for Any Emergency

Voicing "unrelenting hatred" of Nazi and Fascist dictatorships which have overrun European democracies, Senator Truman, in his Sedalia speech, called for a national defense program that will adequately safeguard this nation from any and all foreign aggression.

He declared that the sentiment of Americans is overwhelming against this country

“playing any part in the European struggle,” and contended that the best way to keep out of war is to be fully prepared for any emergency.

“It is perfectly asinine to talk of sending men to Europe,” he added. “We could not do it under two years if we wanted to, and I have yet to meet the member of Congress who wants to go to war anywhere.”

Serfs of the State

“Our political tradition and philosophy,” the Senator asserted, “remains a shining light in contrast to the totalitarian state of unlimited power, particularly at the present moment.

“Those totalitarian forms of government assume the absolute dependence of the individual upon the state and that all individuals are holders of rights derived from and held at the mercy of the state.

“Our government has always been recognized by all as the exact opposite. It is a government in which the people are the ultimate source of power. Our government was established as a government of limited powers conferred upon it by the people.

Challenge to Every Citizen “There is. nothing more important in this tragic hour in the history of nations than that every American citizen recognize the supreme challenge which confronts him, both individually and as a part of the body of our citizenship.

“When we look across to the other side of the Atlantic we see free governments disappearing. It is difficult to realize that we—you and I—live in an age when free governments are disappearing from the face of the earth. That shows that the people have fallen down on the job of self- government.

“Free governments do not disappear where there is no conquest except when the people fail in their duty—except when the problems of government become greater than the applied governmental capacity of the people.

Where the People Fail

“There is no mystery as to why dictatorial government are increasing.

Governments have to operate. There is no substitute for government. If the people fail, government resorts to some other agency to do the work.

“We have a mistaken notion that men have made our government and can determine as they choose its basic policies. That is not true. No human being, in a creative sense, ever wrote the constitution of a living free government.

Anglo-Saxon Way Is Best

“Whenever you see that a dictator has taken charge of a government, except by conquest, you may know that the people have failed, that its problems have become greater than their governmental capacity. When

Truman Says:

I AM asking re-election on my record and experience. I believe in fair treatment for the farmer, for labor and for the man who employs labor. I have always been for a real and adequate preparedness program. I have tried to show you that I believe in this administration and what it stands for. If the people fail, we may know that some form of dictatorial government will take charge. There is no other alternative.

“When people fail to provide in themselves an instrumentality through which government can function, government lays its hands on some strong individual who will operate its machinery. There is nothing surprising or strange about it.

“We have the best chance to escape, because Anglo-Saxon systems of government are best calculated to preserve governmental capacity and because they place upon the individual the necessity to work on the job of governing, and, through the smaller units of government, afford him the facility through which individual-responsibility may be discharged and individual capacity developed.

“Only by use does capacity grow. By non-use it shrivels up. Let the greatest athlete be idle for a while and his muscles ‘

Where Voter Is King “Daniel Webster said: ‘In America, the ballot box is king and every man a king before the ballot box.’

“This is literally true and is a matter of vital importance during this Turn to page two, col. two

Good Judgment in Committee Work

[Brilliant “Jimmy” Byrnes, Senator from South Carolina, is regarded as one of President Roosevelt’s “ace” lieutenants. He was one of the “baby” members of the House during the Wilson administration. After serving 14 years, he retired to practice law, but South Carolina Democrats sent him to the Senate in 1930 and have kept him there ever since.]

By JAMES F. BYRNES

I have not only had intimate knowledge of the activities of Senator Truman as a member of the Senate during the last six years, but I have served with him during that period on the Appropriations Committee.

The committee must consider the requests from the various departments for funds. Its members must sit six or eight hours a day hearing the testimony of witnesses reporting upon the expenditures of the past year and justifying the requests for the next year.

It offers no opportunity for the publicity-seeker. It requires, however, deliberate work and the exercise of business judgment, having in mind the needs of the public service and the welfare of the taxpayers.

Senator Truman has rendered invaluable service on this committee. He has been loyal to the Democratic administration and is worthy of the support of any Democrat who appreciates intelligent, efficient and loyal public service.

Senator Byrnes

MISSOURI SENATOR BARS MUDSLINGING IN THIS CAMPAIGN

Truman Asks Democrats To Judge Him by the Work He Has Done

WINS CONFIDENCE OF F. D.

Senator Urges a Strong Defense as Best Way to Avoid Involvement in War

LABOR has an exceptionally large circulation in Missouri, but nevertheless we feel it is in order to say a few words about the paper and this special edition.

LABOR is owned by 15 Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, with a membership of approximately 1,000,000 men and women in the United States and Canada.

LABOR is not conducted for profit. It has never printed a line of paid advertising. All its expenses are met with the funds received from subscriptions.

There are no "strings" attached to LABOR. It is associated with no political party and has never accepted a dollar from any individual or interest outside the labor movement.

In politics, LABOR has supported Republicans, Democrats, and independents with equal fervor. It has judged all candidates for public office by yardstick—THE RECORD THEY HAVE MADE.

Neither Senator Truman nor any of his friends, either directly or indirectly, has contributed a penny to the cost of this edition.

It is a free will offering from the railroad workers of America who admire and trust the Senator and believe his defeat at this time would be a national calamity.

It is characteristic of Senator Harry S. Truman that in this campaign he declines to engage in "backbiting" or "mud-slinging." He has been content to ask the voters of Missouri to scrutinize his record—in the Senate and out—and base their verdict on what they find therein.

That's exceptionally good strategy, because the Senator's record has no major flaws. He's a human being. He has undoubtedly made mistakes, but during his six years in the Senate he has been on the people's side of every big issue. His foes will search in vain for a single exception.

Friend of the Farmer Realizing that agriculture is the nation's leading business, he has demanded for the farmer, cost of production plus a profit, and has persistently and ably championed every measure designed to achieve that happy result.

When Uncle Sam was compelled to boost taxes in order to find the money needed to feed the hungry, aid agriculture and provide for national defense, Truman resolutely insisted that, taxes should be levied according to ability to pay, and that the very wealthy, should not be permitted to shift the burden to the backs of the poor

For National Defense

He is in favor of staying out of O World wars, and he calls for a national defense program so tight "that a rat couldn't crawl through it," 1 use the picturesque language of tfc late General Smedley Butler, tt fighting Marine.

He is against the lavish use of money in campaigns, maintaining that election contests should be decided by ballots and not by dollars.

His labor record is 100 per cex "good" and railroad workers are ur der peculiar obligations to him. Tri man is the kind of friend who nev< fails to respond in the hour of neei While mercilessly exposing tt crooked dealings of certain groups < Wall Street buccaneers, Senator Tri Turn to page three, col. thre

Truman Says:

T BELIEVE in the brotherhood -* of man; not merely the brotherhood of white men, but

the brotherhood of all men before the law. If any class or race can be permanently set apart and pushed down below the rest in political and civil rights, so may any other class or race when it incurs the displeasure of its more powerful associates, and we may say farewell to the principles on which we count our safety.

Pass Two

LABOR: A NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1940

TRADE UNIONISTS ENTHUSIASTICALLY BACKING TRUMAN

Clubs Formed All Over Missouri to Put Over Senator In the Primary

RAIL WORKERS' BIG ROLE

21 Standard Organizations Plan Effective Work In Every Voting Precinct

Senator Truman Is Champion of Rural Electrification; Seeks Cheap Power for Farmers;

Many Light Bills Are Cut

ONE of the truly great achievements of the Roosevelt administration is the plan to give the farmers of America cheap power. This work is being done by the Rural Electrification Administration through the granting of loans and technical advice to farmers' cooperatives in all parts of the country.

Senator Truman has been one of the most consistent champions of the proposal, although he modestly insists that the lion's share of the credit must go to his colleague, Senator Clark, and the Missouri members of the House of Representatives.

That refusal to "grab the spotlight" is characteristic of Truman. Frequently he labors night and day to advance some worthy cause, and after success has been achieved, calmly declares he was "only a private in the ranks."

Only the surface has been scratched in Missouri, but already R. E. A. has made commendable progress. Uncle Sam has advanced \$11,683,200 to farm cooperatives; more than 11,- 000 miles of wire have been strung, cutting the light rates for 34,607 individuals. Nevertheless, only about 10 per cent of Missouri farms have been reached. The others will be served eventually.

Missouri is the "Show Me" State, but once Missourians have been "shown," they do not lose much time in getting to their destination.

As a matter of fact, the farmer's wife has, perhaps, the most substantial stake in rural

electrification. It was a farmer's wife, up in Ontario, Canada, who first gave Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, President Roosevelt's ardent supporter in the Power Program, the idea that cheap power for our farms was entirely feasible.

The Senator was visiting in Ontario, where the huge publicly- owned power plant in which the province has invested about \$400,000,000, is serving all the people.

Charming Women Grace Truman Home

LABOR finds itself in an embarrassing position. All over Missouri trade unionists of every class, but more particularly the railroad workers, have formed clubs to boost the candidacy of Senator Harry S. Truman for renomination and re-election.

Officers and members of these clubs have literally deluged LABOR with resolutions setting forth the Senator's extraordinary record on behalf of the farmers, the workers, and legitimate business.

It is impossible for LABOR to print .11 these resolutions. The best we can do is to give a few examples.

On July 12, 200 representative members of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations met in the Continental Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri, and organized a "Truman for United States Senator, 1940, Club."

Knight to Lead Drive

Felix H. Knight, of Kansas City, the distinguished general president of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, was unanimously chosen to lead the movement. Harry Nicholas, vice president of the Boilermakers, was selected as vice president; C. E. Rickard, of the Railroad Telegraphers, Secretary; and Mrs. H. F. Nolan, assistant secretary.

A steering committee, made up of the following, was designated: Chairman, J. A. Coleman of the Railroad Trainmen; vice chairman, S. J. Brooks of the Locomotive Engineers; secretary-treasurer, Lucile Stahl of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Senator's Great Record Finally, the following resolution was adopted to be broadcast throughout the state:

"Whereas, the Honorable Harry S. Truman is about to complete six years of service in the United States Senate as Junior Senator from Missouri, and

"Whereas, it is the consensus of opinion of Senator Truman's colleagues that he

has "risen faster, developed more, and reached a higher position in either the Senate or House" than any other man who entered either the House or Senate in his legislative experience, and "Whereas, Senator Truman has been acclaimed as an outstanding authority on transportation, and "Whereas, the Civil Aeronautics Act which Senator Truman was instrumental in framing and guiding through the Senate is" a monumental contribution to the national welfare, and

Friend of Common People

"Whereas, Senator Truman's devotion to the needs of the common people on the farm and in the factory have stamped him as one of the most useful and able members of the United States Senate, and "Whereas, Senator Truman has consistently voted for the rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively, and supported the Wage and Hour Bill, the Child Labor Amendment, as it affects Interstate Commerce, Social Security and Unemployment Insurance Bill, the National Labor Relations Act and "Whereas, Senator Truman was one of two members of the United States Senate to appear before the President's Emergency Fact Finding Committee, under the Railway Labor Act of 1934 to testify in opposition to a wage reduction of 15 per cent proposed by the railroads, and as a result of the testimony of Senator Truman and his colleague, Senator Wheeler, such a reduction of 15 percent in the wages of standard railway employees was avoided, and

He Was "Over There!" "Whereas, Senator Truman, through service overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War, acquired invaluable knowledge on the battlefield, and having since served on the sub-committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee handling army appropriations, and as such committeeman made an official tour throughout the United States thereby equipping himself with knowledge of the needs of military defense both for land and air service, and "Whereas, Senator Truman is now a candidate for renomination and re-election as United States Senator from Missouri; now therefore, we, the chairmen, legislative representatives, and executives of the 21 Standard Railroad Labor Organizations of Missouri, assembled in meeting at the Continental Hotel on July 12, 1940, do hereby resolve:

Prepare for Real Work

I —¹To indorse the record of Senator Harry S. Truman as a friend of labor and the

general public;

2—To call upon all labor organization and their friends to join us and assume active participation in the primary campaign for the renomination of Senator Harry S. Truman;

3 To urge every member of our respective organizations to cast his vote on August 6, 1940, for Hon. Harry S. Truman for United States Senator;

4—That each member of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations should volunteer his services to procure the support and the vote of the members of his family, his business acquaintances, and his friends for Hon. Harry S. Truman on Primary Day, Tuesday, August 6, 1940, and to see to it that they go to the polling places and so vote.

Senator Truman would be the first to admit that no small part of his success is due to the school-day sweetheart who became Mrs. Truman and presides over his hospitable home with charm and dignity. After his return from France, where he served with distinction in the American Expeditionary Force, during the first World War, Senator Truman was married to Miss Bess Wallace, and this union was blessed with a daughter, Miss Margaret, who attends Gunston Hall when in Washington and William Chrisman High School when the family is back home in Independence.

The photograph of Mrs. Truman (right) and Miss Margaret was posed especially for this Missouri edition Of LABOR.

Truman Is Against Entering Europe War; Urge Defense Adequate to Meet Aggression
Knowing Horror of Battle, Senator Declares He Doesn't Want to Send Our Boys Into
Trenches; Insists Nation Should Prepare for Any Emergency

In traveling through the country districts the Senator conversed with farmers and their wives, and on one occasion a farm wife said to him: "Cheap power on the farm is the equivalent of a hired girl in the house. We couldn't afford a hired girl, but with cheap power I can do the work myself and have reasonable leisure for reading, church work and the other activities which make life worth while."

When the farmers and the farmers' wives go to the polls on primary day, they should not forget Senator Harry Truman's part in fetching them the blessings of cheap power.

'FRISCO ACCUSED OF FATTENING TRUCKS AT EXPENSE OF JOBS

Rail Labor Declares Carrier Is Not Playing Coordination 'Game Fairly

TRUMAN FIGHTS TO FREE RAILROADS FROM BANKER RULE

Senator Takes Leading Part In Congressional Effort To Rehabilitate 'Iron Horse'

(Continued from page one)

"We shall have one receivership too many, and one unnecessary depression out of which we will not come with the power still in the same old hands.

Too Much in the "Kitty"

"Wild greed brought on this depression. When investment bankers continually load great transportation companies with debt, in order to sell securities to savings banks and insurance companies so they can make a commission, the well finally runs dry. The transportation companies can stand no more debt, and the 'kitty' gets all the money—the 'kitty' being the bankers and their legal advisers.

"There is no magic solution to the condition of the railroads—no formula, no matter how scientific, will work without men of proper character responsible for physical and financial operation of the roads and for the administration of the laws provided by Congress.

Railroads' Great Role "Railroads are absolutely essential to the welfare of the country. We must have them, for they are our most economical means of transportation. Upon their welfare depends the livelihood of a million employees.

"We must place the railroads on their feet, and then we must provide safeguards that will compel the bankers to keep their hands off."

(Continued from page one) local and national election year. This is a free country, with every voter on equal terms. This is the source of our national strength.

"The humblest resident of First Avenue has the same power as the mightiest captain of finance from Wall Street. Such is America!

Responsibility of Citizenship "And, if we are to keep it that way, every citizen must recognize the fact that equal rights before the ballot box—that final leveler of all arguments, of all contentions—bears with it a responsibility, and the least a man honored with citizenship in the greatest republic in the world can do is to conscientiously study all platforms, all issues, and take the time to register and cast his ballot.

"I should like to discuss briefly the now vitally important question of national defense and how we may avoid involvement in the war now raging in Europe.

'The President of the United States is doing everything humanly possible to steer our country clear of all complications, and under his leadership, and with the full backing of

Congress, America is forging ahead with full preparation of our armed forces for national defense.

Knows the Horrors of War "We are under no misapprehension as to the gravity of the situation abroad, or as to our duty in reference to the full protection and preservation of the life, liberty and property of all Americans.

"By the help of God and the wisdom of our statesmen, we shall preserve, protect and defend our liberties and our institutions.

"We who lived and served in the dark days of 1914 to 1918, and particularly those of us who trod the blood-soaked battlefields of Europe in those years, are aware of the horrors of war.

"We all hate war and strive to

At about the same time, a meeting of labor union officials of the St. Louis metropolitan area was called in St. Louis, with John J. Church, secretary of the Building Construction Trades Council of St. Louis, presiding.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted and arrangements were made for effective work in every voting precinct in the metropolitan area.

Still earlier in the campaign, railroad workers of St. Louis and vicinity held an enthusiastic meeting in St. Louis. They organized a Truman Club under the leadership of R. S. Wadlow, chairman of the general committee of adjustment of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the St. Louis Terminal.

They have arranged for two monster mass meetings; one in St. Louis on July 30 and the other in Kansas City on July 31.

"We will leave no stone unturned to put over Senator Truman," said Mr. Wadlow to a representative of LABOR. "He richly deserves everything the farmers and workers may do for him."

preserve peace, but thoughtless is he who does not contemplate the awful fact that democracy and liberty under law are today fighting as never before, with backs to the wall, while various 'isms' are on the march.

"We must and will move rapidly to the completion of a powerful, completely organized national defense. To neglect a matter so important is a sin against a free people.

"Great Britain today is paying some of the costs of unpreparedness. Winston

Churchill's amazingly frank admission in the House of Commons that failure of the Allied campaign in central Norway was due to the overwhelming superiority of German air power provides the world with a grim object lesson of the dangers of a lax policy with respect to national defense.

Half-Way Measures Won't Do

"America should profit by Britain's tragic lesson. While the cost of preparedness is great, the cost of unpreparedness can be inestimably greater.

"Our government must be prepared to defend our country and our people against any aggressor. Adequate armament for national safety must be our first concern. I commend the steps thus far taken to strengthen the army, the navy and the air forces. I urge that further armament be expedited.

"We must have a citizen army of adequate size and training, provided with the most modern arms and equipment; a navy sufficient to protect the interests of the United States, and an air force with superior personnel and equipped with planes of the latest type.

Program Is Being Pushed

"We do not yet, by any means, have all we need in the way of supplies, equipment and ammunition, but let me assure you that I know of my own knowledge that our national defense needs are being rapidly and efficiently provided for.

"Every one in a position of responsibility, from the President down through the War and Navy Departments, the cabinet officers, Senators and Representatives in Congress and heads of executive bureaus, is fully alert and aware of his responsibility, all determined and devoted to the objective of adequate preparedness as the only assurance of avoiding involvement in war and the preservation of peace in the Western Hemisphere.

"On the 16th of May, President Roosevelt addressed a joint session of the Congress on the subject of national defense. I will not go into the details of his speech, because most of you no doubt heard his momentous words.

Where Partisanship Ends

"He discussed the actual flying time necessary for an enemy force to reach our country from various foreign points, and the figures were amazing as well as frightening.

"In his address, the President stressed the need of providing billions for the defense of America. For once there was hardly an argument from the members of either party against such a measure, and in an

amazingly short time Congress voted the navy its share of the huge appropriation.

"When national defense is at stake there should be no suggestion of parties or partisanship. Our defense comes before all else.

'The Sentiment in this country is strongly against the playing of any part in the European struggle. In all utterances by national leaders, there has been a definite effort to make it plain that the United States intends to pursue a course of complete neutrality.

Deport All Undesirables

"In the first place, this country should adopt a program against subversive groups and subversive activities which, it is indicated, are going' on all around us, and which seem to be given at least sympathetic toleration. The administration, in my opinion, should demand the immediate deportation of all undesirables who are not American citizens.

There must be no other 'ism' but Americanism. j

'Fortunately, our government is aware of the subversive activity which is going on and is taking action.

"Much has been said for and against the Dies committee. It has shown conclusively that various Communistic groups and German-American bunds are direct agents for the cause of the Communist International and the Nazi movement.

"The committee has brought out into the open these traitorous organizations which have been working from within, under the guise of patriotic American institutions. It has shown us that seemingly peaceful organizations are but 'fronts' for these evil plans. The committee has been directly responsible for bringing to trial and imprisonment many foreign agents.

"Perhaps we now begin to see a gleam of light in regard to the evils which' surround us and what stupendous work the administration is performing."

LABOR BOARD ADDS TO COURT TRIUMPHS

Circuit Court of Appeals At Chicago Upholds Three Tribunal Findings

The National Labor Relations Board is continuing its string of victories in the courts.

Three were added to the board's box score this week, all handed down by the U. S.

Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago.

In one, the court, held that even though only a minority of employees vote in a collective bargaining election-after the employer has intimidated others to stay away from the polls—the boss must, nonetheless, deal with the union chosen in the balloting. The court's ruling requires the New York Handkerchief Manufacturing Company of Chicago to bargain with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Cannot Fire Strikers

In another case, the court ruled the Stewart Die Casting Corporation had no power to fire workers simply because they went on strike. It ordered reinstatement of 41 discharged employees to their former jobs, with back pay.

The court's third decision held the Lightner Publishing Corporation of Illinois guilty of unfair labor practices because it wrote to strikers that it would no longer deal with their unions—the Typographical and Printing Pressmen's locals of Chicago. The court, however, overruled board findings against the company for activities before the strike began.

LIVING COSTS RISE

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

NEW YORK, July 25.—Retail food prices in June were 5 per cent higher than during the same month last year, the National Industrial Conference Board reported this week.

Truman Record Rated '100% Perfect' By Missouri Labor

Organized labor in Missouri thinks very well of Senator Truman and is enthusiastically supporting his candidacy.

The executive board of the Missouri State Federation of Labor and the Building and Construction Trades Council of Kansas City and Metropolitan Area have given him unanimous indorsements.

In a letter to Senator Truman, Frank J. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation, said:

“At a special meeting of the Executive Board of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, held in Kansas City, June 8, 1940, a resolution was offered that your candidacy for renomination and re-election be indorsed.

“The board was fully acquainted with your record on social and labor questions during

your six years in the Senate, and with the fact that it is 100 per cent perfect. The board believes that such a record entitles you to the full confidence of the working people of Missouri.

"The Executive Board, therefore, unanimously passed said resolution and gave its wholehearted indorsement to your candidacy to succeed yourself."

Perrin D. McElroy, secretary and business manager of the Kansas City Building and Construction Council, informed Senator Truman that his organization "will be pleased to support you in your campaign in any manner you may^ think best."

PROMISE IS REPUDIATED

Seriousness of Problem Revealed by I. C. C, Report Of Increase in Motor Earnings

The Standard Railroad Labor Organizations have fought many battles to protect the jobs of rail workers, but few were more difficult or important than their present struggle against job losses caused by bus and truck lines, particularly those owned by railroads.

The growing size and seriousness of this problem are illustrated by the latest Interstate Commerce Commission reports on the revenues of rail, truck and bus carriers. They show that, from 1938 to 1939:

Freight revenues of the Class I railroads increased by 13.8 per cent, but the revenues of the Class I truck carriers rose by 27.6 per cent, or exactly twice as much.

Cutting Into Rails The Class I truck lines are those doing a business of over \$100,000 a year. The. commission said they probably do less than half the total long-distance truck hauling, yet their revenues in 1939 were \$425,373,099.

Doubling that figure, to include the revenues of the smaller truckers, we get about \$950,000,000 as the total freight revenue of the long-distance truck carriers.

That is nearly 30 per cent of the \$3,251,096,141 total freight revenues of the Class I railroads in 1939, and the trucks' share is rapidly growing.

The same sort of picture is presented by the figures for the Class I bus lines, which also are those doing business of over \$100,000 a year.

Bus Revenues Jump From 1938 to 1939, the revenues of these "intercity" bus lines increased by 10.2 per cent, while the passenger revenues of the Class I railroads rose by only 2.8 per cent.

The 1939 revenues of the intercity bus lines were \$123,899,080, or about 30 per cent

of the \$416,916,864 passenger revenues of the Class I railroads.

Many of the railroad-owned bus lines increased) their revenues much more than the average; For example, Eastern greyhound boosted its revenues by nearly 300 per cent, New England Greyhound by 42 per cent, and the Santa Fe Transportation Company by 200 per cent..

Rail Labor's Position Railroads claim they must .operate trucks in "coordination" with their trains, to' hold and win back less- than-carload freight which independent truckers have been taking from the rails. The Railway Labor Executives' Association has been giving railroads a fair chance to try out this theory, but has insisted that the I. C. C. require railroad-owned trucks to serve as "auxiliaries," and not as substitutes, for trains.

That at least one railroad is not playing this game fairly is shown by a letter recently sent to the chiefs of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations by all the general chairmen on the St. Louis-San Francisco. The letter declared that the Trisco Transportation Company, truck subsidiary of the railroad, "is not confining its activities to coordinated service," and "is engaging in a general trucking business."

Business Diverted

Moreover, "that shipments covered by railway bills of lading and railway waybills are moved by truck from origin to destination, though both points are served by the railroad. Shipments are accepted as rail shipments, and then moved by the truck subsidiary.

"During January, 1939, the 'Frisco Transportation Company handled only 125,000 pounds of l. c. l. freight. In April, 1940, it had increased to 10,000,000 pounds. The 'F. T. C. now operates 200 trucks and 15 buses and has 300 employes. Its truck line mileage has increased from 1,800 to 4,000 miles, and its bus line mileage is 700 miles."

As a result, the letter says, "about 500 railway employes have been cut off since December, 1939. Railroad freight depots, platforms, shops and offices have been leased by the 'Frisco to the F. T. C., cutting off railroad employes and installing truck line forces, whose compensation is about one-half the railway rates for similar service."

Job Promise Fails

The letter recalls that, on December 22, 1939, H. L. Worman, chief operating officer of the 'Frisco, "advised us that coordinated service with the F. T. C. would probably increase the number of railroad jobs," but that since then "there has been a wholesale

reduction. A number of local freight and passenger trains have been discontinued, and, in turn, yard engine, station and section forces, and employes of other groups have been reduced."

While Mr. Worman promised that "coordinated" truck service would increase the number of railroad jobs, his bosses told a very different story to the stockholders of the 'Frisco.

What Receivers Say In their annual report for 1939, J. M. Kum and J. G. Lonsdale, trustees of the 'Frisco, said this about the 'Frisco Transportation Company: "These (truck and bus) operations provide more expeditious and economical handling of passenger and merchandise traffic, and have enabled the discontinuance of local mixed-train service." Obviously, that "discontinuance" of trains means loss of railroad jobs.

CLAIM 'PUMP PRIMING' DIDN'T GO FAR ENOUGH

THE Roosevelt spending policy was headed in the right direction, but did not go far enough to lick the depression, according to the American Council of Public Affairs, private research organization.

"The relief must stand indicted not for what it has done, but rather for its failure to develop full employment," declared a statement issued this week over the signatures of two George Washington University professors.

Tens of Thousands of Dollars Will Be Collected for Defrauded Workers

RAILROAD UNIONS BACK "RUBE" WOOD

Missouri Congressman Has Fought Battles of Farmers And City Workers

For eight years Congressman Reuben Terrell Wood of Springfield has represented the Sixth District of Missouri in the National House of Representatives.

He was born on a farm near Springfield, but, like many another lad, he had to go to town to make good and get a job.

Eventually, he became a great trade union leader. For a quarter of a century he has led the State Federation of Labor in Missouri and he has performed his task with such courtesy and understanding that he has won the confidence and respect of thousands of employers as well as the rank and file of labor.

Reuben Wood In Congress, he has fought the farmers' battles, because Mr. Wood holds that the workers in the cities cannot have jobs unless the farmers are prosperous.

"We must see to it," says Mr. Wood, "that the farmer owns the soil he tills and that he receives for his products a price which will net him, not only the cost of production, but a reasonable profit."

The Standard Railroad Labor Organizations have unanimously endorsed Mr. Wood for renomination and re-election. They have done this BECAUSE they, too, believe that the salvation of the workers in the mills, factories, and on the Railroads, is indissolubly bound up with the fortunes of agriculture.

FIREFIGHTERS ASK PLACE IN DEFENSE

A. F. L. Union Stresses Need Of Force and Equipment To Meet Any Emergency

The A. F. of L. Firefighters' Union this week offered its services to the government to help in building greater fire defense facilities for protection of American cities in case they should become victims of bombings from the air,

George J. Richardson, secretary-treasurer of the union, wrote to the National Defense Advisory Commission, suggesting that the nation's new preparedness program should include planning of adequate fire fighting forces and equipment to meet all contingencies.

America Must Be Alert

European cities in the war zone have had to expand their fire services enormously to stop conflagrations started by bombings, Richardson pointed out. America should not lag behind in such safeguards, he said.

"The Defense Commission should secure the most complete knowledge available regarding the best modern methods of fire protection and fire prevention," Richardson urged. "It should be safeguarded against incendiary bomb fires, or gas and liquid fire attacks."

Richardson's proposals were received with great interest by the commission. Chairman William S. Knudsen thanked the union for its offer of cooperation and explained that the matter would be given thorough study.

CALLS FOR PARLEY ON UNEMPLOYMENT

WAGE OF SOUTHERN LABOR TO BE HIKED MILLION MONTHLY

Compliance With Wage-Hour Act Will Be Big Help To Dixie Business

NORTHERNERS CHEATING

Over \$1,000,000 a month will be added to the pay envelopes of 60,000 workers in the plants of 12 Southern pulpwood manufacturers if the Department of Justice wins its criminal prosecution of these companies, government tabulations revealed this week.

The firms have been indicted by a Federal grand jury for conspiracy to violate the Wage-Hour Act. The indictment disclosed shocking exploitation of the employees, who were paid as little as 10 cents an hour, though the act requires a minimum of 30 cents.

Significantly, all of the 12 companies are owned by Northern capital and huge profits have been drained out of Dixie by these owners, at the expense of the workers, the government pointed out

South Will Benefit

If these companies are forced to pay the additional million dollars a month due employees, they will still have sizeable profits to send back up North, government officials estimated.

Furthermore, if the firms are compelled to live up to the law, not only will the workers benefit, but hundreds of merchants in scores of Southern communities will enjoy a burst of added buying power, it was stressed.

The case was called typical of many instances of chiseling on the wages of Workers in Dixie by companies under the domination of Northern financiers.

Nevertheless, Southern members of Congress, notably Eugene E. Cox of Georgia and Howard W. Smith of Virginia, have turned heaven and earth in efforts to deprive workers and Southern business men of the benefits of the act.

Chiselers to Pay Up

The prosecution of the pulpwood makers is part of a powerful campaign launched by the Wage-Hour Administration to (end flagrant evasions of the law in the lumber industry.

During the first month of the drive, government inspectors cleaned up on 1,900 lumber plants and won voluntary agreements from employers to repay \$315,000 to 10,000 workmen. Colonel Philip B. Fleming, Wage- Hour administrator, reported.

Most of the owners promptly complied when violations were called to their attention, but some had to be taken to court, he explained.

Inspectors had a thrilling time trying to locate the chiselers. To reach isolated or

fly-by-night mills, they have had to travel by train, handcar, automobile, canoe, horse and on foot. Many have had to stumble through secluded forests with only a compass to guide them.

Cornering Lumber Industry Some have had to wade through swamps and dodge falling timber. One was caught in quicksand, barely escaping with his life. They had to start their sleuthing as early as 5 A. M. and keep going often as late as 1 A. M. to catch portable mills that moved quickly from spot to spot to stay out of their reach.

Two-thirds of the violations were found in Southern states. Fleming predicted that before his crusade ends, the lumber industry—one of the most sweated in the nation—would be yielding to the law, both in the North and South.

I. C. C. RULING MEANS MILLIONS TO RAILS

Congressman Voorhis Urges President to Promptly Redeem Democratic Pledge
Congressman Jerry Voorhis (Dem., Calif.), chairman of the House Conference on Unemployment, this week appealed to President Roosevelt to organize at once a conference of leaders of labor, agriculture and industry to plan a determined attack on unemployment.

Voorhis pointed out that the Democratic platform recently adopted by the Democratic convention at Chicago had called for such action. He urged the President not to wait until after the election to redeem the pledge.

"We should have the conference now," Voorhis said. "Conditions are not going to improve and jobs are not going to be created in sufficient number by the national defense program. We must deal with "the basic causes of unemployment."

"SPREAD THE GOSPEL"

LABOR for one year for only one dollar. Every reader is a "Committee of One" to get new subscribers.

Carriers Not Compelled to Provide And Maintain Free Spur Tracks

The railroads are expected to save millions of dollars a year as a result of a decision rendered this week by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It ruled that the Sioux City Terminal Railway is not legally required to provide and maintain free spur tracks and other freight, facilities for big meat packing companies and other shippers at Sioux City, Iowa, and. that the shippers themselves must maintain the

facilities and nav all their costs.

Railroads are expected to seek similar rulings from the commission, relieving the carriers of the cost o spur tracks, switching in industrial plant yards, and other expenses b many other localities. The railroad have been providing these service free, at a cost of many millions of dollars to themselves.

MILITARY MOVEMENT TO BLAST WAR RECORD

HTHE railroads will haul more soldiers and military equipment this August than they carried at any one time in the World War, according to figures published this week. More than 300,000 regular army and National Guard soldiers will travel to training areas in August, and 133,000 of them will go by rail. This will require 466 special trains, consisting of 3,158 passenger cars, 1,324 baggage cars, 497 flatcars and 301 freight cars of other types.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1940

LABOR: A NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Page Three

A Man of "Unimpeachable Integrity," Kansas City "Star's" Tribute to Senator Harry Truman

SENATOR CARL A. HATCH of New Mexico has won national fame by his successful advocacy of the Hatch law which prohibits Federal employes from taking an active part in politics, and endeavors to assure decent elections by rigidly limiting campaign expenditures.

In a speech on the floor of the Senate on June 22, Senator Hatch paid a most unusual tribute to Senator Truman, saying:

"We who have known him intimately and well during his service in this body, have come to respect him, hot only as an able and industrious public servant, but also as a man of honor and integrity.

"Personally, I take pleasure at this time in placing in the 'Record' certain testimonials which have appeared

in the newspapers of the home state of Senator Truman." The first of these testimonials was. an editorial printed in the Kansas City "Times" on October 17, 1930. It had to do with Truman's record as presiding judge of the Jackson County Court, and read, in part,

as follows: "Judge Truman is running for re-election. He has given the county an able, honest and efficient administration. We believe he should be re-elected on his record, especially in the efficient and economical expenditure of the \$6,500,000 road fund.

"It was Judge Truman who proposed the plan that was adopted for the expenditure of this money under the supervision of the bi-partisan board of engineers, made up of Colonel E. M. Stayton and N. T. Veatch. The county court, under his leadership, has given whole-hearted support to the engineers and this assured the success of the plan.

"Efficient, unselfish public service is not so Common that it should be dispensed with merely for partisan reasons. The faithful and competent public servant should be retained in office."

Four years later, when Judge Truman was a candidate for the Senate in the Democratic primary, the Kansas City "Star" had this to say editorially:

"While Judge Truman is not well known throughout the state, he is favorably known in Kansas City. As presiding judge of the county court, he has made a good record. Jackson county has found him a capable and honest public official.

"Kansas City and the western part of Missouri have not received the attention their importance deserves. They have been treated as a step-child by the administration and have virtually been forgotten. Should Judge Truman be elected, it would be up to him to be constantly on his toes to see that western Missouri gets more consideration in Washington than it has in the past—consideration of vital importance to this region." It might be injected right here that Senator Truman has been "on his toes" for the last six years, and that during that period western Missouri has received the consideration it deserves.

Finally, after the election of Truman to the Senate, on November 7, 1934, the Kansas City "Star" rejoiced and printed this editorial:

"Judge Truman was known in Kansas City, in the rest of Jackson county, and in Missouri as a whole, as a man of unimpeachable character and integrity. }

"With Judge Truman in the Senate, Missouri can expect that its interests will be safeguarded and advanced from a national standpoint. Kansas City and the western part

of the state particularly can be assured of the zealous, conscientious representation to which they are entitled in the upper branch of Congress.”

Colleagues Laud Truman; Say He's Needed in Senate

Wheeler, McKellar, Harrison, Thomas, Reynolds, Connally And Donahey Pay Tribute to Missouri Solon

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana has been chairman of the powerful Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce for the last six years. In that capacity he has “fathered” some of the most important legislation enacted under the “New Deal,” including the famous Holding Company bill and the complete reconstruction of the laws governing the transportation industry. Senator Truman is a member of that committee, and this is what Senator Wheeler thinks of him:

By BURTON K. WHEELER Senior Senator from Montana I am too good a Democrat not to know that I should not interfere in any primary contest outside my own state. I have no desire to dictate to the Democrats of Missouri, but I am sure they will not misunderstand me if I testify in this simple fashion to the merits of their junior Senator.

For practically all the years he has been in the Senate, Senator Truman has been a member of the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman. Therefore, I have had an exceptional opportunity to note his work.

We have handled an immense amount of extremely important legislation and Senator Truman has demonstrated that he is a tireless, intelligent worker. In the long and complex investigation of the finances of American railroads, he was especially helpful, demonstrating repeatedly that he first thought of the public welfare. Beyond question, he is a public servant of great capacity and unswerving devotion.

Work Has Helped State and Nation

By KENNETH McKELLAR

[Senator McKellar has represented Tennessee in the Senate for almost a quarter of a century. He is chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, a leader of the Appropriations Committee, and an ardent supporter of the Roosevelt administration.]

I have served on the Senate Appropriations Committee with Senator Truman ever since he has been in the Senate. This is a very important committee, and it is extremely important for a state to be represented on it, because this is the committee which

handles all the appropriations made by the Congress. ,

Senator Truman has not only worked well for his state, but has contributed effectively, efficiently and largely to legislation for the entire country. He is able, diligent and hard-working. His advice is always excellent on matters of importance. I hope the Democrats of Missouri will nominate him and that he will be returned in/the general election.

Outstanding Service in Transport

By PAT HARRISON

[Senator Harrison is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the committee which has the extremely important task of framing all tax legislation. He has represented Mississippi in the upper chamber since the days of the Wilson administration.]

During Senator Truman's service here he has endeared himself to his colleagues, both personally and because of his excellent character, ability, sincerity and industry.

His outstanding legislative service in the transportation field has been most pronounced, and I consider it invaluable. His entire record during his first term has reflected great credit on the state of Missouri. Missouri may be justly proud of the record of her two distinguished Senators. It is a fine team, and no state has a higher order of representation in the Senate.

Rise in Senate Is Spectacular

By ELMER THOMAS

[Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma is well known throughout Missouri. As a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, he has done a great-work for the farmers.]

I have been in Washington over 17 years and within my knowledge no man has come to Congress in either the House or Senate and risen faster, developed more, and reached a higher position than Senator Harry Truman, of Missouri.

Although serving his first term, ha is a member of the best committees—Appropriations, Interstate Commerce, Public Buildings and Grounds, Printing, Enrolled Bills, Audit and Control of the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

I happen to be on some of these committees with Senator Truman, and I know of his

faithfulness in attendance and the care with which he considers every proposition coming before his committees. I assure the voters of Missouri that the high opinion I hold of him is shared by my colleagues, irrespective of location or political affiliation.

On Job Morning, Noon and Night

By ROBERT R. REYNOLDS

[Eloquent “Bob” Reynolds comes from North Carolina, and during his years in the Senate has made a name for himself by advocating legislation restricting immigration. In addition, he has been 100 per cent “right” on all matters affecting the farmers and the workers.]

I have served in the Senate with Senator Truman for approximately six years. He has one of the most pleasing personalities I have ever known and, without attempting flattery, I might add that he is considered one of the most popular men in the Senate.

I can truly state, and I gladly accept the opportunity to state, that I know of no harder working man here in Washington than Harry Truman. He is on the job morning, noon and night, as the record will show.

He is independent in thought and in action. It has been my observation—and I might say delightful observation—that he fulfills his every senatorial duty, and I do not believe anyone could work more conscientiously.

Achieved an Outstanding Record

By TOM CONNALLY

[Connally of Texas is one of the great orators of the Senate. A veteran of two wars, he came to the House of Representatives about 25 years ago and won the senatorial toga after a spectacular battle in 1928.]

Senator Truman’s integrity and loyalty to the progress of the Democratic party and the present administration has never, so far as I know, been questioned. I regard him as an unusual, capable, effective member of the Senate.

In the comparatively short time he has been in the Senate, he has earned the confidence and the esteem of his associates. As a member of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, he has achieved an outstanding record and has presented a clear and cogent exposition of the results of his researches.

Truman Needed, Says Vic Donahey

By VIC DONAHEY Senator from Ohio

Senator Truman came into the Senate at the same time I came from Ohio. He and I have been closely associated. I can truthfully say there is not a Senator who has given more praiseworthy service. He is an indefatigable worker, and if I had the opportunity I would cast my vote for him without-reservation. He is the kind of Senator who is needed in the United States Senate,

FARMER MUST OWN THE SOIL HE TILLS, TRUMAN MAINTAINS

Senator Eager to Wipe Out Tenantry and Thus Keep Boys on the Farm

HITS ABSENTEE OWNERS

Advocates Liberal System Of Government Credit as Part Of Rehabilitation

One of the most distressing! phases of the agricultural problem is that of rural poverty and tenantry which in recent years has been increasing at an alarming rate.

As a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Senator Truman has given a great deal of thought to the question, and he has consistently supported legislation seeking to change tenants over to landowners and to rehabilitate farm workers who have been forced from the soil.

Must Own the Soil He Tills

The way to deal with the evil, Senator Truman declares, is to abolish it. He realizes that this cannot be accomplished in one step, but he insists policies should be adopted that eventually would make tenantry merely an unpleasant memory.

"Since 'the beginning of our country," the Senator said in a recent speech, "the typical farmer has owned his land and cultivated it with the aid of his sons. I do¹ not wish to see this type of farmer supplanted by [one who holds, his land as a tenant.

'T do not wish to see the farmer absorbed by the big land-holders, to the detriment of the best farming interests.

"The tenant farmer should be encouraged, through a liberal system of credit, to buy his own land. With pardonable pride, I say that my every effort has always been in this direction.

A Guarantee of Stability "The man who owns the land and tills it is the man who stands for good government, conservation, the rights of property, law and order—in fact, for those basic principles which give the nation stability and life. *

"In some quarters there are complaints about the tremendous amount of money the program I have outlined would cost, but such complaints can only be the cries of unscrupulous politicians, who will use any issue to aid their cause, even though it may mean suffering and misery to thousands.

"To the farm worker who owns no land the issue is not political; it is concrete aid which he so sorely

Hurt Farm and You Ruin Factor, Truman Declares; Demands Fair Treatment for Farmers and Workers

In Great "Keynote" Speech, Senator Insists Prosperity of One Is Prosperity of All; Advocates Cost of Production And Decent Profit for Agriculture, and Adequate Security for Labor; Asks Missourians to Judge Him on His Record

MISSOURI SENATOR BARS MUDSLINGING

Truman Asks Voters to Judge Him by the Work He Has Done

(Continued from page one) man has been a most consistent advocate of the rights and interests of legitimate business. Business men are responding in this campaign by fighting for Senator Truman shoulder-to-shoulder with the farmers and the industrial workers.

While he has played a large part in handling the national and international problems which have literally deluged this administration, he has not overlooked the local interests of Missouri, That story— and it's an extremely interesting story—is told in some detail elsewhere in this issue.

Commands Roosevelt's Confidence Finally, he has been the unwavering supporter of the reforms which bear the label of the "New Deal," and as a consequence there are few men in House or Senate who command President Roosevelt's confidence and respect to a greater extent.

In the face of this record, it is a safe bet that Missouri will follow Lincoln's advice and refuse to swap horses in the middle of the stream, However, LABOR warns the Progressive Democrats of Missouri that they must not be "caught asleep at the switch." Senator Truman's foes are well financed and will hesitate at nothing to achieve their ends.

Therefore, it behooves Progressive Democrats to organize in every precinct; spread the

story of Truman's great work; assist in getting out a full vote. The result will be a great victory for a worthy public servant.

(Continued from page four)

"There is not one item in life which is independent of labor. The laborer, my friends, is the man who makes possible all the inventions and luxuries and utilities of life. Within the scope of that word there is the man who delves in the mine, who works hot iron in the mills, who fells the trees in the forest and digs the ditch for our water mains in the city.

"But there is also that other type of laborer, such as Edison, who plies his trade of intellectuality while he experiments with filaments of /wire.

"There is the labor of a Pasteur, who looks into his test tubes to find the germs of insidious diseases and to discover how to destroy them.

"There is the labor of muscle, and brawn, of intellect and brain, for the development and social uplift of the human race.

"Therefore, in its widest sense, every American belongs to the laboring class. But, in a more particular, specific sense, we are dealing intimately with the laborer who works in the mines, in the mills, in the factories, for a daily or hourly wage, and whose life and the lives of his wife and children are totally dependent upon this wage.

Demands Economic Justice

"He forms the bulk of our citizenship. And it is he who deserves our consideration and hearty cooperation.

"I believe that every man is entitled to an opportunity to earn a living, to fair wages, to reasonable hours of work and proper working conditions, to a decent home, to the opportunity to play, to learn, to worship and to love, as well as to toil, and that the responsibility rests as heavily upon industry as upon government or society to see that these conditions prevail.

ous forms of friendly and mutual protection. In the aggregate, they have paid out hundreds of millions of dollars as death, sick and out- of-work benefits to their members.

"They take care of their fellow- craftsmen who have been injured at work; they maintain employment bureaus which serve a most useful purpose as clearing- houses between employers and men; some of them have established sanatoria where members

who are ill may be treated at the general expense; they have provided pensions for those who have been permanently disabled by accident, and in some cases they have built great homes for old and decrepit members of their societies.

Seek Beneficial Legislation

"They have exerted, and now exert, a constantly growing influence in forcing through Congress and the more or less reluctant opposition of labor. Very briefly, let me list what this administration has done for labor.

Labor Record of "New Deal"

"The machinery for orderly collective bargaining was set up through the efforts of the President. In addition to the National Labor Relations Board, safeguards for labor have been provided in the Wage and Hour Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, in the Social Security Administration, in the Maritime Labor Board and in the Railroad Retirement Board, as well as the Board of Mediation and Conciliation. We can readily see what this great humanitarian program, the like of which no other administration has ever proposed, has done to alleviate the distress of labor.

"But there can be no distress, there can be no hard times, when labor is well paid.

The man who

learned that he cannot eat overstuffed furniture, that the family car will not operate on thin air, that silk stockings develop runs. Jobless, many of them long for the back-breaking toil which they once knew. Labor is thinking and the toilers will want in the future just one thing—security.

"The new American system will make a study of men, not materials. Heretofore we have tried to improve American labor by giving it material things. And we have not made labor happy.

> Duty of Capital

"We shall do better when we remove from the workingman's mind the gnawing worry that his children may go hungry, that they will not have a chance to learn the beauties of the world which are written down in the books of the masters, that they may be prey to IT'S PERFECT!

(By Baer)

Truman Says:

THERE can be no distress, there can be no hard times, when labor is well paid. The man who raises his hand against the progress of the working man raises his hand against prosperity. He seeks to restrict the volume of production and to reduce consumption—the two factors upon which prosperity is absolutely dependent.

"The pertinent question is: *What are we going to do for the man who has lost his job?' None of us wants the dole, but workers must live, and ultimately it is either work or some form of charity—and the latter is an unfortunate state to compel decent and honest American citizens to enter. ¹

Must Provide Jobs

"Something must be done to reabsorb into industry the worker who has been displaced by machinery. The shorter work week is one of the means, and government should lead the way. Necessity demands some action. The action taken should be constructive.

"People are unemployed when they are not applying their labor to some sort of economic production. Some who are idle receive income just the same—'unearned' income from property of one kind or another. On the other hand, some among the recipients of 'unearned income' are hard workers, perhaps as volunteers in educational or philanthropic enterprises.

"But the major problem of unemployment is presented by the much larger group whose income stops when their work stops'. In this light I believe it would be well to pause for a brief word on labor unions.

Achievements of Labor Unions

"It will doubtless surprise many people who think of labor unions as organizations existing solely for the purpose of forcing higher wages from reluctant employers to learn that a large part of the energy and funds of almost every body of organized workers is devoted to vari-

TRADE PACTS HAVE HELPED MISSOURI, TRUMAN DECLARES

Tells of Benefits to Zinc Industry Resulting From Expansion Of Foreign Trade
HAVE STABILIZED PRICE

Policy's Wisdom Will Be Demonstrated When Post-War; Problems Are to Be Solved

Senator Truman supported the reciprocal trade' policy of the Roosevelt administration, and he makes no apology for so doing. On the contrary, he believes the

pacts have contributed substantially to the welfare of Missouri, and in a speech at Joplin he showed how, using the important zinc industry as an example.

"In the trade agreements with Canada and the United Kingdom," Truman said, "many extensive additions have been made to the list of concessions obtained for American exports of zinc products and manufactured products containing zinc. At the same time, it should be emphasized, substantial projection still remains for our zinc producers.

"Increased exports of products obviously mean increased consumption of zinc by manufacturers.

Price of Zinc Boosted "The benefits from the trade agreements for our domestic zinc producers can already be seen, not only in improved outlets in foreign markets but also in an improved domestic market. It is significant that- the average wholesale price of zinc at St. Louis was much more after the trade agreements were negotiated than before.

"Studies made show that the moderate reduction in zinc duties in the trade agreement with Canada certainly will not cause injury to our own workers or producers, since a moderate volume of zinc imports will

TRUMAN'S HELP TO STATE COMMENDED

By GUY M. GILLETTE Senator from Iowa I believe that every one of his colleagues will agree with me when I say that I consider Senator Truman an able and valuable member of the Senate and a creditable representative in that body for the great state of Missouri.

indifferent state legislatures, laws which look to the greater protection of their members from unavoidable risks in their work and which will give to the workingman a stronger standing in courts.

"In almost every state and also in Congress it is a part of the duty of the regular legislative committees of labor unions to study carefully all bills introduced and to oppose those which will in any way make harder the lot of their members in Missouri or elsewhere under our American flag.

"In the matter of the labor program, there has never been an administration which has stood like the Rock of Gibraltar for labor as has the Roosevelt administration. In no period in history has there been such legislation for the benefit of labor, and no doubt in

coming generations it will be looked upon as at period for the emancipation- raises his hand against the progress of the workingman raises his hand against prosperity. He seeks to restrict' the volume of production. He seeks to degrade the condition of the man who is steadily improving himself, and in his own improvement is accomplishing the improvement of all mankind.

Will Overcome Evil "Isms" "The time has come when the people of this country will show their capacity for self-government. They will prove that working men who have led the world in the pathway of progress will be the zealous guardians of liberty and honor. They are not to be seduced by appeals to their capacity or moved by threats of injury.

Noted Negro Leader Heads Committee Backing Truman

Negroes of Missouri recognize Senator Truman as a friend and are working diligently to put him over.

Dr. William T. Thompkins, a native Missourian, president of the National Colored Democratic Association and Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia—a position to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt— has been named general chairman of the Negro division of the Truman Campaign Committee. Lewis W. Clymer, St. Louis lawyer, has been picked as Dr. Thompkins' assistant.

Dr. Thompkins has the distinction of being the only Federal officeholder exempt from the provisions of the Hatch Act, prohibiting political activity on the part of Federal employees. His exemption was procured by special resolution passed by the Senate in recognition of Dr. Thompkins' leadership among Negroes throughout the nation.

He formerly was superintendent of General Hospital No. 2, Kansas City, and also has operated hospitals in Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Okmulgee and Muskogee, Okla. He was in charge of the western Negro division in the campaigns of Woodrow Wilson and also headed Negro activities in Chicago headquarters in the John W. Davis campaign in 1924. In the 1932 campaign Dr. Thompkins performed a similar service as one of the "Big Four," with headquarters in New York City,

Truman Says:

THE sentiment of this country is strongly against the playing of any part by this country in the European war. In all utterances by national leaders, there has been a definite effort to make it plain that the United States intends to pursue a course of neutrality.

Meanwhile, we should build our defenses to cope with any and all aggression. disease which might be prevented.

"In the future, we shall pay less attention to dressing up the toiler in fine raiment, and more to relieving his spirit of the depressing burdens which have come with the American system.

"Capital is now and always will be charged with the responsibility of taking care of labor. Capital cannot expect to perpetually use and release labor at will and always have it back whenever called.

"History is but one long record of the gigantic struggle labor has waged for its true vindication and right reward.

A New Day Is Dawning "But a new wave of feeling, saturated with the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, which looks upon the poor with sympathetic eyes, is passing over our country. A more enlightened conception of the worth and dignity of human life is taking an irresistible hold upon all sections of society.

, "Man is no longer a breathing robot, but a living spirit, endowed with the highest and holiest powers, capable of touching the heavens in aspiration and desire."

"When the tide of Communism shall have abated forever, the foundations of this Republic will remain undisturbed. The government will still shelter a people indissolubly wedded to liberty and order, zealously forbidding any distinction of burden or of privilege, conserving property, maintaining morality, resting forever upon the broad basis of American patriotism and intelligence.

Battle for Security "American labor is thinking deeply. Lulled into false contentment by much talk, the workingman has

TRUMAN'S AID TO FARMERS PRAISED

By JOHN H. BANKHEAD Senator from Alabama

Senator Truman at all times has been actively interested in the welfare of our farmers. There has not been a bill before the Senate involving the welfare of agriculture that has not had the sympathetic interest of Senator Truman. The farmers* of Missouri could have no better friend in the Senate.

stabilize the price and act as a definite safeguard against the danger of substitutes.

"When the price of zinc fluctuates too much, the consumer industries are inclined to

consider the adoption of substitutes. There was a great danger of just such action when the domestic price rose to 7 1/2 cents per pound in March, 1937, The trade agreements have removed this danger."

Vindicated by Experience

Asserting that the world would be faced with a host of difficult reconstruction problems when hostilities in Europe end, Senator Truman emphasized it was America's duty to be ready for them by "keeping sound trade policies and to translate these policies into action as much as circumstances will permit."

"The primary economic purpose of the trade agreements program," he continued, "has been to meet pressing emergency conditions. in promoting the prosperity of the nation, and well has it served.

"During the five and one-half years of its operation the program has made a substantial contribution toward the vital objectives for which it was instituted.

"The program has stood up under a withering fire of critical examination in the course of extended Congressional hearings. It has had the most widespread approval through the entire nation any important ta legislation has ever enjoyed. It accomplished amazing results, spite the trying conditions which 1 to be faced. Above all, those j oppose the program can suggest feasible alternative.

America's Choice "To use the words of Secretary State Cordell Hull, 'the world ne today and will need increasingly morrow the surplus production of agriculture and industry, just as farmers, workmen and business I need foreign markets for the me tenance. of their prosperity.'

"The choice before us whether we shall lead the way toward despair and ruin for ourselves and others, or toward economic progress, sustained prosperity and enduring peace for our nation and for the world.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY EDITORIAL PAGE OF LABOR TRUTH, JUSTICE AND FREEDOM
LABOR

A NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER Labor Bldg., 10 Independence Ave. (formerly B St.), S. W., Washington, D. C.

Ownership and Editorial Control.—LABOR is owned by Fifteen Recognized Standard

Railroad Labor Organizations and is their official Washington weekly newspaper. It is

not conducted for profit and does not accept paid advertising of any kind. Its editorial policy is determined by the following committee selected by the chief executives of the associated organizations:

Representing Group 1.—Alvanley Johnston, Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Thomas C. Cashen, President, Switchmen's Union of North America.

Representing Group 2.—Joseph A. Franklin, President, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America: Vacancy, caused by resignation of Dan W. Tracy as president of Electrical Workers.

Representing Group 3—F. H. Fljozdal, Grand President, Brotherhood of 'Maintenance of Way Employees; V. O. Gardner, President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers. .

Edward Keating, Manager..

Subscription rate \$1.00 a year

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.

All Power Is Inherent IN the People. Therefore All Power TO the People.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1940.

Rail Labor Solid for Harry Truman

Union Chiefs, in Special Message, Declare Senator Is Not A "Yes-Man"; Fair to Farmers, Workers and Business

Hurt Farm, You Ruin Factory, Says Truman

Senator, in Great "Keynote" Speech, Emphasizes the Interdependence of Farmer,

Worker and Business Man; Insists the Prosperity of One Is The Prosperity of All;

Demands Cost of Production and a Decent Profit for Agriculture and Security for Labor;

Is Running on His Record

The entire American labor movement is supporting, Senator Harry S. Truman for renomination in the coming primary. Months ago, the chiefs of all the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations indorsed him and directed LABOR, their official national weekly, to prepare and distribute a special edition describing his record. In addition, they authorized LABOR to print the following message:

To Our Fellow Railroad Workers in Missouri, Greetings:

It was the immortal Lincoln who said: "It is bad policy to swap horses in the middle of

a stream." That is, especially, true if you have a strong horse which has frequently demonstrated its capacity to take you where you wish to go.

Senator Harry S. Truman should be given another term in the Senate, because he has revealed, during his first term, that he has vision, courage, intelligence, wide knowledge of domestic and international problems and, most important of all, an intense devotion to the people's welfare.

It is not necessary to remind you that these are troubled days, not only for our own Republic, but for all the world. We have supreme confidence in the ability of our own people to come through the trying ordeal with flying colors, but we also appreciate that they need leadership of the first order.

' This is no time to place petty politicians in charge of things in Washington. The task-ahead of us calls for superb statesmanship. We need men who believe in the kind of Americanism which refuses to cater to any class and which recognizes that the security of our country and the enduring prosperity of the people must be based on a "square deal" for all.

Senator Truman has proven he is that (kind of a statesman. He is not a "yes-man.": No group or special interest controls his voice or dictfi his vote.,

Re has campaigned the rights of a t pcul t e, labor j honest business with equal energy. His work in some field has been so outstanding as to command the admiration of his colleagues. This has been particularly true of his efforts to revise our antiquated laws governing transportation. He has been fair to the carriers, fair to the employes, but never once has he lost sight of the interests of the general public.

He should be renominated and re-elected by smashing majorities. Respectfully submitted,

ALVANLEY JOHNSTON, Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

D. B. ROBERTSON, President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

J. A. PHILLIPS, President, Order of Railway Conductors.

A. F. WHITNEY, President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

T, C. CASHEN, President, Switchmen's Union of North America. GEORGE M. HARRISON, President, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees..

V. O. GARDNER, President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

HARVEY W. BROWN, President, International Association of Machinists. FELIX H. KNIGHT, President, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

J. A. FRANKLIN, President, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

ED J. BROWN, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

ROY HORN, President, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop' Forgers and Helpers.

ROBERT BYRON, President, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

C. L. DARLING, President, American Train Dispatchers' Association.

A. E. LYON, President, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America. M. S.

WARFIELD, President, Order of Sleeping Car Conductors.

F. H. FLJOZDAL, President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes.

JOHN F. McNAMARA, President, Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Oilers, Helpers, Roundhouse and Railway Shop Laborers.

J. J. DELANEY, President, National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.

SAMUEL J. HOGAN, President, National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

JOSEPH P. RYAN, President, International Longshoremen's Association.

B. M. JEWELL, President, Railway Employes' Department, American Federation of Labor.

LABOR would like to add a word of approval to what the chief executives have said. The office of this newspaper is just across the street from the National Capitol in Washington. We have exceptional opportunities to observe the activities of members of the House and Senate. Based on that experience, LABOR unhesitatingly declares that Senator Truman has been a worthy successor of the long line of distinguished statesmen who have represented Missouri in "the greatest legislative body in the world."

A. F. of L. Is Out for Harry Truman

President Green, in Letter to Frank Murphy, Certifies To Senator's "Very Favorable Record"

"I AM opening my campaign for I renomination and re-election to the United States

Senate tonight on my record and experience as a Senator and a public official. That record and that experience will be invaluable to this great state and to the Republic in the days ahead.

"I have stated to you, as clearly as I can, my political philosophy. I've tried to show you that I believe in this administration and what it stands for, and that I always have. I believe in fair treatment for the farmer, for labor and for the man who employs labor. I have always been for a real and adequate preparedness program.

"If you think I've served you well, if you think I will continue, to do just that, I'm asking you to send me back to the Senate." Wonderful Sedalia Meeting In those forthright words, Senator Truman closed a great "keynote" speech at Sedalia on June 15, at a really remarkable meeting. Representatives from every county in Missouri were in attendance. Also present was Senator Lewis Schwellenbach, Progressive Democrat from the state of Washington, who came from Washington to pay a tribute to Senator Truman and to voice the esteem in which he is held by his colleagues. Representatives of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations and of other groups were on hand to extend their felicitations and to assure the Senator of their unswerving support in his campaign for re-election.

the sea, to work and live here whereonce the wolf howled, and many spoke strange tongues. Like all of us, in some generation they had sailed out of the Old Country to help fashion the new. They were no strangers; instead, they moved right in and made themselves good neighbors. These streams of related motive and habit and blood commingled. It was all a vast merging of peoples. Their blend is our blend today.

Farm and Town

"The relationship between farm and town has always remained clear. Today, smooth roads and transportation at unbelievable speed have made town and country practically one. Hurt the farm and you ruin the factory.

opinion, too much emphasis cannot be put upon this particular point.

All Dependent on Agriculture" The well-being of the farmer is not a partisan matter. It is of national concern. Every citizen, irrespective of his political affiliations, will be directly affected by toins, will be directly affected by what happens to agriculture.

"One essential, in a national policy for agriculture should be a program of conservation.

Soil is the wealth of agriculture. Protection of the soil and the fertility it contains, and the rebuilding of that fertility which has been lost, are vital. The government well can sponsor and promote control of erosion, the growing of leguminous crops, the re-establishment of grasslands and

products in the American market without competition from abroad.

That, it seems to me, is of basic importance in any national program. The United States should not import any product of which our farmers can produce an abundance. And in the American market farmers should enjoy prices which will yield at least cost of production and a decent profit.

Contribution in World War “During the last World War, under every sort of handicap, the farmers of America rendered magnificent service in producing the food necessary to feed not only the United States, but 'Very largely our Allies. They sent their sons to war and, in spite of the short-, age of labor, by dint of increased

TRUMAN'S ECONOMIC LESSON NO. 1 (By Baer)

Truman Says:

I BELIEVE every man is entitled to an opportunity to earn a living at fair wages and for reasonable hours of work and proper living conditions; to a decent home, to the opportunity to play, to learn, to worship and to love, as well as to toil. The responsibility rests as heavily upon industry as upon government or society to see that these conditions prevail.

Senator Truman discussed his record and the issues with great frankness. He undertook to show that the farmer, the worker and I the businessman are interdependent, and that the prosperity of one is the prosperity of all. Among other things he said:

Importance of Agriculture “Farmers have done as much toward shaping life on this continent as any other major group. Their power remains mighty. The first President of the United States was a farmer. His natural and abiding interests were farm interests. Mount Vernon, his country home, Was the place he loved best. In Washington's day, the whole country was devoted to agriculture. Cities of our day were towns then, little more than market places where farm people exchanged their products.

“Ever since the original colonists landed, the farm family has been one of the most

important units of settlement and growth.' Late in the 18th century, the second wave of pioneers washed over the top of the Appalachians, westward bound.

Trail of the Pioneers "Up the rivers and trails and down the outward slope, they trickled through the woods and emerged upon the prairie. Clearing their farms of timber, plowing their acres as soon as the new steel tools came to hand, they built homes and brought the wilderness of Missouri and other states to life.

"Then, somewhat later, sturdy pioneers began arriving from across the continent with them and the great farm organizations of America. They deserve to be given the results of thorough and intelligent study as to the cost of farm products at home and abroad, and should be furnished the uncensored facts.

"In order to keep an increasing interest in agriculture, we, must give heed to conditions which cause discontent and take intelligent steps to remedy them. The increase in urban population at the expense of rural and agricultural regions means increased unrest, increased cost of living and diminished stability. Let us give to the agricultural class the attention it deserves.

What Roosevelt Has Done

"It must be acknowledged that never in any administration has such a program for agricultural benefit been carried out as in the Roosevelt administration.

"The loss of farm purchasing power was forcing, thousands of farmers' to default on short-term, high-rate mortgages, as well as on their long-term obligations, when the present administration took office. From various sections of the country had come reports of embattled farmers, usually the most law-abiding of citizens, banding together with shotguns to stop fore-closures on their homes.

"The Roosevelt administration met the situation. Emergency resources which enabled the farm loan associations and the Federal land banks to undertake farm debt refinancing were provided. In three years, a total of more than \$300,-

Truman Says:

FARMERS are entitled to sell their products in the American market without competition from abroad. And in the American market farmers should enjoy prices which will yield at least the cost of production and a decent profit. The farmers constitute a full third of our population, and the welfare of the country is practically bound up with theirs.

TRUMAN DEMANDS FAIR DEAL UNDER LAW FOR NEGROES

Cites Efforts of Roosevelt To Improve Conditions; Says Work Must Continue

EDUCATION IS HELD VITAL

Colored People Are Entitled To Something Better Than Shanties and Tenements .;

“A riddle of agriculture is the fact that, in spite of the wonderful improvements wrought by machinery and scientific advancement; in spite of wonderful roads, automobiles and radio, the farmer works as hard as he ever did, and, comparatively speaking, receives less than ever.

“There is a growing sentiment that farmers themselves should have more to say about the administration of whatever program is developed than they have had. Opinion is strong that the program and the administration of it should be removed from politics and should be handled absolutely as a national and non-partisan effort. In my the reclamation of marginal land through reforestation, lake building and other means.

“A national agricultural program should favor the family-size farm. It should function so the family-size farm will yield a good living and provide a surplus for security in the future. Development of highly-commercialized or corporation farming should be discouraged.

“Every encouragement possible : should be given to those farmers who desire to own their farms, including financial assistance, at reasonable interest rates, with a long period during which the loan may be paid off.

“Farmers are entitled to sell their effort, they tremendously increased this country’s output of food. Had they not done so, it would have been impossible for us to have taken our part in the war as we did. The war would have dragged on and possibly been lost.

“The farmers constitute a full third of our population and the welfare of the nation is practically bound up with theirs. Yet, the benefits of modern civilization have not been extended to our rural communities in any such measure as they have a right to demand.

“The farmers have a right to expect from every national administration a Department of Agriculture in full and intelligent coop-

000,000 was loaned by the land banks, and Land Bank Commissioner.;

Checked Foreclosures

“This farm debt refinancing riot only helped to arrest nation-wide farm mortgage foreclosures and leave the farmer on his land, but it provided funds at interest rates and on terms more in line with the farmer’s ability to pay. As a result, the rate, of farm foreclosures dropped from 38.8 per thousand farms in 1933 to 20.3 per thousand farms in 1936, and to 13.4 in 1939—the lowest rate on record.

“A common purpose—the goal he seeks —binds every farmer: He wants a better market for his products, at stabilized prices that will assure him and his family ‘a more abundant life’—better homes and living conditions, more adequate working equipment, more leisure for the civic and social activities which city dwellers enjoy. In plain English, the farmer needs more money.

Eulogizes the Worker

“Money in the farmer’s hands is soon prosperity for the city worker, for the farmer is the biggest buyer of industrial products. That is why it is of such vital importance for capital and labor to recognize this need of the farmer, and in turn for the farmer to recognize his dependence upon labor. Neither class can be more important than the other. We cannot live without agriculture, neither can agriculture live without the laborer. Turn to page three, col. four

Senator Truman's Roots Run Deep in Soil of His Beloved Missouri; Career as Farmer, Soldier and Statesman Part of History of State

Like the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, the American Federation of Labor is 100 per cent for the renomination of Senator Truman. This is amply demonstrated by the following letter from President William Green to Frank Murphy, secretary of the Missouri State Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir and Brother: I am writing this letter to direct your attention to the very favorable record I Senator Harry S. Truman has made on measures of interest to labor during his term of service in the | United States Senate.

On passage of the National Labor Relations Act, Low Housing bill, relief appropriations, United States Housing Act, Railroad Retirement Act, Social Security Amendment, Prevailing Rate of Wages Amendment on the Social Security bill, and for the elimination of j oppressive labor practices his votes were all favorable. In conformity with the non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor, you are requested to

notify all affiliates to your State Federation of Labor as to Senator Truman's favorable record, with the | request that they and their friends support him in the coming election. Fraternally,

WILLIAM GREEN, President Green President, American Federation of Labor.

Harry S. Truman is a Missourian through and through. His career as farmer, soldier and statesman is definitely a part of the history of that commonwealth.

In his veins courses the blood of hardy pioneers, Kentucky trail-blazers who settled in Missouri early in the last century. His grandparents migrated from Shelby county in the Blue Grass state and settled in Jackson county, where Harry's father, John A. Truman, was born in 1851, and his mother, Martha E. Young, was born a year later.

Harry first saw the light of day in a humble farm home at Lamar, on May 8, 1884. The Truman clan, after trying its luck at Harrisonville and Grandview, finally found land to its liking at Independence, and there Harry still makes his home, as does his mother.

Working Way Through School

When 7 years old, the boy Harry began learning the facts of life in a country school, and seven years later he completed his formal education, with a "sheepskin" from the Independence High School.

That he learned more at the "school of hard, knocks" than from textbooks is self-evident. Today he is rated as one of the best-informed men in the Senate.

Harry's boyhood was in that period when all members of a family had to scratch gravel to keep things going, and his years in school were crowded with many things other than classes.

At the age of 11 he was dividing his time between his studies, chores about the home farm and a job washing windows and dusting bottles in a Clinton drug store. He hung on to the latter job, for which he was paid \$3 a week, until he finished his schooling, when he went to work in the mailing room of the Kansas City "Star."

Next year we find him keeping time for a railroad contractor, and a year later he is working for the National Bank of Commerce at Independence. When the Union National Bank offered him a better job at a bigger salary, the National Bank of Commerce lost an ambitious junior clerk.

You'd be mistaken if you interpreted this jumping from job to job as evidence of

instability. It wasn't anything of the sort. It was merely a young man's eager groping for his proper place in the world. Having tried, on a small scale, commerce, newspaper-making and finance, Harry reached the conclusion that his star of destiny was in another quarter.

All of these fields had their advantages, he conceded, but none to compare with the soul-satisfying comfort and security afforded by life, on a farm.

Back to the Farm

So, in 1906, Harry returned to the family homestead as a partner of his father. When the latter died, in

1915, Harry took over management of the farm and what he thought was his life's work.

However, when the United States entered the first World War, in 1917, Harry dropped his plow-lines and was among the first to volunteer for service abroad. He had gained military experience as a member of Battery B of the Missouri National Guard, which he helped organize as a charter member in 1905, and this knowledge was put to practical use by military superiors who were trying to put an army together in a hurry.

Harry assisted in the organization of the 2nd Missouri Field Artillery and subsequently the 129th Field Artillery of the famous 35th Division, which distinguished itself in Flanders.

On the Fields of Flanders On September 26, 1917, Harry was sent to Camp Doniphan as a first lieutenant of field artillery, where he attended the School of Fire, did regular battery duty and ran the regimental canteen—performing the three assignments with such efficiency that he was recommended for promotion to a captaincy.

Shortly afterwards his command was ordered to France, sailing from New York on the George Washington on March 30 and landing at Brest on April 13. Thenceforth things moved at a dizzy pace. For nearly two months Harry was under instructions at the 2nd Corps Artillery School at Chantillon-sur-Seine, and on rejoining his regiment he wore his captain's stripes and was soon made adjutant of the 2nd Battalion.

Discharged as a Major

The next move was into front line trenches, where he arrived in time to participate in some of the hottest fighting of the war. He was in the thick of the carnage in the yosges

Mountains in Alsace, and for the succeeding two months the smell of gunpowder was never out of his nostrils.

His command was in action in several crucial battles that compelled the German war-lords to sue for peace,

Missouri Women Loyally Support Truman

Missouri women are giving yeoman service to Senator Truman's campaign. They have formed their own organization to promote his candidacy and placed at its head Mrs.

Henry Clay Chiles of Lexington, a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago and prominent in numerous patriotic and civic organizations.

Organizer of the first Women's Democratic Club in Lafayette county, Mrs. Chiles is a former, secretary of the Democratic Central Committee of that county and for five years was probate clerk of that county. She is

the wife of a prominent attorney at Lexington and the mother of a Washington (D. C.) lawyer.

In a remarkable tribute, Mrs. Chiles emphasizes why Missouri women should vote for Senator Truman.

"I have known the Senator since childhood and have watched with interest and gratification his rise to the Senate," she declared in a recent statement. "I know he is of unquestionable character and one of the ablest men in the highest legislative branch of the government. His record in the Senate confirms the fact that he has consistently labored in

behalf of all the people for a happier and more abundant life.

"During the World War he served as a soldier in France and knows the horrors and hardships of war. He is a staunch advocate of peace and has done outstanding work on national defense.

"As a member of the subcommittee dealing with military appropriations, Senator Tinman is considered one of the best informed men on aviation and transportation. As a legislator he is acclaimed by his colleagues as one of the ablest in the United States Senate."

including St. Meheil, Meuse-Argonne, Sommidues and the second and final phase of the Meuse-Argonne clash, where German resistance was broken. Guns under his command

were pouring shrapnel into the enemy when the armistice was signed on November 11. Harry returned to this country the following April, and was discharged as a major. He is now a colonel of the Field Artillery Reserve.

Hurrying back to the farm at Independence, Harry married Miss Bess Wallace, a school-day sweetheart he had left behind him when he went to war. To this union one daughter was born, Mary Margaret, a charming young lady of 16 summers.

Elected to the Bench

It might have been Harry's firm determination to live and die a farmer, but his neighbors had other ideas. In 1922 he was drafted as a candidate for judge of the county court of Jackson county and was elected to his first political office. Two years later he was defeated for re-election—his only political setback.

Apparently, however, the voters repented of their mistake, for in 1926 Truman was elected presiding judge of the county court by a majority of 16,000, and, just to show they meant it, the good people of "Jackson county re-elected him in 1930 by a majority of 58,000.

It is a sound political truism that any man who can run like that cannot be confined to any county office. When a Senate vacancy occurred in 1934, Truman was nominated after a hot fight in the primary, was elected in November by the smashing majority of 262,000, and took his seat on January 3, 1935. How well he has confirmed the confidence reposed in him by his neighbors is revealed in other articles in this special edition.

A square deal for Negroes is demanded by Senator Truman. This includes, he has repeatedly said, decent homes in healthful surroundings, adequate educational opportunities and full protection under the law.

"When we speak of man and his "labor," the Senator declared, "we must consider our Negro population and bend every effort to see that they may claim their heritage of our Bill of Rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Their social life will, naturally, remain their own, but as free men they must have their 'equality before the law.

"The relation of colored and white people in this community and this state is one that should be given our interest and attention. We all desire to see proper and helpful relations exist between all classes of people. Certainly there should be no injustice, no contemptuous or unfair treatment allotted by any class to any other class.

Must Protect the Weaker

“Most of all, the stronger group should not impose upon the weaker obnoxious conditions or situations.

In all matters of progress and welfare, of economic opportunity and equal rights before the law, Negroes deserve every aid and protection.

“I believe in the brotherhood of man; not merely the brotherhood of white men, but the brotherhood of all men before the law. I believe in the -Constitution and Declaration of Independence. In giving to the Negroes the rights that are theirs, we are only acting in accord with our ideals of a true democracy.

From Country to City ’ “During the last eWorld War tha njsed of men for an Army and for t*rar industries brought more and more of the Negroes from rural areas to the cities. In the years past lynchings and mob violence, lack of schools and countless other equally unfair conditions hastened the progress of the Negro from the country to the city.

“In these centers the Negroes have never had much choice in regard to work or anything else. By and large, they work mainly as unskilled laborers and domestic servants,; They have been forced to live in segregated slums neglected by the authorities.

“Negroes have been preyed upon, by all types of exploiters, from the installment salesmen of clothing, pianos and furniture to the vendors of vice. The majority of our Negro people find cold comfort in shanties and tenements. Surely, as free men, they are entitled to something better than this.

Sees Marked Progress

“Fortunately, with somewhat better chances for education, the Negro is gradually progressing. It is our duty to see that the Negroes in our locality have increased opportunity to exercise their privileges as free men.

“When the details for working out this problem arise for decision, they become rather complex, but we can and must meet the situation.

“Above all else, education for the Negro is of vital importance. It is safe to say that just to the degree the Negro attains a proper educational level will he be able to compete on more nearly equal terms with the educated whites among whom he dwells. But he must have the opportunity to be educated.

Liberty Depends on Education

“Since education is fundamental to a democratic form of government, our government will be broad and free and secure just in proportion as the education of the people composing it is universal and thorough. This means the Negro as much as any one else. The condition of the Negro must be bettered.”

Senator Truman contended the Roosevelt administration has done for Negroes more than any other previous administration. He cited particularly the immense work to eliminate slum districts of our large cities.

“The Roosevelt administration,” the Senator added, “has given us \$2,000,000 for improvements at Howard University and Freedmen’s Hospital; \$262,000 to Virginia State College; \$87,000 for Lincoln University in Missouri; \$500,000 for the Wendell Phillips high school at Chicago; \$40,000 for West Virginia State College; paid \$100 per month to 114 colored school teachers in Chicago engaged in the work of reducing adult illiteracy, and has extended this benevolent aid in other directions.

An Unexcelled Record

“According to the 1930 census, Negro youth represented 11 per cent of the total youth population between the ages of 16 and 24. It is estimated that in January, 1940, approximately 82,800 Negro youths were employed on the N. Y. A. programs. This was 11.1 per cent of the total employment on these programs, or almost exactly the same proportion which Negro youth of the 16-to-24- year age group bears to the total youth population.

“I repeat, this record excels that of any previous administration— Democratic or Republican. The work of this administration must not be stopped.”