

# KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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## Parity Price As Lid On Wheat

Parity price for wheat, which years ago Congress promised and producers fought for, arrived at last on January 5 when OPA fixed the price at \$1.63 on No. 1 hard wheat at Kansas City. This price represents a little more than parity, as calculated by statistical experts of the Department of Agriculture, because it includes the 1½ cents for commission men. Almost as the order was issued the price of wheat jumped to the fixed price.

Allowing deductions for freight and local elevator's commissions, the farmer should receive about 1.47 at his local stations—depending on the freight rate between him and K. C. It must be noted that this price is not a floor—the price can drop below it. It is a ceiling and just at the moment is the ceiling and the price at the same figure. The ceiling may be upped somewhat when the wheat is 13 per cent in protein content for when a premium is paid. That helps the Western Kansas farmer whose wheat is noted for its high protein quality. The Farmer in eastern Kansas, with lower freight charges, is reported to be receiving slightly over parity also. Farmers in the middle of the state with wheat having only a relatively high protein content and comparably longer freight hauls, are getting just less than parity. Over the state as a whole, something more than parity is being paid on an average.

Now, while the price of No. 1 hard wheat is fixed at parity and perhaps a little better, lower grades do not attain that figure. Thus a No. 2, 3 or 4 would bring proportionately less, there being a difference of 1-cent a bushel between No. 1 and No. 2, and a like difference between each lower grade. In cases where the grade is lower than No. 1, the protein premium of 2 cents for 13 per cent protein would offset the lower grade price and a 15 per cent protein content would bring 5 cents a bushel.

The wheat farmer must remember that the parity price as fixed for wheat is only a ceiling. It is in no sense a floor.

## "Post-War" Meet

The Kansas Farmers Union, representing agriculture, is sponsoring with groups from industry and labor a Post-War Planning forum to be held at the Jayhawk hotel in Topeka on Jan. 25 at 10 a. m. Notices have been sent to "anyone interested in seeing something started, on this important problem of post-war planning, on an organized, determined and orderly basis."

Purpose of the meeting as stated by signers of the call, Gerald Gordon, Associated Industries of Kansas, A. V. Lundgren, Kansas State Federation of Labor and E. K. Dean, Kansas Farmers Union, is to establish a means of getting started toward the end that all organizations, groups and individuals, can outline their plans and make suggestions for the handling of post-war planning in the future.

## Sign Up!

Petitions urging Congress to pass legislation giving voting rights to our soldiers and sailors were mailed out last week to every local and county secretary in the Kansas Farmers Union. Get your name on a petition, help your secretary to get the petition filled. We, the people, cannot let our men down as our Senators are content to do.

## The President's Message

The text of President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress follows:

This nation in the last two years has become an active partner in the world's greatest war against human slavery.

We have joined with like-minded people in order to defend ourselves in a world that has been gravely threatened with gangster rule.

But I do not think that any of us Americans can be content with mere survival. Sacrifices that we and our allies are making impose upon us all a sacred obligation to see to it that out of this war we and our children will gain something better than mere survival.

We are united in determination that this war shall not be followed by another interim which leads to new disaster—that we shall not repeat the tragic errors of ostrich isolationism—that we shall not repeat the excesses of the wild '20s, when this nation went for a joy ride on a roller coaster, which ended in a tragic crash.

When Mr. Hull went to Moscow in October, and when I went to Cairo and Teheran in November, we knew that we were in agreement with our allies in our common determination to fight and win this war. But there were many vital questions concerning the future peace, and they were discussed in an atmosphere of complete candor and harmony.

In the last war such discussions, such meetings, did not even begin until the shooting had stopped and the delegates began to assemble at the peace table. There had been no previous opportunities for man-to-man discussions which lead to meetings of minds. The result was a peace which was not a peace.

That was a mistake which we are not repeating in this war.

And right here I want to address a word or two to some suspicious souls who are fearful that Mr. Hull or I have made "commitments" for the future which might pledge this nation to secret treaties, or to enacting the role of Santa Claus.

To such suspicious souls—us—

ing a polite terminology—I wish to say that Mr. Churchill, and Marshal Stalin, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek are all thoroughly conversant with the provisions of our constitution. And so is Mr. Hull. And so am I.

Of course we made some commitments. We most certainly committed ourselves to very large and very specific military plans, which require the use of all Allied forces to bring about the defeat of our enemies at the earliest possible time.

But there were no secret treaties or political or financial commitments.

The one supreme objective for the future, which we discussed for each nation individually, and for all the United Nations, can be summed up in one word: Security.

And that means not only physical security which provides safety from attacks by aggressors. It means also economic security, social security, moral security—in a family of nations.

In the plain down-to-the-earth talks that I had with the generalissimo and Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, it was abundantly clear that they are all most deeply interested in the resumption of peaceful progress by their own peoples—progress toward a better life. All our allies want freedom to develop their lands and resources, to build up industry, to increase education and individual opportunity, and to raise standards of living.

All our Allies have learned by bitter experience that real development will not be possible if they are to be diverted from their purpose by repeated wars—or even threats of war.

China and Russia are truly united with Britain and America in recognition of this essential fact:

The best interests of each nation, large and small, demand that all freedom-loving nations shall join together in a just and durable system of peace. In the present world situation, evidenced by the actions of Germany, Italy and Japan, unquestioned military control over

(Continued on Page 4)

## Local Plans for Expansion Fund Socials Get Started

Bulletins chock full of ideas and reminders to guide local and county expansion fund committees in making plans for holding box suppers, dances, carnivals, card parties, etc., were in the mails last week to secretaries of all Farmers Union organizations.

Enclosed with the 1944 bulletins were registration cards which when filled out will tell the who, when, where and what of each group's plans. All local and county secretaries are urged to return these cards as soon as possible to the state office.

First registration card to be returned was from Mrs. Rex Lear, secretary of Headquarters local, announcing a Leap Year dance to be held February 19 in Solomon, Kan.

The second registration card to be received followed soon after and was from Walter D. Bergin, secretary of the Sherwood local in Clay Center which will hold on February 11 a Sack Lunch social at the Dry Creek school house near Clay Center.

Also other locals have reported plans for holding Expansion Funds events, they have so far neglected to use the regis-

tration cards which are needed for filing and consideration by the Expansion Fund Committee.

Since the bulletins were sent out in order to catch the late January and early February meetings, the dearth of registration cards as yet received by the state office is not interpreted as indicating a slow year for socials. The opposite in fact is expected and necessary. So send in your registration cards just as soon as your local decides what's to be done, where and when.

Refer to the bulletin for suggestions on how to handle publicity for greatest effectiveness. Also give consideration to the ideas for programs, committee naming and decorations.

The bulletin clarifies the method of handling funds, and a form has been sent out to use in reporting the funds. Locals and co-operatives are this year asked to send all funds raised, after actual Social expenses are deducted, to the State Office. The emphasis that the 1944 Farmers Union Program places on expansion finds has prompted the Expansion Fund Committee to make this request.

## FUJA Stockholders To K. C. For Annual Meeting Feb. 4

### Report of Regional Co-op's Best Year, Banquet and Bold Expansion Plans On Agenda

Completing one of the best years in its thirty years' existence and facing the new year with bold expansion plans, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association will hold its annual meeting of stockholders February 4 in Kansas City. H. E. Witham, secretary-manager of the association, under whose leadership the FUJA has enjoyed its most prosperous and successful operation, is urging every stockholder to make a special effort to have a representative at the meeting for considering and approving plans for the future.

## St. Marys Co-op Has Biggest Year

Several hundred stockholders and patrons of the Farmers' Union heard C. M. Yocum, manager, announce at Tuesday's semi-annual meeting of the association that gross sales during the calendar year of 1943 had skyrocketed to \$682,587, a mark which eclipses any record in the quarter-century history of the institution. It exceeds for the first time the gross sales of the boom market year of 1919, when the co-op was organized.

The dollar volume in 1943 was \$126,000 ahead of the turnover of \$556,000 in 1942 and more than double the gross business of \$340,000 in the pre-war year of 1941. Transactions in 1940 stood at \$294,000, and in 1939 were \$300,000.

From figures read at the meeting in the K. of C. hall, a reporter learned that the net profit of the association from June to December of 1943 was \$22,094—60% above the profit showing of \$14,000 in the second half of 1942 which was identical with the second half of 1941.

Before the association began its patronage dividends and prorations to producers in '40, there were 158 stockholders. By late last month, in less than three years, the number of stockholders had climbed to 359, an increase of 73 in the past year based on stock earned in prorating.

Corn was the star performer as far as grain handled was concerned, according to Yocum's review. The elevator's outgoing shipment of corn by rail and truck, during the calendar year of 1943, soared to 325,000 bushels, which included deliveries from a late shucking of the banner '42 crop. The outward shipment during 1942 aggregated 160,000 bushels while in 1941 it was 43,000 and in 1940 it was 24,000—an incredible pick-up in three years.

New corn shipped from the 1943 harvest aggregated 195,000 bushels. Haulings from the harvest in '42 stood at 100,000 bushels, as contrasted with 23,000 in '41. The corn failure of (Continued on Page 2)

## Buys Elevator

The St. Marys Farmers Union on January 6 purchased the Byrnes & Co. grain elevator for \$22,500 from the estate of T. J. Byrnes, who died on December 25. Buildings and equipment brought \$12,000 and the merchandise approximately \$10,500.

Manager Clarence Yocum represents the best type of Farmers Union leadership in his practice of building and supporting a well-rounded program of Farmers Union activities, co-operative business, continual education and expanding membership.

Since Mr. Witham has been manager of the FUJA, the organization has grown from one with a deficit of \$33,000 to a co-operative institution with assets of more than a million dollars. And the institution's growth continues but prolonged successful operation can be effected only with the interested participation of stockholders. Plans have been drawn up to establish several soy bean processing plants over the state and a fertilizer mixer at Girard. Discussion of these and other projected services will be brought up at the annual meeting.

The same high type of co-operative enterprise that has

## The Call...

The 29th annual meeting of stockholders of the FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION will be held at the office at Central and Water streets, Kansas City, Kan., on Friday, Feb. 4, 1944, at 10 a. m. Immediately after the opening, the meeting will adjourn to the Continental Hotel, 11th and Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo., for larger and more convenient quarters.

At this meeting, two directors will be elected for the terms expiring; the annual report of the general manager, together with the reports of the president and that of the auditor for the fiscal year 1943, will be given; and any and all business that may properly come before the meeting will be transacted.

We urge your organization to send a delegate to this meeting, and that you fill out the proxy below in the name of the one to represent you, mailing it to us.

Yours very truly,  
J. C. Gregory, President  
H. E. Witham, Secretary.

brought the FUJA to its present level of operation out of the darker days in the past is today needed to maintain and further the organization's progress.

During the morning of February 4, the annual FUJA meeting will recess for the annual meeting of the members of the Kansas Farmers Union Co-operative Auditing Association, also at the Continental Hotel. According to E. C. Broman, secretary-manager, the association's meeting will consist of the report covering the operations for the past year, the election of directors, and the regular business of the Association will be taken up.

## To Speak In K. C.

E. K. Dean has accepted an invitation from the Central Labor Union of Kansas City, Kan., to speak at 8 p. m. Feb. 3, in the Electrical Workers Hall, 747 Minnesota avenue.



## Day by Day with FUJA

by JOHN VESECKY

### Urged to Attend Annual FUJA Meet

From reports gathered over the state, the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association—to convene in Kansas City February 4—will be well attended. More and more managers are making up their minds to not only come to the annual meeting themselves but to take their wives and several directors and members of their co-operatives along.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n owes its success to the patronage and support given it by the member co-operative associations. It belongs to the co-operative associations that own the common stock and common sense should tell the managers directors and members of our local co-operatives that the FUJA will render service to them in direct proportion to the interest they take in the welfare and management of their regional co-operative.

#### Expansion Imperative

Every member co-operative should have at least one representative at the annual meeting and can very well afford to send several. With each passing day it becomes more apparent that our co-operatives must go into the processing and manufacturing of our products and our supplies if we are to be able to compete with the monopolistic combines in farm supply and farm product handling. So let every co-operative in Kansas send a representative to the annual FUJA meeting.

General Manager H. E. Witham and his assistant personnel have done a good job and have one of the best reports to make to the meeting that has ever been made to an annual meeting of the FUJA. The Directors of the FUJA have decided to again give one of those fine free banquets, at the conclusion of the meeting, that have been so greatly appreciated in the past. A good report, an enjoyable

banquet and most of all a full attendance of members and visitors and a thorough discussion of last year's business and of the plans for next year will make the 1944 annual meeting a mile stone marking the closing of a very successful year of co-operative business and the beginning of a new era of planned expansion in co-operative services which will make the dreams of the organizers of the Farmers Union and the FUJA seem small in comparison.

Mr. Witham stated, "We would like to say that regardless of the handicaps brought about by the war and priorities, the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n has enjoyed one of the best years of its lifetime, and we urge every stockholder make a special effort to have a representative at the meeting. We have plans for the future that we want the stockholders to approve."

### Udall Co-op Sets Annual Meeting Date On Feb. 8

The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n of Udall, Kan., plans to hold its annual meeting in Udall February 8. All members and members' wives should plan to attend the meeting. Manager Copeland has done a good job managing the association and deserves the presence of all members so that they can go over the reports of last year's business and together lay plans for the coming year.

There is nothing more discouraging to the Manager and the officers of a co-operative than to have only the directors and a few members show up at the annual meeting. Conversely a lively well attended annual meeting in which the members fully discuss and analyze the report for the year past and carefully work out plans for the next year's business is, barring crop failures, practically an assurance of increased volume and greater success for the coming year.

### Fertilizer Plant to Girard Not Parsons

Manager Sheldon Frey of the Girard Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n branch is planning a get-acquainted meeting for February 2 in Girard. He plans to have the Managers and officers of the Farmers Elevators in the southeastern Kansas trade territory, which the Girard FUJA mill supplies with mixed feeds, in for a supper and smoker. After supper, T. C. Belden of the FUJA and a representative from the Kansas State College will speak briefly on co-operation.

Manager Frey demanded that the compounder of "Day by Day with FUJA" make sure that this news item says that the meeting and supper will be held in Girard and not somewhere else and that we tell our readers that the FUJA plans to put in the Fertilizer mixing plant in Girard and not in Parsons as we stated in the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

### St. Marys . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

1940 sent a dribble of only 3,000 bushels over the elevator scales.

Co-op corn bids during the harvest of '43 were at ceiling prices. Throughout the season the peg was on yellow corn at \$1.08 a bushel until December when it was lowered to \$1.02½. White corn brought \$1.18 until December when it was put at \$1.17. On yellow corn in 1942 the price was 75c to 84c, and on white, 80c to 92c. Back in the pre-war year of 1941, corn ranged from 57c to 70c.

Yoc draws attention to the fact that in 1942 occurred the first movement of soybeans out of St. Marys, the shipment amounting to 3,600 bushels, whereas in 1943 there were 15,250 bushels of beans shipped through the year and 12,500 during the harvest season.

He also noted that 1942 saw the first carload of flax pulled out of St. Marys in forty years, the shipment aggregating 2,000 bushels. In 1943 the elevator handled 4,400 bushels of flax.

Wheat has definitely lost its regal bearing around St. Marys. King Corn has regained his throne and his crown is no longer threatened. The elevator handled 97,000 bushels of wheat

during the calendar year of 1943, but only 79,000 since June. During the calendar year of 1942, there were 80,000 bushels handled. But in 1941 the wheat business amounted to 248,000 bushels . . . in 1940 it was 253,000 and in the bumper wheat year of 1937 it stood at 287,000 bushels.

Wheat bids during 1943 were \$1.21 in January, \$1.27 in June and \$1.50 in December. From the St. Marys Star, Frank Miller, editor.

You too must invade your income.

### KUF Publication Date Changed

Since many members of the Kansas Farmers Union will in February begin receiving The National Union Farmer, which is published in Denver the first and fifteenth day of each month, the Kansas Union Farmer has changed its dates of publication from the first and third Thursdays to the second and fourth Thursdays of the month. Thus members will receive a Farmers Union publication every week.

## TWO MILLION DOLLAR MEAL



EVERY day America's eight million fighting men consume almost five million dollars' worth of food—nearly two million dollars a meal.

And that's in addition to what goes to our fighting allies.

On top of that, America's 35 million families, working harder and eating more, must have their meals.

That gives you some idea of the job America's farmers are doing.

This food is part of the wartime load the railroads are hauling. Together with war equipment, munitions and raw materials it adds up to 1½ million tons of freight to be moved a mile every minute of the day and night.

To keep it all on the go requires that a loaded freight train start on its way every four seconds.

This is a load that no other transportation system in history has been asked to shoulder. It is being carried with little more equipment than before the war. And as with farmers, thousands of skilled railroad workers have gone to the battle fronts.

So far, with the fine cooperation of shippers and receivers, the railroads have carried the load.

And they are determined to keep on backing to the limit the men who are fighting to protect our free American way of self-reliance, enterprise and initiative.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS



### It's ALL OUT On The Farm To Feed The Nation!

We've gone all out in our plant, too, to provide the best feeds for livestock and poultry that we know how to make. Let us help you keep 'em eating and eating well . . . We're proud to offer

KFU AND UNION STANDARD FEEDS, MASHES, PELLETS

Distributed by  
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION  
Manufactured at your own cooperative feed mill.



# THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Juniors 16-21

Junior Reserves 8-15

"He Loves His Country Best Who Strives to Make It Best"—Junior Motto.

## EXPECTANCY

There are many who wait for their ships to come in,  
For their ships to come in from the sea.  
This question they ask as they watch and wait:

"Will a ship come home to me?"  
The answer comes swift from a voyager old,  
A voyager weathered and gray:  
"Have you sent forth a craft with a cargo,  
Friend?"

A craft that might come in today?"  
There are many who long for their ships  
to come in,  
That they from their cares may be free;  
But how could a ship come home to them  
When they've sent no craft to sea?

—R &amp; R Service.

## Socials for the Union

Juniors and Reserves, have you heard? Sometime between February 7 and 19 your Farmers Union Local should have a special social for the State Expansion Fund. What are you going to do toward making the pennies, nickels, and dimes roll in? Can you forego a movie or two? Or can you save some candy and coke money? If it is a Box Supper that your local has, I know all of you girls will put nimble fingers to work on fancy colorful boxes—the kind that are so enticing the boys won't be able to resist bidding on them! At your Social, Dance, or whatever it may be, how about having a special Junior-Reserve feature. It can be a cake walk with the prize, a cake baked by a Junior or Reserve girl, or for another suggestion, a fish pond or a white elephant sale sponsored by the Juniors would add to the funds and also to the merriment.

## Juniors To Meet Monthly

Watch the progress of Junior work in Clay county. For one thing monthly county Junior-Reserve meetings are being planned,

the first to be held January 21. During the evening a little time will be given over to a review of class study units, and a major portion of the time will be devoted to folk recreation. Clay county Juniors and Reserves, come to this meeting, it is for you.

Junior Reserves in the Sherwood Local will begin the study of "Birds Are Good Neighbors" at their next local meeting, with Mrs. Fritz Meenen and Mrs. Erwin Oelschalger as their Leaders.

## Officers Talk It Over

Clay county led off with the first officers' conference of the winter season. Co-operation is really getting expression when officers, managers, and Board of Directors meet to plan an over-all education program. At the meeting many fine suggestions were made for making the Farmers Union click in Clay county this year. Exchange programs between locals was high on the list, and all liked the idea of a traveling panel to put on discussion programs at the various locals.

Officers in McPherson county will have a similar conference, Monday evening, Jan. 17. That will be reported in the next KUF issue.

## What Do You Think, Member?

How true the saying that goes something like this? If you give me a dollar and I give you a dollar, we still each have a dollar. If you give me an idea, and I give you an idea, we each have two ideas. The co-operative discussion meetings being held in Ellsworth county are gaining much popularity, and it is amazing how much members can learn when their ideas are exchanged or put together. Women are expressing opinions on what they like and do not like about the Farmers Union Grocery Store, and the men are freely giving pro and cons regarding the Oil Company and the Elevator. Perhaps of most importance are the ideas for co-operative expansion that are taking shape at the discussions.

Anderson and Miss Juliet Fleischl are the fieldworkers. Miss Anderson has been working with co-operatives in the middle west and Miss Fleischl comes to us from Washington, D. C., and has worked extensively on rural surveys.

Miss Jeanne Erickson is the new member of the stenographic staff. She is a 1943 Torchbearer from North Dakota.

## Plants Discussed At Glen Elder

"All Juniors and Reserves up on the stage," came the voice of our leader, Mrs. Floyd Rominger, who was ready to start the meeting on Dec. 20, 1943. Well, she didn't have to wait long because there was an enthusiastic rush to see who could get the best seat first.

The curtains were closed, the lights on the stage were turned on, everyone got themselves comfortable and here we were ready to start.

Joy Munsey, our president, called the meeting to order—the roll call was answered with all members present except four, Garold Carpenter, Max, Henry, and Marvin Moyer. The minutes were read and approved. It was decided to answer the roll call with a New Years resolution for the next meeting.

The meeting was turned over to our leader and she introduced us to our new lesson books. We talked a little bit about plants, helpful and harmful. Everyone voiced his or her opinion about the topic and this was all very interesting. Our assignment for our next lesson was assigned and then came a very quiet moment. One of the Juniors was asked to volunteer to report the first chapter of the Unit "The Live Oak Tree" to the local next meeting night. There was a dead silence, then all at once Harold Munsey said he would. A sigh of relief came from the other Juniors, but they are all going to get their turn. We all repeated the slogan before the meeting was dismissed.

Everyone left the stage with eager faces and everyone agreed they had a swell time and can hardly wait until our next meeting night, Jan. 18, 1944. Here's hoping all of our members can be with us next time.

Reporter, LOIS PORTER,  
Bunker Hill Local.

## Christmas Meeting

Fifteen Juniors and Reserves of the Ellsworth county Union had a gift exchange at their meeting December 14. The evening opened with adults and Junior members singing Christmas carols. A short class period on the study unit, "Everyday Insects" was held, gifts exchanged, and then all present again joined in to enjoy the refreshments of popcorn and apples.

## New Jewell Local

Farm families northeast of Jewell met at the Rollo Henningsen home Friday evening, Jan. 14, to discuss the organization of a Local in that area. Esther Ekblad of the State Office was present to conduct the discussion. It was decided by the group to meet again Tuesday, Jan. 25, to elect officers and officially organize the Local. After time had been given to questions regarding the Farmers Union program, Miss Ekblad showed Farmers Union movies, and Mrs. Henningsen served chili.

## Jewell County Has Annual Meeting

The Jewell County Farmers Union held its annual meeting at the Rebecca Hall, Mankato, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 15. The meeting opened with group singing. The financial report of the year was given by Lloyd Reed, Secretary, and Mrs. Ruby Henningsen, Education Director, gave a fine report of the years work. Esther Ekblad addressed the group, telling of programs that other counties are planning and carrying out this year. There was discussion of the State Convention at Clay Center and also discussion of the proposed National Service Act. In the election the following officers were chosen for 1944: President, Rollo Henningsen; vice president, Will Lagergren; secretary-treasurer, Lloyd Reed; executive committee, Tom Dahl, Charlie Bollinger, and Jesse Flat; and doorkeeper-conductor, Bill Pair. Mrs. Ruby Henningsen continues as county education director.

## Busy Week for E. E.

The county and local Farmers Union officers of Mitchell county, and the managers and board members of Farmers Union co-operative associations will meet at the FU office in Beloit Monday evening, Jan. 24. Esther Ekblad, state educational director will be present at the meeting.

The following day Miss Ekblad will attend an organizational meeting which will establish a local near Jewell. Then on January 26, she will attend a meeting of the Labon Creek local in Mitchell county and on Friday the twenty-eighth she will meet with the Rose Hill Farmers Union in Jewell county.

## Black Wolf Local, Juniors Meet

The Black Wolf Local, Ellsworth county, held its regular meeting Monday evening, Jan. 3. Discussion topics included the Extension Service, and the value of Farmers Union membership to co-operatives.

The Junior and Reserves of the local met the same evening at the Joe Toman home. Fifteen were present together with their Leaders, Mrs. Fred Mog, Mrs. Joseph Shanahan, and Miss Hubertine Mog. The boys and girls opened their class meeting with Farmers Union songs and the Creed. This was followed with the current lessons on "Everyday Insects," and "Over All the Land."

## THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY

Pa lifted the receiver and he heard central say, "Listen. You farmers if you need help today.

The Women's Land Army has just come to town. Come and get your helper don't mind the wife's frown. Pa's ashavin' and washin' his neck, and hopin' he'll get a blonde or brunette. He's started to whistle, he's put on a grin.

Guess farmin' this year won't be so hard and grim.

Dairy maids to milk the cows. Overall girls to slop the sows. Tractorettes a'weedin' the corn. And hay pitchers out in the early, early morn.

He don't know why Ma's lookin' so mad.

She wasn't that way with the hired man they had.

No need of frettin'!

No need to frown!

When the Women's Land Army Starts work on the farm.

—Mrs. Castle Stromire

## At Your Service

A Monthly Service To Farmers Union Papers from the National Farmers Union Education Service, Denver, Colorado.

GLADYS TALBOTT EDWARDS, Director

"Education . . . A Debt Due from the Present To Future Generations"

### SCHOOLS

Officers conferences and leadership training schools are the order of the day. The Wisconsin Farmers Union held their training school from December 27 through the 30th at Chipewa Falls.

The week of January 9 is the County Officers and County Leaders school in North Dakota. Local leadership training schools will be held during the three weeks beginning January 16, 23 and 30.

Minnesota holds their school during the last week in January. Colorado has made tentative plans to hold their officers conference beginning either February 14 or 16.

Montana has set January 9 to 16 as the time for their school and Oregon plans to have an officers conference following their state convention the last week in February.

South Dakota leaders and officers will attend a school from February 28 to March 3.

A conference of the State Education Directors will be held at the Farmers Union building in Jamestown, N. Dak., March 7 to 14.

### FARMERS UNION LOCAL ACTION GUIDE

Just off the press is the new Farmers Union Local Action Guide. This book was prepared as a help to local legislative, co-operative and membership secretaries, with instructions to educational leaders and program directors. The book is attractively set up and covered, and may be obtained at no charge,

either from this office or from your state offices.

### CAMP BOOK

Also just off the press is a camp manual. This book, "All Roads Lead to Camp," was written by Mildred K. Stoltz, director of Education for the Montana Farmers Union, and was put out in mimeographed form. Additions have been made to it from other camp bulletins and pictures of camp life have been added to the printed edition.

You will want a copy of this book telling how to plan for camp, suggested menus, suggested classes and general procedure. There are several pages, too, for notes and clippings so all of your information and camp helps can be kept between two covers. The price is 25 cents.

### WE WANT PICTURES

In the last three weeks we have prepared for the printers three books which had to be illustrated. There is a terrible dearth of Farmers Union pictures. We dislike having to use all pictures from one state for the illustrations of a book. We need pictures of camps, pictures of schools, pictures of people. They must be clear so that they will make good cuts. Will you think about pictures when you are holding your schools and camps and send them to us. Be sure and identify them.

### ROCHDALE CENTENNIAL

WORKING TOGETHER by Frances Butts and THE FARMERS UNION HIGHROAD by

Harold V. Knight, copyrighted for 1944, will be a part of the Farmers Union contribution to the Centennial celebration of the founding of the Rochdale co-operative.

WORKING TOGETHER is the new Unit I for Reserves and THE FARMERS UNION HIGHROAD is Unit VII for Reserves.

Each are priced at 25 cents.

### "THEY WORK FOR TOMORROW"

This new book by Dr. Robert Bartlett will be of interest to Farmers Union members because of the space given to co-operatives and to the Farmers Union program through the author's story of the National Director of Education, Mrs. Edwards.

These graphic portraits from life of such well known figures as Cordell Hull, Henry Wallace, Louis Adamie and others, are as vivid and characteristic as the persons they depict. You hear them talk at their leisure about what they are doing, what they believe in, and their opinions on current, vital issues. Price—\$1.50.

### "ROOTS IN THE EARTH"

It is possible for the Farmers Union to get a dollar edition of ROOTS IN THE EARTH. This book was reviewed in the last At Your Service. The present edition is \$2.50. The dollar edition will be available if we are sure of sufficient volume. Before we decide on it we have to know something about how many people would be interested. Send in your orders now. It is a grand book for a gift; a grand book for your library.

### ADDED TO NATIONAL STAFF

Two new field workers and one stenographer have been added to the staff of the National Education Department. Miss Jessie



## President Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

disturbance of the peace is as necessary among nations as it is among citizens in a community. And an equally basic essential to peace is a decent standard of living for all individual men and women and children in all nations. Freedom from fear is eternally linked with freedom from want.

There are people who burrow through our nation like unseeing moles, and attempt to spread the suspicion that if other nations are encouraged to raise their standards of living, our own American standard of living must, of necessity, be depressed.

The fact is the very contrary. It has been shown, time and again, that if the standard of living of any country goes up, so does its purchasing power—and that such a rise encourages a better standard of living in neighboring countries with whom it trades. That is just plain common sense—and it is the kind of plain common sense that provided the basis for our discussions at Moscow, Cairo and Teheran.

Returning from my journeyings, I must confess to a sense of "letdown" when I found many evidences of faulty perspectives here in Washington. The faulty perspective consists in overemphasizing lesser problems and thereby under emphasizing the first and greatest problem.

The overwhelming majority of our people have met the demands of this war with magnificent courage and understanding. They have accepted inconveniences; they have accepted hardships; they have accepted tragic sacrifices. And they are ready and eager to make whatever further contributions are needed to win the war as quickly as possible—if only they are given the chance to know what is required of them.

However, while the majority goes on about its great work without complaint, a noisy minority maintains an uproar of demands for special favors for special groups. There are pests who swarm through the lobbies of the Congress and the cocktail bars of Washington, representing these special groups, as opposed to the basic interests of the nation as a whole. They have come to look upon the war primarily as a chance to make profits for themselves at the expense of their neighbors—profits in money or in terms of political or social preferment.

Such selfish agitation can be highly dangerous in wartime. It creates confusion. It damages morale. It hampers our national effort. It muddies the waters and therefore prolongs the war.

If we analyze American history impartially, we cannot escape the fact that in our past we have not always forgotten individual and selfish and partisan interests in time of war—we have not always been united in purpose and direction. We cannot overlook the serious dissensions and the lack of unity in our War of the Revolution, in our War of 1812, or in our war between the states, when the survival of the Union itself was at stake.

In the first World War we came closer to national unity than in any previous war. But that war lasted only a year and a half, and increasing signs of disunity began to appear during the final months of the conflict.

In this war, we have been compelled to learn how interdependent upon each other are all groups and sections of the population of America.

Increased food costs, for example, will bring new demands for wage increases from all war workers, which will in turn

raise all prices of all things, including those things which the farmers themselves have to buy. Increased wages or prices will each in turn produce the same results. They all have a particularly disastrous result on all fixed income groups.

And I hope you will remember that all of us in this government represent the fixed income group just as much as we represent business owners, workers and farmers. This group of fixed-income people includes: Teachers, clergy, policemen, firemen, widows and minors on fixed incomes, wives and dependents of our soldiers and sailors, and old age pensioners. They and their families add up to one-quarter of our 130 million people. They have few or no high pressure representatives at the capital. In a period of gross inflation they would be the worst sufferers.

If ever there was a time to subordinate individual or group selfishness to the national good, that time is now. Disunity at home—bickerings, self-seeking partisanship, stoppages of work, inflation, business as usual—politics as usual, luxury a unaltered—these are the influences which can undermine the morale of the brave men ready to die at the front for us here.

Those who are doing most of the complaining are not deliberately striving to sabotage the national war effort. They are laboring under the delusion that the time is past when we must make prodigious sacrifices—that the war is already won and we can begin to slacken off. But the dangerous folly of that point can be measured by the distance that separates our troops from their ultimate objectives in Berlin and Tokyo—and by the sum of all the perils that lie along the way.

Over-confidence and complacency are among our deadliest enemies. Last spring—after notable victories at Stalingrad and in Tunisia and against the U-boats on the high seas—over-confidence became so pronounced that war production fell off. In two months, June and July, 1943, more than a thousand airplanes that could have been made and should have been made were not made. Those who failed to make them were not on strike. They were merely saying, "The war's in the bag—so let's relax."

That attitude on the part of anyone—government or management or labor—can lengthen this war. It can kill American boys.

Let us remember the lessons of 1918. In the summer of that year the tide turned in favor of the Allies. But this government did not relax. In fact, our national effort was stepped up. In August, 1918, the draft age limits were broadened from 21-31 to 18-45. The President called for "force to the utmost," and his call was heeded. And in November, only three months later, Germany surrendered.

That is the way to fight and win a war—all-out and not with half an eye on the battle fronts abroad and the other eye and a half on personal, selfish, or political interests here at home.

Therefore, in order to concentrate all our energies and resources on winning the war, and to maintain a fair and stable economy at home, I recommend that the Congress adopt:

1. A Realistic Tax Law—Which will tax all unreasonable profits, both individual and corporate, and reduce the ultimate cost of the war to our sons and daughters. The tax bill now under consideration by the Congress does not begin to meet this test.

2. A Continuation of the Law for the Renegotiation of War Contracts—Which will prevent exorbitant profits and assure fair prices to the government. For two long years I have pleaded with the Congress to take undue profits out of war.

3. A Cost of Food Law—Which will enable the government (a) to place a reasonable floor under the prices the farmer may expect for his production and (b) to place a ceiling on the prices a consumer will have to pay for the food he buys. This should apply to necessities only, and will require public funds to carry out. It will cost in appropriations about 1 per cent of the present annual cost of the war.

4. Early Re-enactment of the Stabilization Statute of October 1942—This expires June 30, 1944, and if it is not extended well in advance, the country might just as well expect price chaos by summer. . . . We cannot have stabilization by wishful thinking. We must take positive action to maintain the integrity of the American dollar.

5. A National Service Law—Which, for the duration of the war, will prevent strikes, and, with certain appropriate exceptions, will make available for war production or for any other essential services every able-bodied adult in this nation.

These five measures together form a just and equitable whole. I would not recommend a national service law unless the other laws were passed to keep down the cost of living, to share equitably the burdens of taxation, to hold the stabilization line, and to prevent undue profits.

The federal government already has the basic power to draft capital and property of all kinds for war purposes on a basis of just compensation.

As you know, I have, for three years, hesitated to recommend a national service act. Today, however, I am convinced of its necessity. Although I believe that we and our Allies can win the war without such a measure, I am certain that nothing less than total mobilization of all our resources of manpower and capital will guarantee an earlier victory and reduce the toll of suffering and sorrow and blood.

I have received a joint recommendation for this law from the heads of the war department, the navy department and the Maritime commission. These are the men who bear responsibility for the procurement of the necessary arms and equipment, and for the successful prosecution of the war in the field. They say:

"When the very life of the nation is in peril the responsibility for service is common to all men and women. In such a time there can be no discrimination between the men and women who are assigned by the government to its defense at the battle front, and the men and women assigned to producing the vital materials essential to successful military operations. A prompt enactment of a national service law would be merely an expression of the universality of this responsibility."

I believe the country will agree that those statements are the solemn truth.

National service is the most democratic way to wage a war. Like selective service for the armed forces, it rests on the obligation of each citizen to serve his nation to his utmost where he is best qualified.

It does not mean reduction in wages. It does not mean loss of retirement and seniority rights and benefits. It does not mean that any substantial numbers of war workers will be disturbed in their present jobs. Let these facts be wholly clear.

Experience in other democratic nations at war—Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand—has shown that the very existence of national service makes unnecessary the widespread use of compulsory power.

There are millions of American men and women who are not in this war at all. It is not because they do not want to be in it, but they want to know where they can best do their share. National service provides

that direction. It will be a means by which every man and woman can find that inner satisfaction which comes from making the fullest possible contribution to victory.

It is argued that we have passed the stage in the war where national service is necessary. But our soldiers and sailors know that this is not true. We are going forward on a long, rough road—and, in all journeys, the last miles are the hardest. And it is for that final effort—for the total defeat of our enemies—that we must mobilize our total resources. The national war program calls for the employment of more people in 1944 than in 1943.

It is my conviction that the American people will welcome this win-the-war measure which is based on the eternally just principle of "fair for one, fair for all."

It will give our people at home the assurance that they are standing four-square behind our soldiers and sailors. And it will give our enemies demoralizing assurance that we mean business—that we, 135 million Americans, are on the march to Rome, Berlin and Tokyo.

I hope that the Congress will recognize that, although this is a political year, national service is an issue which transcends politics.

As to the machinery for this measure, the congress itself should determine its nature—but it should be wholly non-partisan in its make-up.

Several alleged reasons have prevented the enactment of legislation which would preserve for our soldiers and sailors and marines the fundamental prerogative of citizenship—the right to vote. No amount of legalistic argument can becloud this issue in the eyes of these 10

million American citizens. Surely the signers of the Constitution did not intend a document which, even in wartime, would be construed to take away the franchise of any of those who are fighting to preserve the Constitution itself.


Our soldiers and sailors and marines know that the overwhelming majority of them will be deprived of the opportunity to vote, if the voting machinery is left exclusively to the states under existing state laws—and that there is no likelihood of these laws being changed in time to enable them to vote at the next election.

The army and navy have reported that it will be impossible effectively to administer forty-eight different soldier voting laws. It is the duty of the Congress to remove this unjustifiable discrimination against the men and women in our armed forces—and to do it as quickly as possible.

It is our duty now to begin to lay the plans and determine the strategy for the winning of a lasting peace and the establishment of an American standard of living higher than ever before known. We cannot be content, no matter how high that general standard of living may be, if some fraction of our people—whether it be one-third or one-fifth or one-tenth—is ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed, and insecure.


This republic had its beginning, and grew to its present strength, under the protection of certain inalienable political rights—among them the right of free speech, free press, free worship, trial by jury, freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures. They were our rights to life and liberty.

As our nation has grown in (Continued on Page 8)



# RIGHT ANSWERS


## MEAN BETTER FARM TELEPHONE SERVICE



**Are you keeping your farm telephone wire clear of trees and brush?**

YES NO

☐ ☐



**Are the batteries strong at each telephone?**

YES NO


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**Are the wire joints all tight?**

YES NO

☐ ☐




**Have broken poles been replaced and are the wires properly tied to the insulators?**

YES NO

☐ ☐

**If you can answer "yes" to all questions, it means that you have gotten together with your neighbors to do the necessary repair work on your line. Such work pays you well in better farm telephone service.**

**SOUTHWESTERN BELL**



**TELEPHONE COMPANY**



# What the Locals Are Doing

## "I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

### Parsons Local Urges Soldier Vote

South Mound Local No. 619 at Parsons was reorganized on Nov. 18, 1943, with 13 members. J. J. Gouyon was elected president, C. H. Pruitt, secretary-treasurer.

We are having some good discussions on subjects such as, the government policy toward agriculture, labor strikes, building up membership, soldier vote, farmers taking strike vote and a moratorium on meat.

Below are two resolutions passed, copies of which were sent to Senators Capper and Reed and Congressmen Thomas Winter from the third district.

Resolution 1: We favor a bill for a moratorium on meat points until such time that the congestion in markets and ware houses is relieved.

Resolution 2: We favor a bill to be passed by Congress for all persons of legal age in the armed service of the government be provided means to cast their ballot for president and congress and such ballots to be furnished and supervised by the U. S. government. Signed by the committee:

G. M. Crooks,  
E. S. Völmer,  
C. H. Pruitt,  
Secretary.

### Resolutions of Sympathy

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father in His Infinite Wisdom to remove from our midst Mr. J. A. Brown, our Brother.

THEREFORE be it resolved that we the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 of Cowley County extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family.

K. C. KUKUK  
MRS. EMMA MILLER  
FORD HEFFRON

### Clay County to Hold Junior Meet

A meeting for local and county Farmers Union officers, Farmers Union managers and Boards of Directors was held at the Tankersley Hotel, Clay Center, Friday evening, January 7. Membership interest in local meetings and co-operative activities was one of the principle topics of discussion. The need for a well organized Junior program was also given much attention. It was decided that the county should sponsor a special Junior meeting at Clay center, Friday evening, Jan. 21. Local Leaders will assist with a short session on Junior and Junior Reserve study units, and the greater part of the evening will be spent in a recreation program directed by Esther Ekblad of the State Office. It was also that on the evening of the 21st a discussion on problems related to the Farmers Union business organizations will be conducted for adult Farmers Union members.

Those present at the officers meeting talked much of exchange programs between local and county Education Committee was asked to organize a traveling panel discussion group that can visit all the locals. It was also suggested that the Education Committee work out a plan whereby a small group can put on demonstration programs at local meetings in the county.

Clay County members please note: Social and discussion meeting for Juniors and adults, Hall, Clay Center, Friday evening, Jan. 21.

### Wanna Fight ?

Cale Cochran, President of the Ellsworth County Farmers Union, has challenged all other counties to a contest to see which one can make the largest contribution to the Expansion Fund Social. (Incidentally when President Cochran made the challenge, he believed that Ellsworth had made the largest contribution last year, but a check of the files reveals that Ellsworth was nosed out by McPherson. Don't let these two counties slug it out, get your county in the fight.)

### Ellsworth Has Oyster Supper

Some 100 members of the Ellsworth County Farmers Union attended the Oyster Supper at the Farmers Union Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 11. The weather was extremely cold but folks came because they knew the soup would be good, and it was!

At the business meeting that followed the supper, Cale Cochran was re-elected county president for 1944. Other officers re-elected were Frank Holecek, secretary, Will G. Hunter, conductor, and P. J. Nash, doorkeeper. George Zavesk was elected to replace Chester Chapman as vice-president. Committees appointed for the year are as follows: Entertainment, Mrs. P. J. Nash, Mrs. Frank Holecek, and Henry Scheuch; Good of the Order, Jack Kohls, Mrs. Will Hysell, and Mrs. Joe Prochaska.

Mr. Nash spoke to the meeting on the job before the Kansas Farmers Union in carrying out the 1944 Convention Program. He emphasized the necessity of getting started at once on raising additional funds to carry on the expansion program. These comments brought up the discussion of socials. The meeting recessed long enough for the Entertainment and the Good of the Order Committees to meet and bring in a recommendation for an Ellsworth county funds social. Their report suggesting a card party was accepted. The date will be set when the Ellsworth Local decides on a night for its Expansion Fund Dance.

During this business session the Juniors and Reserves met with county director, Miss Hubertine Mog. When the boys and girls returned to the regular meeting room, members gave Miss Mog a vote of thanks for her fine work of the past year. As a final feature of the evening's program, Esther Ekblad of Salina, showed the co-operative grain marketing, Farmers Union camp, and other movies taken by E. K. Dean, state president.

### Chili Supper

A chili supper was enjoyed by a large crowd at Beaver local No. 1558, at their regular meeting, Monday, Jan. 3.

The newly elected President Harold Berrie was installed. He appointed the committee for the coming year.

Members of the program committee are making plans for a party for the expansion fund. Date for the party will be announced at the next meeting.

The evening was spent singing, playing games and cards.

NELSON BRADBURY,  
Reporter.

### Dance at Lucas

The East Wolf local at Lucas in spite of much sickness in the area held a highly successful dance last month according to Mrs. Pickett. Each family brought lunch while coffee was furnished by the local. Plans are being considered to have a dance at the next meeting at which time election of officers will be held.

### Pie Supper

The Smokey Hill local No. 882 met at Trains school house Monday evening, Jan. 10 at 8 o'clock, with fifteen members present. The main business of the evening was the election of officers as follows: Clarence Patrick, president; Ralph Sjöstrom, vice president; Herman Bengtson, secretary treasurer and Mrs. Walter Arnold, local leader.

It was decided to have a pie social at the Smokey Hill school house on Monday, Feb. 14.

Vance Arnold.

### Discuss Subsidy

Our Local No. 1061 of the Kansas Farmers Union of McPherson met at its regular meeting on Monday evening, Jan. 10, at school district No. 4. Quite a number of the members were present. The meeting was called to order by our President Mr. W. F. Tarstrom. The minutes were read of our last annual meeting by our secretary Mr. George Babcock.

Quite an interesting discussion was held on the general question of labor unions and on the matter of subsidy payments. The members were not in favor as far as the farmers in general in Kansas are concerned of joining up with Union Labor but as to other organizations, they thought Union Labor was necessary.

As to the subsidy issue, they thought subsidies favored some concerns and that this was all right but they could not see where they would favor the farmer a great deal.

The Expansion Fund Social which is to be held in February was discussed and after some deliberation voted to have another pie social sometime during the two weeks in February at the Elving school house. Two of our members' wives were present and served coffee, sandwiches, cake, whipped cream, cookies, etc. A very enthusiastic meeting.

F. M. Shields, reporter.

### Leap Year Dance

Headquarters local, meeting at President and Mrs. Alfred Rensmeyer's home in Solomon on January 8, decided that a Leap Year Dance to be held in Solomon on February 19 should be the local's part in the Expansion Fund campaign. Esther Ekblad and Rex Lear were appointed by President Rensmeyer to serve on a committee with him to make plans for the dance. Present plans are for obtaining a Salina band for the event.

Entertainment for the local meeting was furnished by the entire Rensmeyer family, daughters Evelyn and Irene played and sang, both popular and semi-classical selections. Father Alfred played several pleasant pieces on the accordion and harmonica while Mrs. Rensmeyer accompanied him.

### Ellsworth Groups Define Co-op Role

"What do we hope to accomplish through co-operative business enterprises?" was the question asked at the two Farmers Union Discussion group meetings held in Ellsworth county, Wednesday and Thursday nights, January 12 and 13.

The Wednesday night meet-

ing was held at the Joe Prochaska's with eight couples of the Walnut Grove community present. Esther Ekblad of Salina and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Nash, Ellsworth were also present. Mr. Nash led the discussion. The folks liked the meeting so well they decided to meet again in another week. The date is January 19, at the Victor Burmeister home.

On Thursday evening, Cale Cochran of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association, Ellsworth, led the discussion at the W. G. Hunter home, west and north of Ellsworth. Some 20 people of that community participated. Both evenings it was agreed that local co-operatives are set up to help make farming more profitable through quality products, financial savings, and the control of local markets. The problems of the Farmers Union store in Ellsworth were given much consideration, with the ladies present expressing opinions on what appeals to the grocery shopper.

### McPherson Starts Membership Drive

Officers, managers, and Board members of the McPherson County Farmers Union met at the Morning Star schoolhouse Monday evening, Jan. 17, for a 1944 planning conference. The Scandia Local representatives announced that they have set a membership goal of 75. This stimulated a discussion of how membership can be increased over the county, and it was decided that a drive should begin immediately, to close the last of February with special recognition given to the Local bringing in the most members by that time.

Junior work, family nights, special programs and guest speakers, and movie rights were among other topics discussed. Esther Ekblad of the State Office and Niles Gibson, County President, were in charge. At the close of the discussion, refreshments of coffee and sweet rolls were enjoyed.



Keep on Backing

the Attack —

BUY BONDS!

### FIRST On Any Front

On the Home-front or Battle-front, bread is still "The Staff of Life." Bread made with "Russell's Best" All-Purpose Flour is loaded with golden brown-crusted goodness!

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Handled by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association Feed Warehouse in Topeka

**RUSSELL MILLING COMPANY**

RUSSELL, KANSAS



## Whose Extension Service?

A speech by NFU President James Patton delivered before the national convention of County Agents.

(Continued from Jan. 7 KUF)

### Criticisms

The National Farmers Union is deeply concerned, however, that improper activities of some Extension agents and some State services many endanger the future of the whole agency. Since war began, we have received an increasing number of critical reports, caused, perhaps, by the fact that need for concentration on war programs threw into sharp focus the activities of public personnel which does not contribute to the nation's war objectives.

We have heard a great deal of criticism of failure, in many states, to carry through the educational program against inflation which Extension Service accepted at the national level. In some states today, Extension Agents are actually opposing anti-inflation measures.

Specific complaints which have come to us include:

(1) Devotion of a large portion of time to organizing, arranging for, attending, and participating in meetings of a minority political pressure group violently opposing certain war agencies, labor, and other agencies within the Department of Agriculture.

(2) Misuse of the franking privilege to call meetings and to disseminate the propaganda of this group.

(3) Collection of dues for the pressure group by cashing AAA checks.

(4) Devotion of full time to the service of farmer members of the political pressure group and to farmers in the upper income.

(5) Public and improper criticism of war agencies, including statements that rationing of fertilizer and machinery is a lot of nonsense; that price control is a lot of politics, and they should help defeat it by holding products off the market; that subsidies and incentive payments are political tools and are all wrong; and that food and labor shortages are the result of Washington bungling.

(6) Public and private incitement of criticism of organized labor, and sponsorship of meetings where labor is to be criticized.

(7) Neglect of the basic Extension Service job of supplying agricultural knowledge to all farm people.

These are serious charges against an educational agency established to serve all farmers, an educational agency financed by public taxes, and responsible for giving impartial information and education based on facts. Some of them involve sabotage against the war food production program, against the anti-inflation program, and against the war effort itself.

It is the tremendous seriousness of such allegations which makes them, even in isolated cases, of national importance. You know whether or not there are any improper relationships between your educational agency and a minority group within your own areas. In many places, there are none. In some instances, they are statewide. But farmers feel that if even isolated cases of such a serious nature can occur, and continue unabated, that there must be something fundamentally wrong in the organization of the agency. An educational agency that can be used for propaganda and political purposes, even in a few counties and a few states, is soon distrusted by straight-thinking farmers to whom news travels fast.

### Extension's History

Let us look back a moment over history.

Congress chartered the Ex-

tension Service in 1914 to diffuse agricultural knowledge to farm people. The first pioneer county agents found they could not reach farmers fast enough, and organized local groups of farmers to serve as leaders in demonstration work. Next, some leaders in the Extension Service and the Land Grant colleges encouraged the organization of county and state units as a sound educational method. These organizations, however, moved beyond the educational field into business, into legislative fields, and into pressure politics.

By 1920, only a year after the federation of the state organizations into the American Farm Bureau Federation, with its emphasis on business and political activities, the States Relations Service of the Department of Agriculture found it necessary to sign with the A. F. B. F. a memorandum of understanding outlining a policy for relations between Extension Agents and farm bureaus.

An Understanding Reached  
That memorandum of understanding, signed in 1920, had the overtones of a "treaty" between a government and a sort of private government. It stated:

"Since these county extension agents are part of a public service, as defined in the Smith-Lever Act, and receive some part of their salary from public funds, they are to perform services for the benefit of all the farming people of the county, whether members of the farm bureaus or not, and are to confine their activities to such as are appropriate for public officials to perform under the terms of the Smith-Lever Act. The county agents will aid the farming people in a broad way with reference to problems of production, marketing, and formation of farm bureaus and other co-operative organizations, but will not themselves organize farm bureaus or similar organizations, conduct campaigns, solicit memberships, receive dues, handle farm bureau funds, edit and manage the farm bureau publications, manage the business of the farm bureau, engage in commercial activities, or take part in other farm bureau activities which are outside their duties as extension agents."

This treaty may have been the result of an earlier statement by the first president of the first president of the Farm Bureau Federation, James Howard, in which he said:

"The American Farm Bureau Federation is exactly what the individual county farm bureaus make it. I would urge every county agent in America to assume a position of real leadership in his county and to stand or fall on his record as an organizer of farmers into strong and effective farm bureaus."

This "treaty" may also have been a result of activities by the Farm Bureau Federation, similar to some still occurring today, with which responsible public officials recognized that the Extension Service could not be identified and survive.

Russell Lord was starting his career as a writer on farm matters then, and he has recorded the type of thing which was going on. He has written:

"My first job out of college, in 1920, was to get out newspaper and campaign material for the Farm Bureau sign-up, and on farm and home demonstration in Hampden County, Mass. The situation in Massachusetts was peculiar and in some ways highly instructive. Extension programs were openly and rather magnificently supported, in

certain places, by business interests. . . My title, Assistant General Secretary, was a disguise. My job was 'publicity.' The greater part of all our salaries was paid, not by the state or federal government, but by donations of Massachusetts business concerns. . .

"In respect to a trainload of farmers sent to Boston to plead the establishment of a state police force, our standards faltered. It is now, I am sure, an open secret that the Federated Industries of Massachusetts put up practically all the fare and lunches for these farmers. . .

"What has happened sufficiently illustrates the deep water toward which Farm Bureau pressure politics was leading agricultural extenders, in many places, to warrant mention here. Massachusetts labor wanted Daylight Saving Massachusetts

agriculture didn't. Massachusetts industry wanted a state police to put down strikes. Massachusetts agriculture didn't much care.

"Federated industries and state farm bureau leaders made a little dicker. The mildly embattled farmers were to front for a state police, if the industries would not push daylight saving."

The situation was such that in 1921 the Secretary of Agriculture tried further to clarify the relationships between county agents and the Farm Bureau. He wrote this paragraph into the regulations of the Department of Agriculture:

"Extension workers are public teachers paid with money largely raised from all the people by taxation and are charged with giving instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture

and home economics. . . As they are public teachers, it is NOT a part of the official duties of extension agents to perform for individual farmers or for organizations the actual operations of production marketing, or the various activities necessary to the proper conduct of business or social organizations. They may not properly act as organizers for farmers' associations; conduct membership campaigns; solicit membership; edit organization publications; manage co-operative business enterprises; engage in commercial activities; act as financial or business agents, nor take part in any of the work of farmers' organizations, or of an individual farmer, which is outside their duties as defined by the law and by the approved projects governing their work. . ."

(Continued in Next Issue)

## FOR 1944--GROW MORE WITH F. U. HYBRID SEED CORN

REMEMBER—there is no need to pay more than the Farmers Union price. We can prove by official records the superiority of Farmers Union Hybrids.

Our single cross grower, besides winning the Grand Champion Trophy over large and small companies alike, has won first in three of four sections of the official state tests in Iowa.

Our Seed Corn is GROWN in Kansas, by and for Kansas PRODUCERS.

### OUR PRICE

**\$7.75 bushel, flat kernels**  
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These Prices Include Re-Plant Agreement.

HELP YOURSELF AND YOUR ORGANIZATION—buy your hybrid seed corn this year from a Farmers Union Seed Corn dealer. The following co-operative stations have handled our seed corn last year or will handle our product this year. The list is not complete because we have not been able to contact all of our Farmers Union stations, due to lack of time—the names of other stations at which this seed corn is available, will be added later.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO OBTAIN THIS CORN through your Local Co-op, then order direct from: The Farmers Union Service Company, Box 296, Salina, Kansas.

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The Winifred Farmers Co-op Elevator—Winifred, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Vliets, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Centralia, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Randolph, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Store—Olsburg, Ks.  
Farmers Union Produce Station—Clay Center, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Solomon, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lindsborg, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Marquette, Ks.  
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Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Kellogg, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Winfield, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Arkansas City, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Burns, Ks.  
Marion Co-op Elevator—Marion, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Lehigh, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Produce Station—McPherson, Kansas.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lincolnville, Ks.  
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Tampa, Ks.  
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Ramona, Ks.  
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Bennington, Ks.  
Farmers Elevator Company—Minneapolis, Kansas.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Randall, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lebanon, Ks.  
Clyde Co-op Elevator—Clyde, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Clifton, Ks.  
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Morganville, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Ellsworth, Ks.  
Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Hanover, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Bellair, Ks.  
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Aurora, Ks.  
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Agenda, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Courtland, Ks.

Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Barnes, Ks.  
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Greeneleaf, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lancaster, Ks.  
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Denton, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Leona, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Robinson, Ks.  
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Morrill, Ks.  
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Sabetha, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Parsons, Kansas.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Girard, Ks.  
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Walnut, Kansas.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—South Mound, Ks.  
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Pauline, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Overbrook, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Collier, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Wakeeney, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Tescott, Ks.  
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Delphos, Ks.  
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—LaHarpe, Ks.

**FARMERS UNION SERVICE COMPANY**

**Box 296**  
**Salina, Kansas**



# LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, KANSAS CITY

and  
FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

## RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

## Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Livestock Co-operative

### KANSAS CITY

#### CATTLE

Lloyd Crawford, Grundy Co., Mo., 11 str and hfs	1070	\$15.00
Rus Stuewe, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 22 steers	1170	14.50
Howard K. Woodbury, Osage Co., Kans., 25 heifers	1022	14.50
John Livengood, Dickinson Co., Kans., 24 steers	1235	14.25
E. Michaels, Osage Co., Kans., 22 steers	1235	14.25
Virgil Lindstedt, McPherson Co., Kans., 48 steers	1215	14.00
F. Wamser, Lyon Co., Kans., 27 steers	925	13.50
D. Mochamer, Osage Co., Kans., 20 heifers	850	13.35
A. Slagle, Ness Co., Kans., 14 steers	1127	13.25
Carl Carlson, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 14 steers	1142	13.10
E. Wray, Norton Co., Kans., 23 steers	1050	13.00
L. L. Engler, Osage Co., Kans., 31 heifers	795	13.00
Mrs. Blanche Davis, Osage Co., Kans., 27 steers	1020	12.75
Paul Schmitz, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 52 steers	875	12.50
Chas. Whitehair, Dickinson Co., Kans., 43 steers	1113	12.50
Choepflin & Butell, Osage Co., Kans., 27 steers	988	12.50
Robert Oberle, Osage Co., Kans., 20 steers	962	12.50
G. McCreath, Douglas Co., Kans., 22 heifers	790	12.50
Carl Wagoner, Lafayette Co., Mo., 20 steers	865	12.25
R. Hemme, Jefferson Co., Kans., 25 steers	987	11.75
C. Ross, Jackson Co., Mo., 27 heifers	830	11.25
J. Wrenn, Clay Co., Mo., 24 cows	1217	10.00
Ben Strimel, Rush Co., Kans., 14 cows	880	9.25
A. Ross, Johnson Co., Kans., 21 cows	970	9.15
J. Smith, Wyandotte Co., Kans., 37 cows	1017	7.40
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kans., 37 cows	607	6.50

#### HOGS

Kenokee Farmers Union, Graham, Kans.,	113	222	\$13.50
C. Wright, St. Clair, Mo.,	20	202	13.50
Dean Norman, Caldwell, Mo.,	33	247	13.50
A. Porter, Jewell, Kans.,	20	262	13.50
E. Whitehead, Anderson, Kans.,	21	279	13.50
Sam Gibbs, Dickinson, Kans.,	29	265	13.50
Sam Carney, Osage, Kans.,	20	212	13.50
N. Dickens, Allen, Kans.,	98	202	13.50
Lloyd Simmitt, Washington, Kans.,	20	266	13.50
Lloyd Murphy, Republic, Kans.,	20	257	13.50
Albert Nielson, Knox, Nebr.,	174	248	13.50
Stanley Beatty, Miami, Kans.,	25	311	13.25
L. Wood, Miami, Kans.,	31	200	13.25
M. Snyder, St. Clair, Mo.,	22	193	13.00
L. Cogdill, Stone, Mo.,	23	122	8.50

#### SHEEP

Fry Hilbert, Nemaha, Kans.,	18	116	\$15.25
Johns, Anderson, Kans.,	11	90	15.25
Evil Breuer, Lafayette, Mo.,	19	81	15.25
Chas. W. Atwood, Linn, Kans.,	15	84	15.00
D. Buhler, Dickinson, Kans.,	278	85	14.85
Windler, Miami, Kans.,	12	90	14.75
erman Elsasser, Clay, Kans.,	26	84	14.75
L. Hendrich, Henry Mo.,	12	83	14.50
ohn Smischny, Ellsworth, Kans.,	64	81	14.25
V. H. Schneider, Trego, Kans.,	65	75	14.00
V. O. Johnson, Jackson, Mo.,	51	81	14.00
Wen May, Grundy Mo.,	14	60	14.00
J. Green, Ray, Mo.,	10	74	12.50
L. Muse, Grundy, Mo.,	25	62	12.50
Vernon Crawford, Grundy, Mo.,	28	55	11.50

## The Mails Again

are apparently responsible for the Kansas Union Farmer's not having the Market Letters from St. Joseph and Kansas City. At any rate no letters had been received by press time.

## Repair Shop

By John Vesecky

We noted with pleasure the outline for neighborhood discussions at Ellsworth were published in the December 2 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. All of the subjects suggested for group discussion are good, but as our space is limited, we will comment on only one which appears to be one in discussion in No. 5, paragraph 3, which reads as follows:

"Would a machine shop or repair shop be a worth while addition to our service facilities?"

We hope that that paragraph will be thoroughly discussed not only in the Ellsworth County meetings, for which the outline was made, but in every Farmers Union local meeting in the state.

Farm machinery, automobile, truck and tractor repairs not only take a large toll from our farmers' income but if the repairs are not done properly or on time, the failure of the machine may cause quite a slump in the income. Never has there been a greater need for an efficient reasonably-priced and year-around repair service than now.

## Grains May Replace High Protein Feeds

Substitution of grains for cottonseed cake and similar high protein feeds is recommended by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State College, rather than the sacrifice marketing of stock cattle that should be retained on the farm.

Dr. McCampbell says many persons, not realizing that grain can be substituted for the cakes, are planning to dispose of stock cattle because they cannot buy cottonseed cake. He pointed out, however, that the use of grains as a substitute cannot be carried on in the case of cattle being fattened for market.

### TWO-YEAR TESTS

In an experiment with stock cattle at the Fort Hays Experiment Station ground wheat barley, kafir and milo were compared with cottonseed cake as supplements to silage in the winter rations. The same cattle were used two successive winters in the experiments, the first winter as calves and the second winter as yearlings. Gains in weight by grain feeding showed two pounds of ground wheat ranking the same as one pound of cottonseed cake. The other grains ranked in the following order: Ground barley, ground kafir, and ground milo. Thus the results of the test showed that the two pounds of barley, kafir or milo were less valuable than one pound of the cake. McCampbell said that the grains made by all the different groups were more or less satisfactory for stock cattle.

### GRAIN COST HIGH

Although two pounds of grain will cost more this year than the ceiling price of one pound of high protein concentrate such as cottonseed, McCampbell reminded farmers that it will pay better in the end to feed grain as a supplement to stock cattle that should be retained on the farm or ranch than not to feed any kind of supplement.

Other information on protein

feeds is given in a circular prepared jointly by the Kansas Extension Service and Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. The circular, "The Protein Situation in Kansas," is available upon request to the Extension Service, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

## Stops Land Booms

Senator Guy Gillette has a bill before Congress intended to stop a land boom. According to the provisions of the bill 90 per cent of the profits (increase in price) on land resold within two years after purchase must be paid in tax and 80 per cent if it is resold during the third year.

There is no extra tax on normal sale of land, that is on the first sale of the land . . . this will permit farmers who wish to retire to sell their farms or others who have planned to sell. Only the speculators are hit by the bill and that makes it sound like a good bill.


## Co-ops Praised

Henry A. Wallace's book, "Whose Constitution?" is an endorsement of the co-operative movement. He declares that, "Nothing is more important than that more and more people become actively imbued with the idea of a co-operative society. The only way in which democracy can survive the logical onslaught of the dictator-state is to develop the genuine co-operative ideal to the limit. The co-operative way of life must pervade the community, and this means that there must be consumers' co-operatives as well as producers' co-operatives."

## We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard  
Accounting Forms

Auditing Association  
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets,  
Approved by Farmers Union  
Stationery,  
Office Equipment  
Printing

—the  CONSOLIDATED  
printing and stationery co.  
SALINA • KANSAS

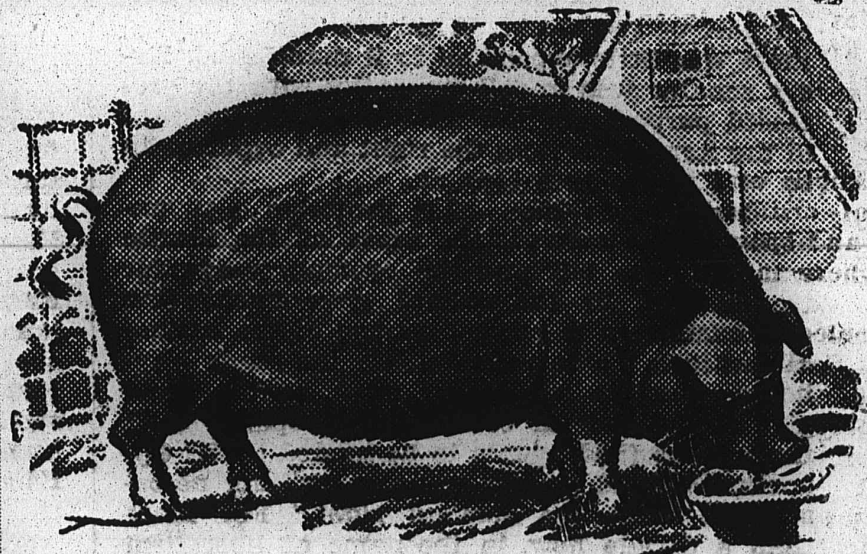
## BUYING CATTLE?

Prices are high and markets fast moving. It is to your benefit to have an experienced man help you make your selections.

Our order buyers know cattle and markets—and will work for your best interest at all times.—Come in or send us your order.

FARMERS UNION  
LIVESTOCK  
CO-OPERATIVE  
Stock Yards

Kansas City, Wichita,  
Parsons



## EVERY MINUTE COUNTS

Beating the Axis is no small job, and even the lowly hog must perform at peak efficiency if victory for the United Nations is to come quickly. Armies need pork products, so why waste a single minute getting your hogs ready for market. Get the most from your own grain by feeding it along with . . .

## KFU Hog Protein

ASK FOR IT AT YOUR LOCAL FARMERS UNION DEALER

Manufactured and distributed by  
FARMERS UNION JOBBING  
ASSOCIATION

Kansas City Wakeeney Topeka

## Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE  
AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570



## The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas ..... Editor

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### Senator Capper Replies

Dear Mr. Dean:

I have read carefully and with interest your letter of January 5th, criticizing the votes of Senator Reed and myself on the "soldier vote" bill. I was a little surprised at some of the language you used, but I suppose you felt that was necessary to enable me to get the idea you did not approve of the votes we cast.

I do not regard my vote on the "soldier vote" bill as a vote on the anti-poll tax bill at all. To bring the anti-poll tax bill into this discussion is simply to confuse the real issue. My position on the anti-poll tax bill is, I think, well known and perfectly plain. I am in favor of the bill. I have spoken and worked for this bill. I intend to support it and vote for it when the measure comes to a vote in the Senate. I shall do everything within my power to bring it to a vote.

Now in regard to the "soldier vote" bill that was introduced in the Senate by Senators Lucas of Illinois and Green of Rhode Island. From the viewpoint of those of us who finally voted for the Eastland bill (as amended) as a substitute for the Lucas-Green bill, the Lucas-Green bill was another grab-for-power bill, masquerading as a bill to allow the service men to vote. It was a mass voting bill, providing practically no safe-guards for either the secrecy or the sanctity of the ballot.

I believe the following language of the original bill is an example of what was wrong with it:

"No mere informality in the manner of carrying out or executing the provisions of this title shall invalidate any ballots cast under it or otherwise permitted to defeat its purpose. The provision of this title shall be construed liberally . . . substantial compliance with its requirements shall be deemed sufficient."

The bill was debated in the Senate the better part of two weeks. When the debate started there was little opposition to it manifested. Every senator was in full sympathy with the professed purposes of the bill—to insure the men in the Armed Services the right and opportunity to vote in the 1944 election.

But as provision after provision was analyzed and dissected, the sense of the Senate was that the bill was the opening wedge for transferring to the federal government (the Administration in power) control of the national elections. There were entirely too many loopholes, like the one I just cited, which would give to the federal commission proposed (and through its field agents to be named by it) opportunities and powers to do everything necessary to "vote the soldiers right." For more than a decade now, in the name of liberalism and industrial democracy, we have seen this Administration grabbing powers away from the states, from the Congress (which is the people) and the Courts, and lodging these powers in the hands of the Administration which has not hesitated to use those powers arbitrarily.

I believe you will agree with me that the closer to the people themselves are lodged the

powers of government, the more likely it is that the people will govern. One of the most necessary of these powers is, as nearly as possible, local control of election machinery. The Constitution recognizes this. Members of Congress are recognizing it. I believe that you recognize it, but probably say, "Here is an emergency."

A lot of governmental crimes have been committed under the cry of "emergency." As I viewed this soldier vote bill, here was another action proposed which, under the plea of war emergency, would establish in our election system a dangerous precedent for taking from the people at home a most important guarantee of their power to control the actions of their government.

I will agree with you that the bill passed by the Senate is not the complete answer to this problem. The final act will be written in conference. I wanted, (and I believe that Senator Reed and others of us who voted for the Eastland bill as a substitute for the "vote the Soldiers" bill as it was presented) to insure that in conference at least one of the bills considered as a starting point would reserve to the people the maximum control of the election machinery, and give to the federal government the least opportunity to control the results of that election. The purpose of an election is to get the will of the people, but not the desires of the Administration in power.

I am confident that out of the discussion and the ironing out of differences, we will get a workable soldier vote bill that will insure the right of suffrage to the soldiers, and at the same time will protect the Nation against the admitted dangers of federally controlled elections—which dangers to me are very real.

My record in public life does not justify any charge that I vote anti-Administration without regard to the merits of the particular issue involved, but if you want to feel that way about it, that of course is your privilege.

I will admit frankly that the line being followed by Mr. Patton and yourself in regard to farm matters has puzzled me at times, but I don't believe I ever accused you of supporting the Administration without regard to the merits of the particular issue involved. I do not question your motives, although there are times when I disagree with the position you take; at other times I happen to agree. But when I disagree, I assume that your motives are at least as good as my own. Sorry to know you do not feel the same way about me when we happen to be in disagreement.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) ARTHUR CAPPER.

P. S. I am taking it for granted that you will print my letter in full as you tell me you have printed your letter to me in the current issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.—A. C.

### REBUTTAL

First, the editors of the Kansas Union Farmer wish humbly and sincerely to apologize for having quoted in our open letter to Senator Capper the editorial from The Kansas Industrialist which related how a soldier from Kansas would have to go about voting in the coming election. The procedure described in The Kansas Industrialist editorial was based upon laws made by the state legislature in 1941. We checked the editorial against 1941 laws before quoting it but having no copy of the 1943 session laws in the office, we failed to refer to them. Our laxity was cradled in the over-confidence that a writer for a publication from the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science would be conversant with the laws now in effect. But he like us was capable and culpable of error. Senator Capper may or may not be familiar with the Kansas law of 1943, if he is and refrained from administering us a verbal spanking in the letter we've just printed, he's demonstrating a restraint of admirable proportions. Anyway we're sorry for our error.

NOW, Kansas' 1943 law, one of three

passed last year pertaining to absentee ballots, which is known as "An act to provide for a method of voting in time of war by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence," while much improving the facilities by which Kansas servicemen may vote still leaves the initiative not only of obtaining a ballot with the fighting men but also the responsibility of assuring that they not invalidate their vote by breaching the restrictions—such as making certain their ballots reach the secretary of state in time that he in turn may forward them to county clerks who turns them over to a judge of the election board who delivers them on election day but not after closing of polls to the precinct election board, as well as having the oaths on the envelope containing the ballot addressed to the secretary of state sworn to before and attested by a commissioned officer.

Secretary of State Frank J. Ryan has written us that of 1,100 ballots sent to servicemen in 1942, only 200 were returned. Those other 900 had the desire to vote when they requested ballots but for reasons known best by them couldn't complete the process of voting.

Is it fair that we at home should find it easier to vote than the men at the front? And remember that as Farmers Union member W. E. Chisholm, of Roxbury, who is representative from the sixty-fourth district in the Kansas House, points out, "Kansas has done everything in its power to make such (soldier) voting possible." Mr. Chisholm wrote the KUF correcting the editorial from the Kansas Industrialist and explaining the three bills passed by the last legislature pertaining to absentee voting. He was Chairman of the Elections Committee of the House in 1943.

We ask the reader to compare the paragraph Senator Capper selected from the Green-Lucas bill as "an example of what was wrong with it" with the similar section from the Kansas House Bill No. 320:

"Sec. 15, Act to be liberally construed. No mere informality in the manner of carrying out or executing the provisions of this act shall invalidate any election held under it or authorize the rejection of the returns thereof; and the provisions of this act shall be construed liberally for the purpose of effectuating its purposes."

Senator Capper states that "the closer to the people themselves are lodged the powers of government, the more likely it is that the people will govern." Yet this example of why the Green-Lucas bill is bad is almost exactly duplicated in our state law, which we hold is the best that can be done on the state level but must necessarily deprive many Kansans in the armed forces of voting because of the inconveniences implicit in it. Only a federally-administered voting law can guarantee the franchise to all our fighting men.

While our soldiers from every state in the union are facing death in frigid and tropical temperatures all over the world to keep democracy, how can we comfortably say "But we are not democracy's keeper in Texas. State rights, y'know?"

We do not believe Senator Capper has answered our point that by his defending the rights of states to specify voting qualifications he is lending support to the "qualifications" of poll tax states. How with consistency will he answer the defenders of the poll tax who say it is the state's right to have such? Also, we see no reason to assume that the administration is any less the servant of the people than Congress is. The record of both Congress and the Administration is known to us all.

While many other points might well be brought up for consideration in this discussion, we believe it patently true that the people want the simplest and fairest machinery set up in the greatest haste to assure every man and woman in his country's service of his or her right to vote. And that apparently the best means for doing this is on the federal level.

### President's Speech

(Continued from Page 4)

size and stature, however—as our industrial economy expanded—these political rights proved inadequate to assure us equality in the pursuit of happiness.

We have come to a clear realization of the fact that true individual freedom cannot exist without economic security and independence. "Necessitous men are not free men." People who are hungry and out of a job are the stuff of which dictatorships are made.

In our day these economic truths have become accepted as self-evident. We have accepted, so to speak, a second bill of rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race or creed. Among these are:

✓ The right to a useful and remunerative job in the indus-

tries, or shops or farms or mines of the nation;

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

The right of every businessman large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

The right of every family to a decent home;

The right to adequate medical care, and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;

The right to a good education. All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won we must be prepared to move forward, in the imple-

mentation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being.

America's own rightful place in the world depends in large part upon how fully these and similar rights have been carried into practice for our citizens. For, unless there is security here at home, there cannot be lasting peace in the world.

One of the great American industrialists of our day—a man who has rendered yeoman service to his country in this crisis—recently emphasized the grave dangers of "rightist reaction" in this nation. All clear-thinking businessmen share his concern. Indeed, if such reaction should develop—if history were to repeat itself and we were to return to the so-called "normalcy" of the 1920s—that it is certain that even though we shall have conquered our enemies on the battlefields abroad, we shall have yielded to the spirit of fascism here at home.

I ask the congress to explore the means for implementing this economic bill of rights—for it is definitely the responsibility of the Congress so to do. Many of these problems are already before committees of the congress in the form of proposed legislation. I shall from time to time communicate with the congress with respect to these and further proposals. In the event that no adequate program of progress is evolved, I am certain that the nation will be conscious of the fact.

Our fighting men abroad—and their families at home—expect such a program, and have the right to insist upon it. It is to their demands that this government should pay heed rather than to the whining demands of selfish pressure groups who seek to feather their nests while young Americans are dying.

The foreign policy that we have been following—the policy

that guided us at Moscow, Cairo and Teheran—is based on the common sense principle which was best expressed by Benjamin Franklin July 4, 1776: "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

I have often said that there are no two fronts for America in this war. There is only one front. There is one line of unity which extends from the hearts of the people at home to the men of our attacking forces in our farthest outposts. When we speak of our total effort, we speak of the factory and the field and the mine as well as of the battleground—we speak of the soldier and the civilian, the citizen and his government.

Each and every one of us has a solemn obligation under God to serve this nation in its critical hour—to keep this nation great—to make this nation greater in a better world.