

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME 36

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1943

NUMBER 23

NFU Joins Attack On New Tax Bill

Unified Action Taken By Eight National Groups Puts Pressure On Senators

The National Farmers Union working in cooperation with seven other nation-wide organizations this week denounced the pending \$2,140,000,000 tax-increase bill as an inflation-provoking measure and asked Congress to raise income taxes on personal incomes of more than \$3,000 a year.

The well-timed attack made by the eight organizations was a concerted one and came just when the Senate Finance Committee was preparing to hold hearings on the measure already approved by the House.

Requesting "drastic revision" of the bill, the NFU submitted to each member of the Senate committee protests and recommendations. Other groups included in the coalition are the National Lawyers' Guild, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Women's Trade Union League, League of Women Shoppers and the Consumers' Union.

President E. K. Dean of the Kansas Farmers Union pointed out that if the members of Congress are sincere in their oft-stated concern for the soldiers overseas having to return to pay the bill for war expenditures, then why don't they use the opportunity to tax the huge incomes and profits that are being rolled up at the present time.

In line with Dean's proposal, the coalition recommended that revenue be raised in the following ways:

1. Increased personal income taxes on income above \$3,000 a year and a \$25,000 ceiling on net incomes, after taxes.
2. An increase in the corporate tax rate from 40 to at least 50 per cent.
3. Elimination of the option to compute excess profits on average-earnings method.
4. Increased tax rates and lowered exemptions for estates and gifts.
5. Elimination of "special privileges" so as to provide for mandatory joint returns, taxation of Government securities, and elimination of percentage-depletion allowances for oil and mining properties.

The groups further pointed out that additional revenue should come from increased taxation of comfortable and large incomes, unprecedented corporate profits and large estates.

"The adoption of the proposals here," the coalition predicted, (Continued on Page 3)

New Local At Tonganoxie

According to a letter received by E. K. Dean, from George W. Cashman, Farmers Union member near Bonner Springs, the possibility of establishing a local among farmers near Tonganoxie appears most favorable.

Cashman wrote that Ernest Orlovski, Route No. 2, Tonganoxie had asked for 12 applications for himself and his neighbors who wanted to join the Farmers Union. Cashman has at the applications and will organize a local as soon as five signatures are received.

Cashman has been active selling K.F.U. egg mash to his neighbors and through such activities has been able to meet with neighbors and explain to them the value of Farmers Union membership.

NEWS BITS

It has been suggested to Illinois farmers that they feed 1943 automobile license plates to the hogs, because state officials report, the flavor of the fiber-plastic plates is quite delicious to hogs. Illinois will get 1944 plates of a similar material.

Britons paid out 40 cents of every dollar of national income for taxes in 1942, while Americans paid out 27 cents. Our taxes were \$250 per capita last year. To match the British record, they would have to rise to \$375.

The average production per hen in Kansas in 1942 was 120 eggs, compared with an average of about 70 eggs a hen before poultry improvement work got underway in this state 20 years ago.

Four hundred thousand bags of coffee, valued at more than \$5,000,000, have been delivered as a gift from the people of Brazil to the American fighting forces. The gift was accepted in Rio de Janeiro by U. S. army and navy officials. A sample bag was stenciled with the Brazilian and the American colors arranged in V-shape.

Pvt. Hilton J. Wilson, recently a student at the University of Kansas, made what is believed to be the highest score in the army general classification test which he took at Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis. He scored 161 out of a possible perfect score of 163. "Gosh," the youthful private grinned, "I didn't think of a high mark. I thought I'd have to step on it to finish the test in time."

A new dairy food called "Dyne" has been developed by K. G. Weckel, dairy research man at the University of Wisconsin. It's a spread for bread and sandwiches but can be used also in baking and for sauces, but not for frying. Consumers say its taste is some- (Continued on Page 3)

In Britain, Too

"There are a lot of people in the country who talk about freedom, but freedom as they mean it is freedom to exploit the post-war situation. I regard it as more akin to true freedom to maintain in the replenishment period the spirit that we have had to exercise during the war."

ERNEST BEVIN,
Minister of Labor and
National Service of
Great Britain.

Dean Speaks Before Labor Information Meet Dec. 5 At Wichita

Kansas Farmers Union President E. K. Dean has accepted an invitation from A. V. Lundgren, president of the Kansas State Federation of Labor to speak before a Special Informational meeting at Wichita on December 5.

The informational meeting is not the labor organization's regular convention, but is held between conventions for the purpose of exchanging information and making reports. The morning sessions will include reports from ordinance plants, aircraft, utilities, building trades, printing trades, and government employees.

In the afternoon, besides Dean's speech reviewing the work of the Farmers Union, W. C. Brightlight, president of the Barbers International Union will be a guest speaker.

Reports will be made on the labor press, the AFL convention, reported by M. A. Fitzgerald of Hutchinson, the Kansas "labor control law," general welfare and political action.

All speeches will be short and serve mainly to start discussion on each subject. Time will be allowed for questions and discussion after each report. All unions in the area have been urged to send as large a delegation as possible.

Objective of the meeting has been stated to be that of informing all affiliated organizations of the progress and activities being carried on by Federation officials and to receive suggestions and guidance from the rank and file.

Meetings will be held in Labor Temple, 417 East English and will begin at 10 a. m. with a report by Lundgren and F. E. Black, secretary-treasurer of the KSFL.

Co-op Sales In Ellsworth Exceed Million Dollars

Record-Breaking Savings Also Reported At Annual Meeting of Stockholders

That the Ellsworth County Farmers Union co-operative sales exceeded a million dollars for the first time during the year ending May 31, 1943 was the enthusiastic report Grant Gwinner, general bookkeeper, made at the annual meeting of the stockholders on November 6 in the Farmers Union hall at Ellsworth.

Ousted FSA Head Joins CIO Political Action Committee

Particularly encouraging news was made last week when Calvin B. Baldwin who recently resigned under pressure from his position as head of the Farm Security Administration became assistant to Sidney Hillman as chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Under Baldwin, the FSA conducted a most progressive program in aiding small farmers and increasing many times the food production of the nation to meet war needs. Realizing the chances for obtaining funds for the FSA from a reactionary Congress would be less with so liberal an administrator, Baldwin resigned early this fall to be appointed Area Director of Economic Operations for Italy by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

In the reorganization, however, of Government agencies, Baldwin was transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration under Leo Crowley, and Hull recently named a new man to handle the job in Italy.

Baldwin is singularly fitted to become assistant to Sidney Hillman as chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee. This committee has already been pledged \$700,000 for the purpose of electing a better Congress by defeating some of the present members who have been obstructing all things progressive, often the very progress of the War.

Baldwin's friends, numbering many farmers and laborers, are enthusiastic over his acceptance of the new job. He has long been recognized as a good administrator and a fighting liberal. He is reputed to know Congress about as well as any man in Washington.

Help Beat the Axis by buying more Bonds and Stamps !

Although many of the nearly 400 stockholders were not able to leave other duties to attend the Saturday meeting, more than fifty were on hand to hear the inspiring news that the unprecedented large sales had effected net savings for the members with a record-breaking total of \$40,956.77.

Farmers Union activities in Ellsworth are particularly significant in demonstrating the effectiveness of maintaining a well-rounded program of education and co-operative endeavor. Outstanding also is the fact that three Ellsworth members are directors in as many state agencies of the Farmers Union.

Bert Harmon is member of the state board of the Farmers Union; P. J. Nash is a director of the Jobbing Association and Henry Scheuch, a member of the board of the FU Auditing Association.

Nash, as general manager of the Ellsworth co-operatives, spoke to the stockholders on present conditions and their effect on problems and policies of the organization. He also encouraged members to take consideration of post-war developments and urged the members to begin planning now.

Secretary H. E. Kline, reporting for the board of directors, pointed out that planning for the future calls for expansion but warned that expansion under present conditions must necessarily be conservative. He expressed appreciation to the membership and employees for the support and co-operation that had been given the directors in carrying out the year's activities.

A discussion of financial soundness to meet any post-war emergencies revealed that the organization has set aside a surplus of \$41,402.52 besides the capital stock of \$28,825.00 which gives the company a total worth of more than 70 thousand dollars.

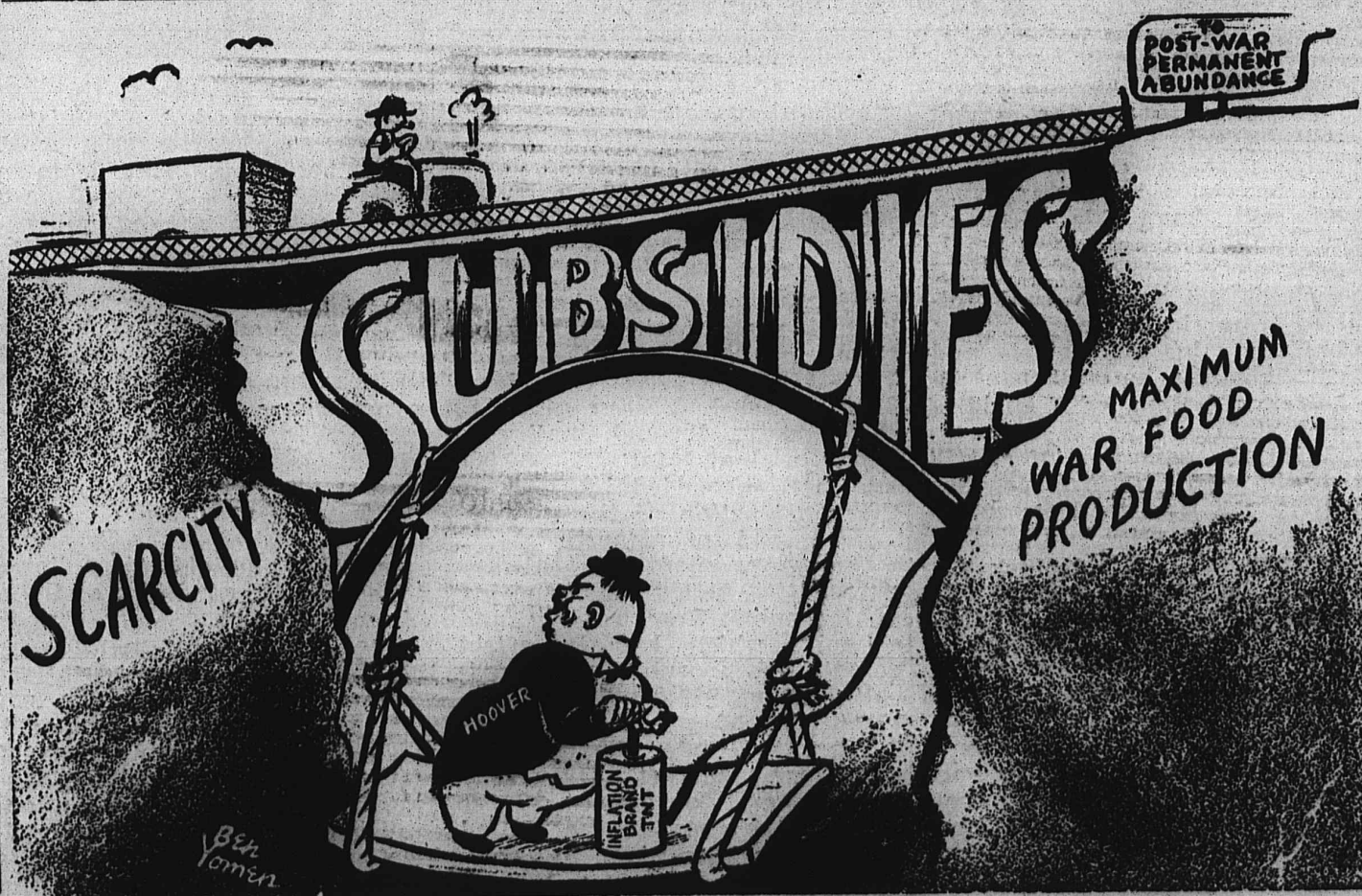
In keeping with instructions of the stockholders, \$17,423 of the net savings of the past year had been withheld from distribution. This deferred amount was allocated on the record of each member patron for distribution at some later date according to the amount of patronage the member had given the organization.

Three directors were elected. Emil Stroede and Joe Prochazka (Continued on Page 7)

Convention Delegates Appreciated

William Goeckler, vice-president of the Kansas Farmers Union, has recently received a letter of thanks from Stanley Osborne, manager of the Hotel Bonham in Clay Center, where many delegates stayed last month while attending the annual state convention.

Mr. Osborne's letter remarks on the kindness and courtesy of FU members from whom he states he was able to learn much of modern farming technique. "I cannot believe," he wrote, "that during our stay in Clay Center that we shall again have so delightful an experience as came to us while your members were guests at the hotel."



SUBSIDIES . . .

WHAT ARE THEY ?

WHO WANTS THEM ?

WHY ARE THEY NEEDED ?

Bewildering is the word for subsidies.

One Western Kansas farmer, when asked what he knew about subsidies, answered, "Nothing, but I'm against them."

Seldom have the American people been faced with a more confusing problem and yet one that so vitally concerns each individual family's pocketbook. All the discussion on subsidies, producer subsidies, consumer subsidies, price parities and so forth leaves the average citizen with his head spinning.

That not having subsidies will bring inflation was admitted by Ed O'Neal, head of the Farm Bureau, who has been leading the fight against subsidies, when he said in effect that a little inflation wouldn't hurt anybody.

If even the opponents of subsidies agree with the supporters of subsidies that without subsidies there will be inflation, then we may be assured that **SUBSIDIES WILL STOP INFLATION.**

The questions of pertinence to farmers, then, are: First, Is there such a thing as a "little" inflation? Second, What does inflation mean to farmers? the nation? the war program? and Third, What are subsidies?

Let us answer the last question first. Subsidies are a sum of money paid by the Government to farmers who produce food and to the manufacturers of other products, in addition to the amount they are allowed to charge the consumer or processor at the market-place.

Fair To All

A significant feature of subsidies is that they are the single idea for giving a just price to both manufacturers and farmers yet without raising consumer prices so high that consumers can not purchase the goods.

The injustice of making low wage earning consumers pay what amounts to a food-tax is obvious. One reason for the need to pay farmers more than can be obtained in the market-place is that they need government protection against risks taken in the interest of the war effort. As an example, Kansas farmers can not grow soy beans with the same degree of success as the farmers of the east where climate conditions are more favorable.

It is therefore the responsibility of the government to insure the farmers of Kansas who have patriotically undertaken to produce the needed crops that their efforts will be rewarded not on a basis of equality with the eastern growers but in terms of their service to the government.

Likewise the shortage of consumer goods is neither the fault of the consumer nor the producer but are caused by the needs of our nation at war. The nation then should support the war by a tax program based on the ability to pay. Without subsidies, the persons working on a fixed-income would be penalized by having to pay for an unjustly large share of the war expense.

Or take the case of milk. It is an important item in the diet of every family for both children and adults. Its cost of production has risen considerably. This means its price would have to go up, too. But if it is raised, it means that children will either have to do with less milk, or that the income earners will have to get their wages boosted. This, in turn, raises the farmer's living costs and production costs, and then he has to raise the price of milk again—and so on.

Thus begins the unlimited upward spiral of inflation.

When, however, the farmer gets what he needs from a subsidy, the process stops there and inflation does not result. While if the farmer raised his price, that price rise would involve a whole series of other price rises and wage increases right up the line, through the whole structure

of marketing, retailing, and labor costs. A subsidy is a way of quarantining a cost increase so that it doesn't spread its disease to the whole price structure.

A "Little Inflation"

There is therefore no such thing as a "little inflation" any more than there is a slight case of leprosy. Both are fatal in the end.

It will cost the government \$800,000,000 to carry on a program of subsidies for the coming year but without subsidies, living costs at a minimum will go up 10 per cent and cost the nation \$15,000,000,000. The difference is \$14,200,000,000 that our tax-supported government will save in one year. The 800 million dollars that progressive forces are asking Congress to appropriate is just enough to run the war for three days. The fifteen billion taken from the pockets of anyone who buys clothing, machinery, food or anything else will bring untold hardships to tens of millions doing their best to hasten the war to a successful conclusion.

Low Wage Groups

Nine million are dependents of men now serving in the armed forces of the United States. Another million are disabled veterans drawing pensions or disability compensation, or the widows and dependent children of veterans.

Nearly 2,200,000 are aged persons on State public assistance rolls. Fifty-three thousand are blind. About 700,000 retired workers, widows and young children receive social insurance payments under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program of the Social Security Board.

More than 400,000 persons are drawing annuities for which they had put away their savings for many years. More than six million public employees, teachers, firemen, policemen, nurses in state and city hospitals and others are on fixed incomes that will be sadly sheared by rising prices.

Even the 9,300,000 men in America's armed forces, each receiving non-elastic dollars, are among those who, when on furlough for instance, would feel the immediate pinch of every upward twist of the inflation spiral.

If in face of such overwhelming evidence that inflation will bring suffering to so large a portion of the nation, the farmer will say that it is his opportunity to make a killing—and since he has no remembrance of other groups coming to his aid in times past, Why shouldn't he? It must be pointed out that the dangerous period for farmers is not so much during inflation, but in the period which will follow as surely as day follows night-deflation.

As a consumer, the farmer will be subject to the hardships that price rises cause all buyers. As a tax-payer he will have his share of meeting a greater national debt, as a producer, he will perhaps get more actual dollars from inflationary prices but the value will be less and consequently he will be no better off than with subsidies and stable prices.

With the cessation of hostilities, the prices of farm products will be the first to drop. With, however, the price stabilization program and the necessary subsidies, the government has already guaranteed to support prices of a substantial list of major agricultural commodities at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war.

Moreover, when the war ends producers will not have to work under forced draught, as at present. Cultivation will not have to be so intensive and costs will

be lower, so that even if prices to producers do decline somewhat, producers' net income need not fall.

Farmers then can only support anti-subsidy legislation from a short-sighted point-of-view. The national government will benefit by subsidies, little people of the nation will benefit and in the long run farmers will benefit.

If, however, the House overrides the expected presidential veto of the Steagall bill, this subsidy would be prohibited as well as those administered through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Subsidies Play Big Role In U. S. History

Government subsidization of industrial, agricultural, and consumer interests has played a prominent role in American economic life since the foundation of the republic. The very first Congress, in 1789, passed a law in aid of the American merchant marine through the remission of a certain percentage of the customs duties levied on merchandise if carried in American ships. Not many years afterward (1796) the long-standing policy of aid to transportation began when a private citizen received a grant of land as a means of aiding the construction of a highway. In the early years of the nineteenth century, Congress made extensive grants of land and money for the construction of roads and canals. The famous Cumberland road was financed in this way, as well as the Louisville and Portland, Chesapeake and Ohio, Chesapeake and Delaware, and Dismal Swamp canals.

The railroads, especially the western railroads, have been large beneficiaries of government subsidy. By June 30, 1941, some 179,284,973 acres of land had been donated to railroads in aid of construction. Of this total, 130,401,606 acres came from the Federal government, and the rest from the states, which, however, had received most of this land from the Federal government originally. This represents public aid to an amount estimated to be approximately \$492,000,000. In addition to these land-grants, land valued at \$87,000,000 was also given to the railroads for rights-of-way.

The policy of subsidizing shipping was continued throughout most of the nineteenth century. After 1847, it took the form not only of tariff remissions but also of direct subsidies to the mail. Between 1847 and 1877, Federal aid to ocean mail ran to some \$21,000,000. Between 1920 and 1940, around \$750,000,000 were spent through various agencies to subsidize the merchant marine.

Federal expenditures in aid of domestic water transportation had cumulated to \$2,500,000,000 by June 1940. About half of this amount was disbursed in the decade 1930-1940.

Air transportation had also been the recipient of extensive government aid. In the period 1931-1941 inclusive at least \$100,000,000 had been given to the industry through mail contracts, and at least \$270,000,000 had been expended by 1941 on the construction of the airways system and of airports.

The government has always pursued a policy of disposing of its public land rapidly and cheaply, which has in effect constituted a subsidy to agriculture. In 1862 a policy of outright gift of public land was inaugurated under the terms of the Homestead Act. Over 246,000,000 acres, or almost 18 per cent of the area of the United States, has been given to home-

steads. Land grants, as well as appropriations of money, have provided for the establishment of agricultural colleges and agricultural experiment stations.

Farmers

OPA's price reduction of approximately 10% to the consumer on butter and meat is now being paid to the processor who in turn reimburses the farmer. If these reductions were rolled back to the cattle and hog raiser, and the price of hogs and cattle were reduced accordingly the supply of meat and butter would be retarded at a time when the maximum supply is needed. 450 million dollars has been approved for these subsidies.

At the present time the Commodity Credit Corporation has allocated 60 million dollars to be paid direct to dairy producers who produce and sell milk during the October, November and December quarter of the year.

Through the depression years, the Agriculture Adjustment Administration got farmers to increase their soil conserving crops and practices. Now their lands are in better productive condition for all-out production for war. Farmers benefitted by subsidies being paid to them through the soil conservation and parity programs. They were encouraged to increase soil productivity by carrying out soil conserving and water conserving practices.

Metals

Since metals are so essential to the war programs, the Metals Reserve Corporation is encouraging the production of various metals in this country. They are buying them at a high price and selling at ceiling price—normal freight rates at cost—approximately 25 million dollars will be paid on metals imported from Latin-America and abroad this year—this is a form of subsidy. Manufacture of synthetic and purchase of natural rubber is being subsidized. Metal Reserves has been paying premiums that will cost approximately 53 million dollars a year on certain excess domestic production of copper, lead and zinc since February 1, 1942. And due to efforts to further stimulate production, this cost may increase to as much as 80 million for 1943.

The government has paid approximately 5 million dollars to manufacturers to obtain the necessary production of aluminum rivets used in making air-planes. This was paid to manufacturers at a high cost because they are not normally in the business.

Petroleum

Petroleum products for 1943 will total approximately 95 to 100 million dollars in subsidies.

Due to submarine warfare, transportation costs on coal to New York and New England will cost 25 million in subsidies.

As early as 1891 ocean-going mail was subsidized to approximately 20 million dollars. Second class mail privileges to newspapers has always cost the postal department more than was received.

Subsidies Political Football

The political side of the subsidy fight finds anti-administration forces hoping that their voting the Steagall bill down recently will cause a ground swell of resentment among railroad labor, miners and others, who have been stalled and denied wage increases to compensate for rising food and living costs, and will break into a strike epidemic, whereupon a drive will be made

(a) to pin all blame for inflation on labor, (b) to break price ceilings wide open, and (c) to blame the President

and the administration for the chaotic condition of the home front.

One anti-subsidy member of the house of representatives when asked "whether you are willing to assume the responsibility for inflation in the event of the passage of this bill," answered: "The Roosevelt administration must be responsible for the administration of the

THE OFFICIAL POSITION of the Kansas Farmers Union on the issue of subsidies as stated by President E. K. Dean is:

"We support the payment of subsidies as an incentive for full war production.

"We do not support subsidies as a means of obtaining parity price at the market-place."

bill."

Dr. M. F. Dickinson, board member of the National Farmers Union pointed out that "not of political skulduggery was being carried on in the fight against subsidies when he said: "There are two schools of thought in America today. On the one hand, we have the working people, the little people, who are opposed to inflation and in favor of abundant production and subsidies. On the other hand we have a moneyed interest that is for inflation, that is right now fighting to kill off the production credit program and FSA, and that would cause us another post-war 'deflation' with more millions of farms foreclosed."

E. K. Dean pointed out that congressmen were making a political football out of the subsidy question and playing it safely by not going on record with their votes.

"They don't want to be held responsible," he said, "for the inflation they know they are causing in defeating subsidies. I think our representatives should be on record for any stand they may take on any issues, particularly on so important an issue as this. I could, of course, understand their not wanting to be on record when they voted themselves a pension."

Flour Subsidy Approved by OES

A subsidy program to enable wheat flour millers to pay as high as parity prices for wheat should the market reach that level and at the same time continue to sell flour for no more than the ceiling prices now in effect was announced by the Office of Economic Stabilization.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been requested to provide the funds for payment of the subsidy and to administer the program. The date on which the payments will become effective will be announced later. The program is part of the Administration's general plan for holding the line on the cost of living.

Such action may assure the farmer that he will receive parity price on his wheat only if the millers do not do as meat-packers did in reflecting the roll-back in the prices paid the farmer for wheat.

When the packers were first paid subsidies and the price of hogs was rolled back, the packers took the money for the subsidy from the government and then proceeded to pay the farmer considerably less than he had been receiving for hogs. The price even went below the established floor price.

The government then countered with a regulation forbidding the payment of a subsidy to a packer who paid less than the floor price. The farmer, however, still gets considerably less than he was making before the packers began their abuse of the program.

Although it is the responsibility of the government to forbid the abuse of subsidies and roll-backs by packers and millers, the real saboteurs of the programs are the packers and if they follow a similar practice, the millers.

DID BUTTER SUBSIDY CAUSE SHORTAGE?

Question: Is the butter subsidy responsible for the present shortage?

Answer: No. Reports to the WFA show that farmers are getting as much for butterfat as they did before the subsidies.

The result of the subsidy is to reduce the price to the consumer and thus help hold the line on the cost of living. But the subsidy does not alter the return to the producer.

Ellsworth County FU Plans Group Discussion Meetings

November 15 at Manager P. J. Nash's home, Farmers Union officers, employees from the Ellsworth County Farmers Cooperative Union, and State Education Director, Miss Ekblad, met to discuss the possibilities for a series of group discussion meetings among the Farmers Union members and cooperative patrons in the county. Out of that committee session a plan has been developed for Farmers Union discussions on a neighborhood basis to be held in addition to regular local and county F. U. meetings. The attendance at the usual local meeting is too large for good roundtable discussion, and frequently with other business there isn't time to explore a topic thoroughly. The neighborhood sessions, which are held around the dining room tables in homes of families participating, will be a stimulant for membership expression in the county. Notes will be taken on the discussions of each group, and before the ideas get "cold", the conclusions will be shared through reports at Local and County Meetings.

Discussion outlines for seven meetings have been prepared by the people who met that first evening. Having discussions twice a month these outlines will cover the winter season when farm families have time for special activities. The objectives of the discussions are summed up in the following three points:

1. A review of cooperative principles and business practices.
2. A study of the relationship of the Farmers Union program to our general economy and our cooperative development.
3. And specific planning of the things we should do for the expansion and further development of our cooperative business organization.

Many in Ellsworth county feel that only the surface has been scratched in possible cooperative services to the farmers of the county. It is also felt that the sound and logical way for new cooperative development to come about is through the desires expressed and plans constructed by the present cooperative membership. That is the RIGHT WAY, and the Farmers Union is surely the educational medium thru which these discussion programs can best develop. The Farmers Union Local or County Union is in the best possible position to observe the cooperative enterprises critically and objectively without the tinge of promotion that sometimes comes from direct sponsorship on the part of cooperatives. The Farmers Union and the Cooperative Association working together on an educational program is a very healthful situation.

The following are the discussion outlines to be used in the discussion meetings:

DISCUSSION ONE

WHAT DO WE HOPE TO ACCOMPLISH THROUGH COOPERATIVE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES?

1. Did the Farmers Union Cooperative Elevator have anything to do with getting a fair price for wheat?
2. If the cooperative elevator was taken out of the picture, would farmers still get market value for their product?
3. Do you know of any community, where there isn't a petroleum cooperative, that is selling petroleum products under ceiling price?
4. What relationship does membership loyalty have to benefits received by members?
5. What other advantages does cooperative membership have over stock in an old line business?
6. What type of membership should our cooperative have? (Should our cooperative include non-producers as well as producers into membership?)

DISCUSSION TWO

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE FARMERS UNION PROGRAM TO OUR FARM ECONOMY AND OUR COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT?

1. What type of a program does the Farmers Union have?
2. What relationship has a family-type farm program to our cooperative?
3. Do cooperatives need a legislative pressure group? (Give illustrations of present attacks being organized against cooperatives by big business. For instance, banking interests and the Farm Bloc are pushing an attack on the Farm Credit Administration.)
4. What then can be benefits received from a cooperative educational fund to the Farmers Union?

DISCUSSION THREE

SHOULD THERE BE AN ATTEMPT MADE TO CENTRALIZE THE LOCATIONS OF OUR COOPERATIVE BUSINESS IN ELLSWORTH?

1. What determines a good location of a business?
2. Economists figure that by spring of 1944 business will start falling off due to the cancellation of government war contracts. What plans for expansion or construction should cooperatives have for that period?
3. We have reason to believe that after the war plenty of incentive will be offered private business for expansion, what expansion of services could you suggest for our cooperatives?
4. What particular cooperative activity could we discuss at the next meeting?

DISCUSSION FOUR

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIALITIES IN THE COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF PRODUCE?

1. Through what channels are most of the poultry and eggs sold?
2. Where is the nearest association marketing poultry and eggs located? (Nearly all cooperatives in Kansas handle produce on a sideline basis.)
3. What services would it be possible for the cooperative to give in connection with produce? Hatchery? Culling? Testing?
4. Is a normal production of produce desirable even in the of diminishing returns as a part of maintaining family-type operations?

DISCUSSION FIVE

WHAT IMPROVEMENTS AND NEW SERVICES DO WE NEED LOCALLY IN THE PETROLEUM FIELD?

1. What about location? Would a main highway station be better, or is the present location good?
2. Is it desirable to increase our patrons country storage and operate deliveries over a fixed route?

News Bits

(Continued from Page 1)
where between that of butter and cream cheese. Unrationed, as yet, it sells in Madison for 45 cents a pound. (We knew it. It has been taken off the market. Too high a butterfat content to be unrationed.)

Mending tape, which "mends as you iron," making mending simpler by eliminating sewing, is made of a plain woven cotton with a gummed back that adheres to any fabric when pressed with a hot iron. It comes in three-quarter and one and half inch widths in twelve colors. Binding seams, turning hems, mending girdles, and reinforcing button-holes are some of its uses.

The first WAVE to be killed in action was a member of a labor union in Philadelphia. Elizabeth Korensky of the United Electrical Radio & Machine workers enlisted in the WAVES last March and was killed in an explosion at the Norfolk Naval Air Station.

Down in Georgia, a certain old lady who is the widow of one of the Confederacy's great generals is attending a riveting school and majoring in assembly, fabrication and riveting. She won't tell her age but declares that she hasn't "reached the century mark yet."

President Roosevelt has rejected an appeal by a group of Kansas City business and professional leaders for executive clemency or a change in the terms of probation which Thomas J. Pendergast, one-time Missouri political boss and convicted tax law violator, must serve.

A total of more than 66,000 Kansas men of draft age have been excused from military service in order to work on farms.

T. Royal Rupert, 60th., 9,100 pounds of bull, Hereford, carries the biggest life insurance policy ever taken out on a bull—\$25,000. Owned by Ensign Tom Slick, Jr., of San Antonio, Tex., the bull's policy was written by Lloyds of London.

John L. Lewis' pet baby, his District No. 50 Union into which he has been trying to draw dairy farmers, has spent nearly \$1,000 for every member it now claims, according to R. J. Thomas, vice-president of the CIO. Thomas said, "Never was so little done with so much, that I know of in the labor movement."

More than a fourth of the employees involved in wage adjustment cases of the War Labor Board in September earned less than 50 cents an hour, states the WLB's seventh monthly report. Some 77 per cent averaged less than 80 cents an hour, while 42.3 per cent averaged less than 40 cents.

A Hartford, Conn., mother employed a maid to care for her baby while she worked

3. Would a machine shop or repair shop be a worthwhile addition to our service facilities?
4. Should the organization consider the addition of other service stations in the county?

DISCUSSION SIX

WHAT ARE THE NECESSARY MOVES IN GETTING 100% MEMBERSHIP LOYALTY FOR THE FARMERS UNION STORE?

1. Would a new location be desirable for the Store? Adjacent to the Oil Company? Feed Store? Produce?
2. Should parking space be secured around the Store location?
2. What about a Locker system? Cold storage in connection with the Store? Packing Plant?
4. Cooperative wholesale production of groceries has just gotten under way with canneries, co-op packaging, etc. What advantages will this bring to the Co-op Store? What is the value of grade labeling?

DISCUSSION SEVEN

IS THE ELEVATOR AT IT BEST NOW, OR ARE THERE NEW FIELDS OF OPERATION FOR IT ALSO?

1. What advantage would a semi-trailer truck bring to Elevator service?
2. Is there a need for co-operative livestock transportation?
3. What possibilities are there to perform a service for small farmers in the co-operative use of machinery? Field Cutters? Corn Pickers? Portable grinder-mixing equipment?
4. Is there a need for a Seed Program? Cleaning and processing equipment? Field supervision?

Referendum Ballot

The following amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the Kansas Farmers Union were approved by the delegates at the state convention in Clay Center, Kansas, October 29, 1943, and are hereby submitted to the membership for their approval or rejection.

These amendments should be voted on immediately, by the Local Unions and returns forwarded to the Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas, not later than January 1, 1944.

The total number of votes FOR and the total number of votes AGAINST each amendment must be recorded in the squares at the right of each amendment.

Amendment No. 1

Page 34, Division C. Article IV, Sec. 1., with all amendments since 1935 to read thus:

The dues per adult member shall be \$3.50 per year, payable in advance, provided however, that the minor members of the Union are exempt from paying dues when there are one or more dues paying members in the family to which they belong. But where there are no adult dues paying members in the family, one of the minor members are required to pay dues.

All members' dues shall be divided as follows: 75 cents to the Local Union, 50 cents to the County Union, \$1.75 to the Kansas State Farmers Union, and 50 cents to the National Union. The Local Secretary-Treasurer shall retain the 75 cents Local dues and shall remit the \$2.75 balance to the State Secretary-Treasurer, the state Secretary-Treasurer shall remit to the County Secretary-Treasurer 50 cents, and to the National Secretary-Treasurer 50 cents for each dues paying member, as such annual dues are received by him.

Votes
For

☐

Votes
Against

☐

Amendment No. 2

Page 17, Division B. Article V, Sec. 5., with all amendments since 1935:

Substitute the words "Fifty cents per member" for, "Forty cents per male members."

Votes
For

☐

Votes
Against

☐

The above is a true and correct return of the vote of.....

Local Number in County, Kansas, on the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Local President.

Local Secretary.

(SEAL)

at a war nursery. This mother was assigned to care for a so-called problem child. She soon found that it was the child of the nurse who was caring for her baby.

NUF Joins Attack On New Tax Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

"will raise substantial revenues, aid in siphoning off the most dangerously inflationary incomes and avoid cuts into the necessary subsistence of those who fight the battle of production on the farms and in the factories."

Another feature of the new tax bill is that it requires that co-operatives as well as labor unions to file income tax reports. Heretofore neither labor nor co-operatives, because they were non-profit organizations, were required to make a yearly accounting to the government.

"The Farmers Union secured exemption for co-operatives," Dean wrote to local and county union secretaries, "on the grounds that it was

unfair to tax earnings of our cooperatives both through taxing the cooperatives and also the individual income of its members. We have contended, and rightfully so, that to tax the income of our cooperative organizations and then also tax the pro-rations received by the individual members of the cooperatives, is in effect double taxation and would be discriminating against our organizations."

CIO President Phillip Murray made a similar statement concerning the provision that hit labor unions. He said the provision was "an opening wedge to either tax union funds or discourage members from contributing dues."

Dean had said that this is the first attempt in a legislative way to bring about an end to income tax exemption for our cooperative organizations. He urged every member of the Farmers Union, and every manager and director of the cooperatives to protest immediately the provision by wiring their congressmen and senators.

Vastly of forest and grazing lands administered by the federal government for Indians is around 130 million dollars and they embrace 46 million acres.


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SALINA · KANSAS

Day by Day with FUJA

by JOHN VESECKY

Producer-Consumer Co-operation Needed

Present Expansion Programs Result In Overlapping

At a meeting of the Interprovincial Co-operatives, Limited of Canada held in Saskatoon, Sask., Canada, on November 1 and 2, a resolution was passed favoring the extension of the principle of producer-consumer co-operation. The meeting recommended to the board of directors certain definite fields in which this producer-consumer cooperation might be carried out.

The idea of producer-consumer cooperation is almost as old as the cooperative system of doing business. Everyone who has given the subject any serious thought realizes that unless some workable method of co-operation or division of fields is developed there is liable to be a serious clash of fields and interests between producer cooperatives and strictly consumer cooperatives. This danger of an overlapping of fields does not seem to be very great at present because as yet both the pro-

ducer and consumer cooperatives largely supply the needs and service of producer groups. When the time comes and it is coming soon, when strictly consumer controlled cooperatives branch out into the processing of farm products, the consumer cooperatives naturally try to save their members as much money as possible by buying the farm products to be processed as cheaply as possible.

With the giant strides being made by both our producer and our consumer cooperatives at present, this danger of a clash between consumer and producer cooperatives is already here. Our United States regional cooperatives should follow the example of Canadian cooperators and take definite steps towards closer cooperation between our producer and consumer cooperatives and towards some equitable division or joint occupation of the field of processing farm products.

Co-op Plants For Processing Assures Price

With an estimated production for 1943 of 2,051,000 bushels of flax, Kansas stands sixth among the flax-producing states in the U. S. Since we do not seem to be able to buy cotton seed meal or cake to feed our livestock, our farm folks and co-operatives should do all they can to further the efforts of the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn. to get priority for the purchase of materials and machinery needed for a soy bean and flax seed processing plant. It is only on processing plants, owned and operated by our farmers themselves through their co-operatives that we can depend for an ample supply of protein feeds at a fair price and for a fair, sta-

ble market for the flax seed and soy beans we produce.

There is more than a suspicion of monopoly control of both the market for the flax, soy beans and cotton seed and of the protein feeds produced from them. If that monopoly succeeds in gaining full control, all our co-operative feed-mixing plants would either have to pay high tribute to the monopoly or go out of business, and in either case, our producers of the seeds and livestock and poultry feeders would be unmercifully fleeced. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association through its grain handling facilities and through its feed mills, mixing plants and member farmers co-operatives offers an ideal medium through which our farm folks can own and control protein seed processing and the distribution of protein feeds derived from the seeds we raise.

Dull, Clubby, Smug

The following editorial comment of a feature article, written by a professor, Fred Rodell, of Yale, is clipped from the November 15 issue of The Co-operative Consumer published in Saskatoon, Canada. The editor's comment fits so many erudite discourses on co-operatives written by members of the learned professions that we are reprinting it in full.

In a feature article carried by the October 18, Progressive, a weekly paper published by the LaFollette Brothers, Fred Rodell, Professor of Law at Yale University, who terms himself a friendly critic of the co-operative movement says of co-operative literature, "Ever read any co-op literature? Don't. It may discourage you from joining the movement. Invariably dull, insultingly clubby, and somehow strangely smug, most co-operative publications sound like a cross between a Boy Scout Bulletin and a lower-income-group Junior League journal."

Tut! Tut! Mr. Rodell. Imagine a professor of law characterizing anything as dull, clubby, and smug. We have heard the words dull, clubby and smug applied to lectures delivered by certain university professors but we always felt that the use of such words betrayed a lack of knowledge of the subject on the part of the critic. Indeed we are inclined to suggest that if Mr. Rodell would undertake a serious study of co-operation and the co-operative movement he would find himself viewing co-operative literature with a much more tolerant feeling.

We would have been more impressed with the professor's criticism had he shown more discretion in his choice of words. The use of such words as 'invariably,' 'insultingly' and 'strangely' smacks of autocratic classroom technique and indicates that the user of such words is either seeking for effect or is unaware of the meaning of the

words. In the search for truth, dogmatic statements are rarely used. 'Invariably' is a word used by discerning men only when every example has received due consideration.

There is, however, one note in the professors' remarks that cannot be overlooked. Co-operative literature is compared to a cross between a Boy Scout Bulletin and a lower-income Junior League journal. We see nothing wrong with either a Boy Scout Bulletin or a Junior League journal. We believe that the Boy Scouts and the Junior Leagues are carrying on a very worthwhile work and that any likeness co-operative literature may bear to such bulletins or such journals is a commendation rather than a condemnation of it.

To say that the professor has rendered a service to the cause of co-operation by his rather disparaging remarks on co-operative literature would be entirely true. He has, however, revealed the fact that even university professors can make themselves rather ridiculous when they step outside their own particular sphere of knowledge.

Early Ordering of Fertilizer Urged

Altho the Department of Agriculture has announced a slight increase in the supply of fertilizer, emphasis is placed upon the necessity of ordering as soon as possible and accepting early delivery.

Normally the fertilizer business is heaviest in the spring when farmers traditionally buy fertilizer for immediate application. The tight labor, storage and transportation system as it affects the fertilizer industry will not permit this practice during the coming season.

The department points out that it will be to the farmers' own advantage to apply for fertilizer now. The important thing is to keep fertilizer moving, so that manufacturers will be able to receive supplies, mix the fertilizer, and ship it so that it can be delivered in time to meet farmers' requirements. All possible measures, it is pointed out, need to be taken to avoid peak labor loads in plants, to prevent overloading of the transportation system, and to relieve the storage situation.

Early ordering of course demands some means of storing the fertilizer. The following simple rules are offered by the department: Fertilizer should be stored in a dry, floored, weather proof building. If the available space has no floor, a raised platform can be built of materials on hand. Fertilizer should be stored in the sacks in which it came, and not piled more than 8 to 10 sacks deep.

Farmers Union members in the southeast section of Kansas, at present the state's greatest users of fertilizer although its use is being increased in the eastern and mid-central portions, can save money and at the same time produce more by using fertilizers of higher analysis, the slightly higher cost of which is more than offset by larger crop yields, according to information from the War Food Administration.

Newly Crossed Seed Corn Best

Hybrid Seed — The crop grown from commercial hybrid seed corn should not be used as seed the following year. Numerous tests in many places have shown that seed from this advanced generation is likely to yield from 10 to 20 per cent less corn than that from newly crossed hybrid seed. This is usually about the same as or a little poorer than the yield of an open-pollinated variety. Seed from a hybrid field is more or

less inbred. This tends to reduce the yield of the resultant crop. Corn growers can easily prove to themselves that it does not pay to save seed from a field of hybrid corn. This can be done by planting several rows of each kind of corn side by side in the same field, observing the difference in the following fall.—R. W. Genheimer, agronomy department, Kansas State College.

FUJA Officials

To Denver Meet

Witham, Gregory Terpening, Newbry Make Trip

H. E. Witham, general manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and J. C. Gregory, Homer Terpening and James Newbry, President, vice-president and field supervisor of the FUJA respectively left Sunday to attend the 37th annual convention of the Colorado Farmers Union, now united into the Rocky Mountain Farmers Union and the first annual meeting of the Farmers Union Marketing Assn., a "business affiliate" of the Rocky Mountain Farmers Union.

Judging from the array of top ranking Farmers Union officials that are going to appear in the convention program, Mr. Witham and his associates will have an enjoyable time in Denver this week and should bring back much worth while information which we hope they will share with our readers in some future issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

The Farmers Union Marketing Assn., although quite recently organized has nevertheless made remarkable strides in acquiring facilities and building up patronage. The Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., and the Farmers Union Marketing Assn., have during the past year been a working model of what can be accomplished in the way of co-operation between two or more regional co-operatives.

NFU Membership Up 27 Per Cent

Another 27 per cent increase in membership of the National Farmers Union during 1943 is indicated by dues payments to November 1.

Final figures for the year cannot be given for some time, since remittances from the states normally continue for 30 to 60 days after the close of the fiscal year.

However, on November 1, dues had been paid for 127,000 members as compared to 100,000 at the same time last year. The 1943 membership will easily exceed 150,000.

Continued membership growth in 1944 is indicated by the tenor of state conventions. Virtually every one has laid definite plans for expansion, reflecting not only a forward-looking determination to create a stronger voice for small farmers, but improved financial position to carry on necessary work.

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What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

Nebraska Speakers at Mankato Local

Mankato Local met at Mrs. Glen McMullin's, November 18. Meeting was called to order by President, Mr. William Pair. Songs were sung by the group. Our main speakers were Mrs. Henry Peterson, Guide Rock, Nebraska. He is the vice-president of the Farmers Union Superior Creamery and director of the Nebraska Farmers Union.

Mr. Peterson was a good inspiration with his ideas for our local and his talk contained many thoughts we needed to know. Mrs. Peterson gave several good readings which were enjoyed by all. We certainly want them to come to our meetings again. We had 53 attend the meeting, 2 new members. We can figure on a good turnout whenever it's at Mrs. McMullin's as she is willing to share her creamery with all of us for the meeting.

Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, Educational Director, received her pin and one of her students, Raymond Wharton, received his award and he is proud to be a 100 per cent scholar. Our president presented the awards.

Leonard Kinder of Esbon is Hybrid Seed Corn Agent. Anyone wants seed corn, get touch with him or any of the members as we are all anxious to take orders and turn it over to Kinder. Let's be a booster and not a knocker. By the way, would like to hear about the members reading the paper and be prepared to discuss the topics. We have two more members, "we keep a climbing."

Our next meeting will be at Lamb's schoolhouse, December 2 and election will be that night. Our Refreshment Committee is Mrs. Kinder, Mrs. Frieser and Mrs. Petrouck. Please bring pie and your own plates. —MRS. GEORGE WHARTON, Reporter.

Riley County Elects Officers

The Riley County Union No. 1061 met at the Walsburg schoolhouse Saturday, November 13. Called to order by President G. Kaump. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Report of auditing committee read and accepted. Our delegate to the state convention, A. W. Ekblad gave a very interesting and comprehensive report of the state meeting at Day Center.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: A. W. Ekblad, President; E. G. Kaump, Vice-President; J. A. Amnell, Secretary-Treasurer; Howard Oman, Conductor; Louis Sand, Doorkeeper; Executive Committee: Merle Isaacson, Carl Valine, Oscar Carlson. At the close of the meeting the ladies served a very nice lunch. There being no further business the meeting adjourned. J. A. Amnell, Secretary, Randolph, Kansas.

Burr Oak Local Votes On Dues

Burr Oak Farmers Union met Tuesday evening November 16 with eight members present. Letters from Kansas Farmers Union President, E. K. Dean, were read and discussed. A vote was taken on the referendum. Mr. W. G. Decker was ready purchasing agent so he will take orders for our F.U. seed corn if some agreement can be made with the state office.

Next meeting will be December 14 at the school house 10 miles east and one-half mile north of Burr Oak. There will be election of officers. President appointed Bert Burkholder, Paul Johnson and Mrs. Glenn

Paul as nominating committee. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Burkholder will be the refreshment committee. Program committee is to have a program prepared. Everybody come. —MRS. GLENN PAUL.

Wiedenhaft Seed Agent

The Bunkerhill Farmers Union Local held its regular meeting Wednesday evening, November 17 with a good attendance. With Mrs. Rominger and the Juniors and Reserves leading, we sang, "God Bless America" accompanied by Miss Lois Porter at the piano.

The sale of Farmers Union hybrid seed corn was discussed and Ray Wiedenhaft was appointed to have charge of it.

After the business meeting of the Juniors, they entertained the local with a program. Group singing concluded the interesting meeting. Plans were made for serving refreshments at our next regular meeting Tuesday, December 21, at which time officers are to be elected. —Mrs. Edna Wiedenhaft.

Local 1061 Hears College President

As reporter for Local No. 1061 Kansas Farmers Union of McPherson Co., will say that No. 1061 is a live local as we have had our monthly meetings regularly all summer and fall, meeting alternately in the three school districts surrounding Lindsborg and all the members are loyal to their enterprise of the Farmers Union Elevator company.

At the last local meeting held November 15 at the Elving school house there was a fine musical program given by the three school districts comprising Local 1061.

Dr. Emory Lindquist, president of Bethany College, gave a talk on the "Landmarks of Freedom" in which he traced the development of the freedom we now enjoy from its early establishment in England and in the early days of our own country.

Following Dr. Lindquist's able speech, a very good lunch was served by the several committees in charge. A large crowd was present. —F. M. S. Reporter.

Resolution Passed

At the regular meeting of the South Verdigris Local No. 1498 held on November 19, the following resolution was offered and adopted, 25 for—none opposed to it.

"Resolved that the members of South Verdigris Local No. 1498 are opposed to subsidies." The Local voted to send copies of the resolution to Senators Arthur Capper and Clyde Reed, Representatives Ed Rees and William Lamberton, National Pres. James G. Patton and the Kansas Union Farmer.

FRED BANGS, Secretary.

Pleasant View Local Has Guests

Reports of the State Convention were highlighted at the Pleasant View Local meeting, Pottawatomie County, Friday evening, November 19. Bert Wilson, Wabauunsee County President, visiting the local said that it was one of the best conventions he had ever attended and expressed the belief that conventions would be even better if locals would send more resolutions of local opinion to the State Office. We discussed the 1944 program and it was suggested that the local study it, section by section at winter meetings. Business of the evening including balloting on the State Referendum. Musical numbers and readings were

presented with a Junior member, Geneva Fields, acting as chairman. After the adjournment the Reserves and Juniors met with me and their Local Leader, Mrs. Stanley Fields. Reserve and Junior membership cards were given out, and the new study unit, "Destroy Weeds" was introduced. Refreshments of sandwiches, cake and coffee were served. The next meeting will be a Christmas Party, December 19. The party will open with a covered dish supper at 7 o'clock. —E. E.

Clay County Election Held

The Clay County meeting will be held at the City Hall in Clay Center Thursday evening, December 2. Meeting will open with a covered dish supper.

The final quarterly meeting, the election of officers for the coming year will be held.

Reserves, Juniors and leaders will meet early in the evening with Miss Esther Ekblad for discussion of their study units. Following the business session and program there will be group recreation for all present.

Vote On Dues

The members of the Pleasant View Local at St. Marys met for their regular meeting on November 19. We now hold our monthly meetings on the third Friday evening of each month.

We enjoyed having Miss Ekblad with us this evening. She gave us some plans and reports of the state convention.

Among our visitors for the evening were Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wilson of Kaw Valley local, Rev. and Mrs. Fresen of Wells Creek, Mrs. B. Immensch and Mrs. Bode of Sandy Hook local.

It was voted to have a covered dish supper at our December meeting. Each family is to bring their own plates and silver. We voted on the referendum ballot and a majority was in favor of the dues increase.

Geneva Fields, the program chairman, had a nice program for us. Music and a nice lunch climaxed the evening.

CLARA GRIESHABER, Secretary.

St. Mary's Group Study 44 Program

In the St. Marys neighborhood, several discussion groups among Farmers Union members have been formed.

Discussion topics for the series of meetings will be taken from the 1944 KFV program adopted at the state convention at Clay Center in October. These group meetings are being held with the co-operation of the Catholic Rural Life committee. Outline used by the groups is printed in part only:

1. GENERAL DIRECTIONS Groups: 5 to 8 couples—congenial neighbors.

Officers: Secretary to keep simple record of progress of discussion. Discussion Leader to keep things moving smoothly.

Subject: The State Program: Before the meeting read the section to be discussed, think it over, try to understand it. Have questions ready on points you want cleared up. Bring your copy to the meeting with you. It might be well to have a set mimeographed.

Meeting:

1. Have definite time for starting and start on time. 2. After 55 minutes stop discussion and spend next five minutes to determine the place of next meeting settle any difficulties about it. 3. Begin meeting with a prayer for God's blessing and guidance. Then Secretary should read minutes of previous meetings: What was discussed? How far did the discussion go? What

decisions were reached?

4. Finish up matter left off at last meeting; then proceed with new matter.

5. Have simple refreshments: sandwiches or pie or cake and coffee, and some form of pleasant recreation: cards, games, singing, music, etc.

SUGGESTED LEAD QUESTIONS TO STIMULATE DISCUSSION

PREAMBLE:

1. Who are our allies? What nations? What subjected peoples?

2. In what sense are they our allies? What aims do we have in common? What differences? 3. Why must we all work for a military victory first?

4. "For whom a victory in peace is less certain."—What forces threaten a victory in peace for the farmer?

(a.) State paternalism? (b.) Big business? (c.) Commercial farming?

(d.) Are these the real dictatorial and fascist threats to America?

5. What has happened to agricultural interests during the war?

(a.) Farm credit? (b.) Farm markets? (c.) Farm co-ops?

(d.) Crop insurance? (e.) Farm land?

6. How can farmers effectively oppose their enemies? (To Be Continued.)

Thanksgiving Dance At Lucas

The East Wolf Local at Lucas had a Thanksgiving Dance Wednesday night, November 24. There was a large crowd and everyone had a good time. Another dance is being planned for next month. Members brought sandwiches and the local furnished coffee. —Mrs. Lindsey Pickett

Pottawatomie County To Olsburg

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Union will be held at Olsburg, Friday, December 10 at 1:30 p. m. All county locals are requested to attend.

V. E. HANSON, President. F. E. NELSON, Secretary.

LETTERS

Progress In Husking Corn

I went into a garage in St. Marys the other day and two men were working on a large 2-row corn husking machine. It was the first time I was close to one, so took a good look at all this complicated machinery (to me). It was built on a tractor and I understand that the husker and tractor cost around \$2000. It belonged to Lenherr brothers of Sandy Hook in Kaw Valley near St. Marys who are first-class farmers.

Then memory carried me back around the half century mark when I knew their father, Joseph Lenherr, when he farmed on the Kaw Valley between St. Marys and Belvue that he rented from Wilbers (land now owned by H. Pessier) he was a first-class farmer, had good land and raised corn when some others did not raise much, and when all had a big crop and corn cheap, he stored his for better prices and by his system he got a nice sum of money and bought a farm in Kaw Valley not far from St. Marys. He did all his farming with HORSE POWER and husked his corn by hand with a husking peg. Today a son lives on the farm his father bought and he uses a 2-row husking machine. Yes, I repeat PROGRESS IN HUSKING CORN.

Joe Lenherr's HUSKING MACHINE cost ten cents and the Lenherr brothers' Husking Machine around \$2000.

No doubt in the next century, we will have flying machines to husk corn. On with progress in all kinds of machinery but we should not forget to improve the HUMAN FAMILY so we will not use our machinery to kill our fellow men.

T. J. RYAN, St. Marys, Kansas.

Idea For F.U. Box Suppers

From the Dickinson County Chronicle, Abilene, June 28, 1878.

Hug socials are now the rage. It costs ten cents to hug any one between fifteen and twenty, five cents from twenty to thirty, one dollar to hug another man's wife, old maids two for a nickel, while female lecturers are free with a chromo thrown in. At these prices it is said that the old maids are most productive, because they can stand so much of it without getting tired.

Your Route Number Needed

HAVE YOU BEEN GETTING your Kansas Union Farmer regularly, and on time? If not it may be that we haven't your RFD number.

If you know anyone else who has not been receiving copies, tell them to drop us a postal card or tell your local secretary to send us all the rural route numbers of subscribers.

IF THE SPELLING IS NOT correct on your copy, let us know that and of course if you move, let us know your new address.

Wabauunsee County F. U. Meets

The Wabauunsee County Farmers Union will hold their regular meeting Friday evening December 17th, at Maple Hill, at the Elevator, starting at 8:30 o'clock. Members are asked to be sure to attend this meeting.

Mrs. George Seele, County Secretary, Belvue, Kansas.

Headquarters Local to Meet

Headquarters local, Salina, will meet Saturday evening December 4, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rex Lear, it has been announced by Alfred Ransmeyer, Bennington, president of the local.

A pot luck dinner will be served and an interesting group discussion is planned as part of the evening's program. All local members, as well as visiting Farmers Union members, who are in Salina, are urged to attend the meeting.

Section 3

Here is the section of "the bill" (H. R. No. 3477) which had for its original purpose the extending of the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for 1½ years.

Section 3 states, "No funds appropriated to, borrowed by or in the custody or control of any Governmental agency... shall be directly or indirectly used by or made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation, or any other payment, or to absorb losses on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part therefrom, including milk and livestock and the products thereof."

It is not difficult to understand that nor the exception the law provides: "That none of the foregoing provisions shall apply to any payments or losses incurred in transactions with respect to competitive domestic vegetable oils and fats and oilseed." That takes care nicely of the oleomargarine trust, which, using cottonseed oil, can get a fat subsidy.

Air Line Stops For Salina Soon

Salina will become a stop on the Kansas City-Denver air line route to be inaugurated early in January, according to an announcement made by Terrell C. Drinkwater, vice-president of the Continental Air Lines.

Flights will be made daily in each direction between Kansas City and Denver with Topeka being the other stop on the route.

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.

Juniors March On!

(Workin' on De Railroad)

We've been workin' for the Union,
All the live long year;
We've been fightin' for the Union
For a cause that is not mere.
Aren't you glad you are a member
A member of this mighty throng,
Don't you wish you could remember
A group that's fought so long.

We are members of good standing
Looking for what is right,
We are Junior who are landing
A punch with all our might.
Not with fists which are a flyin'
But by workin' for a common cause,
Any challenge we are not a shyin'
Fightin' without a pause.

We shall keep right on a headin'
A headin' to that worthy goal,
A goal that stands for Cooperation
Don't that word have a radiant glow?
Juniors keep right on a marchin'
After the shirkers all have gone,
Fall into line, you're quite welcome.
JUNIORS, MARCH RIGHT ON!

By Don Arnold, Junior member,
Local No. 982,
Smoky Hill
Lindsborg, Kansas.

MY FRIEND, were you ever away
from home,
With a heart that was filled with
dismay;
Think back of the time just how
you felt,
And then write to a soldier today.

We hurry around, do our work here
with ease;
Our time is our own, so we say,
So little we think of the lad that is
gone,
Boy! let's write some soldier today.

He's fighting right now in the fox
holes of war
Madness and hatred has sway,
He's lonesome, weary and longing
for friends;
Say! let's write to the soldier today.

Just ten minutes of time is all that it
takes
A letter or card if you may,
Will ease the low spirit of a boy far
from home,
Say, Mister! write to some soldier
today.

—Lee Griffey, in "The Conveyor."

Lazarus Stands At The Gate

Ohio with six million inhabitants spends annually from the state treasury 52 million dollars for public education. Kansas with a population of two million people barely ekes out one and one-half million dollars from the state fund for the support of public schools.

Simple arithmetic reveals that Ohio spends nearly nine dollars per person for schools, while Kansas contributes less than one dollar per person. In certain impoverished Ohio school districts the state bears ninety per cent of the local school burden. The average for the state is thirty-five per cent. In Kansas, irrespective of the ability of the local unit to support schools, the major tax burden is borne locally. As a result rural school children suffer immeasurably from inadequately trained teachers, poor equipment, and shoddy physical surroundings.

How long will this disparity of educational

Where Their Torches Shine

Since 1936, with the exception of one year, 1937, Kansas has had Juniors receive National Farmers Union awards. The directors is as follows:

1936—Des Moines, Ia.—Alexis Johnson, and Esther Ekblad, Leonardville.

1938—Madison, Wis.—Frances Rosander, (Mrs. Allen Burns), Lindsborg, and F. M. Riggs, Stafford.

1939—Omaha, Neb.—Ruth Carlson, Marquette, and Wilfred Sack, Seneca.

1940—Denver, Colo.—Orville Rawson, Marquette, and Bernard Schafer, McPherson.

1941—Topeka, Kan.—Keith Peterson, McPherson, and Raymond Groene, Winfield.

1942—Oklahoma City, Okla.—William Bode, St. Marys, and Richard Spence, McPherson.

1943—(No National Convention)—Ida Mae Olson, McPherson, and Ralph Sjostrom, Lindsborg.

In the first year that Kansas participated national honors were received through contests. Alexis Johnson was a state four-minute speech winner who was sent on to the National Convention at Des Moines, and your present State Director was an essay contest winner. The topic that year was "Peace and Patriotism." In 1938 Frances Rosander and F. M. Riggs were also state speech winners, but they were the first in Kansas to receive the gold torch pin which is now given each year to the Juniors known as Torchbearers. Since 1938 Torchbearers have been elected by Juniors of the state.

Recent letters have given us news of where the torches now shine—some still in home communities—others in far away

opportunity exist in a state famous for its oil, wheat, cattle, coal, corn, and rich natural resources? How can a citizenry proud of its rich tradition, keep social vision, and great leadership tolerate a deplorable neglect of its greatest resource—Kansas youth?

The ancient Biblical character, Lazarus, lives today in modern form as Kansas youth, alone, deprived, neglected, stand outside the Temple's Gate, living indictments of those who gave them birth.—Kansas Teacher, October '43.

Junior's View of Rural Living

I love life in the country. The beautiful stretches of green, brown, and yellow farm lands never fail to remind me that God is the Supreme Artist.

The changes of seasons bring varieties of scenery and activities. These God-given gifts, combined with the modern conveniences of electricity, telephone, automobiles and machinery make farm life today ideal.

What I feel I miss in country life is the opportunity to satisfy my interest in the finer arts. I would like to be able to visit the art galleries, museums, and libraries, and take part in the classes and lectures offered by them. Concerts and plays by art guilds would certainly receive my attention, that is, if I lived in a city where these things are offered.

I firmly believe that the advantages of farm life outweigh the disadvantages. How about you?—Mary Pat Immenschuh, St. Marys.

Is The Poll Tax Your Money?

The POLL TAX STATES are Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia. In those seven states there is a population of 21,082,268, white and colored. Seven free-voting states which have a like population of over twenty-one million (21,077,995) are Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, California, Connecticut and West Virginia.

In the poll tax states, 1942 election, only three per cent of the population voted. Only 672,877 votes were cast in those seven states and those votes elected 69 Representatives to the House in Washington. An average of only 9,800 votes was cast in each Congressman's election. What of the people who could vote? They had nothing to say about these Congressmen.

How many people voted in the seven free-voting states? 6,181,507 elected the same number of Congressmen, 69, as the less than a million votes in the poll tax area elected. In each Congressman's election there were an average of \$9,500 votes cast. At least we know that the people who did not vote in the free-vote states did not do so simply because they were too indifferent to vote, not because they were prohibited from from it.

Here are two indictment against democracy in your world today, Juniors. Men died for the right to vote. Yet today, in one section of the United States men are not allowed to vote for the people who represent them unless they pay for it, and in another section they are so careless of the privilege as not to use it at all.

Will it be better when the reins of government are in your hands? The answer lies with you—Gladys Talbot Edwards, Director of Education, NFU, in "The Herald."

Well Said

In answer to the question "What have you done to keep the farm home beautiful?" posed in a Pottawatomie county survey of Farmers Union Junior opinion, one Junior replied: "Live there."

In Hawaii



Cpl. Julius Gibson, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Gibson of McPherson is shown with a few of the coconuts to be found in the Hawaiian Islands where he is stationed. Cpl. Gibson was sent to the Pacific island shortly after his induction into the Army in 1941 and was there during the Pearl Harbor attack. Before entering service he was vice-president of the McPherson County Farmers Union.

Cpl. Gibson wishes to send greetings to all of his Farmers Union friends.

worker with his father, but much outside farm employment comes his way.

WILLIAM BODE (Cpl.) Army Air Base, Lincoln, Neb., went from employment at the F. U. Jobbing Association to the Army Air Corps. Bill writes frequently and keeps himself informed of Farmers Union activities.

RICHARD SPENCE is a faithful worker and attendant at Farmers Union activities in McPherson county. His occupation at present keeps him on the farm, except for Saturday employment at the Farmers Union Produce Company in McPherson.

IDA MAE OLSON, a 1943 Torchbearer, is teaching the Junior Reserve class in her home Johnstown local. Besides winning the gold torch pin, Ida Mae received the Minuteman Award at the State Convention.

RALPH SJOSTROM says that he's looking to the day when he can own a farm, and one investment he has made toward that day is the purchase of a share of stock in the Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Lindsborg.

Receive Awards

Five Junior Reserves received their achievement awards at the Johnstown Local meeting, McPherson County, the evening of November 22. Those Reserves were Mary Ann Peterson, Billy Peterson, Geneva Schafer, Bernadine Schafer, and Bertice Peterson.

Hen Society

There are underdogs and bullies even in the hen house, according to information given out by L. F. Payne, Extension Service authority on poultry husbandry.

A flock of pullets placed in winter quarters quickly segregates into two classes, the "high caste" and the "low caste." Those qualifying in the elite group of hen society take the lead and boss the remainder. They dominate the feed hoppers, water fountains, and the nests.

Two County Rally Day Eventful

Five Locals Take Part In All Day Meeting

Thirty-five Reserves and Juniors from Pottawatomie and Wabasha counties took part in the Rally Day at St. Marys Saturday, November 20. Five locals, Sandy Hook, Pleasant View, Turkey Creek, Kaw Valley, and Elbow were represented.

At 10:30 a. m. action songs, folk songs, and Farmers Union songs opened the eventful day. After the singing and a few acquainted games, all listened carefully while Mrs. Joy Hammett of Manhattan told of interesting discoveries in the study of "Destroy Weeds." Then to be assured of good appetites for dinner, the chairs were pushed aside and lively singing games were in order. Later when the delicious covered dish dinner had disappeared, Messrs. Scott, Faherty and Ponder S. J. of the St. Marys College, held the attention of all with vivid descriptions of what Farmers Union Juniors and Reserves can do with speaking and writing. Another hour of folk dances, and then a discussion of Farm Ownership for Juniors and Leaders was led by Mr. Dornier S. J., and Mrs. Wm. Wild directed a Reserve class in "Birds Are Good Neighbors." In the final discussion, "Rural Youth Looks to the Future," led by Father White S. J., the future was defined as made up of the problems of the past plus the energy and talents to be used in meeting those problems. The five-thirty closing hour was all too soon, and with hopes for another Rally Day soon good byes were said through the ceremony of Viva La Compagnie and Taps.

Esther Ekblad was in charge of the program with Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, County Education Director and other Leaders making the arrangements.

Rationing Information

GASOLINE
Coupon Amount Valid Period
A-9...3 gallons valid thru Jan. 21
B...2 gallons Book dated
C...2 gallons Three months
D*...1½ gallons Three months
E**...1 gallon Three months
R**...5 gallons Three months
T-1...5 gallons Quarter issued
T-2*** 5 gallons Quarter issued
*-Motorcycle **Non-highway
*** Truck.

Fuel Oil
Period 1 10-50 gallons Through November 30.

Sugar
Book 4
No. 29-5 pounds Nov. 1 thru January 15.

Shoes
No. 18 —1 pair Indefinitely Book 3, airplane, 1 pr. valid Nov. 1.

(Expiration announced later)
Canned and Processed Foods
Book 4, Green Stamp
A. B. C. valid 1 through Dec. 20.

Meat, Fats, Oils Cheese and Canned Fish
Book No. 3 Brown

"G" 16 pts valid Oct. 24 thru Dec. 4.

"H" 16 pts valid Oct. 31 thru Dec. 4.

"J" 16 pts valid Nov. 7 thru Dec. 4.

"K" 16 pts valid Nov. 14 thru Dec. 4.

"L" 16 pts valid Nov. 21 thru Jan. 1.

"M" 16 pts valid Nov. 28 thru Jan. 1.

"N" 16 pts valid Dec. 5 thru Jan. 1.

"P" 16 pts valid Dec. 12 thru Jan. 1.

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

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

UNCLE SAM AT FAULT !

The listing of the Livestock Sales which is furnished Kansas Union Farmer by the Farmers Union Livestock Cooperative in Kansas City was lost in the mails and could not be found by press time. The letter carrying the listings was mailed special delivery but never reached the Salina post office, according to the officials here.

Slaughter Quotas Lifted

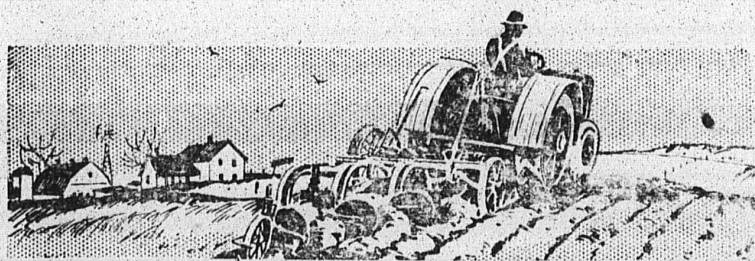
Quota limitations on the slaughter of livestock have been suspended until further notice by the War Food Administration.

An original suspension order lifted limitations on slaughter for civilian consumption through September and October. This

suspension period was extended to December 1 by a subsequent order. Today's action by WFA permits a packer or butcher who holds a government slaughter license to kill livestock for civilian use without quota limitations until further notice.

The action was taken to facilitate the marketing and slaughter of record numbers of livestock produced by the Nation's farmers in answer to the call for more food.

The Tennessee Valley authority will have twenty-two electric generating plants in operation by 1944 with a total capacity of 1/2 million kilowatts.



Plant Farmers Union Hybrid Seed Corn

Grown In Kansas Under Farmers Union Supervision



You Can Depend on the Quality of Farmers Union Hybrid

WHY?

1. Because our single crosses come from one of the best plant breeders in the business, Rolland Holden.
2. We are producing varieties that have been recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture for Kansas, after thousands of dollars have been spent in experimental tests.
3. Our varieties are approved and recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College, as the best possible varieties for Kansas.
4. Grown by Kansas farmers, under Kansas conditions for Kansas farmers to produce best possible yields under Kansas conditions.
5. All corn sold with a "Re-Plant" Agreement.

OUR SUPPLY IS LIMITED—IT IS VERY POSSIBLE WE MAY NOT HAVE ENOUGH FOR EVERYONE—GO TO YOUR LOCAL CO-OP AND ORDER YOUR FARMERS UNION HYBRID SEED CORN TODAY !

KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Box 296
Salina, Kansas

Kansas City

Livestock Markets

Farmers Union Livestock Cooperative, Kansas City, Mo.

Cattle receipts were 15,000. We had a liberal run of killing steers on today's market and our market is closing up fully steady with last week's close on all classes. Our good cattle are still selling around \$14.50 to \$15.50 with the inbetween kind \$12.00 to \$13.50. Stockers and feeders fully 25c higher than last week's close. The butcher market today was active and anywhere from 10c to 25c above last week's close. Canners are selling all the way from \$6.00 to \$7.00 with cutters up to \$8.25. Bulk of the beef cows \$8.50 to \$10.00. While our bull market showed some improvement, light weight bulls continued hard to move from \$8.00 to \$9.00. Stock cows and heifers steady to strong. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings active at steady prices. Killing calves are stronger. Extreme top \$14.00 on choice veals. Good to choice veals \$12.50 to \$13.50 with a few plainer kind selling down to \$10.00. Stock calves a little stronger with a \$13.25 top on carload bunches.

Hog receipts were 7,000. Market fairly active and fully steady with last week's close. Top \$13.50. Desirable 200 lbs. to 325 lbs. average sold mostly from \$13.40 to \$13.50. 170 lbs. to 190 lbs.—\$12.65 to \$13.40. Light lights 140 lbs. to 160 lbs.—\$11.50 to \$12.50. Best packing sows \$12.10 to \$12.50. Strictly choice 80-110 lbs stock pigs \$10 to \$10.50. Lighter weights plainer quality kind selling sharply below these quotations.

Sheep receipts were 12,000. Lambs are slow and weak to 25c lower. Ewes steady to strong. Scattered opening sales good and choice range lambs \$14.00. Medium to good loads down to \$13.25. Good and choice truck in native bid \$13.75. Top ewes \$6.35.

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

Market Letter

Farmers Union Livestock Commission

South St. Joseph, Mo.

Choice steers are round 25c higher with other slaughter steers 25 at 50c higher, the week's top \$15.65, good to choice steers mostly \$14 at 15.25, medium to good \$11 at 13.50, common kinds \$9 at 11.

Yearlings are 50 at 75c higher, best mixed yearlings \$15.25, heifers \$14.25, medium and good yearlings mostly \$11 at 13.50, common to medium kinds \$8.50 at 11, good to choice yearlings mostly \$13.50 at 15.25. Cows are 50c at \$1 higher, low grade kinds showing the full advance; beef cows mostly \$8 at 10.50, a few good cows \$11 at 12, canners and cutters mostly \$5.50 at 7.50, few shells at \$5. Bulls are about steady, common and medium sausage bulls mostly \$8.25 to 10.50, good bulls up to \$11.

Stockers and feeders were pretty scarce and sold 50c or more higher.

Veal calf market is steady, top \$13.50, sparingly, bulk \$11.13, calls \$6.50 at 9.50. Heavy

calves steady, a few good choice heavies \$12, good and medium heavies \$9.50 at 11, common \$8.50 at 9.50, culls \$6 at 7.50.

The hog market today was fairly active, fully steady prices, top \$13.50 on good to choice 200 to 270 lbs. Packing sows are steady to spots higher, with the bulk \$12.15 at 12.50.

Lamb market 75c higher for the week, best native lambs \$14, good to choice clip lambs \$13 at 13.75; top on ewes \$6.

We have been able to obtain a limited supply of abortion vaccine for heifers 4 to 8 months of age. The price is 35c per dose, plus tax, while the supply lasts.

Be sure your 1943 dues are paid in the Kansas Farmers Union so you will be eligible to receive dividends on commissions aid up during this year, as well as the refund on serum supplies purchased. Whether you do business with us or not, you should be a member of a statewide farm organization.

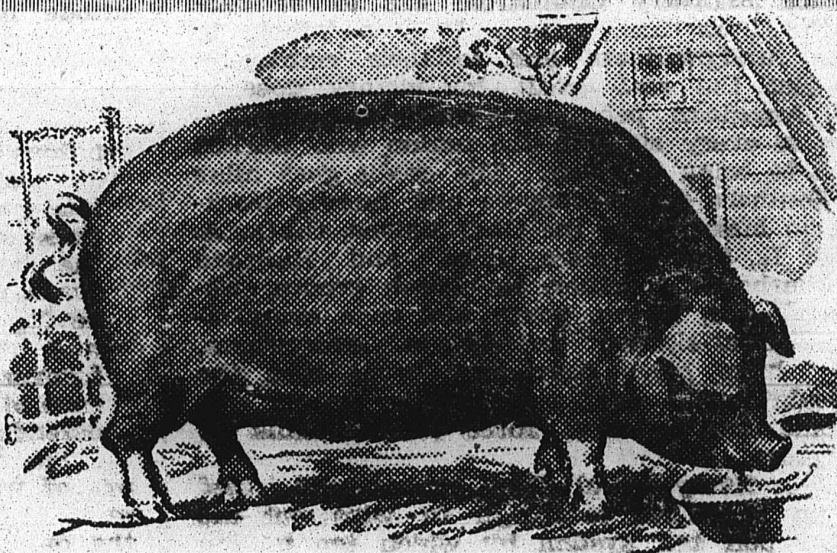
Co-op Sales In Ellsworth Exceed Million Dollars

(Continued from Page 1)

ka were re-elected and H. E. Kline was elected to the unexpired term of the direction-

ship left vacant by the death of Herman Kohls. Kline was serving in this position by appointment of the board of directors.

The stockholders gave a standing vote of thanks to the directors and employees for the manner in which the business had been conducted during the year.



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

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

Published the first and third Thursday of each month at Salina, Kansas by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION 218 Journal Building, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 12, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003. Act of October 3, 1917 Authorized July 30, 1918.

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KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, 218 Journal Building.

Stop The Filibuster

On November 12th, in the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, a long stride was taken toward the democracy for which we are fighting. On that day, by a vote of 12 to 6, the Committee reported out favorably HR 7, the anti-poll tax bill. So strong was popular feeling on the bill that a special meeting had been called for its consideration and every member of the Committee voted on it.

On November 15th, a second victory was won, when the Committee voted down 9 to 8 a proposal that would have not only killed the bill but made further action on it impossible for many years to come. This proposal, a constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax, was introduced by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming and has the endorsement of Senator Connally of Texas and Senator Bilbo of Mississippi. These men have publicly stated their opposition to any national legislation to abolish the poll tax (which keeps them in office at the will of a fraction of the potential voters in their states.) Their support in itself, therefore, discloses the real effect of the proposed amendment, which would side-track Senate consideration of HR 7 and split the unified support now behind it.

Senator Van Nys and the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee are to be congratulated on their action. It is a tribute to their foresightedness and to their courage.

But the real credit for victory goes to the American people, to the men and women in every state in the nation who worked hard to bring it about. The credit goes alike to Southern share-croppers and factory workers, to members of the trade unions, C.I.O., A. F. of L., the Farmers Union and Railroad Brotherhoods together, to church groups, women's clubs, Negro youth and civic organizations, clear-sighted individuals everywhere. They have given heartening proof that the articulate will of the American people can become an irresistible force in the halls of Congress.

For five years all these groups have joined in an organized campaign to wipe out the unfair poll tax system by which ten million Americans in eight Southern states, 6½ million whites and 3½ million Negroes, are kept from exercising the fundamental democratic right of the franchise. They have passed resolutions, told their neighbors what was at stake, and have repeatedly written and wired their Senators that they would countenance no delay. And through the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, which they have supported with their contributions, they have worked together as a coordinated body for the passage of HR 7.

For four years the will of the people has been flouted. Last year, an anti-poll tax bill reached the Senate, then became the victim of a "Gentlemen's Agreement" which terminated the filibuster staged by the poll tax Senators. Now again this session the bill, which passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 265 to 110 on May 25th, is on the Senate Calendar. It can now be called up on the floor of the Senate at any time—and it will again be attacked by the deadly filibuster with which its opponents again boastfully threaten to destroy it.

The poll tax Senators are determined in their undying opposition to HR 7. They stand strongly united. They have at their command all the delaying and confusing tactics by which a small minority can undermine a cause. They have served notice that they will filibuster. Senator O'Mahoney will introduce again on the floor of the Senate his disruptive proposal for a constitutional amendment. But no bargains behind closed doors, no secret "Gentlemen's Agreements" can stand in the way of the American people when they are on the march.

The next job of the American people is clear. The O'Mahoney amendment can and must be voted down. The filibuster can and must be broken. The means to do this exist: after reasonable debate, a 2/3 majority of the Senate can invoke cloture, which limits debate

thereafter to one hour for each Senator.

All friends of the anti-poll tax bill must speak out now, emphatically. They must make clear that to filibuster in war time is to bring to a standstill the democratic processes of our government.

Anti-poll tax legislation has never before come to a vote in the Senate. Opponents of the bill know as well as we do that once it does, its overwhelming passage is assured. We ask only that the elected representatives of the people, the Senate of the United States, be given the right to vote on HR 7.

Here is a duty and a privilege. Write to both your Senators requesting them to vote for cloture to limit debate, to vote against all amendments and substitute proposals, and to vote for HR 7. Write to Senator Van Nuys. Congratulate him on his leadership. Urge him to carry on the fight and assure him of your support.

Only so can we make real the idea, that the vote must be free.

Subsidy Issue Is Serious Business

An old axiom of strictly American origin, the truth of which seems particularly apt these days is the one that goes, "Life is just one damned thing after another."

And so it is in our personal life as well as in the fields of work, business and government that no sooner is one matter cleaned up than another problem descends to plague our peaceful pursuits. It is scarcely necessary to list even a few of the familiar patterns by which successive burdens are borne by men, ranging from minor annoyances such as an upset stomach to the tremendous tragedy of war.

Men—weak, wise, strong, stupid, kind and crafty—have ever sought solutions to their problems, large and small, toward the end that someone, somewhere at some time would be made more comfortable and happy by their efforts. The selfish man has sought means to assure his own comfort and has allowed a measure of happiness to those near him that they might serve to protect his gains. More generous men, however, have long recognized that they can enjoy life only if secure in the knowledge that the least of men in their community have a like opportunity.

With this global war, the world has become a community and the responsibility of establishing a working, prosperous, decent world-society falls largely on America because she, unlike her allies and enemies, will emerge from the present conflict relatively unscathed. If we fall in this magnificent task, then the wealth of materials, energy and lives spent in war will have been wasted in a catastrophe of unreckonable proportions.

Humbled by the consideration of the magnitude of our opportunity and responsibility and frightened by the awful prospect of failure, we cannot smugly believe that everything will be gained or lost if this bill or that is defeated or passed by our present representatives and senators in Washington.

Believing, however, that certain legislation now under consideration by the Congress of the United States bears directly on the chances of our realizing a world where peace, plenty and justice can prevail and believing the hope of a bright world, efficient and healthy, with the threat of poverty forever dispelled is deep in the hearts of each of us we warn that that world must be defended now by a program of subsidies.

The question of subsidies is not the simple one of whether farmers will get a few dollars more or less for their products. Subsidies are the only workable plan (the only plan suggested, in fact) whereby chaotic inflation can be avoided and the economic basis of our country can be held stable that a successful prosecution of the war can continue. The United States might be able to victoriously conclude the war even bogged down with the home-front broken, with our entire "hold-the-line" policy junked, but even if military success is possible, hopes of winning the peace seem out of the question during the subsequent period of inevitable deflation.

Of that period, National Farmers Union President James Patton says:

"One million farm families were taken off the land in the deflationary period following World War I and inflation. If inflation is as bad this time proportionately as it was following the last war, two or three million will lose their land. Last time we had 35 billion dollars worth of war contracts; this time we have 350 billion.

"Last time we had a gross total income at the highest point of approximately 105 billion; this time we have 152 billion dollars worth of income and consumer goods available of approximately 89 billion. Or we have 152 billion bidding for only 89 billion of available supplies."

Now subsidies are not just one more damned thing after another. They are a war-time necessity that will hasten the victory, save lives and keep the present world in halter till we can saddle it and ride into a new day.

Ask your congressmen who last week voted down subsidies what guarantees they can make that this war with its sacrifices will bring the kind of life we all so devoutly seek. Ask them their plans for post-war abundance and what relation their present stand on subsidies has to that world. They should be thinking about the future because their record in the present session being "just one damned thing after another," leaves their food-producing, war-supporting, peace-building constituency considerably irked.

Kansan Becomes NFU Co-op Chief

Kansas-born Ralph Snyder, chief of the co-operative division of the Farm Security Administration, has joined the National Farmers Union as director of its co-operative division, according to an announcement made by President James J. Patton. In making the appointment Patton said it was a step toward the expansion and building of NFU services to members and affiliated co-operatives.

"We are extremely pleased," Patton stated, "that Ralph Snyder has joined the expanding staff of National Farmers Union. He will be available for consultation and assistance to existing Farmers Union accredited co-operatives, and to assist members in unserved areas in the establishment of co-opera-

tive services.

"His nation-wide experience co-operative development with FSA gives him an almost unequalled background for his work with the Farmers Union."

Snyder, 42 years old, reared in Comanche county, Kansas and attended Kansas State College. He became rector of the Kansas Homestead and Rehabilitation Corporation (a predecessor of FSA). He had previously advanced to state rehabilitation director, assistant regional director of FSA, colon, Neb., and assistant in Washington, D. C. organized and has been director of the FSA's co-operative division for the past three years.

"Joining the staff of the National Farmers Union," he said, "is not a change of purpose, but acceptance of a position which will give me a broader field of greater opportunity to working farm families in co-operative endeavors."

Cooperative Auditors

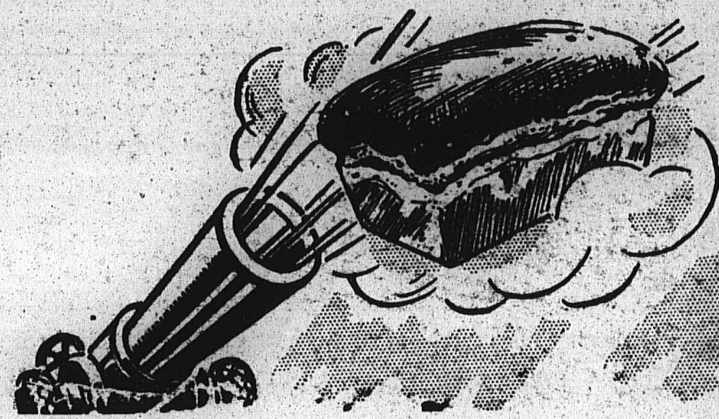
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AUDITING ASSOCIATION

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SALINA, KANSAS

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"Russell's Best" Flour is a Big Gun in America's Health Defense.. A golden brown loaf of bread made with "Russell's Best" is one of Uncle Sam's non-secret weapons that Mr. Hitler would like to have—

And no wonder! For this fine flour contains the Extra Vitamin B-1 and Food Minerals we all need for Energy and Stamina—

Ask for "Russell's Best" Flour at your Farmers Union Co-op Elevators and Stores.

Handled by The Farmers Union Jobbing Association Feed Warehouse in Topeka.

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RUSSELL, KANSAS