

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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Consider Many Problems One-Day County Schools

Dr. Calhoun At McPherson Calls for Abundance

After telling the farmers Union members, gathered in the SBA Hall for the final session of the one-day county school the night of February 29, that the estimated national income for 1944 was 200 billion dollars, Dr. Arthur Calhoun, dean of Sterling College, asked the group to consider why it was possible to have all production only for war and not during peace times.

Dr. Calhoun suggested that if all production were to be maintained in the post war era we would have to have a system of taxation that would limit the large industries to a maximum of 5% for reserves and expansion. To do this would require something of a different attitude on the part of Congress. The present Congress, he said, wants to borrow the money to carry on the war and then squeeze it out of small people over a long period of years.

"The Farmers Union is the most strategic organization in the state," Dr. Calhoun offered, "in that it can serve as a bridge between city workers and farmers. The question of whether we are to have a respectful rural life in the United States is a major issue today," he pointed out that Kansas City Corporations were in many places farming 2000 acre tracts without a home on the land.

If this tendency continues, he said, it will mean good bye to farming as we have known it. The responsibility rests with the people who care for family-type farming.

Preceding Dr. Calhoun, Miss Esther Erickson had spoken on "Minorities." She defined a minority as "any person or group out of his or its element," and showed that a Swedish person in a community of non-Swedish persons was a minority and in such situations the children are often teased and discriminated against as "Svenkies" just as Jews and Negroes are in so many more communities.

Miss Erickson told of the many sinister attitudes developing among an emotionally stirred people. One example was that of a rail way conductor who said that after this war is over, "We'll have to kill a few of them (Negroes) off to show them their place."

Concluding Miss Erickson charged her audience with the responsibility of recognizing the new boundaries of our world community. "There aren't any outsiders in this world anymore. Our boys are fighting all over the face of the earth, flying above it and in submarines are sailing below it."

Following Miss Esther Erickson who chaired the session thanked Dr. Calhoun and Miss Erickson for their contributions to the success of the one-day school.

Dancing began and refreshments of coffee and doughnuts were served. A colleague of Dr. Calhoun's and several students from Sterling were guests at the meeting. Originally scheduled to speak in the afternoon session of the school at the Morning Star school house, Dr. Calhoun and company "got stuck" and had to leave their car.

Guest Instructor, Esther Erickson, Conducts Classes On "What Makes Locals Click"

It was bad weather versus the one-day county schools last week. The weather won two days, the school two and one was a draw.

The first school scheduled for Monday, Feb. 28 at Stafford North Star was called off completely while at the other end of the week on Friday at Overbrook a rain storm came up just at meeting time and kept all but three families at home.

Over Frozen Roads

On Tuesday, bad side roads kept a number from showing up at the Morning Star School but nevertheless many loyal McPherson members got out early while the roads were yet frozen and the turn-out in the evening was splendid.

Leaving McPherson, after 11 p. m. Esther Erickson and her guest instructor, Esther Erickson, drove to Clay Center to be on hand for Wednesday's session at the City Hall, where attendance was good. Father J. T. White from St. Marys, in the afternoon session discussed the social life of people in communities, their homes, education and recreations. In the evening his subjects were basic economics and co-operatives.

A good crowd at St. Marys heard John Vesecky speak on co-operation and general economics. At both Clay Center and St. Marys a recreational program was conducted with the younger groups participating.

Storm, No Crowd

At Overbrook where the storm instead of a crowd attended the meeting, all formality was dropped and a roundtable discussion on subsidies, taxes, and areas of agreement was held.

Substance of all the schools was Miss Erickson's discussions of "What Makes Locals Click." Using the recently published Action Guide for Farmers Union Locals as a point of departure, Miss Erickson explained the functions of both elected and appointed officers of locals.

New Secretaries

She explained the role of the newly adopted co-op, legislative and membership secretaries, pointing out that to best do their jobs, they should have a specific time allotted for their reports and reports they must be, no speeches.

"The biggest error," Miss Erickson said, "in the Farmers Union is not planning the whole year." She advised that a calendar be worked out setting special dates for box socials, the time of the year for having the Vocational Ag teacher or the county agent all toward the end that at no meeting is there either too little or too much.

Components of any good local meeting were listed as Business, Education, Recreation, and Entertainment. At McPherson, she was promptly asked, "What about refreshments?"

Refreshments fitted in the program under the heading of Entertainment, Miss Erickson explained, emphasizing the importance of keeping a balance between the four general departments as necessary for having an all-around good meeting.

Use of hybrid seed corn in irrigated sections of Colorado has increased the state's corn production more than 1,000,000 bushels a year.

Guest . . .



Esther Erickson,
Educational Director,
Rocky Mountain Farmers Union

Modern Grocery Store Planned By Clay Center Co-op

Stockholders of the Farmers Union Co-op Ass'n at Clay Center were told at the organization's annual meeting on February 23 that patronage dividends for 1943 amount to \$33,754, total sales for the year were \$588,595, net savings \$42,255 and net worth of the organization \$83,314. This excellent record one of best in the co-op's history was reported by George W. Mauch, having just completed his first year as manager of the association.

Everett Alquist and Jake Engert as member and president of the board respectively were up for re-election and both were returned for another term. Both were members of the board when the co-op was organized, Engert having served consecutively while Alquist was for a time manager of the association.

A lengthy discussion was conducted at the meeting on the need for and feasibility of establishing a co-op grocery. The almost unanimous expression of the stockholders present was that the board should proceed with necessary contracts and arrangements. They were also agreed that if a store can be installed at this time that it should be as up-to-date, modern and attractive as the best store in town. For some time the association has been handling a small line of groceries in its office room.

With reason the stockholders left the matter of proceeding to the discretion of the board which often demonstrated such good judgment in past expansion moves. The modern fully equipped and successfully administered service station attests to the past good business sense of the directors.

The Association began in 1922 with a produce station with capital stock paid up at the close of the first year's business in December 1923 at \$1730. From such modest capital, the association has become one of the outstanding co-op successes in the state.

Great Bend REA Loan

The Central Kansas Electric Cooperative Ass'n at Great Bend has been allotted a loan of \$120,000 by the Rural Electrification Administration for 96.5 miles of line to serve 319 members. The loan includes \$43,929 for the acquisition and rehabilitation of 71.5 miles of farm connections.

Returned Questionnaires Show Wide Variance In Farm Opinions

Successful Dance Sponsored By Four St. Marys' Locals

Approximately 800 persons crowded the floor of the new \$85,000 Armory Building in St. Marys to attend the Farmers Union Fund Raising dance on February 17. This event was jointly sponsored by the four St. Marys Locals, Kaw Valley, Pleasant View, Turkey Creek, and Sandy Hook. Total proceeds amounted to \$395. Full net proceeds totalling \$277.47, nearly \$70 per local, were forwarded to the state office.

Maudie Schreffler, Dude Hank, Ezra Hawkins, Edmund Denney, and Axle Bender were the band members from WIBW who furnished the music. A card party was held in a separate room.

Mr. Bert Wilson and Mr. A. C. Clawitter are president and secretary of the Kaw Valley Local. At Pleasant View, the officers are Mr. Albert Grieshaber and Miss Clara Grieshaber. Mr. John Brown and Miss Dorothy Bernitter are the officers at Turkey Creek. Sandy Hooks president and secretary are Mr. John Pearl and Mrs. James Conley. These officers with Mr. Wilson as chairman composed the committee in charge of the dance.—Regina Lenherr, Sandy Hook Reporter.

flug gLLuf & OOIch

If you think the headline above is a mistake or a puzzle, cast a careful eye over the following paragraph written by the Hon. William P. Lambertson of the first congressional district of Kansas Under the heading "The Cloakroom," these sinister and enigmatic remarks were printed in the Congressional Record. The Kansas Union Farmer will print a full-column autobiography of anyone who can decode the congressman's cryptic cacklings, and explain each and every sentence of this latest blast from the lambasting Lambertson.

The Cloakroom

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, of the three-horse team there still are still two left.

It was hard luck that subsidies had to be voted on a week ago.

Fourth-erm slogan: "Again, and again, and again," and again.

There is a big, white, slaughterhouse here quarantined because of veto-itis.

The only reason the soldier-vote bill is still here is because it is still here.

All we had read to us on February 22 in the House were the Farewell Addresses of the first and last Presidents.

"As a grower and seller of trees,"—F.D.R. Barkley says it was only Christmas trees. Why should not Santa Claus do that?

"These little pine bushes are to the sturdy oak as the cricket is to the stallion."—Barkley Yes, Senator; but the stallion is just a horse today.

There is quite an extensive habit here of celebrating birthdays of the alphabetical setups. This is one place where there should be more funerals.

The Vice President says the President should have another 4 years because he has "a sense of how it all adds together"—sum total of two hundred billions in the red.

The three great bases in the John Marshall Islands: Tea party and taxation without representation, guaranteeing in the Constitution the sole right of Congress to levy taxes, and February 1944, when Congress overrode the tax veto.

One singularly conclusive indication revealed by the answers to the questionnaire published in the February 10 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer is that this paper isn't a very good medium for polling opinions. Altho the circulation is well over ten thousand, only slightly more than 50 filled-out forms were returned—many but partially completed.

Real significance of statistics lie in interpretation and honest motivation of interpreter. No professional statisticians, the KUF is yet convinced the answers to the questionnaires are full of meaning and insight into many more problems than were asked about in the questions.

Take as an instance Question 10 which asked if the farmer would rather "have a higher price now with no guarantee about prices after the war, or a lower price now with a guarantee of the same price for several years after the war?" Thirty-three wanted the lower price now, two asked for parity at all times and ten said they wanted the higher prices now without any guarantee.

Obviously any farmer who intends to be living and working on his farm five years from now doesn't want thirty-cent wheat again. Several of those who asked for higher prices now indicated their distrust of any kind of guarantee. That is, their attitude is, as one wrote in the margin, "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush," or "get what you can while the getting is good and let the devil take the hindmost."

But the working farmers for all too long a time has himself been the hindmost. He has dearly paid for his doggedly-maintained attitude of I'll-take-care-of-me-and-mine by working twice as long and reaping half the rewards in terms of real comforts and security as any thirty-dollar-a-week worker in the city. Not that (Continued on Page 6)

Industry Clinic At Emporia

Farm-Industry-Science Clinic held at Emporia on February 25, 26 was pretty much dominated by Industry and industrial representatives eager for an opportunity to state what kind of place they want to make out of Kansas.

Representatives from Kansas State College told of some of the things they were doing and how they were doing them with agricultural products along industrial lines.

The Kansas Industrial Development Commission was on hand showing the inspiring picture of how Kansas was making plastic radio knobs. The railroads were there, and representatives from the Mellon Institute and from DuPont telling about how they are making a brave new world through such splendid achievements as making shoe-lace tips of plastic instead of metal. But they discounted as visionary and New-Deal-Dreamer stuff, any talk of a better world through abundance.

J. C. Nichols, the millionaire contractor from Kansas City, said the nation needed a taxation system whereby Eastern capitalists could be encouraged to develop the mineral resources of Kansas and make and keep enough profits to justify risking their money. Mr. Nichols with great pleasure circulated a card through banqueting industrialists and "scientists" announcing the Senate's passing that tax bill over the President's veto.

Day by Day with FUJA

by JOHN VESECKY

Addition To Topeka Feed Mill Started

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association started breaking ground for an addition to the Topeka Feed Mill. The addition will be on the south side of the present building and will double the storage and feed manufacturing capacity of the Topeka plant.

The Ernst engineering firm will be in charge of the construction. Construction will be pushed as rapidly as possible so as to be in position to keep production in line with the increase in demand for KFU and Union Standard feeds. Space is being provided for soy bean processing equipment as soon as it is available.

When the FUJA completes the addition to the Topeka plant and the Soy Bean processing plant in Girard, priorities for which have already been granted, our members will own one of the most up-to-date feed manufacturing and mixing establishments in the middle west. All built and paid for through co-operative patronage.

Clifton Co-op Pays Patrons Refunds

The Farmers Union Co-operative Shipping Ass'n of Clifton, Kan., held its annual stockholders meeting on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22. The association under the able management of V. B. Moyer has had a very successful year and the auditor's report showed very substantial savings a part of which will be paid out as patronage refunds and the balance left in the business as a stockholders special reserve.

The meeting was fairly well attended and the discussions indicated that the membership is interested in their business. Several of the members present expressed the opinion that active Farmers Union locals in the Clifton trade territory would help greatly in getting needed co-operative information to the membership especially to new members. Your reporter spoke to the meeting on the need for rapid expansion of our co-operatives into the processing and manufacturing field, and of the giant strides in the direction made by Regional and district co-operatives within the last decade.

At Clay Center

(Wednesday, Feb. 23, Mr. Vesecky attended the FU Co-op Ass'n annual meeting in Clay Center, and wrote a splendid report of the organization's past year and plans but the story was already set-up as it appears on page one.—Editor.)

Despite Poor Crops Udall Has Good Year

Saturday evening, Feb. 26, your reporter attended a recessed meeting of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association of Udall, Kan. The meeting was originally called for Feb. 8 but because of rush of spring plowing at that time, the meeting had to be recessed until Feb. 26.

Quite a nice crowd of stockholders were present at the meeting and best of all those present took active part in discussing the annual reports on 1943 business and plans for the coming crop year. Manager Copeland had a real good report to offer and the net savings were very satisfactory when the poor corn and wheat

crop in the Udall locality last year is considered. The bylaws of the Udall association provide that no director can succeed himself on the board so one new member was elected for a 3-year term, the other four members' terms running for 2 and 4 years respectively.

Manager Leaving Business For Sale

Tuesday, Feb. 29, your reporter attended the annual meeting of the Beagle Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n. This association although very successful and rendering good service to the community is not a real co-operative. All earnings are either left in the business or paid as dividends to the shareholders in proportion to the stock owned.

As soon as I arrived in Beagle, I found out that the membership was considering the sale of their business. The reason given was that the manager, James Huff was quitting on account of ill health and the stockholders were unwilling to risk a new manager when Mr. Huff left.

When called upon to speak, I advised against the sale of the property unless a new truly co-operative association were formed from among the active patrons of the Beagle Farmers Union and the property sold to the new association at a fair valuation.

The meeting voted unanimously for a resolution offered by D. L. Barret instructing the officers to send out ballots to all the shareholders for a referendum on the proposition of selling the business. If there had been an active Farmers Union membership around Beagle, the business would have been a co-operative and there would be no thought of selling out.

As Guest Speaker

Thursday, March 2 and Friday, March 3, your reporter took part in Farmers Union county schools in St. Marys and Overbrook. As Educational Director, Miss Ekblad will report on these meetings. I will only say that I thoroughly enjoyed taking part in the schools and the chance to visit and work with the two Farmers Union Esthers.

That Tax Bill Means Co-ops File Income Information

Over the President's veto, Congress compels all co-operatives to file information income returns. The bill provides that returns be filed for all fiscal years beginning after Dec. 31, 1942.

Every local association should get a qualified auditor to go over their 1943 records and annual reports to see that every record is properly kept and that the annual reports and the distribution of savings are in accordance with the rulings of the Revenue department. This is especially true of co-operatives which have not been making out income tax reports because of Income Tax exemption. Such associations might be liable for large amounts of back taxes, penalties and interest charges by the latest revenue act, should disclose that the co-operative did not comply with all the requirements of the Income Tax Exemption provisions in Federal and state income tax regulations.

It's much better to be sure than sorry.

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

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

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

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

OUR PRICE

\$7.75 bushel, flat kernels
\$6.25 bushel, round kernels

These Prices Include Re-Plant Agreement.

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

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

Co-Op Seed Corn Dealers

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Manhattan, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lebanon, Ks.	Farmers Union Elevator—St. Marys, Ks.
The Riley County Farmers Union Co-op—Leonardville, Ks.	Clyde Co-op Elevator—Clyde, Ks.	Dennis Co-op Elevator—Dennis, Ks.
The Farmers Co-op Elevator—Waterville, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Clifton, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Altamont, Ks.
Farmers Co-op Grain Company—Blue Rapids, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Morganville, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—McCune, Ks.
The Winifred Farmers Co-op Elevator—Winifred, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Ellsworth, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Beloit, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Vilets, Ks.	Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Hanover, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Glen Elder, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Centralia, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Bellair, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Cawker City, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Randolph, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Aurora, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Hunter, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Store—Olsburg, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Agenda, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Tipton, Ks.
Farmers Union Produce Station—Clay Center, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Courtland, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Scottsville, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Solomon, Ks.	Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Barnes, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Solomon Rapids, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lindsborg, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Greenleaf, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Burdick, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Marquette, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lancaster, Ks.	Wilbur F. Larson—Concordia, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Udall, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Denton, Ks.	Farmers Union Jobbing Association—Maple Hill, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Kellogg, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Leona, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Alta Vista, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Winfield, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Robinson, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op—Alma, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Arkansas City, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Morrill, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Osawatomie, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Burns, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Sabetha, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Olathe, Ks.
Marion Co-op Elevator—Marion, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Parsons, Kansas	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Erie, Ks.
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Lehigh, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Walnut, Kansas	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Kimball, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Produce Station—McPherson, Kansas.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—South Mound, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Burlington, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lincolnville, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Pauline, Ks.	Lorraine Grain, Fuel and Stock Co.—Lorraine, Ks.
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Tampa, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Overbrook, Ks.	Holyrood Co-op Grain and Supply Co.—Holyrood, Ks.
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Ramona, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Collyer, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Grain and Supply Co.—Beeler, Ks.
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Bennington, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Wakeeney, Ks.	The Independent Co-operative Grain Co., Stafford, Kansas.
Farmers Elevator Company—Minneapolis, Kansas.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Tescott, Ks.	Wakefield Farmers Co-operative Ass'n. Wakefield, Kansas
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Randall, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—LaHarpe, Ks.	Dodge City Co-operative Exchange Dodge City, Ks.
	Farmers Elevator Company—Abilene, Kansas.	

FARMERS UNION SERVICE COMPANY

Box 296
Salina, Kansas

THE JUNIOR PAGE

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Hours 16-21

Junior Reserves 8-15

"He Loves His Country Best Who Strives to Make It Best"

Have Faith!

By Yona Finkelstein

Have faith in these

Who sweep the floors
And tend the fires,
Who buy the meat
And bake the bread.

Have faith in these

Who set the clock,
And run to catch
A train or car or bus,
Greeting a neighbor on the way,
Or stopping at a corner stand
To buy the news.

Have faith in these

Who gossip while they hang the clothes,
Or rake the leaves,
Gossip of birth or love or death,
Or baseball teams or last night's fight.

Have faith in these

Who plant their dahlia blubs,
Or take delight
When Spring's first crocus blooms.

What is their anger

And slower still their pace,
But when the madness of the world
Abates,
These will remain.

These will rebuild

What men of state destroy
These will pick up the ashes of disaster
And in their daily lives,
Beset by Johnny's chicken-pox or
May's beaux,
Preserve the world.

School Days

Why do Farmers Union members attend schools and institutes sponsored by their organization? Just out of loyalty to the union or for the social side of the schools? In a measure, yes, but we believe the main reason our members hurry through their daily chores and their precious time is largely to become better equipped members. In the one-day schools last week, we've talked and talked about meetings that click, the hundred and forty that go into making a good or bad local meeting.

We talked about Education directors, co-

operative, legislative and membership secretaries.

We talked even about the dim light of the gas lantern that more often than not flickers and dies before the evening is over.

We talked about programs, how to "put them across," the promptness with which the gavel falls on the table putting the meeting underway, the comforts and pleasantness of the hall or school house in which we meet, and we talked of lots more.

We talked of all this for one reason. We want to contribute to making the Farmers Union a success in each of our communities and we are willing not only to talk and study and discuss but also to remember AND to act.

Colorado Instructor

For the one-day schools held we were indeed fortunate to have Miss Esther Erickson of the Rocky Mountain Farmers Union as a guest instructor. She told us in careful detail of the National Farmers Union bond purchasing plan, and it was she who in a nice way got us looking at our local meetings rather critically. Among many things in the talks she gave on minority problems, Esther told of her experiences with Spanish-American Farmers Union members in New Mexico. These people live in a world that is very old and also very new. Their culture is definitely their very own. She told of Spanish-American Junior Reserves singing "Men of the Soil" and "Organize, Oh Organize" in their own Spanish rhythms. The beauty, she said was beyond verbal description.

Notes From Nebraska

Every year at the Nebraska convention the young people who have attended the summer institutes, or camps, have an alumni meeting. They call it their Institute Reunion. A short business session is held to elect officers, collect dues, and to take care of other things that concern them as ex-campers.

In February, it was my privilege to attend the reunion, and I was particularly impressed with one discussion. It concerned the importance of a Junior program. The state-wide camps are no longer being held, a general Junior program is lagging, and the folks at the Reunion, who had benefitted from cooperative and union training, were concerned because the F.U. youth just younger than they are not getting the training they need. Are camps important? Is anything gained from Junior classes? Do four-minute speeches have value? The questions answer themselves in the serious concern of Juniors grown-up.

Following the FU Trail

with
ESTHER EKBLAD

When did we leave the Trail? I must have been with the 11th Meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in City, February 4. That is some time ago now. The 11th Meeting is always a high point of the year. It is time when we are seen not only of our cooperatives, but also of our cooperatives cooperating in marketing and purchasing.

In Kansas City, I went to a for the Nebraska F.U. Convention. The purpose of my trip was to give a report to the National F.U. Convention. Since the 11th Convention was held last year, reports in all fields of our Union work have been at State Conventions. You remember that Benton NUF Editor, and Emil NUF, National Secretary were at Clay Center.

Nebraska Convention was always interesting to visit at-of-state convention. Nebraska does many things differently than we do, good idea can always be up here and there. Mr. and I liked the convention which was held the last night. A home talent program which was drummed up for the sessions, we thought, was a reunion. It was held 5 to 7 p. m. on the last night. A short business session held, greetings exchanged, lunch served. I wonder would be for us to have our reunion at some convention. What do you think of the idea?

Had snow storm had us tied in Nebraska, but Mr. is a good driver on any roads so on Friday, 11, we drove from Topeka. That evening the Elevation Local,

Southwest of Topeka, a visit. I chose my nights well as that was an oyster supper night. The soup was just right.

Seeing Mrs. Engler, Mrs. Swan and Mrs. Corbett of the Local the next day, plans were made for the Reserves to study the new "Working Together." At the Engler farm, where I stopped for a few minutes, I was introduced to the new son who is certainly a husky and lively Reserve for his six months. At Swan's there was a delicious dinner awaiting me. That Saturday was one of the best, especially however because with these women there is determination that Junior work will not be neglected.

Topeka Labor Institute

For a part of Saturday, Feb. 12, and Sunday, Mr. Dean, Mark Nichols, and I attended the Labor Institute held at Washburn College. It was a privilege to hear leaders such as Mark Starr, Education Director of International Ladies Garment Workers Union, New York City, and Mordecai Ezekiel, head economist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. (Incidentally, Dr. Ezekiel was heard to say that he was much impressed by Esther, whom he described as "a splendid person" and said that all too rarely did he find young persons with such a deep interest in and good understanding of agricultural problems—Editor.)

The Ladies Garment Workers Union has a very fine educational program. Especially is much done for the garment workers in the field of recreation. All kinds of sports, drama, and dancing activities are held, and study clubs are popular too. Mr. Starr talked our language in his address for our Junior program is not unlike their program for workers.

Stop-off at Salina

What is this? A revolving door of Farmers Union activity? There was a quick whirl at the office and another out-of-state trip was at hand. This time it was Denver for the State Leader-

ship School held by the Rocky Mountain F.U., February 16 to 20. I went out to do my little bit in the field of Junior work discussion, evening programs and recreation. We had a great time with "play like" demonstration local meetings and folk dancing. One evening Antonio Montoya, a Spanish-American F.U. member from Taos, New Mexico, taught a couple of lovely dances. Those are very lovely, and he taught us a broom dance that I'm going to spring on you folks one of these days. Wait and see.

Going to Denver was part of an Esther - Esther exchange. While I am writing, Esther Erickson, Rocky Mountain Education Director, is with me here in Kansas just finishing a series of one-day county school, you know just how much Esther Erickson has given us in helpful ideas for better than best local meetings, and in inspiration for each and every one of us doing a real job as F.U. Junior, Reserve, and adult members.

My workshop at the moment is a hotel room, and the hour is "early" for the final school of the week was held at Overbrook today, so with the prospects of sleep very tempting, the Trail stops here. Z-z-z-z.

Your Dollar . . .

By Consumer's Union

Canned Meats

"Nutritious TREET is ALL delicious meat," say the ads. But analysis by Consumers Union discloses that the "all-meat" product contains added water, 28 per cent fat, and 6 per cent of other ingredients such as sugar, salt and chemicals.

Other luncheon meats have even more interesting ingredients. The label for Wilson's Potted Meat Food Product, for example, lists the following:

Beef tripe, ovisps, beef cheek trimmings, beef broth, pork

KNOW YOUR KANSAS SCHOOLS

How much do you know about your Kansas schools? Get a pencil and see how well educated you are on the education problems of Kansas. Place a T before the statements you think are true; and an F before those you believe to be false.

() 1. The constitution of the State of Kansas says: "The legislature . . . shall by establishing a uniform system of common schools and schools of higher grade. . ."

() 2. The amount and quality of education provided the boys and girls of Kansas is practically uniform throughout the state.

() 3. The most important educational problem is the small decline in school population.

() 4. There are 500 rural schools in Kansas which have 4 pupils or less.

() 5. One high school in Kansas employs three teachers and has an enrollment of four high school students.

() 6. Kansas school children could be provided a better education with less total expense if there were a reduction in the number of extremely small elementary and high schools.

() 7. The most important factor in the education of children is a competent, well-trained teacher.

() 8. The average salary of the rural school teachers of Kansas is \$840 per year.

() 9. In terms of purchasing power, the salary of the average school teacher is \$150 less than it was before the war.

() 10. Boys and girls are leaving high school and after a few weeks are receiving higher pay than some of their former teachers with years of training and experience.

() 11. According to State Board of Education estimates, there will be a shortage of 2000 teachers next fall if something is not done to stop the exodus from the profession.

() 12. You will permit your boy or girl to attend a school poorly equipped and staffed with untrained teachers, particularly if you know that funds can be made available to remedy the conditions.

() 13. The county superintendent is responsible for the direction and supervision of the educational welfare of approximately half the school children of the state.

() 14. The qualifications required for the office of State Superintendent in Kansas are high.

Correct answers with explanations are listed below:

1. TRUE—"shall and uniform" are the key words.

2. FALSE—The lack of uniformity in educational opportunity is increasing as districts vary more widely in enrollments and financial resources.

3. FALSE—The most immediate problems are maintaining a staff of efficient teachers and securing adequate financial support.

4. TRUE—In addition, there are 85 schools with 5 or less pupils and 3231 with ten pupils or less.

5. TRUE—There are four girls in this school, taught by three teachers—high-priced education—let's hope it is also good.

6. TRUE—The outmoded district organization in Kansas needs some legislative attention.

7. TRUE—"A good teacher makes a good school" is trite but just as true as ever.

8. TRUE—Twenty per cent of Kansas' teachers receive less than \$600 per year.

9. TRUE—The cost of living is up at least 30 per

cent. How much are salaries up in your community?

10. TRUE—At present salaries, schools can't hold the type of teachers children deserve.

11. TRUE—Low enrollments in teacher training institutions and the fact that few high school seniors plan to teacher will make a desperate situation next September if something is not done to make teaching more attractive.

12. FALSE—The good parent, properly informed, won't stand for a situation of that kind.

13. TRUE—The county superintendents are key people in rural education.

14. FALSE—Ability to get elected is the only requirement aside from state citizenship. No high school or college training is specified and no experience obligatory. He is not even required to be literate.

The question and answers were prepared by the Professional Relations Department of the Kansas State Teachers Association under the direction of Minter Brown.

snouts, pork underlips, water, beef hearts, beef check meat, dried beef trimmings, salt and other flavorings.

There's nothing wrong with these ingredients—but if you have a grinder you can make your own better meat loaf of variety meats such as heart and liver, for less money and fewer ration points.

Look for a "U. S. Inspected" stamp when you buy canned meats. Any canned meat without this label is more than likely to have been processed without sanitary supervision. And treat the meat, once you have opened it, exactly like other meats—that is as a highly perishable food.

Consumers Union tested 29 brands of luncheon meats, devil ed ham and pork and other meat products for water, fat and dry meat content and for off flavors. Among the luncheon meats giving most value are: Armour's Star Chopped Pressed Ham, Tang, Brunch and Snack. Some of the more highly advertised products, such as Treet, Mor and Spam, contained more fat than is permitted by Federal specifications for government purchases of pork luncheon meats.

Men's White Broadcloth Shirts
Men's shirts have gone up in

price and down in quality, according to the current issue of CONSUMER REPORT. In tests of 34 brands of men's white broadcloth shirts, Consumers Union found that fit and construction are much worse this year, many shirts being skimpy in yoke, chests, armholes and length. Seconds were sold as first quality in a number of cases, and fabric quality was poorer than in past years.

In making direct comparisons of twelve brands tested both now and in 1941, CU found a 20 per cent rise in price, together with a 20 per cent drop in quality—the equivalent of a total price increase of 45 per cent.

CU rated the 34 brands of men's shirts for fit, construction and fabric quality. As usual, there were wide differences in the values offered. Among the best buys, quality and price considered, were AMC, \$2.50; Wings \$2; Van Heusen Country, \$2.25.

CU's finding on mens shirts were used by the labor members of the President's Cost of Living Committee in their survey of the rise in living costs. The price increases and quality deterioration CU found were cited as part of the evidence that clothing prices have gone up 72 per cent since 1941.

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

East Wolf Local

The East Wolf Local No. 726 met Wednesday, February 23, 1944. The meeting was called to order by President Harry Chard. An interesting talk was given by Henry Kvasniska, manager of Local Elevator on his trip to Kansas City.

Election officers:

President—Harry Chard.

Vice President—Lawrence Tilgey.

Secretary-Treasurer — N. D. McGuire.

Dookeeper—Henry Kvasniska.

Conductor—Elmer Brichacek.

Reporter—Viola Pickett.

The committee was appointed to decide on entertainment to be given March 10: (It is expected that the program is to be a dance.) Mrs. Harry Chard, Mrs. Cy Mansfield, Mrs. Loys Beliel, Mrs. John Mettler, Mrs. Martha Brichacek and Mrs. Viola Pickett.

There were 14 members present who paid up dues for the coming year. A lunch of hot-dogs and coffee was served.

Viola Pickett, Reporter

Pleasant View

Twenty-six members of the Pleasant View Local at St. Marys and their families gathered at the school house February 18 for the regular meeting.

Reports of legislative affairs and problems were given by the committee chairman, Mr. Yocum.

The ladies of the local have served lunch at two farm sales and a report of the receipts and a treasurer's report was given by the secretary. The president Albert Grieshaber gave a report of the four locals' dance held at the Armory February 17. Our share of the receipts was \$69.37 which was sent to the State office for the Expansion Fund.

Following the business session we played cards and enjoyed an especially lovely lunch which was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Nes Hammarlund—our old members who are leaving the community.

We departed at a late hour, having enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

Clara Grieshaber, Secy.

Immenschuh Family Moves

A covered-dish dinner was given in honor of the Bernard Immenschuh family and Mrs. Julius Immenschuh February 24, by the Sandy Hook Local. The dinner was followed by card games.

The Immenschuh's have recently moved from the immediate neighborhood of the Local. Their presence and constant participation and work in the union will be missed. Mrs. Immenschuh had been Local Education Director for several years, the position she still holds in the County Union.

Pies Auctioned At Elevation Social

Forty persons attending the pie social given by the Elevation local at a schoolhouse seven miles southwest of Topeka on February 19, raised \$23.45 for the 1944 expansion fund.

Leora Engler, secretary-treasurer of the local writes: "Our program consisted of an hour of war movies, a reading by Miss Donna Deck, a song by Miss Nancy Corbett and two readings by Miss Rita Rae Robinson. Then we had a cake walk, the lucky winner gave the cake back to raise more money. We sold votes on it for the laziest man present. Bert Palmer received the most votes. Then we voted on the prettiest girl and Miss Donna Deck won the box of chocolates. Mr. Oscar Smalley auctioned the pies. We also sold coffee to go with the pies."

Northside Local Has Pie Social

Northside Local No. 1061 of the Kansas Farmers Union of Lindsborg, Kan., held their annual Fun Night or pie social at the Elving School house on Friday evening, Feb. 18 in spite of the inclemency of the weather and being rather cold. There was a fair sized crowd and quite a number of pies which were all sold at a good price, and to those that failed to get a pie, coffee and rolls and cookies were sold and it realized quite a bit for the educational fund of the Kansas Farmers Union.

There was a good program given consisting of a Piano duet and singing and vocal duets. A reading was given which was very much enjoyed by all present; one of the enjoyable parts of the evening was finding your partner who had done the culinary part in baking the pies and the art work evidenced in the decorations of the pie-boxes was very clever.

F. M. Shields, reporter.

Headquarters Local

Following a covered-dish dinner that caused several persons to shake their heads and remark with much irony on the hardships of war-imposed sacrifices, the members of Headquarters local, meeting at Esther and Elmer Broman's home in Salina were invited to the basement for a performance of an original five-act show starring Phyllis and Kay Broman and Diane Dean.

The program led off with a Quiz in which the audience was asked to participate for prizes. Phyllis as mistress of ceremonies put such questions as, "Why did the little moron take a ruler to bed with him?" When the guests gave up, Kay or Diane would answer, "To see how long he slept." After several sophisticated acts presented with a background of recorded music, refreshments of jaw-breakers, and caramels were served. After spilling the dish of candies, one of the Broman girls remarked, "Daddy, your refreshments are under your chair."

Chief business of the meeting was the report on the Expansion Fund dance held in Solomon last month. Net proceeds were \$35.50 which was sent to the state office. President Alfred Rensmeyer appointed Rex Lear as chairman of a committee to plan for another dance to be held in Solomon on Monday, April 10. If available the WIBW orchestra will be engaged for the event.

Mr. and Mrs. Lear's son Harold recently graduated from Kansas State College now at home while awaiting his induction into the armed forces, was a guest.

Boxes Sell High at Scandia

Henry Hall, auctioneer, urged the bidding on boxes up to \$7 for a double box at the Scandia local's box social held the night of February 21 at the Scandia school house. Johnstown local members were guests and presented a program of entertainment in reciprocity for the program presented at their Pie Supper by Scandia's members.

Hit of the evening was a play "The Hat Shop" put on by the following troupe of "girls": Ernest Schafer, R. W. Peterson, Adel Peterson, Arthur Sellberg, Walter Eaton, Floyd Palmer, Elmer Heline, Oscar Ledel, and Arthur Peterson. Everyone agreed the leading lady was particularly well shaven.

Miss Geneva Schafer sang a solo, which was followed by a pantomime, "The Lighthouse Murder," given by the Juniors. Miss Bernadine Schafer was the reader and the following took part: Miss Bonnie Peterson, Miss Geneva Schafer, Robert

Peterson, Tommy Peterson, Donald Heline, and Billy Peterson. Bonnie Peterson sang a solo followed by a poem by L. S. Mikow. Mr. Walter Eaton was program chairman. At the close of the entertainment, boxes were auctioned and coffee was served.

Esther and Helen Ekblad and Brigitte Nichols were guests from Salina.

Corn Valley Juniors

Mrs. John Heyer, Leader at Corn Valley, Stafford county writes:

"My Junior Reserve class is getting along fine. They are making their scrapbooks on bird houses, and in September, we will have an evening show of the work we have done."

"We now have seventeen on the roll call, and we are having several special parties. One we held February 14 at the school house where we had the county camp."

St. Marys Juniors Talk Real Problems

The FU Juniors held their fortnightly meeting Tuesday, February 29 at 8 p. m. in the J. C. school. About a dozen members attended with the girls greatly outnumbering the boys. The meeting began with singing in which all joined with much gusto. Energies were then devoted to folk dancing led by Regina Lenherr and "Dutch" Immenschuh.

The business part of the meeting was then began by the chairman, Theresa Vowels, who, in the absence of the secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting.

Bob Stockman took over as discussion leader. The general topic was the necessity and importance of a prosperous and growing town to the farmer. The discussion narrowed down to the reasons for so many youth leaving the rural community and what could be done to keep them in the community. The glamor of city lights, the desire to make money, and the lack of recreational opportunities were some of the reasons offered for the urban trend of rural youth. The discussion was quite lively and the topic was by no means exhausted when time was called after fifty minutes.

The meeting adjourned at about ten o'clock. The Juniors returned home with something to think about, tired but happy.

Missouri Basin Development Affects 8 Strong FU States

By Roscoe Fleming
Associate Editor, National Union Farmer

Kansas has a great stake in the future of the Missouri River Basin that includes more than half-a-million square miles bound into a geographical and economic unit by the mighty cord of the "Big Muddy," and other states have at least as great an interest. The future of 7,000,000 people in every farm and city community along the 2500-mile length of the "mighty Missouri"—their relative chance for growth and progress—will be settled for all time, perhaps in next few years. That settlement will depend on the correct working out over-all plans for development of the Basin heretofore never attempted.

Predominantly the Upper States, — Wyoming, Montana, North and South Dakota, and Colorado—see their best chance for future prosperity in irrigation, through a plan of the Reclamation Bureau which would impound some 47,000,000 acre-feet of water at a cost approaching \$900,000,000.

Primarily the Lower Basin states—Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska—are interested in preventing, if possible, recurrence of the terrible floods of the spring of 1943, which did tremendous damage to war plants, war transportation, and cities; which drowned out early-planted crops and prevented replanting over 1,800,000 acres. Direct damage caused by those floods totalled more than \$50,000,000. Indirect damage was even larger. It is possible that the whole difference in U. S. farm production between 1943 and 1942 was caused by the 1943 floods here and elsewhere.

Naturally the people in the lower basin are demanding flood-control that will really work. But they also demand a deepening and development of the Lower River to make it a great artery of commerce up and down which huge tows of barges would carry millions of tons of traffic. There is now a six-foot channel on the Missouri up to Kansas City, and a part development of such a channel to Sioux City, Iowa. Enthusiasts demand a channel eventually up to Pierre, South Dakota.

This would inevitably be followed by demands for a nine-foot channel, since barge tows from the nine-foot Mississippi have to be broken up and the freight trans-shipped to the six-foot channel.

It seems that demands for the use of the river for transportation are the stumbling-block. Irrigation, taking water out of the river and providing dams at many points behind which the spring floods may be caught, ties right in with flood control. But if you must, at the same time provide a "full-river" for boats

and barges, the solution becomes much harder.

Generations ago, John Wesley Powell, the explorer whose prophetic genius foretold how the West must grow, said that North Dakota would try to get along without irrigation for many years, but would eventually come to it. This prophecy has been fulfilled in more ways than one. Farmers, for whom the Buford Trenton, North Dakota, project was built many years ago, fail to keep it up when wet years permit crops without irrigation, and it died. Now it has been rebuilt and is being thanked after the "dust bowl" days.

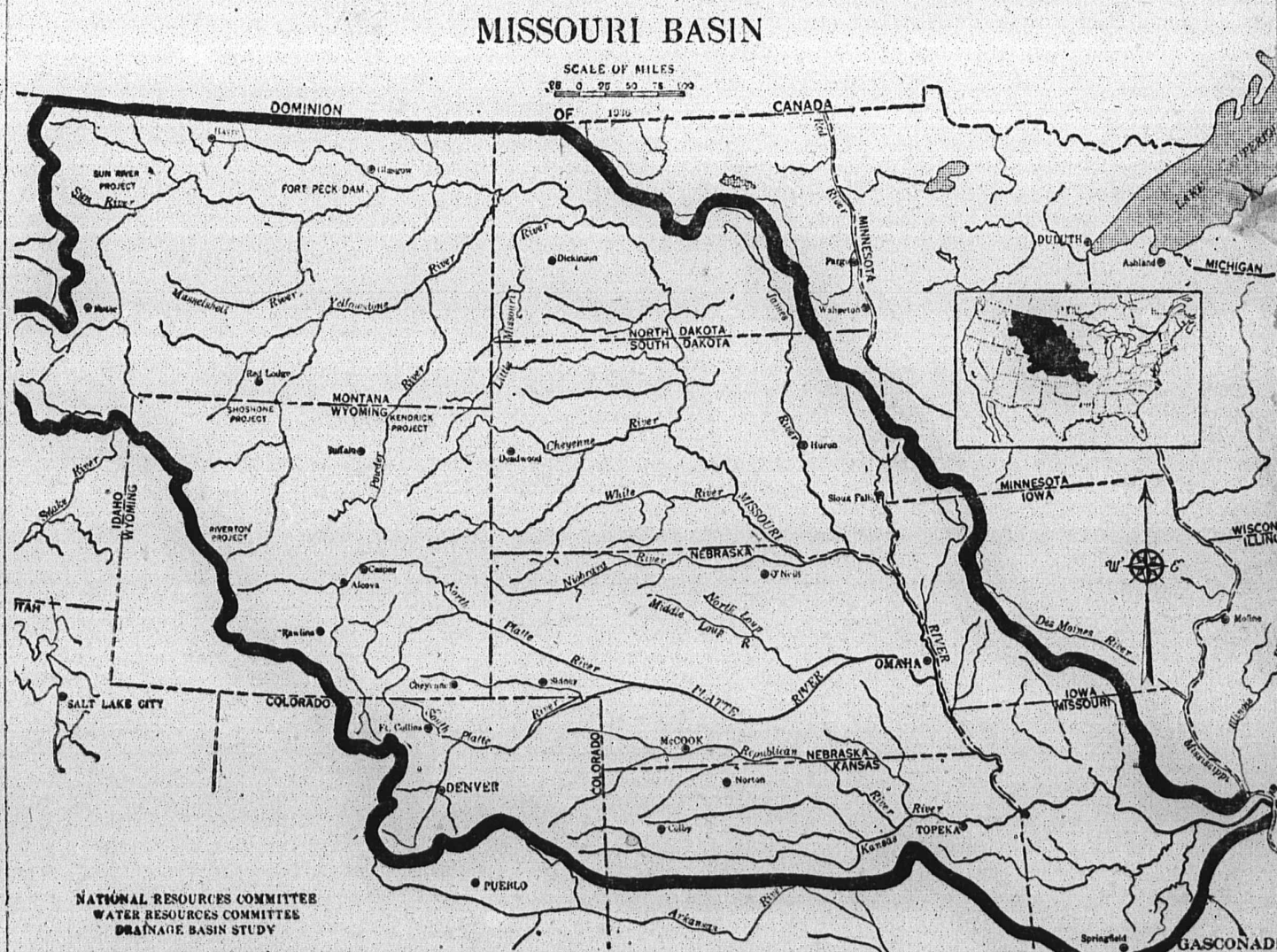
This is true of all the Basin upper states. South Dakota farmers and those of Western Kansas and Nebraska are more interested in irrigation possibilities. Even now, however, the interest is tepid as against burning desire lower down flood control. Farmers elsewhere high up the river, may let their own interest go by fault, and may wake up to find that these states are foreclosed against any large growth prosperity.

According to the Bureau of Reclamation, a complete development of the Missouri Basin will emphasize on irrigation canals provide nearly 5,000,000 acres for intensive cultivation without crop failures when the water is plentiful, crops average \$25 an acre more against \$7 or less on dry land farming.

The Bureau has a tentative plan which would cost some \$900,000,000, provide 57,000,000 acre-feet of storage, provide a great irrigation project in North Dakota larger than any yet conceived in the U. S. and scarce smaller ones in Montana, South Dakota and elsewhere.

No Irrigation

This plan supposes that water may be released for irrigation



The "Big Muddy"—the Missouri River—is the muddiest river on the continent. One part in 200 of its volume is dirt. This means that every acre of the 340,000,000 acres in the Missouri Basin, loses more than a ton of good top-

soil every year to the river, and the Gulf of Mexico, thus constituting the worst erosion condition in the world. Over the long pull, this may be more menacing to the future of the Basin than floods or drought.

Difference Between Farm Bureau & farm bureau Explained

Dear Kansas Editor:

This page with the three-column cut of clippings taken from Kansas newspapers has been prepared to point out to the newspapermen of the state how without realizing it they are contributing to the perpetuation of the confusion and misconception in the popular mind of who and what the Farm Bureau, the farm bureaus, the extension service and county agents are.

Let us first make no bones about who the Farmers Union is and what our interest is in desiring a clarification among the citizenry of Kansas, particularly farmers, of the differences between the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The Kansas Farmers Union is officially the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. We are a general farm organization of family-type farmers.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is likewise a general farm organization. Its present president, Edward C. Neil, has stated that his organization represents large commercial farmers.

Naturally, the interests of two such organizations as the Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau are often divergent.

We are not seeking the support of the press for the Farmers Union's program as it stands in opposition to that of the Farm Bureau's.

You will note that the underlined words in the clippings are "Farm Bureau" with each word beginning with a capital letter. This is important because:

The extension service is an educational agency, supported by all taxpayers. State laws of Kansas specify that whenever a county "farm bureau" (and note that here the words do not begin with capital because bureau is used in the sense of a department or office or association) composed either of a certain number or else a percentage of the farmers of a county that the county and the Kansas state college shall jointly support a county agent to serve all the farmers of that county.

Now we have a Farm Bureau which is a general farm organization and we have farm bureaus which are simply organized to meet the requirements of the law and bring county agents and home demonstrations agents into a county for the purpose of giving instruction in agriculture and home economics to the people of said county through practical demonstrations and otherwise.

Everytime in the news stories pictured on this page that the "Farm Bureau" is written, the farm bureau or extension service is meant.

Is it not good journalism to keep the record straight? It is as much a mistake to call the farm bureau the Farm Bureau as it would be to call a believer in democracy a Democrat. While they may be both they are not one and the same, and no politics meant.

A means of further clarifying matters would be to refer to the county agent, his office and activities as extension service, using "Farm Bureau" only when referring to the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The newspapers of Kansas can perform a real service in making this honest clarification of terms. The American Farm Bureau Federation will lose nothing; the extension service will gain by being responsible for only its own actions and will get the credit for services which it normally conducts but which is erroneously credited to "Farm Bureau" by confusion of the terms in the press.

You will not be building the Farmers Union or in any way supporting it by using the terms we have suggested. You will only be practicing more accurate reporting.

Sincerely, The Editors, Kansas Union Farmer

from the \$124,000,000 Fort Peck Dam, most massive man-made structure, which holds back the Missouri in Eastern Montana, has a capacity of 19,000,000 acre-feet, and is now about half full. No water can now be used for irrigation. It is being used solely for flood-control and to regulate the Lower Missouri and Lower Mississippi by the release of water for boats, plus a 35,000 KW power-plant from which power is sold to Montana Power Company.

By building storage-dams farther down the river to take over flood-control and regulation duties, the Bureau would release Fort Peck water for irrigation. Through a series of dams, channels, and siphons, it would be led into North Dakota's Souris Valley, and used to fill up Devil's Lake which would become a balancing and irrigation reservoir. Total irrigable acreage would be more than 1,200,000.

A project only slightly smaller is planned with a dam at Oahe, in Northern South Dakota, which would irrigate nearly 700,000 acres. On the tributaries, and farther down the main stream more than forty other projects would be built.

The result? Room and living for about 500,000 more people, all the freeing of thousands of farmers from the wretched

anxieties and disastrous losses that come from dependence solely on rainfall, and upbuilding of the cities of the region. Or so says the Bureau, and it adds that it contemplates sufficient water storage to control floods, and to provide a six-foot channel on the lower river.

Alternate Plan

A rival plan—though the two may be coordinated—is that of the Corps of Army Engineers, which contemplates building several huge reservoirs on the main Missouri to store up a maximum of 73,000,000 acre-feet. Only, whereas the Bureau of Reclamation, representative of the West, contemplates irrigation and flood-control, the Corps of Engineers plans flood-control and navigation as the primary purposes. They would allocate enough water to irrigate about 2,000,000 acres, but they would make this use subordinate to controlling floods, and keeping a full channel for a six-foot stage from Sioux City, Iowa, at least, to the Mississippi.

Neither plan has been made public in full. Both have been much discussed at a special series of eight meetings called by the Engineers at principal cities, and later at meetings of state irrigations associations, etc. The Engineers' report—by Col. Lewis W. Pick—is going

"through channels" at Washington before release, and the opinions of other agencies, including the Bureau of Reclamation, are being sought. But the Engineers' Corps will be satisfied with no less role than that of the dominant, master-planner of the Basin; and officials of the Bureau, and people interested in irrigation generally, fear this means little irrigation. The fiercer "down-river" folks are demanding that "not an acre-foot of water be released from Fort Peck Dam for irrigation." This would mean keeping the \$124,000,000 structure forever useless so far as the farmers are concerned.

Striving to come to a compromise, that will protect the interests of all, is the Missouri Valley Committee, formed of representatives named by the governors of each of eight states, with Colorado planning to come in later. These men are charged with forming a compact that legislatures of all states can approve, so that Congress may make it permanent.

It is hardly necessary to add that members of the committee must know what the people of their states want, and must be backed up vigorously if they are to protect the interests of the home folks.

State Interests

Interests of the states might

be defined as follows: Montana—Intensely interested in irrigation and power possibilities, scarcely at all in flood control and not at all in navigation. Irrigation possibilities large.

Wyoming—Virtually the same as Montana.

North Dakota—Has most to gain, or lose, dependent on which way the development goes. Irrigation possibilities immense. Some flood control needed.

South Dakota—Affected only less than North Dakota; close to a million acres might be irrigated. Here navigation first appears—a resolution of the Mississippi Valley Ass'n., offered by a resident of Pierre, South Dakota, demands a nine-foot channel up to that city!

Nebraska—A house divided; Western Nebraskans want irrigation; those of the East want navigation and flood control. Omaha suffered severe damage in last spring's floods.

Kansas—Much the same situation as Nebraska.

Iowa—Wholly interested in flood control and navigation; no irrigation in state.

Missouri—with its great cities, this state wants a "full river," for navigation, and to dispose of city sewage; yet, it hotly demands flood control.

Colorado—As yet little interested, except as an integral part

of the Basin, because its tributaries of the Missouri have already been dammed up and used almost to their full capacity for irrigation.

Commonwealth & Southern, utility holding company, grossed more than 200 million dollars last year, largest take in its history.

We Manufacture—

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

—the CONSOLIDATED
printing and stationery co.
SALINA, KANSAS

McPherson Republican
Cir. 4,489 D

Plenty Of Warm Water
Hikes Milk Production

Warm water will produce

And increased production

in the 1944 feed will be

the main topic of discussion

at the county farm bureau

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Marion Review
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Five Agronomy Meetings
Scheduled for Jan. 12 and 13

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Returned Questionnaires

(Continued from Page 1)

the city worker has enough security to fill your shirt-tail, but when working, under decent conditions and hours that he has won for himself through organization, he does enjoy a standard of living that only fairly prosperous farmers know.

It was not mere coincidence that the farmers who favored higher prices were consistently against subsidies and most vehement in stating that the people who desire to give farm subsidies during the war want to achieve "Power" and "keep themselves in office" and "coddle labor for votes." The twenty-three who wanted subsidies were almost unanimous in their understanding of the necessity to "Prevent inflation now and prevent deflation which is sure to follow," or "Stabilize farm products and encourage maximum production during war," or "hold living costs down and still give the farmer a good price."

Twenty-seven were against subsidies; 29 preferred an open market; 17 stated that it made no difference whether all their income came from prices received on the open market or whether some of their income came from the government through subsidies. Thirty-seven believed they are now getting a fair price on their main product, eleven thought it was an unfair price.

Thirty-four considered rising prices a bad thing; fifteen, a good thing. Thirty-five were for the Triple-A before the war; eleven against. Twenty-seven were in favor of the present support prices and the government loan programs; eighteen against.

Only seven were wholly tenants; nine farmed both their own land and rented; the other twenty-nine that answered this question were owners. Numbers of acres farmed ranged from 40 to 1540 with an average of 456. Twenty-three raised chiefly wheat; twelve, live stock, four, corn; six, dairy and the others poultry, maize and alfalfa.

In answer to the question, "About what would the total income from your farm be for this year if you had sold everything you produced?" one estimated \$150 and another \$14,000 but the average gross was \$3,995. One farmer lived in a two-room house; two had homes with eleven rooms and all averaged 6 1/2.

Altho one farmer said his radio hadn't worked in ten years, only one did not have any radio. Two had no cars; two had

two cars. Vintage ranged from a 1926 to 1941, with average age of cars being something over 8 years.

One questionnaire was returned from Nebraska and many from areas in Kansas where the Farmers Union is not active. Interesting as the answers are, it is difficult to estimate properly the significance of so small a sampling of farmer opinion. One farmer living near Dodge City used the questionnaire as a spring-board to launch a somewhat bitter criticism of the entire Farmers Union. He stated that apparently the Farmers Union was against everything big—including big farmers and consequently would not answer either the question which related to the number of acres of his farm or farms nor did he state his estimated gross income.

As a whole the answers indicated a lively interest in the over-all agricultural problem and a real desire for security. Those questionnaires returned from strong Farmers Union areas showed an understanding of the need for co-operating to "hold the line" while having "fair prices for farmers without too high prices for consumer."

Wanna Buy A Jeep?

Those who attended the county schools held last week heard Miss Esther Erickson explain the War Savings and Post-War Purchasing Plan by which FU members may deposit War Bonds with the National Farmers Union Service company for the mass and consequently cheaper buying of salvage war goods such as trucks, jeeps, etc. A promise was made that this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer would give the detail of the plan, print and application and so on.

The program has been underway for several weeks in the Rocky Mountain area and developments there indicated a need for revising certain details. Consequently the KUF was asked by the National Farmers Union to hold up pushing the program here until all the kinks in the program can be ironed out. But keep interested and you'll be hearing more about the deal soon.

Your Dollar . . .

By Consumer's Union

Sheets

Seconds are still being sold as firsts. Consumers Union found in this year's tests of bed sheets. Many do not conform to OPA's requirements for tensile strength for their type—which constitutes a hidden ceiling price violation. There are still some good sheets on the market however, according to the current Consumer Reports.

CU tested 37 brands of sheets for six different factors of weight and strength, all adding up to a comparison of the service which could be expected of each brand. CU found some excellent buys at low prices. It also found a number of sheets highly overpriced. Wamsutta Supercalc at \$5.75 for example, was of lower quality than 7 other percale sheets, ranging in price from \$1.98 to \$4.50.

Here are a few of the good buys CU discovered:

Muslin: Macy's Mayflow-

er, \$1.96; Fruit of the Loom extra weight, \$2.09; Lady Pepperell, \$2.08.

Percale: Pepperell Princess, \$2.69; Macy's Percale, \$1.98; Fieldcrest Durale, \$2.14; Pequot, \$2.49.

Phony Sulfa Remedies

The Food and Drug Administration has moved against one of the many new sulfa products now on the market. They are taking action against the makers of Pso-Midial, a sulfa ointment advertised as a remedy for psoriasis and other skin infections. Label claims for the ointment are false and misleading, says the F & D A.

As Consumers Union has pointed out several times, indiscriminate use of sulfa drugs can be dangerous. Use sulfa products only on your doctor's prescription.

Scouring Powder

No one brand of scouring powder is suitable for every household use, CU investigators found in their tests of 35 brands. A cleanser suitable for bathroom fixtures is too mild to use

on tile floors. No coarse cleanser is safe for aluminum.

Cleansing by scouring powders depends on a double action—mechanical action of an abrasive such as pumice, silica, powdered marble, etc., and chemical action of soap or builder (non-soap cleanser). If the abrasive is too harsh, it will roughen the surfaces of the enamel, porcelain or glass and make them harder to clean the next time. Alkalis also are harmful to porcelain enamel sinks and to aluminum, and most scouring powders are alkaline.

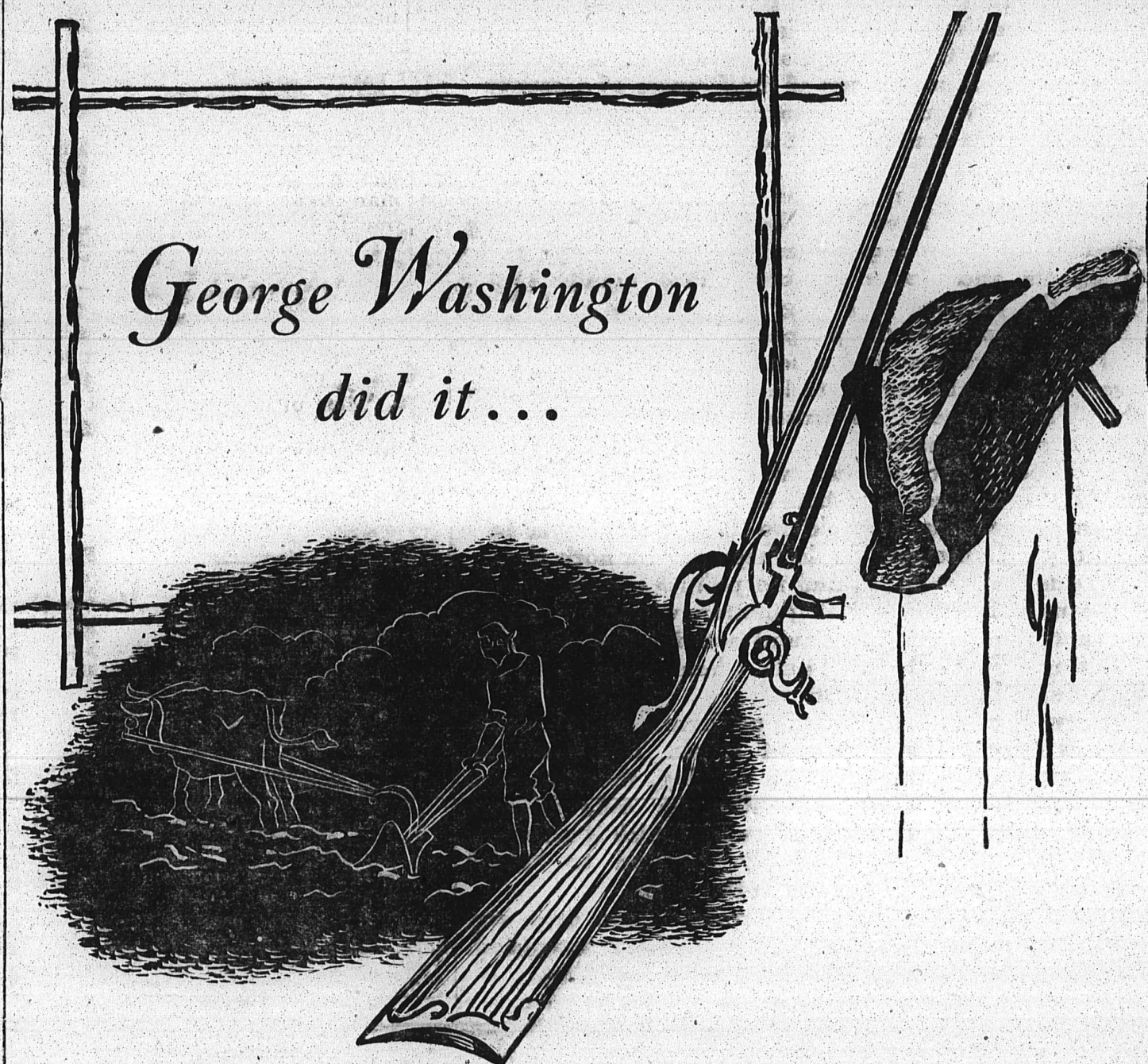
CU classified scouring cleansers as mild, moderate and harsh in action. Here are some of the Best Buys in each class:

Mild: Co-op Scouring Cleanser, Crystal White, Sunbrite.

Moderate: Gold Dust, Lighthouse, Red and White, IGA.

Harsh: White Sail, Babbitt's, Co-op Red Label.

The farmer raises the food, the processors and distributors raise prices, and consumers raise Cain.



...and so did his ragged army when they laid aside their muskets and went back to their farms. There they raised the things they needed . . . sheep for wool and mutton, flax for cloth they wove at home, hogs for meat and "cracklins," cattle for leather and substantial roast beef, grain they ground themselves. Wood from the surrounding forests kept them warm in winter. That was making the most of what they had at hand. *That was diversified farming.*

Since that day, most farms do not have as many different crops. Instead, they grow and produce only those crops that fit naturally together.

In our business, diversification follows the same principle. We prepare products that are related. For example, we make salad oils because the same knowledge that enables us to make fine lard is used in processing oils. The same salesmen and delivery equipment may be used in the sale and handling of all of our prod-

ucts. Our by-products and our other products are all related, and naturally fit into our business. That is practical diversification.

So, over a period of years, there has never been a year when some departments of Swift & Company did not make money and some lose. For example, the less favorable earnings of our fresh meat departments during 1943 were offset by earnings in the non-meat departments.

The following films are for your use:

"A Nation's Meat"

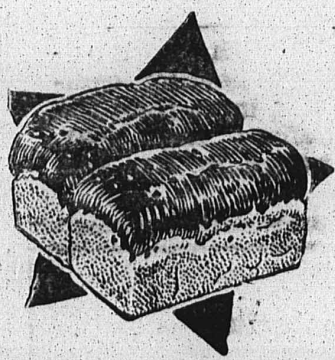
"Cows and Chickens, U. S. A."

SWIFT & COMPANY

CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Through many years, Swift & Company's net profits from ALL sources have averaged but a fraction of a penny a pound.

Let 'em
Eat Cake



and



Let 'em
Eat Bread

But Make Them Both From

— **RUSSELL'S BEST** —
ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR

Ask For It At
Your FU Co-op
Elevators and Stores

Handled by the
FUJA Feed Warehouse
In Topeka

RUSSELL MILLING CO.
RUSSELL, KANSAS

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, KANSAS CITY
and
FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Livestock Co-operative
KANSAS CITY

CATTLE			
C. J. Foreaker, Osborne Co., Kans., 12 heifers	1013	\$15.50	
Edmond Larson, McPherson Co., Kans., 40 steers	1075	15.00	
Geo. F. Heller, Dickinson Co., Kans., 16 steers	1082	15.00	
Ed. Barnett, Lyon Co., Kans., 14 steers	1034	15.00	
Phillip Peterson, Dickinson Co., Kans., 34 steers	1065	15.00	
C. J. Chambers, Geary Co., Kans., 25 steers	1104	15.10	
Gus Stuewe, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., 24 steers	1064	14.75	
C. A. Lynn, Nemaha Co., Kans., 30 steers	1092	14.75	
W. R. Mochamer, Osage Co., Kans., 21 heifers	878	14.60	
Geo. Lindstedt, McPherson Co., Kans., 18 steers	1262	14.60	
C. E. Drago, Anderson Co., Kans., 10 heifers	960	14.50	
W. R. Mochamer, Osage Co., Kans., 19 heifers	907	14.50	
Lawrence Oman, Riley Co., Kans., 20 steers	1051	14.40	
Ray Babb, Dickinson Co., Kans., 16 heifers	724	14.25	
John Oman, Riley Co., Kans., 19 steers	1023	14.25	
W. F. Karnes, Osage Co., Kans., 33 steers	962	14.25	
Herbert Niles, Coffey Co., Kans., 16 heifers	815	14.00	
Edwin Stuewe, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., 23 steers	889	13.75	
G. W. Calvert, Coffey Co., Kans., 11 heifers	816	13.50	
J. S. Franks, Wyandott Co., Kans., 27 cows	118	11.10	
L. E. Reece, Jackson Co., Mo., 32 cows	1015	10.90	
Fred Franklin, Clay Co., Mo., 16 cows	918	10.00	
R. J. Burns, Johnson Co., Kans., 24 cows	617	7.25	
HOGS			
E. Gilbert, Smith, Kans.,	15	236	\$13.50
Frank Kimminau, Nuckolls, Nebr.,	29	236	13.50
M. F. Martin, Franklin, Kans.,	20	206	13.50
H. W. Neth, Clinton, Mo.,	16	233	13.50
J. S. Phillips, Coffey, Kans.,	67	205	13.50
F. M. Jacobs, Phillips, Kans.,	17	242	13.60
Val Schneider, Rooks, Kans.,	45	220	13.60
J. R. Hill, Anderson, Kans.,	15	203	13.50
O. W. Nelson, Logan, Kans.,	38	236	13.50
W. M. Cowan, Cedar, Mo.,	24	250	13.50
Clyde Bowles, Jewell, Kans.,	27	219	13.50
Geo. Koeding, Lafayette, Mo.,	15	211	13.50
I. N. Dickens, Allen, Kans.,	29	201	13.50
J. W. Schmeckpeper, Knox, Nebr.,	114	266	13.50
F. M. Jacobs, Phillips, Kans.,	20	171	13.50
I. N. Dickens, Allen, Kan.,	18	153	11.50
SHEEP			
Max Oyler, Grundy, Mo.,	10	97	\$15.75
Willard Gates, Grundy, Mo.,	17	95	15.75
R. J. Jones, Macon, Mo.,	38	75	15.75
Dickinson, County Fair, B., Dickinson, Kans.,	182	96	15.60
Emery Shank, Dickinson, Kans.,	17	74	15.50
Farmers Co-op, Logan, Kans.,	47	93	15.25
M. Davidson, Clay, Kans.,	10	79	14.75
W. H. Schneider, Trego, Kans.,	103	78	14.25
Farmers Co-op, Logan, Kan.,	16	89	14.00
F. Schoeller, Rooks, Kans.,	121	69	14.00
M. Davidson, Clay, Kans.,	14	86	14.00
F. Schwerman, Mitchell, Kans.,	24	76	13.50
Farmers Co-op., Logan, Kans.,	19	87	12.00
Roy Pettit, Grundy, Mo.,	60	56	11.50

Market Letter

Farmers Union Livestock Commission
South St. Joseph, Mo.

Slaughter steers are closing the week strong 15@25c higher; good to choice steers \$14@15.50, medium to good \$12@13.85. The top is \$16.

Our butcher market is generally strong to 25c higher on all classes with the exception of canner cows; best mixed yearlings \$15.25, heifers \$15.15, bulk of good to choice kinds \$13.50@15, common and medium kinds mostly \$11.50@13, plain kinds down to \$10 and below. A few good cows sold \$11.50@12.50, heifer kinds up to \$13, bulk of beef cows \$8.50@11.25, canners and cutters mostly \$6.50@8.50, with shelly kinds \$6 and down to \$5, and not in very good demand, a number of these kinds being condemned. Bulls are mostly \$9@11.50, with a few odd head above \$11.50.

There was a light supply of stockers and feeders, market steady.

Veal calf market is steady, top \$13.50, bulk \$11@13, bulk \$11@13, good to medium \$9@11, culls \$7@9. A few choice heavy choice heavy calves steady to strong for the week, choice \$11.50@12.50, medium to common \$9.50@11, culls \$6.50@8.50.

The hog market was generally steady on all weights and sows, the top is \$13.55 paid sparingly to small killers, packer top \$13.50 on good to choice hogs weighing from 200 to 300 pounds. Packing sows sold mostly from \$12.35@12.65.

Top on native lambs today is \$15.75, fed westerns \$16, best summer and fall shorn lambs \$15.50; old ewes up to \$5.50.

The price of Anchor Serum has been reduced from \$1 to 95c for 100 cc., and the price of virus has been reduced from \$2.15 to \$2.10 per 100 cc., effective at once. Purchase your vaccinating needs from us—quick mail order service.

Sees "Reaction" Heading Nation Toward Disaster

Kentucky Editor Declares
Future Depends On
Human Rights

Free enterprise, as the term is being widely used in American politics today, "signifies nothing but the deepest, darkest reaction," Publisher Mark Etheridge of the Louisville Courier-Journal recently told the Georgia Press Association at Athens, Ga. Etheridge said that "too many decent and intelligent men have been caught up on the magic of the slogan 'free enterprise' which they think will solve all their irritations." He continued:

"The plain, simple truth is that business has not been free in this generation to do what it wanted to do and it will not be free in any generation that any of us will ever know."

"There was a time when the property right was paramount. That time has gone. Our emphasis has changed to the human right and the determination to protect it will be on what less keen under any political party."

"If I have made the term 'free enterprise' seem absurd it is because it is absurd. It signifies nothing but the deepest, darkest reaction."

"Most of us believe in the capitalistic system; most of us believe in private enterprise, but the quicker the free enterprisers learn that no matter how many times we change administrations, the capitalistic system and private enterprise must operate within the sphere of our philosophy of the regulations of business for the general good, the better off they and the country will be."

While soap is scarce and housewives are urged to save fats, etc., the largest advertiser in the U. S. last year was Proctor & Gamble which spent \$15,501,236.

Tid Bits

Top executives of Jack & Heintz, Inc., war plant operators of Cleveland, Ohio, recently invited the entire U. S. Congress to dine at Washington's swank Mayflower Hotel. Jack & Heintz probably do not try to "cover too much territory" and are consequently not told that "manifestly, no member of Congress is going to pay much attention to your suggestion."

Third-rate novelist Louis Bromfield who has become a self-appointed patron-saint of agriculture last August published in Fascist-courting Reader's Digest these morale-busting words:

"The (food) situation will grow worse this fall and reach its most desperate stage this winter... If it were possible, I would rather not think about next February 1944. By then most of our people will be living on a diet well below the nutrition level."

Leo T. Crowley, head of the Foreign Economic Administration and chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., and other government agencies, also was (as shown by his 1942 income tax returns) paid \$4,590 by the Fox River Sand Co., and \$75,000 by Standard Gas & Electric.

ALADDIN HOTEL

1213 Wyandotte
Kansas City, Mo.

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KANSAS FARMERS UNION

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H. C. KYLE, Manager

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Farmers Union Livestock
Cooperative, Kansas City, Mo.

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BUYING CATTLE?

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

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KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE
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Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570



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

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

We're proud to offer

KFU AND UNION STANDARD FEEDS, MASHES, PELLETS

Distributed by

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Manufactured at your own cooperative feed mill.

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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

Tax Bill and Veto

Exercising his prerogative as chief executive as defined in Article 3 of the U. S. Constitution which states "He (the president) shall recommend to their (Congress) consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," President Roosevelt asked for a "realistic" tax bill to provide ten and one-half billion dollars in new revenue requested by the Treasury Dept. to meet the cost of total war. Wendell Willkie, No. 1 political opponent of the administration, stated that a "realistic" tax bill should yield sixteen billion dollars.

Congress approved a bill that would raise less than one billion dollars, voting 100 million dollars in new taxes and cancelling out \$1,100,000,000 of Social Security taxes. The bill was chuck full of jokers, fast ones, deliberate tricks such as the provision requiring co-operative enterprises to file income tax returns, and others listed in the veto message.

Again acting in complete accord with the letter and spirit of the U. S. Constitution which clearly defines the President's right to veto any bill passed by Congress in these words: "If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with Objections to that House in which it shall have originated," President Roosevelt returned the tax bill stating the Objections.

With much hysteria Democratic and Republican members of Congress, smarting in the embarrassment of being caught doing an inexcusably bad thing to millions of average working and fighting Americans and serving big industrial and business interests with favors the rest of us will have to pay for, literally blew their tops and screamed wierd and fantastic noises about "grab for power," "Anglo-Saxon liberty and attempted despotic rule," all of which sound like senile silliness in light of even a fifthgrade child's knowledge of the Constitution, specifically the right of veto.

Crux of the congressional revolt which followed in the Democratic leadership, supported by united Republicans, was stated to be the "language" of the veto message, characterized as an "affront" to Congress. The entire veto message is printed below. In reading it, one should remember that the issue is taxes, not Barkley, nor the President, nor even the politeness or lack of same of the "language." Readers of the Kansas Union Farmer can surely recall more undiplomatic language, even some used by members of the House and Senate.

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 3687, entitled "An Act to Provide Revenue, and for Other Purposes."

I regret that I found it necessary in the midst of this great war to be compelled to do this in what I regard as the public interest.

Many months ago, after careful examination of the finances of the nation, I asked the Congress for legislation to raise \$10,500,000,000 over and above the existing revenue system. Since then persons prominent in our national life have stated in no uncertain terms that my figure was too low.

The measure before me purports to increase the national revenue by a little over \$2,000,000,000. Actually, however, the bill in its net results will enrich the treasury by less than \$1,000,000,000.

As a tax bill, therefore, I am compelled to decide that it is wholly ineffective toward that end.

More specifically the bill purports to provide \$2,100,000,000 in new revenues. At the same time it cancels out automatic increases in the social security tax which would yield \$1,100,000,000. In addition it grants relief from existing taxes which would cost the treasury at least \$150,000,000 and possibly much more.

In this respect it is not a tax bill, but a tax relief bill providing relief not for the needy but for the greedy.

The elimination of automatic increases provided in the Social Security Law comes at a time when industry and labor are best able to adjust themselves to such increases. These automatic increases are required to meet the claims that are being built up against the social security fund. Such a postponement does not seem wise.

The clause relating to renegotiating of war contracts terminates the present renegotiation authority on December 31 of this year. This seems unwise at this time because no person can at present determine what a renegotiation time limit should be. More experience is needed. The formal right of appeal to the tax court that

is granted by this bill is an inept provision. The present tax court exists for a wholly different purpose and does not have the personnel or the time to assume this heavy load.

The bill is replete with provisions which not only afford indefensible special privileges to favored groups but set dangerous precedent for the future.

This tendency toward the embodiment of special privileges in our legislation is in itself sufficiently dangerous to counterbalance the loss of a very inadequate sum in additional revenues.

Among these special privileges are:

(a) Permission for corporations reorganized in bankruptcy to retain the high excess profits credit and depreciation basis attributable to the contributions of stockholders who are usually eliminated in the reorganization. This privilege inures to the benefit of bondholders who, in many cases, have purchased their bonds in the speculative market for far less than their face value. It may open the door to further windfall profits in this market because of the undeserved benefit received by reorganized corporations.

(b) Percentage depletion allowances, questionable in any case, are now extended to such minerals as vermiculite, potash, feldspar, mica, talc, lepidolite, barite and spodumene. In the case of some of these minerals the War Production board refused to certify that current output was inadequate for war needs.

(c) The lumber industry is permitted to treat income from the cutting of timber, including selective logging, as a capital gain rather than annual income. As a grower and seller of timber, I think that timber should be treated as a crop and therefore as income when it is sold. This would encourage reforestation.

(d) Natural gas pipe lines are exempted from the excess profits tax without justification and in a manner which might well lead oil companies to request similar treatment for their pipe lines.

(e) Commercial airlines are granted an unjustifiable extension of the tax subsidy on their airmail contracts.

It has been suggested by some that I should give my approval to this bill on the ground that having asked the congress for a loaf of bread to take care of this war for the sake of this and succeeding generations, I should be content with a small piece of crust. I might have done so if I had not noted that the small piece of crust contained so many extraneous and inedible materials.

In regard to that part of the bill which relates to wholly unobjectionable tax increases, may I respectfully suggest to the congress that the excise taxes can easily and quickly be levied. This can be accomplished by the passage of a simple joint resolution enacting those provisions of the bill which increase the excise taxes. I should be glad to approve such a measure. This would preserve the principal revenue provisions of the bill without the objectionable features I have criticized.

In another most important respect this bill would disappoint and fail the American taxpayers.

Every one of them, including ourselves, is disappointed, confused and bewildered over the practical results of last year's tax bill. The Ruml plan was not the product of this Administration. It resulted from a widespread campaign based on the attractive slogan of "pay-as-you-go." But, as was said many years ago in the State of New York in regard to that same slogan, "You don't pay and you don't go."

The Nation will readily understand that it is not the fault of the treasury department that the income taxpayers are flooded with forms to fill out which are so complex that even certified public accountants cannot interpret them.

No, it is squarely the fault of the Congress of the United States in using language in drafting the law which not even a dictionary or a thesaurus can make clear.

The American taxpayer has been promised of late that tax laws and returns will be drastically simplified. This bill does not make good that promise. It ignores the most obvious step toward simplifying taxes by failing to eliminate the clumsy Victory tax. For fear of dropping from the tax rolls those taxpayers who are at the bottom of the income scale, the bill retains the Victory tax—while at the same time it grants extensive concessions to many special interest groups.

The suggestion of withholding at graduated rates, which would relieve millions of people of the task of filing declarations of estimated income, was not adopted.

I trust, therefore that the Congress, after all these delays, will act as quickly as possible for simplification of the tax laws, which will make possible the simplification of the forms and computations now demanded of the individual taxpayers. These taxpayers, now engaged in an effort to win the greatest war this nation has ever faced are not in a mood to study higher mathematics.

The responsibility of the Congress of the United States is to supply the Government of the United States as a whole with adequate revenue for wartime needs, to provide fiscal support for the stabilization program, to hold firm against the tide of special privileges, and to achieve real simplicity for millions of small income taxpayers.

In the interest of strengthening the home front, in the interest of speeding the day of victory, I urge the earliest possible action.

The Wagner Bill

II—Health Security No Hand-Out.

A political propaganda committee, with headquarters in Chicago and plenty of money to spend, has distributed millions country declaring in its very first sentence:

"Senate bill 1161 (the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill) makes provisions for free general medical, special medical, laboratory medical, and hospitalization benefits for more than 110,000,000 people in the United States."

Except for that word "free," the statement is accurate. But the services are not free, or a government hand-out in any sense; that's the whole point.

A Pay-as-You-Go Plan

One-fourth of the total social insurance contributions by employers and employees under the bill are set aside for medical and hospital care, and an additional 1 per cent of pay roll is expected to cover weekly cash sickness benefits.

Actually, the health insurance plan is a pay-as-you-go proposition. Its chief features are as follows:

1. The insured employee would have protection against wage loss in time of illness, getting the same weekly amount as he would receive if he were unemployed because there is no job for him.

2. The amount of weekly benefit would increase according to the number of dependents. For example, among those earning \$30 a week, a single man would get \$10.50, while a married man, with a dependent wife and two or more children, would receive \$24 a week.

The waiting period is 1 week, the maximum duration of benefit is 26 weeks, and the maximum benefit is \$30 a week. In addition, married women workers would be entitled to weekly benefits for a maximum of 12 weeks' maternity leave.

2. If a worker became permanently and totally disabled, he would receive a regular monthly retirement benefit for life.

4. The bill rests upon free initiative and private medical practice as it has been developing in the United States Rejecting any plan of "socialized" or "State" medicine, the measure brings doctor and patient closer together because the bills are paid by the insurance fund.

5. The insured worker, and his dependent wife and children would be entitled to all needed general practitioner's services. At the doctor's recommendation, he would also receive specialists, consultant and laboratory services (including X-ray, appliances, and eyeglasses), also necessary hospital care.

You May Pick Your Doctor

6. Hospital care would be limited to 30 days a year, with a possible extension to 90 days if the funds are large enough.

The benefits do not include dentistry, home nursing, private hospital rooms, or medicines bought in drugstores, on prescription or otherwise.

The bill allows any doctor or any hospital to come in or stay out of the insurance system, to accept or reject a patient. Each doctor could have private as well as insurance patients and engage in individual or group practice. The insured person would be handled by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, aided by a medical and hospital advisory council.

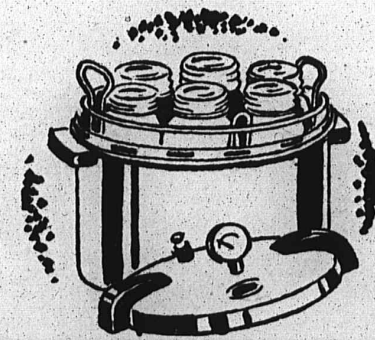
Enjoys Criticism

This council idea has been criticized by some on the theory that sooner or later it will be packed by medical reactionaries. Another critic, a distinguished science editor of a leading metropolitan newspaper, recently criticized the entire health-insurance plan in the bill, in his view, it represented "a manifest victory for the American Medical Association."

I enjoy a measure of criticism from the left as well as from the right; it convinces me my own course is moderate.

Prepare Now

To Have a variety of canned food on your pantry shelf next Winter. A pantry full of foods doesn't just happen—You must make careful plans for it in advance.



A National Victory Canner

will make your canning job much easier and safer. This pressure cooker is manufactured by The National Pressure Cooker Company and full direction for use is supplied with each cooker. If your local Farmers Union Business Organization cannot supply you, write direct to

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

719 Board of Trade Building
Kansas City 6, Missouri