

KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Education

Co-operation

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NUMBER 16

FALL MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS ROUND-UP PROGRAM TO START SEPTEMBER 8

Food Scarcity Is Forced Artificially by American Food Cartels

Outmoded Methods of Distribution and Processing Cause Small Returns to Farmer and High Prices to Consumer, Charges Colorado F. U. President Harvey Solberg in Radio Talk

AN EXPANDED COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IS ANSWER TO AGRICULTURE'S PROBLEM

Sees Threat of Kansas Farm Labor Shortage

President E. K. Dean, Heads of Other Major Farm Organizations and Six Members Kansas Congressional Delegation Send Message to National Selective Service Director

Topeka, August 25—New military draft regulations, recently proposed by national selective service officials to put all available able bodied men into uniform, constitute a serious threat to the farm labor situation in Kansas, leaders predicted today.

On August 12, President E. K. Dean conferred in Salina with Congressman Frank Carlson and Roy F. Bailey, editor of the Salina Journal on the subject of draft deferment for men needed for farm operation. As a result of this meeting, on August 25 in Topeka, President Dean, the heads of three other major farm organizations and six members of the Kansas Congressional delegation, requested immediate steps to prevent "further depletion of farm man-power."

In a message to Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national selective service director, the spokesmen sent the following wire:

"We, the undersigned, after meeting with a large number of representative farmers, believe that a food shortage faces this country in 1943. A definite and serious shortage of farmers, as well as of farm labor, has developed.

"Many class 1-A farm boys were attracted to industries by high wages, leaving on the (Please Turn to Page Three)

Remarks of Harvey R. Solberg, President Colorado Farmers Union on NBC Farm and Home Hour, August 22, 1942.

Agriculture deals realistically with its war responsibility of food production. In spite of a shortage of labor and the conscription of its best young farmers, which will necessarily reduce the quotas, there has been no lessening of this effort.

The family-type farmer, with the least need for an additional labor supply, leads in this effort.

The problem of providing an abundance of food for victory or for peace, however, is more than a problem of production. In the matter of steel, for example, we may have a tremendous supply of raw material but as long as the cartel that controls processing and manufacturing continues its operations in terms of scarcity, refusing to greatly increase its plant facilities, we are shortchanged on the finished steel and the manufactured steel products so needed on our war effort. We have a like problem in foods. Our methods of marketing and processing, and all phases of distribution and transportation, are of major importance in our program to provide an abundance of food. Here, too, we have the cartel.

The marketing of farm products in America has been and is an unstable and haphazard operation. American food cartels, that determine policies of processing and distribution to the disadvantage of both farmer and consumer not having been forced to advance in their methods, continue outmoded methods and processes—because they are profitable. The old-fashioned tin can, for example, continues with us even when the consumer pays far more for the can than he does for the valuable (Continued on Next Page)

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS BROADCAST OVER WIBW, TOPEKA, SEPT. 16TH

Tune In Radio for Broadcast At 9:00 P. M.

The Membership and Funds Radio Broadcast will be heard at nine o'clock Wednesday evening, September 16, over station WIBW, Topeka—580 on your dial.

Black Clarifies Loan Policy of Wichita Bank for Co-ops

Required Membership in a Farm Organization Does Not Make Co-Ops Ineligible for Loans, According to A. G. Black, Governor FCA

For several years the Kansas Farmers Union has protested the requirement made by the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, that our Farmers Union Cooperatives with a membership clause in their By-laws, be compelled to remove same before they are eligible to receive a loan from the bank.

In the course of the past few months we have been advised by the officers of the Farmers Union in North Dakota and the officers of the Missouri Farmers Association in Missouri, that the St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives and also the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives did not make this requirement of the Cooperatives in their district, before being eligible for a loan.

After taking this up with Ralph Snyder, President of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives and later with A. G. Black, Governor of Farm Credit Administration, and after considerable correspondence with relation to the order under which the Banks for Cooperatives are operating, we received a letter from Governor Black advising that a clause in a cooperative's By-Laws requiring membership in a general farm organization would not render it ineligible for a loan from the Bank for Cooperatives.

Two paragraphs of Mr. Black's letter advising that the requirement was not necessary, follow:

"You state that you have interpreted Mr. Droste's letter to mean that a Farmers Union Cooperative Association could require its members to be paid-up members of the Farmers Union before being eligible to receive patronage dividends and still be eligible to borrow from a bank for cooperatives. This is substantially correct; that is, the fact that a cooperative association follows such a policy would not necessarily in itself bar the association from borrowing from a bank for cooperatives. You will appreciate, of course, that when a bank for cooperatives receives an application for a loan, its committee takes all pertinent factors into consideration in reaching a decision. If, in the opinion of the committee, one or more of these factors create defects that would impair the safety of the loan, or the association's ability to serve its members, the committee would be within its rights in dis-

(Please Turn to Page Three)

District Conventions Planned, Funds Raising Program On September 16

Include State Wide Radio Broadcast Over WIBW with National President James Patton, President E. K. Dean and Cal Ward, Regional FSA Director as Speakers—Events Precede Four Weeks' Membership Drive Sept. 21-October 16

Kansas Farmers Union District Conventions will begin on September 8, it has been announced by President E. K. Dean. They will mark the beginning of the Membership and Funds Round-Up Program, plans for which were presented at the last regular quarterly State Board meeting by President Dean, and which were approved by the State Board. These meetings are most important to every Farmers Union member in Kansas, as well as every Kansas farmer. President Dean has issued an invitation to all farmers to attend these meetings. Be sure that you do not overlook the one in your territory. The meetings are to be held as follows—

Second District—Legion Hall, Osborne, Kan. Sept. 8
Fifth District—Legion Hall, Stafford, Kan. Sept. 9
Fourth District—Legion Hall, McPherson, Kan. Sept. 10
Third District—F. U. Elevator Hall, Parsons, Kan. Sept. 11
First District—Legion Room in Memorial Hall, Salina, Kan. Sept. 14

Fund Raising Program to Follow

Following the district conventions, a fund raising program is planned for Wednesday night, September 16. This program can be of any kind which the Local chooses—such as a dance, Box supper, carnival, or any other method which the Local committee plans. The funds made in each Local will be divided equally between the local and state organization—with fifty percent staying in the Local, and fifty percent allocated to the State Union. As explained previously, Local funds will be used in paying transportation expenses of delegates to district conventions and to reimburse those participating in membership drives, for the gasoline they use, and such other expenses as the local decides to allow. The state's part of the funds will be used to pay the expenses incurred by the state office on the entire program, and to balance the State budget if necessary. Any portion of the funds left after these requirements have been met, will be turned over to the National Farmers Union to help in reaching the goal of their increased budget.

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Radio Broadcast Over WIBW
On the night of the funds raising program, September 16, there will be a state-wide radio broadcast over station WIBW, Topeka, Kansas. Each Local participating is urged to have a radio at their meeting, and to tune in at 9:00 o'clock Wednesday night, September 16.

James G. Patton, National president of the Farmers Union; C. A. Ward, Regional Director of FSA and E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union will speak on the broadcast. Their subjects will be "Why the Farmers Union Has Supported FSA," "What Farm Security Has Done for Farm Families in Kansas," and "How the Programs of Farmers Union and Farm Security are Related."

The broadcast will be made from Topeka, where Elevation Local No. 1916 will be host to the speaker. (Please Turn to Page Six)

F. U. Supports Wickard's Request for 100% Parity

Farmers Will be Glad to Accept 100 Percent Parity but They Insist That This Limitation of Income Be Extended to All Other Groups

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21—James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, after a conference with the President, today issued the following statement:

Here in the United States, in the field of farm and industrial production, we can start winning the war whenever we really make up our mind, as a free and united people, that total war requires total mobilization, and that victory is worth it.

"Agriculture is ahead of industry, perhaps because it has never been reduced to production for scarcity. But, even in agriculture our mobilization is far, far short of total mobilization. We will meet our 1942 food goals; the 1943 food goals will be higher and, weather permitting, we will meet them.

"But, as the oncoming shortages in meats, milk, fats and oils show, and as recently published figures on 1941 incomes, savings and food expenditures emphasize, those quotas are far below what they should be for our maximum strength and spirit in the total war we are now entering.

"Two immediate acts are obvious:

"Open wide the doors of the ever normal granary;

"2. Advance at least one half

million dollars to the two million low income farmers of the country through Farm Security Administration so that they may produce the abundance of foods vital for civilians and troops of the United States and the United Nations.

"To stop losing and start winning the war on the home front, we must have, without further stalling, the whole of the President's indivisible 7-point anti-inflation program.

"I agree with Secretary Wickard that American farmers are ready to accept their share of sacrifice in that program, but working farmers, like wage-earners, are entitled to some proof that others will join. To date, most of the evidence has been the other way. If the powerful forces of wealth and blind self-interest persist in making this vital issue a snipe hunt, with farmers and labor holding the sack of sacrifice, they must be defeated. They are enemies of unity.

"Point 1 of the President's Program calls for strict limitation of profits and of higher personal incomes.

"In the past three months, the working people of this country, both farmers and wage earners, have noticed that the original Ad-

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

What Is Position of Congressmen, Senators, and Candidates On Federal Sales Tax?

F. U. Directors Ask President E. K. Dean to Ascertain Position of All Candidates, as Well as Those Now in Office, On Important Issue

In accordance with the request of the Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union, President E. K. Dean has written all Congressional candidates, candidates for the Senate, as well as those now in these offices, to obtain information as to their position in regard to the proposed Federal Sales Tax. The letter follows:

Dear Congressman:

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union, in their regular quarterly meeting held August 15, passed a resolution instructing me to write to all candidates for Congress and the Senate, as well as those now in office, inquiring as to what their position would be on a Federal Sales Tax. They also instructed me to publish in our paper a copy of my letter to you requesting this information, and asked me to advise you that your answer would be used for publication in our paper, the Kansas Union Farmer, in an effort to acquaint the members of our organization with your position on Federal Sales Tax, for publication in the October 1st issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

In the event you cannot find time to write advising us of your position, so we can use your letter in our paper, we shall assume you are favorable to a Federal Sales Tax and shall so advise the members of our organization through the October 1st issue of our paper.

Assuring you we shall appreciate your cooperation in giving us a prompt reply to this letter, I am,

Very truly yours,
E. K. Dean, President
Kansas Farmers Union.

CIRCULATION

SEPTEMBER 3, 1942

11,076

Committee Farm Organizations Plans Cooperative Conferences

President E. K. Dean and H. E. Witham, Manager FUJA, Represent Farmers Union at Meeting Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations in Topeka

TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 24.—The Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations met at the Hotel Jayhawk Monday, August 24, to formulate plans for a cooperative conference, to present material for political platforms of both major parties, and to discuss the agricultural program which will be presented to the next legislature.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Gall of Offerle. J. H. Foltz of Wakarusa is secretary. Among the members present were E. K. Dean, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, Harry Witham, General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, C. C. Cogswell and Ray Moody of the Grange, O. O. Wolfe and Harlan Deaver of the Farm Bureau, Guy Steele of the Cooperative Creameries, J. C. Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture, Ralph Snyder of the Federal Bank of Cooperatives, Clyde Hatfield, Farmers Commission Company, Clyde Coffman, legislative representative, and other prominent agricultural leaders.

The resolutions committee consisted of E. K. Dean, O. O. Wolf, C. C. Cogswell and Emil Gall. Platform planks for both major parties were prepared and E. K. Dean was directed to present them to the Democratic platform committee, and C. C. Cogswell to the Re-

publican committee. The platform suggestions were not given publicity this time, it being the general opinion that this should not be done until the party committees had acted upon them. Among the subjects discussed were a change in the port of entry law providing for reciprocal agreements with other states for the elimination of trade barriers, preparation for transforming Kansas war industrial plants into peacetime plants following the war, for the processing and manufacturing of the raw materials of agriculture, a constitutional amendment to provide for the enactment of a graduated land tax law designed to encourage the ownership of homes and family-type farms, a solution to the farm labor problem, retention of the present gasoline exemption law; changes of the boundary law, homestead exemption law, marketing law, weights and measures law, and a number of questions involving a more equitable distribution of the tax burden.

The committee voted to sponsor a cooperative conference to be held in Hutchinson sometime in November. Two committees were appointed for the purpose of making arrangements and preparing a program for the conference.

FOOD SCARCITY IS FORCED ARTIFICIALLY BY AMERICAN FOOD CARTELS

(Continued from Page One)
farm product that it preserves. Milk often triples in cost on a 50 mile ride from the farm to the consumer.

Another phase of the problem of distribution is that the farmer or the consumer today pays freight on water which constitutes 70 percent to 90 percent of many farm products. Tons upon tons of water are shipped thousands of miles from farm to table, unnecessarily adding to cost.

This misplacing of food controls and this unnecessary addition to costs has been a tremendous factor in the small returns that farmers have received and the high price that consumers have paid and in the resulting limited consumption of farm products. Food is thus artificially made scarce.

Millions of farm families receive very little for their contribution and continue on a poverty level. Millions of consumer families are unable to buy as much food as they would like. Scarcity is the rule. The cartel fails to serve. The war effort is affected.

Change in the methods of processing and distribution of food stuffs is imminent. The farmer and consumer are insistent. The demands of the war must be met. War is forcing much-needed change.

It is here that the cooperative with its stress for abundance—and the distribution of agriculture's abundance—can serve to displace the scarcity of the Cartel. The National Farmers Union—in keeping with its legislative and cooperative program urging an Economy of Abundance—is gearing the development of its affiliated cooperatives to serve this need.

An expanded cooperative movement that has vision and courage is the answer to our problem. The cooperative will provide an organized and stable marketing structure for farm products. It must become the market and no longer be content as a collector of farm products for existing cartels. It will give attention to the processing of far more farm products at the near point of production. It will move into new fields. It will, for example, accept the responsibility of producing alcohol from farm products and not permit this function to fall into the hands of those who will restrict the production of alcohol, profit on the by-products and connive to control synthetic rubber.

The cooperative will serve in every field and process relating to food. It will give particular attention to the dehydration of hundreds of farm products. In this field, it can provide foods that

retain every valuable element of good and of palatability. The farmer and the housewife, however, will cease to pay transportation on the tons of water that have been removed from the product.

In a nation that is taxing its transportation facilities to their utmost this activity becomes an outstanding contribution. The cooperative will have served the farmer, the consumer and the war effort.

This touches only briefly and sketchily on the responsibility of cooperatives in the field of food. Yet as these specific responsibilities are accepted by cooperatives, and to the extent that cooperatives are not deviously restricted by dollar-a-year men in government, a corrective revolution in the important field of food distribution will take place. The field is vast. The cooperative, to answer the need, must be of such scope as to cover the field to be served.

The challenge is ours. The National Farmers Union proposes that farmers meet the challenge. Not through a traditional pattern of unrelated cooperatives, or single-commodity cooperatives even though these are affiliated in larger wholesale and marketing units. These units and new regional units serving new areas, must all be welded together at the National level to assure complete coordination of effort, uniformity of policy and of direction, and sufficient scope to be effective—scope to permit the national unit to enter the field of processing and distribution and provide America the abundance of food that is demanded.

Such a cooperative will fully serve the war effort of today and enhance the living standards of all peoples in the world of tomorrow. This is its promise to America.

But its potentialities do not end here. The farm cooperative, relating directly to farmers, can largely determine the destiny of American agriculture and its millions of farm families. It can play a major role in weighty decisions. To be specific:

The decision as to the type of agriculture that we will have in the America of the future is being made as we speak. Two philosophies are clashing. One contends that the farm family that actually works and resides on a family-type farm shall be the primary factor in agriculture because these units give attention to the standard of living of the human element—the farm family—and because democracy is rooted in this type of agriculture.

The other philosophy urges the protection and development of large scale farm operations—farm cartels—where control is most often lodged in absentee owners and where the work is done by poorly paid seasonal itinerant farm laborers. Such a structure, ignoring the human element and its standards

of living, assures Fascism for agriculture.

One of these philosophies will win. The decision will determine whether we have Democracy or Fascism in American agriculture. In turn this decision in agriculture will largely determine whether we shall have Democracy or Fascism in all of America.

The decision will not be in favor of the family-type farm and the processes of democracy unless family-type farmers become militantly active in behalf of such a philosophy.

Family-type farmers first need a farm organization through which they may determine sound programs, legislative and cooperative—programs that will stabilize and protect family farm operations. The National Farmers Union has dedicated itself to the philosophy of the family-type farm in agriculture. It is active in the legislative field. It is urging that Congress declare that protection of the family-type farm be the policy of our government and that all federal farm programs shall be re-directed to serve that purpose. As an organization it is calling upon millions of farmers for support. Every dues-paying member is an additional voice in support of its program.

But we recognize that even this is not enough. The family type farmer must marshal more strength. His additional strength must come through his farmer-owned cooperative.

Recognizing this, the National Farmers Union, in addition to its legislative program, sponsors the type of farm cooperative program that has real meaning to the farmer—that directly adds to his strength. Through his cooperative the farmer controls the vote of the product he sells and the product that he buys. These products do vote. In a Farmers Union cooperative they vote for the farmers' total program.

In the past we have failed to take advantage of the added strength that our marketing and purchasing might have added. We have turned our cream and our livestock and our wheat and our cotton and our other farm products directly to existing marketing cartels. These groups then have been in a position to go to Washington and infer that since they represent farm marketing, they therefore, represented farmers. Too often the funds that they have spent—funds that came directly out of our farm products—have been used in direct opposition to a program that would benefit the family type farmer. Again and again we have, as dues-paying members of our farm organization contended for a sound program for family-type farms—but our farm products, through the cartel, voted in direct opposition to the farm program that we sought. This vote of our farm product destroys the farm itself.

Many farmers, attempting to avoid this error, have marketed their products through farmer-owned cooperatives that have remained neutral regarding the many programs that will determine whether or not the family-type farmer can continue on his farm. These cooperatives perform only a business function. They maintain no tie to a farm organization and a farm program. At best, this farm product casts a neutral vote—it is a poor citizen. It adds no strength.

Farmers that market the Farmers Union way are getting the full support of their farm product. Under our program we develop cooperatives that are closely affiliated with the farm organization itself. These cooperatives give complete support, financial as well as moral, to the program of our National Farmers Union. The program of the Farmers Union becomes the program of the cooperative. When our farm products are marketed through true Farmers Union cooperative institutions every product becomes a vote in support of the program that farmer delegates write at our national conventions. Through these cooperatives every bushel of wheat and every pound of butter fat and every dozen of eggs and every bale of cotton becomes an added effective vote in support of our total program. There is no hedging here. Such a cooperative fully serves the interests of the family-type farmer. This farm product casts an intelligent vote.

When the family-type farmer becomes a member of the National Farmers Union and supports its program through the payment of dues and then marshals still further support for the program by marketing his products through cooperatives that are closely affili-

ated with the Farmers Union—then, and not until then, does his farm product vote with him and for him—clear across the board.

How does your farm product vote? Its vote is as important as the vote that you as an individual cast at the polls and totally often carries far more weight. It multiplies your vote.

The intelligent farmer will insist on the affiliation of his cooperative with the National Farmers Union—financial support of its program. He will assure himself that his wheat and his eggs and his cream and his cotton and his hogs multiply a hundred-fold his vote at the polls.

The product that the family-type farmer buys also has a tremendous bearing upon the ultimate program for agriculture and for America. For example, we may buy a gallon of gasoline, the source of which is a large American chemical and oil Cartel and we find that the officials of that cartel have agreements and relationships with like foreign groups, including a German Cartel—agreements and relationships that have tended toward scarcity and high cost operations and specifically toward restricted production of synthetic rubber. Here, in these agreements we see a pattern developed by our International Fascists—the beginnings of worldwide Fascism. No farmer would vote for such agreements and relationships and program if he were permitted a direct vote upon the matter. But just as surely as though he cast a ballot the gallon of gasoline which he purchased was a vote cast in favor of such agreements, such relationships, and such a program. This example is paralleled in some measure by every product controlled by a cartel. In this direction lies the road to Fascism.

Cooperatives are the answer. The remedy, however, is not just any cooperative at the crossroads. The Farmers Union Program is the one sound answer—a program under which the farmer purchases his needs, be they supplies or insurances or equipment, through a farmer-owned cooperative that gives complete financial and moral support to the Total Program of the National Farmers Union. Thus every item that the farmer buys also becomes an added vote in support of his farm program. In this direction lies the safeguards to the family-type farm—to an agriculture which is the foundation stone of Democracy. The coopera-

tive serves Democracy and the family-type farm.

Farmers of America, the time for decision is NOW. The decision is yours. Your vote must be entered in the economic field as in the political field. Yours is the choice to determine whether every product that you buy and every product that you sell be a vote in support of worldwide Fascism or whether—through a Farmers Union Cooperative—every product that you buy and every product that you sell becomes an active vote in support of a sound international policy and a sound farm program in these United States.

We know the decision you will choose to make. You can make that choice through the National Farmers Union. You can ask your neighbor to join with us.

We invite you to write to James G. Patton, aggressive president of the National Farmers Union, at Denver, Colorado.

FILL YOUR COAL BIN

The government is again urging that all coal users fill their bins before winter.

The reasons are obvious. If we wait until cold weather before ordering our fuel, the demand on the coal mines and the agencies of transport will be enormous. And domestic demand must not be allowed to compete with the needs of the war effort.

By buying your coal now, you will assure yourself of an adequate supply—and you will be aiding the prosecution of the war.

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery.

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CONSOLIDATED
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Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

You May Be Warm Enough Today But How About Next Christmas?

Assure your family of a comfortable winter by storing your next winter's supply of coal this summer. Think of the tremendous tonnage of coal that must be furnished to defense plants—and the many thousands of workmen employed in these defense plants causing a shortage of labor in coal mines—and think of the demands on the railroads. Play safe and

BUY YOUR COAL NOW THROUGH YOUR LOCAL COOPERATIVE

This coal business adds materially to the yearly income of cooperatives which have facilities to handle it, so be sure to buy your coal cooperatively. You build savings for yourself when you buy from yourself.

As a registered coal distributor, we can get coal from any mine for your dealer at the same price it can be purchased direct from the mine. We are distributors of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri coals, and for Standard Briquets.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

KANSAS CITY, MO.
Telephone Victor 5781

Give Up 110 Percent Guarantee, Wickard Urges

Appeals to Farmers to Help Break Log-Jam in Price Control

Washington, Aug. 19—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard called upon farmers tonight to take the lead in breaking a price-control "log-jam" by giving up a provision of the price control law prohibiting ceilings on farm prices at less than 110 percent of parity.

"Today the 110 percent provision is being pointed to by other groups to prove that farmers are asking for more than their fair share," he said. "It is being used as an argument to slow down economic controls in other fields."

"Under present circumstances," the Secretary said, "I believe it would be wise to repeal this provision."

Under the recommendation, made in a speech prepared for broadcast over the Blue Network, price ceilings on farm products could be established at a Parity level.

Declaring that he was not forgetting that abundant production was all important, Wickard advocated the payment of Government subsidies in cases where parity prices provided an insufficient incentive.

Wickard said also that he was prepared to approve price ceilings on livestock—a proposal suggested by some meat packers and the Office of Price Administration. "If a practical plan for livestock marketing can be evolved."

Concluding, the Secretary stated:

"It is my earnest hope that the prices of each farm commodity can be held at the level which will

make completely effective the price-control part of the President's wartime economic program.

"I am not forgetting that production is all-important; and that we may need to increase returns to farmers on some products in order to get production of vital war commodities. In instances where changes within the framework of price controls cannot accomplish this, I think it is in the national interest to give farmers increased returns through subsidies rather than through increased prices which may endanger the price-control structure."

"Farmers want action now to win the battle against inflation. They favor controls clear across the board. But action is being held up behind a log-jam of unwillingness of each of the great economic groups to accept controls unless at the same time controls are placed on the others. Farmers are ready to lead in breaking the log-jam. We cannot have continued rises in farm prices, or in any other prices, without losing the battle of inflation, and I am tonight asking the farmers of America to take the lead in this battle as they have taken the lead in the battle of production. The time has come to settle down to the business of winning this war, and we are not going to win it by talk. It is time for action. I am sure that the farmers of America stand ready to accept their full responsibility."

Safeguard Kansas Wheat

Kansas Wheat Varieties Committee Offers Recommendations—Kansas Farmers Union Is Represented by Clarence M. Yocum, Manager F. U. Co-op Business Association, St. Mary's.

Ever since Turkey wheat became the prevailing variety in Kansas, several decades ago, the state has built up an increasingly high reputation for the quality of its bread grain. It ultimately found expression in the slogan: "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World." This reputation has been zealously guarded. As a result, Turkey and similar types of wheat overwhelmingly predominate today.

The principal uses of Kansas hard wheat are:

1. Domestic milling of flour for use in the large bakeries of the United States.

2. Blending with the weaker wheats in the United States and other countries for the purpose of increasing the strength of the flour.

3. Domestic milling of flour for family use.

The first two uses furnish a market for the majority of Kansas wheat. This market is partially protected because it demands a uniform wheat of high protein of good quality which can be produced better in Kansas than in many of the wheat-growing areas of the world. The type of wheat demanded for the first two uses is, therefore, the principal support for a relatively high demand for Kansas wheat. The third use of Kansas wheat is limited in quantity and highly competitive in nature. A relatively weak wheat such as can be grown in many wheat-growing areas can be used in producing family flour. Competition of other wheat-growing areas tends to reduce the demand for Kansas wheat of this class.

The Kansas wheat grower has available high quality wheat varieties that have been approved by the Kansas State College after extensive testing as to productivity and quality. The varieties recommended for the hard wheat belt of the state meet the demand of the commercial bakers, who purchase most of the Kansas flours, and of the eastern millers who use them for blending. Only those varieties which meet the demands for this class of wheat should be grown.

After a study of this problem from every angle by the Kansas Wheat Varieties Committee, it is the sense of this committee that unless we continue to produce, as we now do and can, the kind and quality of flour required by the milling and baking industries, we will lose our premium markets to more enterprising competitors.

This is of vital importance to Kansas, which stands first among the states in wheat-growing and milling. We can maintain that position by producing wheat of approved, adapted varieties, and thus preserve a reputation that is equivalent to a gold bond of excellence.

No new varieties should be commercially introduced or grown in Kansas until after official, unbiased tests, over adequate periods, show their superiority in essential factors. Kansas producers can do themselves and the state of Kansas a distinct service by studiously avoiding any hard wheat varieties of questionable value for bread-making.

The committee offers three recommendations, as follows:

1. That Kansas producers of hard, red winter wheat adhere to recommended varieties with the capacity to make good flour which, in turn, will make high quality bread under commercial baking conditions.

2. That Kansas State College be adequately supported in its plant breeding, agronomic, and milling research for developing and testing improved wheat varieties that will combine in the best possible balance the characteristics desired by the growers, millers and bakers.

3. That continuous studies be made by public and private agencies, for improving methods of milling and baking, and their possible modification as factors in the solution of wheat variety problems.

The Kansas Wheat Varieties Committee:

Clarence M. Yocum, representing State Farmers Union

J. C. Mohler, Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Chairman

O. O. Wolf, President, State Farm Bureau

C. C. Cogswell, Master, State grange

L. E. Call, Director, State Agricultural Experiment Station.

H. Umberger, Director, Extension Division, K. S. C.

K. S. Quisenberry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

A. L. Clapp, Secretary, Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

J. F. Moyer, Secretary, Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers' Association.

Jess B. Smith, President, Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat

Otto Pecha, representing Equity Union Grain Company.

Emil Gall, President, Farmers Co-operative Commission Company

F. D. McCammon, Secretary, Kansas Farmers Co-operative Association

John H. Parker, Director, Kansas Wheat Improvement Association

A profitable investment WITH A "MONEY-BACK" GUARANTEE from your government. BUY WAR BONDS.

Neighborhood Notes

McPHERSON COUNTY FARMERS UNION TO MEET SEPT. 7

The Farmers Union of McPherson county will meet September 7 at 8:45 at Elving's school house, just north of the viaduct at Lindsborg.

President E. K. Dean will be a featured speaker at this meeting.

KAW VALLEY LOCAL

Kaw Valley Local No. 1935 held their regular meeting August 18, 1942.

Everyone enjoyed our electric lights for the first time.

Our meeting was opened with a prayer given by Rev. Edward Friesen.

Twenty-five members answered roll call.

We all enjoyed very interesting reports given by our delegate who attended the Farmers Union Junior Camp in Abilene.

Rev. Friesen gave an interesting talk on cooperation.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pageler were welcomed in at this meeting as new members.

Kaw Valley Local is sponsoring a dance August 26 at McFarland, Kansas.

Lunch was served at a late hour.

Miss Irene Soelter, Reporter

SEES THREAT OF KANSAS FARM LABOR SHORTAGE

(Continued from Page One)

farm mainly those who are experienced and essential to the production of adequate food supplies. Selective Service is taking these at an alarming rate. A majority of them are producing pork, beef, dairy and poultry products the commodities most needed by the government.

"Because of the induction of themselves or their necessary labor, many farmers are compelled to sell livestock and equipment, leaving much land with grave possibilities of lying idle.

"Our sole concern is to prevent a catastrophe and see that food is produced in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the armed forces and the civilian population of the United States and the United Nations, as contemplated by government goals. We fear you do not realize that the demand for county quotas under present allotments takes almost entirely from agriculture in strictly agricultural counties, while adjoining counties, with cities to which relief clients have migrated in recent years, have available men after quotas are filled. Many small, rural counties have called every class I-A man, leaving the county almost destitute of experienced farm labor.

"We believe the situation so serious that immediate steps must be taken through Selective Service to prevent further depletion of farm manpower. After a food shortage develops, it will be too late to do anything about it. Something can be done about it now. The immediate opportunity lies with Selective Service regarding current and future quotas. Capable, efficient and essential manpower must not continue to be inducted. Prompt action must be taken.

E. K. Dean, President Kansas Farmers Union

C. C. Cogswell, President Kansas Farm Bureau

J. C. Mohler, Secretary State Board of Agriculture

Senator Clyde M. Reed

Representative Clifford R. Hope

Representative Frank Carlson

Representative Ed Rees

Representative U. S. Guyer

Representative W. P. Lambertson.

In an editorial in the Kansas City Times on the subject of labor and the draft, it is stated:

"The Kansas appeal for relief of the farm labor situation is a sharp reminder of the increasingly haphazard, confused, hurtful and unjust administration of the draft. It points to the dangers of a food shortage and the disintegration of farm life if labor is continuously drained from an essential industry.

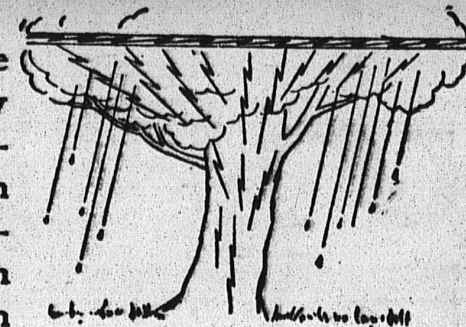
"The manpower exists—the nation is not yet threatened with a



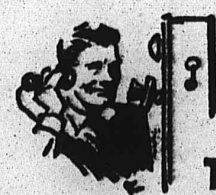
Why can't I ring others on my farm telephone line?

WHERE COULD YOU FIND THE ANSWER to a question like that?

As a matter of fact, failure to ring is usually caused by tree branches or other objects stealing current from the wire, or one wire touching another, or by gaps in the line due to a broken wire or bad joint.



But that is only one of dozens of questions that you will find answered in our booklet "How To Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line." It's free to any farmer whose telephone works out of one of our exchanges.



KEEP YOUR FARM TELEPHONE TALKING!

It's all-important these days that farm telephones give the best possible service... for convenience... safety... national defense.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

serious shortage here. The demand is an intelligent distribution and use of this manpower. It can come only with a thorough revision of present draft policies. The Kansas complaint—addressed directly to the draft authorities at Washington, where it should go—is that farm youth has been lured to the war plants for good pay jobs. Yet despite this drain of farm labor the local draft boards, in order to meet their assigned quotas, call in remaining hard-pressed farmers and tell them they must serve.

"Thus a 24-year-old Missouri farmer—with a wife and child and with his corn and other crops to harvest by his own efforts—is told by his draft board that he cannot be deferred, that as things are now going he will have to be taken in. The case can be multiplied many times over not only on the farms but in plants doing essential war work...

"The facts are clear and the people are learning about them. The people want this war fought and won in the shortest possible time. They want no unfair exemptions and no evasions of duty by men who should serve. They also want no slipshod, hit-and-miss practices in administration of the draft. What needs to be done is plain and the obligation to do it is equally plain."

BLACK CLARIFIES LOAN POLICY OF WICHITA BANK FOR CO-OPS

(Continued from Page One)

approving the application. It could not be said, therefore, that a given situation would under no circumstances be objectionable and would never operate against a cooperative's receiving a loan from a bank for cooperatives.

"If the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives has not been following the rule as outlined in Mr. Droste's letter, and further explained here, in all respects I am sure it is because of a misunderstanding. A review of the history of the Regulation governing this policy shows that a misunderstanding of its intention and application might easily have occurred. The Regulation has been amended from time to time and there was a time when it held a cooperative ineligible to borrow from a bank for coopera-

tives if it required its members to be members of a general farm organization regardless of whether the check-off system was employed. That restriction has been removed."

This information will be of much interest to many cooperatives who have already amended their By-laws and many who have anticipated making application to the Bank for Cooperatives for a loan but did not want to comply with the By-laws requirement.

FOR FARM ANIMALS IN ZOO

New York Is To Try To Lessen the Urban and Rural Spread

Residents of the Middle West, in fact the residents of the greater part of the United States, will read with amazement that a "farm" has been set up in the zoo in the Bronx, where all and sundry may gaze agape at such strange and unbelievable animals as a cow, a Hampshire sow, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, Peking ducks, White Holland turkeys and a flock of geese. There, in natural surroundings, these exotic exhibits will compete in public interest with the giraffe, the blue wildebeest and the Abyssinian wart hog.

We don't intend to draw any moral from the fact that the spread in the United States between its city and rural dwellers is so wide that a moo cow ranks in the scale of urban curiosity with a Himalayan gaur or brindled gnu, but the fact is not without its implications, social, political and economic. It is hardly to be thought that there can be any spontaneous meeting of minds between people with such diversity in their environ metal background.

A Republican who gazes at a Holstein or a Duroc Jersey hog in a "hell they ain't no such animal" skepticism is not likely to see eye to eye with a Farmer-Laborite craning his neck across the avenue from the Empire State building. Perhaps Mr. Osborne, president of the New York Zoological Society, has hit upon a great unification technique in the establishment of a "farm" in the zoo. It may be the means of bringing this wide land into a closer knit union. The quacking of the Peking ducks, and the gobbling of the bronze turkeys may surmount where the eloquence of our senators and congressmen has failed.

TO OUR CO-OPERATIVES

For some time the officers of the National Farmers Union have been giving serious consideration to the important matter of establishing within the National Farmers Union Organization a Division which could be of assistance to the people in organizing new co-operatives, assisting already organized and operating co-operatives with some of their problems, and in keeping the co-operatives more quickly and fully informed on matters of legislation and department rulings, programs and policies which affect co-operatives, also to carry on a co-ordinated educational and informative program of co-operative understanding to bring more farm people into every branch of the co-operative movement.

In order to do this it was necessary to make plans which would permit the co-operatives to be formally recognized as accredited co-operative members and to have honorary delegates to National Conventions. (The constitution and bylaws only permit voting delegates from the individual memberships.)

The Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union has authorized the setting up of a Co-operative Division within the National Farmers Union. A full-time qualified person or persons will be engaged to carry out the functions of the Co-operative Division. There is a need for such a Division. One co-operative or a small group of co-operatives cannot afford to set up such an organization of their own, but through the co-operation of a large number of co-operatives working through the Co-operative Division of the National Farmers Union the co-operatives can afford to have a Co-operative Division which can be of tremendous value to them in:

1. Preparing Co-operative Literature which can be used by all types of co-operatives in bringing about a better understanding between the individual members and patrons and the co-operatives; also which will bring more farm people into the co-operative movement.
2. Assist in bringing a better understanding to the people in areas where there is a need for co-operatives and to assist in organizing co-operatives in such areas.
3. Keep a representative at Washington, D. C., whose duty it will be to learn what rulings, plans or policies the various departments or divisions of government expect to place into effect or have placed into effect which are of concern to the co-operatives, and report on same to the co-operatives through the National Farmers Union.
4. With the "Priorities" in effect now, many things are taking place which directly and indirectly affect the co-operatives. The co-operatives need representation at hearings and conferences by people who understand the co-operative movement if their interests are to be protected. They need this in addition to the representation which they have at Washington now.
5. When readjustments take place after the war emergency, the co-operatives will need able representation at Washington to look after their interests.
6. The co-operatives have arrived at a point in their

work where they cannot afford to be without representation at Washington through a strong organization.

To accomplish what is necessary the co-operatives must become associated together in a Union (the Farmers Union), strong enough, militant enough, far-sighted enough and courageous enough to insist on fair treatment for co-operatives in marketing, processing, purchasing and servicing the people who own the co-operatives.

Every co-operative, regardless of whether or not it has the words "Farmers Union" incorporated in its name should be eligible to become an accredited associate member of the National Farmers Union with full rights to participate in the National Farmers Union conventions, except that of voting.

An equitable plan of delegate representation of the co-operatives is being worked out so that the co-operatives may select their honorary delegates to attend the National Farmers Union convention in 1942.

The Annual Dues of the co-operatives have been worked out on a basis which is fair to all the co-operatives. They are low enough so that they are not burdensome to the very smallest of the co-operatives, and no advantage taken of the largest of the co-operatives.

The dues for the calendar year of 1943, and until changed, are as follows:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1—GRAIN MARKETING AGENCIES AT TERMINALS: | Annual Dues |
| (a) 1st one million dollars of sales or fraction thereof, based on latest annual financial report..... | \$50.00 |
| (b) On each additional million dollars of sales or major fraction thereof..... | 5.00 |
| 2—LIVESTOCK MARKETING AGENCIES AT TERMINALS: | |
| (a) 1st one million dollars of sales or fraction thereof, based on latest annual financial report..... | \$50.00 |
| (b) On each additional million dollars of sales or major fraction thereof..... | 5.00 |
| 3—WHOLESALE FARM SUPPLY CO-OPERATIVES: | |
| (a) 1st one million dollars of sales or fraction thereof, based on latest annual financial report..... | 75.00 |
| (b) On each additional million dollars of sales or major fraction thereof..... | 10.00 |
| 4—ALL OTHER TYPES OF CENTRAL AGENCIES OPERATING ON STATE OR REGIONAL BASIS SUCH AS: | |
| Insurance companies; Insurance agencies; Credit or Financial Associations; Auditing Services. | |
| 4-A—CO-OPERATIVE TRUCK TRANSPORT ASSOCIATIONS: | |
| (a) On the gross revenue up to \$25,000 annually..... | 5.00 |
| (b) On each additional \$15,000 or major fraction thereof..... | 5.00 |
| 5—LOCAL CO-OPERATIVE OIL OR FARM SUPPLY CO-OPERATIVES: | |
| (a) On sales up to \$50,000.00 annually..... | 5.00 |
| (b) On each additional \$25,000.00 of sales or major fraction thereof..... | 5.00 |
| Maximum Annual Dues..... | 25.00 |
| 6—LOCAL CO-OPERATIVE GROCERIES: | |
| (a) On sales up to \$50,000.00 annually..... | 3.00 |
| (b) On each additional \$15,000.00 of sales or major fraction thereof..... | 3.00 |
| Maximum Annual Dues..... | 15.00 |

7—LOCAL CO-OPERATIVE GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANIES:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (a) On sales up to \$100,000.00 annually..... | 5.00 |
| (b) On each additional \$50,000.00 of sales or major fraction thereof..... | 5.00 |
| Maximum Annual Dues..... | 25.00 |
| (c) If a grain co-operative has a farm supply department doing a comparable volume of business as listed under Item 5, the additional dues to be one half of the amount as listed under Item 5. | |
| Maximum Annual Dues if item "c" is included..... | 40.00 |

8—LOCAL CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (a) On basis of 500,000 pounds of butter fat or fraction thereof handled annually..... | 5.00 |
| (b) For each additional 200,000 pounds of butter fat or major fraction thereof handled annually..... | 5.00 |
| Maximum Annual Dues..... | 25.00 |

9—LOCAL CO-OPERATIVE COTTON GINS:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (a) On basis of 100,000 pounds of cotton handled annually..... | 5.00 |
| (b) On each additional 50,000 pounds or major fraction thereof handled annually..... | 5.00 |
| Maximum Annual Dues..... | 25.00 |

10—LOCAL LIVESTOCK SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS:

- | | |
|------------------|------|
| Annual Dues..... | 5.00 |
|------------------|------|

11—ALL OTHER LOCAL AGENCIES WHICH ARE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED:

- | | |
|------------------|------|
| Annual Dues..... | 5.00 |
|------------------|------|

It is the recommendation of the subcommittee of the Co-operative Committee appointed by the National Farmers Union that all of the central or terminal marketing and purchasing co-operatives which have local affiliated co-operatives in the area served by them, urge all local co-operatives to make application to the National Farmers Union to become an Accredited Member for 1943.

This is an opportunity to make full use of the National Organization which bears the name Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America

"National Farmers Union"

Let the co-operatives join with the farmers in the building of an organization which is needed by the farmers and the co-operatives. It is time for farmers and Co-operatives to stand together and protect each other. If that is not done they may both be tremendously disadvantaged in the future.

This is only a beginning. By giving recognition to the co-operatives, and by setting up a Co-operative Department within the Organization, the National Farmers Union is broadening its field of activity. The co-operatives can be very helpful in making the organization more effective in assisting and expanding the co-operative movement.

We recommend that every co-operative bearing the words "Farmers Union" in their name make application for membership and pay their 1943 dues at once; all co-operatives which may not have the words "Farmers Union" in their name but which are affiliated with a central or terminal Farmers Union co-operative make application for membership and pay their 1943 dues now; and all other co-operatives which wish to become associated in a common endeavor of working together to protect themselves and

to expand the co-operative movement make application for membership and pay their 1943 dues now. In unity there is strength. Let us make a National Federation within the Co-operative Division of the National Farmers Union.

Co-operatively yours,

E. A. SYFTESTAD, General Manager
Farmers Union Central Exchange, Inc.
So. St. Paul, Minnesota.
H. E. WITHAM, General Manager,
Farmers Union Jobbing Association,
Kansas City, Missouri.
A. W. RICKER, Editor,
Farmers Union Herald,
So. St. Paul, Minnesota.
Members of Subcommittee of the
Co-operative Committee,
National Farmers Union.

APPLICATION FOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

In The

Farmers Educational & Co-operative
Union of America

"National Farmers Union"

TO: Mr. James G. Patton, President,
National Farmers Union,
1411 Welton Street,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Mr. Patton:

We hereby make application for Associate Membership in the National Farmers Union, and enclosed find our check in the amount of

\$..... covering our dues for 1943,

In presenting this application and accepting membership if granted, we understand fully that our co-operative or its representatives are not to be granted a voting membership but that a proper certificate will be issued to our co-operative setting forth that we are an "ACCREDITED CO-OPERATIVE" and an honorary member of the National Farmers Union entitled to all the benefits which may be derived therefrom.

We will appreciate the acceptance of our application.

Co-operatively yours,

.....
(Name)
.....
(Address)

By.....
(Date)
.....

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

Juniors 16-21

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Junior Reserves 13-15

Juveniles 8-12

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

Juniors Report Their Camp Experiences

There wasn't an idle moment for Campers from rising time at 6:15 which gave one only time to get dressed for flag salute and breakfast at 7:15, to the scramble to be ready for bed between closing song and Richard Spence's clear ringing "taps." Junior Campers this year were:

Richard Spence, McPherson, Route 3
Burdette Larson, McPherson, Route 3
Dorothy Larson, McPherson, Route 3

Ruby Larson, McPherson, Route 3

Russell Peterson, McPherson, Route 3

Ida Mae Olson, McPherson, Route 4

Keith Peterson, McPherson, Route 4

Helen Johnson, McPherson, Route 1

Betty Lindblade, McPherson, Route 1

Elvera Ahlstedt, Lindsborg
Lavina Johnson, Lindsborg
Lee Vern Johnson, Lindsborg

Ralph Sjostrom, Lindsborg
Ethlyn Parry, Manhattan
Max Soupen, Manhattan

Marjorie Tennant, Manhattan
Regina Lenherr, St. Marys
Mrs. Paul Lenherr, St. Marys

Mary Pat Immenschuh, St. Marys

Robert Stockman, St. Marys
Frances Hokr, Ellsworth
Henry Hysell, Ellsworth

And The Staff

Esther Ekblad—Camp Director, Director of Education, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Tom Hall—Instructor, "Everyday Economics" and Cooperative Store Sponsor, Manager, Service and Information Department, Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Jean Heck—Instructor, First Aid and Handcraft, Salina, Kansas.

Margaret Reding—Camp Secretary, F. U. Junior from St. Marys, Kansas.

Venetta Mae Carlson—Pianist, F. U. Junior from Marquette, Kansas.

Mrs. Helen Denney—Publicity Director and Girls Dean—Farmers Union Jobbing Association, K. C. Mo.

Mrs. Charlie Olson—in charge of dining room and "K. P.'s"—County F. U. Junior Leader, McPherson.

Jim Petty—Handyman and Boys' Dean, Farmers Union Service Co., Salina.

Chester Graham—Friday Instructor in Everyday Economics and Recreation—Fieldworker for the Department of Education, National Farmers Union, Madison, Wisconsin.

"Cookie" and "Penny"—Mrs. Davis and daughter, Mildred, cook and assistant cook.

News Staff

Betty Lindblade, Frances Hokr, Mary Immenschuh, Regina Lenherr, Marjorie Tennant, Ida Mae Olson, Russell Peterson, Mrs. Helen Denney, Sponsor.

Leadership Class

Do you want to be a leader? If you do you would have appreciated Esther Ekblad's Leadership class. On Tuesday she gave us tips on how to make a speech. On Wednesday she gave us good suggestions on how to make speech outlines and when these suggestions were followed by the Campers the next day they were found very useful. The duties of a discussion leader and the members participating in the discussion were topics considered in the Thursday class. On the final day of camp, the Farmers Union Writers' Project was discussed thoroughly—how to write news stories, editorials, feature stories, and how badly the Farmers Union needs such writers.

Student Council Elected

On the second day of camp, Richard Spence, Lee Vern Johnson, Marjorie Tennant, Mary Pat Immenschuh, and Helen Johnson

were elected student council members for this year's camp.

At the first meeting, the following officers of the Council were elected: Richard Spence, president; Helen Johnson, vice president; and Mary Pat Immenschuh, secretary.

On Friday afternoon, Richard, as president of the Council, told the students he had appreciated the cooperation of the Campers, and reported that the 1942 Farmers Union Junior Camp was a "Blue Ribbon" one—no camper missed a class, failed to served on "K. P." without securing a substitute, or broke any of the rules in the schedule.

It being Miss Ekblad's birthday on Saturday, the President of the Council presented her with a gift in the name of the Campers.

Campers Patronize Co-op Store

The new Farmers Union Junior Campers' project, "The Mary Dell Farmers Union Store" adds interest and experience for the campers. A committee of three, Ralph Sjostrom, Regina Lenherr, and Frances Hokr, was appointed by Miss Ekblad on Monday evening to set up the by-laws and articles of incorporation for the cooperative.

This committee met with Tom Hall, who was sponsor for this project, and presented the articles and by-laws to the campers Monday evening at which time they were approved and also on Monday evening, these five directors were elected:

Ralph Sjostrom, Lindsborg
Robert Stockman, St. Marys
Frances Hokr, Ellsworth

Ethlyn Parry, Manhattan
Henry Hysell, Ellsworth

Shares of stock at ten cents each were sold by members of the board. Each camper was asked to buy one share, and was limited to four shares—the amount of the cost of the shares to be refunded along with the patronage dividend, providing the store makes a saving, at the end of the camp period.

At the board meeting on Tuesday morning, Keith Peterson was "hired" as manager, and Elvera Ahlstedt, assistant manager.

Working in with the experience of running a cooperative, were the afternoon talks by Tom Hall during which he explained the relationship between cooperatives and our economic system.

Store hours were from 8:00 a. m. to 10:00 p. m. except during class periods and meal hours.

During one of the group meetings the board of directors appointed a committee to make an investigation of the records of the cooperative and report to the members upon its outcome.

On Friday afternoon, the Co-op store was liquidated, having made a saving of \$4.47 for its members. A patronage dividend of 1½¢ on every nickel's worth of business was paid, as was a 5 percent educational fund.

Dean Petty and The Three Bears!

Once upon a time there were three bears—A Good Bear, a Bear with a Broken Back, and a Bear that went "G-r-r-r" Everytime Dean Petty went near the pit.

So Petty fed the Good Bear, And he fed the Bear with the Broken Back, But he never went near the Bear that said, "G-r-r-r"

On account of he didn't wanta get bit!—Anon.

Everyday Economics

Tom Hall, who was instructor in the class in Everyday Economics for the first three days of camp, is, according to his explanation, two-thirds fieldman and one and one-third office man for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. He is the proud father of a baby boy born on June 1. While he says he doesn't have to walk the floor at night there's not a chance of a nap at his house after 6:00 a. m. This class on Tuesday was based

on "How to Produce Wealth." After a group discussion it was decided that a good definition for wealth was anything you own having value. The four ways to produce wealth is by Labor, Capital, Management and Land and Natural resources.

Reference material on which reports were to be made in class later in the week was distributed to the campers.

Among those who made reports on Farm Tenancy taken from "Vanishing Home," "Farmers Union Triangle," and "Whither America," were Lavina Johnson, Elvera Ahlstedt, Keith Peterson, Ralph Sjostrom, Mary Pat Immenschuh, and Regina Lenherr.

Handcraft

Dazzling, aren't they? Those bright colored sandals which the girls made from raffia. Miss Heck found both girls and boys interested in her handcraft class. Raffia bags and cutouts (did you see Bob Stockman's horse's head?)—and plaster paris plaques and small totem poles were made.

Fashion Show

All the Campers took notice of the attractive "Junior" dress worn by Ida Mae Olson on Tuesday. She made the dress last week using the Junior colors—a blue skirt, a bright gold colored blouse with blue buttons, and a gold kerchief bound in blue with blue letters FUJA in a corner of it. This made an ideal Farmers Union Junior costume.

"Thar's Gold in Them Thar Hills"

On Wednesday afternoon, Campers hiked up the hill for the annual Camp picnic which this year took the form of a "Gold Rush." After a delicious supper of ham and cheese sandwiches, potato salad, baked beans and ice cream, all went to "Midway" and divided into groups for the "Gold Rush." Marjorie Tennant was the lucky girl who found the "Pot of Gold" which contained ingredients for the luscious "S'mores" which each one made for himself.

After the hike back to Camp, we had punch and then were ready for the evening program of moving pictures of wheat from farm to market, of tenant farming in Arkansas, and of former Kansas Farmers Union Junior camps. The pictures were preceded by a four minute speech on "Youth and Unemployment" by Ida Mae Olson.

Folk square dances followed by our goodnight song and taps ended another perfect camp day.

Thursday Evening Program

Group singing, singing by the octette, accordion music by Keith Peterson, a cornet solo by Richard Spence, piano music by Irene Rensmeyer, and a number of songs by Joyce Reed, made up the musical part of the Thursday evening program.

The second play this week was presented that evening with Lavina Johnson, Jim Petty, Ida Mae Olson, and Bob Stockman playing a farm family in "A Fair Exchange."

Earlier in the week, Ethlyn Parry, Richard Spence, Mrs. Lenherr, and Robert Stockman and Ralph Sjostrom had presented another play.

The panel discussion, led by Tom Hall, was made up of Regina Lenherr, Richard Spence, Mary Pat Immenschuh, Helen Johnson, Keith Peterson, and Ralph Sjostrom. The subject was, "Will Farm Tenancy Increase or Decrease in the Next 50 Years?"

The folk dancing, singing, and taps ended the day in the usual manner except at the close of taps, Joyce Reed sang "Our Father Who Art in Heaven" so very beautifully.

FIRST AID—Jean Heck's bandages had a way of getting mixed up with dust cloths or paint daubers, but she always managed to find something to use in her demonstration classes. For many of the campers this was their first

YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY



Burdette Larson Displays Part of the "Catch." Ida Mae Olson is Busily Cleaning One of the Forty Fish Caught by the Juniors, During An Afternoon's Fishing Expedition

opportunity to study this very essential subject.

Friday's banquet was preceded by a trip to the Old Folks Home where campers presented several dances in costume.

Banquet Night

The annual camp banquet on Friday seemed an especially fine one this year, with every speaker giving the campers a real message.

Taking "Education is the Hope of Youth, Youth is the Hope of Democracy, Democracy is the Hope of the World" as a theme, each of these ideas was taken as a subject for three Juniors, Regina Lenherr, Marjorie Tennant, and Richard Spence. Continuing along this line of thought, Miss Ekblad discussed "Interest Groups in Our Democracy," and Chester Graham closed the program effectively by optimistically answering the question, "Can We Build a Good World?" Ralph Sjostrom was toastmaster.

At the intermission of the folk dancing, Mr. E. K. Dean, president, Kansas Farmers Union, was introduced, Richard Spence sang, Mr. Graham gave some Italian dia-

lect readings, and then the folk dancers tried to "Dance off both their shoes."

A (TRUE) FISH STORY

Most unusual sports event of the week was the fishing match during which Henry Hysell came out high with Burdett a close second and Tom Hall trying hard to catch them. "Penny" really started something when she caught the first one, with Jean Heck and Mrs. Olson landing theirs soon afterward—probably "Cookie" was in on it too. Bob Stockman only caught two, but, with the help of Ida Mae and Max Soupen, he cleaned most of the catch, Helen Johnson decided that, after getting hit in the back with a fish she would try her luck and caught three. This was, indeed as Tom Hall said, "extra curricular."

Those who went swimming on Tuesday and Thursday had a swell time, even if the Tuesday swim did turn into a dancing party.

The 4:00 a. m. fisherman got a surprise when they found the creek had gone down and the fish with it! And the 5:00 a. m. hikers got a walk to Abilene with blisters to prove it!

At Your Service
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
Gladys Talbott Edwards, Director

"Education—A Debt Due From Present to Future Generations"

All State

By the time this reaches you, the All-State Summer Session will be in full swing or concluded, but right now in the office, we are in the whirl of getting ready for it—Note books must be finished and assembled, packed and shipped, but the regular work of the office must continue too. So these are busy days in

Our New Office

The new offices in Denver are most pleasant, with a view of the mountains as we were promised. The staff is well settled and consists of Avis Theede, our secretary, Cecile Darrington and Eunice Herlinger, who handle the supply office, mimeographing and assembling, mailing and part of the dictation. We have had the help of Thelma Moore of Arvada, Colorado, during the past very busy week. The office staff moved with the office from Jamestown.

Visiting Schools

Off for a week of school, August 9-16, conducted by the United Automobile Workers Union at the University of Wisconsin is Esther Erickson, Colorado Director of Education, and Junice Dahlen, who has been doing excellent work in Minnesota organization and education for the Farmers Union.

Esther Ekblad, Kansas, and Betty Lowmes, Iowa, attended a U. A. W. School Session at the Univer-

sity of Michigan in June and their reports of the school, published in the National Union Farmer, have done much to establish better understanding of our fellow-workers in the factories which make the cars we drive.

What We Have Read

Sometimes we work so fast we have no time left to think or to read. During the past two weeks we were forced to take time out in a hospital and a part of that time was spent in reading.

We read: "The Problems of Lasting Peace" by Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson and found it a most thought-provoking and clarifying book. The August "Readers Digest" carries an excellent condensation of this book, which every one who is interested in the peace to come (and who isn't) should read.

"The Hinkson Family" is one of the series on "How America Lives" which is run by the "Ladies Home Journal" (August). It is of special significance because the Hinksons are negroes. This is the first time we have seen this type of recognition given these citizens of our democracy by a popular magazine. As in all this series, there are pictures of the Hinkson family, of their home, of Dr. Hinkson at the Air Araining base where he is instructor, of Mrs. Hinkson (Please Turn to Page Six)

'Big-Biz'---and Army Aided In Cartels

(This is the fourth of a series of articles describing in detail how cartel agreements between German and American companies have hindered the war effort).

By S. F. Porter

In 1929, America's prosperity pyramid crashed with a thunder heard around the world. In Germany, research indicates, the Farben industrial barons fostered and encouraged the financial disaster which followed the Wall Street break. They wanted to stimulate unrest, undermine political powers not yet under their domination.

The German Finance Minister at that time was Dr. Rudolph Hilferding, a Social Democrat. He proposed to float a foreign loan to check the panic.

"Big Business" and Army

Hjalmar Schacht, then president of the Reichbank, objected. As servant of the Farben interests and especially of Schmitz, he asked the adoption of a Government policy, in which business (note that word) would have confidence. Since Schacht was working in close harmony with General von Schleicher of the Army, as well as with Schmitz, his opposition destroyed Hilferding.

Hilferding resigned. (Recently he was murdered by the Gestapo after his extradition by Vichy.)

A member of the board of I. G. Farben—a Dr. Moldenhauer—became Minister of Finance.

Thus Farben had this important political post under its control, for Moldenhauer served as the spearhead of the anti-democratic forces seeking a government controlled by "Big Business and Army."

Mueller Regime Forced Out

While Schacht was taking care of the switch in the finance department, Schmitz, Duisberg and Bosch were working behind the scenes—through General von Schleicher—to extend Farben's influence into army and civil service circles. In the Foreign Office Economic Department, for instance, they engineered the placement of Ministerial-Director Ritter, an acknowledged follower of Schmitz. And in the Economic Department of Ministry of War and the Ministry of Economics, Duisberg and Bosch placed other men of their own choosing.

By March, 1930, the Farben influence was great enough to force the government of Chancellor Hermann Mueller to resign. Mueller, a signer of the Versailles Treaty, was anathema to "Big Business and Army."

Heinrich Bruening, leader of the conservative wing of the Catholic Party, was called to form a new cabinet. With Bruening as chancellor, Schmitz gained his strongest personal foothold in the German government.

Bruening's Hands Tied

But just as the cards had been stacked against Fritz Ebert in 1925, so they were stacked against Dr. Bruening in 1930. Although he was not, like Schacht, a servant of Schmitz, he found he had no alternative except to cooperate with Schmitz on the one hand because he represented "big business" and with von Schleicher on the other because he represented the ever-growing army.

With the banks failing, unemployment rising, depression spreading into every corner of Germany, Dr. Bruening thought he had to rely on those two forces to stabilize his Germany.

Several times Bruening offered Schmitz the Ministry of Economics. And several times Schmitz turned down the job—in accordance with the policy of Farben's key men to refuse public office and remain in the background.

The Barons In Control

Schmitz, though, maneuvered Bruening into appointing another Farben man to the Ministry of Economics—Dr. Herman Warmbold.

By 1931, then, Schmitz controlled the War Ministry, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economics and the Economics Department of the Foreign Office.

More than 11 years ago, Germany was under the political control not of Bruening and other men of whom the world heard, but of three industrial barons whose incomes were rolling in from all over Europe—Duisberg, Schmitz and Bosch.

That is the political side of the story. And now here is the economic history leading right to the Farben-Hitler pact for a "New Order."

In 1927, Schmitz (and from this date on, the name to remember is Schmitz, for Duisberg and the oth-

er founders of Farben were aging and the younger men were taking over active direction of the trust) forced the biggest French chemical firm into a binding agreement with Farben.

Goes Around the Earth

The policy used against EtablissementsKuhlmann was the now familiar one of reckless price-cutting. It worked. Etablissements Kuhlmann in the late 20's became Farben's vassal in France.

In 1929, the same tactics secured control for Farben of the three largest chemical companies in Switzerland—the Ciba, the Geigy and the Sandoz companies.

In 1930, even the comparatively strong British chemical industry had to make certain arrangements with Farben.

In the same year, Schmitz attained his goal of an International Nitrogen Cartel, forcing his principal competitors, France and Chile, to yield to Farben's policy of quota restrictions in favor of German preponderance.

The Duce Joins Up

In 1931, the German-French-Swiss trust was rounded off when Mussolini forced the Italian firm of Montecatini to join the Farben monopoly. Il Duce was ambitious to establish a great Italian chemical industry for war purposes; he needed Farben patents and Farben technique; he had no choice except to work with Farben.

So the Anciente Chemische Nazionale Associate was organized to manufacture all dyes, heavy chemicals and aluminum. Farben took 49 per cent of the stock, Montecatini got 51 per cent. But again because of patent control, the Italian industry soon became just another Farben plant in Europe.

Farben already dominated Austria as far as chemicals and explosives were concerned. It owned the Oesterrichische Dynamit A. G. in Vienna. It owned the Anilin Chemie A. G., which controlled the chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers. It, in fact, had under its domination the entire Austrian field for explosives and chemicals and much of the market in the adjacent Balkan countries.

Farben's Challenge

Thus, economically speaking, Farben controlled all of Europe before Hitler came to power. In the year that Hitler became chancellor, for instance, the dye production in Europe was apportioned 5 per cent to Switzerland, 5 per cent to Italy, 8 per cent to France and 82 per cent to I. G. Farben!

And Farben thought it had Germany entirely under its political control in the early 30's, too. It did have, but the fight between the heavy industry barons and the Farben masterminds almost toppled the playhouse of Duisberg, Bosch, Schmitz and Ilgner at that crucial period in German history.

When Hitler became Chancellor, he actually owed Schmitz nothing. His backers during the days of rowdy Nazi street fights and intrigue with Franz von Papen had been Fritz Tyssen, Albert Voegler, Adolf Kirdorf, Baron von Schroeder—the independent industrialists and their bankers. Farben men had scarcely bothered with him. Their men had been General von Schleicher, Ministerial-Director Ritter, Dr. Hermann Warmbold.

A Liaison Established

In March, 1933, when Hitler won his first important political victory, the Farben leaders had no direct connection with the Nazi spokesman. It looked bad for the moment. Somehow, the Farben men reasoned, a liaison had to be engineered.

It was—through Heinrich Gattineau, Karl Duisberg's executive assistant, who had been one of the original seven who met in Frankfurt in 1920 and planned the whole rise of Farben.

Gattineau had been one of the first storm troopers in Germany. When Hitler marched in Munich in 1923, Gattineau had tagged along. He became, therefore, the man to bring Farben and Hitler together into a "natural association" for the establishment of a new order.

And while Gattineau was working out a basis for cooperation between Farben and Hitler, Schmitz and Ilgner concentrated on improving the friendship between the chemical trust and Hermann Goering.

(The fifth installment of this series on the Synthetic Rubber Scandal will appear in the September 17 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.)

ROUNDUP PROGRAM TO START SEPTEMBER 8

(Continued from Page One)

ers and to persons in their community who wish to attend. Plans are not complete as yet, in regard to the kind of program which will be chosen for this night of entertainment and fund raising. At present, it is planned to have the meeting at Elevation school house, southwest of Topeka, from which a state-wide broadcast, by remote control, will be made through radio station WIBW, Topeka.

Employees of the terminal elevator of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, in Topeka, will assist members and officers of Elevation Local in planning this special program and will be co-hosts of the meeting. Employees of cooperative enterprises in the vicinity will attend and an invitation has been extended to employees of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, Kansas City, Missouri, H. E. Witham, General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and W. G. Bernhardt, Manager Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, will attend the meeting.

To Begin Membership Campaign

The funds raising program is to inaugurate the beginning of a state-wide four weeks' membership drive, which will start on Monday, September 21st, and will last through Friday, October 16. Plans for the membership drive will be furnished by the state office to the secretary of each local, to be turned over to the membership drive committees. Each Local should appoint the chairman and members of your MEMBERSHIP DRIVE COMMITTEE without delay. Send the names of your chairman and those of the members of your committee, to the state office at Salina.

Why Is Farmers Union Membership Important?

It may be asked during this militant campaign which has been planned by your state board and state officials—Why should I attend a Farmers Union district convention? Why should I pay dues to an organization like the Farmers Union?

It is a long way from the shabby store which opened in December, 1844, in Toad Lane on the outskirts of Manchester, England—opened by 28 poverty-stricken weavers—to the cooperative system of today, to which seventy million members belong in thirty-eight countries, with business transacted to between fifteen and twenty billion dollars a year. That was ninety-eight years ago—for what progress can we hope, during the years to come?

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America is an organization of actual farmers, with no other group accepted to membership, excepting teachers, ministers and editors. There are no racial distinctions and discussion of partisan politics or religious differences is forbidden by the constitution. It is principally an economic organization.

The states of Oklahoma, North Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Kansas, Montana, South Dakota, Colorado, Alabama, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, Idaho, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, California, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa are chartered in the national organization. The Union has a membership of about 100,000 dues paying adult heads of families, which makes a half million members, men, women and young people.

The farmer's membership in the Union makes it possible for this farm group to have power in Washington and Topeka, Kansas, so that legislation may be obtained which is directed in the interests and for the protection of farm families living on and operating the land.

Its organizational and educational work has made possible the cooperative ownership of millions of dollars worth of property, such as grain elevators, oil companies, cotton gins, stores, creameries and trucking companies through which savings of millions of dollars have been paid back to farmers through cooperative buying and selling.

Membership has within its privileges the possession of a youth program which is outstanding in the United States. Thousands of young people are learning the principles of the cooperative move-

The Open Forum

SMOKY HILL LOCAL NO. 882 BELIEVES MORE LENIENCY SHOULD BE USED IN DRAFTING FARM YOUTH

Aug. 21, 1942

E. K. Dean, Pres.
Kansas Farmers Union
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Dean:

At the meeting of the Smoky Hill Local No. 882 held Monday, August 10, the following resolution was discussed and passed:

Whereas, the success of the war effort is dependent on the agri-

cultural production of crops, as well as livestock, and;

Whereas, the young boys are being rapidly drafted from the farms to seriously impair the production of livestock;

Be it resolved, that Local No. 882, Lindsborg, Kansas, endorse President Dean's suggestion to meet with the Congressmen from our state for the purpose of discussing the possibility of being more lenient in the drafting of farm boys.

Committee:

C. D. Lundstedt
Conrad Nordin
David Train.

ment—and thousands of young people from 8 to 21 years of age in classes in their home locals, study the program of the Farmers Union and the principles of the Cooperative Movement. Is your enjoyment of these privileges worth your membership—or worth your telling your neighbor about your organization, so that his membership may be obtained? Briefly, we state the aims and ideals of America's foremost farm organization, through its educational department:

"The Farmers Union educational program works toward keeping the family together as a group; toward giving farmers an understanding of the cooperative movement as it touches agriculture and the entire world; toward keeping a vital stream of informed membership flowing into the Union through education of the Junior members; toward building an understanding of the place which recreation must play in building culture, happiness and fellowship in a machine-run world; toward building an economic democracy, through which political democracy may be improved and perpetuated—(this through the COOPERATIVE OWNERSHIP OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY)—and finally and always toward WORLD PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD."

These things are worth your time, energy and financial support—make this fall Fund and Membership Round-Up Campaign—YOUR personal obligation.

AT YOUR SERVICE

(Continued from Page Five)

in war work, of the two pretty Hinkson daughters at home and in college, having fun with their friends, the rejuvenation of the Hinkson summer cottage and the

wardrobe of one of the pretty daughters, being remade for college to save on war materials.

We wonder what will be the reaction from the "Ladies Home Journal" readers. This is a bolder step against race prejudice than is usually taken by women's magazines—what do you think of it? Will you write the "Ladies Home Journal" and tell them?

"Outcast Americans" by William Robinson in the September issue of "The American" is a feature story of the Japanese-Americans evacuated from their Pacific coast homes to a desert area camp. We invite your reading of this article. We ask you to look closely at the picture of Oko Murata, the young San Francisco secretary. On her desk is a letter from her, asking us to help them with their library on cooperatives. They are trying to build a new way of living, and they are beginning that building with the very foundation stone of democracy, the cooperative.

And while they are building these cooperatives, a countryman of theirs, who, in the face of the militarists of Japan, built in the dregs of its most terrible slums, cooperatives. He is now in a Concentration Camp in Japan. His name is Kagawa.

Hu Shik, the Chinese Ambassador in Washington, recently said to a friend of mine who was visiting the Embassy:

"Literacy is not so much a thing to be proud of. It can be a potent weapon in the hands of a dictator. Democracy must take care to educate the literate if they are to be a force to save democracy."

MANY NEW FREIGHT CARS

Class 1 railroads put 51,606 new freight cars in service in the first seven months of 1942, the Association of American Railroads announced today.

The Claim Man Knows

"If every car owner could go through our claim files there wouldn't be an uninsured car on the road."

That's what the manager of the claim department of one large automobile insurance company said recently. You see the claim man had seen the evidence. He knew how many ways an automobile could get in trouble. He knew how often the entire life savings of a car owner was in the balance as the result of an accident that happened in a split second. He knew how often insurance had saved farms, bank accounts and other property.

You can take the claim man's word for it. Regardless of how little or how much you drive your car you need automobile insurance.

Your Farmers Union has provided a way for you to secure adequate automobile insurance protection at low cost. It provides standard, non-assessable policies under a policy plan which is convenient for you to carry.

Write today for full information on automobile insurance. You can secure it without obligation.

Make of Car
Year
My Present Insurance Expires 19....
My Name
Address

Farmers Union Service Co., Inc.
Journal Bldg. Salina, Kansas

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Fat Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. We have had a very heavy run of killing steers the last 10 days and the market is about 25c lower on the inbetween kind and low-grade killing steers. Good to choice steers good enough to bring over \$14 are about steady. Most of the good cattle selling from \$14.50 to \$15.50, with the short feds and inbetween kind selling around \$13. The best kind of grassers selling up to \$13.25, with the poor quality and south Texas anywhere from \$11 to \$12. Stockers and feeders about 50c lower than 10 days ago. Good feeders still selling up to \$12.50, with the plain quality kind selling anywhere from \$11 to \$12. Good light White-face stock cattle, top \$13, most of them selling around \$12 to \$12.25. Red stock cattle, top up to \$11.50, but most of the red cattle selling from \$10.50 to \$11. Jersey, junk and Holstein around \$8.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. We have been having very uneven butcher cattle markets the past few weeks. Two weeks ago the demand got very limited and prices generally lower on everything. Since then, however, the market was active and prices generally higher until this week. We came up with the largest run of the season here today and prices lower on all classes of killers in the butcher alleys except bulls. It looks to us as though the shippers all got scared at once and while it might be real we still think that the administration is not going to lay down restrictions that will injure the cattle business. They are certainly going to need this meat and in our opinion the only way they can get cattle back on feed is to allow a decent profit. The general run of killing cows of the better kind are selling from \$9 to \$10, with cutters up to \$8.50 and canners mostly \$6 to \$7. Bull market still continues active with a \$11 top. Stock cows and heifers steady with any time this season.

Calf Market

Cecil David, Salesman. Killing calves are selling steady. Extreme veal top \$14. Bulk of veals selling from \$11 to \$13.50, with common kinds down to \$10. Heavyweight killing

calves up to \$12.50. Stock calves due to a heavy run and a narrower demand were fully 25c to 50c lower, with the bulk of Hereford steer calves selling from \$12 to \$13, with some light weight kind up to \$13.50. Shorthorn calves \$11 to \$12. Heifers \$1.00 a hundred lower.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. Due to considerable agitation as to fixing the price ceiling on live hogs the hog market developed considerable weakness the latter part of last week and continued lower today. The extreme top was \$14.10 paid rather freely for choice quality weights 200 to 240 pounds. The bulk of the more finished kinds of 180 to 260 pounds sold at \$14 to \$14.10. Choice heavy weight butchers scarce, odd lots of 270 to 310 pound weights bringing \$13.80 to \$14. Underweight lights, both killing grades and those in just feeder flesh, selling within the same price range of \$13.75 to \$14 for 140 to 170 pound weights. Desirable packing sows \$13 to \$13.50. Stock pigs continue scarce, the demand very good with choice kinds quotable around \$14.

From the action of the trade in hogs the past several market sessions it looks very much as though we will continue to see a rather weak market. For this reason it is our opinion that hogs that are ready, that is, showing good finish and weighing 200 pounds or better, should be sold rather than held back, however, we do not look for prices to decline to a point where it would be unprofitable to feed light weight hogs and believe it advisable to hold on to unfinished kinds and lighter weights and make them more desirable.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Lambs 25c to 50c lower. Yearlings about steady. Top truck-in native lambs \$14. Bulk good to choice lots \$13.75 to \$14. Good to choice yearlings \$11.50 to \$11.75. Texas wethers \$7. Odd lots slaughter ewes \$6.25. Many shipments \$5.75 to \$6.10.

F. U. SUPPORTS WICKARD'S REQUEST FOR 100% PARITY

(Continued from Page One)
ministration tax bill has been turned into a sour caricature of the original. It will yield 2½ billion dollars less but soak the poor while sparing the rich.

"They have noticed that war profits are rising to dizzy heights; they have noticed, too, the deep velvet silence that has been draped about the President's proposal that personal incomes be limited for the duration of the war to a net of \$25,000 a year. President Murray of the CIO has accurately described the reception given this proposal as comparable only to the shocked quiet following a burp in church.

"It seems to me that the so-called little men and women, who are doing the work and the dying in this war and whose real incomes are being eaten into by rising prices, are right in demanding fair taxation, limitation of profits to 60 percent and a low ceiling on personal incomes. This can all be done in the tax bill, now pending. It is, I am sure, no accident that this was made Point 1 in the President's program. He knew how vital it is, and how hard to get.

"I agree with the A. F. of L. and CIO who have proposed again and again that the entire Roosevelt Anti-Inflation Program be put into effect. I endorse the A. F. of L. recommendation for uniform cost accounting on all war contracts as essential to prevent wholesale evasion of any steps that may be taken to prevent war profiteering.

"The National Farmers Union has never favored the 110 percent of parity provision in the Price Control Act and has opposed it. We said it was only necessary that farmers should get parity—and no more. Ten days ago I pointed out that farmers were now receiving an average of parity prices for their products and stated that working farmers want parity and no more. I note that Mr. Earl C. Smith, a spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation,

which originally sponsored the 110 percent provision, now concurs with Secretary Wickard's recommendation that it be repealed.

"The National Farmers Union will support any plan that will get meat to the consumers at fair prices while insuring continued production in volumes that must increase to meet the increasing military and civilian needs of the United Nations.

"If as Chairman Fulmer of the House Agricultural Committee suggests, some of the fat should and can be taken out of profits in the meatpacking industry, let's attend to that. Subsidies to small packers, not a bulkline price policy, will do part of the job economically and fairly.

"Strict rationing, across the board, is necessary to protect consumers.

"But, more important, at least \$500,000,000 in FSA loan authorizations for increased livestock and livestock feed production is needed, along with release for feed of all grains now in the ever-normal granary. That grain is live ammunition. Now is the time to use it. Now is the time to go all the way in production of the food that will win the war and write the peace."

Notes on Savings and Spending for Food

"Those who prefer to have the American people forget the President's proposal to limit profits have attempted to picture the lower income groups as running amok, spending their wages and payments for farm products wildly, thereby hastening inflation.

"Recently, it has been brought out that shortages in meat are threatened because domestic meat consumption is likely to increase 3,000,000,000 pounds in the next year. This fact, coupled with recently published figures on savings in 1941, suggest that the large and healthy part of money going to lower income groups is being spent for food that will make workers strong in body and mind for the loads that all-out total war is going to put upon them.

"These figures (BLS and BHE) show that in 1941, 32 percent of the American people having family incomes of \$1,000 a year or less were, as a group, not able to save any money whatever. They spent more than they earned, either by going in debt or by drawing on past savings.

"Forty-seven percent of the population (incomes of \$1500 a year or less) averaged no net savings for 1941.

"Eighty-four percent of all savings made by American families in 1941 were credited to the accounts of 17 percent of the population at the upper end of the income scale (\$3000 and up.)

"The top 6 percent of the population (\$5,000 a year or more) accumulated 66 percent of all savings made by American families in that year.

"Among urban consumers, lumping all the family savings and deficits of the 62 percent of the people at the lower end of the income scale (\$2,500 and under), they averaged up to only 1 percent of total savings made by all urban consumers in 1941.

"The remaining 99 percent of savings was credited to 38 percent of the urban population at the upper end of the income scale.

"More than half of all savings were made by the 7 percent of the population receiving \$5,000 or more.

"Farm families led the procession into debt in 1941. The 75 percent of the farm population receiving \$1,500 or less of family income went into debt or drew on savings, a generally unlikely possibility. Their net deficit for the year was equal to 6 percent of the total savings made by all farm families.

"At the top, 13 percent of the farm population, having incomes of \$2,000 or more, accumulated 86 percent of the total farm families' savings.

"It should be clear that the bulk of our families in cities and on the farm, still have such low incomes that, with higher prices in '42, they are barely able to meet current expenses. They are still in no position to throw their money around in an inflationary way.

"The food figures for 1941 make this even plainer; 16 percent of the city population, receiving less

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company
KANSAS CITY

CATTLE	
Simon A. Burke, Thomas County, Kan., 20 steers.....	841 \$13.35
W. H. Phillips, Lyon County, Kan., 11 steers.....	1140 13.25
R. E. Wright, Clay County, Mo., 19 heifers.....	807 13.10
L. Jeffries, Wyandotte County, Kan., 27 calves.....	400 12.75
Gilmore Bros., Butler County, Kan., 24 steers.....	1142 12.60
W. F. Ziegler, Geary County, Kan., 36 steers.....	930 12.25
Farmers Co-op, Thomas County, Kan., 27 steers.....	765 12.00
Clyde Mochamer, Osage County, Kan., 19 steers.....	918 12.00
Oliver Crouch, Lyon County, Kan., 13 heifers.....	713 11.15
R. E. Ingles, Johnson County, Kan., 21 heifers.....	907 11.00
V. E. Victor, Clay County, Mo., 38 steers.....	518 11.00
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 43 steers.....	580 10.90
J. E. Foran, Douglas County, Kan., 21 cows.....	977 10.25
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 34 cows.....	1207 10.15
J. A. Niedens, Lane County, Kan., 22 steers.....	800 9.75
Frank Burns, Ray County, Mo., 17 cows.....	1100 9.50
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 23 cows.....	860 8.00
L. E. Franklin, Wyandotte County, Kan., 16 cows.....	721 7.25
HOGS—240 Pounds Down	
Glen Brush, Mercer County, Mo., 10 head.....	216 14.65
Ben Braun, Henry County, Mo., 13 head.....	213 14.65
Olen Heffner, Douglas County, Kan., 25 head.....	217 14.60
L. A. Liggett, Douglas County, Kan., 20 head.....	204 14.60
Claude Inoles, Henry County, Mo., 13 head.....	232 14.55
G. H. Tenholder, Henry County, Mo., 12 head.....	209 14.55
J. E. Markley, Douglas County, Kan., 12 head.....	226 14.55
G. H. Batschelett, Henry County, Mo., 13 head.....	220 14.55
Harold Windler, Miami County, Kan., 10 head.....	236 14.55
Fred Haelele, Miami County, Kan., 24 head.....	228 14.50
C. N. Kerr, Lyon County, Kan., 33 feeders.....	128 14.50
John Bostock, Ayr, Neb., 14 head.....	206 14.50
240 Pounds Up	
J. R. Leiser, Lyon County, Kan., 12 head.....	246 14.55
Claude M. Finley, Pettis County, Mo., 26 head.....	259 14.50
A. J. Higgins, Leavenworth County, Kan., 22 head.....	257 14.45
Owen Sullivan, Coffey County, Kan., 10 head.....	281 14.40
C. P. Kohlenberg, Miami County, Kan., 14 head.....	255 14.40
SHEEP	
Geo. N. Wharton, Jewell County, Kan., 7 head.....	90 14.85
D. P. Carrell, Sullivan County, Mo., 11 head.....	85 14.75
Carl Prothe, Miami County, Kan., 20 head.....	80 14.75
C. W. Martz, Bates County, Mo., 22 head.....	78 14.75
E. H. Pearson, Bourbon County, Kan., 10 head.....	86 14.50
Frank Hughes, Henry County, Mo., 15 head.....	75 14.25
Saline County Farm Bureau, Saline Co. Kans., 60 head.....	77 14.25
Glen Driskell, Henry County, Mo., 15 head.....	72 14.25
F. G. Frederick, Leavenworth County, Kan., 34 head.....	94 14.25
Wm. F. Fair, Jewell County, Kan., 17 head.....	77 14.25
PARSONS CATTLE	
Walter Behrhorst, Crawford County, Kan., 12 calves.....	272 13.00
J. E. Stocker, Crawford County, Kan., 1 heifer.....	580 12.25
H. M. Johnson, Labette County, Kan., 1 steer.....	580 12.00
M. J. Page, Neosho County, Kan., 11 steers.....	935 11.25
C. W. Tinknell, Montgomery County, Kan., 5 steers.....	903 11.25
J. E. Stocker, Crawford County, Kan., 6 steers.....	715 10.50
Cecil Huckle, Labette County, Kan., 3 heifers.....	590 10.00
J. W. Schooley, Neosho County, Kan., 3 steers.....	350 10.00
Walter Behrhorst, Crawford County, Kan., 6 steers.....	549 10.00
HOGS	
Bert Huckle, Labette County, Kan., 18 head.....	264 14.50
L. P. Snyder, Montgomery County, Kan., 21 head.....	216 14.45
Mike Hammerbacher, Neosho County, Kan., 11 head.....	234 14.45
Wilbur George, Labette County, Kan., 10 head.....	206 14.45
Glen Tedstrom, Labette County, Kan., 10 head.....	198 14.45
Ralph Reinhardt, Neosho County, Kan., 11 head.....	238 14.40
Everett G. Tebben, Allen County, Kan., 14 head.....	186 14.40
Geo. Hammerbacher, Neosho County, Kan., 25 head.....	270 14.40
Mike Marchello, Crawford County, Kan., 11 head.....	210 14.40
Howard Dambacher, Montgomery County, Kan., 13 head.....	186 14.40
Chas. Farwell, Wilson County, Kan., 10 head.....	223 14.40
Lloyd Martin, Crawford County, Kan., 11 head.....	234 14.40
J. H. Newmaster, Montgomery County, Kan., 14 head.....	230 14.40
Bennie Capron, Cherokee County, Kan., 11 head.....	216 14.30
The Beck Farm, Montgomery County, Kan., 22 head.....	179 14.00
SHEEP	
J. O. Barnhart, Neosho County, Kan., 8 head.....	81 14.25
J. B. Chance, Crawford County, Kan., 18 head.....	78 14.25
H. S. Torndon, Crawford County, Kan., 13 head.....	92 14.25
A. B. Hershberger, Crawford County, Kan., 11 head.....	78 14.25
Mrs. Tom Leatherman, Neosho County, Kan., 13 head.....	94 14.25
Chas. L. Cox, Neosho County, Kan., 10 head.....	78 14.25
C. J. Beiknap, Labette County, Kan., 10 head.....	84 14.00
H. C. Finley, Montgomery County, Kan., 10 head.....	85 14.00
Joe Volmer, Labette County, Kan., 11 head.....	73 13.75
J. B. Chance, Crawford County, Kan., 15 head.....	84 13.50
Ora Jones, Crawford County, Kan., 10 head.....	92 13.50
F. A. Bussman, Labette County, Kan., 29 head.....	70 12.75

than \$1,000 per year per family, were able to spend for food about 10c per person per meal.

"The 59 percent of the farm families who had incomes of \$1,000 a year or less ate about 12c worth of food per person at each meal, faring a little better, probably because they produced at least 2/3 of that food on their farms.

"In both groups, food expenditures took more than half of the total income received during the year.

"Before we talk much more about the masses of low-income people being the principal agents of inflation, we might better start giving more attention, income and food to the millions who, as the figures I have cited above show, are living under water. We need them strong, healthy and willing to win this total war."

NO MAGIC

An authority on agricultural co-operation recently offered this sound advice: "Get your co-operation on firm business ground ...

Many farmers have an idea that there's some magical element in a cooperative which makes it immune to the rules of business. In my experience, that is a fallacy. The rules which make a business successful are the same rules which make a cooperative successful. And if a cooperative does things which would bring bankruptcy to a business, the cooperative should go into bankruptcy, or should change its methods."

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The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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NOW, THAT WE'VE WON A BATTLE

In the Agricultural Appropriation Act just passed after bitter debate and deadlock in the Congress, we of the National Farmers Union have won a major battle against World Fascism and for the working farmers of America.

Yet the fight is far from won. We cannot rest. Our advantage must be pressed. The enemies of abundant Food-for-Freedom are also the enemies of farm democracy, of family-type farming. They must be kept on the defensive. Perhaps even on the run. We have a long road to travel to win through to economic democracy in Agriculture, to our National Farmers Union goal of Production for Abundance. This is part of a great movement, in Wallace's words, "The March of the People Toward Light."

Our enemies, though fewer than ourselves and our allies, are organized, well-to-do and powerful. As reported elsewhere in the National Union Farmer, they were defeated because this is still a free country, a political democracy, not perfect, but with a Senate willing to study the facts about agriculture and a President who carried the facts, the needs and the issue to the people. This he did when the House, caught in the grip of a little ring of Tory Democrats and machine Republicans, became deadlocked.

The President told the people that the authority to sell grain for feed at less than the parity price for corn and the adoption of the Senate figures for FSA needs were war necessities. The people made the House surrender.

This, citizens, is democracy in the year 1942, functioning to save itself and to strengthen itself for victory in war. This can be the beginning of the people's Century that began for Labor with the adoption of the Wagner Labor Relations Act. Or it can be a false dawn.

Today, we have strong allies, natural allies. They are the men and women of other liberal farm organizations, of all three national labor organizations and leaders of two great religious groups. We have, we hope, the respect of our men and boys in the Army and Navy. Will we hold these allies and this respect?

Not if we stand still. Life moves fast these days. We will be counter-attacked by those forces who would seek to drive us from the land so that we may be hired back to work it at wages made lower by the competition of more and more landless farmers. We must move first to follow up the advantage we have gained.

The victory we have won is only a little of the

whole which farmers will achieve if the armies of democracy are to be fed. The whole is security upon the land for those who cultivate it and freedom to produce an abundance for all. Achievement for more of that great whole will help win the war. Achievement of all of it is necessary in the winning of the peace.

How do we press on from this newly-won position? Organization, education, cooperation. But, first, organization. Every member, every officer, should think, talk, plan and act organization every hour of the day. We are fighting for our lives as free men and women, that our children may live in a free nation in a free world. Our sons, brothers and—for many—husbands, are marching into 24-hour-a-day war on the battle fronts. Here at home, under the rules of a democracy that really works, we must do our share. If we do, when they come home—those who do come home—will stand with us and sing: "Sweet land of liberty, of Thee I sing."

There will be tears in their eyes. Be sure of that. Will they be tears of bitterness or of happiness and hope?

We can make it happiness. That is our extra job—while we are supplying the foods and fibers for victory.—National Union Farmer.

HENRY J. KAISER DIDN'T RECOGNIZE WASHINGTON BRUSHOFF!

If the United States eventually gets the troop and cargo-carrying flying boats we need so desperately, it will be because a guy named Henry J. Kaiser had a hide so thick that he refused to recognize the Washington brushoff when they gave it to him. Mr. Kaiser, you see, is used to getting dusted off by swivel-chair generals and admirals and then going ahead on his own and translating "fantastic schemes into concrete achievements in record-breaking time."

When Mr. Kaiser breezed into Washington a month or so ago with a "crackpot notion" that he could build 5,000 70-ton boats in a helluva hurry, the brass hats and bureaucrats didn't know quite what to do with him. They couldn't throw him out on his ear because he had behind him a powerful bloc in Congress and a large section of public opinion. So they gave him the polite brushoff—a couple of fancy-looking sheets of paper known as "letters of intent."

The brushoff artists announced to the public that Kaiser had been given the "go-ahead signal." It soon developed, however, that he had been given the signal, all right—the signal to "go ahead" home and stop being a nuisance. The 5,000-plane project Kaiser brought to Washington was whittled down to 100 planes and, what's more, he was told that he couldn't have any materials which might "interfere with the existing program," which just about meant he couldn't have any materials.

Here Comes That Crazy Man

Most men, we suppose, would have taken the hint and folded up. But this Kaiser guy is different. He loves it when they tell him he's crazy. He's so crazy that he built Boulder, Bonneville, and Grand Coulee Dams faster than the experts out East could compile reasons why they couldn't be built. He's so crazy that he built ships faster than anybody had ever built them before while the admirals were still looking for a straitjacket big enough to hold him.

So when they gave him the Washington brushoff on the flying boat brainstorm, Kaiser didn't bat an eyelash. He grinned and hurried home to the West Coast to get started. The building of huge flying boats is comparatively simple, he said. Materials? "We'll get our own materials if nobody will let us have what we need," he declared, explaining how his engineers were busy discovering and developing new deposits of metals in the West.

But how about engines for the great flying boats? The croakers were sure that would stop Kaiser because Washington claims engines can't be spared from the regular aircraft program. Kaiser doesn't know much about airplane engines, just as he didn't know much about dams until he built the world's biggest, or ships until he built them faster than anybody else. "We'll build our own engines—up to 1,500 a month—if a bottleneck develops there," Kaiser said, and he meant it.

Peculiar Forms of Insanity

Kaiser's insanity breaks out in peculiar ways. He wanted to build a great steel plant on the Pacific Coast so he could provide shipyards there with steel quickly, cheaply, and efficiently. After all, the lunatic raved, we have a war to win. But J. P. Morgan & Company, the United States Steel Corporation, and the \$1-a-year steelmasters on the War Production Board decided this wild man was going too far in trying to buck the great steel combine of the East. They fought him with every weapon in sight, but Kaiser licked them.

Fifty miles east of Los Angeles, in the midst of vineyards and walnut trees, a great steel plant is rising with breath-taking speed. Crazy Kaiser got hold of the Morgan-U. S. Steel rule book and tore it into tiny pieces. The plans for the Kaiser steel plant were drawn in February, ground was broken in April and by next January it will be producing 2,500 tons of steel plates a day. Compare this with the usual procedure of taking from one to two years to draw the plans for a steel plant and you get a notion of how crazy Kaiser is.

We Could Use a Whole Asylum

Kaiser's lunacy takes other forms. He has developed the fantastic notion that the men who work for him are not slaves, that they are partners in a great enterprise and deserving of the highest standards possible. He operates a 100 per cent closed shop and maintains cordial relations with union labor.

"We have a closed shop contract in everything we do," he said recently. "If we have a shortage of men and women, we call the union and say: 'What about this? You better get us some men. And they work at it; it is their job. It is 100 per cent union with me, and they've got to do a 100 per cent job and I tell them so.'"

It all sounds crazy, doesn't it? It sounds crazy to have a man running wild and breaking every production record in the book and maintaining just about perfect labor relations. Only a lunatic would dare to buck the Morgan-U. S. crowd, and only a psychopathic case would be impervious to the Washington brushoff. But what a job America could do in this decisive moment of history if we could turn an asylum full of Crazy Kaisers loose on the job of producing for victory.—From The Progressive.

Kansas Farmers Union District Conventions, September 8-14

President E. K. Dean Issues Invitation To All Farmers To Attend Important Meetings

The district conventions will be held on the following dates:

Second District—Legion Hall, Osborne, Kan. Sept. 8
Fifth District—Legion Hall, Stafford, Kan. Sept. 9
Fourth District—Legion Hall, McPherson, Kan. Sept. 10
Third District—F. U. Elevator Hall, Parsons, Kan. Sept. 11
First District—Legion Room, Memorial Hall, Salina ... Sept. 14

The program will be as follows:

1. State and national legislative conference in charge of Herb Rolph, Vice-president of the National Farmers Union, and E. K. Dean, President of the Kansas Farmers Union.

2. Education conference in charge of Esther Ekblad, state director of education.

3. Organization conference, in charge of Herb Rolph, vice-president of the National Farmers Union.

4. Cooperative conference in charge of E. K. Dean.

5. Information on plans for fall round-up.

Every farmer is invited to attend these conventions. All Farmers Union Locals are urged to select a delegation to attend, you can send a car load just as cheaply as one person. Only Farmers Union members are entitled to vote, all farmers are welcome and will be given an opportunity to express their opinions and views.

Each district will elect one delegate to attend the state convention and present before the various conference groups, the program adopted at the district convention. In this manner the delegates at the state convention will be able to get a more complete picture of what kind of a program the members of the Farmers Union want.

The conventions will be called to order promptly at 10:00 a. m. and will adjourn at 5:00 p. m. E. K. Dean, State president, will be chairman at each district convention.

MARKET LETTER

By ART RILEY

Manager Salina Office, FUJA
Salina, Kans., Aug. 31—K. C. September wheat was 2 1/8 cents higher for the week August 17 to 22. December was up 2 7/8 cents and May 2 5/8 cents higher for the same period. Basis on cash was approximately 1 cent higher, which represents an advance in cash wheat of about 3 cents for the week.

Flour business was slightly better, with mills in the southwest booking around 75 percent to 80 percent of capacity, while the spring wheat flour sales were practically 100 percent of capacity.

The marketing of new wheat in the northwest has been much less than expected, caused probably by the fact that cash wheat is selling

at approximately 25 cents under the loan rate at Minneapolis and that there was comparatively more storage space in the northwest for the new crop than there was in the southwest.

The Department of Agriculture issued a mid-month report estimating the spring wheat production in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana at 246,932,000 bushels, which is an increase of nearly 16,000,000 bushels over their August 1 figure. The production of these four states last year was 238,113,000 bushels and the 1930 to 1939 average was 127,469,000 bushels.

The country movement of cash wheat in the hard winter area was hardly enough to replace the mill grind, resulting in an excellent demand for cash wheat and an advance in the premium basis.

**Market 644 Million Chickens!
Market 35.75 Million Turkeys!**

**Produce 4.2 Billion Dozen Eggs!
Produce 125 Million Pounds Milk!**

**Slaughter 83 Million Head Pork!
Slaughter 28 Million Head Beef!**

Here are some of the 1942 production goals that KFU and UNION STANDARD feeds will help farmers attain.

Into these feeds go ingredients vital to the rapid development and health of poultry and live stock. Carotene, calcium phosphate, soy bean oil meal, concentrated cod liver oil, manganese sulphate, brewer's yeast, potassium iodine, and sodium bicarbonate are some of the ingredients that have proved to be essential for increased production which are added to the grains used in the manufacture of KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS. Some of these important ingredients are needed in only small amounts, but they are either too expensive or too difficult to mix in the exact proportions for the producer to use in mixing his home grown grains.

KEEP 'EM GROWING with KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS

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