

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME 35

SALINA, KANSAS, THUR. SDAY, JUNE 4, 1942

NUMBER 10

Program of All-Out Production Wins Senate Victory

**Vote in Favor of Cause of Dirt Farmers;
Legislative Chairman M. W. Thatcher Leads
Farmers Union in Fight for Equality for Agriculture**

The following address by Robert Handschin, Resident Secretary, Farmers Union Legislative Committee, was made on National Farm and Home Hour program, May 23rd, 1942, 12:30 p. m., Station WMAL—Washington, D. C.

The working farmers of this Nation won a great victory this week in the Senate of the United States. It was a victory for family-type farming, for low-income farmers, for working people both in cities and in the country, and for democratic ways of winning the war.

In making appropriations for the 1943 farm program, the Senate had to choose between a program of scarcity, put forward by the national leaders of the commercial, corporate class of farmers, and a program of all-out production, proposed by the Administration and strongly supported by the Farmers Union, several state groups of other farm organizations, and all three national bodies of organized labor.

Every effort was made to confuse the Senate and the public as to the real issues. Nevertheless, the Senate voted overwhelmingly on the side of dirt farmers and against the gentlemen and suitcase farmers. The Farmers Union is proud to have been in the leadership of such a battle. Among our allies were leaders of important state and regional farm organizations. They broke away from the spokesmen for big business farming. As their troops deserted them, these spokesmen staked all on a victory for scarcity, and they lost. Because the full story of this debate has not yet reached farmers, I want to report in some detail what has taken place here in Washington. Many of our listeners may have been led to believe that farmers were demanding undue privileges. The impression has been given that farmers desired to delay production while holding out for price increases at

the consumers' expense. It has been rumored that the so-called farm bloc in Congress has been split wide open by this dispute. None of this is true. Let me explain.

War puts new strains upon our economy and our way of living. It disturbs established relationships between groups, between industries, between the people and their government, and even between members of our families. It has always been true that those who possess great economic power feel that they and only they can meet such emergencies. That is as true in the farming sections of the country as it is in our industrial and financial centers. Such privileged interests believe themselves also privileged to dictate the new policies needed for war. They demand that such policies be determined as they see them, and not as the people's elected representatives see them.

Thus there has been a loud insistence that the fulfilling of our industrial needs requires unbridled control of our industries and financiers, with Government as a yes-man for them. They demand that workers be denied the right to organize, and that labor organizations be shackled. Similarly, there has been an insistence that our agricultural needs can be met only through policies dictated by the larger commercial farming interests, the big planters, the big ranchers, the showplace dairy farms, the "factories in the fields." One way to force such drastic changes in public policy is to create confusion, thereby dividing those who are strongly unified. Such tactics have been tried by these privileged groups. They have tried to set farmers against labor, consumers against both labor and farmers, the people against their elected representatives, and the Congress against the Executive arm of the Government. Were it to succeed, such a policy would lead us down the same road of defeat (Please Turn to Page Two)

Kansas Farmers Union Junior Camp to be in Abilene

**Mary Dell Camp, in Brown Memorial Park at Abilene, to be Location of This Year's Camp;
Two Camps Planned, August 10-15 and August 17-22
—State Director Esther Ekblad Stresses Importance of Camp Attendance**

Salina, Kans., June 1—The annual Junior Camp of the Kansas Farmers Union will be located this year at the Mary Dell Camp, in Brown Memorial Park just south of Abilene.

Abilene can be easily reached by good highways, by railroad or bus, for it is centrally situated.

Two Camps Planned This Year
Two camps have been planned by State Junior Director Esther Ekblad. The first week, Monday afternoon, August 10 to Saturday morning August 15, will be the Junior Reserve and Leaders Camp. The ages of Reserves who are eligible are 13, 14 and 15.

The second week, Monday afternoon, August 17 to Saturday morning, August 22, will be for Juniors, 16 to 21 years of age.

Two weeks have been scheduled to take care of the enrollment because the camp accommodates fewer persons than the Camps of former years. It is hoped that because the camp at Abilene is close to active Junior counties, this year's attendance will be equal to that of other years, in spite of the tire shortages and other disturbing factors.

A Five Dollar Fee
The fee for each camper for the week is five dollars. Two dollars of this is a registration fee, which will be due at the State Department of Education on August 1.
Splendid Program at 1942 Camp
While the program of the Camp will be similar to other years, a new feature has been planned in the addition of First Aid classes.

The First Aid classes and handicrafts will be conducted by an outstanding Girl Scout Councilor from Salina. Another feature expected is a Cooperative Store run by the campers.

Leadership Training, Economics, Cooperative studies and the study of the Farmers Union as an organization, will be included in the study course.

Recreation Not Forgotten
Since State Junior Director Esther Ekblad believes that "All work and no play" is not the best plan, many recreation features have been planned. Outdoor sports, swimming in the Abilene City Pool, Camp talent programs, singing and folk dancing are offered to Campers who wish to make use of these facilities.

Importance of This Year's Camp
It is impossible to put too much emphasis upon the importance of this year's Kansas Farmers Union Junior Camp. Due to the tire shortage, increased living costs, difficulty of obtaining help on the farm, it will be harder than usual this year to give our Farmers Union boys and girls a week at the camp.

But it is felt that this year, our Farmers Union Juniors need the camp's training and fellowship in a more vital way than in former years. Today, when all of the forces which we oppose, are attacking our democratic way of life, it is more necessary than ever that we snatch a few days, of (Please Turn to Page Eight)

FARMERS UNION TAKES FARM BUREAU TO A CLEANING

Farm organization note: The Farmers Union took the Farm Bureau to two cleanings in Congress this month—on the wheat for feed authority in the agricultural appropriation bill; in restoring funds for Farm Security Administration in the same bill. Grange and Farmers Union have joined forces to separate AAA from the Farm Bureau and extension service control. Some big battles ahead.—Cliff Stratton in The Topeka Capital

Support Wheat For Feed Plan Urged by Dean

Both Kansas Senators Support Farmers Union Stand; President Dean's Convincing Appeal by Wire is Printed in Congressional Record

The following wire which is printed below, was sent to Senator Arthur Capper and Senator Clyde Reed, by President E. K. Dean of the Kansas Farmers Union, urging the Kansas senators to support a recommendation to allow the sale of 125,000,000 bushels of loan wheat for feed.

Salina, Kans., May 19, 1942
Hon. Senator Arthur Capper,
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.:

We now have our grain elevators as full of wheat and grain as though a new crop were just stored. Materials for additional storage space are not available. Yet we have prospects for bountiful crops this year. A tremendous surplus of wheat is now on hand. Must we pile wheat on the ground and thus not avail farmers of wheat loans on new crop? Corn surplus is now melted. We face possible meat rationing next year. We can't build new elevator facilities for wheat storage. Is it right to ask farmers to cut their wheat acreage in half for the next year? Must we isolate wheat from the feed market to assure corn producers 110 percent of parity? Must poultry and milk producers be held up for high-cost feed? We should increase wheat production and assure plenty of feed to produce meat and milk, thus give a fair chance to producers of wheat, meat, and milk. We are at war. We must protect the public and our allies. We want full production and not scarcity to create fancy corn prices. Wheat farmers do not desire and cannot get along on half wheat production at parity prices. They want full production with parity price for wheat processed for bread, and fair feed prices for the remainder of their wheat production. We must face the issue that now confronts the producers of wheat, meat, and milk and the public interest in meeting our requirements of these basic foods for our World War program. We urge you to support the Appropriation Committee's recommendation to allow the sale of 125,000,000 bushels loan wheat for feed. We urge you give your support to an increase in the appropriation for the stamp plan and the Farm Security Administration.

E. K. Dean,
President Kansas Farmers Union

Senator Capper had President Dean's telegram reprinted in the Congressional Record while the debate on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was in progress. He was thoroughly in accord with the stand taken by the Kansas Farmers Union in this matter. Senator Clyde Reed Supports Release of Wheat for Feed
A luncheon given last week in Salina for Senator Clyde Reed (Please Turn to Page Eight)

F. U. Managers-Directors Urge Alcohol Use to Build Rubber

Association Asks That Wichita Bank for Co-ops Give Same Interpretation to Order Under Which They Operate as Given in St. Paul and St. Louis Districts

Merle Tribbey of Kellogg Is Chosen New Secretary; State President E. K. Dean Points Out Value of Support of Family-Sized Farm Operator

Topeka, Kan., May 26—A resolution urging that the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives give the same interpretation to the law regarding the Farmers Union check-off system for cooperatives as is given in the St. Paul and St. Louis Regional Bank for Cooperative Districts, was adopted by members of the Kansas Farmers Union Managers and Directors Association in their annual meeting at the Hotel Jayhawk yesterday.

The recommendation reads:

"Resolved, that we demand the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives give the same interpretation to the law regarding the Farmers Union check-off system for cooperatives, as is given in the St. Paul and St. Louis Regional Bank for Cooperative Districts, in determining the eligibility of cooperatives for loans from the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives."

A resolution urging full use of grains to produce alcohol to be used in making synthetic rubber, was also adopted.

The recommendation reads:

"Resolved, that our Senators and Representatives be asked to take immediate necessary action to see that surplus farm grains be used to the limit of their ability for the production of industrial alcohol to be used for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and other industrial uses necessary in our war effort."

Don Wilcox, Manager F. U. Elevator at Bennington, was re-elected president; Emil Samuelson, Randolph, was chosen vice-president, and Merle Tribbey, Kellogg, secretary.

Dave Train, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Lindsborg and former secretary of the organization, resigned his position because of the fact that he is short of help at his elevator, and for this reason unable to give the office the attention which it should have.

Train was elected a delegate from the Association, to the Farmers Union State Convention of 1942.

Chemurgy

Pat Nash, Manager of the Ellsworth County Farmers Cooperative Union read a resolution suggesting encouragement and support of farm research and chemurgy, in the hope that further uses for farm products will be found.

A fourth resolution reads:

"Resolved that we urge local cooperative leadership to increase their efforts toward strengthening their local cooperatives through a strong cooperative education program with their members and farmer patrons in order that our cooperatives be in a better position to help make the adjustments which will be necessary following this war."

Speakers included H. E. Witham, Secretary-Manager of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City; E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union; Esther Ekblad, State Junior Leader; Roy Crawford, Kansas City; George Bicknell, Topeka; Ted Bel-den, Kansas City; and E. C. Bro-man, Manager F. U. Auditing Association, Salina.

Family Size Farms

President Dean pointed out the good cooperatives can do farmers, but added that they are of no value if the farmers lose their farms and have to move away. He encouraged giving full support to the man operating the family-size farm.

A number of the speakers dealt with the wheat storage problem, trucking regulations, priorities, and other wartime questions.

Members of the resolutions committee were: P. J. Nash, Ellsworth;

Art Baker, Dorrance; and Tom Hall, Manhattan. The membership committee was composed of J. O. Newbrey, Alton, and Charles Reid, Kansas City.

Will Vote to Trim Big Farms

North Dakota Farmers Union Makes Second Attempt to Secure Approval for Graduated Land Tax—To Vote on June 20

North Dakota, in June 20, will vote on a constitutional amendment designed to permit the legislature to levy a graduated land tax in order to prevent big farms from squeezing out smaller family sized farms.

The amendment was put on the ballot by petition, not by legislative action. North Dakota permits initiative action of this kind. In most other states, the legislature must approve an amendment before it goes on the ballot.

The proposed North Dakota amendment gives the legislature power to levy "a progressive graduated tax, with the tax rate increasing with increasing value" on "farm and ranch lands above the value of \$15,000 when under one ownership."

In defense of the minimum assessed valuation of \$15,000, Harold V. Knight, editor of the North Dakota Union Farmer, says: "In some states, that figure might hit some family-type farmers but in the North Dakota county with highest assessed valuation, a farmer could own approximately a section before a tax could apply. In the western range country, a farmer could own 3,000 acres before the minimum could apply."

This is the second attempt of the North Dakota Farmers Union to secure approval for a graduated land tax. Another attempt, in 1940, was beaten. The proposed amendment at that time did not state the minimum, and some family-size farm owners were afraid they might be hit too.

Even if the amendment carries, laws must be passed by the North Dakota legislature to put the principle in force. The legislature could use a higher minimum, could provide for very mild penalty taxes on bigger farms, or could refuse to act.

In This Issue

- PAGE TWO—National F. U. News Letter
- PAGE THREE—F. U. Creamery at Superior Reports Progress
Neighborhood Notes
Kansas Beef, Pork Output Increases
- PAGE FOUR—Day by Day with Farmers Union Jobbing Association
- PAGE FIVE—The Junior Department, by Esther Ekblad
- PAGE SIX—Who Speaks for the Farmers Rubber Made From Grain
- PAGE SEVEN—Livestock Market News by F. U. Livestock Commission Company, Kansas City.
- PAGE EIGHT—Editorials
Kansas Has Done All Possible to Expedite Storage Bin Movement.

National Farmers Union News Letter

May 22, 1942

AFL AND CIO AID FARMERS UNION IN MAJOR VICTORIES OVER FARM BUREAU

Appropriations Battle Still Unfinished; Farm Bureau Economy Bloc Is Defeated by Overwhelming Senate Vote

Washington—With the passage of the 1943 Agricultural Appropriations Bill by the Senate, the Farmers Union won two decisive victories over the Farm Bureau economy bloc. Aiding in the victory were the AF of L, the CIO and the Railroad Labor organizations. Final action on the bill still has to TAKE PLACE. The overwhelming senate vote in support of the Farm Security Administration surprised the Farm Bureau national leadership which has allied itself with all of the anti-administration groups. In the middle of the Senate battle, sensing defeat, they retracted some of their wild blanket accusations against FSA. It was too late. In a last minute attack upon Administrator Baldwin, in which Senator McKellar made the headlines of the metropolitan press by accusing Mr. Baldwin of "not being in favor of American institutions" and of "being a Communist," the Farm Bureau gained publicity but lost votes. So few were the votes secured by the economy bloc, after Senator Byrd's pages of unsubstantiated charges against FSA in the Congressional Record, that it seemed a larger appropriation for FSA probably could have passed the Senate. Half the recent request made by President Roosevelt for an expanded FSA production campaign was granted, but the Senate refused to grant any funds for providing a larger supply of farm labor. The Senate also restored virtually all of the reductions made by the House in the FSA budget, so that funds would be approximately the same as those available for the current year. The Farm Bureau was thus given a major defeat by vote of 48 to 16.

The Second Fight

The second fight to release a limited quantity of wheat for feeding purposes so that more storage space might be available to handle the forthcoming crop, found the corn belt leadership of the Farm Bureau vigorously opposing the Food for Victory program. Control of the Farm Bureau by Earl Smith of Illinois has seldom been so openly displayed. In demanding that cash corn receive further preferences over those which it already has, Smith was insisting on an action diametrically opposed to the interests of corn BELT feeders, dairymen, and small grain producers, and raising a most serious threat to increased livestock production. In this effort Emith secured the support of Dr. Wolf of Kansas, wheat representative in the Farm Bureau, and the leaders of the cotton states Farm Bureaus. Rapid-fire action by the Farmers Union Legislative Committee's Chairman, M. W. Thatcher, put an end to the claim that grain farmers were

backing the Farm Bureau. In turning down the very indefinite compromise offered by the Administration, the Farm Bureau incurred the wrath of many senators until now friendly to them, as well as all administration officials. On the decisive vote, the compromise endorsed by the Farmers Union (125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed at 85 percent of parity price of corn), passed, 62 to 18, with an additional number of senators absent whose votes were announced as favoring the compromise. Had they been present, the vote would have been approximately 74 to 22.

With Clarence Cannon (Mo.) leading the House conferences on the bill, a bitter fight is still in prospect, between now and the latter part of June, by which time final action has to be taken on the bill. Only by a campaign to line up the farm bloc Congressmen in the House can the Senate position be sustained. Despite newspaper misrepresentations that the Senate action was a defeat for the Farm Bloc, when in reality it was a defeat for the Farm Bureau "economy" bloc, the farm Congressmen will go along with the Senate provided issues are clearly explained to them from back home. Undoubtedly Farm Bureau leadership will review the setback at their forthcoming meeting in Chicago and will develop new strategy to continue the bitter fight for full control of farm policies which is disrupting the war effort. The breach which has been made in the "economy" bloc and the growing unity of organized labor are making it more difficult for the campaigns manufactured on Capitol Hill and in the press to get the momentum which they had two or three months ago. Forthcoming debate on taxes, the prospective shortages of farm labor, the fight over the anti-inflation program as it affects labor and agriculture, are some of the issues on which a revival of the tactics which were used in the hullabaloo over the non-existent 40-hour week can be expected. Farmers Union organizations need to explain to farmers in their communities—especially to members of other farm organizations and cooperatives—how this unholy alliance in the name of the farmer and of "economy" is being used to block progress of the war effort, and to create disunity.

Due to the poor reporting of the senate debate on the feed wheat amendment and the FSA appropriation, the very definite victory which Farmers Union won, must be explained. It should be pointed out that, unfortunately, the Farmers Union was the only national farm group to stand on the side of the low-income farmers on both these issues.

PROGRAM OF ALL-OUT PRODUCTION WINS SENATE VICTORY

(Continued From Page One)
traveled by the nations now under the yoke of fascism.

In the field of agriculture, this campaign of division, and disunity came dangerously close to succeeding. Some national farm leaders, although representing many thousands of genuine dirt farmers, think of agriculture as an investment similar to any other business which hires its labor. They look upon farming as a source of profit and not a way of living. Their philosophy is little different from that of many leaders of big business. The campaign which they sponsored one year ago was repeated with greater force this year. They demanded then that control of all the farm programs be taken away from the responsible official of the Federal Government, the Secretary of Agriculture. They proposed that the controls be placed in certain state agencies parital to the commercial type of agriculture. Under the guise of economy they demanded the abolition or crippling of those farm programs which are working for the family-type farm. No cry of "economy" was raised against those Government agencies catering to the bigger commercial operators.

One year ago this campaign was defeated after a bitter battle which took place behind the scenes, far from the eyes and ears of our farm people and the public.

This year, a so-called "economy

bloc" was former in Congress. A few powerful members in both parties seized every excuse, no matter how trivial, to shout for economy. The ysaid the Farm Security Administration was unneeded, wasteful, and should be abolished. Later they let the cat out of the bag. What they really wanted was a large supply of cheap farm labor. Farm Security helps low-income farmers to become successful producers, instead of allowing them to be driven off their farms into the ranks of day laborers. They said agricultural funds should not be used to distribute surplus foods to our underfed people. They wanted to slash the administrative expenses of all agencies aiding working farmers, and to hand over the work of these agencies to the state Extension Services and the Land Banks. They claimed these two organizations could do a better and cheaper job.

The House of Representatives was stamped by these wild-eyed misstatements. It repudiated by a few votes the recommendations of its own Committee on Agricultural Appropriations. Funds for low-income farmers were cut to half the amount available this year. Funds for the stamp plan and school lunches were pared 50 percent. Crippling restrictions were made on many of the farm programs. The hands of the Government were tied in disposing of surpluses held by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The farm organization leaders who helped inspire this howling chorus of "economy" thus succeeded

ed in breaking the solid majority which labor and agriculture properly has in the House. They took the deciding handful of farm district votes away from that majority. They weakened Agriculture's voice. They struck a blow at the Nation's food supply.

But last month the Senate subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations held exceptionally long hearings on the bill. It went into great detail on our 1943 food requirements. This subcommittee is led by Senator Russell of Georgia, who is assisted by Senators Bankhead of Alabama, Nye of North Dakota, and other long-time friends of the farmers. This subcommittee has been the most important single group in Congress in the long fight to achieve equality for agriculture.

Working under the able leadership of Mr. M. W. Thatcher, Chairman of our Legislative Committee, the Farmers Union made full preparations to offset new attacks by the economy group. In our testimony to the Senators, we laid before them the full story behind this campaign. President James G. Patton, Glenn Talbot of North Dakota, Dr. M. F. Dickinson of Arkansas, and Tom Cheek of Oklahoma spent two days with the Senate Committee.

We pointed out that, although the Nation's need for food would be greater in 1943, the larger farm operators were now very close to their maximum efficiency. Such operators will have new difficulties in 1943 due to shortages of hired labor and of the more expensive machinery they require. Even this year it is probable that many of our food goals will not be filled. All indications are that next year we must have further increases in food production at least equal to the increases for which we are striving this year.

The Farmers Union pointed out that there is just one source for such increased production. It is the smaller farmers who have not had the credit and equipment with which to produce more. They and their families are underemployed. The last census shows that 58 percent of all the bona-fide farming operations produced in 1939 less than \$1,000 gross income, including the value of products consumed at home. If only half of these two million seven hundred thousand low-income farmers can obtain small loans, the major part of the food increases needed in 1943 can be met. The Farm Security Administration knows how to help such farmers get on their feet. All its efforts are now geared directly to increasing production of the most needed foods. Our Legislative Committee further pointed out that budget estimates for Farm Security had been made before Pearl Harbor. We urged that those estimates be disregarded, and that at least 350 million dollars be provided in loans to low-income farmers.

Shortly after our request, the President of the United States sent a special message to the Congress. He urged a doubling of the Farm Security program. The Senate subcommittee granted one-half of the President's request for an additional 120 million dollars, and restored practically all of the funds slashed by the House. The total recommended was thus above that available this year. This would allow a quarter million small farmers to join the ranks of our Food-for-Victory army. Many times that number will still be waiting for their chance.

During two days of Senate debate this week, Senators Byrd and McKellar, as the economy spokesmen, resurrected the misrepresentations against the F. S. A. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, Farm Security Administrator Baldwin, and our own officers had refuted them point by point. The answer to Senators Byrd and McKellar was given by the Senate in an overwhelming vote of 48 to 16 in favor of Farm Security and low-income farmers. The Senate also voted to continue the tenant purchase program, through which eight thousand tenants will be able to become farm owners next year.

The Senate further provided an additional 45 million dollars for the school lunch program. This year less than half of the nine million underfed school children have been able to get these lunches. A substantial increase can now be made, if the House agrees to the Senate amendment. As our Legislative Committee told the Senate subcommittee, in England every child is given an adequate school lunch. Food sent under Lend-Lease is used. Two-thirds of a billion dollars worth has already been sent. Surely no one can object to doing as well by our own children as the British are doing for theirs with our food.

On yet another front of the

farm production battle, the Senate sided with dirt farmers. Tremendous supplies of wheat and other small grain are on hand and in prospect. By more than a three-to-one majority, the Senate voted 62 to 18 to allow the sale of 125 million bushels of wheat and 66 million bushels of corn acquired under commodity loans. Such sales for feeding purposes can be made only at a price equal to or above 85 percent of the parity price of corn on the date of sale. Our corn surplus is fast disappearing in many areas. Production of mill feeds has not kept up with increased needs of dairy and livestock farmers.

In the face of this, these same commercial farm leaders demanded that no grain be sold below the parity price for corn. Had these leaders prevailed in their effort to obtain a fancy corn price regardless of the Nation's needs, we should have had to wait until a shortage of corn drove the price up to full parity before any of our great supply of wheat held by the Commodity Credit Corporation could be made available to farmers.

Feeding ratios today are favorable for continued increases in pork production, but have already become less favorable for cattle and dairy feeders. Were the price of corn to rise, unfavorable feeding ratios would prevent farmers from expanding or even maintaining livestock production unless prices to consumers were boosted. This would invite inflation, and eventually boomerang against farmers themselves. A slowing down of meat production now would mean ration cards in 1943 on many meat products.

Meanwhile a bumper crop of wheat is in sight. More than two years' supply is on hand. Elevators are full from last year's crop. Farmers lack storage space and the materials with which to build more. Unless 125 million bushels is fed, that much grain will rot on the ground. It would be criminal indeed to waste this enormous granary so that a minority of cash corn growers could receive more than parity for their crop, while wheat farmers could not even get government loans on their grain because of lack of approved storage space. Corn growers are receiving and will receive full parity. Funds are appropriated for parity payments and conservation benefits to protect them fully. They have received at 10 percent increase in their acreage allotments. Wheat and small grain growers are faced with further sharp decreases in their allotments in 1943 unless we use more wheat for feed.

The short-sighted and selfish demand not to sell wheat or corn below corn parity prices found little support among Senators. Earlier this week the Nation was told that Farm Senators were badly split over this question. In reality only a handful of Senators were opposed. More than three-fourths of the Senate agreed with the vigorous message which our Legislative Chairman, Mr. M. W. Thatcher, sent to all Senators, urging that the hands of the President and the Secretary of Agriculture not be tied in making the best use of our over-normal granary supplies.

The agreement reached is definitely a compromise. Much more wheat is needed for feed, and much more storage space ought to be available. But it is a compromise which will support farm prices at today's levels, and will greatly benefit all livestock feeders and wheat farmers.

If this compromise is not accepted by the House the tremendous pressure of the new crop of wheat may force the sale for feed of even larger amounts of grain. Wheat prices would be driven down upon all the crop. But by orderly handling through regular channels, farmers can receive full parity on wheat used for bread purposes, and still receive a fair price on wheat sold for feed. The Farmers Union has long advocated such a system. We even need to increase our production of small grains. We cannot have too much of any foodstuff to win this war. The war will not be won by fancy corn prices. Fair prices on larger production will provide better incomes for farmers and will also help win the war.

The Appropriations Bill now goes to conference between the House and the Senate. The three-to-one vote piled up in the Senate will make it easier for the House to agree with the Senate and with its own Committee. Farmers should write Senator Richard Russell and Representative Clarence Cannon, who will have charge of the conferees, urging adoption of the Senate amendments for Farm Security, and school lunch appro-

priations, and for plentiful feed at reasonable prices.

The Farmers Union did not begin this fight. It was begun by a handful of men who we believe have misrepresented the interests of working farmers and of the Nation. The President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture have agreed with the Farmers Union as to the democratic way to prosecute the war on the food and fiber front. The Senate of the United States studied the issues and adopted our position. The democratic way of farming by farm families secure in their farm homes has been strengthened by this victory. Commercial farm leaders who staked their entire prestige upon another course may have temporarily slowed down Agriculture's war program by starting such controversies, but will be finally defeated. We shall yet win this "war within a war" so that we may sooner win the bigger war for world-wide democracy.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END

Major Paul Barayev, of the Russian army, says the war with Germany can wind up in 1942 if the Russians get enough help. He is a military attache of the Russian embassy at Washington.

But only the German war will be finished in 1942, according to Major Barayev, and maybe not that one unless the Russians get some help. The other war, with Japan, will take longer, will be finished later. So even in the mind of this optimist, the end of the whole conflict is not likely until 1943.

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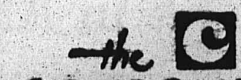
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F. U. Creamery at Superior Reports On Progress at Annual Meeting

Kansas Patrons and Co-op Business Organizations Receive Substantial Dividends from Nebraska Creameries—Manager James Norgaard Lists Accomplishments and Sound Growth of Company

Kansas will have a large share this year in the substantial savings made by the Farmers Union Creameries of Nebraska, as reported by General Manager James Norgaard in his annual report to the company, which is printed below.

The following amounts represent patronage earnings which were paid to business organizations in Kansas at various points.

Osborne County \$2,967.60
Beloit 2,500.27
Stockton 609.72
Minneapolis, Ks. 472.59
Lincoln 371.14
Strong City 53.58

In addition to these amounts which were paid to our cooperative business organizations, many Kansas farmers individually received several thousands of dollars, which were paid by this successful cooperative in the form of patronage dividends.

Another year has passed since our last annual meeting. This fall it will be 25 years since our Farmers Union Creamery was first organized in Riverton, Nebraska, in September 1917.

As Al Smith used to say—let us look at the records. Your company has enjoyed a very good, steady expansion during these 25 years; nothing spectacular but rather good, sound growth. Let us list a few of our accomplishments. We began with 26 shareholders and we now have more than 10,000. We made about 100,000 pounds of butter during our first year and this year we will make over 11 million pounds of butter. In fact, we have in one day this week made nearly as much butter as we did in our entire first year of operation.

Our financial condition has also improved considerably. When I became manager for your company in 1918, your company had lost more than one-half of your entire capital of \$2600. Now your company is worth over a million dollars. In 1918 you had just one plant worth about \$2,000 and now you have five plants that have cost over one-half million dollars. For several years we had overdrafts every day at the bank and had more borrowed money than our capital stock. Today we have several large bank accounts and considerable money loaned out to Farmers Union activities and to our government.

Since we paid our first patronage dividend in 1924, we have not failed to pay a dividend each year. The total amount paid out in dividend is nearly one and one-half million dollars; to say nothing about narrowing of the spread between the cream price and the butter price that has helped our shareholders as well as all other farmers in our creamery territory many times over the amount of our dividends paid.

One thing I am particularly proud of is the fact that our company has paid interest on its shares every year since we organized. Perhaps, this means more to me than to anyone else because I sold most of the shares to our Farmers Union members and I can still look them in the face. Many of our original shareholders borrowed the money to buy their shares and some even paid 9 percent interest to the bank and we paid only 8 percent but they were determined to have a co-op. creamery and they together with our loyal patrons are responsible for our success.

Just to compare those days with our present—during the month of April of this year, our earnings were over \$40,000 alone. During this month of May our volume of butter will exceed one and one-half million pounds which is not bad for one month! So much for the past.

During 1941 we had a very large amount of weedy cream and we were forced to store nearly 25 cars of weedy butter. We found it hard to dispose of that much inferior butter and still had nine cars on hand January 1, 1942, however, it was sold shortly after that. I am happy to report we have had very little trouble with weedy cream so far this year. It seems that the pastures are getting more buffalo grass and other good grass in them and the weeds are rapidly disappearing.

We still have the quality problem and we must constantly work

for better cream so we can keep up with the increasing demand for better butter. When butter is 40c per pound, people are entitled to receive good butter.

The prices this year will be somewhere near what they were a year ago, possibly one or two cents higher. With costs going up the farmer is entitled to better prices for his product.

We are looking forward to having a good year in 1942 in both volume and earnings but we face one prospect that I should mention. The United States Treasury Department is making every effort to find more tax revenue to finance the government. It is, therefore, possible that they may decide that we should not be exempt from paying income tax.

Should that happen, we have two alternatives—one is to continue as we have and pay the income tax which would be extremely high because we have a small capital stock and usually a very high earning of saving. It would mean that about half of our savings would be paid in income taxes. Our other alternative would be to raise the price of cream towards the end of the year and use up what earnings we have for the year up to that time. In other words, we would be paying the dividend during the same year in which it was earned and not showing a profit or at least a very little profit at the end of the year. If you care to, you may discuss this and decide what you would rather have us do.

The war, naturally has caused some inconveniences and will cause more. Our trucking operations will, no doubt, suffer first because of tire rationing and also the order which goes into effect June 1 that trucks must operate at full capacity or they will have to be discontinued. Our route patrons who are anxious that our trucks continue should get busy and ask their neighbors to patronize our routes so they won't be discontinued. This is one place where cooperation of our patrons will decide whether or not they will have route service.

Due to rationing of steel and copper it is next to impossible to get new equipment so we will have to get along with what we have the best way we can—just so we can get repairs. We were fortunate in having our plant in good repair and the equipment in very good condition. It has always been our policy to keep the equipment in tip-top shape. Of course we will have difficulties but not more than we can overcome—we hope.

Cans are hard to get. We obtained two carloads this spring and have three more ordered but we cannot be sure about deliveries, therefore, we urge you to take good care of the cans you now have and to guard against rust by keeping them clean and dry.

The most serious problem I can anticipate is the problem of getting our cream from the cream stations. Many towns do not have regular common carrier truck services to Superior, Aurora and Fairbury and the private contract carrier is having difficulty in getting tires and, therefore, may be forced to give up their businesses, leaving us without transportation. The rail service is notoriously poor and cannot be depended upon. Cream must get to our plants quickly and can get there quickly only by truck. For example: We have a station twenty miles from Superior. The Saturday cream bought after 12 o'clock noon would not reach Superior until Thursday of the following week. You can readily see that such service would not be satisfactory as the cream would not be fit to be made into butter. The results may be that we will have to abandon a few stations if we cannot get truck service.

A butter advertising campaign has been launched by the leading butter states and a program for raising funds has been started. Last year in nine states the farmers contributed one cent per pound of butterfat on all butterfat sold in the first 15 days of June. This year Nebraska will join these states in the campaign. The contributions are voluntary but it is expected that all farmers will participate. I would like to have the reaction of our shareholders to this program.

Our market for butter this year

Neighborhood Notes

KAW VALLEY LOCAL

The Kaw Valley Local of Farmers Union No. 1935 held their regular meeting on Tuesday evening, May 19th in the Greenwood school house.

The president called the meeting to order and several group songs were sung.

Nineteen members answered the roll call. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting which were accepted as read.

Mr. Weed of Evanston, Ill., and Mr. Jim Petty were our guest speakers for the evening.

The program for the evening was as follows:

Message to the Local by Esther Ekblad, read by Mrs. Otto Greishaber.

Piano Duet—Misses Lucille and Irene Soelter.

Poem—"Betty Doesn't Laugh," Virginia Holz.

Farmers Union News—Mrs. Henry Holz.

Our County meeting will be held June 16th at the Greenwood school house.

At the close of the meeting some group singing and games were enjoyed by all.

A motion was made and seconded to adjourn. Lunch consisting of coffee and sandwiches were served at a late hour.

Miss Irene Soelter, Reporter.

IN RUSSELL COUNTY

The East Wolf Local No. 726 met May 20, 1942, in Lucas. The meeting was called to order by the president after which "America" was sung.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. June 10 was named as the next meeting night. Receipts of the meeting were \$2.50.

The discussion topic for the evening was "Wheat Storage."

J. M. Chard, Henry Kvasnicka, and John Mettlen were appointed soliciting committee.

A motion was made and carried to have the Stockholders and the Local Meeting on the same evening, June 10.

Two new members, Cy Mansfield and Jake Bergsman, were taken into the local.

Door prizes were won by Chas. Urban, First prize; N. D. McGuire

was upset slightly early this spring because one of the large chain stores to whom we are selling began using Argentine butter so we had to find another market. Fortunately we were selling a considerable amount to the United States Army on the west coast at that time. For some reason the Argentine butter did not suit the trade in the east and the chain stores reinstated their orders with us. However, it brought home the fact that selling large quantities of butter to one party while it's a very satisfactory outlet, it can also be dangerous as it's no small task to find buyers for 11 million pounds of butter overnight. We are still selling some butter to the Army although at this time of the year, there are many more bidders for Army butter than in the fall, winter and spring months, and as the butter is sold two weeks before delivery, it is more or less a gamble to guess the price as it may advance or drop in two weeks' time.

In view of our experience this year, we will be looking for a more diversified outlet just in case some of our big buyers should decide to buy elsewhere.

Our company is doing all in its power to cooperate with our government in its war efforts. Nine of our employees and husbands of two of our office girls are in the armed forces. Everyone of our employees are buying war stamps and bonds each pay day. Your board of directors has authorized the buying of \$10,000 in war bonds so far. In addition we are doing all we can to save materials such as paper, rubber and steel and all other essential materials needed to win the war.

In closing I want to thank all of our shareholders and patrons for their loyal support, our directors, our employees, cream station operators and local managers—Fred Hagge, Ross Collette, Chauncey Mickelsen for their loyal cooperation; also our Farmers Union state officials in Nebraska and Kansas; Mr. McCarthy of the State Exchange, Mr. Negley, our former educational director; and last but not least, our genial editor, Mr. Herron, who is constantly boosting our creameries in our good paper.

2nd; Dell Kvasnicka, 2nd; Richard McGuire, 4th; Wanda Mansfield, 5th.

Mrs. Lindsay Pickett, Education Director.

PLEASANT VIEW LOCAL MEETS

Pleasant View Local at St. Mary's met Tuesday evening, May 19. A large crowd was present and one new member was taken in.

We had a discussion about the wheat storage problem that is confronting us.

Plans were made for a scrap-iron drive and also the 4-county black-out which we are to take part in in the near future.

A nice program and a lunch was enjoyed by all.—Clara Grieshaber, Secretary.

ANNUAL F. U. PICNIC

The annual Farmers Union picnic of the two Locals in Lindsay community, North Side and the Smoky Hill Local was held in the afternoon Memorial Day, May 30th.

This year it has been sponsored by the Smoky Hill Local, as we alternate each year in serving.

We had two baseball games, one between the two locals, men over 40 for 5 innings. Later the Juniors took over the diamond for a few innings. Besides baseball there was also horseshoe pitching and other entertainment.

There was also a refreshment stand where all kinds of eats and drinks were served.

HACKBERRY LOCAL

Hackberry Local No. 1392 held a very interesting meeting May 29. The school house was well filled. After the opening routine of business, a good program of singing, recitations and readings was conducted by Mrs. Q. R. Miller. The president gave the talk of the evening, after some discussion it was

decided to hold another meeting before harvest, June 12. A resolution was passed requesting our Senators and Congressmen to endeavor to have alcohol made from our surplus wheat instead of sugar.

After some games and dancing, a lunch of sandwiches, cake, pickles and coffee was served. Two members paid up dues and two new members joined.

Come to our next meeting June 12. It is going to be bigger and better than any we have had. Bring sandwiches and YOUR OWN SUGAR. We furnish the coffee.—Henry Sprenger, President.

Kansas Beef, Pork Output to Increase

FSA Director Asserts Other Phases of Annual Program Are to Improve

Topeka, May 27—Kansas farmers and their wives participating in the Farm Security Administration's program will produce 10,724,000 more pounds of beef and 13,162,000 more pounds of pork this year than in 1941, George L. McCarty, state FSA director, predicted today.

Other increases over last year shown in a war production survey among FSA clients:

2,889,000 pounds of poultry; 5,421,000 pounds of butterfat; 3,839,000 dozen eggs; 743,000 bushels of corn; 1,826,000 bushels of other small grains; 840,000 more quarts of canned fruits and vegetables; 1,074,000 more pounds of stored fruits and vegetables.

McCarty interpreted the gains as evidence of the part low income farmers must play in winning the war and of "the great potentiality of this state for a diversified farm program."

He gave farm women a pat on the back for their work in increasing poultry, egg, vegetable and fruit production.

Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

**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

Manufactured Cooperatively by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association
KANSAS CITY WAKEENEY TOPEKA

Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY



RALPH D. WYCOFF

NEW MANAGER FOR OSBORNE COUNTY FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Resigning after 16 years as manager of the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association, J. C. Gregory, Osborne, Kansas, handed over the reigns of this big cooperative to Ralph D. Wycoff, on May 31, 1942.

Mr. Wycoff is well acquainted with cooperative business, having been a member of the board of directors of this organization for five years. He is a farmer, and for many years has been active in community affairs which affected farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Wycoff have four daughters, ages 23, 19, 17, and 13, and one son who is 2½ years old. In talking to J. O. Newbrey, FUJA field representative, who, along with other FUJA employees and members, feels confident of the continued success of this cooperative, Mr. Wycoff said: "Cooperative business will grow here as the county grows more cooperative minded."

Organized in June, 1908, by 32 stockholders and operating the Osborne and Portis elevators, June 1942, finds the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association operating 3 stores, 7 service stations, 4 cream and produce stations, 5 bulk oil stations, one feed mill, and 12 grain elevators, and serving some 1,650 member-patrons.

The first board of directors would indeed be proud of this cooperative they had the courage and initiative to start thirty-four years ago, and these men will be remembered and respected for many more years. They were: Scott Dillon, president; R. A. Lough, Secretary; J. M. Bird, Treasurer, and William Asper, C. J. Hose, George K. Knoll, W. H. Scray, and John C. Stroup, directors. The present board of directors are L. D. Brent, president; N. A. Bossing, secretary; R. D. Wycoff, vice president; W. W. Comwell, treasurer; and O. S. Simpson, Lane Staldine, Justin Miller, W. M. Reich, G. F. Jemison, J. B. Bloomer, A. J. Schwartz, and E. E. Bratton, directors.

MEMBERS WELL SATISFIED

The annual meetings of this cooperative are pleasant, friendly, and well attended by the interested member-patrons. The members are well informed and are well satisfied with the splendid results of their business activities. The numerous employees of this big cooperative are capable and they are courteous and considerate of the member patrons. An annual event that the employees like very well is the January "Family party" when all employees and board of directors have dinner and spend a pleasant evening together.

This Association could well have a "Managerial Association" all of its own, as the following list indicates:

Joe Vanbeber, manager of the Osborne Elevator which handles grain, feed, seeds, petroleum products, and coal; Delmer Remick, manager of the Osborne store which handles groceries, cream and farm produce; W. Z. Hadley, manager, Alton Elevator which handles grain, feeds, seeds, coal and petroleum products; David Nelson, manager of the Bloomington Elevator which handles grain,

coal, feeds, seeds, hardware and petroleum products.

GROWTH GRADUAL AND STEADY

Year by year this cooperative has grown in services, in members, and in savings. In 1941 the association had a net saving of over \$13,000, and from 1925 to 1941 a total saving of \$156,741.55 was made. But these savings, as in all cooperatives, are infinitesimal compared to the savings of the members on their purchases and sales through their cooperative.

Receiving fine cooperation from its members, this Association, in turn, cooperates 100 percent with its regional cooperative, Farmers Union Jobbing Association by purchasing all merchandise, petroleum products and coal from it, and handling all grain through it.

The total capacity of the grain elevators operated by the Osborne County Association totals something over 300,000 bushels, but in 1941, the Association shipped over 800,000 bushels to FUJA at Salina and Kansas City for storage and for sale.

FINAL DATE EXTENDED FOR WHEAT INSURANCE IN 1943

Extension of time in which spring and winter crop insurance contracts may be written for the crop planted for harvest in 1943, was announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The new spring wheat deadline, after which no contracts will be written is March 15, 1943. Leroy K. Smith, Manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, said, "Winter wheat insurance can be

obtained up to and including September 15 in Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

September 30 will be the new date for California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

The present winter wheat deadline of August 31, which applied to all winter wheat states in the past, will be continued for these states: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

No change will be made in the requirement that applications for crop insurance must, in all cases, be made before the crop is planted, Smith said.



J. C. Gregory, retiring manager of the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association, is president of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. He is well known throughout the state, especially among the Kansas Farmers Union membership, as he first joined that organization back in 1912 and served as a state board member for four years. Mr. Gregory will continue to live in Osborne where he operates two farms and will continue to be an interested active member of the Osborne County cooperative, and will, of course, continue in his capacity of president of FUJA. Mr. Gregory has great faith in the ability of Mr. Wycoff, and believes that this big county cooperative will continue to grow under his management.

MARKET LETTER

by Art Riley

Salina, Kansas, June 1—

The wheat market the past week was again about 2c lower, due partially to a slight increase in the movement from the country, in addition to a fear by the trade that available storage facilities will not be capable of handling the coming crop, if the southwest harvests the bumper crop now in prospect, and again almost a dearth of flour business.

At the moment we are receiving reports from most of western Kansas and eastern Colorado that rain is needed and the wheat is burning. With such a lush growth the plant requires a tremendous amount of water.

In all markets at the present time there is a permit system on stored grain and at the moment free grain can move without a permit. The markets as a whole are at least hopeful that they will be able to handle free grain without a permit system this coming harvest; however, this is problematical.

There is a current rumor that the government will make a temporary loan of 50c or about 57c the farm on eligible wheat stored on the ground, but this has not officially been announced as yet.

The parity wheat price for May 15 was up nine-tenths of a cent per bushel over April 15 and now stands at \$1.344 per bushel on the farm.

VICTORY SHIELDS FOR F. U. FAMILIES

A Victory Shield in the home window of every Farmers Union family having a close relative in the victory forces of America!

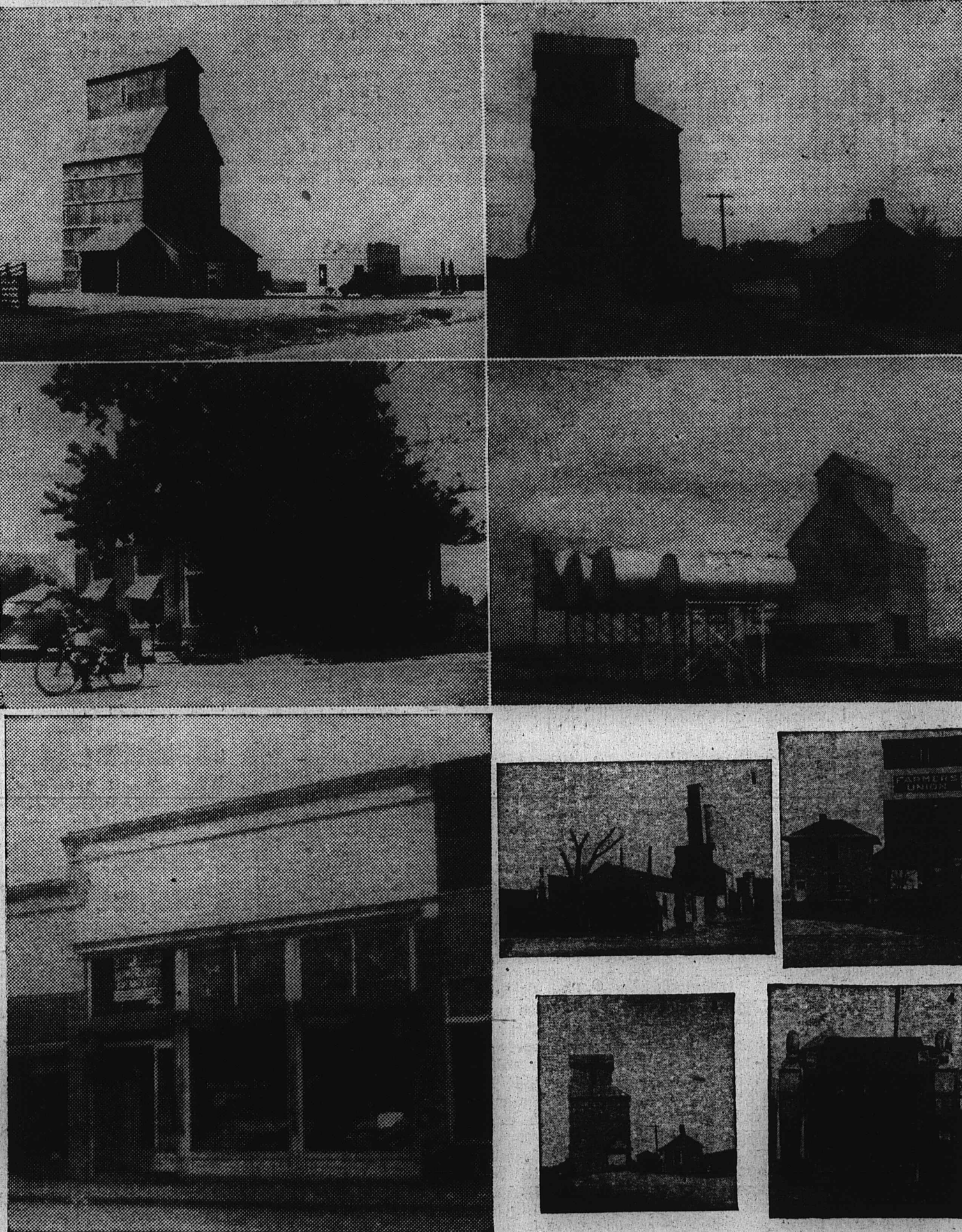
The Farmers Union wants every man in the armed forces to be honored. In order to partially do honor to the hundreds of members of the Farmers Union who are now in the Army, Navy, Marines, Coastguard (and women, too, in the Red Cross overseas, etc.), President James G. Patton has devised a Victory Service Shield. One of these shields, an artistic, colored printed piece, will be mailed to every Farmers Union family that sends in their name, together with that of the Service Relative.

MANAGES BLOOMINGTON ELEVATOR



Dave Nelson

OSBORNE COUNTY F. U. COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



Reading from left to right: F. U. Elevator, Bloomington, Kansas, Dave Nelson, Manager; F. U. Elevator, Portis, Chet Tetlow, Manager; F. U. Store at Alton, J. S. Fuller, Manager; F. U. Elevator, Bellair, Raymond Lambert, Manager; F. U. Store at Downs, Lavern Green, Manager; F. U. Elevator at Alton, W. Z. Hadley, Manager; F. U. Elevator at Osborne, Joe Van Beber Manager (Home office Osborne Co. F. U. Cooperative Association); F. U. Elevator at Corinth.

J. S. Fuller, manager of the Alton store which handles groceries, cream, and farm produce; Raymond Lambert, manager of the elevator at Bellair which handles grain, coal, feeds, seeds, and petroleum products as does the elevator at Corinth where John Ritz is manager. Herman Raymaker is manager of the service station, Laverne Green is manager of the store and Will Kilinger is manager of the elevator at Downs. At Forney, Martin Weigers is manager of the elevator which handles grain, coal, and gasoline. Pearl Hendrickson is manager of the elevator at Lebanon which handles grain, coal, feeds, cream and eggs. Luray has three Farmers Union businesses, an elevator which handles grain, feeds, seeds and coal which is managed by Joe Lawson, a produce station managed by Floyd Allison, and a service station managed by Dale

Cooper. At Paradise, Charles Helcher is manager of the elevator which handles grain, feeds and seeds. Chester Tetlow is manager of the elevator at Portis which handles grain, coal, feeds, and seeds; and L. Walters is manager of the feed and farm produce station there. At Waldo, Vernon Bradshaw is manager of the elevator which handles grain, coal, feeds and seeds; and Floyd Lantz is manager of the farm produce station. Added to this are the bulk plant managers: Andrew Thornburg, Alton; Neal Post, Bellair; Dale Cooper, at Luray; Sterling Melton at Osborne; Herman Raymaker at Downs, and Oren Keller at Waldo.

Dave Nelson, manager of the elevator at Bloomington, started as second man at the elevator there in July 1914, and with the exception of 13 months in the army in the first World war, has

been on the job there since that time. John Ritz, Corinth, has been manager of the elevator since 1926, and Martin Weigers has been manager of the Forney elevator since 1927. Another employee well known to members of the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association and cooperative friends throughout the state is Ed Johnson, auditor, who has been head bookkeeper for the Association for 16 years, and who reports that the books there have been audited by the Farmers Union Auditing Association, Salina, for the past ten years.

Add to these managers other employees that are needed during rush seasons, clerks in the head office at Osborne, route men who deliver petroleum products to the farmer members, and you can see that Mr. Wycoff has a big job to do as manager of the County Association.

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Junior Reserves 13-15

Juveniles 8-12

Juniors 16-21

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

PERHAPS

I think sometimes it takes a war,
With all its pain and sorrow,
To make a nation lift its eyes,
Toward a better tomorrow.

I think sometimes it takes the sound
Of guns above a hill
To make a city know there is
A sanctuary, still.

Perhaps it takes the bombing planes,
The fire, and the sword
To make a boastful people bow,
Humbly, before their Lord.

Perhaps it takes the grief and tears,
Above fresh mounds of sod,
To cleanse our hearts of lust and hate
And lift us up to God.

—Nell of Grinnell

SUMMER DAYS BRING CAMP DAYS

June, July, and then comes August, the Kansas camp month. August 10th now may seem far in the future, but summer days have a way of passing by in a hurry.

The Farmers Union '42 camp for Kansans will have some recurrences of things we enjoy every year. There will be the reunion of friends from former camps. There will be the folk dancing, and the singing of favorite songs, morning, noon and night. There will be the discussions in which everyone can freely join. There will be the quickly planned stunts and programs that are always tops. Then along with the repeated things that we cherish, will be found newness. There will be new friends and acquaintances, and a new camp home in new surroundings. Perhaps the camp won't be as luxurious as that at Ponca City, but it will have a cheery and camp-like atmosphere. Every camp is alike and different at the same time. To know the 1942 camp can only be done by being a 1942 camper.

Two Camp Sessions

Juniors, you must find time among busy days to



ESTHER EKBLAD

go camping this year. We are giving you a week all your own. The second week of camp is scheduled for you—August 17 to August 22. You will come on Monday afternoon and return home the following Saturday morning.

Junior reserves and Leaders will have the first week—August 10 to 15. Their camp will also be from Monday afternoon to Saturday morning.

The fee remains at \$5.00. The costs of supplies will be higher this year, but in using the Mary Dell Camp it is possible for us to make other savings. We are happy about that because we know that you need to make savings too.

Camp talk can always go on and on, but we'll say no more in this column except for one closing suggestion. Read Bill Bode's "Open Letter to Parents of Juniors and Reserves" at your next Farmers Union meeting.

Cards for Every Member

Do we know the total membership of the Kansas Farmers Union? An accurate figure cannot be given until there is a record and a card issued to every member, dues paying and honorary. At the present time Kansas issues very few cards to any but dues paying members. Only a few counties and locals get honorary cards for wives and daughters, and for Juniors, Junior Reserves and Juveniles. In many states publicity is well under way to get a card in the hands of every member. Shall we join in the campaign?

Requests for honorary cards for women should be sent to the state Secretary. Be sure that the husbands or father's name is given. Junior, Junior Reserve and Juvenile cards will be issued when the following information is received by the Education Director or State Secretary: Name, address, parents' name, age (month, day and year of birth), and F. U. Local.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT SPEAKS

"When the freedom-loving people march—when the farmers have an opportunity to buy land at reasonable prices and to sell the produce of their land through their own organizations, when workers have the opportunity to form unions and bargain through them collectively, and when the children of all the people have an opportunity to attend schools which teach them truths of the real world in which they live—when these opportunities are open to everyone, then the world moves straight ahead.—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, in speech at the Free World Association Meeting, May 8.

1942 Camp Qualifications

JUNIORS

1. Must be Farmers Union Junior members in good standing, carrying Junior membership cards for 1942.
2. Know the Farmers Union Creed.
3. Must have attended, previous to camp, not less than three Farmers Union Local or Junior class meetings in 1942.
4. Must have completed at least three lessons in the Junior study topic for 1942.
5. Must have given one 4-minute speech or completed a written assignment approved by the Local Junior Leader.

JUNIOR RESERVES

1. Must be Junior Reserve members, carrying Junior Reserve membership cards. (Age of Reserves are 13, 14, and 15).
2. Know the Farmers Union Creed.
3. Must have attended, previous to camp, not less than three Farmers Union Local or Junior Reserve class meetings in 1942.
4. Must have completed at least three lessons in the study topic selected for 1942.
5. Must have given a 4-minute speech, a special report, or completed a written assignment approved by the Local Leader.

EXCEPTIONS

1. Juniors who are members of locals having active Junior classes but who are away from home attending school or working may attend camp by completing special work assigned to them by the Local Junior Leader.
2. Juniors and Junior Reserve members of locals that do not have active Junior or Reserve classes may attend camp upon the recommendation of the Local Farmers Union president and secretary.
3. Juniors and Junior Reserves who have attended previous camps but who are not taking active part in Junior work cannot attend camp without meeting the qualifications specified for Juniors and Junior Reserves.

LEADERS

All Local and County Junior, Reserve and Juvenile Leaders, members in good standing may attend the camps. Older young people interested in leadership may attend the camp upon recommendation of the local Farmers Union president and secretary.

At Your Service FARMERS UNION EDUCATION SERVICE

Gladys Talbott Edwards, Director

Edited by Alice Joyce Warner

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

ALL-STATE CAMP, AUGUST 2-8 CAMP JUDSON, PACTOLA, SOUTH DAKOTA

The English, through all the agony of incessant bombing, coined the phrase, "There'll always be an England." This cry has been a morale builder for the British people throughout the world.

To Farmers Union members in a score of states, All-State Camp has a special meaning. It is here that new inspiration, courage and strength are gained. Never have these qualities been more greatly needed. There will be an All-state Camp this year.

Under Hitler, the Danes feared there might be only a few who would dare attend the Annual National Festival. In hope and trepidation, they prepared for five thousand people. Eighty thousand came. The need for spiritual rejuvenation was stronger than the fear of Hitler. That same need will bring people to All-State Camp, in spite of the tire shortage and gasoline rationing. There will be an All-State Camp this year.

Outstanding persons will be at the camp—for others than the Farmers Union membership find inspiration and courage at our All-State Camp.

James Carey, young official of organized labor, who recently won the Parents Magazine award for service to children in the United States, will be there. Harry Culbreth, who has organized more than 15,000 discussion groups in the South within the past year, will be with us, and the officials of state and National Unions will be present. The study of farm-labor relationships, or post-war planning, of the agriculture to the future and of ways and means of keeping the Farmers Union a potent force during the war, will be the emphasized courses of this year's camp.

This prayer, quoted to us by a friend, sums up the reasons for holding camp despite any difficulties.

"Give me the strength to work with the inevitable, the courage to change what must be changed and the judgment to recognize

which is which."

There will be an All-State Camp this year, August 2-8. Camp Judson, Pactola, South Dakota.

FARM OWNERSHIP STUDY

PACKET NOW AVAILABLE

The study packet formerly known as the "Junior Kit," which sold for one dollar and was used as a base reference with the study of the "Cooperative Movement—Yours and Mine," has now been revised into a fifty cent packet. The name of the packet has also been changed to "Farm Ownership—The Triangle Packet."

The outline has been divided into the following divisions for study: Pioneers and the Land; Changing Land—Changing Hands; Westward Movement—20th Century; Behind the Scenes; Attempts at Relief for Farmers; Farmers Union Action Program; and What Can We Do About It.

Reference pamphlets contained in the packet include Farmers without Land, Adrift on the Land, Vanishing Homesteads, Whither American Agriculture, Getting Established on the Land, the 1942 National Farmers Union Program, and several charts and graphs.

It is especially recommended that State leaders use this packet as a basis for camp study in "Know Your Farmers Union" classes. Using this study in classes will also give leaders and class members an idea of how they should use this study packet in their own local.

Remember the price is fifty cents, complete with reference and teaching outline. Order today.

TWO FOR THE PRICE OF ONE—TEN CENTS

Two small pamphlets which can be read in an hour—yet the reader will read them again and again.

Vanishing Homesteads — Rev. Edgar Schmiedler.
Whither American Agriculture — Glenn Talbott.

So deep has been the study made by the authors that the whole picture of American Agriculture, its past, its present and its future is spread before the reader in very simple language.

Glenn Talbott spent days pre-

paring for his appearance before the House Committee on Agriculture. He was four hours before the Committee giving testimony and answering questions. The able pen of Harold Knight has condensed those pages of testimony into nineteen easily read pages in the small pamphlet "Whither American Agriculture?" The pamphlet tells in graphic terms, not only what is wrong in American Agriculture, but what steps can be taken to right the wrongs.

"Vanishing Homesteads" is a pamphlet written by a churchman who is making his church a vehicle for social betterment on earth as well as salvation in heaven. He has written numerous booklets on the cooperative movement and his study of the land and its problems is of great value to rural America.

COUNT YOUR VOTING MEMBERSHIP

The drive to count the voting membership is under way in earnest by the state, county and local leaders in the Union. In an organization such as the Farmers Union, where every member of the family has a definite part in the work of the Union, where every member of the family from the age of eight on up, has a card issued to him, it is very foolish to publish the number of dues paying membership only. Leaders from all parts of the country are sending in their pledges to complete the count of the voting membership. Won't you join this drive in your state, local and county by reporting all members? Let's start our inventory of members today.

AN OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS OF JUNIORS, RESERVES, JU- VENILES

So Gertie and George are talking—or should we say shouting about Farmers Union State Camp. Gertie has been there two times, once in Manhattan and last year in Ponca City. She talked so much and so enthusiastically about Camp that George, who is old enough now, wants to go with her this year to Abilene.

George and Gertie have been bringing up the question of camp whenever they could and your "We'll see" hasn't dampened their spirits one iota. Of course, you want them to go to camp. What good parents wouldn't want their chil-

dren to go? In their Farmers Union Classes they are working hard to obtain the necessary camp requisites to their credit and they are probably salting away each cent they can get their hands on to pay their own camp fee. Yes, you realize this but you, Father will be short of help this summer since big brother has enlisted in the Navy and no outside help seems available, and so George will have to do a good share of the work that is to be done. Mother, you too, will be extra busy as you have enlarged your garden and are raising more poultry and Camp is in the midst of the canning season so it is clearly seen that Gertie will have to do her share of filling the family larder. Besides, Gertie usually was able to wangle the pickup out of you for the gang to go to camp and you know fully well how badly you need those precious tires and that they will probably have to last for the duration.

All good arguments, aren't they, but do these, in terms of ten years from today, outweigh the untold advantages that camp alone gives. The sound knowledge your son and daughter will receive from capable instructors, friendships they acquire—ones you'll endorse, the good times that youngsters need so much and are entitled to after a hard summer's work.

Gertie and George will literally break their necks to do all the work they can do to help you if you set Camp as a remuneration. When they come back they will again work hard and make up for every moment lost when they were enjoying their camp days. If Gertie and George aren't like this they don't rate the grand trip to camp and probably would derive little from it. Parents are always doing without things for their children and any sacrifice you may make in this medium will be very worth while for Camp is something they will never forget and as they grow older they will appreciate your efforts all the more.

"Next Year" to you may be an adequate answer, but to a child or youth 365 days of waiting for something they

want can easily be an eternity.

Take advantages of the opportunities at hand and if the entire family cooperates like every good Farmers Union household should, August 10 to 15 and August 17 to 22 will see your youngsters happy at camp and you happy, too, at your work, knowing you have fulfilled a dream of youth that will seem even better as the years pass.

Submitted to the Writers Project, Bill Bode, F. U. Junior.

LUCAS REPORTS

Mrs. Lindsay Pickett, new Education Director of the East Wolf Local, writes: "We had another meeting and did fairly well. We talked some of camp. A few are making neckerchiefs. We had a program so didn't do much with work but plan to at our next meeting."

Mrs. Pickett reports two new Junior Reserve members. Wanda Mansfield and Wilmetta Naegle, and one new Juvenile member, Twila Naegle, and asks that membership cards be sent to them. Other new members are expected soon.

REPRESENTED FARMERS

E. A. Syftstad, general manager of the Farmers' Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., represented the National Farmers Union at a meeting of the National Committee for Farm Production Supplies, recently. This meeting was held in Chicago, May 12, and was widely attended by farm representatives from all over the country. In the report of the nominating committee, it was recommended that the National Farmers Union be entitled to one representative upon the committee.

ALADDIN HOTEL

1213 Wyandotte

Kansas City, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Rates—\$2.00 Up

H. C. KYLE, Manager

Who Speaks For the Farmers?

By Helen Fuller, in The New Republic

The Byrd Economy Committee of Congress has been busy recently trying to make certain that the tenant farmers and sharecroppers of Southern poll-tax states are kept as voteless as they are now. The committee has been looking into charges brought before it by the American Farm Bureau Federation and Probate Judge Bob Green of Hale County, Alabama, that the Farm Security Administration has been paying poll taxes for some of its clients in Alabama.

When Senator Byrd called his fellow Virginian, C. B. Baldwin, Federal Security Administrator, before the committee, Mr. Baldwin testified that the FSA was approving loans to clients who needed money to pay present or back poll taxes. In Alabama, poll taxes are cumulative up to \$36, which is a very large sum to farmers of whom more than half are still earning less than \$500 per year. Baldwin also said that the FSA was charged with rehabilitating those farm families to which it was making loans and that the FSA considered full voting status an essential part of such rehabilitation. The Byrd Committee's all-star cast of Senators from poll-tax states were horrified by such brazen belief in constitutional guarantees, and Carter Glass was quick to assert that if the Department of Agriculture solicitor agreed that such procedure was legal, Mr. Baldwin had better get himself a new solicitor.

Senators McKellar of Tennessee and George of Georgia made equally determined noises to indicate that tenants and croppers are not going to be forced to own their own farms, paint their houses or feed their children balanced diets so long as they are in the Senate to ward off such a fate. Some cynics attending these hearings pretended to see a connection between the attitude displayed by the four senior statesmen from the South on the committees and their personal electoral problems. They pointed out that at their last reelections, Senators McKellar and Byrd were returned to the Senate by the votes of approximately 17 percent of the population over twenty-one in their respective states; that 15 percent of adult Virginians were enough to send Carter Glass back to his old seat in Washington; and that in the off-presidential year of 1938, when he last ran, Walter George came in first with 3 percent of Georgians over twenty-one casting votes for him.

More seasoned Washington hearing-goers could think of further explanations for the Byrd Committee's all-out attack on the farm-security program. They recalled other occasions on which Ed O'Neal, Farm Bureau Federation president, has played a star role.

They remembered the time last year when Ed O'Neal and his organization declared war against the Department of Agriculture and especially against their chosen enemy the FSA, sometimes referred to as "the poor man's Extension Service." Their suggestion then was that the FSA be abolished and its functions divided between the Farm Credit Administration and the Extension Service of the Department. O'Neal and his boys lost that round, but there is very little reason to believe that they accepted the defeat as final. The Farm Bureau is now making the same recommendations before the Byrd Committee. Perhaps it is time to ask why the Farm Bureau is so persistent in its attack on the FSA. What is the Farm Bureau Federation anyway?

The first chapter in the history of the American Farm Bureau Federation was written in Binghamton, New York, in 1909—prophetically enough, under the sponsorship of the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce. From that time to this the Farm Bureau has consistently stood for the interests of the well-to-do farmer and his friends in industry. Baldwin was safe in saying, as he said before the Byrd committee the other day, that "Mr. O'Neal cannot by any stretch of the imagination be considered a representative of the low-income farmers." Essentially, Farm Bureau philosophy has followed the school of thought which holds that "poor farmers are poor because they are lazy."

In its first stages, the Farm Bureau operated on a county basis to spread knowledge and practice of scientific farming methods, as they were developed by agricultural departments of the land-grant colleges which had been established by westward-looking settlers. At a very early period, Farm

Bureau activities were closely interwoven with those of the Extension Services of the land-grant colleges, so that it was quite natural, when the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 came along, for the Farm Bureau to take rapid advantage of its benefits. The Smith-Lever Act provided grants for extension work to states which were willing to match federal funds, either with state, county or local funds or with funds supplied by "interested groups of citizens." Because the Farm Bureau was financially able and quite willing to answer to this last description, the American Farm Bureau Federation, with scarcely any effort at all, was able to obtain virtual control of our national agricultural machinery. And after more than twenty-five years, it has yet to be dislodged from that position. By supplying the matching funds called for in this early act, the Farm Bureau controls farm organization in eleven key states. Now, by contributing approximately a million dollars out of a total annual expenditure of close to thirty-three million dollars for extension work throughout the country, a private organization thus is able to control a public service.

Well-to-do farmers quickly realized the advantages which could come from close contact with the state agricultural colleges, and by the time of World War I, they had moved to consolidate their control of these institutions. The World War put the Farm Bureau on the map, calling as it did for lightning-like expansion of the infant Extension Service. Following the war, the bureau adopted a legislative program and began to look far beyond the field of scientific agriculture. By 1922, there were probably 1,250,000 Farm Bureau members and the organization was ready to get into big-time lobbying company in Washington. It succeeded. A good indication of its progress can be seen from the important role the Farm Bureau Washington lobby, headed by Chester Gray, played in determining the disposition of Muscle Shoals after the war.

By 1928, Chester Gray had established the Farm Bureau as a lobbying factor that congressmen had to reckon with. By that time, the big-business sympathies of the bureau had been clarified in several election campaigns, and it came as no surprise to men like Senator Norris to find the Farm Bureau fighting against the real interests of American farmers on the question of the disposition of Muscle Shoals. This was a long and bitter struggle. Farmers had more to gain by proper disposition of the Shoals than almost any other group, yet by intrigue and deception, Farm Bureau representatives were able to throw the weight of the organization over to the side of the power lobby, which had every intention of fleecing the farmer as shortly as possible.

As the Coolidge and Hoover regimes slid off into history, the Farm Bureau began to suffer real losses in membership and standing. By 1934, it was down to some four hundred thousand members and lacked the kind of program needed to attract the dissident farmers of the period. The Farmers Union began to gather strength, and very early in the New Deal farm problems seemed to divide into a three-way proposition: wheat, corn and cotton. The Farmers Union was soon established as the spokesman for wheat. Farm Bureau strength had long centered in and unquestionably dominated the corn country. The Cotton South remained virtually unorganized. The Farm Bureau in 1933 had practically no strength in the South. The next move was obvious to politically astute Farm Bureau bosses like Earl Smith of Illinois, who had headed the organization as long as a corn boss could do the job. As soon as he understood the score, Smith looked around for a likely cotton man to front for him. Ed O'Neal, then a national vice-president, seemed made to order.

If you have ever seen Ed O'Neal you know that Earl Smith was a good picker. Even if you have not seen him, his record since 1931 proves that Smith was right. When the New Deal came in with its newfangled notions of how to make American agriculture a paying proposition, the Farm Bureau was in a more strategic position than its declining membership rate indicated. From years of infiltration and careful organization,

the Farm Bureau had a corner on most of the trained professionals in the agricultural field. When the AAA and the rural-rehabilitation programs came along, their choices of field personnel were fairly well limited to those trained by agricultural colleges, and consequently in all probability touched to some extent by Farm Bureau philosophy and organizational controls.

Regardless of how good programs were when they came out of the Washington office, they were translated on the operating level into a Farm Bureau version of the original idea. But in spite of these basic controls, the Farm Bureau needed to bolster its membership, so someone thought of adapting the check-off principle to farm organization. In many states it has worked like this. Big planters who have always been Farm Bureau members and understand that the bureau is working for their interests have agreed to sign up all their tenants and croppers for the bureau. The member rarely knows he has joined; his two-dollar dues are just deducted from his crop or his AAA check, and turned over to the bureau directly. Under this ingenious system, membership in the South has shot up, and the Georges, Byrds, Glasses and McKellar have an equivalent respect for the Farm Bureau interpretation of agricultural economics.

As things stand now, Ed O'Neal and the five-thousand-odd members he has now are lined up against the FSA and its six hundred thousand low-income farm families. O'Neal's well-to-do planters are producing almost to capacity at present. If we are to meet the requirements of our Victory Food Program, it will have to be through increasing production by the three million farm families who now fall in the under \$600 annual-income group. It is the Farm Security program which is capable of doing this—not the Farm Bureau program. It is our Baldwins who can win the war for us; our O'Neals who can lose it.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES NEAR MILITARY CAMPS URGED

May 12, 1942.—The following resolutions, adopted by Hill Farmers Union Local No. 1147 on May 12, were sent to Senator Arthur Capper, and were printed in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Capper: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record and appropriately adopted by the Center Hill Farmers Union Local No. 1147, Riley County, Kansas, at its recent meeting in Randolph, Kansas, protesting against the use of liquor in the military camps and urging the enactment of Senate bill 860, known as the Sheppard bill, with a view to correcting existing conditions.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Whereas according to first-hand reports, deplorable conditions exist in and around our military training camps due to vice and alcoholic beverages; and

Whereas these moral evils are undermining the physical and spiritual strength of our manpower, thus greatly lowering the effectiveness of our armed forces and endangering the security of our Nation: Be it therefore

Resolved,

- (1) That we urge you as our spokesman in the United States Senate to lend your influence and vote toward the immediate enactment of the now pending Sheppard bill, S. 860;

- (2) That further steps be taken to prevent the drinking of alcoholic beverages within our training camps; and

- (3) That now existing laws prohibiting vice and drunkenness be more strictly enforced.

Whereas necessary limitations have been placed upon many commodities; and

Whereas the use of sugar, and sugar-yielding products, is still permitted for the manufacture of beverage alcohol: Be it therefore

Resolved, That we urge upon the President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the Production Manager, Donald M. Nelson, that they take immediate steps toward the prohibition of the manufacture of all beverage alcohol, thus conserving essential products for our united war effort.

In 12 years a blue whale may reach a length of 100 feet.

Home ownership is considerably higher in the United States than in any other country.

Rubber Made From Grain

One Bushel of Wheat Makes 8 pounds of Rubber; Standard Oil Retains Monopoly; Process Now Being Used in Four Nations

Secretary Wickard told the Gillette Committee, which is holding hearings to determine why grains are not being used to make rubber and industrial alcohol:

"I am urging strongly that serious consideration be given to using at least 80,000,000 bushels of grain, and if possible more, as soon as possible, in the manufacture of synthetic rubber."

Wickard explained that 80,000,000 bushels of wheat or corn could produce 200,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol which could in turn make 220,000 tons of butadiene. This butadiene would yield 240,000 tons of synthetic rubber, or over 1/3 of the buna-s synthetic rubber program of the country.

Secretary Wickard's testimony follows the disclosure of the nature of the "Polish patents" for synthetic rubber, which have been the subject of mysterious allusions for some time. The Polish method of making synthetic rubber out of grain alcohol which has been used in four European countries for some time was offered to the War Production Board months ago. The WPB said it was not interested and the process is now owned by the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co. of Philadelphia, second largest alcohol company in the country.

Total Cost Put at 22½¢ a Pound

The Polish process was originally developed to make synthetic rubber out of potatoes but is readily adaptable to the use of grains or other vegetable sources of ethyl alcohol. According to Rep. Anton Johnson of Illinois, synthetic rubber made by the Polish process from 85¢ corn would cost about 22½¢ per pound.

Dr. Lewis H. Marks, research director of Publicker, estimated that it would cost \$75,000,000 to make enough butadiene from grain to manufacture 700,000 tons of rubber and would take about 9 months to put the process into operation. The RFC's synthetic rubber program consists almost entirely of building butadiene-from-petroleum plants which will take at least 18 months to complete and will cost \$490,000,000.

In addition to using surplus grain for synthetic rubber, the tremendously expanded war needs for industrial alcohol could also be met in large part from domestic grains. The sugar shortage is now familiar to every member of the population. What is not so well known is the role of the industrial alcohol-Standard Oil-chemical combine in forcing the use of sugar molasses to meet most of our industrial alcohol needs, thus diverting sugar from direct consumption uses and also taking up tanker space in shipping high-test molasses from the West Indies, thus preventing the tankers from carrying oil shipments.

Thurman Arnold has just revealed to the Gillette Committee that five companies produce 80 percent of our industrial alcohol, and not one of these uses any grain. Publicker is the only independent among them. In the fiscal year 1940-41 the production was distributed as follows:

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp.	20 percent.
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Corp.	18 percent.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Corp.	17 percent.
E. I. duPont de Nemours Co.	13 percent.
Commercial Solvents Corp.	12 percent.

Dr. F. C. Wiedlein of the Mellon Institute, dollar-a-year consultant at the WPB and chairman of the WPB-RFC committee on synthetic rubber, admitted to the Gillette Committee that the Polish synthetic rubber program is workable and failed to give a satisfactory reason why the Government's 800,000 ton synthetic rubber program contained no provision whatever for making grain alcohol into rubber by the Polish or any similar process.

Donald Nelson is quoted by the newspaper PM as having said that if the rubber-from-grain process is workable "50 percent of the rubber program ought to be made from grain alcohol and 50 percent from oil."

Standard Oil Suppressed Butyl Data

Standard Oil is being roundly flayed for its profit-as-usual role

in the Government's synthetic rubber program. It concealed from the Government how successful was its butyl process, developed in 1930, and withheld this information from all companies except the German I. G. Farben, until 1940. This fact was brought out after long questioning by the Thurman Committee.

Butyl synthetic rubber can be produced at a cost of 6½ to 7¢ per pound. Its main constituent (95 percent) is isobutylene, a by-product of oil refining. Buna-s rubber, made from butadiene, on the other hand will cost 25 to 30 cents per pound. Butadiene, according to Frank O. Howard of Standard Oil, "is not a normal refinery by-product at all, but a rather expensive think to make from a refinery by-product."

Nevertheless the RFC is financing a synthetic rubber program costing \$650,000,000 in which 700,000 tons out of a total of 800,000 tons will be made from buna-s, derived from butadiene, and nearly all of this buna-s will be made from petroleum. The program will not be completed until 1944.

Only 50 to 60 thousand tons of synthetic rubber are to be made by the much cheaper butyl process. Moreover, Standard Oil is the only company which will make butyl under the RFC program. And butyl is the only product which has been hedged about with special restrictions in the new Standard Oil consent decree. A third type of synthetic rubber being financed is 50,000 tons of duPont's neoprene which is much more expensive even than the buna-s product.

As PM's correspondent pointed out the entire synthetic rubber program is in the hands of Standard Oil companies and their chemical and rubber company allies, and Standard Oil is at present the only one which will come out of the war equipped to produce the cheapest type of synthetic. The other companies will be well paid by the RFC for the duration but will be in a much weaker competitive position when the war is over. Actually, every independent oil refiner produces isobutylene, and any rubber company could try its hand at butyl if it had access to the Standard patent.

Just as we were going to press Standard Oil suddenly remembered that it too could make rubber and industrial alcohol out of grains and has now offered to "cooperate" with the government in this program. It stated that its costs would be slightly higher, however, than for companies using newer processes.—From Farm Research.

Russia still has a lot of cattle, some wheat. But they need pork, fats, sugar. Losing the Ukraine is a little like the United States losing the corn belt. You feel it in the bread-basket.

For the
"High Dollar"
Ship
Live Stock
to the
Terminal
Market

Consign Them to
"YOUR OWN FIRM"

**FARMERS UNION
LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION CO.**

Kansas City—Parsons—
Wichita

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

O.D.T. SAYS TRUCKS MAY RETURN EMPTY UNTIL JULY 1

General Order No. 3 is Temporarily Amended

Kansas City Mo., May 29—The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company received today a notice from the Office of Defense Transportation, temporarily amending General Order O. D. T. No. 3, as published on this page in the issue of May 21.

"Return Load provision O. D. T. order 3-4 and 5 postponed until June 1, all other orders stand as to incoming loads."

This order means that trucks must come in with a capacity load but may return empty until further orders July 1, 1942.

PATTON URGES AGRICULTURAL DEMOCRACY BE SAVED

More than 3,000 farmers and friends of farmers in Colorado attended the dedication ceremonies of the Colorado Farmers Union, Saturday, May 9. The occasion brought Farmers Union leaders from many other states together and two cooperative leaders from Canada were also present.

The dedication of the new home of the Colorado Farmers Union, located at East 46th ave. and Madison street, Denver, was highlighted by the addresses of James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union and of Glenn Talbot, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union.

Reading of the actual dedicatory words was conducted by C. E. Huff, a former national president, and now comptroller of that organization.

The new building was opened early in the morning to the public for inspection under the helpful explanation of "Guides" (beautiful Colorado girls) under the direction of the Colorado organization. Those who had attended the ground-breaking last fall were surprised at the fine building that had been erected during the winter months. A beautiful \$49,000 structure, it is surrounded by 12 acres of land upon which future developments by the cooperative organizations can be made.

Speaking before the dedication crowd, President Patton said:

"I am convinced from my experience in the last seven or eight years that on a national basis, farmers of America, particularly family-type farmers, are willing to make an all-out attempt to save democracy in agriculture. They are willing to join an organization which is operating in their behalf. They are opposed to corporation farm operations, particularly by absentee owners. They are ready to join in an all-out fight for the preservation of the family-type farm and for the security of the farm family on the land."

"The National Farmers Union is coming to be recognized as the only major farm organization which consistently and energetically supports such a program. It alone contends for an economy of abundance instead of one of scarcity, for land policies which will maintain the family-type farmer on his land, give him a decent credit system, develop cooperatives for his service and insists that the farm family shall share equitably in the total economy of the nation."

Greetings from Canadian cooperatives were brought to the Colorado dedication by J. T. Hull, and R. M. Dancer, both of the Winnipeg, Canada, wheat pool. While in Denver they conferred at length with President Patton in order to bring back to their people the modes of operation of cooperatives in the United States.

Attending the dedication of the building from out of state were H. D. Rolph, Great Falls, Mont., vice president of the National Farmers Union; J. M. Graves, secretary-treasurer, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dr. M. F. Dickinson, president of Arkansas Farmers Union, Little Rock; Ole Olson, Buxton, N. D.; Tom W. Cheek, president Oklahoma City; Hans C. Hanson, Hemingford, Neb.; Kenneth W. Hones, president Wisconsin Farmers Union, Colfax, Wisc.; Harry Witham, Secy-Mgr. Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., K. C. Mo.; Dan Chapman, Great Falls, Montana; Paul Sifton, labor relations director, National Farmers Union, Washington, D. C.; Harold Brown, Great Falls, Montana, Secretary Montana Farmers Union; A. W. Ricker, editor Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards, educational director, National Farmers Union, Jamestown, N. D.; and Glenn Talbot, president North Dakota Farmers Union, Jamestown, N. D.

President Patton and the Colorado Farmers Union were recipients of many floral congratulations. Hundreds of congratulatory telegrams were also received.

Farmers who sell cream with a low butterfat content are giving away a large quantity of skim-milk which could be used to advantage in feeding poultry and livestock. Marketing 40 percent cream instead of 20 percent saves a gallon of skim-milk for each 100 pounds of whole milk.

Protect Your Car Against Loss from Fire, Theft or Collision

Automobile owners are being warned from many sources to take extra care of their presents cars as they are difficult if not impossible to replace. Such warnings again call attention to the importance of property insurance coverages.

Most farmers appreciate the importance of liability protection and carry insurance protection against loss from damage to the person or property of others. Often, however, they overlook the possibility of loss from fire, theft or collision. On many farms the automobile will be the only property of equal value not covered by insurance against fire or storm damage.

Comprehensive insurance protection is one of the lowest cost coverages offered by automobile insurance companies. It protects against loss from fire, theft, windstorm, glass breakage, falling objects and other common causes of loss up to the actual value of the automobile.

Facilities open to Farmers Union members and other farmers will provide this coverage at unusually low cost. If you are not protected against such losses or want other information about automobile insurance protection of any kind write the insurance department of your Farmers Union office at Salina. We'll gladly give you full information without obligation.

Please send me without obligation full information about the low cost automobile insurance service offered by the Kansas Farmers Union.

Make of Car

Year

My present insurance expires, 194....

My name

Address

For Information Fill Out and Mail this Coupon to
KANSAS FARMERS UNION
Box 296
Salina, Kansas

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. Our fat cattle market is closing here today about 25c lower, which will make it about 50c lower for the last two weeks. Most of these good cattle selling from \$12.50 to \$13.50 with the in-between kinds and short feds from \$11 to \$12. Our stockers and feeders around 25c higher for the last couple weeks. Most of the good Whiteface feeders selling from \$11.50 to \$12. Some choice ones up as high as \$12.50. Light Whiteface stock cattle selling from \$11.50 to \$12.50 right along in line with feeders. Good red feeders from \$11 to \$11.50. Light red stock cattle \$10.50 to \$11.50. Jerseys and Holstein around \$8.50 to \$9.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. The cattle market the past two weeks has been pretty uneven. Receipts have been above normal due to two factors: the recent scare about the truck situation caused a good many men to ship, and cattle had to be off of volunteer wheat last week end. We think that the run of cows and stock cattle is going to get lighter. Our general market on cows reached a very high point the first part of last week but has lost around 50c per hundred since then. While there are a few choice heavy cows selling at \$10 the bulk of the beef cows are bringing from \$9 to \$9.50 with cutters if heavy in weight up to \$8.75. Bull market has been pretty active with a practical top of \$10.50, a few outstanding bulls at \$10.75. Stock cows and heifers have been active sellers the past two weeks and generally higher from day to day.

Calf Market

Russ Kemp, Salesman. Veal calf market steady with last week's dull close. Most good veals selling from \$12 to \$13.50, with a few choice up to \$14. Bulk of veals are selling from \$8 to \$12. Canners \$5 to \$6.50. Heavy 300 to 400 lb. calves selling mostly \$12 down. Stock calf market fully steady with best Whiteface steer calves selling up to \$13.50, bulk of them selling from \$9 to \$13. Shorthorns \$8 to \$11.50.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. The Bay receipts of hogs failed to show any material increase and consequently hog prices maintained a more or less steady level during the entire month. At the present time the top of our market is \$14.05 for practically all weights of desirable kinds of butcher hogs selling within a very narrow price range. Good to choice kinds of 180 to 300 lbs. selling from \$13.85 to \$14.05. Comparable grades of underweight lights, 140 to 170 lbs., \$13.40 to \$13.75. Bulk of the best packing sows \$13.50 to \$13.75. Choice stock pigs continue very scarce, best kinds bringing around \$13.75. Feeder lights weighing from 140 to 170 lbs., \$13.25 to \$13.65. It is our opinion that it is quite likely that June receipts will show an increase around the circuit and it is probable that in the face of much of an increase that we will see a slightly lower market. We feel as though that hogs that are of marketable weight, that is, showing good finish and weighing 200 lbs. or over, should be marketed rather than held back for any advance in price.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Spring lambs steady. Clipped lambs steady to 25c lower. Sheep uneven, mostly steady. Top native spring lambs \$14. Bulk good to choice lots \$13.50 to \$14. Few clipped lambs \$12.25. Most sales \$11.50 to \$12. Arizona ewes with No. 1 skins \$6, others downward from \$5.50. Cull and canner ewes \$2.50 to \$3.

The Ukraine—wheat and hog country—which the Germans took last season, is now "dead country." It was burned as the Russians fell back; will be wrecked still more as the Germans retreat—if and when they do.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company
KANSAS CITY

CATTLE	
McCloud Bros., Johnson County Mo., 11 str & hfs.	892 13.50
Munson Bros., Geary County Kan., 24 steers.	1000 13.25
L. E. Meenen, Clay County, Kan., 14 steers.	1256 13.25
Albert O'Neil, UPottowatomie County, Kan., 21 steers.	643 13.15
R. A. Wilds, Ray County, Mo., 19 str & hfs.	795 13.09
Andrew Forbes, Osage County Kan., 11 steers.	1161 13.00
R. L. Ferrill, Clay County, Mo., 25 heifers.	874 12.35
Munson Bros., Geary County, Kan., 12 str & hfs.	795 13.00
Bert Price, Coffey County, Kan., 14 str & hfs.	690 12.25
R. L. Ferrill, Clay County, Mo., 53 heifers.	867 12.25
Frank Tromble, Saline County, Kan., 41 str & hfs.	724 12.25
Hugh Giggington, Thomas County, Kan., 24 str & hfs.	857 12.25
J. A. Sheets, Dickinson County, Kan., 10 heifers.	810 12.15
R. J. Sloan, Rush County, Kan., 23 steers.	818 12.15
Joe Hemme, Jefferson County, Kan., 25 steers.	1190 12.00
Alcott Axelson, Riley County, Kan., 24 steers.	1046 12.00
Clarence Negley, Pawnee County, Kan., 22 steers.	898 12.00
Pete Thowe & Son, Wabunsee County, Kan., 40 steers.	1052 11.90
Petel Pederson, Nuckols County, Neb., 18 steers.	946 11.75
Geo. Hammerbacher, Crawford County, Kan., 27 steers.	988 11.75
John Steiger, Thomas County, Kan., 20 steers.	940 11.40
D. R. Nier, Kiowa County, Kan., 77 steers.	982 11.40
Homer, Rudd, Kiowa County, Kan., 28 steers.	950 11.15
J. Clayton Buster, Pawnee County, Kan., 25 heifers.	600 10.50
J. Clayton Buster, Pawnee County, Kan., 20 steers.	679 10.50
L. J. Green, Wyandotte County, Kan., 19 cows.	1207 10.00

HOGS—240 lbs. Down	
Kansas State Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kan., 20 hogs.	223 14.20
Albert McCain, Franklin County, Kan., 43 hogs.	217 14.20
Homer Buswell, Linn County, Mo., 200 hogs.	231 14.20
Carl T. Greer, Bates County, Mo., 14 hogs.	218 14.15
Griffiths Bros., Clay County, Kan., 38 hogs.	239 14.15
George Betz, Grundy County, Mo., 16 hogs.	238 14.15
Ernest Wilson, Grundy County, Mo., 14 hogs.	225 14.10
John Alexander, Pettis County, Mo., 37 hogs.	222 14.00
C. F. Turner, Pettis County, Mo., 12 hogs.	214 14.00
Robt. Schulz, Miami County, Kan., 16 hogs.	179 13.90
Henry Schmidt, Miami County, Kan., 9 hogs.	185 13.90

HOGS—240 lbs. Up	
A. L. Parker, Henry County, Mo., 10 hogs.	268 14.25
A. J. Hildenbrand, Douglas County, Kan., 21 hogs.	251 14.20
Vinoent Haeefle, Miami County, Kan., 15 hogs.	268 14.20
I. R. Taylor, Clay County, Mo., 12 hogs.	243 14.15
Joe Pfarr, Nemaha County, Kan., 25 hogs.	304 14.15
Louis Bestgen, Cooper County, Mo., 10 hogs.	261 14.10
John Pfarr, Nemaha County, Kan., 12 hogs.	256 14.05
Henry Laue, Osage County, Kan., 30 hogs.	246 14.05
Bennett Bros., Linn County, Mo., 32 hogs.	291 14.00

WICHITA CATTLE	
Lloyd Eller, Kiowa County, Kan., 10 mixed saddle.	845 11.25
Hugh Green, Alfalfa County, Okla., 37 mixed.	766 10.50
Tomlin & McKnab, Alfalfa County, Okla., 12 mixed.	573 12.50
W. W. Martin, Sumner County, Kan., 5 mixed.	594 11.50
Pete Lease, Clark County, Kan., 8 hfs & cows.	812 8.50
R. G. Hill, Clark County, Kan., 18 mixed.	794 8.50
F. M. Johnson, Kiowa County, Kan., 18 mixed.	756 11.00
A. Burk, Grant County, Okla., 10 mixed.	660 11.00
Herbert Brining, Alfalfa County, Okla., 9 mixed.	661 11.00
John Seaman, Woods County, Okla., 20 steers.	620 11.50
O. O. Vieux, Kiowa County, Kan., 14 mixed.	1037 11.00
W. J. Hutchinson, Woodward County, Okla., 40 mixed.	542 11.00

HOGS	
H. S. Brookings, Cowley County, Kan., 10 hogs.	196 13.85
Alais Birzer, Barton County, Kan., 24 hogs.	275 13.80
F. L. Brown, Reno County, Kan., 19 hogs.	208 13.90
E. L. Goodman, Stafford County, Kan., 20 hogs.	256 13.90
Kenneth Ball, Marion County, Kan., 11 hogs.	146 13.50
Frank Chenoweth, Cowley County, Kan., 10 hogs.	194 14.15
M. V. Grover, Hodgeman County, Kan., 9 hogs.	196 14.10
Chas. L. Figger, Stafford County, Kan., 20 hogs.	233 13.95
Mike Schiltz, Kay County, Okla., 15 hogs.	222 14.15
Paul Clover, Cowley County, Kan., 35 hogs.	204 13.95
T. S. Davidson, Sedgewick County, Kan., 10 hogs.	239 14.05
Elbert Mundhenke, Edwards County, Kan., 17 hogs.	269 14.05
H. S. Wedel, Marion County, Kan., 10 hogs.	246 14.05
Stacy Bell, Marion County, Kan., 17 hogs.	216 14.00
Carl Sanders, Harper County, Kan., 12 hogs.	182 13.80

SHEEP	
Ivan Tinsley, McPherson County, Kan., 8 sheep.	69 12.75
Bert Mirick, Harvey County, Kan., 10 sheep.	78 13.85
Erwin Schmidt, Sumner County, Kan., 74 sheep.	67 13.00
H. B. Blankenship, Harper County, Kan., 11 sheep.	83 14.50
M. J. Stalnaker, Cowley County, Kan., 9 sheep.	96 14.25

PARSONS CATTLE	
Albert Claussen, Crawford County, (Pan.), 3 steers.	751 12.75
Joe Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 1 steer.	725 12.35
C. A. Pennington, Allen County, Kan., 20 steers.	939 11.50
Ralph Debler, Neosho County, Kan., 1 steer.	480 11.50
John Spurrer, Neosho County, Kan., 1 heifer.	705 11.25
C. A. Pennington, Allen County, Kan., 13 steers.	928 10.75

HOGS	
John Bebbington, Neosho County, Kan., 9 hogs.	215 14.00
Verl Heady, Neosho County, Kan., 7 hogs.	232 14.00
John Bebbington, Neosho County, Kan., 30 hogs.	243 14.00
F. R. Thompson, Neosho County, Kan., 8 hogs.	235 14.00
Albert Claussen, Crawford County, Kan., 18 hogs.	224 13.90
P. Vogts, Crawford County, Kan., 14 hogs.	205 13.90
G. A. Winans, Neosho County, Kan., 20 hogs.	205 13.90
Lee Giles, Greeley County, Kan., 28 hogs.	201 13.90
John Tersnar, Crawford County, Kan., 15 hogs.	226 13.80
Mrs. Max Ehler, Wilson County, Kan., 12 hogs.	203 13.80
Ralph Good, Labette County, Kan., 14 hogs.	235 13.75
Basil, Canby, Labette County, Kan., 18 hogs.	198 13.75
J. W. Deideker, Labette County, Kan., 10 hogs.	232 13.75
H. E. Phillips, Labette County, Kan., 12 hogs.	216 13.75
Leonard Miller, Crawford County, Kan., 12 hogs.	195 13.70
R. R. Darling, Wilson County, Kan., 16 hogs.	202 13.70
C. O. Vail, Labette County, Kan., 13 hogs.	230 13.70
Chas. Murphy, Labette County, Kan., 13 hogs.	195 13.65

SHEEP	
Roy Harding, Neosho County, Kan., 22 head.	74 14.75
Chas. Holden, Labette County, Kan., 6 head.	83 14.50
C. J. Seeley, Labette County, Kan., 5 head.	76 14.50
E. I. McCann, Neosho County, Kan., 10 head.	78 14.50
C. J. Belknap, Labette County, Kan., 9 head.	86 14.50
Albert Claussen, Crawford County, Kan., 8 head.	74 14.25
Verl Heady, Neosho County, Kan., 9 head.	72 14.00
E. E. McCabe, Wilson County, Kan., 10 head.	70 14.00
Bert Patterson, Montgomery County, Kan., 12 head.	73 14.00

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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

Subscription Price, Per Year\$1.00

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

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

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1942

TIRES MADE OF AGRICULTURE'S WHEAT

A surprising piece of information to most of us was the fact that synthetic rubber can be made from corn, wheat and other agricultural products. Even more surprising was the fact that this information had been kept from the general public for more than two years by American Industry, whose business profits would be affected by the use of these products for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

We have been told that these organizations, and

our government, have been influenced by Dutch and British interests, so that we should not undertake the development of this product in the United States. Of course it is easily understood when we consider that our country is the market for about ninety percent of the national rubber, which was controlled by these countries.

We are told these facts today, when farmers have the largest surplus of wheat in the history of this country—a big harvest expected, no storage space and no supplies—steel, nails, or lumber—to build storage to take care of their needs. Added to these facts, is the additional one of no tires which can be used to market the crop.

There is no doubt that this situation could be alleviated by Congress in two ways, by using wheat for synthetic rubber production. This would make use of agriculture's excess wheat, while furnishing the badly needed tires to America's civilian population.

Ex-President Calvin Coolidge frequently claimed that there were four things that contributed to the advancement of New England, and these four items are applicable to today's needs: "Eat it up. Wear it out. Make it do. Do without."

JAP ACTION DELAYS DELIVERY OF CO-OP PAPERS

Except for the fact that the Rangoon entrance to the Burma Road has been closed by Jap action, making delivery of mail to the interior of China somewhat of a problem, the National Central Library at Chungking would be overflowing with magazines and newspapers published by U. S. Co-ops. Chiang Fu-tung, library director, has written to virtually all of the cooperatives publishing house organs, asking that Free China's main library receive copies regularly.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER received a request from Director Fu-tung some months ago, asking that the National Central Library be placed on our mailing list.

The Co-ops have been quick to grant the request, of course but until a new supply and mail route into China is opened, there will be difficulty in getting the papers to Chungking.

THE FORTY HOUR WEEK

Probably more than any other one thing about the labor situation, the thought of the forty hour week has made farmers see red. As in most things about which we become much excited, we don't stop to see all the facts.

The industrialists have harped on the forty hour week as though it were something as rigid as the laws of the Medes and Persians. They would have us believe that the working man, come the end of forty hours, drops his tools and walks off, even though it may hold up the production of vital defense material. Of course, they want us to believe this. Then we get angry at labor and labor, being told the farmer is getting rich, gets equally angry when the price of pork goes up. And the man who got us to fighting with each other goes merrily on with making money.

There is no rigid forty hour week. Labor will work much more than forty hours a week (although statistics show that the work is not as well done by men worn out at nerve-straining jobs) but they work longer, if they are paid for it. In other words, the regular wage ends at forty hours and over time pay begins. Hundreds of plants are running 48 hours, some up to 57 hours a week. It isn't the hours that is getting the howl, it's the extra pay. And that is because the extra pay cuts down the profits. Let's look at the fellow who is really to blame. The fellow who wants big profits and no over time pay.—The Lantern.

"THEY SHALL RUN AND NOT BE WEARY"

When Henry Wallace wants to make a point, he usually goes back to the Bible. In his recent address on the "people's war," he closed by saying:

The people's revolution is on the march and the devil and all his angels can not prevail against it. They can not prevail, for on the side of the people is the Lord.

"He giveth power to the faint; to them that have no might he increaseth strength. . . . They that wait upon the Lord shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not be faint."

It is a good verse to remember in difficult times.—Wallace's Farmer.

stored on the farms. The railroads have issued a warning that no car loadings will be accepted unless there is assurance of a place to unload. This will undoubtedly make it necessary for the farmers to arrange more than just temporary storage.

"If we have a sudden cessation of rains and a period of high temperature with high winds, wheat with heavy straw growth can utilize moisture faster than it can be taken from the soil. In that case, we could have considerable amount of shriveled low test wheat. Heavy straw growth and the resultant moist air around the plant, furnish an ideal condition for rapid spread of leaf and stem rust, either of which can lower the yield and quality of the crop. Should moisture conditions stay favorable and the plant develop normally until harvest, we are almost sure to harvest a crop that you millers will call weak wheat.

"It is my belief that between now and harvest many of those farmers who left fields of volunteer wheat will become discouraged over their prospects. Volunteer wheat starts growth early, produces a heavy, uneven, vegetative growth, and a shallow rooting system. Much of this wheat becomes too far advanced before winter to make a normal development. When growth becomes heavy and thick in May, the plants become yellow and develop small

spikelets that promise little yield. Conditions look favorable for a large crop of wheat this year. However, I am like most farmers in believing that the wheat crop is not certain until it is in the bin."

SUPPORT WHEAT FOR FEED PLAN URGED BY DEAN

(Continued From Page One)

M. Reed, was attended by President Dean. At this time, Senator Reed signified his approval of the release of wheat by the Commodity Credit Corporation for sale as feed.

Senator Reed was one of the first persons in Washington to support this plan and he was active in working out, with the department of Agriculture, the recommendations which became part of the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

THE FARMER AND HIS CAR

"A passenger is not a necessity for a family living within a few blocks of a bus line or the shopping district," says the Dairyman's League News of New York, "but it is vital to the farmer living many miles from a community.

"These facts should be considered by the government and special consideration should be given to farmers' need for gasoline."

Kansas Has Done All Possible to Expedite Storage Bin Movement

All Departments of State Government Have Attempted to Give Kansas Farmers Complete Cooperation

In a recent letter, State President E. K. Dean, wrote Jeff A. Robertson, Chairman Kansas Corporation Commission, relative to the story prevalent in many places, that grain storage bins in movement from Iowa to Kansas had been held up at Kansas ports of entry, and that the Kansas ton mileage tax has prevented movement of the bins. The letter received in reply from Chairman Robinson is self explanatory:

May 28, 1942

Mr. E. K. Dean,
President,
Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Dean—

So many members of the Kansas Farmers Union have a personal interest in the much misunderstood movement of government grain storage bins from Iowa to Kansas that I am writing to acquaint you with the facts.

I wish to say at the outset that reports that trucks hauling these bins have been held up at Kansas ports of entry are entirely false, as are other reports to the effect the Kansas ton mileage tax has prevented movement of the bins. Hundreds of bins have already been shipped into Kansas, and more are coming in every day.

We do not know how many bins are available, nor how many will be delivered to Kansas. This will be determined by the organizations in charge, and by the one trucking association given the contract for hauling. If any shortage occurs, it can in no way be attributed to any action by state officials who are giving 100 percent cooperation toward transporting the bins.

When this matter first arose Governor Payne Ratner instructed the proper state officials to do everything possible under Kansas laws to expedite the movement of the bins. The Governor on many occasions has publicly stated his recognition of the importance of storage facilities. He demonstrated his interest, for example, when he instructed the state grain inspector to relax regulations so that vacant buildings of proper construction might be used as grain warehouses.

In the particular matter of these storage bins, the Governor arranged with other state officials to suspend rules and regulations; and to work out a full reciprocity agreement with Iowa, as requested by AAA authorities, so that neither Kansas nor Iowa require license tag fees on such shipments. In short, everything which would speed up the transportation of these bins has been arranged.

The Kansas ton mileage tax is, of course, still in effect. The Governor rightly states that he has no authority to set aside the ton mileage tax law, any more than he can arbitrarily set aside the ad valorem tax, reduce the income tax, or increase the state sales tax. The ton mileage tax could be set aside only by a special session of legislature, which would be a tremendous cost to the taxpayers, and which, even though such a session should be considered, would result in action too late to affect this situation.

Difficulties which have thus far developed may perhaps be traced to the method of arranging for transportation. Those in charge gave what appears to be an exclusive hauling contract to one Iowa trucking association. If Kansas truckers had been given an opportunity for contracts and to obtain authority to do this work, there would have been no question as to the availability and willingness of sufficient truckers to do this job.

The Corporation Commission has been solicited by scores of truckers with hundreds of pieces of equipment in all parts of the state, seeking information as to how they might participate. They want to know how they can have a fair share in the hauling, and they are ready to pay the ton mileage tax on this transaction, just as they are willing to pay the tax on other jobs. If Kansas truckers were engaged to do the hauling, our farmers would have no difficulty in getting all the available bins to which they are entitled.

The situation boils down to this: Kansas has done everything possible to help expedite the movement of storage bins, except set aside the ton mileage tax law,

which cannot be done except by legislative authority. Governor Ratner and other state officials concerned have done everything within their power to help the farmers of Kansas solve the grain storage problem. Those who were given the hauling contract resort to subterfuge when they claim that the ton mileage tax is responsible for their failure to bring the bins into Kansas. The obvious reason is to obtain greater profits, since any savings of the ton mileage tax would not accrue to the Kansas farmers but to themselves.

The ton mileage tax amounts to but little to the individual. The total, however, raises an important sum annually, and the money goes for the upkeep of Kansas highways which are more vital now than ever before because of the war effort.

Those in charge of all departments of state government have attempted to give Kansas farmers all possible cooperation and assistance, and will continue to do so especially at this time when it is imperative that Kansas agriculture be aided in its vital task of contributing to national defense.

Sincerely,

Jeff A. Robertson, Chairman,
Kansas Corporation Commission,

KANSAS FARMERS UNION JUNIOR CAMP TO BE IN ABILENE

(Continued From Page One) teach the youth of our organization the cooperative idea of democracy. Many important economic questions will be discussed at this camp; one of the most important of which is the fact that cooperation offers a way by which the people themselves can determine the kind of society in which they and their children are to live.

Plan NOW that as many young people and Leaders in your local as possible, take advantage of this most valuable educational and recreational future of your State Education Department. Plan NOW to help the Juniors in your Local design a project which can perhaps, defray expenses at least in part. In other Locals, this has been done by dances and entertainment features of various kinds which are sponsored by the Juniors in the local, for the purpose of paying expenses to the Farmers Union camps of previous years.

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