KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization ~ Education ~ Co-operation

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President Patton Leaves For Conference In Mexico City

Secretary of State Hull Asks National Farmers Union President to Act as U. S. Delegate to Inter-American Conference on Agriculture—Amenican Nations Must Have Complete Understanding on Farm Problems

Denver, Colo., July 2—James G. Patton, President o fthe National Farmers Union, left Denver today for Mexico City where he will act as a delegate on the part of the United States to the second Inter-American Conference on Agriculture. The conference will be held in the Mexican capitol beginning July 6, and lasting until July 16.

President Patton was asked to attend the conference on behalf of the United States government by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. He will be accompanied on his trip to Mexico City by Mrs. Patton.

The conference, the second of its kind in Pan-American history, will have particular significance. With Mexico and the United States allied in war against the Axis powers, it becomes more important that a complete understanding be had upon agricultural problems confronting the American nations.

President Patton, although busily engaged in organization work for the National Farmers Union, accepted the invitation to act as a delegate after he had conferred with the National Board of Directors. The Board felt that the experience gained in this conference would be of benefit to our whole program, and that President Patton would be enabled by his visit to Mexico to "iron-out" many of the problems confronting agriculture in both countries.

JAMES G. PATTON

ROOSEVELT ASKED TO TELL PEOPLE NEED OF SUPPORT FOR FAMILY-TYPE FARM

FARM, LABOR, RELIGIOUS LEADERS ASK PRESIDENT TO TAKE THE ISSUE OF ADEQUATE FSA FUNDS TO NATION.

In Reply, President Roosevelt Points Out Need By Our Fighting Men of Unity in Their Support by Farmers, Labor Organizations, and Religious Groups—Government Must Be Free To Use Feed Resources to Produce Food for War Effort.

Food supplies necessary to victory are at stake in pending appropriations for the Farm Security Administration and in requested authorization to sell government-owned grain for feed at 85 percent of corn price parity, leaders of farm, labor and religious welfare organizations pointed out today in an appeal to President Roosevelt to take the issue, now deadlocked between the House and Senate, to the people of the Nation.

The appeal was made jointly by James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; Murray Lincoln, executive secretary, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; William Green, president American Federation of Labor; Phillip Murray, president, Congress of Industrial Organizations; J. G. Luhrsen, executive secretary, Railway Labor Executives Association; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. L. G. Liguitti, executive secretary, National Catholic Rural Life Conference; and Benson Y. Landis, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The letter to the President charges that the House of Representatives has been misled by "certain corporate and speculative farm interests" in its rejection of the bill adopted 48 to 16 by the senate. The senate bill provided approximately $96,000,000 more for Farm Security than the House Bill and permitted the sale of government-owned grain for feed at 85 percent of the corn paritp price.

Attacks on FSA have come "solely from farm interests committed to the high-price-through-scarcity concept," the letter stated.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

You have requested Congress to do its part towards insuring adequate supplies of essential foods for the war efforts of our nation and of our allies. You have proposed to keep milk, meat, and other key foodstuffs flowing freely by expanding the output of the unemployed family-type and small farmers through increased Farm Security Administration appropriations and by keeping the food price structure on a reasonable level so that an inflationary spiral will not shrink up the supplies.

Specifically you asked that a sum of $293,598,000 be appropriated by Congress for the rehabilitation and other programs of the Farm Security Administration. The Senate approved the appropriation of $222,800,000 by the preponderate vote of 48 to 16. The House on the other hand has at this writing, without a record vote, insisted on an appropriation of only $127,070,000 for the Farm Security Administration. This is $166,528,000 less than you recommended and $95,730,000 less than the Senate approved.

The House figure not only vitiates any hope that hundreds of thousands of family-type and small working farmers, now underemployed, may be given facilities fully to utilize their labor in all-out production of essential foods; it hamstrings the programs of the Farm Security Administration now in operation.

Specifically you have asked that the government be authorized to sell some of its wheat and corn for feeding purposes at 85 percent of the corn parity price. Explaining this request as based on the desire to keep prices of livestock and dairy products within the price structure now established to prevent an inflationary spiral you have pointed out that the wheat and corn grower is guaranteed parity prices for his grain through Soil Conservation and other payments regardless of what disposition the government makes of its surplus stocks.

The House has heeded the unfounded arguments of certain corporate and speculative farm interests that no justification has been

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AFL ALSO OPPOSES LEWIS' MOVE

The National office of the American Federation of Labor has brought out an 8-page pamphlet addressed "to the American Farmer." The AFL disclaims any support for Lewis' farm move and expresses its desire for true farmer-labor cooperation in the interest of victory. The Pamphlet says:

The National office of the American Federation of Labor has brought out an 8-page pamphlet addressed "to the American Farmer." The AFL disclaims any support for Lewis' farm move and expresses its desire for the true farmer-labor cooperation in the interest of victory. The pamphlet says:

YOU GROW IT . . .
we buy it

WE MAKE IT . . .
you use it

Your interests as farmers, our interests as industrial workers are the same. We are working for each other, but right now we are working for America first of all, because our country is at war.

Words won't win this war—hard fighting will. Sniping at each other won't win this war—national unity will. New laws won't win this war—hard work will. The farmers and industrial workers of America are the ones who have to do the work—and we will do it with all our hearts and all our strength until victory is won!

YOUR JOB . . .

American farmers have a tough job ahead of them in this war. They've got to produce as never before to feed not only our own but the people of our allies.

It is up to America to help the farmer do his job right. That can be accomplished by guaranteeing the farmer a fair price for his crops and a fair return for his toil.

The American Federation of Labor does not—and will not—organize farmers into trade unions. No move in this direction has our sympathy or support. We respect the right of farmers to join their own farm organizations to protect their economic interests.

That is our stand!

OUR JOB . . .

American workers are in the same boat with American farmers. They, too, have a tough job ahead in this war. They, too, must produce as never before so that our fighting forces and those of our ailies will have the planes, ships, tanks and guns necessary for victory.

It is up to America to help its industrial workers do their job right. Give them a living wage, maintain their standards, protect their fundamental freedoms. The right of workers to associate in free, democratic trade unions must be maintained in America.

That is all labor asks!

THE TRUTH . . .
about the 40-hour week

There is no longer a 40-hour week in American war industries.

Working men and women are putting in from 48 to 60 hours a week in every war factory that has the materials and orders.

Many of the factories are operating 100 to 168 hours a week by using multiple shifts.

Labor is all for that! We will not be satisfied until every factory in America is producing the full limit, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

How can that be done? Labor showed the government and industry the way in the West Coast shipyards. The plan was worked out by the metal trades unions last January. It is now in operation. There are three shifts a day. The men work eight hours a day each for six days—that's 48 hours a week. They stagger their days off. Production in the shipyards is thereby kept going continuously.

We want to do that everywhere because maximum production means we can crush the enemy sooner. That's what labor is for.

But labor is against abolition of the 40-hour week as a standard because:

1—Such action would not add a single hour to work to war production.

2—It would mean a wage cut for millions of workers who have to depend on overtime pay to meet higher living costs.

3—The money taken from these workers would only go into the profit-crammed pockets of employers.

THE TRUTH . . .
about Strikes

There are no strikes worth worrying about in American war industries today.

That is because the workers of

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Editorials

STILL SPLIT ON FARM BILL

Conference Committee Fails Again To Reach Agreement

WASHINGTON, July 13—House and senate conferees on the agricultural appropriations bill abruptly adjourned another futile conference today with Senator Russell of Georgia contending that the house majority refused to sign an admission of disagreement which would permit appointment of other conferees.

Senator Russell said he would make a report to the senate "at once" and added that either the senate or house could vote to discharge its present conferees from consideration of the bill.

HOW DID THE CHEMICAL TRUST HINDER WAR EFFORT?

In the first of a series of articles, the Kansas Union Farmer publishes the story of the chemical trust and the part it has (not) played in the war effort. S. F. Porter, writing in a bulletin issued by the National Policy Committee, portrays vividly the connection between Germany and American chemical corporations. A chart illustrating his story is also included. It begins this week on Page 3. Do not miss it!

Labor Problems Similar To Those of Agriculture

UAW-CIO Has One-Week Summer School at Ann Arbor, Michigan—State Junior Director Esther Ekblad Attends As Exchange Student From National Farmers Union.

By Esther Ekblad

The welcome sign was out when Betty Lownes and I arrived in Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 21, 1942 for the United Auto Workers-CIO one week Summer School. We were greeted by the UAW Educational Director, Richard Deverall, School staff members, and others. The puzzling question of what labor union members are like was answered for us even before the first day had passed. They are fine fellows, and we felt most privileged to be among them. In every way we were made to feel at home, and even in groups that talked of speed-ups and collective bargaining, we didn't feel out of place. If we failed to understand the subject at hand, we were free to ask questions, and if any amusement was prompted by our ignorance, it was skillfully concealed by everyone.

The University of Michigan provided a good location for the School. The spacious East Quadrangle Dormitory with its comfortable rooms, friendly lounges, and cafeteria meal service made an ideal physical setting for the spirit of fellowship and cooperation that prevailed throughout the week. And in the beautiful lecture rooms of the Rackham Building, we caught the spirit of receiving and sharing knowledge and ideas. It was significant to the Auto Workers that they were permitted to use the facilities of the University. Such a privilege had never been granted them before, and even at this time it took much counseling to convince the school authorities that their presence on the campus would cause no harm. From all observations, the University will gain from the associations. During the week, UAW workers often testified to a better feeling toward the University.

It will take months for me to

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CIRCULATION

JULY 16, 1942

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LOOK HOMEWARD, TOO, DEMOCRACY!

By DOROTHY WALWORTH

Last night I said goodbye to our butcher boy. I had always seen him in a white apron; he looked a good two inches taller in his sailor's navy blue.

"I feel like I'm somebody these days," he said proudly. "I used to be just a guy that a lot of folks thought they could push around. If you go into the back door of peopie's houses. you don't get treated like the folks who go in the front door. Sure, democracy is a swell idea. But I haven't lived with it much of the time."

Sometimes I wish the eagle of democracy would descend from her rarefied height and perch for a while on the shoulders of common men and women. What wretched logic prompts us to fight for democracy in remote corners of the globe, then refuse to share it with a sales clerk or our window-cleaner? That's not the ideal which created this country.

When our Republic rose, like a promise to mankind, its noblest buttress was the daring concept that differences in wealth and social position should not operate as barriers getween man and man. Remembering the democratic guarantees of the Declaration of Independence, how can we forget that this superb charter includes the corner bootblack and our own domestic help?

Too many of us deal in high-sounding platitudes about the "brotherhood of man," but exhibit an ugly caste consciousness by treating the waiter at the Dairy Lunch as though he belonged to another, inferior breed.

Every Individual a Unit

"A lot of people seem to think that chambermaids are zombies or born thieves," a hotel manager said to me. "They're forever storming into the office and accusing the chambermaid of having stolen anything from a road map to a pearl necklace. Usually they find out they've mislaid the stuff themselves. But they don't apologize to the girl afterward."

Before we can honestly breathe the word democracy, we must acquire a deeper understanding of the immortal hope that originally inspired it, and the mortal obligations that keep it alive. The real pivot on which our democratic life must turn is the deep realization that every individual is a unit of democracy—a dignified, essential unit—and that our democracy works, if at all, only to the extent that every individual member makes it work!

Are we being democratic when we make dictatorial or bad-tempered aggressions upon the dozens of human beings who help turn the complex wheel of our society? Is it democratic to abuse a telephone operator if she doesn't put through our call like a bolt of lubricated lightning? Precious little equality can be discovered in regarding the garage mechanic as an automaton devoid of feeling, or in biting the head off the luckless, unprotected hotel clerk who cannot supply a room on the 24th floor.

Women are Less Democratic

Of course there are faults on both sides of the economic fence; we have all met the surly plumber or snippy waitress. But as the head of a taxicab company once said to me: "If hack drivers are tough, the public has made them so."

A woman in charge of training salesgirls told me, when I complained of a grumpy ribbon clerk: "A new girl usually begins by trying to be nice to everybody. But she finds out that people are rude and unreasonable, no matter how nice she is. So she gets a permanent chip on her shoulder."

Women, I am sorry to admit, are less democratic than men. Many of the mfail to realize the frightful strain that a wage-earner manicurist, hairdresser, or salesgirl must endure. The head of one glittering beauty parlor said to me: "If you had my job, you'd hate women." Sometimes, milady will make an appointment for 11:00 and arrive at 11:45, with no apology for being late, demanding the same service as if she had been prompt. The operator has to go without lunch so that other appointments won't be held up; her food isn't as important as the customer's curl.

Other women breeze in with no appointment at the 4 o'clock rush hour, indignant if they can't be taken care of at once. One ebauty operator sighed to me: "I wonder sometimes how they can go home and eat their food after the language they have used." Yet these same women gurgle honeyed flatteries to the platform lecturer who has just completed an oration on "Democracy and Defense."

Our Sunshine Democracy

Then there are the tyrants of the mill and shop—the foreman who shouts loudest about the rights of labor, yet indulges in petty persecutions of the laborers under him. Many an elevator boy's life is made intolerable by the Little Hitler who is his elevator, starter; he wonders how much good will be accomplished by getting rid of the big Hitler, if the little Schickelgrubers still persist.

Other miniature Hitlers may be head-waiters, head house-keepers, store-buyers. "If one of our scrub-women gets talking about how she is being oppressed," the manager of a large midwestern office building once told me, "we make her a supervisor. Then she shuts up and begins oppressing everybody in sight."

Much of our democracy is sunshine democracy. Men guilty of this fairweather brotherhood may be fairly decent to the steward at their country-club, but refuse to recognize him on the street. There are women in my town who will talk to the plumber when he's fixing a faucet, but won't shake hands with him at an air-raid wardens' meeting.

One day I nodded to our laundryman in a restaurant, but he didn't nod back. Later he apologized. "You kind of surprised me," he said. "I've gotten so I don't expect any of my customers to admit they know me in public. It hit me hard when I first started working. I used to go home and ask my mother if I looked like a freak or something, and she'd say it was what I had to expect, but this is a free country, isn't it?"

Free, yes, but sometimes you have to be uncritically enthusiastic to call it democratic in the face or such arrogance and snobbery.

All of us fall into the habit of regarding the men and women who aid us through our lives as if they were machines built for the sole purpose of handing us fruit, meat and vegetables. "A lot of people I wait on don't even know what I look like," a waiter confided to me over a plate of corned beef hash. "When they run out of butter, they can't call me because they don't know which guy I am. Somtimes, when I'm trying to get their order, they'll act like I'm not around, and keep on talking bout what's happened to Joe or Mable. Then, after they give their orders, they're in a big hurry of a sudden, and begin to act like a couple of Goering's boys."

Democracy will work better when we take the time to discover each other as human beings—to see what our fellow man looks like, to learn his name. We're more brotherly to the janitor when we find out that he's supporting his mother and sister, and he's more brotherly to us if he knows we've got our worries, too. But even after we know the janitor, the vegetable man, and the delivery boy, we still fail to show a humane spirit.

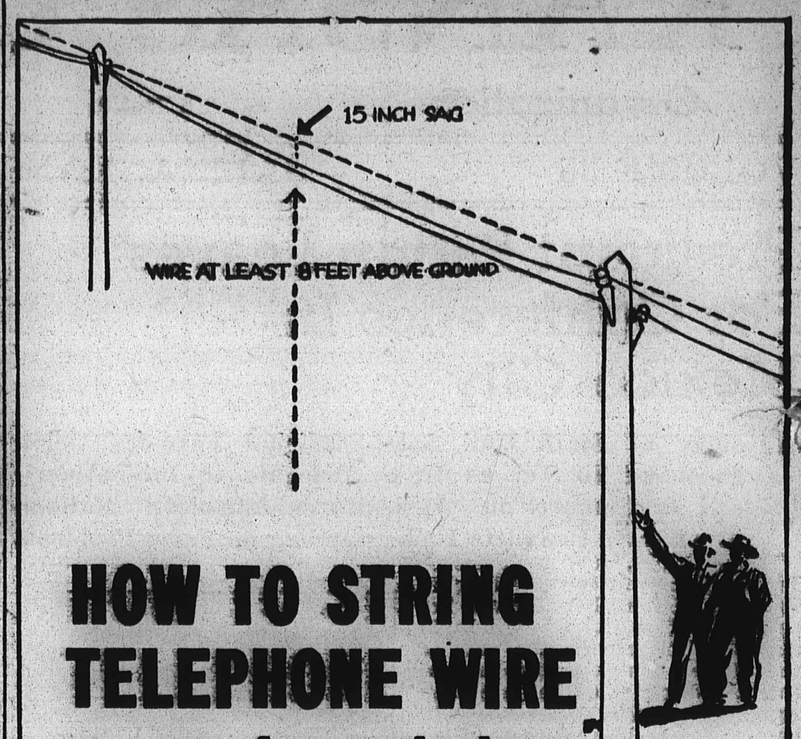
The Real Triumph of Democracy

In this country there are thousands of women's clubs in which the local taxi-driver's wife cannot hope to play an important part. In a suburban town where I once lived, our seamstress wanted to join the Garden Club, but the "ladies" made it so unpleasant for her that she came to only one meeting.

Democracy sometimes fares badly, also, in our churches. Many factory towns have churches where the mill-owner worships, and other churches where the mill-hands worship. I've always liked the story of the old gardner who was not allowed to enter a handsome church, and he went home and prayed to God about it. "Don't worry," God said, "I've been trying for years to get in there myself."

The problem of putting democracy to work in our daily lives is not a simple one. But unless we contrive to do it, we risk losing the essence of the very thing we are struggling to defend in far-off corners of the globe. We shall not have true democracy until we are banded together in indivisible equality, no man unnoticed, or crowded out, or less than his brother. The real triumph of democracy will not be recorded until the dignity of human beings is recognized, until every man-jack American practices equality in his daily rubs against the coat-sleeves of his fellows:—By special permission of The Progressive and the Readers' Digest.

Miss Anne Laughlin, state administrator for the National Youth Administration for Kansas since 1935, who recently was appointed regional administrator for a four-state area comprising Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Approximately 10,000 out-of-school youths are being trained every three months for war industries in the region's NYA shops.



HOW TO STRING TELEPHONE WIRE on your farm telephone line...

Good, strong poles carrying 12-gauge galvanized iron wire can be put 150 to 175 feet apart. On a 150-foot span, allow a sag in the wire of 15 inches at the lowest point in the span. If the line doesn't have enough sag, it may snap when the weather turns cold. But the lowest point of the line should be always at least eight feet above the ground.

KEEP YOUR FARM TELEPHONE *TALKING!* For convenience . . . safety . . . and national defense . . . your telephone line should be in tiptop working order. If your line connects to one of our exchanges, ask for our *free* booklet "How To Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line."

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Up to June 1, the United States has shipped 1,500,000 pounds of dehydrated vegetables under lease-lend.

To feed an army of 3½ million men, 20 million pounds of food must daily be purchased, shipped, tabulated and issued.

Market 644 Million Chickens!
Market 35.75 Million Turkeys!

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

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

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

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

KEEP 'EM GROWING with KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS

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KANSAS FARMERS UNION

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Mary Dell Girl Scout Camp
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Dates

Junior Reserve and Leaders Camp
August 10 to 15

Junior Camp
August 17 to 22

FEE

$5.00

$2.00 is a registration fee
$3.00 is paid upon arrival at camp

PROGRAM

Leadership Training, Everyday Economics, Cooperatives, First Aid . . . Handcrafts, Folk Dancing, Swimming, Outdoor Sports.

Nazi Chemical Trust In The United States

Sordid Story of America's Betrayal

By S. F. Porter

Almost every other day, a news dispatch indicates that a "friend" of Germany or an actual agent of the Reich still is operating in the United States on some pretext, flimsy or otherwise.

Almost every other week,' the American authorities announce the seizure of an individual or group of individuals working within our borders and fighting for a Hitler victory.

We know that the authorities know that all the enemies of America have not been discovered or weeded out. We know and the authorities know that often the most dangerous and insidious operators are not in conspicuous places.

I. G. Farben's Role

I. G. Farben is the most powerful organization in the world. It is the economic and political force behind Hitler.

I. G. Farben plays a crucial role in Germany's espionage and intelligence service. Its servants have been and still are working in every nation—including the United States and South America.

It's true, of course, that a few weeks ago the Treasury Department took over General Aniline & Film Corporation, Farben's subsidiary in the United States, and one of the nation's largest manufacturers of vital dyestuffs, chemicals and photographic materials.

It's true that three months before Pearl Harbor, an agreement between Farben and Sterling Products, Inc.—the largest pharmaceutical combine in this hemisphere—was dissolved by consent decree and Sterling Products' executives were fined $26,000 for their part in working with Farben in Latin America.

Farben Men Active

But so far, the efforts made at untangling the Farben maze of interlocking corporations, units and agreements have been only superficial. Persons responsible to Farben still are living here, free to come and go.

Farben still is getting millions of dollars from this country and from nations to the south of us, and using them to back Hitler's armies.

And not only has the story of Farben's connections here not yet been published, but the full tale probably is not even known.

And so it is possible or probable that today this country still is in the grip of the world's greatest espionage system and is sheltering within its borders the servants of its enemy's political and economic machine.

With Impunity Too

And it is possible and even probable that today, thirty-three months after the British Commonwealth and the Fascist Empire began the bloodiest war in history, the German economic high command—which produced Hitler and provided him with a ready-made war machine—still is operating with impunity in every corner of the world.

Sensational though these seatements may appear, an intensive analysis of the economic background of the second World war proves them beyond a shadow of doubt.

The skillful, cunning and ambitious men controlling the working of I. G. Farben are, in effect, enemies even more powerful and important to America's future than the soldiers in the Axis armies, for they made Hitler and they intend to "win" their war—whether or not that means a Hitler victory, too.

Must Defeat Farben, Too

Even if and when the United nations destroy the German Army, the war will not be won as long as Farben continues to operate. There will be no peace, no matter what the terms, while this economic and political colossus pursues its goal of world domination.

The story of I. G. Farben goes back to 1920, when seven men met in Frankfort-on-the-Main to formulate plans for another attempt at conquest and domination of the world. In the 22 years since then, many American companies and many men of international reputation have directly or indirectly, consciously or unconciously, served the German dream of world empire.

There have been some "direct" affiliations too clear to be missed such as those which existed between Farben and General Aniline & Film Corporation and Sterling Products, Inc.

Some of the Names

There have been some "indirect" affiliations, broken up—if at all—only since the outbreak of the Second World war, such as those which existed between Farben and Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and Ford Motor company.

There have been direct personal connections between Farben executives and naturalized American citizens. Among these naturalized citizens are Walther H. Duisberg, son of the founder of Farben, and Dietrich A. Schmitz, brother of the present head of the German war economy.

Other names figuring prominently in the affairs of Farben-dominated companies belong to native-born Americans or to men of national reputation. There is Earl I. McClintock, for instance, vice-president and directing head of Sterling, who has been active in the company throughout its affiliation with Ferben.

And there is Thomas G. Corcoran, who obtained the consent decree dissolving the Farben-Sterling Products, Inc., agreement, in which the Sterling Products defendants were fined only $26,000.

Laid Basis for the War

And there are dozens of others whose part in the creation of the Farben colossus must be known if Americans are to be able to prosecute this war successfully and to safeguard their country in the future.

In Germany there are Hermann Schmitz, head of Farben; Max Ilgner, chief of Farben's espionage service, and Hjalmar Schacht, financial genius of the economic organization.

These men laid the groundwork for the war we are waging today. And these men and their agents have made plans that go far be-

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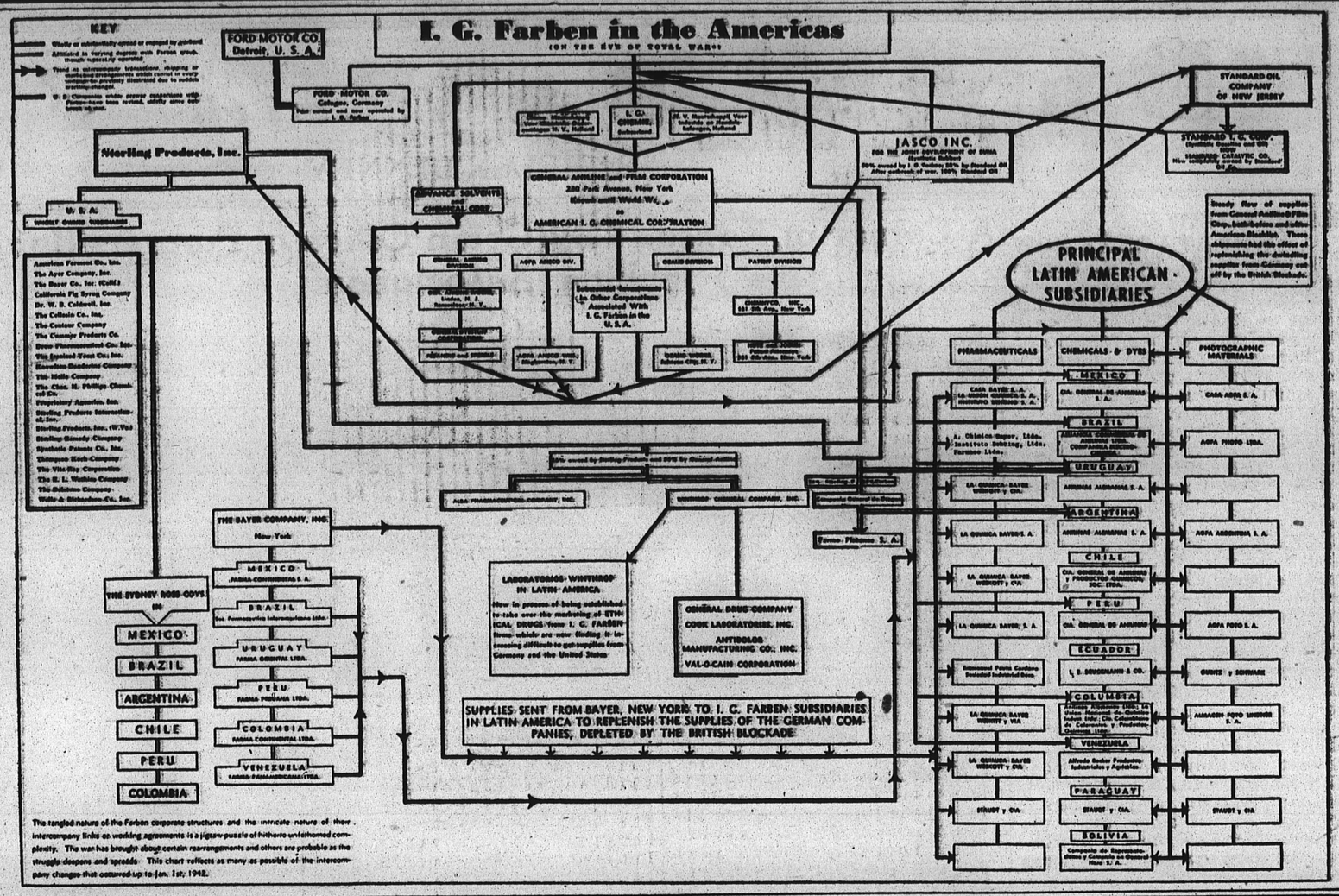


ROOSEVELT ASKED TO TELL PEOPLE NEED OF SUPPORT FOR FAMILY-TYPE FARM

(Continued from Page One)

shown for Farm Security appropriations to increase food production on family-type and smaller farms. It has listened to the assertion of these same interests that the grain feeding proposal will undermine the price of all farm commodities. It rejected without a record vote the grain feeding formula, which the senate accepted by a vote of 62 to 18.

We who sign this letter to you, including representatives of farm organizations, are convinced that there is concrete and important evidence of the real need to provide additional facilities for under-employed small farmers to utilize their own labor capacities to the limit. The present manpower situation, with its shortage of agricultural day laborers in numerous areas, confirm this. We are equally convinced that the fears about your grain feeding formula torpedoing farm commodity prices in general are without basis.

We are confident, Mr. President, that public opinion will support your position solidly on these crucial problems once that opinion realizes their major significance. At stake is in very fact an important element in the question of scarcity or abundance, of possible defeat or certain victory, both on the battle front and at home. The fats and oil shortage is a pertinent example. We earnestly urge you to take this problem to the people of our nation immediately.

The people do not realize that even under the Senate-approved appropriations for Farm Security—although they are about seventy million dollars less than you recommended—the 576,000 families which would be helped by them can produce in 1943, exclusive of their home consumption, 1,211,630,000 pounds of milk; 307,406,000 pounds of pork, 26,440,000 pounds of chickens; 136,740,000 dozen eggs, 4,210.000 bushels of tomatoes; 3,225,000 bushels of peanuts and 1,422,000 bushels of soybeans.

The people do not know that the estimated increase in food production by these low-income farmers would be enough to supply an army of 2,400,000 men with their needs in milk, cheese and eggs for an entire year and their needs in potatoes, pork products and butter for six months.

The people do not appreciate that the release of stipulated amounts of wheat and corn at 85 percent of corn parity involves roughly 5 to 10 percent of the annual pork and lard production or from 750,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 pounds; about 5 percent of the fluid milk production of 6,000,000,000 pounds; about 5 percent of the egg production, or between 200,000,000 and 250,000,000 dozen eggs. These items of livestock, dairy and poultry production are just samples of the shrinkage which might well occur if the ratio is not maintained as you suggest between the price of feed grain and the price of those products and the anti-inflation price structure.

The facts have been obscured by a welter of accusations and counter-accuusations. This is particularly true regarding the Farm Security Administration which has been subjected to a baseless barrage of smearing attacks. It is noteworthy that these attacks have come solely from farm interests committed to the high-price-through-scarcity concept. Recognizing this, it is easy to understand why these interests label the expenditures of Farm Security as non-essential. But such understanding only emphasizes the utter falsity of the labeling. These expenditures are basically important to our war effort. Hitler and his Axis partners must be gloating at the headway thus far made in the attempt to slash these funds.

Our earnest request to you stresses the immediate war urgency of these problems because we sincerely believe the food necessities and manpower situation warrant that stress. We have only hinted at the importance of the Farm Security operations in relation to corporate and large-scale commercial farming. The future of agriculture in our nation is involved. It is a question of deep concern to labor and to all elements in our population dedicated to the democratic way of living. We are sure you will see that what happens now is agriculture will shape what happens after victory has been won.

Sincerely yours,

James G. Patton,
Pres. Nat'l Far. Union
Murray Lincoln,
Exec. Sec'y Ohio Farm Bureau Fed.
William Green,
Pres. Amer, Fed of Labor
Phillip Murray,
President CIO
J. G. Luhrsen,
Exec. Secy., American Railway Labor Executives Association.
L. G. Ligutti,
Exec. Secy, Nat'l Catholic Rural Life Association.
Benson Y. Landis,
Federal Council of Churches.

Following is the complete text of the letter by President Roosevelt to James G. Patton, president of the National Framers Union, answering the communication sent to the chief executive, which is printed above.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington
July 2, 1942

Dear Mr. Patton:

In these dark days when the fortunes of war demonstrate more clearly than ever before the dependence of our fighting men upon adequate supplies, it is heartening to receive the letter of June twentieth signed by you and six other leaders of farm, labor, and religious organizations asking help in giving all our farmers the equipment with which to produce enough food for victory and a peace which will endure.

The seven signatures on this joint appeal spell a new understanding and a new unity, born of war, among farmers, all three national labor organizations, and two great religious groups of men and women of good will. Our fighting men need this kind of unity in support of them. As their Commander in Chief, I welcome it.

The authorization to sell some of the government's holdings of grain for feeding purposes at 85 percent of the parity price for corn is essential if the armed services and the civilian population are to be assured adequate supplies of pork, beef, milk, chicken, and eggs at prices that will neither break through the ceilings nor require excessive subsidies. The government will continue to assure fair prices to farmers for their products. Certainly, the government organized for total war must have the authority to deploy its resources promptly and in sufficient volume to speed victory. We have surpluses of grains; we have oncoming stringencies and shortages in certain meats, fats, and oils.

The only real issue involved here is whether the government should be free to use its feed resources to produce food for the wartime effort. When this fact becomes clear, I am certain that pressure group tactics will not prevail and that the action taken by the Congress will reflect the nation's needs.

To meet the nation's war food goals, we must have the full time employment of all farmers, big and little. I agree with your statement that they, as working farmers tilling their own land, should be given such support as is necessary to utilize their resources fully. They must be assisted to stay on the land and to have or to get a life's stake in it. This the Senate recommendations for Farm Security Administration loan authorizations and appropriations will do in a measure that, however inadequate, is infinitely better than the inadequate proposals that are being mistakenly urged on the Congress by certain selfish and power hungry groups. The approval of the Senate recommendations on the Farm Security Administration program is, in my judgment, essential to the nation's war effort. They are minimum. Quite properly, billions have been allocated for the financing of war industry, large and small. Similar balanced aid to make full use for war of our varied farm resources should not be denied.

You have asked me to take this issue to the country. I think that your excellent letter has done this in large measure. I will support and emphasize it at every opportunity. Should resistance to these proposals persist, I am confident that the people will hold those responsible to strict account.

Very sincerely Yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS PHONE 570

Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

MAKING NEW WHEAT LOANS NOW

Because of the lack of storage space producers and local elevators have not been able to ship wheat to Kansas City for storage this year in near the volume of former years. Storage under the permit shipment plan is bound to be much less and will be handled more gradually. Government loans on wheat are getting under way now—first loans were made out to producers I. H. Jones of Valley Falls, Kansas, and Hi Parker, also of Valley Falls. The elevator operated by the Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association is an approved warehouse and the loans were made on local warehouse receipts. This Association which operates houses at Dennison, Mayetta, and Valley Falls is managed by Frank Decker, and uses the finance plan of Farmers Union Jobbing association for its grain operations.

Warehouse receipts have gone out to Kinsley, and to Osborne on requests for loans and these, along with others from Almena, Aurora, Mankato, Solomon, and Wakeeney, are now started along the route requests for loans must travel before the money reaches the hands of the producer.

Grain shipped on "consignment" —meaning shipped in by local cooperative elevators for their regional cooperative to sell for their accounts—has been coming in rapidly—sales in Kansas City averaging nearly a hundred cars a day during the first ten days of July.

If available, each farm home will use about five cords of fuel wood annually.

A Corner of Kansas City Grain Office of Farmers Union Jobbing Association

While grain samples aren't overflowing to all of the desks as they did in 1941 when this picture was taken, the Kansas City office is plenty busy—and hopes to continue that way during all the rest of the summer.

FUJA is a lending agent for government wheat loans this year, as it has been in the past, and can make loans on wheat in approved local warehouses and wheat stored on the farms in approved bins. Use the service organization you built for use!

Pictured in the foreground are Larry Witham, who handles the storage wheat; General Manager Harry Witham, and Roy Crawford, in charge of grain sales. Each butter tray is filled with wheat which represents a car of grain.

MARKET LETTER

By Art Riley

Salina, Kans., June 13—The cash wheat market for the past week closed about unchanged. The futures were up a little over 2c while the sales of cash wheat were about 2c lower relative to the option. The market did very well in view of heavy cash wheat arrivals for sale.

The helpful factor was the passing by the Senate of the 100 percent Parity Bill. It still is speculative as to whether the House will vote in favor of the bill and also whether or not the President will sign this measure in its present form.

There was a tremendous flour business. Southwest sales averaged about 400 percent of capacity. Some individual mill sales were considerably higher compared to their capacity. The Northwest averaged about 200 percent as well as the soft wheat mills, and there remains much flour to be sold. Flour production throughout the entire country was at an increased rate.

The July 1st. Government report was construed as somewhat bearish as it estimated winter wheat production at 675,000,000, spring wheat at 229,000,000, or a total of 904,000,000 for the United States, which is an increase of 28,000,000 over the June 1st. Report. Compared to the yield reports from the entire Southwest territory the estimate on winter wheat possibly will have to be increased still more. Harvesting in the western half of Kansas with the exception of the four Northwest counties is estimated upwards of 50 percent completed.

Storage space is well filled throughout the country and it is feared by the trade that it will be necessary to embargo shipments of free grain to markets except on a permit system.

FINANCIAL SAFETY FOR CO-OPS

Co-Ops Should Be Built for Permanence From Start—A Slow Growth Is Advisable.

By Joseph G. Knapp
Principal Agricultural Economist,
Farm Credit Administration

The financial structure of a co-op may be likened to the bone structure of the body. Without the bones, the muscles and flesh, and even the heart and nervous system, would be of little significance to us as human beings. Without a sound financial structure a cooperative association would be a flimsy thing.

You would think that the importance of financial safety would be generally recognized by cooperators, but unfortunately, this is not always the case. Cooperation is apt to attract idealists who are weak in practical commonsense business knowledge. These people with unimpeachable aspirations are inclined to look upon the problem of finance as of secondary importance. Such people are impatient of quick results and are oftentimes unwilling to go through the slow process which may be necessary to biuld a strong financial basis for an organization.

Financial Soundness Ganiing

Fortunately, in the last 5 years there has grown up a realization among cooperators that the aims they wish to achieve will depend upon the financial soundness of their cooperative organizations. As a result, there are many more well-financed cooperative organizations than there were 5 years ago. There is still a great distance to go, however, in making cooperative associations financially sound. It is a problem that will engross us for years to come.

In considering this problem of developing financially sound cooperatives, what are the essential features of a cooperative association? A co-op is simply a business organized in a distinctive way. That should always be kept in mind—a cooperative is a distinctive form of business enterprise. It operates with democratic control, and its profits of savings are repaid to those who patronize it, but it is still a form of business enterprise. If it goes contrary to the laws of business efficiency it will fail regardless of its democratic control and equitable distribution of savings. On the other hand, if it obeys the laws of business efficiency, while complying with cooperative principles, it becomes something quite different from an ordinary business. Then it becomes an instrument for improving the well-being of all cooperators and a bulwark for democratic government as well.

In any business it is necessary to have capital, and a cooperative is no exception. Capital is necessary to provide facilities for operation, warehouses, trucks, typewriters, and adding machines. Capital is necessary to provide for day-to-day operations—a stock of goods, or inventory, and salaries and wages, etc. Capital is still too often necessary to cover cost of goods not paid for by patrons—in the form of accounts receivable. This cost of capital can be cut down by a near-cash basis of operations.

Since a cooperative needs adequate capital to operate efficiently the question arises, "How can a co-op best provide itself with capital?" The answer comes in two parts—by starting with a sound financial program, and by operating in such a way as to maintain a sound financial program.

As for the first part, a co-op that starts out on a sound basis has a much greater chance to succeed than one that gets off to a bad financial start. It's like a horse race. Every jockey tries to get off with a lead at the starting line. Ten yards gained at the start may carry his horse to victory at the finish. A poor start, on the other hand, may discourage both horse the rider, with the result that its effect on winning the race may be much worse than simply the yards lost at the beginning of the race. The same principle applies to a co-op.

It is important to get all the potential members into a co-op before you get started for they then have a pride in being in on its development from the ground floor. That is a very important point. It's the men and women who watch a thing grow from the beginning who most believe in it, for they have a real perspective.

Start Slow—Grow Slowly

It is worth reiterating that a good start is important in financing and building a co-op. Every co-op baby should have plenty of nourishing food so that it will have a chance for education and normal growth. In this connection the following comment of an English friend who has studied co-ops in this country and in England may be of interest: "In England we start our co-ops slow, and grow slowly. We give more attention to getting them started off and insist that members put in enough capital so that they can cooperate efficiently from the start. As a result we don't hear much about these co-ops for about 10 years, when they begin to emerge as strong associations. In America, on the other hand, a co-op has often been organized—boomed—failed and reorganized in 10 years."

Now, that comment may sound a little harsh to some, but experience knocking about the country inclines me to feel that there is entirely too much truth in this good-humored observation. In other words—while many American co-ops are started with a lot of energy too many may be a little light on good financial judgment.

A co-op is like a baby—it is apt to take it 2 years to walk—6 years to reach the first grade—12 more years to get through high school—4 more years for college—and then what do you have? marriage and more responsibility—life. So let's remember that co-ops should be built for performance with a firm and solid footing from the very beginning.

Now, to get back to the second point. A cooperative can also provide ecapital by the way it operates. If it operates right it will, of course, have to have a good, active membership which will provide it with a good board of directors which will see that there is a first-rate manager. If then members give it good support by using it there will be a volume of business developed that will achieve economical operation while meeting competition.

All or part of the savings can then be ploughed back into the co-op to make it stronger financially. Better premises can be obtained better trucks and equipment provided which will enable it to operate even more efficiently. Then when it is "21" the co-op will be strong, and able to pay back substantial dividends. This will demonstrate the full soundness of the plan, for patrons can then have their cake—in the form of good quality—good service—fair prices—and they can then eat it too—in the form of substantial patronage dividends. It's a program worth working for.

The quality of cooperators and their cooperatives are often similar. A group of real cooperatives will make a good cooperative, and a good co-op will have a membership of good cooperators. Financially strong cooperatives and financially sound cooperators march hand in hand.

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

Art Riley Awards Air-Raid Warden Certificates to Six Nuns and Chaplain of Marymount College

Art Riley, Manager Salina office Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and Assistant Chief Air Raid Warden of Salina, awards certificates and arm bands to six nuns of Marymount College, and Rev. Michael Moran, Chaplain of Marymount College, upon their completion of a regular first aid course, advanced and instructors' course, and air raid warden course in Zone one, Salina.

So far as is known, they are the first nuns in the middlewest to hold such positions.

Left to right: Sister Evangeline, Ph. D., Sister Mary Nicholas, Ph. D., Rev. Michael Moran, Mr. Art Riley, Sister Ann Cecile, M. A., Sister Joseph Marie, Ph. D., Sister Regina Marie, M. A., Sister Adolphus, M. A.

Help Our War Program

Buy Coal NOW

Shipments of coal will be delayed this fall. Don't take the chance of being rationed on heat this winter.

Order Your Coal Today from Your Local Farmers Union Dealer

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City, Missouri

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Juniors 16-21 Junior Reserves 13-15 Juveniles 8-12

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

YOUTH OF TODAY

I am youth of today
With a hope and a dream.
I am asking the way.

I am plastic as clay.
And would know of the scheme.
I am asking the way.

I am young! I am gay!
I would "follow the gleam."
I am youth of today . . .
I am asking the way.

Eleanor Mae Sampson.

"MARY DELL," HERE WE COME

There are just three weeks and three days until the Junior Reserve and Leaders Camp opens at Mary Dell, Brown Park, Abilene. Then just add one week and we have the Junior Camp. Watch the calendar and be sure that registrations are in by August 1.

Esther Ekblad

Has anyone ever asked the question: "Do Reserves and Juniors like camp?" Well, here are a few comments made about the 1941 camping days:

"I never will forget in my whole life the experiences I had and the friendships that I made at the camp . . . I have always believed in the Farmers Union but I am now beginning to realize more the real value of the Farmers Union."

"Camp was wonderful this year. I enjoyed myself immensely and hope we can continue these camps."

"As I look back on camp, I think it was very much worthwhile. And the more I think about it, the more valuable I think it was to us and to Junior work as a whole."

"I enjoyed every minute of camp and I believe everyone else did too. I learned much more about cooperation and leadership, and I am sure that I can help my own local in going farther in Union work . . . "

Yes, these statements are proof of the camp spirit. Be a 1942 camper.

NATIONAL FIELDWORKER AT CAMP

Chester A. Graham, Fieldworker for the National Farmers Union Department of Education, will be a member of the Kansas camp staff. Mr. Graham is well known as a teacher of Farmers Union principles and practices, and he is an expert in the field of cooperative recreation. He will make a valuable contribution to the Kansas camp program.

AUTO WORKERS GO TO SCHOOL

"Breakfast will be served at 7:00 a. m.; classes begin at 8:00 a. m." Does that announcement sound familiar to Farmers Union Camp and Officers School students? I'm sure that it does, but it is an announcement given at the United Auto Workers Summer School held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 21 to 27. General Motors, Ford, Dodge and Chrysler workers are learning efficiency of organization in much the same way that we are. At their School they studied Labor History, Victory Programs, Collective Bargaining, Political Action, and Local Administration, while in our institutes, we study the "Farmers Union Triangle," Legislative Action, and Organization Techniques. Do you recognize any similarities?

Auto Workers are interested in what they call a "two-way flow," meaning that they believe in discussion and the growth of programs from the bottom up. No program, they say, can be truly democratic if the rank and file of the membership never has a chance to express ideas and opinions. Does that sound like Farmers Union talk? Why do we urge the use of committees and conferences in our district, state and national conventions?

Another statement often made at the School was: "We can't afford to ration democracy during wartime." That thought is surely one that we can share, and it is certainly one that summarizes like wishes and needs of farmers and city workers.

This Year's Farmers Union Camp, at Abilene, August 10-15, and August 17-22

One of the attractive cabins at Mary Dell, Brown Park, Abilene, in which Farmers Union Campers will live, during the 1942 Farmers Union Camp Sessions.

1942 CAMP BULLETIN

Junior Reserves and Leaders— August 10th-15th
Juniors—August 17th-22nd
"Mary Dell," Girl Scout Camp, Abilene, Kansas

QUALIFICATIONS—Farmers Union Junior Reserves, ages 13, 14 and 15, Juniors, 16 through 21, and Leaders may attend the 1942 camps. All young people, except those from locals with new educational programs, must complete qualification requirements. (Listed earlier in KUF.) All who attend the Farmers Union camps must be members in good standing for 1942.

REGISTRATION—Camp registrations are due at the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, August 1. Be sure to register early. Substitutions may be made at a later date, but cooperation in getting at least a tentative list of campers registered early will be appreciated.

FEE—The regular fee of $5.00 per camper will be charged. $2.00 of the fee must accompany the registrations. The remaining $3.00 is to be paid upon arrival at camp.

TRAVEL NOTES—"Mary Dell" is located in the Brown Park south of Abilene. From Abilene take Highway No. 15 going south; after crossing a bridge about two miles out of town, turn on the gravel road going east. Follow that road to the Old People's Home, and from there signs will direct you to Mary Dell. There are good train and bus schedules to Abilene. If notified of arrival time, arrangements will be made to have staff members meet campers in Abilene.

ARRIVAL AT CAMP—The first meal served at each camp session, beginning Monday, August 10, and Monday, August 17, will be supper. Campers should plan to arrive in the afternoon of the opening day. Arriving at camp, each person will identify himself by showing his membership card, and will pay the remaining $3.00 of the fee. Campers will check out following breakfast on Saturday mornings, August 15 and 22.

MAIL CONTACT—The camp address is Farmers Union Camp, Mary Dell, Brown Park, Abilene. The Telephone number is 23F11, Abilene Telephone exchange.

EXTRA MEALS—Visitors are welcome. Meal tickets may be bought for 30c. If any campers stay an extra day between the camp sessions, additional costs will average $1.00 a day, or 30c for each extra meal.

CLOTHING—Washable summer clothes for both girls and boys are the most practical for camp wear. Other clothing suggestions are slacks, sport shoes, and an old pair of shoes or galoshes in case of rain, bathing suit, cap, and a warm jacket or coat. Camp is no place for 'dress-up' clothes. No shorts are permitted.

EQUIPMENT—Sheets, blankets, pillow, bath towels, washclothes, soap and personal toilet articles, cup or glass, small mirror, and coat hangers are needed. The cabins have single steel cots with cotton mattresses. A flashlight, camera, autograph book, musical instruments and sports equipment add to a camper's enjoyment.

ACTIVITIES—First Aid, a cooperative store, public speaking, demonstration programs and classes, the "Farmers Union Triangle," everyday economics, and recreation training will be included in the educational features of the camps. Leisure hours will be spent in outdoor sports, swimming, and in planned recreation programs.

ANY QUESTIONS—Write to Esther Ekblad, Director of Education, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, for further information.

My Trip to Washington, D. C.

On the Wharf at Mount Vernon

Nancy Lee Riley, on wharf at Mount Vernon. Potomac River in background.

My trip to Washington D. C., was much too short. It is known to be such an interesting and beautiful place and it is. The city even has art exhibits in parks, which, surrounded by cherry trees, make a very pretty sight. But this is not all—for its many historic buildings, with their Greek architecture, surpassed with their beauty, everything I have ever seen.

It surprised me to hear one man say: "It is just an overgrown town, trying to support a population of twice its capacity."

The day before my mother attended the Red Cross meeting, we did some intensive sight-seeing. Mrs. Frances W. Butts, educational worker from North Dakota and the other National Farmers Union delegate to the conference, my mother and I, got up early in the morning and went to the Senate Office building, and received a pass to the Senate, although it was not in session, much to my disappointment. But later, to our great joy, we found that the House of Representatives was in session. It was very interesting, even though we could not hear much. Afterward, Congressman Carlson from Kansas, very kindly showed us the capitol building, and then took us for a ride on the little electric train which runs underground, from the House of Representatives, to the Senate.

In the afternoon, we hired a taxicab driver who took us first to the Smithsonian Institute, and although we had only a few moments in there, we at least saw Lindbergh's "The Spirit of St. Louis," the President's wives' dresses, and one of the first automobiles. Then he took us to the famous Washington Monument, Mount Vernon, which is very beautiful—with its green lawns, magnolia trees in bloom, and the house itself, which was very interesting, because of the old, original furniture, paintings and glassware. From the back of Mount Vernon, there is a gorgeous view of the Potomac River. On the estate lie the tombs of George and Martha Washington. A most interesting place to me, was the wharf, to which river-borne freight was delivered to the Washington home.

The taxicab driver then took us to Arlington Cemetery, where many of the soldiers from past wars are buried. Robert E. Lee's home stands there and it is almost as pretty as Mount Vernon. But most interesting of all in Arlington is the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The honorary guard there, takes twenty-seven steps, stops thirty seconds, then takes twenty-seven more steps back in the direction from which he came. He is relieved every four hours, and the guard is constantly at the Tomb, day and night.

After Arlington, we saw the Lincoln Memorial. His statue is very impressive and his Gettysburg address is carved on one wall, with his Inaugural speech on the other.

Then we saw the town of Alexandria, where homes of ex-presidents are, and one of the churches where Washington and Lee worshipped. Later in Washington, we saw other homes of ex-presidents, millionaires and famous soldiers. On the way home to the hotel, the taxi cab driver pointed out to us some of the countless statues in Washington, which I could not list.

Then he showed us the Surratt boarding house where John Wilkes Booth lived and where the plot for Lincoln's assassination was hatched, Ford Theater where Lincoln was killed, the alley where Booth escaped after killing Lincoln, and the courtyard where Mrs. Surratt and other conspirators, including a fourteen year old son of Mrs. Surratt's, were hanged.

Washington, D. C., was a very interesting and beautiful place—I am sure you will agree with me if you ever go there.

(Nancy Lee Riley is the daughter of Art Riley, Manager of the Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. She attended the Junior Camp last year in Ponca City and plans to go to this year's Camp at Abilene. She is thirteen years old.)

FIRST REGISTRATIONS

Mrs. Elwyn Engler, and two Junior Reserves, Charles Engler and Donna Corbett are the first to register for the Junior Reserve and Leaders Camp, August 10-15. They are from the Elevation Local, near Topeka in Shawnee county.

Mrs. Engler attended the Officers' Training School in Salina last March. She is Secretary of the Elevation Local.

F. U. CAMPERS ASKED TO BRING WEEK'S QUOTA OF SUGAR TO CAMP.

1942 CAMP REGISTRATION BLANK

Juniors and Junior Reserves, whose parents are Farmers Union members in good standing for 1942, Local and County Leaders, and older young people interested in leadership, also members in good standing, may attend the Farmers Union Camps at the Mary Dell Camp, Brown Park, Abilene, Kansas.

August 10-15
Junior Reserves and Leaders

August 17-22
Farmers Union Juniors

Name of Applicant ..... **Age** .....

Address ..... **Parent's Name** .....

Local ..... **No.** ..... **County** .....

(Check) **1st week** ..... **2nd week** .....

Two dollars of the total camp fee is enclosed ..... I understand that the advance fee cannot be refunded but that it may be transferred to a substitute camper ..... I agree to abide by camp rules and will cooperate in all camp activities to the best of my ability..... And I understand that the camp is not responsible for any accident or injury that may occur during attendance at camp .....

Signature of Applicant .....

Approved by .....
Junior Leader, Local or County Secretary

Mail before Aug. 1 to Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas

Clyde M. Reed A Good Investment For Kansas Farmers

In Story by Clif Stratton, Reed's Record as Friend of Agriculture Is Cited—A Vigorous Senate Supporter of "Wheat for Feed" Program

by
Clif Stratton

Clyde M. Reed of Parsons in public life has been a good investment for the farmers of Kansas. So far as farms, farming and farmers are concerned, Reed has been in practice and in fact so many in the AAA set-up have been in aspirations and in theory—a sound economic advisor and advocate. The additional fact that he is a born fighter, who delights in fighting and is not adverse to making enemies, had made him of dollars and cents value to farmers a number of times in the past two decades.

Back in 1921, Reed was chairman of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission. Following the World War I inflation, railroad freight rates were still based on $2.20 wheat and $10 silk shirts. But the deflation which started—taking Agriculture first—in 1920 had ended $2.20 wheat; correspondingly other grain prices, and hog and cattle prices.

In the summer of 1921 Chairman Reed of the Kansas P. U. C. filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the rates on grains and hay. Practically every State west of the Mississippi joined in the complaint. Reed was made chairman of the managing committee, directed the presentation of testimony for a three weeks' hearing in Washington. He argued the case before the I. C. C. The Farm States won this fight; obtained lowered rates which resulted in saving $38,000,000 annually to grain and hay shippers from Chicago to the Pacific.

Two years later, Reed filed on behalf of the Kansas commission —a dozen other states joining— another complaint, asking further reductions in rates on grain rates. This fight was lost, after months of hearings and arguments, by a 6-5 decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The exigencies of politics took Reed out of the State House about this time. In 1927, representing the Kansas farm organizations, he instituted grain rate hearings under the Hoch-Smith resolution (which introduced into the freight rate structure legal recognition that the value of the commodity should be considered in determining freight rates by the I. C. C.—it was Reed who suggested the congressional resolution to Senator Ed Smith and Congressman Homer Hoch of Kansas.) Hearings on this investigation into the freight rate structure of the entire nation lasted nearly four years. Arguments and rehearings took several more years; the case was not finally decided until 1933, Reed representing the Kansas farm organizations throughout. Reed made the principal argument for Kansas in 1929 while he was Governor of the State. It is the only instance on record where a Governor of a State made a two hour technical argument on freight rates before the I. C. C. on behalf of the people of his State.

The final recision resulted in Kansas farmers paying some seven million dollars less annually in freight charges on grain shipments, as compared to the old rates. Reed supported the McNary-Haugen legislation through his farm organization connections, and through his newspaper, the Parsons Daily Sun. In 1929 he told President Hoover that his Farm Board program could not work.

Following the Farm Board debacle, Reed supported the so-called Democratic Allotment plan; while somewhat critical of the AAA as it developed, on the whole he threw his influence in Kansas back of the program, until something better could be found. He took the position that it gave the western Kansas wheat grower a chance to survive during the days of the depression. He says frankly he believes the next step, especially for wheat, is to work out a "two-price system," (this was the basic principle of the McNary-Haugen program, although in the Twenties it only contemplated a protected price for domestically consumed wheat, a lower world price for exports; today the trend seems to be toward a parity price for milling wheat, and a lower price for wheat for feeding, industrial, and export uses.)

In LaBette County Reed's Parsons Daily Sun has preached, and led in practice, development of dairying and diversification until Labette County today has probably one of the best rounded out and soundest system of agriculture of any county in Kansas. Reed has been one of the leaders in developing southeast Kansas industrially —but the development he advocated has always been in cooperation with agriculture, never at the expense of Agriculture.

Clyde M. Reed in public office is a pretty good investment for the farmers of Kansas—and as he shot at Chauncey B. Little repeatedly in 1928: "A Governor can do a lot —if he knows how."

NAZI CHEMICAL TRUST IN THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from Page Three)

yond a possible defeat for their puppet.

In America, there are Farben agents. Their identities and work, when they become known, must result in their downfall as soon as the American public knows the facts.

A State Within a State

In 1920, Germany was in a state of near chaos. Its people were frustrated, sullen. Its industries were disordered. Its government, headed by Fritz Ebert, was trying desperately to reorganize a defeated monarchy into a republic against the forces of internal anarchy.

It was in that atmosphere that seven men—whose thesis was that Germany never loses a war—met in Frankfort-on-the-Main to lay plans for another drive for world conquest.

The Seven Conspirators

These were the men: Karl Duisberg, head of the German Bayer Company and the inventor of ersatz clothes and food; Fritz Thyssen, head of the German coal and iron trust; Hjalmar Schacht, an outstanding financier and former director of the National Bank of Germany; Herman Schmitz, wartime director of chemical production; Max Ilgner, Schmitz's young nephew and protege; Krupp von Bahlen and Halzach, head of the Krupp works, the largest armament firm in Germany; and Heinrich Gattineau, Duisberg's executive assistant.

The blueprint for the second World War was drawn at that meeting, for these seven men worked out a seven-point program involving:

(1) The destruction of the new German democracy; (2) The inflation of the German currency in order to foster financial confusion and to permit evasion of the war reparation payments: (3) Secret re-armament, designed to give Germany a striking force greater than any other in the world; (4) The creation of an all-powerful corporate state within Germany, to be dominated by themselves; (5) Co-operative agreements with leading industrialists in all other primary countries; (6) A world-wide system of economic and political intelligence, designed in part to provide a sabotage service when required; (7) The selection of a national political leader to replace the constitution and to be controlled by themselves so that they could have power but still not appear in public political office.

Basic to the understanding of Farben's importance to Germany and to the world is one major point. And that is, that in Germany as in no other nation, the chemical industry is a state within a state.

The chemical industry in the Reich has a universal nature, universal ramifications. Krupp can make a cannon. But the cannon is useless without destructive explosives. The United States and Britain can boast of greater self-sufficiency than Germany. But Germany, for years, has held the secrets of essential dyes and chemicals, the patents for the manufacture of vital war materials.

Duisberg Recognized This

As long ago as 1904, Karl Duisberg recognized the significance of the chemical industry in Germany. and urged, in a memorandum to the imperial government, that all chemical firms be merged into one huge trust.

The wide-world rule of German industry, particularly the dye industry," Duisberg said 38 years ago, "would then be secured for the future."

Duisberg was not exaggerating even then. He understood that Germany's emergence as a dominant power was marked by the discovery of synthetic indigo and aniline at the end of the 19th century. The indigo planters of India and of the southern United States were ruined by the cheap synthetic indigo which flooded the world markets after that.

He realized that the discovery of aniline revolutionized the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs. Early in this century, imperial Germany was dumping chemicals on the world markets in an effort to capture them. Dumping was a German practice long before the Nazis came to power.

(The next of this series of articles will appear in the August 6 issue of this paper.)

POOL FARM MACHINERY

In Lancaster County, Pa., 25 farmers have organized the Farmers Machinery Cooperative, Inc. With their own money and a Farm Security loan from U. S. Department of Agriculture, they have bought enough machinery to operate 3,500 acres of farms at top efficiency.

Before they organized, the labor shortage had forced them to plan to cut production 15 percent instead of increasing it in the Food for Freedom program. As individuals they could not afford to buy the machinery they needed to make up for lost manpower. And machinery, too, was scarce because of the war.

Now these same farmers are finding they can produce 10 percent more instead of 15 percent less—such foods, vital to the war, as tomatoes, peas, soybeans and milk. Cooperation is helping them increase production in spite of machine and labor shortages.

When the idea of a machinery co-op first struck they were cautious. They held 19 meetings to talk things over before deciding to go ahead. When they decided to organize, they pooled what money they had, applied for an FSA loan, and then bought machinery.

Their FSA loan amounted to $13,100. With this, plus their own money, they bought a spray outfit, two tractors, a tractor mower, a tractor plow and disc harrow, a corn cultivator, two corn binders, a silo filler, a wagon, and a marketing truck.

They went even further. They made plans to "custom farm" for some neighbors this year. They expect to repay the loan at the rate of $3,200 a year and clear their machinery within the next five years.

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

Republican

X **John O. Stewart**

Lieutenant-Governor
Farm and Labor Man
for Pensions

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT) (POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

- YOU CAN'T BUY HIM
- YOU CAN'T SELL HIM
- YOU CAN TRUST HIM

THALE P. Skovgard

The Only Dirt Farmer Candidate
People's Candidate for Governor

PRIMARY, AUGUST 4TH.

GET OUT THE VOTE FOR HIM

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT) (POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

SIXTH DISTRICT
CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE
WALTER W. WARD

of Hunter, Kansas is a Democratic candidate for nomination for Congressman from the Sixth District. Mr. Ward is a farmer and business man successful in both fields and will add strength to the ticket if nominated this year.

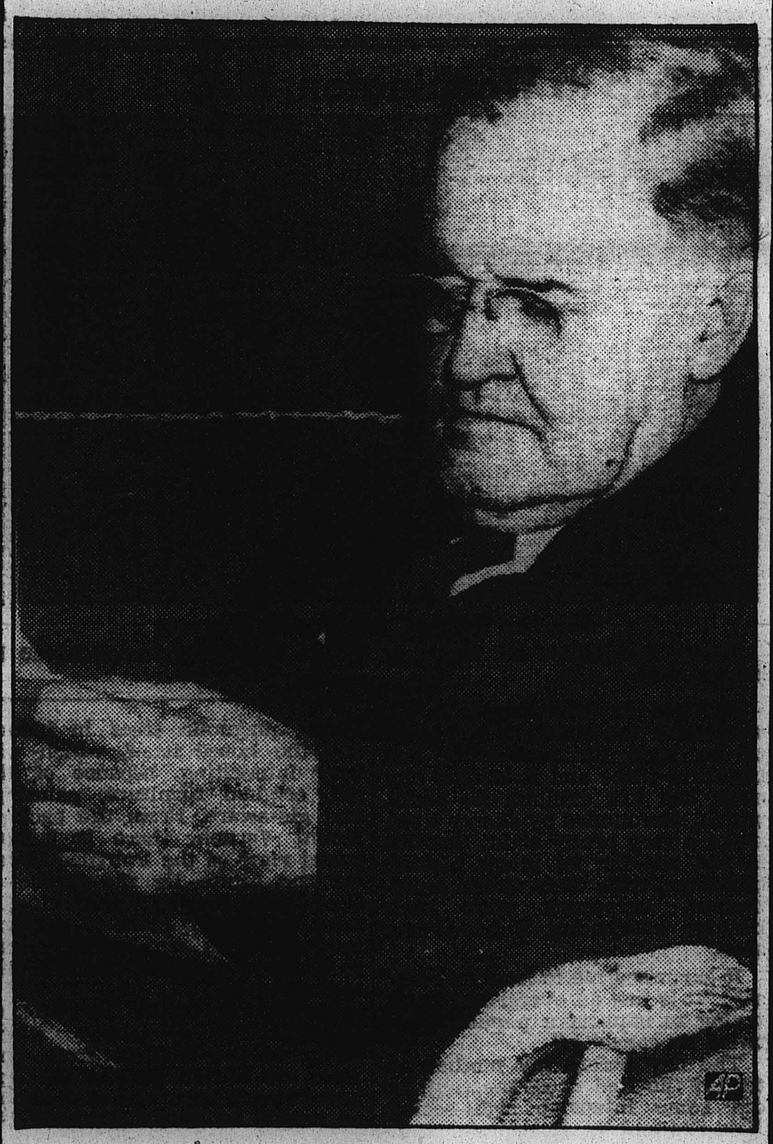
Your vote will be appreciated at primary Tuesday, August 4th.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT) (POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

CLYDE M. REED
FOR GOVERNOR

A Good Investment For Agriculture



Clyde Reed is the only gubernatorial candidate with an issue—"Down with Racketering in Labor, Business and Government." He has always been a friend of organized labor in private busintss. He has employed union labor in his newspaper plant for 35 years but is opposed to the increasing costs of war through the government refusing the laboring man the right to work unless he pays exhorbitant fees demanded by the racketers in labor. He is opposed to any discrimination by the government between citizens because of race, creed or membership in any organization or political party.

He is against the government forcing a farmer to pay for the privilege of working on public projects entirely supported by taxpayers. No other candidate has the courage to make a fight on this issue which is so important to all farmers.

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Fat Steer Market L. O. Martin, Salesman. Our fat cattle market is about steady for the last two weeks. We have a top on long fed, dry-lot Colorado steers today of $14 but most of the good dry-lot cattle are selling from $12.50 to $13.50, with the short feds and inbetween kinds selling from $11.50 to $12.50. Grassers from $10.50 to $11.50. Stockers and feeders probably 25 to 50c lower the last two weeks. Very little outside demand here and the stockers and feeders are hard to move. Good light Whiteface yearlings still selling up around $12 to $12.50 for the best kind with the inbetween kind selling down anywhere around $10.50 to $11. Good red cattle selling up around $10.50 to $10.75, with the lighter kind around $11 to $11.25. Jerseys and Holstein from $7.50 to $8.50.

Calf Market Russ Kemp, Salesman. Veal calf market fully steady with last week's close. Most good veals selling from $12 to $14, a few choice up to $14.50. Bulk of veals selling from $9 to $12. Our heavy calf market is steady to weak with last week's close and most selling from $9 to $12. Stock calf market steady to strong with good light steers selling at $13. One load of veal-weight stock calves selling as high as $15.50. Shorthorn stock calves selling from $8 to $11.

Butcher Market Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. We ran into a world of grief here this week on killing cows. One of the packers which has apparently had the order from the government to buy cows from $8 to $9.75 to be processed, had this order cancelled and this packer was practically out of the trading. Cows that were bringing from $8.75 to $9 last week are now selling around $8 to $8.25. Canners and choice cows suffered around 25c per hundred but it was the heavy weight cutters and the fair to good kind of beef cows that suffered the full decline. Our bull market shows a loss of 50c as compared to the best time last week. A few prime bulls selling at $10.50. Stock cows and heifers are about in line with any time the past fifteen days. This new ceiling that the government has put on the big packers had its effect on fed heifers and mixed yearlings. This class of stuff losing 25 to 35c as compared to last week.

Hog Market W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. The big packer interests are contending that hogs at present prices are cutting out at a loss and there has been a strong effort on their part the past week to reduce hog prices. Today's market was 15 to 20c lower than last week's close with an extreme top of $14.20. Desirable kinds of 180 to 300 lb. weights sold mostly from $14 to $14.20. Underweight lights, both killing kinds and those in just stocker flesh, weighing 140 to 170 lbs., bringing $13.75 to $14. Bulk of the best packing sows $13.35 to $13.65. Stock pigs continue very scarce, odd lots of choice kinds selling up to $14.25.

Normally hog receipts should be lighter this month and next and prices should show an advance rather than any decline but owing to price ceilings on pork products I do not look for much of an advance in the market and if receipts should be heavier than is expected it is likely that prices may show some decline. It is our opinion that hogs that are ready should be marketed but believe that those having hogs on hand which show lack of weight and finish will not be hurt in holding them a while and making them more desirable.

Sheep Market Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market 25c lower. Top native spring lambs $14. Medium fleshed natives practically $1.00 lower, $10 to $11. Cull native lambs $8 to $10. Fat yearling wethers $10.50 to $11. Fat ewes $4.50 to $5.75 according to weight. Cull ewes $3 to $4.50.

MARKET YOUR HOGS EARLY

There has been considerable attention given to the marketing and processing of this spring's pig crop. All figures indicate that there will be more hogs marketed during the fall months of 1942 than this country has ever experienced. It is very necessary, of course, that these hogs be marketed at butcher weights above 200 pounds, however, the Secretary of Agriculture is endeavoring to pass on to the producer the absolute necessity of not glutting the market inasmuch as packing facilities will not be able to handle the runs if they are not spread out over a considerable period. Now is the time for hog producers to map out their marketing program and to cooperate in every way possible in this necessary program of spreading hog receipts over a longer period.

Of course, at present price levels it pays a producer to make his hogs heavy but if receipts should be so large during the fall and early winter months that the packing industry cannot handle them it would necessitate some of the producers holding back their hogs and a permit system put into effect. It has been suggested, therefore, that instead of holding these hogs until they reach 250 pounds or above, to market them from 200 to 230 pounds.

Protect Your Car Against Loss from Fire, Theft or Collison

Every time you take your car or truck on the public highway, you take your farm, your home, your machinery and your other property with you. You couldn't get them all in your car or truck, even if you used a trailer, but they are with you—supporting your ability to pay for the damage your car or truck may do to the person or property of others. Such damage may be claimed even though an accident causing such damage isn't your fault.

If you should have to go to court and hear witnesses swear you were responsible for a motor tragedy, if a judgment should be awarded against you, could the claimant attach at least a substantial part of your property, your chance to make a living, to pay that judgment.

Farmers have much more to protect in the way of tangible, attachable assets than the average city dweller. You can protect those visible assets with standard automobile insurance protection at a cost of only a few cents a day. It not only protects you against sudden and unexpected loss, but helps insure your right to drive which also might be lost in an automobile accident.

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

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

Make of Car .....

Year.....

My present insurance expires ....., 194....

My name .....

Address .....

FARMERS UNION SERVICE CO., INC.

218 Journal Bldg. Salina, Kan.

LABOR PROBLEMS SIMILAR TO THOSE OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued from Page One)

remember and truly appreciate all that we received from the Summer School. In the classes it was most interesting to note how labor union problems parallel those in our own Farmers Union. Many of their problems, however, are magnified many times over ours. For instance, the largest local in the world is the Ford Local No. 600 with 85,000 members! To make democracy work in that local is not a task easily accomplished, but just as we are grappling with problems of committees and programs, so the Ford workers constantly meet and study together toward finding the ways and means of making democracy click in the local. Shop committeemen and stewards, Union men who handle grievances and who negotiate with the management, attend weekly classes in order to become better trained in meeting responsibilities toward fellow workers. Local executive officers and committee members likewise study parliamentary law and public speaking to aid them in properly conducting union activities. At Ann Arbor, classes were faithfully attended, and, even when dismissal signals were given, discussion continued in the corridors. What subjects created the most heated arguments? Political action was one. A typical question on that subject was "What must be done about the anti-labor records of Michigan Congressmen? Another thoroughly debated topic was the UAW "Victory Through Equality of Sacrifice" program. The UAW has pledged to buy a battleship—or $50,000,000 worth of defense bonds. The Union has given up the right to strike for the duration, and contractual rights for time and a half for Saturdays, and double time for Sundays and holidays have been given up. The UAW is out in front among organized groups in pledging sacrifices for victory. Perhaps to us it doesn't appear as a sacrifice to give up overtime pay and strikes, but let us not judge unless we are sure of facts. The cost of living is rising with every day, and since conversion to defense production, many workers have been transferred to new plants, with the result that they drive farther to work and transportation becomes expensive. With strikes outlawed there is danger that management will consider this an opportune time to break down some of the gains made by the Unions—gains that are often the result of years of negotiating.

Among the guest speakers at the school were Professor C. H. Tawney, President of the British Workers' Educational Association; Ed Connor, War Service Section of WPA; Geo. F. Adams, Sec.-Treas. of UAW; Miss Hilda Smith, National Director of Workers Service ;Tom Wright of the War Manpower Division, Fair Employment Bureau; Tom Amile, former Congressman from Wisconsin, and Paul Sifton, Labor Relations Representative of our own Farmers Union. The questions discussed by these representatives of many agencies can be summarized in the very descriptive list of problems and needs given by Mr. Connor:

1. How to get a quart of milk for everyone.
2. How to determine who or what to believe.
3. How to know what democracy is. How can we tell when we've got it? How can we tell when we haven't got it?
4. How to increase production.
5. How to win the war, and also how to win the peace.
6. How to mobilize mind power. How can the minds of 130 million Americans be mobilized?
7. When, or how soon are we going to bring everyone into partnership in the war?
8. How can we best use public education? We are training skilled workers for machine shops, but few skilled "mechanics" are being trained to operate democracy.

After long hours in classes and lecture rooms, students sought relaxation and recreation in impromptu labor skits and other programs, in dancing, golf, soft ball and chess. Cool weather effectively discouraged followers of the favorite summer sport of the state, namely swimming. On Thursday evening a School picnic was held at Portage Lake about fifteen miles from the city.

The closing day of the Summer School, Saturday morning, June 27, came all too soon. We met for the graduation exercises with a bit of sadness in our hearts; however, the closing ceremony did make us feel more ready to return to homes and everyday jobs. Tom Angut, Director of the School, presented a graduation certificate to each student; after receiving it, the student shook hands with the faculty members in farewell. Betty and I received certificates along with the others. In everything throughout the week we were members of the group, never outsiders. In fact we both confess that rare have been the occasions when we received so much attention.

It is often said that we don't like people because we don't know them. That must surely be true when farmers say harsh things about labor union members. We didn't find UAW members strange. They think and act very much as we do, and mutual mistrust can largely be eliminated as we meet and become better acquainted. Ford, Dodge and General Motors workers are anxious to know more about us, and surely we have much to learn about them. What we read in the daily newspapers is often the total knowledge we farm folks have of labor union activities. That, we can readily understand is not enough. The newspaper syndicates don't give all the facts. A majority of the 141 men and women who attended the Summer School are now working in plants that are making bombers, war tanks, and guns. They take pride in knowing that the work of their hands is helping in the battles of the United Nations; on the home front we farmers are producing the food necessary to feed the fighting forces, and as producers in both factories and fields, we are putting forth every effort to protect union standards, and to strengthen our organized voices. Together in our organizations we feel as one UAW speaker put it: "We can't afford to ration democracy during wartime."

It was an honor to be one of those to wear a Farmers Union button at the UAW-CIO Summer School. I wish to thank the National Farmers Union for the opportunity.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company KANSAS CITY

CATTLE		
Raud Ames, Greenwood County, Kan., 11 strs and hfs	914	13.00
Wild Bros., Ray County, Mo., 10 steers and heifers	736	12.50
W. E. Tillman, Henry County, Mo., 31 steers	1132	12.15
Walter Mochamer, Osage County, Kan., 13 heifers	777	12.00
J. T. Ross, Wyandotte County, Kan., 23 heifers	778	11.75
Peter Thowe & Son, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 55 steers	935	11.75
Casey Dick, Jefferson County, Kan., 21 heifers	640	11.50
J. T. Ross, Wyandotte County, Kan., 17 steers and heifers	686	11.50
Otto Long, Davies County, Mo., 10 steers and heifers	725	11.25
L. E. Weber, Lafayette County, Mo., 10 steefs and heifers	724	10.25
J. S. Brown, Jackson County, Mo., 14 heifers	990	10.00
J. R. French, Johnson County, Kan., 11 cows	1217	9.85
Ralph Swenson, Clay County, Mo., 17 cows	1607	9.40
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 12 cows	1000	8.90
Ralph wenson, Clay County, o., 13 cows	876	8.50
Harry Jones, Clay County, Kan., 14 cows	761	7.25
HOGS		
Light Butchers		
J. F. Stockhoff, Linn County, Kan., 15 head	199	14.55
Will Foster, Grundy County, Mo., 12 head5	206	14.55
Van Wright, St. Clair County, Mo., 11 head	207	14.50
V. G. JoJnes, Caldwell County, Mo., 25 head	233	14.50
Joe Gallagher, Jewell County, Kan., 27 head	206	14.40
Ernest Wiley, Lafayette County, Mo., 15 head	188	14.40
Kirby Conrad, Henry County, Mo., 20 head	212	14.40
E. W. Washburn, Henry County, Mo., 28 head	201	14.40
John Main, Linn County, Mo., 26 head	218	14.40
J. B. George, Woodson County, Kan., 25 head	187	14.35
L. E. Weber, Lafayette County, Mo., 24 head	230	14.35
Ernest H. Lent, Henry County, Mo., 29 head	196	14.35
F. C. Acker, Henry County, Mo., 15 head	232	14.35
Herman Brennenstuhl, Grundy County, Mo., 20 head	231	14.35
John Knehans, Lafayette County, Mo., 11 head	231	14.30
E. W. Walker, Henry County, Mo., 16 head	206	14.30
Aug. Lefman, Lafayette County, Mo., 15 head	215	14.25
E. E. Arnold, Henry County, Mo., 17 head	138	14.25
R. A. Cline, Linn County, Kan., 12 head	198	14.25
Medium and Heavy Butchers		
H. R. Tromerhausen, Grundy County, Mo., 22 head	251	14.50
Adolph Liebhart, Linn county, Kan., 15 head	244	14.35
John Pfrang, Nemaha County, Kan., 24 head	248	14.35
E. W. Wren, Anderson County, Kan., 20 head	250	14.35
S. L. Hunter, Henry County, Mo., 25 head	264	14.35
Edd Allen, Pettis County, Mo., 12 head	262	14.30
C. S. Mack, Grundy County, Mo., 17 head	265	14.30
SHEEP		
Frank Fowler, Franklin County, Kan., 13 head	78	15.25
Ross Waggle, Osborne County, Kan., 13 head	87	15.25
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Ks., 148 head	74	15.25
J. W. Springsteen, Vernon County, Mo., 10 head	77	15.00
Glen Driskill, Henry County, Mo., 26 head	82	15.00
Geo. W. Holtz, Miami County, Kan., 12 head	82	15.00
Clarence Houk, Allen County, Kan., 11 head	76	14.50
J. W. Agee, Henry County, Mo., 21 head	80	14.50
E. A. Augustine, Wyandotte County, Kan., 66 head	71	14.50
Luther H. Green, Johnson County, Mo., 21 head	90	14.50
L. A. Mertgen, Morgan County, Mo., 12 head	67	14.25
Stanley Harris, Anderson County, Kan., 16 head	80	14.25
C. D. Shobe, Sullivan County, Mo., 12 head	61	14.00
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co. 101 med lmbs	70	13.50

FSA AIDS LOW INCOME FARMERS

With help, 350,000 low income farm families have been able to increase their annual incomes from an average of $480.00 a year to $865.00 a year.

C. F. Baldwin, FSA Administrator, reporting the 80 percent increase in the scale of living for more than 1,000,000 Americans in 1942, added that the families have doubled food production for their own use since FSA help began.

This is the sort of rehabilitation that the phoney economy bloc in the house is determined to cut off by slashing FSA appropriations, stubbornly refusing to consider Senate amendments increasing FSA loan authorizations and appriations in line with the President's special message saying that FSA was a war necessity.

The aided group's net income increased by $132,000,000 in 1941, the greatest progress being made by drought-stricken farmers in North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas and New Mexico. With FSA aid, North Dakota farmers more than trebled their income from an average of $428.00 to $1,362.00.

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

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas: We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL SALINA, KANS.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1942

A Deadlock Leaves Department of Agriculture Without Funds to Operate Year Starting July 1

Another action by the House calling for a lot of explanation is its blocking of the Department of Agriculture appropriations as amended by the Senate. Two points are at issue: the authorization of the sale of government-held farm commodities at below parity prices, and the appropriation of $222,800,000 for the Farm Security Administration. Faced by a surplus of wheat beyond all possible needs, the government wants to sell part of its stocks for feed at prices which will encourage the production of more meat and eggs.

Both of these are commodities the demand for which threatens to outrun supplies. Many farmers and farm organizations support this move, but it is strenuously opposed by the FARM BUREAU, which, representing mainly the large farmers, is determined to maintain the parity principle at all costs.

This organization has also lobbied constantly against the Farm Security Administration.

The House has followed the Farm Bureau line, while the Senate has supported the Administration, although its amendments failed to restore to the bill the full appropriation asked for the FSA. Now there is a deadlock which has left the Department of Agriculture without funds to operate in the year which started on July 1.

Replying to a letter signed by leaders of seven farm, labor and religious organizations on July 3, the President strongly condemned the "pressure-group tactics" blocking the sale of government surplus grain and indorsed the Senate's proposals for the FSA Appropriation as important to the war program.—From The Nation, July 11.

The letter referred to above, signed by President Jim Patton of the National Farmers Union and six leaders of farm, labor and religious organizations, with President Roosevelt's reply, appear in a story on the front page of this issue.

Statement on Labor Policy by National Farmers' Union

REMARKS
of
HON. EDWIN C. JOHNSON
of Colorado
In The Senate of the United States
Thursday, May 14, 1942

Mr. Johnson of Colorado. Mr. President, for years and years I have been a member, both of the Farmers Union and of organized labor. For over 10 years I was manager of a Farmers Union cooperative. Consequently, I have great faith in the righteousness of organized labor's objectives and in the ability of farmers to work out their own problems. I do not want anyone to subsidize either one of them, or interfere with their natural democratic and cooperative processes.

I joined the Railroad Telegraphers when I was a young boy. I believed in organized labor then and I believe in it now. In all the years of my life there has been no conflict between organized labor and organized agriculture. Each in its own field has enthusiastically supported the other. In my opinion it is in the interest of American progress that that amicable relationship remain undisturbed.

On Monday, May 11, 1942, the Farmers Union dedicated a new office building in Denver, Colo., marking another milestone in the forward march of that alert, militant, and aggressive farm organization. James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, presided as master of ceremonies and with the approval of his organization issued an historic statement on the labor policy of the Farmers Union.

Because of the importance of this statement and its bearing upon many serious present-day developments I ask that it be printed in the Appendix of the Record where it may receive the attention it merits from all who are interested.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WHAT FARMERS OF AMERICA ARE DOING TODAY

In recent months the National Farmers Union has been frequently asked about its attitude toward organized labor. More recently and particularly, such inquiries have referred to the widely publicized intent of District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America to finance, direct, and promote the organization of a union of dairy farmers. This statement is an answer to both types of inquiries.

The National Farmers Union has, since its formation in 1902, been friendly and cooperative toward organized labor. Our members and officers have been and are sympathetic with labor's aspiration to achieve democracy in the economic and industrial fields commensurate with that assured by law in the political field. The National Farmers Union seeks the same extension of democracy in the field of agriculture.

Today, engaged in the world-wide war to defeat and crush the power and idea of fascist slavery, we recognize that the Nation's success in its war effort depends upon the strength of day-to-day democracy. We can win only as free men working and fighting together—sacrificing together—against the common enemy. In the industrial field, democracy calls for the continued operation of labor organizations; in agriculture, for the continued operation of farm organizations.

American workers are today doing their assigned part in speeding up war production. Their organizations volunteered for this war for the duration. They gave up the strike, labor's most effective tool in bargaining for fair wages and working conditions. Long ago they offered practical proposals for increasing war production. They pleaded to be allowed to help in the planning and conduct of war production. This they were given in a measure when Donald Nelson set up the plan for labor-industry production committees in war production plants. They volunteered to help pay the costs of the war week by week through the War Bond pay-roll allotment plan and, in the Treasury's new drive for $1,000,000,000 a month, labor is to be given joint responsibility with management for installing and operating this plan in the Nation's plants.

Labor has not and, in my judgment, cannot give up the right to bargain for wage adjustments necessary to keep up in fair measure with rises in living costs, using all bargaining resources short of the right to strike, already relinquished. Similarly, on the farm side, I do not see how farmers can give up the principle that the prices of the products they sell must continue to be related to the prices of the goods they must buy. Farm prices are the working farmer's wages. To deny flatly to labor and farmers any adjustment of wages and farm prices in response to rising prices and living costs would be to deny to them the exercise of economic democracy as it affects their daily lives, health, and strength in war production.

I do not believe this position is inconsistent with the President's indivisible 7-point program for preventing further inflation. When, as, and if the other points in that program are put into effect, including higher taxes, limitation of profits and net salaries to $25,000 a year and the freezing of all prices and rationing of scarce goods, we will put the brakes on the rise in living costs which has been going on sice 1939. Neither labor nor farmers will be under the painful necessity of having to ask in the midst of war for an increase in wages or prices for the products of their labor. The so-called little men and women have been in the lead in this war effort to date. When swollen war profits, salaries, bonuses, and wild spending are cut off, they will be the first to welcome eqqual sacrifice eqquaqlly shared.

Cast-iron ceilings on wages have been proposed by noisy antilabor voices and some sincere and normally liberal persons. The plan has been defeated again and again. Similar ceilings for farm prices have been proposed and defeated. The President has never proposed such ceilings and does not now propose them. Those who insist that his seven-point program be started by nailing down wages and farm prices first are going at the job backward. If reactionary forces in and out of Congress count on making the anti-inflation drive a snipe hunt, labor and farmers cannot be left holding the sack of sacrifice.

Now as to the recent organizing activities in the dairy-farming field carried on by district 50 of the United Mine Workers of America: It appears that when certain groups of hard-pressed dairy farmers are taken over or reorganized under various names, they are affiliated with district 50. This sprawling offshoot is in turn under the active direction of the ambitious president of the United Mine Workers of America. This attempted invasion of the farm field does not have the approval and sanction of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. This was made plain by James Carey, secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, when he said in answer to a recent public inquiry:

"I speak for organization. In an organized society, to settle our problems we must be organized. I don't think the problem of farm workers will be settled until the farmers belong to their own unions. I think the farmers should organize. They should adopt a program in the interests of the Nation."

Out of our experience in the farmer's problems of production, marketing, and distribution—an experience as long and wide and more first hand than John L. Lewis' knowledge of coal mining—we draw these conclusions and offer them to farmers, labor, and the consuming public, including Mr. Lewis:

1. It is the responsibilty of farmers to organize themselves. It is not the responsibility of labor or big business or anyone outside of agriculture to organize farmers. It is my deep and firm conviction that if democracy is to continue in this country farmers must more effectively organize themselves, starting at once, but into organizations of their own creation and choice.

2. The control of a farm organization should be in the hands of farmers. They must build it, pay for it, own it, use it for themselves.

3. While most interests of farmers and labor are common, the approaches are not identical. Farmers and labor require their own types of organization for effective representation and promotion of their interests and for cooperation to promote common interests.

The only sound opposition to such activities as District 50's cultivation of the farm field is to present a farmer's plan worked out by farmers, to be operated by farmers and have sufficient imagination, scope, and practicality to appeal to farmers as a genuine solution of their difficulties and their needs. The short-sighted and disastrous policies of farmers' cooperatives in this field have shrunk the farmer's share of the consumers' milk dollar, while the consumer's dollar has bought less milk and the milk products. City babies are dying for lack of milk and farmers and their families are drowning in a backed-up flood of it.

Instead of letting the unholy influence of the commercial dairy interests upon milk cooperatives result in filling less and less of the consumers' needs at higher and higher delivered prices, cooperatives controlled by bona-fide farmers must join with bona-fide consumer groups to: (1) Sell milk to the consumer at a lower delivered price, thereby expanding the consumption of milk; and (2) get to the farmer a larger share of the consumer's dollar by wiping out unnecessary and inefficient middlemen's costs and profits.

When farmers and consumers decide to stop the Milk Trust's skimming of the cream from the milk business, dairy farmers will not turn to the peculiar talents of Mr. Lewis in the hope that he can magically open up a market. Neither the commercial dairy industry nor Mr. Lewis will be interested in the solution I have outlined. It is not a corn cure. It is a democratic method applied in the economic field to the needs of farmers and consumers. I recommend it to the distressed farmers of the Michigan and New York milksheds and to the consumers of Detroit and New York City.—From Congressional Record.

Write Your Congressman Today!

Ask Him To Work for the Full Use of Grain in the Nation's Rubber-Alcohol Program

AFL ALSO OPPOSES LEWIS' MOVE

(Continued from Page One)

America, through their trade unions, gave President Roosevelt their solemn pledge right after Pearl Harbor that they would not quit work for any reason as long as the war lasts.

Labor has lived up to this pledge almost 100 percent.

What is the official record? Time lost by strikes last January was 4/1000 of one percent of time worked.

The British strike record—and we share their pride in it—shows that time lost by strikes since Dunkirk amounts to one day per man in 15 years of work.

But we've got something here in America that's really worth cheering about! Our record in America since Pearl Harbor has been only one day lost per man in 30 years of work. That's twice as good as the British record.

Of course, we wish our record could be 100 percent perfect. But human beings are not made that way. And no law can make them perfect. Remember, we have laws against murder and we once had Prohibition in America.

But don't get the idea that American labor wants to condone or excuse the few scattered local wildcat strikes that have occurred. We disavow them, we disown them, we condemn them. The great majority of American workers are keeping the faith and they have no use for anyone who breaks it.

The workers of America are standing with President Roosevelt. We will do whatever our Commander-in-Chief wants done for victory!

LABOR'S WAR RECORD

Who is fighting America's war on the front line? The sons and brothers and loved ones of American workers right alongside American citizens from all other walks of life.

Who is carrying on America's victory production program on the home front? The loyal, hard-working men and women of labor who are breaking production records and beating schedules every day.

Who fought beside our Marines at Gaum and Wake? More than 1,100 union mechanics who are now prisoners of Japan.

Who is sailing America's merchant ships and tankers on the high seas, braving daily submadine attacks? Union seamen who are carrying on although hundreds of their fellows have lost their lives.

Who rode the Burma Road? Union teamsters who are now transporting supplies by other routes to China despite enemy bombers.

Who is building America's defense posts in Hawaii, Alaska and the Canal Zone and other bases? More than 100,000 American workers who gave up safe jobs at home to do their bit.

Who built all the Army camps and Naval stations in record time? A civilian army of union workers who in six months constructed 46 new "soldier cities" from scratch.

American workers are paying their full share of the cost of this war—in blood, in sweat, in sacrifice, in taxes. They are not squawking. They entered this war with their eyes open as free men and women and they are determined to come out of this war free men and women.

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

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