

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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Protesting Anti-Co-op Line, Four Co-operatives Withdraw From Feed, Grain Dealers Ass'n in Open Letter

J. F. Moyer, Secretary-Treasurer, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Assn., Dodge City Terminal Elevator Co., Dear Mr. Moyer:

This is an open letter addressed to you, but it will be called to the attention of every co-op manager in Kansas. We, the undersigned managers, request that our memberships be withdrawn from the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Assn., and we respectfully petition you to return our dues.

Our decision to terminate our membership in your organization was made in consideration of the attitude of the association's officers toward co-operatives, particularly with reference to the slurring annual address made by the retiring president, Dan C. Sullivan, who became a member of the board of directors.

Millions of dollars will be thrown into the fight against co-ops by the big monopolies through the NTEA. The officers of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Assn., are by their mouthings lending assistance to their cause. In our opinion they are doing this to their own detriment as the real financial supporters in this fight have no place in their plans for small independent business men such as those who largely make up the membership of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Association.

They are spear-heading this fight with the cry of tax equalization, which the public will eventually find out is a false cry and that if there is any inequality in taxation it is enjoyed by some of those doing the most howling about co-ops. The question of taxation is not the real motive behind this fight, because the tax revenue that is estimated can be raised by this means is less than half a million dollars a year, we know that's just a drop in the bucket. It is, therefore, apparent that this "tax-equality" talk is just a trick to clear the field of co-ops that old-line businesses can get exorbitant rates for services that farmers are today performing for themselves through their co-ops.

The very existence of co-ops assures farmers of fairer treatment by both private and co-operative enterprises.

It is with real regret that we see your organization and members joining the greedy crusade. We co-ops in Kansas have pursued a policy of "live and let live." Your organization in the past has concurred with this policy. We have lived side by side with you and success has been enjoyed by both.

Now, with your decision that profits aren't high enough and with your joining the NTEA gang to smash co-ops, we naturally do not wish to contribute even the mite of our dues, which we will use to conduct our defense of co-operative methods. Already the NTEA has probably spent on propaganda and lobbying a larger sum than can be realized by the government in taxes, even if every legal question were decided against co-ops.

The NTEA backers are millionaires. You can ask them to re-imburse you to the extent of our dues which we are asking returned. You are doing their work, not ours.

We urge all other co-operative managers in the state who have paid their dues into your association to join us in withdrawing from the ranks of an organization that we might not have expected to defend us in our fight, but from whom we might have expected at least a decent silence.

If the Co-ops are forced out of business as some people would like, the grain business generally would be dominated by large line elevator companies with mill connections. This would eventually freeze the small independent elevator man out and in the end would result in the same practice that brought co-operatives into existence—that exorbitant margins both at local elevators and the terminal markets. Just how do you think the farmer would fare in that kind of a so-called "free enterprise" system?

Instead of realizing that co-ops are here to stay, that the days of exorbitant margins on grain are gone for ever, that it is more profitable in the long run for all enterprise to live in accordance with the pattern of service established by co-ops, some have smelled the profits they could be getting if they were free to gouge the farmers without the restraining competition of co-ops.

No co-op should ever knowingly again participate in your organization. Mr. Sullivan has stated that co-ops need your organization. Co-ops need it like we need boils. The co-ops have done their job well, in harmony with all strata of economic life except the monopolists. These co-ops fight and these fight co-ops. And only those who would band themselves together, agree on prices, etc., have reason to oppose co-ops.

Farmers need only be reminded of the days when the old-liners were robbing them to know which side their bread is buttered on.—Sincerely yours,

David Train, Manager, Lindsborg F. U. Elevator Co.

Don Wilcox, Manager, Farmers Co-op Elevator.

Pat Nash, Manager, Ellsworth Co. Farmers Co-op Union.

John Schulte, Manager, Mitchell Co. F. U. Co-op Ass'n.

Kansas Farmers Union Again Building Statewide Co-ops, To Raise Sum For Seed Program

"What's the matter with the Kansas Farmers Union?"

"It doesn't spend enough time building co-ops like it used to do."

That's a statement we've all heard many times, but it just isn't any longer true, because there's a lusty babe in the family of statewide Farmers Union co-ops that is destined to become one of the outstanding statewide co-operative programs.

It is the Farmers Union Central Co-operative Exchange. It was organized more than two years ago as the Farmers Union Service Company. Its first original function was to develop and provide Farmers Union members with a comprehensive insurance program. Because state laws prohibit an agency making refunds, the Service company's savings from policies issued were invested in a hybrid seed corn project, and a cooperative seed distribution program.

So great was the demand for these services that from very limited operations in 1942 when thirty acres of corn was grown with a seed yield of 500 bushels, the program leaped ahead in 1943 with the planting of 185 acres and the 3,000 bushel seed yield was inadequate to meet the demand.

Now this year 700 acres are planted and the anticipated yield will run from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels.

Starting with but precious little financing (Donald Van Vleet, President of the Iowa Farmers Union furnished the seed the past two years in exchange for a percentage of the net earnings) the continued success of the program is assured by the already demonstrated demand for a co-op seed program but in turn the greatly increased operations necessitated by this demand, call for the investment of finances to be used for facilities, equipment, plant, storage, increased help and general operating expenses.

It is estimated that \$25,000 will more than safely see the

establishment of the Central Co-op as a sound, strong statewide co-operative serving a long-felt need for a co-op seed program.

To raise this sum, the board of the Kansas Farmers Union which is also the board of the Central Co-op has authorized the sale of certificates of indebtedness. These to be sold in any denominations above a \$10 minimum to bear up to 6 percent interest, to be paid out of the savings of each year, and to be retired at the discretion of the board.

Lucas Co-op Buys
Already one certificate of in-

debtedness (for \$100) has been sold to the Farmers Union Co-operative at Lucas. E. K. Dean, President of the Kansas Farmers Union and Secretary of the Central Co-op, attended the Lucas co-ops' annual meeting last week, making the first offer for sale of the certificates of indebtedness and made the first sale right off the bat.

Plans are being made to meet with boards of co-operatives and Secretaries of Farmers Union Locals are urged to sell and buy certificates. Here is the chance to build a great co-operative that will in turn benefit yourself, build your Farmers Union and save every planter of seed a nice margin on all seeds he buys.

The Service Company closes its fiscal year June 30, at which time it is anticipated the company will have a net worth of upward of \$5,000, all of which has been built without anyone's having invested any money. All savings in the business for the past year will be pro-rated for which certificates of indebtedness will be issued to the patrons and money retained to help finance the expansion of the program.

The Farmers Union Central Co-operative Exchange, or Central Co-op as it will probably be known popularly, was reorganized along 100 percent co-operative lines at the last regular meeting of the directors early last month.

The board, realizing this Central Co-op was a big and successful baby with unlimited possibilities was determined that it should never become just a "balance sheet" organization built by the Farmers Union, bearing the organization's name, enjoying the fruits of the educational and organizational program of the Farmers Union—yet without participating in the organization's total program to bring security on the land for working farmers. That this has happened, the Farmers Union Insurance Company unfortunately testifies.

Members Own It

It was the decision of the board, therefore, that any member of the Farmers Union may become a member of the Central Co-op merely by filling out and submitting an application for membership. It is a non-stock, membership co-operative. It does and will always belong to the members of the Kansas Farmers Union. Annual meetings of the organization will be held in connection with the annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union.

The Farmers Union is on its way. It's got a co-op going that is a "natural." With adequate facilities and equipment the in-the-bag cost of seed corn can be reduced sharply.

From here on, the support of FU members and local co-ops is needed to buy the certificates of indebtedness. The many co-ops who have already handled the Service Company's seed recognize the benefit of such a program and can well afford to invest a few hundred dollars each in expanding the program to meet their needs. Locals and individual members can invest whatever they feel they are able to, and together they have without cramping any one built a big co-op which will return their investment a thousand-fold over the years, both through patronage refunds and reduction in original price.

Dean Urges All Local Co-ops Patronize Only Co-op Terminals

"This year, more than ever before, local co-op managers must be urged to send their grain to their own co-operative terminals, otherwise they will be contributing to the fight against co-ops," E. K. Dean, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, said this week in a pre-harvest appeal to local co-op managers.

"The time has come to decide whether we're fish or fowl, either a co-op is a co-op all the way or it's a co-op on the local level and anti-co-op on the state or area level. The owners of large terminals are today contributing funds to the war being waged against co-ops. If their campaign is successful, not only will the co-op terminals suffer but even to a greater extent will the local co-ops be at a disadvantage, which many will not be able to overcome," Dean challenged.

Pointing out that the big terminals were the first to fight local co-ops when farmers were organizing them years ago, Dean recalled that the terminals had tried to bust the local co-ops and only solicited their business after they had formed their own co-op terminal. Then the old-line terminals put their arms around the local co-ops not because they really wanted to encourage them but in order to bust the co-op terminal, by robbing it of the local co-op business.

"Co-ops face the most intensive, best organized and heav-

ily financed attack on the co-operative way of doing business that they ever have in the history of their organizations. Just because prices are good and the volume of business of co-ops is higher than ever before, co-operators must not be lulled in a false sense of security.

"Boards of Directors, members and patrons of local co-ops have the responsibility of asking—immediately before harvest—their managers where their co-ops' grain is going, and urging that all of it be consigned to co-op terminals," Dean said.

"Why arm your enemies?" Dean asked in conclusion. "Old-line businesses take their profits and use them in a fight against co-ops. Co-op terminals return your savings and contribute to the fight for more co-operation and more savings for you. Complacency or disinterest at this time will cost the farmers of Kansas millions of dollars in the future. The duty of every manager, of every co-op director and every co-operator is clear."

Day by Day with FUJA

by JOHN VESECKY

American Bankers Association To Form Pools for Small Banks

As many of our cooperatives depend on their local banks for their financing, we believe they will be interested in a move being made by members of the American Bankers Association to form a financial pool to help small banks carry loans larger than their capitalization at present permits them to carry.

This bank pool is intended for post-war financing and is to supplement loans made by small banks which exceed 10 percent of the bank's capital stock, as most states have banking laws limiting the amount that can be loaned to any one account to 10 percent of the bank's capital and surplus. This looks like a good move if it is really put into operation without too many strings being tied to the money by the big sponsor banks, and if the small banks using the pool money are given assurance that the loans will not be called on short notice as many re-discount loans were called by the big banks in the 1920 period.

Irvin L. Porter, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, Ill., told a closed conference of senior officers of the nation's big bank that term-lending is taking the place of short-time renewals and bond-financing of the country's large industrial and commercial concerns. Present average rate on loans from 1 year to 5 years and longer is 2.76 percent.

Notes given for the term loans can be used as collateral with the Federal Reserve Bank if need should arise. On short term loans the interest rate is still lower. Some loans collateralized by warehouse receipts are being made at rates as low as 1.25 percent. This low cost, long and short term, financing is available only to large concerns and accounts for the gradual absorption of all profitable lines of private business by the big exponents of so-called "free enterprise."

If the big bankers want to render a real service to small banks, to small business and to the country generally, they should combine their financial pool proposition with long-term loans at interest rates comparable with those now being enjoyed by the "big boys" in industry and commerce.

Legal Decisions By Supreme Court Often Confusing

It is often hard to follow the reasoning which leads some of our national and state legislators to vote as they do on some important measures, and once in a while even the courts seem to make a distinction where there is no apparent difference. In a recent 4 to 3 decision the Supreme Court of the United States reversed a 75 year old precedent by holding that insurance is Interstate Commerce and therefore comes under the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. (Justices, Stone, Frankfurter, and Jackson dissenting.)

On the same day a decision was made in a case involving the claim of the Polish American Alliance (A Fraternal Insurance order) that it did not come under the Wages and Hours Act. In the Polish American Alliance case the court ruled by an 8 to 0 decision that the Benefit Certificates issued by fraternal societies are business in Interstate Commerce thereby making such societies subject to the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board and under the Wages and Hour Act. The opinion in the Alliance Case was written by Justice Frankfurter, who was one of

the dissenting justices in the first case cited above.

We have no quarrel with either of the decisions, as the magnitude of the assets and financial power of the Insurance companies makes it necessary that they be held subject to federal control and supervision, but we cannot see why, in the opinion of any one, insurance would not be interstate commerce when applied to the first case and be interstate commerce in the second case.

Luckily the U. S. Supreme Court seems to realize that conditions have changed so in the last fifty or hundred years that while insurance may have been local, interstate business 75 years ago it is now certainly interstate commerce of the largest kind and a 75 year old decision should not keep the court from deciding present day cases in the light of present day conditions; lawyers reverence for precedents notwithstanding.

Additions And Changes Made In FUJA Personnel

E. C. Broman, until this month manager-secretary of the Farmers Union Auditing Ass'n., has sold his home in Salina, Kansas and purchased a home in Kansas City and on June 19 moved his family to Kansas City. Mr. Broman expects to assume his duties as head of the FUJA accounting department, some time during the week of June 19th.

Another new member of the FUJA family is J. L. Petty, formerly manager of the Maple Hill Farmers Union elevator. Mr. Petty will take the traveling salesman job previously held by John Vesecky.

Mr. Vesecky has been placed in charge of Membership Relations and Publicity work in the Kansas City office. He will be available as speaker at public meetings, stockholders and directors meetings and on other occasions when he can be of service to our cooperatives or the farmers. Mr. Petty will begin his duties as salesman on June 19th. We bespeak for him the support of all our local managers.

Witham, Newbry Thru NW Kansas

H. E. Witham, general manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n. accompanied J. L. Newbry, the week of June 5th, on his northwestern Kansas circuit. Mr. Witham reports wheat generally very good over most of the territory covered that week. There were a few spots where much of the wheat was killed by drought last fall or where it did not come up until in the spring, where the stands are poor and the yield will be light, but generally speaking, northwestern Kansas has prospects for a good wheat crop this year.

Because of a shortage of tires, gasoline and office help Mr. Witham was able to call on but a few of the member cooperatives this spring. As conditions permit he intends to go out with the FUJA representatives and call on as many as possible of the FUJA members and have a visit with the managers and personnel. In the mean time, Harry says, "just keep the wheat and other grains rolling in and your feed and supply orders coming to FUJA your own regional cooperative, there you are always sure of a square deal and all the savings made on your business belong to you

Corporations Net Working Capital Jumps During War

A Securities and Exchange Commission analysis of the current assets and liabilities of all American corporations (other than banks and insurance companies) for the period from 1939 through 1943, disclosed that net working capital in an extremely liquid form jumped from 24,600,000,000 dollars in 1939 to 41,600,000,000 dollars in 1943. A substantial proportion being in cash. More than half of the increase in net working capital is reported to have occurred after the United States entered the war. The analysis further states "The increases in working capital during this period are attributable, in the most part, to retained profits after tax and dividend disbursements."

And still the Knights of the National Tax Equality Association, defending the evanescent economic virtues of Miss (named) Free Enterprise would have the people believe that the only way to save the Lady (un) fair from poverty and want is by slaying the Cooperative Ogre.

Seven Nations Lead In Wheat Production

The principal wheat producing countries of the world are the, following: United States, Russia, China, Canada, India, Argentina, and Australia.

All the large wheat producers are in the northern hemisphere with the exception of Argentina and Australian wheat now being sown will show a slight increase over the 8,300,000 acres sown last year according to the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The original goal was 9,000,000 acres, but this goal will not be reached because of unfavorable weather conditions in the first part of 1944, shortage of farm labor, and a serious shortage of superphosphates.

Australian wheat production is centered in the semi-arid portions of the continent where conditions are very similar to those found in our own hard wheat belt. The wheat is strong in gluten and competes with our hard bread wheats in the world market. Their harvest starts in December and, with Argentina, helps fill out the world year-round wheat harvest cycle.

Labor Defends Co-ops Against Smear Campaign

Cooperative leaders are alarmed over what they regard as a concerted drive to destroy their organizations. They anticipate the same kind of "smear" campaign that has been waged for the last few years against organized labor.

Foes of the cooperatives are expected to pick out a dishonest cooperative—there are a few of this kind managed by individuals for their private profit—and hold it up as a "horrible example" of the whole great movement. Evidence that this is the tactic to be employed is seen in articles by newspaper columnists who are or have been on the payroll of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The preliminary step in the wrecking program has already been taken. Congress was induced by Congressman Robertson (Dem., Va.) to insert a provision in tax legislation passed last winter requiring "co-ops" to file statements of their receipts and disbursements and other details of their business.

Labor organizations are also included. Since neither "co-ops" nor trade unions are profit-making enterprises, they are now tax exempt. Those who induced Congress to adopt the amendment hope to change this policy.

The National Tax Equality Association, headed by Ben C. McCabe, Minneapolis millionaire and president of the International Elevator Company, is sponsoring the movement. McCabe has hired a crew of high-pres-

sure publicity agents, including Laury A. Shuler, former editor of the Curtis publications, including the "Saturday Evening Post."

Congress is being flooded with leaflets, all of which stress the claim that "co-ops" enjoy an advantage over business and are a menace to "private enterprise." Complaint is made that "co-ops" have branched out into the ownership of grain elevators, oil wells, refineries and other manufacturing processes, and are able to undersell private competitors because they are exempt from taxes.

That statement is not true. The fact is "co-ops" pay all taxes that private business must pay except a tax on "profits," and "co-ops" do not make profits. They are simply buying and selling organizations and all "savings" go to their members. And this is where the shoe pinches and explains why some business men are warring on the "co-ops."

Genuine cooperatives, big and little, save their members the huge profits which otherwise would go into the pockets of business men. Of course, business men do not like anything that interferes with profits. Hence the Robertson amendment and now the plan to hamstring the cooperatives by taxing them.—LABOR.

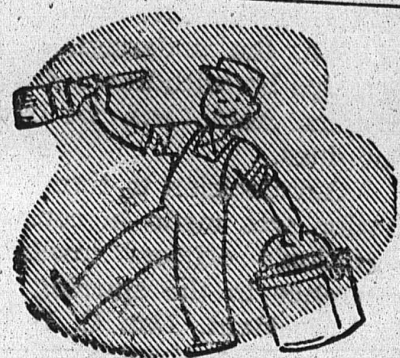
Preferred Stock Retired By GTA

The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n. of St. Paul, Minn., reports that it is retiring its 1938-39 issue of preferred stock, in cash, plus 3 percent interest from date of issue. This stock was issued to the patrons of the F.U.G.T.A. as patronage refund on the business done with their cooperative during the 1938-39 fiscal year. The F.U.G.T.A. is the largest grain cooperative in the United States. Its total grain handling during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1944 was in excess of 100,000,000 bushels. It operates several terminal elevators, a large chain of cooperative local elevators, a mill, and many other associated cooperative service plants. M. W. Thatcher has been the manager since its organization.

Never Mail Checks

The Gresham, (Oregon) Berry Growers association makes a practice of not mailing any payment checks to their members, but requiring them to come to the office for them personally. Because of the compact membership, all located in the immediate trade territory of Gresham, this is no hardship to the Association membership

and gives the management the association much closer contact with the patrons, which is very desirable in any business and especially in a cooperative. The Gresham Berry Growers Ass'n. takes care of its capital investment through the issuance of capital certificates. As explained by J. Fisher vice president and manager, the association assesses a certain percentage each year for new issues, retiring the old issues, thus assuring that most of the invested capital is held by current patron membership. It sells its output through the regional cooperative sales agency, The North Pacific Cannery and Packing Inc., as all local cooperatives should do.



Painting Time

Match Mother Nature's springtime skill in dressing up the world by painting up your particular part of it! Our color charts will help you in selecting color schemes. At no time did we have greater need for cheerful home surroundings—a need for protecting and brightening up those possessions that we hold dear enough to go to war to safeguard.

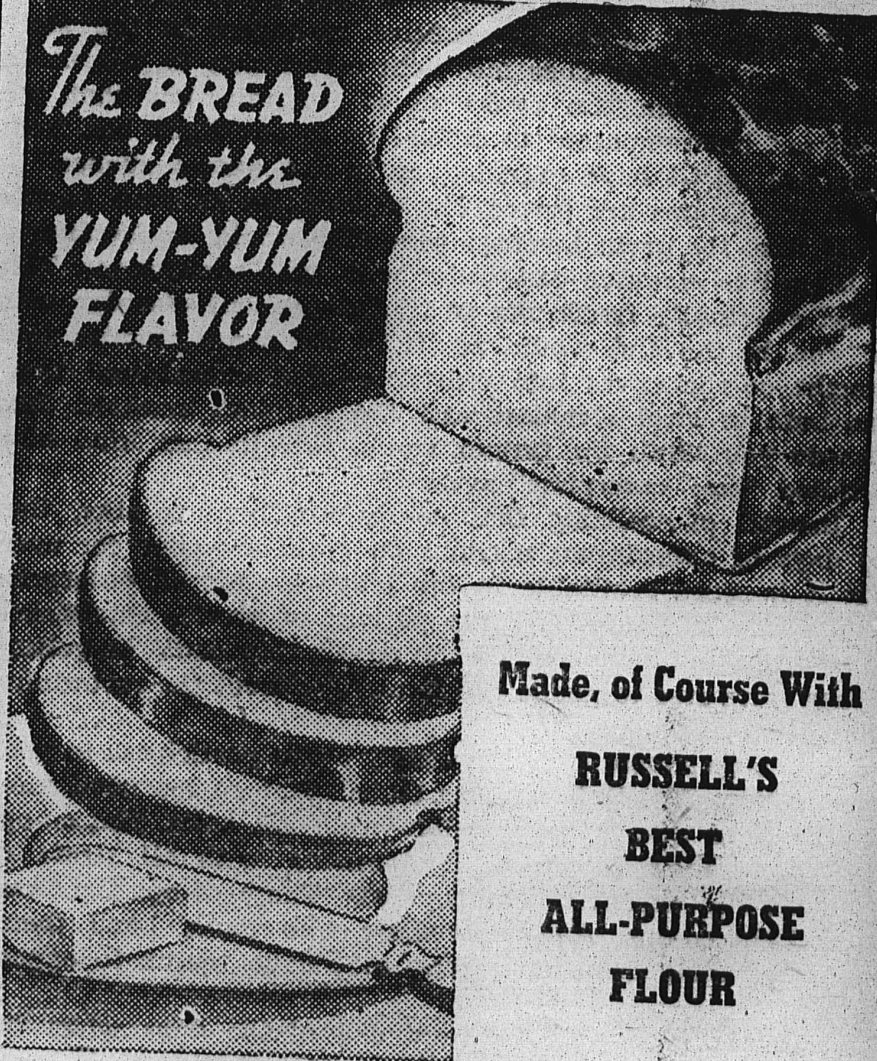
KFU paints and enamels are skillfully blended from fine quality products, yet sell at moderate prices. Ask for them at your local Farmers Union dealer.

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**FARMERS UNION
JOBGING
ASSOCIATION**

Kansas City 6, Mo. Vi. 5781

ASK FOR IT AT YOUR CO-OP ELEVATOR AND STORES

The BREAD
with the
YUM-YUM
FLAVOR



Made, of Course With
**RUSSELL'S
BEST
ALL-PURPOSE
FLOUR**

RUSSELL MILLING CO.
RUSSELL, KANSAS



DAD says I'm little, but that I'm a mighty big help these days when help is scarce on the farm, and he pays me well for helping with the chores.

So every Saturday I take my money and see how much I still have to earn before I can get a War Bond.

Mr. Clifford—he's our mailman—says he is saving a War Bond for me to have as my own; just as soon as I get enough saved.

Mr. Clifford sells War Bonds to Dad, too. And one day when Dad was buying a Bond from him; Dad said: "Cliff, it's just like I was buying a chunk of Victory!"

So that's why we children started calling Mr. Clifford the 'Victory Man.'

WHY FARMERS EVERYWHERE ARE BUYING WAR BONDS—REGULARLY!

War Bonds play many roles in this war—from teaching young America how to save to buying the materials of VICTORY. And when the war is won, many a farm and ranch the country over will have the backing of hundreds and thousands of dollars for replacement of machinery and equipment and the construction and modernization of new buildings. *That's* the way War Bonds are helping win the peace!

YOU NEVER GET LESS THAN YOU LEND and you can get $\frac{1}{2}$ more than you invest. When held 10 years, Series E War Bonds yield 2.9% interest, compounded semi-annually. You get back \$4 for every \$3:

CASH IF YOU NEED IT! Of course no one should cash a Bond unless he has to; but if an emergency comes along your War Bonds are like money in the bank. Uncle Sam will redeem them in cash—at full purchase price—any time after you've held them 60 days. Don't hold back a single dollar unnecessarily from the purchase of War Bonds. **YOUR HELP IS NEEDED!**

FACTS ABOUT WAR BONDS (Series E)

You LEND Uncle Sam:	Upon Maturity you get back:
\$18.75	\$25.00
37.50	50.00
75.00	100.00
375.00	500.00
750.00	1000.00

You can buy War Bonds from your bank, Postmaster, Production Credit Association, or Rural Mail Carrier

For America's future, for *your* future, for your children's future—Buy WAR BONDS!

Let's all KEEP BACKING THE ATTACK!

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Warehouses at Topeka, Girard, Wakeeney and Kansas City
Grain Offices: Kansas City and Salina

FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE

Kansas City, Parsons and Wichita

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Salina, Kansas

FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY CO.

Superior, Aurora, Fremont, and Fairbury, Nebraska

FARMERS UNION CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE

Salina, Kansas

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

South St. Joseph, Missouri

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

Rush County Union Elects

Rush County Farmers Union held a special meeting at the Court Room, Lacrosse, Kansas on Wednesday May 31, at which time a President and Secretary-Treasurer were elected.

Mr. Pius Moeder, Lacrosse was elected President; and Mr. C. W. O'Brien, Rush Center was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

It was agreed by all present that an earnest effort should be made to get the County Union to functioning again.

C. W. O'Brien, Sec.-Treas.

Reorganize Local, Use Prairie Knoll Charter

State fieldman for the Kansas Farmers Union, Henry Pedersen has reported a renewed and revitalized interest in the Farmers Union among the farmers around Wakeeney in Trego county.

A meeting was held at the court house in Wakeeney with a group of very interested and determined co-operators. After a talk on co-operation and reorganization, some fifteen members paid up and the group voted to use the charter of the old Prairie Knoll Local No. 729 and reorganized it in and around Wakeeney.

Mr. Pedersen predicts that they will have a large and active local before the year is up. There is a growing realization, Mr. Pedersen finds, among farmer members of co-operatives that just as the Farmers Union was the great force in building co-operative associations in this state, so too, the Farmers Union is the organization to defend and extend the co-operative principal in face of the current attack old-line businesses are waging against co-ops.

There was also considerable discussion on having a summer picnic. Mr. Pedersen believes it would be a fine idea for a number of the county unions to co-operate with co-op activities to hold summer picnics.

OLDSBURG

FU Store Manager Samuelson Dies

R. D. Samuelson, manager of the Farmers Union Store at Oldsburg, Sunday, June 4.

Mr. Samuelson had been a faithful worker in the Farmers Union, attending whenever possible all conventions and co-operative meetings. Well known to and liked by Farmers Union leaders of the state, he will be much missed both by the organization and individual members who knew him.

Resolution of Sympathy

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God in his Infinite Wisdom to remove from our midst, Mike Gaschler Father of our Brother and Sister, Mr. and Mrs. John Gaschler

THEREFORE be it resolved that we the Members of Excelsior Local 606 extend our sincere sympathy to our sorrowing Brother and Sister.

Edis, Kansas Excelsior Local 606

William Honas, Secretary.

SOLOMON

Increases 3 Times Over Year Before

At the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Coop Business Assn., held at the K. of C. hall, Frank Bell, of New Cambria, and B. J. Moorman of Solomon, were elected to the board of directors for a three-year term. Other members of the board are M. A. Kinn, Robert Patton, Bill Meagher and Chas. Taylor. Alfred Rensmeyer is the general manager and Mrs. Alfred Rensmeyer bookkeeper.

Lewis Donmyer, secretary, and James Ryan, treasurer, retiring members of the board, were presented with gifts, in appreciation of their service by

President M. A. Kinn. The report of the business transacted by the association for the past year revealed an increase of almost three times over that of the preceding year.

Out of town speakers on the program were John Vesecky of the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., of Kansas City, and H. C. Stephens, president of the Wichita Bank of Cooperatives. Miss Beatrice Castor and Dale Miller presented several musical selections on the violin and trombone, accompanied by Miss Irene Rensmeyer. After the meeting, refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.—From the Solomon Tribune.

Will Purchase Printing Plant

The Kansas Farmers Union will purchase a printing plant of its own, the board of directors decided at a recent special meeting called early this month. A committee composed of E. K. Dean, George Reinhart and Ray Henry has been investigating the feasibility of the state organization's operating a printing plant and the availability of plants.

At present the committee is conducting negotiations with several owners of printing plants. The immediate need is for a press on which the Kansas Union Farmer can be printed but it is the intention of the board that the co-operative printing plant will do job printing, and even handle office supplies such as paper, and receipt books.

The decision to purchase a plant was made because of the rising cost of having the KUF printed. Many thousands of dollars have been spent over the years in having the state paper printed without anything tangible to show for it.

Hoping for quite a volume of printing jobs among co-ops, the board pointed out that grain co-ops had been formed by a group of farmers banding together to have a service performed at a lower cost. The same will be the function of a co-operative printing plant which will do job printing at a lower cost to the co-ops with the savings relayed on to the farmer members.

Machinery Exported

Giving the lie to isolationists who holler that farmers can't get farm machinery because it is all going abroad, official government figures recently released show only 2 percent of present farm machinery has been shipped abroad. And that to Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdoms to be used to raise food for the millions of American soldiers stationed there.

Only War II Farm Song is Strictly Farmers Union

The march-time song, "Soldiers of the Soil," written by James A. Thatcher for the farmers of America was introduced for the first time over the air, Sunday, June 18. The song was used on the Grain Terminal association "Food for Freedom" program which is broadcast from St. Paul, Minnesota, every Sunday. It will be used from now on as the introductory theme for the broadcasts.

"Soldiers of the Soil" has already been received enthusiastically by scores of farm groups. The Music War Council of America had this to say of the song when it was first introduced last year: "Soldiers of the Soil," a refreshingly different war song, has just made its appearance. It passes up the fighting man and the war factory worker to pay tribute to the American farmer, but it may well become the battle song of the man who feeds our armies and the folks on the home front.

The words and music were written by James Thatcher, school orchestra director and music appreciation instructor at Calumet High school, Chicago. He is a brother of M. W. Thatcher, general manager of the F. U. Grain Terminal association, to whom the song is dedicated.

The story of how "Soldiers of the Soil" came to be written is as interesting as the song itself. The inspiration was the songs that all farmers, but especially those who are members of the Farmers Union sing at their meetings.

The daughter of James Thatcher was visiting in the Midwest, and heard a group singing informally from the GTA songbook, "I Hear America Singing." The gusto with which the music was sung moved her to insisting that her father bend his talents to writing a song for the farmers of America.

James Thatcher was surprised that the farmers' efforts to help win the war had been largely neglected by song writers. No new song for the farmers had sprung up out of the war. Inspired by the enthusiasm of his daughter, he set to work.

The title was a natural choice. When he said, "We'll dedicate it to the Soldiers of the Soil," he had given the catchy war song its name in the same breath.

(Ed. Note) "Soldiers of the Soil" may be purchased from the Kansas Farmers Union for thirty-five cents.

NFU, KFU Set Up Service to Aid Local Co-ops in Public Relations

A public relations service for co-operatives, prepared under the supervision of the National Farmers Union and keyed to the problems of co-operatives within their communities, will be offered to co-operatives in Kansas July 1 by the Kansas Farmers Union.

In addition to materials for their own public relations campaigns, the co-operatives will receive a semi-monthly news letter from National Farmers Union in Washington, D. C., reporting legislative developments and administrative orders affecting co-operative enterprises.

The basic materials for the public relations service will be supplied in four kits, issued quarterly from Denver. It will include a complete advertising campaign, sample pamphlets, posters and 'give-away' materials available in quantities, news releases, materials for speeches, and suggestions for co-operative events which will help inform people within the local community of the benefits of their co-operatives.

The first kit, now in preparation, emphasizes that "Co-operative Dollars Stay at Home." "End-Gate Dividends," "Savings," "Taxes" and "Payrolls"—all dollars which go to people and institutions within the home community, to enter local channels of trade, are featured in the advertising campaign.

The value of these "Stay-at-Home" dollars to the local community, is compared with dollars that are drained off by speculators in farm produce.

The posters likewise emphasize that "Co-operative Dollars Stay At Home," and include spaces for the individual co-

operative to show its own merits in taxes, payroll, dividends or savings and "end-gate dividends," or higher dividends for farm products.

Put Out By NFU
The service is being supplied to the Kansas Farmers Union and other state Farmers Union by National Farmers Union Service Corporation, a national co-operative service recently established by the NFU. It is wholly owned by the National Farmers Union and has the same directors.

"We hope to produce a public relations service that will compare favorably with the finest produced in the nation," President James G. Patton says.

"Co-operatives have been placed under attack by large corporations which fear the days of unbridled exploitation of people may be ended by co-operative competition. The corporations spend fabulous sums on advertising, public relations and public relations. We do have those fabulous sums, by pooling small public relations allocations, co-operatives can employ some splendid talent in public relations work."

"National Farmers Union Service proposes to build such a pool, and develop as fine a public relations program for co-operatives as it is possible to produce."

Says OPA 'a Bargain'

Speaking of government agencies that helped people, M. W. Thatcher, General Manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, defended the record of the office of price administration.

He pointed out that in the last war the price of sugar rose to 30 and 35 cents a pound, but under rationing and price control it is now only seven cents a pound. If it rose one cent a pound it would cost the consumers \$140,000,000 a year. The cost of OPA last year was \$148,000,000.

No. 1 Post-War

Problem - Soil Erosion

Loss of productivity of American farm land through soil erosion is a major threat to the prosperity and the very life of this country, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard warns.

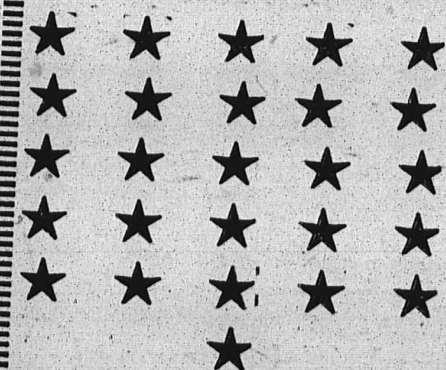
Conserving and building up our soil resources should be number one post-war farm project, Secretary Wickard advises. Describing the conservation of soil and water resources as one of the "imperative jobs of America," he points out: "No other Nation has lost so much soil in so little time. Erosion has ruined for any further cultivation some 50 millions of acres of land... equal to at least one-eighth of our total present cropland. Another 50 million acres are without topsoil, and riddled with gullies and ditches, unfit for anything but meager production. Still another 100 million acres of crop-land lost more than half of its productive topsoil. In short, erosion has already damaged more than two-fifths of all the cropland of the United States."

Farmer Direction Of Policies Needed

An appeal to farmers to come aware of the necessity of postwar adjustments and take an active part in the formulation of postwar policies was made by G. F. Geissler, director of the Western Division of AAA when in Manhattan last week.

He asserted that farmers should interest themselves not only in the production and farming but also in the distribution, marketing, processing and legislation phases of the occupation. A national program, to be of greatest service to the farmers, must be directed, in his opinion.

Geissler warned that "the need for food is just as great now as at any time since the war started" despite the swiftness with which the war has ended and egg glut. These are marked production problems, he said.



Each of these 26 stars represents one employee of the Farmers Union Creameries in the Armed Forces of the Government.

Farmers Union Co-operative Creameries

Superior — Fairbury

Test Your Cows,

Keep The Best.

Sell Your Culls,

Feed The Rest.

THE JUNIOR PAGE

ESTHER EKBLAD VOORHIES, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Juniors 16-21

Junior Reserves 8-15

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

I AM CAMP

I am sunlight, sheen on the water, a mist on the mountains, and stars.
I am a doorway out of the commonplace into a vast new adventuring experience.
I am a place where youth learns the joy of play without sting, of fellowship without regrets, of creative effort that wearies not, and of a good time that leaves no headaches—or heartaches—behind.
I am a new purpose for life that will make the years different.
I am Noise—and silence with a thrill in it.
I am Laughter—and quiet resolution that seeks the comfort of the hills.
I am Energy—and the touch of loving service.
I am Youth—and the slowly emerging habits that make matured experience worthy.
I am Today—and also the Tomorrow that is being shaped.
I am Habits, Ideals, Ways of Living, Confirmed Attitudes, in the Soul of Youth.
Because I am all these, and more, I would invite you into fellowship with me.
Come with me, youthful and eager reader of these lines, and I will do thee good.
Good, that passes not away.
Good, that Temptation will not dislodge.
Good, that time will not chill.
Good, that riches will not deceive.
Come with me, this summer, and life for you will be the same, no more.
I AM CAMP.

FU in Summer

Two camps have been held and with them the countryside has echoed the gay voices of Farmers Union Reserves. Free for a few days from the responsibilities and chores that every farm boy and girl knows, the fun of camp is truly a real thing. There is little hesitation or restraint toward participation in sports or studies. There are bright and eager faces for every part of the day's schedule.

Farmers Union camps aren't just places of play; they are also schools for learning. Through stories told, information memorized, and lessons recited, the Farmers Union takes on proportions of a staunch friends to families

who live on farms. Cooperatives win proud and loyal supporters, and leaders are in the making. Just try out a camper on business meeting procedure. He'll know his p's and q's.

Part of the fun in camp is the singing, the folk dancing, the dart board, and the many exciting softball games. The goodnight circles, bunking in tents or on floors of schoolhouses, and the programs for parents also provide lasting memories. And did I forget K. P. duty? There are new experiences and new friendships to broaden interests and add richness to youthful living. It is the sharing of work and play; it is the thrill of nights away from home; the roughing it, and last but not least, the honest sincerity of purpose in the Farmers Union that makes our camps so enjoyable. "Come with me, this summer, and life for you will be the same no more. I am camp."

What About Torchbearers

Juniors, The Torchbearer topic is now up for discussion. The question is: Shall Torchbearers continue to be selected as at present—two achievement Juniors from each state chosen through voting—or should every Junior who completes five years of Junior work (beginning as a Junior at the age of 14) be rated as a Torchbearer and receive the lighted Torch badge? The latter idea is being suggested by Montana Juniors and Leaders. What do we Kansans think about it? Will you write letters, please, for the KUF and the NUF?

As in all other rulings, no change will be considered for 1944. The 1944 Torchbearer election will be held as in former years.

Reserve '44 Award

This year every Reserve with sufficient points to earn an achievement award will receive the new Reserve pin. It will be a very attractive pin in the usual award colors of blue gold and white, and different from other awards in that it will have a triangle on its face, reminding Reserves of the three important words—education, cooperation, legislation.

age in this community who attended the local meetings, it was decided not to have Junior Reserve classes this year. We were welcome to attend classes with Farmers Union Juniors and Reserves in the High School five miles away. I am enrolled in a rural school so could not go to those high school meetings.

"One leader described Junior Reserves as 'a pain in the neck too old to be Juveniles and too young to be Juniors. Now, that's just the way I have felt ever since I heard that.'"

"My opinion is that the age for Juniors should be lowered to 14. It seems to me that Juv-

eniles could continue to be Juveniles until they have finished the eighth grade. I found Juvenile work most interesting, and am sure I would rather be doing that this year than doing no Farmers Union work until I reach High School."—Virginia Pearl.

This spring the Ellsworth F. U. Cooperative Association furnished boys and girls of the county with 2,760 chicks. Ninety two children took part in the program, each getting thirty chicks. After giving the chickens five months of care and plenty of F. U. feed, each child is expected to return four to the association in payment.

Fun and Instruction Keynotes of Camps at Ellsworth and Clay Center

Fifteen Reserves in Ellsworth county and thirty-two in Clay county this month opened the Farmers Union camping season. Ellsworth was first with its session at the Liberty schoolhouse, southwest of Black Wolf, June 6, 7, and 8. Clay followed June 13, 14, and 15 at the Wiberg schoolhouse, northwest of Clay Center. All arrangements for the camps were made locally. Miss Hubertine Mog, County Education Director, was in charge at Ellsworth; in Clay county the Local Leaders acted as camp committee with Mrs. Ervin Oelschlager as chairman. State Director, Mrs. Esther E. Voorhies, directed the schedule, classes and recreation at both camps.



Mrs. Voorhies

The Reserve nature study unit, "Everyday Insects" and a review of last year's work on "Birds Are Good Neighbors" made up much of the study and scrapbook work of the campers in Ellsworth. Hubertine Mog was the leader of that activity. Other studies included parliamentary law, and "Know Your Farmers Union." The two fifteen-year-old Reserves used the camp for further work on their conservation unit, "Over All the Land."

A site along the creek which runs through the Fred Mog farm was ideal for the Ellsworth camp weiner roast on Wednesday evening, June 7. Fire wood was easy to find, and the weiners to be roasted were plentiful. The picnic wasn't all of that evening of fun. Upon returning to the schoolhouse we found that Mrs. Skalicky and Mrs. Bednusek had a freezer of homemade ice-cream ready.

In Clay county the weiner roast was held at Swenson's Lake. It was a mile walk from the camp, but the distance was covered quickly as Groups 1, 2 and 3 in the scavenger hunt busied themselves along the roadside finding weed specimens, broken pieces of glass, tin cans, and worms. The group that arrived at the Lake with the most nearly complete assortment of creeping things and plain junk was given a prize—an extra sack of potato chips. After the supper a good share of the evening was spent by the lake singing and folk dancing. When back at the schoolhouse, games were enjoyed until dark; then Viva La Compagnie, Taps, and lights out.

Dramatize Song

On the third and last evening of both weeks, a program was given for parents and other Farmers Union members who wished to participate. For one of the program numbers the new song, "Soldiers of the Soil"

was dramatized. At Ellsworth campers answered questions on studies behind the disguise of paper sack puppets which they had made. In Clay county guests were surprised at the wisdom of the Quiz Kids and the Bird Experts. Before the program all joined in a basket supper.

Throughout the winter months the Reserves in Locals around Clay Center have been learning of birds as good neighbors. At the camp with the aid of Local Leader, Mrs. Castle Stromire, knowledge and appreciation of birds around farm homes was increased. Many interesting bird stories were written by the campers, and scrapbooks were made with birds drawn and painted on the covers.

Meals Were Super

Meals in camp were prepared on a share-the-work plan among leaders and mothers. Clay county had the able assistance of Mrs. Minnie Carlson for the entire session. From time to time she had as helpers Mrs. George Mauch, Mrs. Ervin Oelschlager, Mrs. Fritz Meenen, and Mrs. Oscar Wiberg, Junior member, Vera Mae Carlson, was on hand throughout the camp to assist in the kitchen, to stake down tent flaps on windy nights, and to run errands of every kind and description.

Mrs. Henry Skalicky, Mrs. John Bednusek, Mrs. J. A. Shanellec, and Mrs. Fred Mog divided the responsibilities of cooking at Ellsworth. From both places the testimony of children will be that the meals were super excellent.

The camps were a success; both counties have bids in for next year, but before that time post-harvest camp news will be coming from other points in the state.

Virginia Pearl's Winning Opinion

Left out of the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer was the letter written by Virginia Pearl of St. Marys for the National Union Farmer's Junior-Reserve Department. Virginia's opinion on the question of whether the age of Juniors should be lowered to fourteen was judged one of the two best opinions submitted and it was printed in the June 1 NUF.

Here 'tis:
"Once I was a Junior Reserve and now I don't know what I am."

"I am 13 years old and since there are only two of us that



ABOVE: Ellsworth County campers are seen with the hoes, rakes and flags that were used in a dramatization of "Soldiers of the Soil." Left to right, front row: Kenneth Badnasek, Robert Lutz, Donal Kozicek, Darrell Kozicek, Shirley Hunter, Billy Toman, Mildred Janda, Suzanne Mog. Back row: Shirley Gwinner, Gladys Toman, Bobby Toman, Loyola Mog, Barbara Jean Foote, Franklin Steiner, Dorothy Foote, Edward Janda, Hubertine Mog. PICTURED AT THE RIGHT: Barbara Jean Foote and Loyola Mog at camp display their soil conservation study unit, "Over All the Land", and a poster they made picturing methods of erosion control.



County Camp Schedule

McPherson	July 19, 20, 21
Stafford	July 25, 26, 27
Jewell-Mitchell	August 1, 2, 3
Pottawatomie-Wabaunsee	August 8, 9, 10

Prices High on False Teeth and Print Dresses Because of Cartels

RADIO ADDRESS BY NFU PRESIDENT JAMES PATTON EXPLAINS HOW AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BIG INDUSTRIALISTS COST US

I am going to talk about something that will affect you every minute of your whole life; and will affect every minute of the future of your son, or sweetheart, or brother, or husband now across the sea. Yet it is usually described in such vague and technical terms that most of us have no way to realize its real importance to us.

I am going to talk about cartels. The word comes from Latin "cartula" which means a scrap of paper—that is an agreement. But it has come to mean a very special kind of agreement—one between huge trusts which have grown so great that they bulge and expand beyond the borders of their own nations.

So, if they did not divide the world up between themselves, they would come into competition, and that would be bad for profits. Their ambition is to control all of the earth's business. They might well adopt the Hitlerian slogan: "Today this nation, tomorrow the world!"

Control Necessities
Most of them deal in vital necessities of life and necessities of industry, and they possess patents and devices needed to make things that many hundreds of millions of people want and need. Therefore if they began competing with each other, they might have to sell all these necessary and useful things cheaply, and make only a moderate profit. Now in a world that really believed in abundance, this would be considered good. We should rejoice to see many millions of poor and backward peoples getting things they had never dreamed of possessing, and we should presently see these people begin to produce more, and want more, and finally become full-fledged partners in developing the riches of the world for its people.

But no. This world is not made that way, at least in the eyes of some people. Abundance is to them a horrid word, and the idea and practice is one to be opposed. Every one of these great international cartels is a device to hold up price, to restrict trade, and to kill off competition, through all the gangster devices which the U. S. Government has long sought to outlaw through the anti-trust acts. With international trusts, as with national ones, the official attitude of the U. S. Government has disapproved them, yet, until the war they grew at a rate far faster than you and I realized, and far beyond the power, or even the knowledge, of our government. When these gigantic trusts wanted to do something they knew was so bad, so against the public interest—yours and mine—and so revolting to the public decency that they couldn't get away with it in the light, they would simply go underground and do their dirty work in the dark.

Had it not been for the alertness of the Anti Trust Division of the U. S. Department of Justice, and of certain other government agencies, these foreign cartels and their American partners might, as the saying goes, even yet be "getting away with murder" and entirely without the people's knowledge.

I haven't time to tell all of their tricks, but I want to describe just a few, so that you will know what you and I are up against, and what the government of the United States is up against, in attempting to deal with these monster mobsters after the war.

Do you wear false teeth?
Well, even if you don't you know many people who do—and if you haven't paid for an expensive set yourself, painfully, and as you were able to scrape up the money, you know others who have had to.

Plastics
Why should they cost so much—a simple device that means comfort for so many people? I don't pretend to know all the reasons, but here's one as discovered and discussed by the U. S. Subcommittee on War Mobilization, headed by Senator Kilgore of West Virginia:

There's a plastic called methyl methacrylate that is ideal for making the plates for false

teeth, and also for making various molded products sold in the 10-cent stores, such as hair-brushes and combs. The DuPont Company, and Rohm and Haas, a U. S. offshot of a German company, conspired—there is no other word for it—with the great Nazi cartel, I. G. Farbenindustrie, and with the British cartel, Imperial Chemical Industries, to have complete control of the making and supplying of this plastic in the United States.

They sold it to people who wanted to make the brushes and combs and other such things—they sold it to them for 85 cents a pound, and probably made a nice big profit at that.

But when your dentist or a supply house wanted to buy it, the price for identical the same product was \$45 a pound! Yes, you heard me right—I said \$45 a pound. This isn't double talk—they sold this plastic to one buyer at 85 cents a pound and to another for \$45 a pound, or exactly 53 times as much, depending entirely on the buyer's use for it—which you and I would say was none of their business.

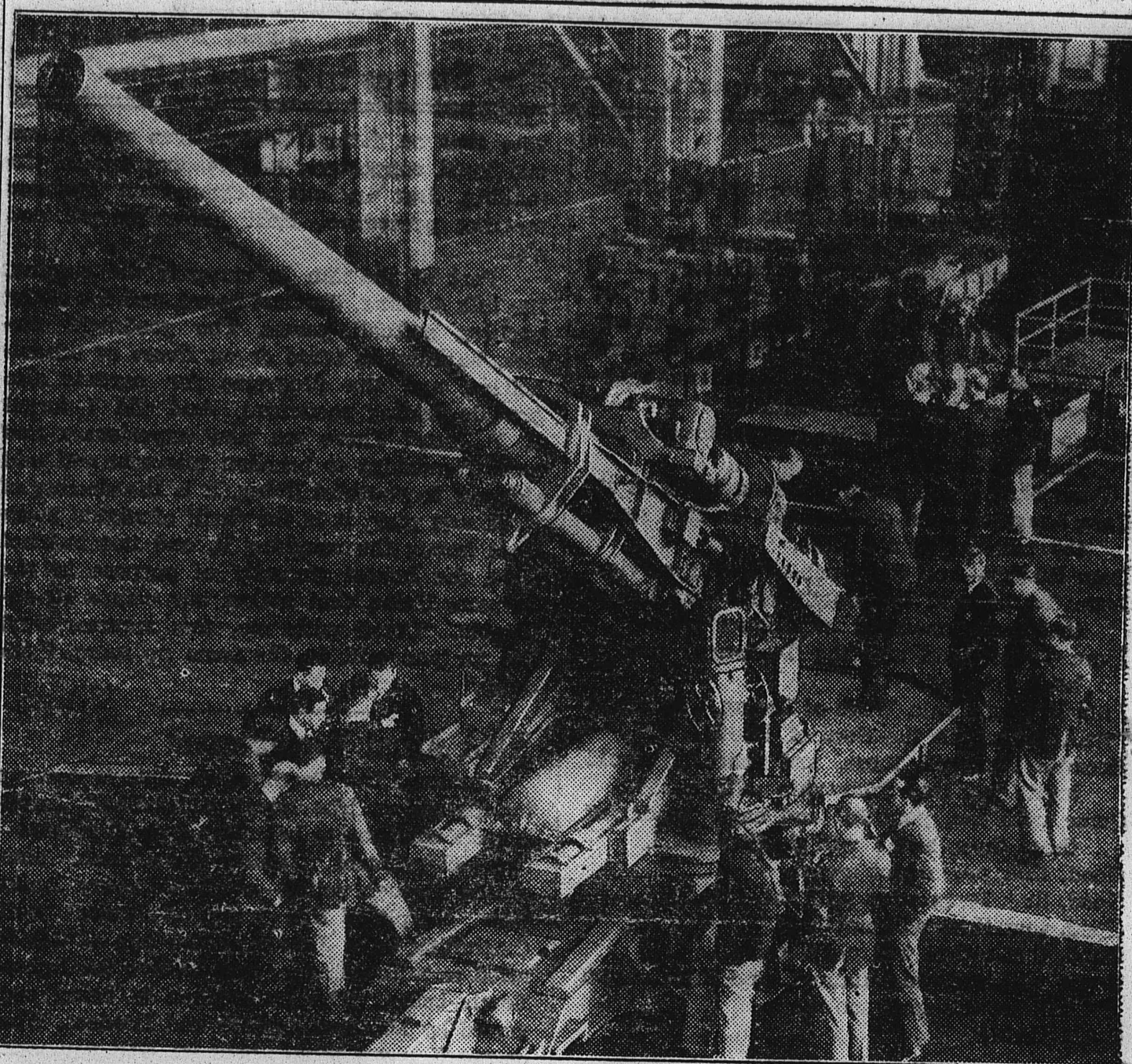
Some dental supply houses discovered what was going on and so they bought some of the industrial plastic at 85 cents a pound. The cartel people first "forbade" its use to make false teeth. When that didn't work, can you guess what the cartels discussed? They discussed poisoning the industrial plastic—this fine material for making false teeth—poisoning it just a little by putting in a little arsenic or lead, not so much to scare off prospective purchasers as to compel the U. S. Food and Drug Administration to declare it unfit for use in false teeth. This was the way they hoped to end what they indignantly called "bootlegging"—that is, the sale of their product at a price which would be profitable to them, but at the same time would be low enough to enable people to buy cheaper false teeth! This story is fully documented by a report to the Senate of the United States.

DuPont Paint

Another fully documented story is about a DuPont pigment—yes, the same DuPont company you see advertising its patriotism in the magazines!—which could be used either in paints, or in dyes to dye clothing. The company wanted to use this new pigment in paint, but not in dye, and therefore it hired a big research company to find out how this pigment could be made unfit to dye clothes, and therefore could be made much less useful to humankind, and cease to threaten the dye trust's position. Some of the solutions suggested were to mix it with an acid which would rot clothing; or to mix it with something that would poison the skin of the wearer, if he dared to wear clothing dyed with this substance that DuPont didn't want him to use for that purpose!

The cartels think the sole duty of our government is to stand behind them in their hold-ups, to overlook their gangster ethics and practices, and bail them out when they get into trouble. They don't care whether their thousand per cent profit comes from holding up an old lady for the material that goes into her false teeth; or from holding up a farm wife

Army's New 'Stratosphere' Gun



HERE'S WHERE YOUR BOND MONEY GOES:
This giant 4.7 anti-aircraft gun, the largest mobile weapon of its kind, was produced at the Grand Rapids Stamping Division plant of the Fisher Body Division of General Motors.

Size of the weapon dwarfs man as can be seen in the photo above, taken at a time when United States Army officers toured the plant. The gun was designed by the Army and can fire higher than present-day plane ceilings.

for the dyes in her pretty print dress; or from secret deals with foreign governments intent on the ruin of the United States and on taking the lifeblood of the boy who's fighting out there. All they care about is that it shall be at least a thousand percent!

One count against cartels held by the American people, lies in the vast number of secret agreements they made with cartels that were dominated by our present enemies—agreements which, in the eyes of most people, were such as to hamper and cripple our government in preparing to defend us, and were entered into by the enemy directly for that purpose, and entered on the part of our companies either because they didn't know what the international score was, and how malign and deadly the German purpose was to conquer the world including the United States, or else they didn't care, or else they risked our country's safety with open eyes, because it was necessary to do so to make profits! Some of us heartily approve of the trials of seditionists and avowed enemies of the country, but still think it a little one-sided because the great industrialists who entered such cartel agreements aren't on trial too!

I want to tell you something now, that you won't believe and I don't want to believe, but must, because the evidence is overwhelming.

Official Attitude

The official U. S. attitude about cartels, I believe has much in common with the public attitude in the past two years. Our officials and our people alike believe that cartels are bad things; that beside their restriction and choking off of commerce between nations, cartels inevitably will get too much power—so much power that the nations, as political governments, can't control them. You and I vote for our president and senator, but we don't vote on the people who form a cartel. Therefore, if cartels and combinations of cartels—for there will be gigantic combinations of cartels as surely as night follows day—if they get effective control of foreign trade, they become the world government for all practical purposes, and

you and I might just as well pack away our vote in moth-balls and forget about it, because the political government we are voting for will be nothing but a poor, pale shadow and the gigantic trusts that have formed the gigantic cartels will run the world, will dictate your destiny and mine, and the destiny of that son who's now over there in uniform and thinks he is fighting and risking his life to bring more freedom to the world and to make it safe for democracy—not for cartels!

In spite of all this, the other day Mr. Biddle, the attorney-general of the U. S., said in effect that it looks like the U. S. will have to play along with the cartel idea, because if we don't, we'll be shut out of most of the world's foreign trade. He said that the British and the Germans—our present allies and our present deadly foes—had already agreed to get together as soon as this war is over and renew their cartel right where they left off in 1939. He said in

effect that the U. S. would have to get on the bandwagon or drop out of the procession. And he intimated the Department of Justice would look with a morbidly eye on cartel arrangements from now on!

Do We Fight For Cartels?

What in Heaven's name are we fighting for? For the right of the people of the world, including ourselves, to a freer and more generous and happier world, for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?" Or for the right of DuPont and Standard Oil to carve up the world among themselves and I. G. Farbenindustrie, the cartel of the Nazis we are fighting, and Imperial Industries, the cartel of the British?

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PHONE 570

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, KANSAS CITY

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

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Livestock Co-operative
KANSAS CITY

John Oman, Riley Co., Kansas, 11 steers	1188
B. W. Proehl, Lyon Co., Kansas, 23 steers	876
Art Heinerich, Clay Co., Kansas, 10 steers	934
C. E. Jones, Lyon Co., Kansas, 18 steers	1038
Geo. Ross, Jackson Co., Mo., 33 heifers	877
Earland Larson, McPherson, Kansas, 13 steers	995
L. J. Smith, Ray Co., Missouri, 37 heifers	906
Geo. Slagle, Ness Co., Kansas, 12 steers	1036
Homer Buswell, Linn Co., Missouri, 12 str & Hf	737
R. D. Burger, Mitchell Co., Kans., 23 str & Hf	803
Roy Metzner, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 32 steers	1117
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kansas, 32 steers	790
G. E. Force, Jackson Co., Missouri, 17 cows	917
A. J. Ross, Jackson Co., Missouri, 23 heifers	771
Roy Metzner, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 27 cows	1117
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kansas, 33 cows	1005
G. J. Rayburn, Johnson Co., Kansas, 17 heifers	744
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kansas, 57 cows	900
R. A. Wright, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 14 cows	918
J. J. Huffman, Ray Co., Missouri, 19 cows	876

We continue to handle a large volume of hogs from Kansas—prices have been steady the past three weeks. We wish to stress that there is no permit system in effect on the Kansas City market and we can handle your hogs. We are handling a number of hogs from territories which cannot be served through their local market—or through direct channels—and these shippers are finding what we have said many times to be true—that the open central market and your own firm serves you best.

Market Letter

Farmers Union Livestock Commission

South St. Joseph, Mo.

Good to choice slaughter steers are closing strong to 25c higher, with medium to good kinds weak to 25c lower; bulk of good and choice steers selling at \$15@16, medium to good \$13@14.75, with some choice steers bringing \$16@16.50, \$16.75 being the top for this week; odd grass steers selling \$11.50@12.50.

Good and choice yearlings are 25c higher, other grades uneven, 25@50c lower, best heifers \$16.50, mixed yearlings \$16.25, bulk of good and choice kinds \$14.50@16, medium to good \$12.50@14.50, common kinds down to \$11, with some plain lightweight cutters kinds down to \$8. Best cows and low grade kinds are around steady in-between cows 25@50c lower, a few good cows \$12@13, bulk of beef cows \$9@11.50, canners and cutters mostly \$6@8.75, some shells down to \$5. Good bulls are steady, others 25c or more lower, top beef bulls \$13.50, bulk of the fat bulls \$12@13; sausage bulls mostly \$9@11.50, plain lightweight ends \$8@8.50.

There was a light supply of stockers and feeders here this week, plainer kinds 25c lower, better kinds strong 25c higher.

Veal calves are steady, top \$14, bulk \$11.50@13.50, common and mediums \$9.50@11.50, culls \$7.50@9.50. Choice heavies are steady, a few at \$14, bulk \$11@1 lower for the week, selling \$9.50@11.50; culls \$7.50@10.50. Hog market slow, all classes steady, top and bulk good and choice 180@270 lbs., \$13.50; 280@350 lbs., \$11@11.50, 150at11.50, 150at170 lbs. \$10at11.40, medium quality support weights \$12.50@13, some carrying good end \$13.50; sow top \$10.25; stags largely \$9.75@10.50.

The sheep market is around steady, not much change in the last few weeks, best spring lambs bringing \$13.50, outs \$10@13; good clipped ewes bringing up to \$7; light old bucks up to \$6; yearlings selling from \$10@13, depending on flesh.

We are paying our 1943 members a cash patronage dividend of 20 per cent on all serum supplies purchased from us last year. This is an important saving.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Farmers Union Livestock Cooperative, Kansas City, Mo.

Cattle Receipts 11,000

Steer Market—We had a light run of killing steers on today's market and prices are about steady with last week's close on all classes. Good cattle are selling around 15.50 with the in-between kind around 14.50. Good grass steers with some weight selling around 13 to 13.50. Plain grass fat steers weighing 800 and up selling around 10.50 to 11c per lb. Stockers and feeders about steady with light plain kind hard to move.

Butcher Market—The killing cow market was about steady today with the in-between kinds of heavy weight cows selling mostly from 10 to 11.50 and the bulk of the beef cows 8.50 to 9.50. Canners and cutters are 6.25 to 8.25. The bull market unchanged with a practical top on heavy weight bolognas from 10.25 to 11.25. Stock cows and heifers slow but about steady.

Calf Market—Killing calves are slow. Extreme top on veals 14.00 selling mostly from 11 to 13.50. Medium weights steady—selling from 11 to 13. Heavies—slow selling from 10 to 12.50. Choice baby beef selling up to 14. Heavy plain junk is hard to move—selling from 6.50 to 8.00. Stock calves are very uneven—choice quality steers weighing from 450 down are 13.50. These plain steers are selling from 9 to 11.00. Heifers are about \$1.00 less.

Hog Receipts 7,000

The hog market is mostly steady. Good and choice 180-270 lb. weights 13.50. Heavy weights 280-350 lb. 10.90 to 11.60. Underweight lights 140-170 9.50 to 11.25. Medium grades of all weights generally discounted from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cwt. Better grade packing sows are from 10 to 10.25. Choice around 100 lb. weights stock pigs quotable at 8 to 9.50.

Sheep Receipts 5,000

The sheep market is closing fairly active—spring lambs

steady to 25c lower—other killers steady. Top native spring lambs 15.25. Rail shipment 15 to 15.25. Good and choice truck ins 13.75. Clipped No. 2 and 3 skins 12.50 to 12.70. Odd lots slaughter ewes 6.75 to 7.00—numerous shipments 6.50 to 6.75. Culls 3.50 and below.

We appreciate this good business and hope our service meets with your entire approval.

Pathfinder Not Same Magazine Farmers Once Knew

By Travis K. Hedrick
Federated Press

In this fast-moving world, innovations are too frequently allowed to slip past without more than a most casual glance. Consider the case of Pathfinder, the reliable farmer's journal founded 51 years ago. Pathfinder was as much a by-word in the farms, small towns and cross roads stores as the bulky Sears, Roebuck catalog. It catered exclusively to the American farmer and his family. It was the first of the "news weeklies" on the U. S. scene.

Livelier papers came along and Pathfinder's circulation, once well above 1,250,000, ebbed away. The paper underwent changes of ownership until finally a financial angel appeared from behind the curtains of American reaction. Pathfinder soon found itself the property of the Pew family of Pennsylvania... the Pews of machine politics... the Pews of the Sun Oil Company and the Sun Shipbuilding Corporation.

The Pew family was already entrenched in the rural publishing game. It owns the thriving Farm Journal, a monthly published in Philadelphia that has run the legs off the equally prosperous Country Gentleman, published by the Curtis Publishing Company, which also issues the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies Home Journal. The Farm Journal is

chock full of advertising and makes the already wealthy Pews a tremendous profit. Extra profitable organs, such as the Farm Journal, have to pay Uncle Sam a handsome tax unless the publisher is tax-wise like the Pews.

Tax-Loss Medium

So the Pews bought the Pathfinder as a tax-loss medium. Profits from the Farm Journal are plowed under in the Pathfinder and the Pathfinder is now owned by a reactionary and is operated as a smooth anti-labor, anti-liberal, weekly patterned in makeup as a cross between the popular Time and Newsweek magazines. The Pews did another smart thing. They continued the old rural subscription rate of \$1 per year for their new, fancy-dress news weekly. In fact Pathfinder is now called the Poor Man's Time. But its circulation today is hardly above 400,000 and must remain there until paper becomes plentiful again.

Through its editorial and circulation departments, Pathfinder today is seeking support from small town businessmen, from storekeepers and teachers. With all the changes, however, most of the old colorful Pathfinder advertising remains. The March 13 issue contains advertising for cures for slipping mental plates, patent medicines, arch supports, seeds and hair-curlers "guaranteed to give you a glamorous permanent wave at home."

But Pathfinder's new owners have visions for its future. There are visions of regaining its mass base, of a circulation of more than 2,000,000. There are also visions of it being an instrument to help the Pews

and their associates wipe out the social gains of the last 50 years—all in the name of democracy of course.

New Methods of Planting Spuds

Even Mother Nature has been speeded up by Soviet farmers who at the outset of the war saw 40 percent of their agricultural lands overrun by the Nazis and therefore faced the problem of growing more with less of everything.

Here is one example of how the Soviet farmers did it. Soviet scientists urged the use of the new "sprout" method of growing potatoes, and 50,000 acres in 15 regions were planted in this manner by farmers, factory workers, and office employees.

The "sprout" method gives a saving of 80 to 85 percent in the quantity of seed potatoes required and made possible two crops instead of one. So successful has the method been in increasing the food supply that five times as many acres are being planted by the "sprout" method this year.

Early in the spring the tubers are put in the light until they sprout. Then they are cut into four parts and placed into warm, semi-dark beds and covered lightly with earth. When the sprouts reach a height of about 4 inches, they are removed from the tuber and planted. This operation may be repeated up to as many as three times, after which the tubers themselves are planted as usual.—From Facts For Farmers.

Binder Twine

AVOID costly delays in harvesting by having on hand a sufficient supply of one or both of the following brands of binder twine:

Mexican Three Star

(All Sisal)

International Standard

(Sisal-Cotton Construction)

Due to lend-lease operations the War Production Board has this season limited the distribution of the Mexican All-Sisal Twine. We think we will have sufficient quantity to meet your requirements for the entire season but it is possible our supply will be entirely absorbed by the latter part of June. We suggest you anticipate your immediate requirements for prompt shipment.

See Your Nearest Farmers Union

Dealer

NOW

Distributed By The

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

719 Board of Trade Building
Kansas City 6, Missouri

BUYING CATTLE?

Prices are high and markets fast moving. It is to your benefit to have an experienced man help you make your selections.

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

FARMERS UNION
LIVESTOCK
CO-OPERATIVE
Stock Yards

Kansas City, Wichita,
Parsons

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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Either

"For full employment, one of the requisites is a national income in the neighborhood of \$200 billion a year, with fair wages, salaries and income for a labor force ranging up to 62½ million persons in agriculture, industry, trade and transportation."—James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union.

"I see ahead work, happiness and peace; peace which will come through jobs for all and the full use of resources of this world for the benefit of the people of this world; work because there is no man of sanity who does not wish to work; happiness because with the permanent peace and full employment, man will pursue the usefulness for which he was created."—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

"I am confident the aircraft industry can provide employment for close to a million Americans, and in so doing, make its fullest contribution to world progress."—George P. Addes, secretary-treasurer, United Automobile Workers of America (CIO).

Or

Washington, D. C.—Officials in charge of the census of employed will be instructed to enumerate as employed the street corner vendors of apples.—New York Times, January 2, 1931.

New York, N. Y.—About 1,000 unemployed and homeless men from the Municipal Lodging House bread line took part in a demonstration to protest the rule at the lodging house that no person can spend more than five nights a month there.—New York Times, January 4, 1931.

Worcester, Mass.—Twenty married women, employed at the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company exchange, will be fired to give others jobs.—New York Times, January 10, 1931.

In CONGRESS

With the approach of the elections, House representatives suddenly did an about-face on measures that have been hanging fire for the past six months.

1. UNRRA: The House finally voted \$450,000,000 as the first American payment to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The Senate has yet to act, and although UNRRA should be prepared to function in France and other areas, the invasion has already been launched before Congress has seen fit to make the first payment promised many months ago.

Acting Secretary of State Stettinius deplored the House's action because it did not specifically authorize transfer of \$350,000,000 from lend-lease funds to UNRRA, thus paving the way for further delays at a

time when UNRRA should be moving into high gear.

2. FSA: In amending a bill to control insects and plant diseases, the House voted to allow the Farm Security Administration to continue in existence providing it drops the medical aid program for farmers. Since the FSA is not men-

Put Second Bill of Rights in Constitution

In our day these economic truths have become accepted as self-evident. We have accepted, so to speak, a second Bill of Rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race, or creed.

Among these are:

The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farms or mines of the Nation;

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

The right of every family to a decent home;

The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment;

The right to a good education.

All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won, we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being.

America's own rightful place in the world depends in large part upon how fully these and similar rights have been carried into practice for our citizens. For unless there is security here at home there cannot be lasting peace in the world.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fifty-six jobs will be available when the state highway patrol system opens, and 400 people have applied.—New York Times, August 30, 1931.

From a Topeka Daily Capital editorial printed Feb. 10, 1932:

Oberlin's (Ohio) unemployment committee has issued a pamphlet: "The Three-Cent Meal, or How to Use Wheat." Robert E. Brown of Oberlin, active in this work, appealed to Congress the other day in behalf of the Capper proposal. "In Lorain," he said, "we are feeding 550 families on whole wheat meal. The meal is ground in a battery of two old coffee mills and a second-hand feed grinder. Mrs. Rodgers of the Red Cross has announced thru the press that our plan is saving from \$800 to \$900 a month. Lorain now has sent a request to our Congressmen for 5,000 bushels when the House sees fit to pass the Capper bill."

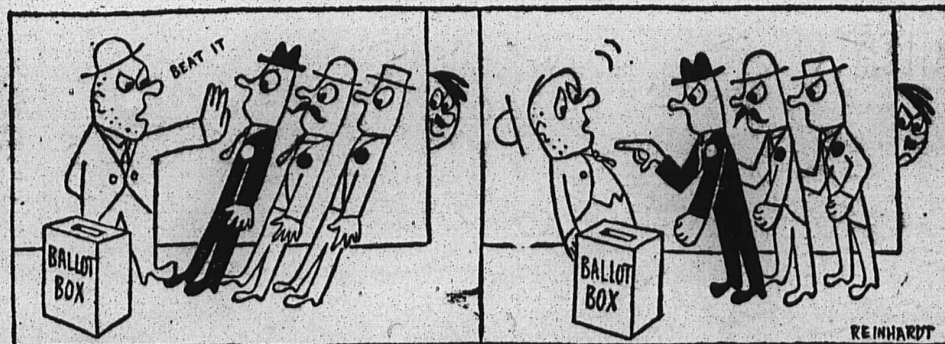
The pamphlet issued by Oberlin gives samples of the three-cent meal, as follows:

1. Wheat Soup (made by boiling cracked wheat, straining and flavoring.)
2. Wheat and Meat Loaf (see recipes).
4. Wheat Cutslets, brown sugar sirup.
5. Cold Slaw Cabbage.
6. Muffins.
7. Whole Wheat Bread and Butter.
8. Roasted Apple.
9. Wheat Coffee.

—Ugh!

tioned by name, the agency still has no permanent status and the sword is left hanging over its head.

3. School Lunch Program: The House voted to restore this program which provides lunches for 6 million school children, many of whose mothers are now in war work.



IT'S YOUR BALLOT BOX! REGISTER SO YOU CAN USE IT!



G. E. Creitz who became manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Ass'n on June 1, sits in the office chair which E. C. Broman has vacated to accept the position of office manager in Kansas City with the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

G. E. Creitz Appointed Auditing Assn Manager As Broman Begins Work for FUJA

When E. K. Broman last month resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Ass'n, the directors of the organization didn't have to search far afield to replace Mr. Broman with an able and experienced successor. The board found their man in the person of G. E. Creitz who assumed the association's management June 1, after having served the Auditing company since 1926.

Mr. Creitz has held a license to practice tax law before the U. S. Treasury or any of its subsidiaries for more than 20 years. He is a graduate of the Walton School of Commerce in Chicago and the National Institute of Credit in New York.

The Auditing Association's specialty is, of course, the auditing of co-operative accounts. In this field, Mr. Creitz is almost without peer especially in point of years experience. His first job was as bookkeeper with the Mitchell County Co-op 47 years ago.

Mr. Creitz has been successful in convincing co-ops of their need for sound business and financial practices. He recalls that when co-ops were first being built that the farmer members were sometimes inclined to abuse the fact that the business belonged to them. It was their co-op and they ought to have unlimited credit, etc., they reasoned. The consequences of such carelessness were that managers had a hard and sometimes impossible task keeping in the black.

Maintain Standards

Primary resolve of the new manager is that the standard of work and personnel of the Auditing Association will be maintained, also the harmony of the association with other branches of Farmers Union activities. Mr. Creitz has been a member of Farmers Union for 35 years, joining in Ottawa in 1909.

Mr. Broman in leaving the Auditing Association to become the office manager for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in Kansas City completed 13 years of service with the auditing organization. He became manager in September 1941 replacing T. B. Dunn who had held the position since 1923. Mr. Dunn retired and now lives in Carmel By the Sea, California.

Mr. Broman although autothronous of Saline county was for three years a public accountant in Chicago and an accountant for two years in Kansas City before joining the staff of the Auditing Ass'n.

Farewell For Bromans

He and Mrs. Broman with their two daughters, Kay and Phyllis left Salina last Monday for their new home in Kansas City. On Sunday night the Broman were tendered a farewell party in the back yard of the E. K. Deans.

Weiners were boiled and burnt in the Dean's monumental fireplace which was recently completed after years of sporadic construction — and thereby hangs a tale.

It was Mrs. Broman's profound conviction that the fire-

place—of three generous sections, oven, grill, and open fireplace, with a proposed roasting rack, made of fire brick and native stone, rotunda, platforms and a towering chimney—was a project that would never enjoy completion. Seldom was a meeting of Headquarters Local passed without her tongue-in-cheek proposal that the local hold a picnic at Ernie Dean's fireplace.

Kansas City will hold no wonders for Mrs. Broman—she has seen the fireplace completed, a spanking fire burning therein cooking tempting food.

Have Fun But

Play Safe On 4th

One of the most patriotic ways in which we can observe our national holiday is to avoid accidental injuries. We must fact the fact—and many Kansas families have bravely done so—that death and crippling are an inescapable part of the war. It seems almost unbelievable that we carelessly, recklessly throw away more lives in avoidable accidents, in civilian life, every year than are lost in battles. Memorial Day, 1944, took an enormous toll of life in the nation. Motor vehicle accidents, despite rationing, and drowning were the chief causes. Let's be on guard against them through Independence Day.

Many Drownings

Swimming in rivers, lakes, and ponds is the greatest drowning hazard, year after year in Kansas. Fifty of the 93 accidental drownings in the state last year, occurred in rivers, lakes, and ponds. All swimming and wading should be done in municipal pools where the water is protected from disease germs, and a life guard is on duty. Adults should take particularly good care of small children when picnics are held near pools or streams. While fishing or boating, use the caution that makes these healthful sports real fun, because of their freedom from accidents.

Everyone who drives a car has some idea of how to do it safely, let's use that knowledge and live to drive safely again on the fifth of July.

Let's celebrate the Fourth in a way that will pay real tribute to our armed forces, restoring our lost energies through recreation, so that we can kick in and work harder than ever to support our war effort. BUY BONDS, and do everything else possible to speed the day of Victory.