

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME 35

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1942

NUMBER 18

Official Call for THE STATE CONVENTION

By authority vested in me, I hereby issue the call for the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Kansas Division, Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, which will be held in Beloit, Kansas, October 28, 29 and 30, 1942.

The Farmers Union Directors' and Managers' Association will hold their meeting on Tuesday, October 27th, at 1:00 P. M.

E. K. DEAN, State President.

Basis of Representation

1. One delegate for each Local Union in good standing, for each 20 members or major fraction thereof, a Local with 31 members would be entitled to two delegates.
2. One delegate for each county Union in good standing. A County Union to be in good standing must have at least three Local Unions in the County, in good standing, and not less than a total of 60 paid up members in the County.
3. One delegate for each, the Ladies' Auxiliary and the Directors' and Managers' Association.

Instructions to Delegates

A delegate must be a member in good standing on the records of the Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union to participate in the annual convention. He must present his Farmers Union membership card before being permitted to participate in the convention.

Each delegate must have the credentials of the organization, he or she, claims to represent, and these credentials must be issued in the order and manner prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws.

All delegates' Credentials MUST be mailed to the State Farmers Union Office, Box 296, Salina, Kansas, or filed with the Credentials Committee at the Annual State Convention.

No credentials will be accepted by the Credentials Committee after 6:00 P. M., Thursday, October 29, 1942.

Notice to Members

Complying with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws, the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Kansas Division, will convene in Municipal Auditorium, Beloit, Kansas, on Wednesday, October 28th, 1942, at 10:00 A. M.

Thursday, October 29, 1942, there will be nomination of candidates for officers and directors. One Director will be elected from the First, Second and Third Districts. Candidates for delegate to the National Convention will be nominated. Names of Cities in the First District, wishing to entertain the 1942 Convention will be presented.

Friday, October 30, beginning at 8:00 P. M. Polls will be open for voting.

Delegates' Credentials

For your convenience, copies of delegates' credentials are printed in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. These are to be clipped and used in sending in the names of delegates elected for the coming convention.

Selection of Convention Committees

Local Unions, County Unions, and business organizations are requested to send to the State Office, Salina, Kansas, the names of those who are eligible and whom they would recommend to serve on the Convention Committees. Please forward these names as soon as possible.

Do You Know How To Live On \$25,000 A Year?

National Union Farmer. Announces Nation-wide Essay Contest—A Prize of \$25.00 In Cash For Best 250-Word Article Is Offered.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 15—"How to Live On \$25,000 a Year" is the title of a nationwide essay contest announced today by the National Union Farmer.

A prize of \$25.00 in cash will be awarded to the writer of the best 250 word article answering the question.

Judges will be announced later. No employee of the National Union Farmer or of the National Farmers Union or of any state or cooperative affiliate is eligible. The competition is open to all other residents of the United States, to both amateur and professional writers, members of farm and city families, members of the armed forces here and abroad.

The purpose of the contest, the first of its kind ever sponsored by the National Union Farmer, is to assist high-income individuals and families to adjust their expenditures, lives and thinking to a proposal repeatedly made by President Roosevelt as part of the Seven Point Anti-Inflation Program, viz.:

That for the Duration of the War Personal Net Incomes Be Limited to \$25,000 a Year

The essays may also assist government officials and members of the Congress to a clearer understanding of the possibilities of \$25,000 as a maximum war-time income and emphasize the value of such a limit as an example to lower-income citizens who are being asked to get along on substantially lower incomes (such as \$500 and \$1,000 per family).

Detailed rules of the competition will be announced in the October 15th issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. All entries will be received subject to the condition that the National Union Farmer, upon receipt of the entry, obtains all publication rights free of charge, except that first, second, third and honorable mention awards will be made after the close of the contest November 15. Winners will be announced during the National Convention of the National Farmers Union at Oklahoma City, November 16-18.

The National Union Farmer will not undertake to acknowledge or return manuscripts. Contestants are invited to submit entries beginning at once. More than one entry may be filed by a contestant.

First prize of \$25 for the winning 250 words—10c a word is at a higher rate than those paid by American magazine.

The Washington Bureau of the Federated Press Comments on the National Union Farmer nationwide essay contest, as follows:

Farmers Contest on How to Live on \$25,000 a Year
By Federated Press
Washington—FP—To aid in reducing inflation (Please Turn to Page Seven)

National Farmers Union and Labor Support President Roosevelt On Three Great Issues

Full Parity for Agriculture and No More, Is Farm Demand—
Voices Clamoring for More Than Parity Prices Are
Those of Commercial Operators

Statement on Farm Price Stabilization to the Senate and House Committees on Banking and Currency, by M. W. Thatcher, Legislative Chairman, National Farmers Union, Sept. 17, 1942.

The National Farmers Union stands with labor in full support of the President on the three great issues now under consideration by the Congress:

1. The immediate stabilization of farm prices, wages and salaries, and profits to business, with parity of sacrifice placed on every group in the Nation.

2. The immediate inclusion in the tax bill of the President's specific requests to Congress in his April 27 and September 7 messages. If the full 7-point program to stop inflation is not to falter and fail, taxes must be placed on those able to pay. Stalling and shifting the burden must stop.

3. The assignment of drastic war-time powers to the Executive Branch of the Government so that this Nation may proceed to maximum production in agriculture as well as other businesses. Every business man knows and every thoughtful person knows that responsibility and authority go together. Until we give the President authority to match his responsibility and authority for winning the war, we will keep on losing it.

Marines Don't Ask Parity

The Marines on the Solomon islands are not debating the fine points of parity. Farmers are entitled to parity and no more. The position taken by the President has been our position for fully a year. We asked the Congress then and repeatedly since to give us stabilization at equitable levels "clear across the board," of all commodity prices, service charges, profits, interest, rent, wages and salaries. The history already written in every country at war showed more than a year ago that such controls were necessary and inevitable.

We stood and stand for full parity for agriculture and no more. Let others try to explain any formula which asks for more at this time. We have no explaining to do.

Prominent farm leaders who no longer ago than July were fighting the release of government-owned grain for feeding and loans to more small farmers, using the argument that we already had ample production, now raise the threat of lowered farm production in attempting to secure further benefits for themselves. The hollering for 10 percent-20 percent-30 percent more than parity is the

voice of the 10 percent of farmers operating big commercial farms who harvest more than 50 percent of the total agricultural income.

The Nation is moving to a manpower crisis without adequate plans and machinery to meet it. Neither in industry nor agriculture can the manpower problem be met primarily by the payment of higher wages. This will soon be apparent. The Executive should have power to allocate the supply of farm labor and supplement wages where necessary. That is the answer to farm leaders crying labor shortage.

Whatever the merit of arguments for revising the parity formula, no set of prices, however devised, will be sufficient to meet our production needs. For the duration we must move out of an economy controlled by prices into a war-managed economy in which the use of manpower and materials and resources is the test. Higher prices can not direct limited supplies to their most efficient use.

Price relationships artificially established by our farm programs cannot be allowed to stand in the way of quick action to use our land and manpower resource fully, for their most efficient and necessary yields. Only production incentive programs with stabilized markets and minimum price protection can insure maximum production of all major farm commodities. All major crops must be placed on the same footing as the so-called basic commodities—corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco, peanuts and rice. We must use our land resources for the crops to which they are best adapted and thus avoid using such land resources blindly for "basic" crops in order to cash in on Government subsidy payments. This is necessary to get total production from our farmers.

We have repeatedly asked Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture for such action. Now the President has requested it. In the immediate future Congress should authorize the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation to enlist all major crops, counting them into the list of crops with minimum price floors.

Family Type Farm Produces

The tragic truth is that agricultural production has not yet been turned loose. We have a reservoir of more than one million (Please Turn to Page Seven)

A Tribute To National President Patton

Time Magazine Describes Fight Between Farm Bureau President O'Neal and National Farmers Union President Patton: Building of Membership Big Job Now of National Farmers Union

Under the caption, "Patton is Willing," Time Magazine in its issue of September 14, pays tribute to the shrewdness, honesty and capacity for leadership, of James G. Patton, National President of the Farmers Union. A picture of President Patton appears with the article, under which are the lines: "Farmers Union's Patton—No 110 percent, he." The article, as published in TIME, is printed below:

"Franklin Roosevelt, who likes a good scrap, refereed a Davis-Goliath fight between two farm leaders last week. At stake was a

basic issue in the fight to control inflation.

"The defending champion was aging (66), opportunistic Edward Asbury O'Neal III, president of the big American Farm Bureau Federation (500,000 higher-income families) and an old-line professional farm leader who believes in inflation for farmers only, 110 per cent of parity, scarcity farming (Time, July 20).

"The challenger was young (39), idealistic, hard-working James G. Patton, president of the up-&-coming but small Farmers Union (125,000 low-income farm families.) He stands foursquare for 100 per cent (not 110 percent) parity farm prices, family farming as against big-scale commercial agriculture, cooperation with labor.

"The fight occurred in the President's study. Franklin Roosevelt had called in five farm spokesmen to get their views on farm prices, wages and inflation.

"O'Neal, who knows that Patton has the respect and support of A. F. of L., C. I. O. and the Railway Brotherhoods, romped and stomped over Patton's promise that the farmer and organized la-

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

Membership Campaign Is Getting Results

Campaign Under Way September 21—October 16, Follows District Conventions and Funds Round-Up Night

The fall membership campaign, planned by the Kansas Farmers Union, September 21-October 16, has begun to show results.

A complete report will be made later. Requests for membership cards are being received in every mail. The membership committee of each Local in the state is urged to see that your membership is increased during this month which has been set aside for this purpose.

Don't let your Local be the one to fail in this effort. The Farmers Union is more important than ever, during our war effort. Secretary Wickard has said that the maintenance of our farm organization, as such, is necessary to the successful prosecution of the war.

Write the State Office, Box 296, Salina, about any problems that you may have in regard to build-

ing your membership.
Send in Funds-Raising Program Reports

The radio program, broadcast over station WIBW, Topeka, was the high-light of Funds Round-Up Night. A complete report of the talks made on this program by President E. K. Dean, National Field-Worker Chester A. Graham, and Cal Ward, Regional FSA Director, is printed in this issue of the paper. This program was listened to by Farmers Union Locals gathered in halls, school houses and farm homes.

Reports of funds obtained from Local "Round-Up" programs, should be sent to the State Office at once. Many have not been received at the time this paper goes to press. Your cooperation as soon as possible in this matter, is asked by your State Office.

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CIRCULATION

October 1, 1942

11,523

Farm Organization A War-Time Necessity, Says President Dean In State-wide Broadcast

E. K. Dean, President Kansas Farmers Union, National F. U. Field-Worker Chester Graham, and Cal Ward, Regional FSA Director, Speak on "Funds Round-Up" Program September 16

MUST ELIMINATE "BUSINESS AS USUAL," GRAHAM STATES IN BROADCAST

A state-wide radio program sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union was broadcast over station WIBW, Topeka, September 16, at nine o'clock, with the following as speakers: State Farmers Union President E. K. Dean, Chester A. Graham, Field-Worker for the National Farmers Union and Cal Ward, Regional FSA Director.

The program was a feature of "Funds-Round Up" Night which, following the five Farmers Union District Conventions, preceded the opening of an intensive membership campaign on September 21. It was listened to by locals of the organization, in Kansas.

National President James G. Patton, previously announced as a speaker on this program, was unable to attend because of other business which made it impossible for him to be in Topeka. His place on the program was taken by Chester A. Graham, who had been a guest speaker at the five district conventions.

State President Dean introduced Cal Ward as the first speaker. He spoke as follows:

I am greatly pleased to have the opportunity to participate in this broadcast tonight, sponsored by the FARMERS UNION. My work with the Farm Security Administration for the past seven years, dealing with the problems of the distressed low-income and heart-broken farmer, has caused me to appreciate deeply the fundamental philosophy of the grand organization that has done so much for agriculture and the farmer.

The Farmers Union has always been a realistic, militant and fighting organization. It has always felt that democracy was best demonstrated when economic conditions were such that farmers and other people, could get along and enjoy normal standards of living. It has believed and stood for the principle of farm families living on and operating family type farms. It has believed this to the extent that Farmers Union leaders have gone into our legislative halls and sought and fought for legislation that would bring this about.

I NOW PAY TRIBUTE TO THE FARMERS UNION AND ITS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, WHO, WITH OTHER GROUPS, SO VIGOROUSLY FOUGHT FOR THESE PRINCIPLES AND FOR SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION IN THE PRESENT CONGRESS, TO CARRY THEM OUT.

IF THE WAGE EARNER and as far as that is concerned, everybody else, is to be satisfied, they must have the opportunity to earn a living for themselves and their families.

HERE'S ONE EXAMPLE of what a Farm Security loan has done. I'm going to tell you about a young Kansas couple with three children. This couple obtained a Farm Security loan a year ago last March. They had very little to work with. They lived in a badly run-down house, with only two rooms they could use. THEY REALLY COULDN'T KEEP HOUSE. They used the loan money to purchase work and dairy stock and some equipment. Important as the money was, IT WAS NOT AS IMPORTANT AS THE CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE of this YOUNG COUPLE. They were in a position to produce food for themselves and others. They could become a part of the community. The children got the milk they needed very badly in their diet. The landlord caught the spirit and helped fix up the premises. Two bedrooms were added, the mud hole turned into a lawn. They fixed cupboards in the kitchen and papered the house. They took pride in their home, invited people in, and took part in neighborhood affairs. They also kept records of production and sale of products. In one year, this is what the records showed: Income from the sale of poultry and dairy products, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool, and crops, \$1106; and income from labor (working for others), \$219; a total of \$1325.

They made substantial repayments on their FSA loan and showed a net gain of \$290. Best of all, they were producing food for freedom. They had harnessed idle labor to work otherwise idle land. Is this type of family worthy? THE ANSWER IS YES!

IN TIMES OF DISTRESS, IN TIMES OF DROUTH and low prices and disaster, we always find that large numbers of our people get into economic difficulties. THEY MUST HAVE HELP. Sometimes these economic difficulties are brought about through the greediness of men, or groups of men, who manipulate wealth.

THE TIME ALWAYS COMES when something has to be done about it, and the Farm Security Administration was set up to make loans and give help to farm families who needed it. WE HAVE LOANED APPROXIMATELY \$85,250,000 in the four states with which I am connected, namely North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. THE LOW INCOME FARMERS WHO BORROWED THIS MONEY ARE PAYING IT BACK, and DON'T FORGET THAT!

WE HAVE LOANED THIS MONEY through the period of the past 7 years. You Kansas farmers know the hard times you have experienced through those years, because of drought, short crops, and sometimes low prices. You give these Kansas farmers, and in fact any other farmers, a chance and by the large they'll make good. THEY'LL PAY THEIR INDEBTEDNESS IF THEY CAN.

MOST PEOPLE ARE INHERENTLY HONEST AND IF GIVEN THE PROPER CHANCE WILL WORK OUT THEIR PROBLEMS. IF THEY ARE GIVEN NO CHANCE WE WILL HAVE NATIONAL CHAOS, FARM SECURITY GIVES FARMERS THIS CHANCE.

PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE WORLD is now engulfed in WAR. WE WIN OR WE LOSE. If we lose, everything we have loved and cherished since the beginning of our Nation is gone. If we win, the American way of life will remain.

Our people will live in happiness and the home, the school, the community and the church will enjoy their liberty. The farmers' part in this all-out war effort is to PRODUCE MORE AND MORE FOOD. WE MUST HAVE MAXIMUM PRODUCTION. We must have maximum use of manpower. Our young men are going into the Armed Forces; millions of other citizens remain on the home front and are definitely connected with the war effort. Every member of the farm family who remains on the farm, and is able to work, should work.

WE IN FARM SECURITY intend to make a real contribution to this production. We have been directed to do so by our administrator, C. B. Baldwin, who has told us that for the duration, production is our primary objective. I haven't time to go into details of how we will get this production, but would like to mention briefly some of the factors:

IN THE FIRST PLACE we must utilize available manpower and put this manpower to work on available land.

IN THE SECOND PLACE we must see to it that our people are healthy. That's why we want our medical associations increased and expanded.

IN THE THIRD PLACE we must encourage a broader and much increased use of cooperatives. Machinery and labor shortages make this absolutely necessary.

FOURTH, we must have security of tenure so that both landlord and tenant will have some assurance that the man on the farm will take a real interest in his job.

FIFTH, we must have sensible planning so that our borrowers will integrate their goals into the county and state production goals set by the USDA War Boards.

IT IS ESTIMATED THERE ARE

at least 500,000 low income farm families in the United States who will need financial help, to bring about maximum production. THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, INsofar as FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE, IS AUTHORIZED AND DIRECTED TO GIVE THAT HELP. WE DARE NOT FALL DOWN IN OUR 1943 PRODUCTION—1944 MAY BE TOO LATE!! IN CLOSING I PAY TRIBUTE TO THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION and any and all other groups which are lending their support to the Administration, in behalf of the under-privileged and plain people of our Nation!

National Field-Worker Chester A. Graham was next presented to the radio audience by President Dean:

Good evening friends of the radio audience. Mr. James G. Patton, our National President and dynamic young leader, is unable to keep this appointment tonight because of the increasing demands for action on great national issues in agriculture. He has asked me to bring his greetings to all of you—particularly those who are gathered in Town Halls, school houses, and farm homes to participate in this state-wide get-together of working farmers in all parts of Kansas tonight. We want every listener now within the sound of my voice, to dedicate a few minutes to think about: "Working Farmers and Total War."

The National Farmers Union is driving on a series of major problems of working farmers in relation to the all-out war effort. These problems are national in scope. Mr. E. K. Dean, your state president, will discuss issues not covered in my remarks.

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America brings to the present emergency the experience of forty years of struggle for the welfare of the working farm family. The symbol of our program for agriculture is the triangle with Cooperation and Legislation as the two sides and with Education as the base—education which gives the boys and girls, the young people, and the parents in the farm home an understanding of the social and economic forces that fashion their daily lives. This education is the real life insurance for the life of the farmers cooperatives and it is restoring the cultural life of the rural community.

The Farmers Union in its forty years of service has built more cooperatives than any other organization in America. In this present emergency we urge farmers to patronize their own cooperatives and to build sound cooperatives now to produce and distribute abundance for victory and to open the way to an economy of abundance for all to win the peace after the war. We have pledged ourselves and our strength to the protection of farmers cooperatives in the present national emergency. We know what will happen to farmers cooperatives if factory-type farming prevails in America—in Kansas. We challenge farmers of Kansas to join hands in the Farmers Union for the purpose not only to build cooperatives but also to protect them.

Our organization has committed itself to an all-out effort to preserve and protect the family-type farm as the pattern of American agriculture to win the war and to win the peace which should follow. In this very city of Topeka our most recent National Convention pledged the Farmers Union to the security of the farm family on the land where they work. How shall we make the working farm family free and secure on the land, and at the same time use all available manpower to produce efficiently for victory?

When you understand the importance of that question you will understand the struggle that took place in Washington in recent months over the question of appropriations for the Farm Security Administration. Two farm organizations in Kansas opposed the Senate provisions of the Agricultural Appropriations Bill. The Kansas Farmers Union supported the National Farmers Union in the struggle to get adequate land, equipment, and scientific information into the hands of our under-employed, low-income farm families. This conflict and the testimonies given by plantation owners and other advocates of large scale factory type farming from the American Farm Bureau Federation when contrasted with the testimony of Farmers Union representatives clarified the big issues not only for farmers but for all American people who believe in the human values of the farm family home. The battle is on. The lines are drawn. Our country is

now making the decision as to whether we are to have factory type farming or family type farming!

The most urgently needed single government act for farmers is the appropriation of not less than 500 millions of dollars for Farm Security Administration loans and supervision. In the United States we still have some 2,000,000 under-employed, low-income working farm families. They are the greatest single reservoir for increased farm production. Working with pitifully small appropriations, the FSA has assisted 34,660 or nearly one out of every four farmers, with loans, grants, debt adjustments or assistance in the organization of cooperatives. Today 14,600 farm families, or nearly one in ten of the farm families of the state, are being helped by FSA; 66,000 more have repaid their loans in full and are again on their feet.

In dollars, this aid is chicken feed compared with the assistance given business and industry by other government agencies, such as RFC. Up to July 1 last, FSA loans in Kansas totaled slightly more than \$20,000,000. More than \$7,000,000 has been repaid, 80 per cent being paid on time. Payments in advance on principal of loans totaled \$531,000. In addition, \$1,300,000 had been paid in interest. This record of responsibility I throw in the teeth of those critics who would dismiss these farmers as "shiftless, no account trash."

Under FSA tenant purchase program \$3,179,000 have been extended to 369 farm families. Repayments stand at 97.3 per cent, with payments in advance averaging \$100 per family. Twenty applications have been filed for every tenant purchase loan granted.

The FSA rehabilitation program has increased the net worth of assisted farm families by 51 per cent from \$601 to \$903; net family income has been increased from \$418 to \$975 per year, an increase of 133 per cent. Production of food for home use has increased 87 per cent.

FSA has assisted 4,000 families organized in 640 small cooperatives to purchase and use equipment and livestock sires. Families have used FSA loans to join existing co-ops, including those affiliated with the Farmers Union.

Group medical care has been purchased by 3158 FSA farm families in 54 communities by payment of fees ranging from \$26 to \$35 per family per year. These families are composed of 15,445 persons.

In past drought years FSA subsistence grants totaling \$7,628,000 were given to about 10,000 farm families.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor FSA asked the 9 per cent of Kansas Farm families who were FSA borrowers to set production quotas which they would pledge themselves to meet. These increases,

which it is now indicated will be made or exceeded, are:
4 percent of the increase called for in beef in Kansas.
8 percent of the increase called for in pork in Kansas.
18 percent of the increase called for in eggs in Kansas.
11 percent of the increase called for in soybeans in Kansas.
65 percent of the increase called for in flax in Kansas.
55 percent of the increase called for in milk in Kansas.

Thus, the FSA program in Kansas, as in other farm states, is proving that it can do far more than its share in meeting the nation's war needs in the production of foods and fibers.

President Patton of the National Farmers Union, has, with the backing of our Legislative Committee, urged upon the President and the Secretary of Agriculture the necessity, as a war measure, of an FSA appropriation of at least 500 million dollars. For this the National Farmers Union will fight. In that fight we need your help; we need the help of all working farmers. This is the greatest single act that can be performed on the farm front to promote maximum production, early victory, and decent peace.

President E. K. Dean concluded the broadcast, with the following remarks:

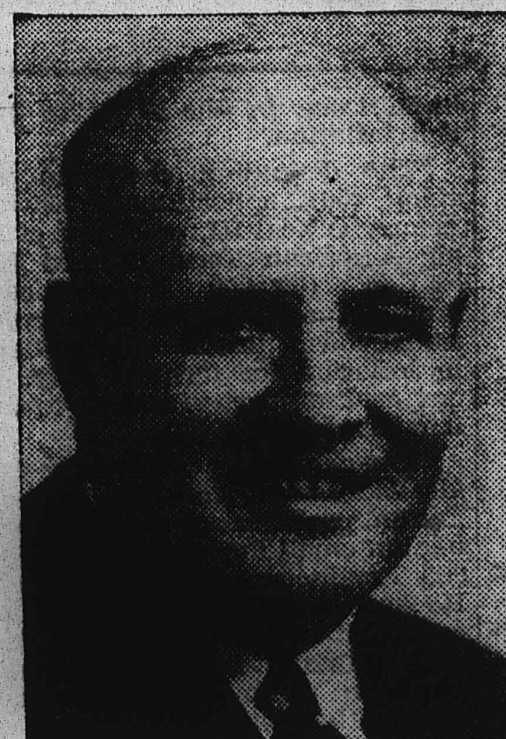
I want to discuss briefly a few questions of importance to farmers of not only Kansas, but throughout the nation. These questions are vital to the intelligent, self-interest of farmers, as well as to successful prosecution of the war for freedom in which we are all engaged. They are:

First: The setting of ceilings on farm commodity prices. Farmers are among the most patriotic people in our country. They are not seeking an economic advantage over other groups through war effort. They will make any sacrifice necessary to win this war; they will not make sacrifices willingly, however, unless all economic groups are called on for, and respond to, sacrifices equal to those expected of farmers. The National and Kansas Farmers Union have been for parity, but we have not supported the setting of ceilings above parity. Under the President's proposals and legislation now being considered, price ceilings and price floors which are really important for the long run, are to be provided. Farmers will accept this program of ceilings at parity with protective floors under prices, but in doing so, they will and must demand that capital, industry, and labor go along on the same basis.

In the national economy that is rapidly developing and which will probably continue after the war, parity price is not in itself the road to salvation and security for (Please Turn to Page Six)

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT) (POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

VOTE, AMERICA! A Congress to Win the War



He has been a student of history and law; raised on a farm—understands the farmer's problems; over nine years in the Insurance Business; five years in the Natural Gas Business; two years in charge of the administration of the Kansas Securities law; over three years with the United State Government in administrative capacity; one year as manager of the Kansas Defense Relocation Corporation.

Paid for by Farmer
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for Congress

A VOTE FOR MURPHY IS A VOTE FOR
VICTORY—WILL YOUR VOTE BE

YES ☐

NO ☐

WILLIAM MURPHY FOR CONGRESS

Farm Labor Problem Has Become National in Scope

Draft Deferment for Necessary Farm Labor, First Urged by President E. K. Dean, Roy Bailey and Rep. Frank Carlson at Meeting in Salina, Develops National Proportions

It will be of interest to our membership to note that the problem of farm labor in Kansas, which was first discussed at a meeting attended by President E. K. Dean, Roy Bailey, Editor Salina Journal, and Representative Frank Carlson, in Salina, has now assumed national proportions.

In August, the gravity of the problem in Kansas, was brought to the attention of Brigadier General Milton R. McLean, state director of selective service, by a letter written by President Dean. On August 12, a letter from the Kansas Farmers Union president was sent to General Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, Washington, D. C., in which the consideration of draft deferment for boys needed for farm operation, was urged.

In a letter received from Representative Carlson, recognition of the part the Kansas Farmers Union has played in this problem is made as follows:

"This morning I am mailing you a copy of yesterday's Congressional Record and want to refer you

to page 7558, which contains a statement by Senator Reed, in which he includes the prepared statement the Kansas delegation signed and gave to Secretary Wickard. I think it is worthy of note that the problem discussed at our first meeting in Salina, which was attended by Roy Bailey, is developing into national proportions.

"The Kansas delegation has led the fight for farm labor. Now the House and Senate Agricultural Committees are beginning to get active and every member of Congress is taking a personal interest in it. During the past ten days we have held meetings with Secretary Wickard, Paul McNutt, General Hershey and Robert Patterson. It was at our suggestion that Major James Coatsworth, a representative of General Hershey, go to Topeka this week and visit with General McLean in regard to this problem. Progress is being made and I feel certain we will get some results. The situation is serious, as was brought out in yesterday's debate on price control legislation."

Neighborhood Notes

"ROUNDUP" SOCIAL AT HEDVILLE

The Salina Headquarters Local sponsored a Pie Social at the Liberty Hall in Hedville, Wednesday evening, September 16. The WIBW Radio Broadcast was the highlight of the program and the auctioning of pies with Mr. Ralph Lehman as auctioneer, the most lively part of the social hour. A watermelon brought by Rex Lear was also auctioned; that was especially enjoyed by the children at the meeting.

Plans are being made for a continuation of Farmers Union meetings in the Hedville neighborhood.

DANCE WELL ATTENDED

The dance held on Wednesday evening in Tufts Hall in Solomon was well attended. The affair was sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union, and was one of a series of events held over the state by that organization, in a drive to secure new members and raise funds. Half of the profits from these social gatherings go into the state union fund, and half remains in the county union. Alfred Rensmeyer, manager of the Solomon Farmer's Elevator, is chairman of the local organization.

Lucky numbers at the dance were held by John Hart, who re-

ceived a framed picture of the American flag; and by Mrs. Fred Atkins, of Solomon, who was presented a box of mixed candy.—Solomon Valley Tribune.

JEWELL COUNTY NEWS

The Mankato Local No. 1848, held a meeting, August 28 at the home of Clarence Proctor, Bryon McNabb was elected as delegate to the District Convention. Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, who were guests at the meeting gave talks on the Camp at Abilene and on farm economics. Gene Proctor gave a very good report on his trip to Junior Camp. The next meeting will be September 16. Ice cream and cake were served.

The Farmers Union is sponsoring a barn dance at Lyman Hanson's, Saturday night, September 12th. Everyone is invited.

The Mankato Local will have a box supper, September 16, at the Lamb Schoolhouse. A radio program from WIBW, Topeka, sponsored by the State Farmers Union will be part of the program.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryon McNabb, Mr. and Mrs. George Wharton and Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Henningsen attended the District convention at Osborne Tuesday. Speakers at the convention were Ernest Dean, State President, and Chester Graham, National Fieldworker. Rollo Henningsen was elected and resolutions made to send to the State Convention.

The Burr Oak Local held its regular meeting, Tuesday night at the Decker schoolhouse. The meeting included discussion on how to

raise money. Talks were given by Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Henningsen. George Fogo and Jesse Platt were elected to go to the State Convention as delegates. Sandwiches and iced tea were served. The next meeting will be October 13.

The Burr Oak Local has lately declared dividends on chicken feed and twine which they sold during the spring and summer. The dividends amounted to 25c a hundred pounds on the feed and 30c a hundred on twine.

Mrs. Ruby Henningsen Reporter

KAW VALLEY LOCAL

The Kaw Valley Local of Farmers Union No. 1935 held their regular meeting on Tuesday, September 15 at the Greenwood schoolhouse.

The president, Bert Wilson called the meeting to order. Several group songs were sung.

Those present answered to roll call. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were accepted as read.

Mr. George Steele, Mr. Frank Steele, Mr. Ben Erickson and Mr. Bert Wilson all attended the District meeting in Salina, September 4.

A motion was made and seconded that we have our meetings the first Friday of each month instead of the third Tuesday.

Rev. Edward Freesen read and explained the reading "Message to the Local."

The Juniors and Reserves gave an interesting program which consisted of "The Magic Wagon" and Camp Report.

Ice cream was served at a late hour.

The women of the Kaw Valley Local met with Mrs. Richard Steele

LOCAL AND COUNTY

DELEGATE'S CREDENTIAL

Kansas Division

Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America

This is to certify that (Delegate)

Post Office Address Local No.

and (Alternate)

are members in good standing of Local Union Number State of Kansas, and were elected delegates to the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union, which meets in Beloit, Kansas, October 28, 29 and 30, 1942.

President

Secretary

(SEAL)

September 9 to mend socks for the St. Marys Elevator. Those present were Mrs. Otto Greeshopper, Mrs. Albert Clawitter, Mrs. Jerome Vanhole, Mrs. Zeke Rainers, Mrs. Frank Seele, and Mrs. Richard Seele.

Miss Irene Soelter, Reporter

BETTY JANE YOCUM A BRIDE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Yocum, St. Mary's, is Married On September 26

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Betty Jane Yocum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Yocum, of St. Marys, and Lieut. Everett M. Hart, son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hart, of New York City, which took place Saturday afternoon in the Congregational Church at St. Marys with the Rev. Walter Randalls officiating at the double-ring ceremony.

The attendants were Miss Coral Witter of Atchison and Sgt. Lester Brownell of the C. R. T. C., Fort Riley. Ushers were Mr. Arthur Fallon and Mr. Howard Hayes of Fort Riley.

The bride wore an aqua velvet dress with brown accessories and a corsage of orchids. She carried a white Belgian lace handkerchief, which her mother used at her wedding. Miss Witter wore a dress of rose wool with black accessories and a corsage of pink Killarney roses.

A reception was given at the home of the bride's parents following the marriage service. The couple left Saturday evening for a short wedding trip.

Mrs. Hart is a graduate from the St. Marys Rural High School and Emporia State College. She is a member of the Delta Sigma Epsilon Sorority and also Sigma Pi Sigma Club at Emporia State, vice-president of the Primary Kindergarten Club and Panhellenic representative. She has been teaching in the Junction City schools.

Lieutenant Hart attended Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., and received his doctor's degree from the First Institute of Podiatry, Long Island University. He is a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity and was a member of the Bucknellian Band at Bucknell. Commissioned at Fort Monmouth No. 1, he is now with the Signal Corps at the Oklahoma City Depot.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Hart will

make their home at 260 North Dewey, Oklahoma City.

Clarence Yocum is General Manager of the St. Mary's F. U. Cooperative Association, St. Mary's.

Among out of town guests who attended the wedding, were Kansas Farmers Union President E. K. Dean and Mrs. Dean, and their daughter, Diane, of Salina.

The Galapagos Islands, new Pacific base for the U.S., is less than 1,000 miles from Panama canal.

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

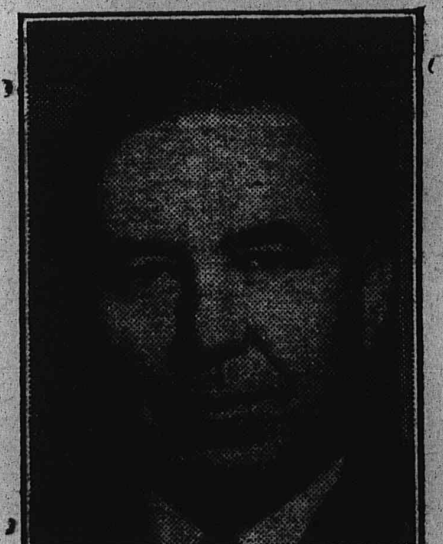
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Office Equipment, Printing

the CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co.
SALINA - KANSAS

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

VOTE REPUBLICAN FOR GOVERNOR



ANDREW (ANDY) SCHOEPEL
NESS CITY

Insure Sound, Economical Government. Elect Entire Republican National, State and County Tickets. Give "Andy" Real Cooperation.

A Marker For Grave of O. F. Dornblaser

National Farmers Union Appoints Committee to Properly Mark Site of Grave—Contributions to Cover Expense To Be Accepted from Farmers Union Organizations Or Members

At the third quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union, information was received that the burial site of O. F. Dornblaser (Uncle Dorn) was not properly marked and cared for.

Mr. Dornblaser was among the group of men who organized the first local of the Farmers Union on September 2nd, 1902. He helped organize the Texas State Union in 1904, and the National Union in 1905, and served for many years as a Director of the National Union and as an organizer. He did organization work in nearly all states that received a Farmers Union Charter.

After the Board was informed in the matter, it was moved by Mr. Hones, seconded by Dr. Dickinson, that the President appoint a committee with authority to put up a marker at Mr. Dornblaser's grave, at an expense not to exceed \$100, the National Union to be reimbursed by contributions from Farmers Union organizations, Members, or others, who may wish in that way to show their appreciation of his services to the Farmers Union.

President Patton appointed Tom W. Cheek and Z. H. Lawter, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and H. C. Hansen of Hemingford, Nebraska, as members of the Committee.

The committee was instructed that State Unions are to be advised of the action taken and ask that they forward any contributions they may receive to this office, for the purpose stated. It is pointed out that this is not a direct solicitation or a demand for a contribution, but is to afford an opportunity to those who wish to contribute to the cause, in memory of the services of a faithful worker.

In connection with contributions for this purpose, there are in the possession of the National Farmers Union, a few less than one hundred copies of a very nicely planned booklet published by Mr. Dornblaser, when he was over ninety years of age. Official permission is being asked to give a copy of the booklet—until the supply is exhausted—to anyone who contributes as much as \$1.00 for the purpose.

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 F U J A

By HELEN DENNEY

Active Cooperative In Mitchell County

Remember back some thirty years ago to the coronation of King George and Queen Mary of England—back to the days before the Panama Canal was opened—back to the time when "horseless carriages" were just becoming popular, and President Taft was the head man in Washington? If you do, then you probably also will remember that it was along about that time, 1911, that the Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Association was organized at Cawker City, Kansas. Headquarters for this Association is now in Beloit, Kansas, where the 1942 Kansas Farmers Union Convention is to be held.

First directors of the Mitchell County organization were Hubert Konzen, Tipton; A. R. Ritz, Cawker City; J. R. Albert, Glen Elder; G. W. Hosler, Beloit; H. D. Treaster, Glen Elder; W. A. Oakley, Beloit; Glen A. Dawes, Asherville; Horace Farrar, Victor; and W. F. Ramsey, Blue Hill. H. E. Witham, now general manager of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, was the first county manager of this cooperative, and held that position for about eleven years.

The thirty farmers who made up the first membership of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Association would indeed be proud of the organization today. Instead of serving a few farm families around Cawker City, it now serves farmers in and around the elevators it operates in seven different Mitchell County towns, and in addition operates five cream stations, five oil stations and an oil transport, three stores, and two feed mixing plants. In good times and bad, this Association has continued on its cooperative way—building confidence, making friends, adding members, increasing services, and consistently making savings for its member patrons.

John Schulte, present capable manager of this big cooperative, reports that in 1941 the Association made a savings of approximately \$53,000, bringing the total savings for the past seven years, the period during which Mr. Schulte has been manager, up to the nice fat figure of \$261,023.71. Patronage dividends set up to the credit of the Association's patrons in 1941 amounted to \$38,000, in 1940 these dividends totaled \$40,000, but back in 1937—the big year on grain, patronage dividends reached a high of over \$90,000! This grain elevators operated by this organization have a total capacity of nearly 250,000 bushels of grain. Through these elevators over a million and a half bushels moved during 1941, and back in 1937, before the big new elevator at Scottsville was built, those elevators handled nearly two million bushels. The fact that so much wheat is on government loans this year will probably reduce the total volume of grain moving through these elevators. Always alert to possible in-

creased services, the Mitchell County association, is now a Lending Agency for the government on wheat loans, and through this service will maintain a close contact with its members; and at the same time make a saving on those services for its patrons.

The regular annual meeting of this Association is to be held on October 20, 1942, but during the year four meetings are held, as those who are in charge of its activities do not believe that once a year is often enough for its members to get together to discuss their business. That is why the members of this association are so well informed, and probably one of the reasons why they are loyal patrons.

Keeping the number of employees it takes to operate an organization of this size feeling like a "happy family" is not too difficult when you have such a fine group working with you is what Manager Schulte would say about it if questioned. But the monthly meetings of the employees of this Association which is spread over considerable territory does much to keep the employees happy in their work—which makes them better employees. Veteran employee among the various elevator managers is Guy Jones, who has been at Glen Elder for fifteen years. Working on his fifteenth year in the employment of the Association, though not in succession, is Beuford Christie, manager of the Scottsville Elevator. General Manager Schulte was manager of the Tipton elevator for six years prior to his present work which began seven years ago. Other employees who have been with the Association for ten years or more include El Tindle, manager of the elevator at Solomon Rapids, Bill Dean and Vic Clover of Glen Elder, and Forrest Johnson of Beloit.

Talking to Farmers Union Jobbing Association's field representative J. O. Newbrey about the war and cooperatives, General Manager Schulte had this to say, "When the war is over and proper facilities may be secured, we will show as much growth as we have in the past. War has affected us in that storage space was not available for wheat. When the war is over, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, the regional through which the Mitchell County Association sells most of its grain, should get more terminal space." Mr. Schulte always attends and participates in annual meetings of Farmers Union Jobbing Association. He is a director of the Consumers Cooperative Association, a director of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, and for 13 years has been an interested and active member of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Present directors of this fast-growing cooperative are: Lee Vetter, Fred Boehner, W. R. Carpenter, H. C. Nelson, Geo. Beiser, Hugh Crawford, Louis A. Croisant, E. D. Hobbie, and Charles Kimerer.

MANAGES MITCHELL COUNTY FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



John Schulte General Manager Mitchell County Association, Director Farmers Union Auditing Association, Director CCA

THE DEATH OF OLIVER W. SCHELL

Oliver W. Schell, 47 years old, formerly office manager of the Farmers Union Creamery and Produce company here, died Thursday at Ellensburg, Wash., a sister, Mrs. Carrie Glenn, 4822 Charlotte street, has been informed. He leaves also his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Schell, Lawrence, Kas., his wife and four children, Oliver Schell, Jr., Mary Elizabeth Schell, Margaret Virginia Schell and Carol Schell, all of the home at Ellensburg.

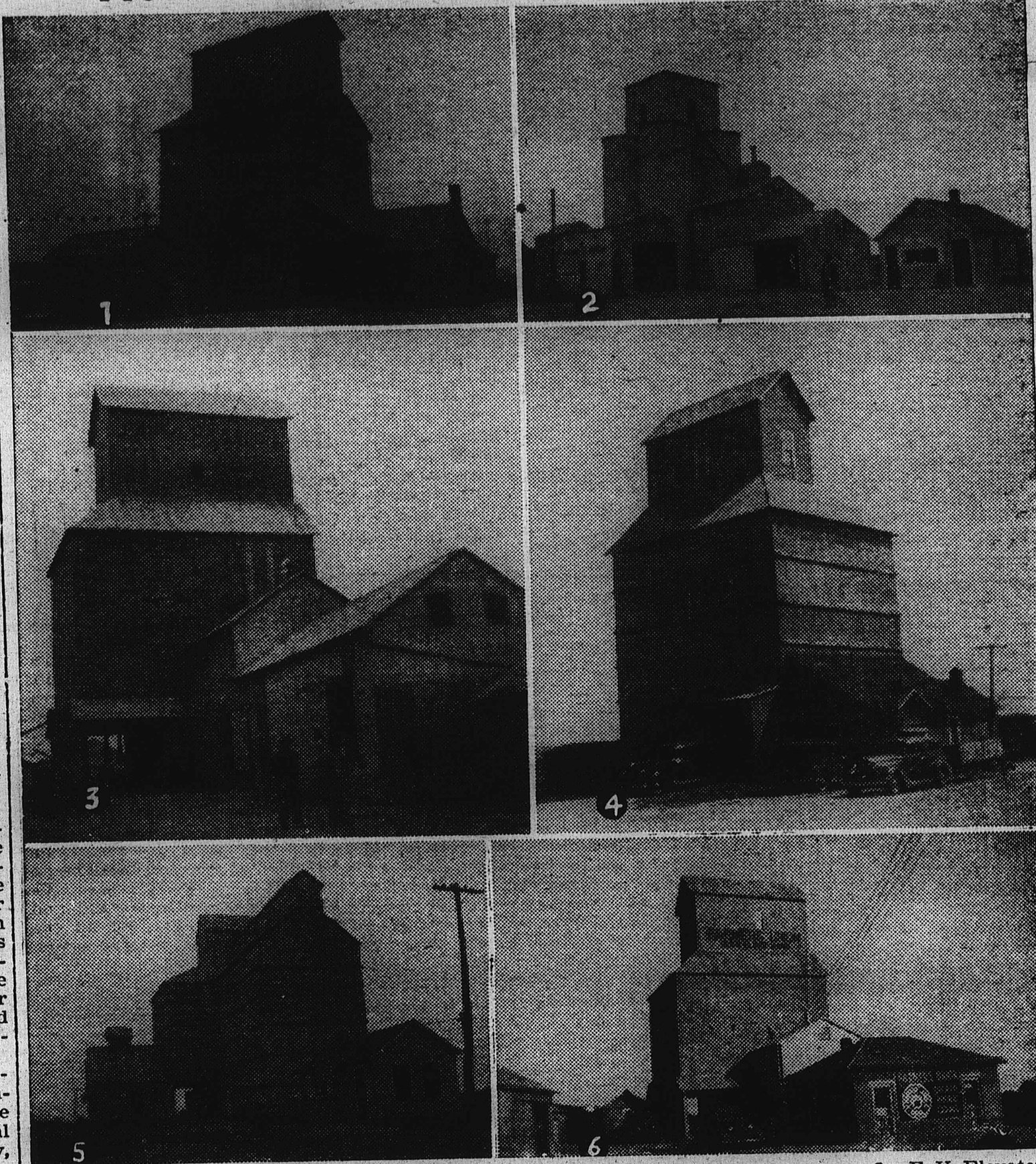
MARKET LETTER

By ART RILEY

Salina, Kans., Sept. 28—The market the past week was rather listless, finally closing a fraction higher. There have been and are many uncertainties in Washington relative to price ceilings on farm commodities and the trade as a whole is extremely small, waiting for some definite action or announcement from our legislators.

Wheat movement has been rather slow due mostly to the fact that the weather in the entire

Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Association Presents Fine Cooperative Elevator Facilities



1. Farmers Union Elevator at Cawker City, 25,000 bu., Paul Koster, Manager. 2. F. U. Elevator at Solomon Rapids, capacity, 12,000 bu., Ed Tindel, Manager. 3. F. U. Elevator at Beloit, 25,000 bu., Joe Mispagel, Manager. 4. F. U. Elevator at Tipton, 40,000 bu., Frank Boden, Manager. 5. F. U. Elevator at Scottsville, 85,000 bu., Beuford Christie, Manager. John Schulte, General Manager Mitchell County F. U., at Scottsville, can be seen in picture, at Manager Christie's left. 6. F. U. Elevator, Glen Elder, 25,000 bu., Guy Jones, Manager. (Note: A seventh elevator belonging to the Mitchell County Association is located at Hunter, Kansas, has a capacity of 25,000 bushels, and is managed by Claude Wright. A picture of this elevator was not received in time for this week's paper.)

southwest territory was open and the growers were busy seeding winter wheat. This operation is about completed, the wheat going into the ground in ideal shape. The flour business for the week was about average, southwest mills selling slightly more than their capacity as well as the northwest mills. Soft wheat plants were less active selling about 75 percent of their capacity.

There is very little wheat left in the west end of our territory that has not found a home either in the local elevators or in terminal storage, or in newly constructed farm bins.

There has been quite a little movement out of country elevators as well as terminals to the Commodity Credit Corporation for feed and it is felt by the trade that the Commodity Credit Corporation feed wheat business will expand rather consistently during the coming feeding months.

ORDER FARMERS UNION VICTORY SERVICE CARDS NOW

Farmers Union Members Serving in Armed Forces to Receive Complimentary Membership Cards for the Duration

In a recent issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, it was announced that free membership cards, called "Service Member Cards," will be given to those who were members of the Farmers Union prior to their enlistment or induction into the armed forces of the Allies. These cards are issued in lieu of regular membership cards for these men in the Service.

There is NO CHARGE for the cards, and they will be good until six months after the ending of hostilities. All Local secretaries should order these Farmers Un-

ion Service Cards at once, for those of their membership who are entitled to receive them. Send your request for cards, with a list of your members who are to receive them, to the Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina. In a recent letter from Burdette

Larson, Secretary of Scandia Local No. 1152, a request is made for Victory Service Cards for two members: Cpl. Julius T. Gibson, Jr., inducted on July 15, 1941, and Pvt. Bernard Lee Gibson, inducted July, 1942.

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

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



BUY YOUR COAL NOW THROUGH YOUR LOCAL COOPERATIVE

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

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

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

KANSAS CITY, MO.
Telephone Victor 5781

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas
Junior Reserves 13-15

Juniors 16-21

Juvéniles 8-12

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

THE FIRST LINE

The bombs we loose are vital seed
Dropped regularly down darkened rows,
Which certain as the stars at night
Will burst like flame upon our foes.

Our submarines are roots that take
Their silent way within the soil;
Our bayonets are sharpened blades
Of endless and increasing toil.

We are the front line of defense.
We grow the foodstuff soldiers eat,
Our tanks are tractors, and our guns
Packed with fire, are corn and wheat.
—Grace Noll Crowell

TIME CARRIES F. U. STORY

James G. Patton is featured in a Time Magazine story September 14. Our young national president is generously complimented for **poise, clear thinking** and fairness as a farm leader appearing in recent White House conference. Time tells of President Patton's presentation of the Farmers Union stand for 100 per cent parity as a just return for farm products. He is getting opposition from other major farm organizations that want parity plus, but our president stands pat on his convictions and those of the Farmers Union membership he represents. Get a copy of September 14 Time or borrow a copy from your school library, and learn how others see the Farmers Union today.



Esther Ekblad

FARMERS UNION TAKES A STAND

"The National Farmers Union has never asked for more than parity for farmers; farmers are entitled to parity—and no more," says James G. Patton. Other farm organizations are asking for more, but the Farmers Union contends that the average family-type farmer can maintain a good standard of living on 100 per cent parity farm prices. We are fighting a war and farmers do want price stabilization, but no special favors.

THE POLL TAX

Mrs. Edwards, National Education Director writes in the National Union Farmer: "Where do you stand on the Poll Tax? Do you believe it is just that a man should not be allowed to vote unless he pays a poll tax? This is basing the right to vote upon the amount of a man's in-

come, not upon the principles as laid down by the constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence.

"There is a bill in Congressional Committee now, which would destroy the poll tax. It cannot come out of that committee and come before Congress unless it is reported out by the Committee who have not done so, or unless a petition signed by two hundred and eighteen Congressmen is laid before the committee.

"Write your Congressmen and Senators demanding that they do all in their power to get this bill before the Congress before election. Ask them if they have signed the petition. Tell them that the Farmers Union is unalterably opposed to the un-American poll tax."

STATE CONVENTION

The State Convention will be held at Beloit, October 28-30. Early planning for the convention started with the District Meetings held the first of September. Resolutions and recommendations from those meetings will be brought into convention conference sessions for further discussion. The Junior Department will again have the Thursday evening program for which we already have promise of Minutemen speeches and other interesting features. Leaders and Juniors, begin plans now to attend the Beloit Convention. Conditions have changed rapidly since a year ago and there is much work for us to do.

TORCHBEARER JUNIORS

Three counties, Ellsworth, McPherson and Pottawatomie have Juniors eligible as nominees for the Torchbearer election. To be a Torchbearer nominee a Junior must have earned two or more Junior Achievement pins. All Juniors, with one or more pins, and Leaders may vote for Torchbearers. Election ballots will be sent to all Junior classes before the next issue of the KUF.

ATTENDED IOWA CONVENTION

The Iowa Convention opened Tuesday, September 15, with a meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary. It was my privilege to go to Des Moines for that day. The purpose of my visit was to help with discussions on Junior work in the Farmers Union Locals. We talked of study topics, of the Leaders Manual and Record Book, of attendance problems, and all the other things leaders have to think about. Mrs. Betty Lownes, State Leader, gave a report of the Iowa Camp which was held about the same time as ours. Iowa had a four day camp and everyone there wished for a longer session. But didn't we hear the same wish after our five day camp? It must be that Farmers Union camps just never are long enough.

Leaders At Camp Session



Local and County Leaders from eight counties attended the Junior Reserve and Leaders Camp at Mary Dell, Brown Park, Abilene, August 10-15. FRONT ROW (left to right): Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, Mankato; Mrs. Frank Seele, Belvue; Miss Hubertine Mog, Ellsworth; Mrs. George Seele, Belvue. BACK ROW: Mrs. Chas. Olson, McPherson; Mrs. Walter Arnold, Lindsborg; Mrs. Frank Pearl, St. Marys; Mrs. John Heyen, Stafford; Mrs. Elwyn Engler, Topeka; Mrs. Ed Lindsay, Idana; Mrs. Ruah Schonesweis, Miltonvale, and Mrs. LeRoy Norberg, Lindsborg. The youthful "leader" is five year old Charlene Engler, Mrs. Elwyn Engler's daughter.

At Your Service

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

A SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION EDUCATION SERVICE
Gladys Talbott Edwards, Director

THE WAR MAN-POWER COMMISSION

Recent events since our appointment to the Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, impel us to begin this column with an explanation.

We have had numerous letters asking us to help the applicants get jobs. It will be some time, if ever, before it would be possible for us to give information upon where to obtain jobs. The work of the Advisory Committee which consists of twelve women from various parts of the United States and representing various agencies, is to meet with the Manpower Commission, to help work out plans for the placing of women in vital industry, in order that men may be released for armed service. When the plans are worked out, agencies set up for the purpose of handling the employment of both men and women will have charge of actual job placement. The United States Employment Service is now the agency to contact.

We are extremely sorry to disappoint those who have written asking for jobs, but our work on the Advisory Committee does not cover that service.

FARMERS UNION BROADCAST

September 26
Three members of the National Farmers Union Education Council, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Stoltz and Esther Ekblad and Mrs. Frances W. Butts, Director of the Monthly Program Service, will present a discussion broadcast on the topic, "The Future of the Farmers Union," on the Farmers Union program over the Blue Network Farm and Home Hour, Saturday, September 26.

This is an anniversary broadcast, since September of 1902 saw the first local in the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America set up in Texas. Be listening.

RADIO

Speaking of radio, the Rocky Mountain Radio Council makes it possible for the National Farmers Union to make transcriptions which can be supplied at a very low cost to the states who have time on the radio. These transcriptions can be made into a monthly service, at low cost. They will be speeches on current happenings by the National President and other National officers, plays, skits, music and other types of excellent educational and entertainment material.

If there is not a state-wide radio program for the Farmers Union in your state, there is a way you can work on this. Write your radio station and tell them that you want to hear the Farm-

ers Union on the air. Get your neighbors to write at the same time. Have a letter writing bee at your local meeting, asking for time on the air. In some states time on the air is given free to the Farmers Union. In others, a low rate is charged for educational program and the cooperatives supply the money to keep the program on the air.

Gas and rubber shortage mean that we must use other means to keep our Union strong and vital. Radio is one of those means. Do your share to make it yours.

NATIVE LAND

One of the real highlights of the All-State Summer Session was the showing of the film, "Native Land." It was shown at a local theater, sponsored by the All-State Session. The film is in sound and it shows the actual happenings of terrorism against farmers organizing and against labor unions. All of these things were uncovered by the LaFollette Civil Liberties Investigating Committee. The beauty that is America is shown in the film, with Paul Robeson's rich and moving voice making it alive. The Fascist activity that is the death of democracy is shown in the tar and feathers, the masked mobs, the beatings and the brutality with which free Americans are terrorized when exercising their democratic rights to meet and organize.

The film is obtainable through Harry Rathner, 723 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Write him for terms. Get your local theater to show the film. Advertise it among the locals and get them together when they have to come into town for groceries, anyway.

DO YOU NEED \$25?

Who doesn't need \$25 in these days? The National Farmers Union is running a contest, an essay contest, the winner of which will receive \$25, announcement and presentation to be made at the National Convention. Just write on the subject "How to Live on \$25,000 a Year." Information on the rules will be in another section of your paper.

ALL STATE CONTRIBUTES PENNIES

One hundred feet of pennies, the length of the new North Dakota Farmers Union building, where the session was held, was contributed to the mile of pennies found by the 1942 All-Staters and visitors.

RED CROSS

The First Aid Class at All-State got in twenty hours of work under a competent teacher and received their Red Cross certificates at the close of camp.

NEW BOOK BY STUART CHASE

"Economy of Abundance" Forecast for Post-War Economy

The first of a series of exploratory reports on post war problems, by Stuart Chase, called "The Road We Are Traveling" has been published recently.

The trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund commissioned Stuart Chase to make the investigations, which will be published under the general title "When the War Ends," when completed. The Twentieth Century Fund is a privately endowed institute for scientific research in economics and was founded in 1919.

Major Directions in American Life are defined by Mr. Chase. In answer to the question "What are We Spending on This War," Mr. Chase writes: "Even before Pearl Harbor, Congress already had appropriated more than twice as much as was spent for guns in the last war, when we shipped two million men to France." Expenses are mounting daily and by 1943 the President estimates half our national income will go for war purposes.

The question, "Will War Costs Bankrupt Us?" is answered: "No," for there is a new economy in the making. "In the old economy, such reckless outlays would have spelled bankruptcy and ruin. In the new economy no nation will permit bankruptcy and ruin so long as men, materials and energy are available. Men first, money second."

In reply to "What is Our Job When the War Ends?", if the war stops in 1944, Mr. Chase says, "there will be twenty-seven million Americans looking for work." Our national income is likely to be \$105 billion. "Can we let it drop to sixty or seventy billions because we cannot afford to be prosperous any more? The American people will never stand for this."

Stuart Chase foresees "full employment . . . public works, a modified system of free enterprise," as component parts of our economic system of the future. He says that in "war and peace, boom and depression" America is

marching steadily toward full employment of all its resources in manpower and material. The "economy of abundance" lies ahead.

This book may be borrowed from the Kansas Farmers Union rental library, 10c for three weeks, or it may be ordered from Consumers' Book Cooperative, Inc., 27 Coenties Slip, New York, and is priced one dollar.

ALL DAY MEETING

The Juveniles of the Kellogg Local, Cowley County, held an all day meeting in August in order to make up for time lost in the busy summer months. A highlight of the day was a field trip to study weeds, but also of interest was the study hour and the notebook work. The class is studying the unit "Destroy Weeds—In Our Fields, In Ourselves, and In Our Country." At noon a covered dish dinner was served with the Juveniles helping.

Mrs. Craig, Juvenile Leader, writes that all members of the class will have enough points for their Achievement Awards this year. Because meetings have necessarily been infrequent, the Juveniles have been doing some home work which has helped them in earning points.

ODT TO SUPERVISE FARM-OWNED TRUCKS

Farmers Must Register All Trucks, ODT Officials Explain

DENVER, COLO., (SPECIAL)—Every farm-owned truck, along with the remainder of the five million trucks in America, will go under the supervision of the Office of Defense Transportation on November 15. In general order ODT 21, issued Sept. 8, the ODT announced that it will take over control of the use of virtually all trucks, buses, taxicabs and similar commercial vehicles in an effort to attain maximum conservation of such equipment for war purposes and essential civilian uses.

Registration of farm-owned trucks need not bring any undue hardships to farmers, ODT officials explained. Application blanks are being mailed out to all truck owners in America and

should be received by the latter part of October. In case a farmer who owns a truck does not receive his application for registration blank by November 1, he should contact his regional ODT office it was explained.

Every vehicle affected by the order, which includes farm-owned trucks, will be required to carry at all times a "Certificate of War Necessity" (equivalent to a federal license) governing the maximum mileage that may be operated or minimum loads that may be carried, or both. Operators subject to the order **INCLUDING FARM-OWNED TRUCKS will not be able to obtain gasoline, tires or parts without a certificate.**

Exempted from the order are: 1. Private passenger cars. 2. Commercial vehicles operated by or under the direction of military or naval forces or state militia. 3. Commercial vehicles operated by September 16th release on ODT Regulations Regarding Truck dealers exclusively for the purpose of selling such vehicles. 4. Motor vehicles having a capacity of not more than seven persons used in group riding to and from work, if such vehicles are not used in any other service for compensation.

Official inspection of tires will be required every 5,000 miles or at the end of each 60-day period, whichever occurs first, and the order prohibits use of any vehicle until officially recommended adjustments and repairs are made.

Operators affected by the order will be required to keep weekly records of operations on the back of each certificate and must keep such other records and make reports as required by ODT.

Those who wish a complete copy of the official order should write to their regional office of the ODT.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Per Word, 1 Issue 3c
Per Word, 4 Issues 10c

COLONIAL CHICKS. World's largest production means lowest prices. Leading breeds. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kansas.

German Markets Restored In 5 Years

Farben Owns Half of U.S. Drug Firm

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

By S. F. Porter

An Aniline Subsidiary
Chemnuco was a subsidiary of General Aniline. It represented a tremendous amount of capital and handled the transmission of royalty payments from Farben's American subsidiaries to the central organization in Berlin. The payments went by way of I. G. Chemie, Farben's holding company in Switzerland and presided over by Felix Iselin.

Another Farben unit was the General Dyestuff Corporation, which had a "perpetual" contract for the marketing of all General Aniline dyes and chemicals in the U. S.

General Dyestuff's owners were Walther H. Duisberg, son of Karl, and Ernest Halbach, a native American who owns 51 percent of Dyestuff's stock. Halbach has been employed by Farben interests in the U. S. since the formation of American I. G. in 1929. Although incorporated for only a few millions of dollars, General Dyestuff handled "countless millions of dollars collected in the U. S. and forwarded to Farben in Berlin."

Still another was the Advance Solvents and Chemical Corporation which took care of Farben imports into the Americas.

So the corporate intricacies continue. Perhaps only Max Ilgner at "Buero I. G. Berlin NW7" and Hermann Schmitz know all the ramifications of the Farben set-up in this hemisphere!

Sterling Products, Inc.

And now before continuing to Farben's activities in South and Latin America, consider the part played by Sterling Products, Inc. in the development of Farben here.

The leading men in Sterling Products, Inc. during the years of its connections with Farben were:

(1) W. E. Weiss, native American, born in Canton, Ohio. Weiss was chairman of the board, general manager and a director of Sterling Products as well as an officer and director of most of its subsidiaries until the fall of 1941 when he was forced to resign by U. S. authorities.

Weiss, who also had been a director of General Aniline, paid a ridiculous fine of \$1,000 for his part in the Farben-Sterling agreements in Latin America. Weiss' son, W. E. Weiss, Jr., trained in Farben's pharmaceutical plants in Germany in the '30's, remains, in spite of his father's discharge from the organization as head of Alba Pharmaceutical Corporation, one of the most prosperous subsidiaries of Sterling Products, Inc..

(2) A. H. Diebold, native American. Diebold was president of Sterling Products until the fall of 1941, when the Attorney General of the U. S. instituted legal proceedings to declare Sterling's contracts with Farben in violation of the anti-trust laws.

Also Fined \$1,000

Diebold also was fined \$1,000 and forced to resign his executive post with Sterling.

(3) Earl I. McClintock, native American. McClintock was and still is vice president and a directing executive of Sterling Products, Inc.

He had an important post in the Alien Property Custodian's Office in the first World War, and after the sale at auction of some 1,200 Bayer patents to Sterling Products by the custodian, entered Sterling's employ.

The steady flow of pharmaceutical supplies from U. S. factories to the South American subsidiaries of the German Farben came under the direction of McClintock. All the connections between the South American subsidiaries of Sterling and the units of Farben were supposed to be under the supervision of McClintock, for these were his responsibility.

Early in 1942, Farma Platense S. A., Buenos Aires, was owned fifty percent by Farben, fifty percent by Sterling Products, Inc. Its general manager's name was Earl I. McClintock.

American Bayer Company and Winthrop Chemical Company were vital subsidiaries of Sterling Prod-

ucts, Inc., during the years of its close cooperation with Farben.

Markets Given Back

Only five years after the first World War—an indication of how far back these relationships go—the chemical industry rulers of Germany and American Bayer came to an agreement which completely restored Germany's pharmaceutical markets throughout Latin America.

Here were three clauses in the agreement.

(1) American Bayer Company was to supply aspirin in Latin America for sale through the German Bayer agencies.

(2) The German Bayer was to supply these pharmaceuticals if it could do it cheaper than the American firm. (A prime Farben policy was underselling, so, of course, the company would sell cheaper than any competitors.)

(3) The German Bayer was to get 75 percent of all net profits.

A Worse Contract

Subservient through this contract was, the one made between Winthrop and Farben later was even more drastic. Farben eventually acquired 50 percent of Winthrop's shares and became a co-owner of the Company with Sterling Products, Inc. (That's when Weiss went on General Aniline's board.) Winthrop is the company which does a high-grade prescription drug business in the U. S., and is now setting up a huge organization in Latin America under its own name.

Before the outbreak of the second World War, Farben had worked out close business relationships with Standard Oil and Ford.

It was in constant association and even partnership with Sterling Products, Inc., a major pharmaceutical combine in this hemisphere. It had its own subsidiary—General Aniline—in the chemical, dye and film manufacturing fields.

Its power, influence and control were tremendous. And yet the general American public wasn't aware of the business tie-ups. And even if it had been aware, the odds are in these years, it would have been indifferent.

Farben Paid Ivy Lee

About the only annoyance to Farben before this war was the Congressional investigation in 1934 of the late Ivy Lee, the American press agent and publicist.

Lee was called before Congress to testify on suspected propaganda and lobbyist activities.

He did testify. He said he had been managing an extensive campaign to overcome American antipathy to the Nazis and to German products. He revealed he was on I. G. Farben's payroll for a \$25,000 year fee plus expenses!

6. Buero I. G. Berlin

In the two and one-half years since the war started, some hopes have been made toward freeing the democratic countries from the stranglehold of I. G. Farben.

In the few months since the U. S. came in, some steps have been taken to untangle the involved corporate set-up of the Farben trust in this hemisphere—and lay open to Americans the true ownership and control of its subsidiaries and satellites.

For instance, the U. S. Treasury today is managing General Aniline and Film Corporation, I. G. Farben's main subsidiary in the U. S. Only a week ago, a slate of directors suggested by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and headed by Robert E. McConnell, took over active direction of this vital producer of dyes, chemicals and drugs.

As for Sterling Products, Inc., its "contractual relations and agreements with I. G. Farben" were terminated September 5, 1941.

Court Hearing Avoided

(That was three months before Pearl Harbor. This quotation is from Sterling Products' annual report, issued early this month.)

(What is even more important the breaking of the contracts was managed through a consent decree obtained by Thomas G. Corcoran, Sterling Products' attorney, which also allowed the defendants to cut off their relations without going through a court hearing and thus a public examination of their records and correspondence.)

And Standard Oil of N. J. has been making attempts to free itself from Farben, too. Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, Standard has taken over 100 percent of the stock of Jasco, Inc., the concern it organized with Farben for the development of Buna, synthetic rubber. Also Standard Oil has taken over Standard I. G. Corporation, the concern tasked

with Farben for the development of synthetic gasoline and oil. Standard I. G.'s name now is Standard Catalytic Company.

Finally, America now has an Alien Property Custodian to administer the \$7,000,000,000 of enemy property and other foreign assets in this country. Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, who took over this crucial wartime task a few days ago, knows the importance of wiping out the Farben influence in this hemisphere.

Effectiveness Doubtful

But significant though these moves may be, an analysis of the Farben plan for penetration of the world markets from the early '20's to now forces doubt over effectiveness of any apparent progress.

Farben's power may appear checked, on the surface. Its subsidiaries and units here may seem under the domination of Americans of unquestionable patriotism and honesty.

But in Germany, Farben's master minds made vast preparations for World War II. In the two decades between the first and second German inspired conflict, they penetrated deeply into the business and commercial life of the U. S.

Many of Farben's agents still are in this country. More of its representatives or sympathizers may be active under restricted conditions but active nonetheless—in plants and factories vital to our war effort.

FARM ORGANIZATION A WAR-TIME NECESSITY, SAYS PRESIDENT DEAN IN STATE-WIDE BROADCAST

(Continued From Page Two)

the working family type farmers. If parity price continues to be the main objective in the farm program of the United States, commercialized agriculture will drive out family type farming, by shifting its labor costs to other industries—to relief rolls—and to the individual farm laborers starvation budget, thereby showing greater economies and efficiency. Price parity was never enough for working farm families. In our war economy it is less important than ever before. Our main objective from here on must be parity income for working farm families.

We must have a farm program that will substitute incentive payments for benefit payments—AAA in reverse. That will keep open fair markets and fair shares of supplies for farm cooperatives. That will assure working farmers adequate financing, supplies of seed, fertilizer and feed. As agriculture goes on an all-out war basis, the maintenance of maximum production—production for abundance—must become the single test and aim and agriculture's income must be more equitably divided among farm families. Industry must stand the same test.

Second: The maintaining and increasing of farm production to meet rising war needs. The American public has been told, and we agree, that food will win the war and write the peace. We haven't been told yet how we will be able to maintain our present rate of production, much less increase it to meet the rapidly expanding needs of essential foods. Continued draining off of the trained manpower in agriculture, through an expanding demand by war industries and Selective Service can only result in decreased production. Selective Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Manpower Commission, and the War Production Board must immediately determine the importance of agriculture in our total war effort and formulate definite plans for the provision of adequate manpower and machines. The existing confusion in policy must end. The problem must be solved now, if we expect to avert a serious food shortage in 1943. Farmers are not asking for blanket deferment. Farm boys want to serve their country. They are a patriotic and courageous group of young men. Recognition for patriotic services, as in war industry, should be given young men who remain at their posts of duty on the farm, producing the food and fiber for victory.

Few, if any of us will disagree with the Farmers Union's contention that today our vast stores of grain must be put to work—must be made to fight in this total war. In its hour of mutual need the nation must have full authority to release and sell at whatever price necessary, any and all of this grain for whatever purpose needed. Particularly it should be made freely available, at low prices, as feed for expanding herds of livestock needed to feed the armed forces and the civilians of the United Nations, this can and should be done in such a manner that it will not impair parity prices of grain for grain producers.

Third: Farmers had better wake up quickly to the danger of a federal sales tax. The original administration tax bill has been cut, twisted and distorted so that Congress, finding that it will yield 2½ billion dollars less than the amount set by the Treasury, is now proposing to slap on a sales tax, seeking to disguise it under various labels. As it now stands the tax bill is a vicious soak-the-poor-and-spare-the-rich proposal. Only public pressure on Congress will restore it to anything like its original form. Farmers must join with labor and other people's organizations in a last ditch fight against a sales tax under any label.

If you agree with me that taxes should be based upon the ability to pay, that all securities must be taxed, profits limited to 6 percent and personal incomes at \$25,000 net a year, the time to act is now. Let your Congressman and Senators know how you feel about the fighting of this war on the tax front.

The Open Forum

ASK TRIPLE A TO CHANGE STUBBLE BURNING PENALTY

Ellis, Kansas
September 24, 1942

Mr. Norton
State Chairman AAA Committee
Manhattan, Kansas

Dear sir:

We the members of Farmers Union, Local No. 606, Ellis, Kansas, believe the farmers of the state are being unduly penalized by the AAA ruling against the burning of stubble and have passed the following resolution at regular meeting.

Resolution

Due to the fact that many fields in the state could not be worked until the stubble was burned, we ask that the AAA Committee change the ruling against burning stubble.

Therefore be it resolved by the members of Local No. 606, Ellis, Kansas, that they do everything in their power to have this severe penalty against many of the farmers of Kansas removed.

Frank G. Erbert,
President.
Joseph L. Weber,
Secretary.

tion must have full authority to release and sell at whatever price necessary, any and all of this grain for whatever purpose needed. Particularly it should be made freely available, at low prices, as feed for expanding herds of livestock needed to feed the armed forces and the civilians of the United Nations, this can and should be done in such a manner that it will not impair parity prices of grain for grain producers.

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Fourth: How do working farmers do their part in the new economy of TOTAL WAR WHICH IS DEVELOPING WITH lightning speed? How do they make their voices effective at Washington, in the various regions and in their home communities?

The answer is: Only by organization, strong organization, democratic organization controlled by working farmers themselves.

We live in a highly organized society. Democracy is the highest form of government and it is built on organization.

At the start of the defense program, industry, business and banking got most of the inside positions. Labor trailed along, although it had even then 10 of the 40 million wage earners organized. Farmers didn't even place in that race. They were less than one-sixth organized, divided among four major farm organizations, some of them headed by officials who seem to be more at home with businessmen than with farmers. Thus farmers have been represented mainly just by the Department of Agriculture.

Like the newer war agencies, it was pulled and hauled and shoved about by processors, manufacturers, shippers and distributors as well as by the conflicting counsels and pressures of rival farm organizations. Moreover, it had to submit its policies, operations and budget requirements to the examination of reactionaries in the Congress, who, long after Pearl Harbor, did not see the need for enlisting the full productive strength of every working farm family. Your department of Agriculture in Washington needs the backing of more organized farmers.

The only way working farmers can do their full part in this war is to get organized quickly into educational organizations such as the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America and its affiliate, the Kansas Farmers Union, and into cooperatives serving their needs as producers and consumers. Such cooperation must extend beyond the crossroads and the market down clear through to the great assembly, manufacturing and distributing centers.

Farm organization is a war

necessity. The form of our nation and world after the war is being shaped daily during the war. There will be no magic line between war and peace. The role of agriculture and the working farmer after the war is being determined by what is done or left undone today and tomorrow. While our boys are fighting to save freedom and democracy on the battlefronts of the world, we have a job to do here at home in the fields of Kansas, in our cooperatives, our meeting halls, our school houses, our court houses, our state capital and—through national farm organizations with whom our local and state organizations are affiliated—at Washington.

Farm democracy rests upon family-type farming. It is the very cornerstone of American democracy. To survive, family type farming must be organized to take advantage of every modern development in the science and art of agriculture and to gain control over the products of the farm through the processes of manufacturing, distribution and sale. Only by so doing can it hold its own and turn back the blitzkrieg of big business agriculture. The trend towards "factories in the fields," unless checked, will dispossess millions of working farmers and reduce them to farm laborers without security and without hope. Our farm people would be progressively disfranchised from economic democracy and thus eventually would lose all rights of political democracy. This is the way Fascism can come to America from within.

Only greater organization can check and reverse this trend. We cannot put off the job until after the war. It must be done now in the midst of war. We must win this fight for farm democracy on the farm front so that when our boys, who are your sons, brothers, and husbands return from the battlefronts we can show them that we have kept the faith; that the American land, the Kansas land, still belongs to the working farm families and that the war has been truly won.

If you believe in: Family type operations as the pattern of American agriculture, then join the Farmers Union.

If you believe in: Parity income for farm families, then join the Farmers Union.

If you believe in: an economy of abundance, then join the F. U.

If you believe in: The good Farm Security is doing for farm families, then join the Farmers Union.

If you believe in: A more equitable distribution of the agricultural income among farm families, then join the Farmers Union.

If you believe in: Victory through equality of sacrifice, then join the Farmers Union.

If you believe in: Taxation based on ability to pay, then join the Farmers Union.

If you want to do your full share in helping to achieve security on the land for farm families, then take an active part in the Farmers Union membership drive beginning Monday, September 21st.

If you want to know how to take part in this drive then write Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas.

If you want more information about the Farmers Union, write Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas.

If you want copies of talks made on this broadcast, write Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas.

Thank you, Goodnight.

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

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. Heavy run of cattle here today consisting of about 70% stockers and feeders. The market was very slow and fully 25c lower. Some of the plainer kinds of stockers and feeders off even more than that and a good many left in first hands at 2:30 p. m. The fed steers for the strictly choice kinds very slow. Steers fed on the grass slow and about 25c lower. Good feeders selling from \$11.50 to \$12.50, with a few of the choice short feds with weight bringing up as high as \$13. There were some choice stockers here today, that is outstanding in quality, weighing around 700 lbs., at \$13.25. Red stockers selling from \$10 to \$10.75, with a few extreme choice ones at \$11. Most grass feeders showing no gain selling from \$11 to \$12.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. We have been having pretty uneven cattle markets the past two weeks, however, the general trend on fed heifers and mixed yearlings has been upward and all of the loss of two weeks ago has been regained. The bulk of these short feds are selling from \$12 to \$12.75 with the better kinds from \$13 to \$14. Our cow market is active with canners selling from \$6 to \$7 and cutters up to \$8.50. A pretty large spread in beef cow prices, all the way from \$8.75 to \$10.25. Bull market looks to be about steady for the past several weeks with a practical top of \$11 on choice, heavy weights. We feel that the run of butcher cattle, especially cows is going to get light and are looking for good active markets. The receipts of fed heifers will probably get just a little heavier but we think the demand for beef will take care of the increased receipts.

Calf Market

Cecil David, Salesman. Killing calves steady to 50c lower on the heavy kind. Veals steady with a \$14 top. Best stock calves steady to slow with the best kind, weighing 400 lbs. down, \$14 for the steers, \$12.75 for heifers. Good quality weighing over 450 lbs bringing \$13.50 for the steers, \$12 for heifers. Plainer kind of steers selling from \$10 to \$12, with heifers \$1.00 lower. Best Shorthorn steers, weighing up to 450 lbs, bringing \$12, with the heifers bringing \$10.50. The plainer Shorthorns, selling from \$9.50 to \$11.50, with the heifers selling from \$9 to \$10.50.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Hog Salesman. Due to the fact that considerable pressure has been taken off an immediate price ceiling, which would be very damaging to hog prices, our hog market has reacted very favorably the past week and prices are showing a nice advance over the recent low time. The market was rather active again today and mostly 10c to 20c higher than last week's close, with a new top for several years past being paid freely by all interests. This top was \$14.90 paid for more finished kinds of weights above 200 lbs. Desirable 180 to 300 lb. weights selling mostly from \$14.75 to \$14.90. Underweight lights, 140 to 170 lbs., both those in killing and feeder flesh, selling within the same price range of \$14.25 to \$14.70. Choice stock pigs continue very scarce and not enough coming to satisfy country demand. Odd lots of good kind selling around \$14.75. Practically all interests for the past several weeks has shown a preference for medium weight butcher hogs and consequently those lacking weight are selling at some discount under these kind.

Conditions are so unsettled that we hesitate to predict a future price trend but feel as though that hogs that are ready should be marketed at present good prices rather than held back for much further advance.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market steady. Practical top on native truck-

\$13.75. Top on fat ewes \$5.50. Cull ewes \$4.50 to \$5.25. Fat yearling wethers \$11.50.

A TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL PRESIDENT PATTON

(Continued from Page One)
bor can be brought to agree to wage and fair-price ceilings. O'Neal on no such good terms with labor, swore it could not be so. If O'Neal was right, any effective inflation-control program was a political impossibility. His big head bobbed in emphasis. Patton drove home his answers. Patton remained calm, sure of his ground. O'Neal was mad enough to burst. For once the President let others talk, sat back enjoying Challenger Patton's able performance.

"It was Jim Patton's second White House visit within a fortnight. The first time, in his rumbling organ voice, he promised Farmers Union's support for the President's anti-inflation program. He insisted that necessary wartime food production can come only from the individual farmer, with emphasis away from wheat and one-crop products—to hell, he said, with bigger AAA payments for farmers who do not produce.

"The one farm leader who was willing to take this stand has played his cards shrewdly, honestly; once a migrant farm hand, he has put himself well within the New Deal's inner fold.

"James George Patton came up the hard way. He was born in Bazaar, Kansas in 1902, the year the Farmers Union (full name: Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America) was founded by a liberal, farm-minded printer and ten farmers in a barn near Point, Tex. When his miner-engineer-farmer father died in Colorado, young Jim had to support his mother, three sisters, a wife and child, and a mortgaged farm. He worked his way through college, managed a co-op insurance company, taught school, finally became secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union in 1934. In 1940 he became the national president, first on trial basis because he was so young. Big, loose-jointed, boyish-looking Jim was elected to a three-year term this year. Union members in 26 states own cooperatives with assets of \$100 million that handle oil, insurance, crops, farm supplies on the Rochdale plan—one stockholder, one vote.

"Smiling Jim Patton's main job now is building membership. He does it in his own way. A local Southern leader offered to deliver him 30,000 farmers en bloc for approximate considerations; Jim turned the politico down. In 1940 John L. Lewis approached Jim with a plan for C. I. O. financing of an intensive membership drive; Patton refused the offer, fearing he would lose control of his union to Lewis.

"With rumblings among the farmer rank & file over their reactionary leadership, there may well be a realignment in farmer organizations. And if a workable form of inflation control is developed, Jim Patton, the only farm leader who was willing to play ball, may well turn up as a much bigger figure against the background of plowed fields."

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION AND LABOR SUPPORT ROOSEVELT ON THREE PORT PRESIDENT GREAT ISSUES

(Continued from Page One)
farm families who want to produce more but are still throttled by either restrictive acreage allotments or the lack of adequate government credit. These family-type farmers have the labor power. They must be brought into full war production by an enlarged Farm Security loan program, by revising acreage controls, and, if necessary, by shifting such farmers to better farms than they are now on. Agriculture can produce much more.

We have hundreds of thousands of wheat farmers with millions of acres of land who want to go into increased production but can't because of arbitrary Federal restrictions on the handling of their land and the marketing of their products.

The Secretary of Agriculture would like to meet this problem and knows how. With parity prices and the war measures we have

proposed, the lower two-thirds of farmers will have the opportunity to increase their production and their net income. The Nation need not be dependent upon the big commercial farmers who after years of milking the Treasury, farming the farmers and sweating their farm labor now seem unable to take part in an all-out effort which might jeopardize their profits.

War conditions require concentrated authority to change many production practices. We shall have to abandon less useful land, shifting farmers and farm labor to lands, crops and methods that will produce our total requirements. We shall have to concentrate or break up farm units to fit the productive possibilities of these farm families. We shall have to require the cooperative use of farm machinery and family manpower. Before we win the war, farmers will be neighbors cooperating as they have never done before.

Waste Must Be Stopped

It costs the unbearable amount of 48 cents of the consumer's food dollar to move our products to his table, leaving the farmer only 52 cents out of each dollar. The President and the Secretary of Agriculture must have war authority to move in on this wasteful take. It is as costly and as vicious in its operations as the treasonable selfishness shown by big business in the mishandling of our rubber supply. The public must know this. An alert War Congress would maintain constant investigations to ferret out these bottlenecks and police all production and distribution, including farm products.

Stabilization of farm prices at parity is only the beginning of wisdom. Let's do that quickly and then put ourselves on a total war basis. The sooner we start, the sooner we win.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO LIVE ON \$25,000 a YEAR

(Continued from Page One)
Heaving traffic congestion in the top income tax brackets, the National Farmers Union is offering prizes for the best 250-word article on "How to Live on \$25,000 a Year."

The Farmers Union quoted Chairman Walter F. George of the Senate finance committee to the effect that his tax bill achieved the President's \$25,000 limit for everyone "unless he's a millionaire."

Hundreds of millionaires were listed Sept. 17 as coming within the President's super-income class, in figures released by the Treasury Department. Outstanding among all America's billion-dollar corporations were 48 executives in the General Motors-Du Pont axis who received more than \$75,000 last year or in 1940 in salaries, bonuses, commissions and other handouts. General Motors alone paid \$4,700,000 to 31 officials in the super salary class. Charles F. Kettering led the list with \$248,000. Lieut.-Gen. Wm. S. Knudsen GM's gift to the government, got \$219,000 for delaying conversion of the auto industry for a year while GM made unparalleled profits.

Lammot du Pont, chairman of his firm, just indicted by the Department of Justice for conspiring with the Nazi Farbenindustrie to monopolize plastic glass, got a beggarly \$91,000 in salary. Fortunately Lamot, as an owner of his company, can eke out his wages by dividends from stock. Lever Bros.' soap workers, just denied a wage increase because it would lift them above the subsistence level prevailing in other Cambridge, Massachusetts plants, can reflect on their F. A. Countway receiving a bonus of \$408,000 to add to his salary of \$30,000. Thomas J. Watson, of Intl. Business Machines Corp., who at one time thought it wonderful to do business with Hitler, topped the salary-bonus list of the Treasury Department with \$546,000. Eugene Grace, who fought a dollar day raise for his Bethlehem Steel workers recently got a bonus of \$298,000 plus a salary of \$190,000. 11 Bethlehem executives were in the super-\$75,000 category. U. S. Steel was niggardly in comparison with only 3 executives reported by the Treasury Department, in addition to several listed by subsidiaries.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company
KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

R. W. Weldon, Gentry County, Mo., 20 steers.....	1204	14.25
Chas. Schrader, Osage County, Kan., 14 steers.....	1146	13.50
Chas. Shaver, Clinton County, Mo., 19 heifers.....	806	13.25
Virgil Schwartz, Douglas County, Kan., 12 heifers.....	715	13.25
Herbert Niles, Coffey County, Kan., 25 heifers.....	842	13.00
G. A. Slagle, Ness County, Kan., 17 steers.....	1045	13.00
Albert Grieshaber, Pottawatomie Co., Kan., 12 str & hfs.....	824	13.00
Roy Barry, Jewell County, Kan., 24 steers.....	1001	12.75
John Oman, Riley County, Kan., 17 steers.....	1065	12.75
Ed Albright, Dickinson County, Kan., 15 calves.....	385	12.75
Arnold Thowe, Wabunsee County, Kan., 16 heifers.....	815	12.50
H. W. Brandt & Sons, Pettis County, Kan., 22 heifers.....	722	12.25
John L. Davis, Osage County, Kan., 15 heifers.....	701	12.00
Lawrence Davis, Osage County, Kan., 37 heifers.....	701	12.00
Fred C. Minor, Cowley County, Kan., 50 steers.....	113	11.65
Gilmore Bros., Butler County, Kan., 25 steers.....	113	11.50
Fred Oberle, Osage County, Kan., 38 steers.....	113	11.50
Vernon Worcester, Graham County, Kan., 27 steers.....	812	11.06
J. V. Williams, Coffey County, Kan., 20 steers.....	918	11.00
Albert Soukup, Ellsworth County, Kan., 38 heifers.....	535	10.25
Albert Soukup, Ellsworth County, Kan., 31 steers.....	600	10.25
O. E. Slead, Coffey County, Kan., 13 steers.....	775	9.75
V. Moss, Ray County, Mo., 17 cows.....	838	9.50
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 34 cows.....	931	8.70
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 27 cows.....	629	8.75

HOGS—240 lbs. Down

Elton R. Clark, Osage County, Kan., 11 head.....	13	14.80
Olin, Jeffner, Douglass County, Kan., 13 head.....	213	14.80
Herman Driskell, Cedar County, Mo., 15 head.....	215	14.80
Howard Good, Jefferson County, Kan., 29 head.....	229	14.80
B. D. Wild, Ray County, Mo., 39 head.....	206	14.70
Oscar Lefman, Lafayette County, Mo., 18 head.....	239	14.65
Wm. Kennedy, Saline County, Mo., 20 head.....	192	14.65
Ralph Murphy, Sullivan County, Mo., 18 head.....	187	15.00
Charlie Shaver, Clinton County, Mo., 86 head.....	226	14.75
Albert Jundy, Johnson County, Mo., 32 head.....	200	14.60
Clarence Ebert, Saline County, Mo., 16 head.....	186	14.50
Henry Braun, Henry County, Mo., 16 head.....	225	14.75
Paul Kalwei, Henry County, Mo., 18 head.....	203	14.75
John Kalwei, Henry County, Mo., 26 head.....	236	14.75
Frank Prothe, Miami County, Kan., 14 head.....	220	14.50
Fred Martin, Caldwell County, Mo., 15 head.....	27	14.50

240 lbs. Up

Maude L. Jenkins, Saline County, Mo., 35 head.....	28	14.60
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SHEEP

Andy Forbes, Osage County, Kan., 14 head.....	71	14.00
J. C. Evans, Henry County, Mo., 20 head.....	78	13.75
G. C. Bradshaw, Russell County, Kan., 40 head.....	77	13.75
Joe Curtis, Sullivan County, Mo., 16 head.....	72	13.75
W. B. Collins, Grundy County, Mo., 26 head.....	73	13.75

WICHITA

CATTLE

Ed McKee, Major County, Okla., 10 mixed.....	766	9.03
M. B. Countryman, Elk County, Kan., 35 str & hfs.....	375	11.00
J. V. Sharp, Alfalfa County, Okla., 13 mixed.....	795	9.82
Ray Thurman, Barber County, Kan., 16 str & hfs.....	412	11.50
Dora Goodson, Kay County, Okla., 170 mixed.....	747	10.53
J. W. Foster, Major County, Okla., 12 str & hfs.....	640	9.73
L. O. Sturgeon, Alfalfa County, Okla., 13 mixed.....	824	8.85
Frederick W. Hanschild, Rice County, Kan., 15 mixed.....	612	8.41
Wood Bros., Elk County, Kan., 10 steers.....	557	10.00

HOGS

W. W. Wallace, Butler County, Kan., 28 head.....	138	14.15
B&M and Co., Reno County, Kan., 11 head.....	138	14.55
O. F. McGonigle, Reno County, Kan., 18 head.....	215	14.55
Lester Brown, Harper County, Kan., 11 head.....	185	14.55
O. F. McGonigle, Reno County, Kan., 25 head.....	260	11.37
J. C. Heyman, Marion County, Kan., 12 head.....	270	14.45
Ray Roberts, Woodward County, Okla., 13 head.....	285	14.35
J. E. Nettrover, Cowley County, Kan., 18 head.....	191	14.40
L. E. Lewis, Cowley County, Kan., 25 head.....	242	14.40
H. F. Broyles, Marion County, Kan., 11 head.....	216	14.40
Emil Pospisil, Marion County, Kan., 12 head.....	252	14.10
Chester Barrow, Ness County, Kan., 25 head.....	187	14.25
A. Burk, Grant County, Okla., 20 head.....	153	14.05
B&M and Co., Reno County, Kan., 25 head.....	571	14.40

SHEEP

L. B. Lynch, Kay County, Okla., 15 head.....	70	11.70
R. D. Romig, Reno County, Kan., 10 head.....	89	12.00
M. J. Stalnaker, Sumner County, Kan., 11 head.....	80	12.75
C. M. Holton, Alfalfa County, Okla., 10 head.....	91	12.20
J. C. Deschner, Harvey County, Kan., 11 head.....	102	8.84
Mike Schiltz, Kan County, Okla., 11 head.....	64	11.25
John Swanson, Sumner County, Kan., 16 head.....	86	12.50

PARSONS

CATTLE

D. E. Tedstrom, Labette County, Kan., 5 heifers.....	553	11.75
E. E. Elledge, Montgomery County, Kan., 1 heifer.....	685	11.50
Albert Myer, Crawford County, Kan., 2 steers.....	552	11.50
J. D. Elledge, Montgomery County, Kan., 2 heifers.....	460	11.00
F. M. McColey, Labette County, Kan., 2 heifers.....	520	10.25
H. R. Abraham, Montgomery County, Kan., 3 heifers.....	400	10.00
J. W. Deideker, Labette County, Kan., 4 steers.....	688	9.50
Dr. Fred Gasser, Montgomery County, Kan., 3 heifers.....	655	9.50
H. A. Bruhn, Labette County, Kan., 6 steers.....	717	8.75
Herman Bruggeman, Woodson County, Kan., 4 steers.....	652	8.25
A. J. Cook, Crawford County, Kan., 10 steers.....	543	7.50
E. H. Gladson, Crawford County, Kan., 6 cows.....	899	6.25

HOGS

O. E. Huckle, Labette County, Kan., 22 head.....	228	14.50
Armstrong Bros., Labette County, Kan., 6 head.....	219	14.50
A. W. Tedstrom, Labette County, Kan., 5 head.....	251	14.50
J. W. Koger, Neosho County, Kan., 8 head.....	197	14.50
Trout Bros., Neosho County, Kan., 10 head.....	239	14.10
L. C. DeMott, Montgomery County, Kan., 21 head.....	246	14.10
E. E. Wallingford, Labette County, Kan., 7 head.....	228	14.10
Herbert Reith, Neosho County, Kan., 8 head.....	206	14.10
Howard Dickerson, Labette County, Kan., 5 head.....	198	14.10
O. H. Perry, Neosho County, Kan., 6 head.....	236	14.10
Glen Tedstrom, Labette County, Kan., 5 head.....	210	14.10
C. E. McVey, Allen County, Kan., 8 head.....	188	14.10
Roy Harding, Neosho County, Kan., 31 head.....	242	13.75

SHEEP

H. B. Mayginn, Labette County, Kan., 15 head.....	78	13.50
C. E. Hornaday, Crawford County, Kan., 5 head.....	96	13.25
J. H. Bredehoff, Montgomery County, Kan., 7 head.....	81	13.25
C. N. Flater & Son, Neosho County, Kan., 13 head.....	82	13.00
L. E. Peel, Crawford County, Kan., 16 head.....	84	13.00
J. E. Stocker, Crawford County, Kan., 14 head.....	87	11.50
J. B. Oakleaf, Labette County, Kan., 20 head.....	67	11.50
V. G. Umbarger, Neosho County, Kan., 12 head.....	72	10.75

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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LETTERS DEFINE POSITION OF OUR LAW-MAKERS ON FEDERAL SALES TAX

Eight Answers to Farmers Union Inquiry Are Received: Most Replies State a Feeling That a Sales Tax is Necessary for Successful Pursuit of War

The Kansas Farmers Union is unalterably opposed to a Federal Sales Tax.

In a speech on "Funds Round-Up" night, on station WIBW, Topeka, President E. K. Dean vigorously denounced the sales tax, naming it a "vicious soak-the-poor-and-spare-the-rich" proposal.

The incomes of all corporations should be confiscated, over and above a reasonable percentage of return on the capitalized investment. SECURITIES MUST BE TAXED—and no person in America should receive a larger income than \$25,000 net, yearly.

This way, and this way alone, can the much talked of "equality of sacrifice" become a fact, and not just a few words on paper. Is it fair to ask a working man to pay a tax on a loaf of bread, a necessity—while the manufacturer fattening on war profits, pays the same tax on his purchases—at the same time "salting away" his excess profits in the form of tax-free securities?

If you believe in an equitable distribution of taxation—send in your dues to the Farmers Union today. Show your neighbor this editorial and get him to do likewise. The Farmers Union is fighting to see that the rich man pays his just share of this war—while the poor man is enabled to buy his loaf of bread, without the addition of this unfair and discriminatory tax.

In the September 3rd issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, it was announced that a letter had been sent, asking our Senators, Congressmen, and candidates for both offices, to define their positions on the Federal Sales Tax. At this time, it was also stated in the letter, that unless an answer was received, it would be assumed that the failure to reply meant that the position of the candidate, Senator or Congressman, on the Federal Sales Tax, was favorable.

The letter is printed below, and was sent to a group including the following: George McGill, Wichita, (candidate for Senator); John S. Barrett, Topeka, (Congressional candidate); William E. Murphy, Chanute, (Congressional candidate); S. S. Alexander, Kingman, (Congressional candidate); Lud W. Strnad, Belleville, (Congressional candidate); Clifford Hope, Washington, D. C., (Congressman); Frank Carlson, (Congressman); E. H. Rees, (Congressman); Thomas Winter, (Congressman); John

Houston, (Congressman); U. S. Guyer, (Congressman); Arthur Capper, Topeka, (Senator); Clyde M. Reed, Parsons, (Senator); Herbert Drake, Bethel, (Congressional candidate).

A Letter Sent To Candidates

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union, in their regular quarterly meeting held August 15, passed a resolution instructing me to write to all candidates for Congress and the Senate as well as those now in office, inquiring as to what their position would be on a Federal Sales Tax.

They also instructed me to publish in our paper a copy of my letter to you requesting this information, and asked me to advise you that your answer would be used for publication in our paper, the Kansas Union Farmer, in an effort to acquaint the members of our organization with your position on Federal Sales Tax, for publication in the October 1st issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

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

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

Replies have been received from Representative Frank Carlson, Democratic Candidate William E. Murphy, Representative Ed. H. Rees, Senator Clyde M. Reed, Representative Clifford Hope, Congressional Candidate Lud W. Strnad, Senatorial Candidate George McGill, and John E. Barrett.

The letters which are self explanatory, follow:
Washington, D. C.
Sept. 9, 1942

Mr. E. K. Dean,
Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas
Dear Mr. Dean:

Upon my return to this office I find your letter of August 31st in which you state that the Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union passed a resolution asking an expression from the candidates for Congress in regard to the sales tax.

When the proposed revenue bill, which is now in the Senate Finance Committee, was being considered by the House I made a speech on it and am quoting the portion which expresses my views on the sales tax. It is taken from the Congressional Record for Saturday, July 18, 1942, page 6555, and reads as follows:

"Many shudder at the thought of a sales tax, yet the 15 percent increase we have had in living costs during the past months is in reality a sales tax. It is my opinion that this bill does not go far enough in siphoning off the excess purchasing power where it would have the most effect in stopping inflation. The sales tax problem must be faced by Congress in the future, and I am fully cognizant of the arguments both for and against it. I am willing to admit that it is not an ability-to-pay tax, that it is unorthodox and should not be levied except in emergencies. It is my contention that we have reached that emergency. The three principal arguments in opposition to a consumer's sales tax are:

First, That it is aggressive, that is, falls relatively most heavily upon those with low incomes.

Second, That those with low incomes cannot afford to pay more in taxes than at present—that they need all their income, and more, in order to maintain even a minimum standard of living; and

Third, That such a tax is 'inflationary.'

The first two of these points are valid under normal conditions but not at the present time. The last has no foundation at any time. A sales tax is definitely deflationary—the opposite of inflationary.

No one, of course, can contemplate with pleasure the imposition of heavier taxes upon those with low incomes, but that is not the choice that faces us today. We need every dollar of revenue we can raise and that means more taxes all along the line. No class and no group can be exempted and that means either a sales tax or a withholding tax, or both. There is no other feasible means for reaching those who receive approximately 60 percent of our national income. I do not want to advocate a sales tax, but I am realistic enough to realize we are rapidly approaching one. Every major country engaged in this war has a sales tax."

The bill is now before the Senate Finance Committee and from what I can gather they will report either a sales or withholding tax. It is my personal opinion that our citizens would rather pay a sales tax than submit to a withholding tax, as under a sales tax they would pay a tax on only the commodities actually purchased. With national expenditures approaching 95 billion dollars for next year additional provisions must be made to secure new revenue.

With kindest regards,
Sincerely yours,
Frank Carlson

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

Dear Mr. Dean:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter requesting that I write a letter giving the State Farmers Union my stand regarding a national sales tax.

Under ordinary conditions I would oppose such a move. However, if it becomes necessary in order to win the war to enact such a sales tax, I would of course favor it, but only as a last resort.

Very truly yours,
W. E. Murphy.

Washington, D. C.
Sept. 14, 1942

Dear Mr. Dean:

I have your letter advising the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union have asked you to write all candidates for congress with reference to their position concerning a Federal sales tax.

It is not claimed a sales tax is the most equitable kind of tax levy. Ordinarily I would be opposed to the levying of this kind of tax. But it

seems to me that we must view the problem in the light of the present critical situation, and that it is going to be necessary to raise, not millions but billions of dollars in additional taxes.

I think we should raise more revenues through higher levies on incomes and profits, especially those in higher brackets. I think there are additional sources that might produce some additional revenue—but since our expenditures this year are approximately seventy-five billion dollars for the prosecution of the war, and it is estimated it will cost 100 billion the following year, it looks as if it is going to require every available means, short of conscription to provide even half of the amount to be expended.

You understand, too, it is estimated that with the adoption of the new tax bill now under consideration in the Senate—we will still raise less than one-third of the amount required for this year's experience.

The expression of your views, and that of the organization, on the question of raising sufficient revenue to partially pay for the mounting costs of war, are appreciated.

Sincerely,
Ed H. Rees.

Washington, D. C.
Sept. 8, 1942

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

Dear Mr. Dean:

I have your letter of August 31 which was acknowledged by my office on September 3, relating to the question of a federal sales tax. My position with regard to this matter is pretty much that of Kansas people generally. We avoided using a sales tax for state purposes as long as we could. Finally we came to a situation where there was nothing else to be done, and a sales tax was imposed.

We are pretty much in the same shape nationally. Virtually all sources of taxation have been used or are now under consideration in the pending tax bill. The Senate Finance Committee, which now has the bill under discussion, prefers not to use a federal sales tax and I think will not include it if it can be avoided and at the same time provide the revenue necessary to carry on the war. The committee has not yet reached a final decision. If it includes the inclusion of a federal sales tax, it is quite probable that the Senate will agree.

The absolutely necessary thing is to provide revenue to carry on the war. I hope this can be done without imposing a federal sales tax. If, however, those charged with responsibility for legislative measures to meet requirements, conclude that a sales tax is necessary, I am very likely to vote for it, even though I am reluctant to do so and hope some other solution may be found.

With my best wishes, I am
Cordially yours,
CLYDE M. REED.

Washington, D. C.
Sept. 8, 1942

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

Dear Mr. Dean:

Upon my return to Washington I find your letter of August 31st in which you make inquiry on behalf of the Kansas Farmers Union as to my position on a federal sales tax.

I am very glad to give you this information. I think under existing conditions a sales tax is inevitable. If it is not included in the present tax bill it will be in the next one. We have now reached the place where resort must be had to every possible source of revenue. I would not want to say that I would support any type of sales tax which might be offered. However, if we are given an opportunity to vote upon a sales tax which is reasonable in its exactions and equitable in its application I expect to support it.

Very sincerely yours,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE.

Belleville, Kansas
Sept. 9, 1942

Kansas Farmers Union,
Box 296
Salina, Kansas

Att: Mr. E. K. Dean

In your recent letter addressed to me as a candidate for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, you inquired as to what my position is on the Federal Sales Tax. I am against the Federal Sales Tax and I would like to explain why I oppose the Federal Sales Tax.

However, I realize that my reasons for opposing the tax could not be made clear in a letter. The Treasury Department must find other methods of raising funds for Government expenditures. A sales tax is brutally unfair to the low income farmer, laborer and business man.

If it shall be my privilege to serve the Sixth District as its Congressional Representative, I will work against and vote against the Federal Sales Tax.

The next time I am in Salina, I will stop at your office and discuss this matter with you more thoroughly.

With best wishes, I am
LUD W. STRNAD

Wichita, Kan.
Sept. 2, 1942

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

Dear Mr. Dean:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 31st, in which you inquire what my position would be on the question of a federal sales tax.

During the period I served as a member of the United States Senate I on several occasions voted in the Senate on proposals for a federal sales tax, and on each of such occasions I voted against such proposals.

I have not changed my attitude on this question and am opposed to a federal sales tax.

I am,
Very truly yours,
GEO MCGILL.

Topeka, Kans.
Sept. 5th, 1942

Mr. E. K. Dean, President
Kansas Farmers Union,
Box 296,
Salina, Kans.

Dear Mr. Dean:

Replying to your letter of the 31st Ult. in which you ask me to state my position on a federal sales tax: I am opposed to a federal sales tax. At a later date I will be glad to go into this matter with you and discuss it fully, but I will still be opposed to the tax.

Very sincerely yours,
JOHN E. BARRETT.

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