KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization ~ Education ~ Co-operation

VOLUME 35 — SALINA, KANSAS, THUR SDAY, AUGUST 20, 1942 — NUMBER 15

Choose Beloit As 1942 Farmers Union Convention City

This Year's Convention Meeting Place Has Adequate Hotel Facilities and Fine New Municipal Auditorium.

At the 1941 State Convention held in Lindsborg, Kansas, the delegates, in the absence of any requests from towns in the Fifth District for the 1942 Convention, authorized the State Board to select the next convention city.

During the officer's Training School this winter, a declaration from the Fifth District advised the Board it would be satisfactory with them to forego their rights for the cenvention this year, due to the problem of transportation and their inability to provide a town large enough to accommodate the convention, so located that members could be expected to attend.

At the school, it was practically agreed that the convention would be held in Salina. Since that time Salina has become very congested due to the construction of an army cantonment and air training base, making it practically impossible to secure room accommodations for the delegates, should the convention have been held in Salina.

The Board after giving due consideration to all towns centrally located with adequate facilities and sufficient size to accommodate the convention, decided unanimously to hold the 1942 State Convention at Beloit, Kansas.

Beloit is the county seat of Mitchell county, which has been an active Farmers Union county for many years. Mitchell county is served by the Mitchell County Farmers Union Coop Association which operates stores, oil stations, and elevators in seven towns. Beloit, in asking for the convention, sent telegrams from the following: John Schulte, Manager of the Farmers Union Business Organization; Ernest Deschner, County President of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Coop. Association Dan Freeman, Manager of the Avenue Hotel; Dutch Ahrand, President of the Chamber of Commerce; and Earl Porter, Mayor of Beloit, and Manager of the Porter Hotel.

Beloit has adequate hotel facilities and a splendid new Municipal Auditorium in which the convention will be held.

Aug. 14, 1942

Ernest Dean,
Journal Bldg.
Salina, Kan.

We would welcome the state convention of the Farmers Union to Beloit for their 1942 convention. Beloit is in the heart of a Farmers Union and cooperative territory. We can guarantee a large attendance and profitable convention.—Farmers Union Business Assn. —John Schulte, County Mgr.

Aug. 14, 1942

Ernest Dean,
Journal Bldg.
Salina, Kan.

In consideration 1942 convention site, we would welcome you to Beloit. Our facilities above the average to handle the convention. Hoping for favorable consideration.—Ernest Deschner, President FE & CU of A.

Aug 14, 1942

Ernest K. Dean,
Journal Bldg.
Salina, Kan.

We extend to your organization a cordial invitation to make Beloit your convention city in October. We feel we have very good accommodations for all.—Porter Hotel. —W. Earl Porter.

Aug 14, 1942

Ernest K. Dean,
Journal Bldg.
Salina, Kan.

The Beloit Chamber of Commerce invites the Kansas Farmers Union State convention to come to Beloit October 27 to 30. We will guarantee you a good time, good housing conditions, good food, ample facilities for all.—H. D. Arend, Convention Chairman.

Aug. 14, 1942

Ernest K. Dean,
Journal Bldg.
Salina, Kan.

Your organization is cordially invited to make Beloit

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Kansas Farmers Union District Conventions, September 8-14

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

The district conventions will be held on the following dates:

Second District—Osborne, Kansas	September 8
Fifth District—Stafford, Kansas	September 9
Fourth District—McPherson, Kansas	September 10
Third District—Parsons, Kansas	September 11
First District—Salina, Kansas	September 14

The program will be as follows:

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

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

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

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

5. Information on plans for fall round-up.

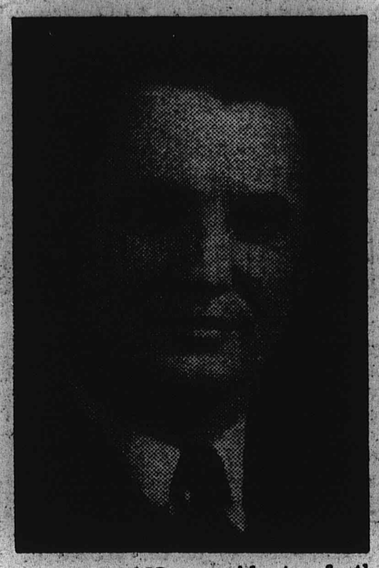
Every farmer is invited to attend these conventions. All Farmers Union Locals are urged to select a delegation to attend, you can send a car load just as cheaply as one person. Only Farmers Union members are entitled to vote, all farmers are welcome and will be given an opportunity to express their opinions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

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

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

Watch the next issue of the paper for more information. The places where the conventions are to be held in each town will be announced.

Discussed Farm Labor



E. K. DEAN, president of the Kansas Farmers Union discusses farm labor problem in article found on page two of this paper.

Racket Charged In Rubber Drive

Huge Profits Made Out of Sale of Scrap Contributed By Americans, It Is Charged by Counsel for House Committee.

(Editor's Note: While the possibility of the truth of these allegations does not add to our enthusiasm for future scrap salvage campaigns, it is felt that the "racket" angle can and will be removed from future efforts of this kind. The collection of scrap materials is a vital part of our war effort. It is estimated there is enough iron and steel on the farms, if used with other materials, to make twice as many battleships as there are in the world today, or enough 2,000-pound bombs to drop three per-minute from big bombers incessantly for more than three years. It is our patriotic duty as American citizens to see that this scrap material is collected and delivered to the proper sources.)

The recent scrap rubber drive has been converted into a "racket," in which four concerns, appointed agents of the government-owned Rubber Reserve Corporation, stand to make "untold millions" in profits, according to charges by counsel for a House Committee.

The charge of racketeering in connection with the scrap rubber drive brought congressional tempers to the boiling point. The allegation was made by Elliott E. Simpson, who has spent a life-

(Continued on Page Four)

RADIO BROADCAST ON 'FUNDS ROUND-UP' NIGHT

National President Patton, President Dean, Cal Ward To Speak Over WIBW on Farm Problems

The high light of the Funds Round-up program to be held Wednesday evening, September 16, will be a state wide radio broadcast over station WIBW, Topeka, Kansas.

James G. Patton, National president of the Farmers Union; C. A. Ward Regional Director of Farm Security Administration and E. K. Dean, State president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will speak on: Why Farmers Union has supported Farm Security Administration. What Farm Securhas done for farm families in Kansas and how the programs of Farmers Union and Farm Security relate to each other.

Every local participating in the fall round-up program is urged to have a radio at the meeting, so they will be sure to hear this program.

State Board Approves Membership and Funds Round-Up Program

Funds Raising Program on Wednesday Night, September 16, Can Be Any Kind Local Wishes: State Wide Farmers Union Radio Program To Be Broadcast Same Night—A State Membership Drive Planned, Sept. 21-October 16.

In the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer we called attention to the need for funds in the Farmers Union, also to the need for expansion in membership and in the education program.

We recognize the fact this can only be accomplished through organized action, so we presented a program to the State Board at their regular quarterly Board Meeting for their approval or rejection. After giving the proposed plan due consideration the Board voted unanimously to approve the program and authorized the state officers to put it into effect.

Plans for Fall "Roundup" Program

The plans are as follows: First to hold the five district conventions as planned, and announced in the last issue of the paper. The program of the district conventions will be found in a story about them in this issue of the paper. The District Conventions are to be followed immediately with a fall Round-up of members and funds.

It takes organized work by a lot of people to make a successful roundup of members. It takes a lot of publicity, letters, etc. to get the people all working together, so naturally we include in our program for the membership round up, a funds round up program to provide the funds necessary to meet the extra expenses of both the local and state Union.

A Fund Raising Campaign

Second: it is planned to follow the district conventions, which close on Monday, September 14, with the funds raisig program, on Wednesday night, September 16.

The funds raising program can be in any form the local desires to hold, such as a dance, pie social, Box supper, carnival, or any other program the local might care to have.

The funds raised in each local will be divided equally between the local and the state organization; 50 percent staying in the local, and 50 percent to the state Union. Local funds will be used in paying transportation expenses of delegates to district conventions and to reimburse those participating in membership drives for the gasoline they use in their cars ad such other expenses as the local decides to allow. The state's portion of the funds will be used to pay the expenses incurred by the state office on the entire program and to balance the State budget if necessary; all of the State's portion of the funds left after the state has met their requirements, will be turned over to the National Farmers Union to help in reaching the goal of their increased budget.

State Wide Radio Broadcast

There will be a state wide radio broadcast over station WIBW, Topeka, Kansas, in connection with the funds raising program. Time and program for the radio broadcast will be found in another story in this issue of the paper.

A Four Weeks' Membership Drive

Third, the funds raising program will be kick-off night for a four weeks' membership drive to start on Monday, September 21st and last through Friday, October 16th.

Detailed plans for the membership drive will be furnished by the state office to the secretary of each local, to be turned over to the membership drive committee.

Urge Meeting of All Locals

The state office has written the secretary of each Farmers Union

(Continued on Next Page)

FUJA Approves Construction of Soy Bean Oil Mill

General Manager H. E. Wilham Calls Attention to Need of Plant to Serve Kansas Farmers and Government, in Handling and Processing of Soy Beans and Flax Seed—Production Has Been Greatly Increased to Meet War Needs

By E. K. Dean, President Kansas Farmers Union

For sometime P. J. Nash, Manager of the Farmers Union elevator at Ellsworth, Kansas, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, has been very much interested in seeing the Jobbing Association get into the field of processing plants, such as Soy Bean Mills and Dehydrating plants.

The Board of Directors have been giving this considerable thought for sometime and at their last meeting voted to make application to W. P. B. for the materials for the construction of a Soy Bean Oil Mill.

Another Step Toward Our Goal

In the consideration of this project the Directors felt they were taking one more step in the direction of the ultimate goal where farmers will process and distribute their own products.

H. E. Witham, General Manager of the organization, in discussing the situation, stated that requests for full capacity operation, to handle an expected bumper 1942 crop, have come from several officials high in Government circles. The increased need for soybean oil meal arose because imports of vegetable fats and oils from foreign countries will be reduced by about half, on account of the war. At the same time, domestic needs have expanded considerably.

Under the present utilization plan announced by USDA, 49 percent of the soybean oil will be used in vegetable shortening; twenty percent will go into oleomargarine; nine percent into other edible products, four percent into soap, seven percent into paint and varnishes, and two percent into oil cloth.

This action on the part of the Jobbing Association, clearly demonstrates the ability and eagerness on the part of Cooperatives to help their Government in such crucial times as we are now experiencing.

For some time our Government has been calling to the attention of the American people the need for vegetable oils as one of the strategic products in our all-out war effort.

Through the foresight of the management, the Directors and the stockholders of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, they have been placing into a five year re-

(Continued on Page Four)

CIRCULATION

AUGUST 6, 1942

10,854

President Dean Urges Draft Deferment for Boys Needed for Farm Operation

In Letters to General Hershey and General McLean, F. U. President Points to Serious Labor Deficiency Problem —In Many Cases, Farmers Are Unable to Continue Normal Production of Vital Food and Fiber—Congressman Carlson is Alarmed Over Farm Labor Problem

In an effort to find some method by which labor may be rationed to the farmers of Kansas, so they may produce food for the armed forces, the civilian population, and the allies of the United States, E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, has written Brigadier General Milton R. McLean, state director of selective service. In addition, along with Roy F. Bailey, editor of the Salina Journal, he is holding a conference this week with Congressman Frank Carlson, to see what Mr. Carlson has to suggest, and is ready, if necessary, to call a statewide meeting to discuss the problem, and seek a solution for it. Outlining the situation, in his letter to General McLean, Mr. Dean made these points:

"On behalf of thousands of farm families in Kansas who find themselves confronted at the present time with a most urgent and most serious labor deficiency problem, I wish to appeal to you, as state director of selective service and to the national office of selective service to give every consideration possible, under the present selective service law, to the deferment of farm boys who are essentially needed at home in the production of food and fiber for our all-out war effort.

"The United States department of agriculture, and the president of the United States himself, has repeatedly called attention to the urgent need for all-out effort in the production of beef, pork, dairy and poultry products as essential in our war effort. They have many times called attention through the press and by radio to the possible shortage of these products.

"As a whole throughout the United States we find a major portion of the products mentioned above produced by farm families living on and operating the farms, and carrying on a diversified farm operation. Only recently Claude R. Wickard, secretary of agriculture, and also the president of the United States called attention to the congress of the United States, while they were deliberating the agricultural appropriation bill, the necessity of maintaining the family type farm operation in this country in order, not only to hold up, but to increase the production of these products so vitally needed for our war effort and produced predominately by family type farm operations. They appealed to the congress of the United States to provide adequate funds for Farm Security Administration in order that this type of farm operation could not only be maintained but increased. The congress of the United States has provided in part, the funds appealed for.

"It would only seem reasonable if these farm families are to be financed for the purpose of maintaining the production of these products they should be provided with adequate labor to carry on their farm operation. It would seem foolish to provide funds for making loans to farm families to increase their production of the products so vitally needed and then, through selective service, take away from them the only help they have available to carry on their production program.

"There has been brought to the attention of our office during the past several weeks, many cases where farmers were compelled to discontinue their normal production of these vitally needed products due to their only boy being inducted into the army, leaving them without any help to carry on. In most all of the cases that have been brought to our attention, the father of the boy inducted, and who was carrying on the farm operation, is of the age that he is unable to continue the operation without some help.

"The change from horse power machinery to mechanized farm operation that we have in these times makes it even more difficult for the father of these boys to take over and carry on the operation. These young boys of the farm today have become highly efficient in the operation of our gasoline powered machinery. A boy is not just a farm hand today, he is necessarily skilled in the maintenance and operation of the power machinery used in today's farm operations. The power machinery also places the farmer at a disadvantage in going out and hiring outside labor. It is unfair to ask him to place in the hands of unskilled labor, if he could get it, several thousands of dollars of equipment in order that he can carry on his operation to maintain production of these very essential products.

"The problem of hiring help outside of the family to come in and replace the boy is in most cases an impossibility. Farmers find themselves confronted with the porblem of trying to hire help in a labor market that is heavily drawn on, if not completely exhausted by war industries and the construction work being carried on in connection with our total war effort. They find themselves unable to compete with the wages that outside labor can draw in war industry and construction work. If farm families are to continue in their production of these all-important farm products, it is going to be necessary that selective service give consideration to deferring at least one boy to each family type farm operator, where it can be shown that the boy's labor is vitally needed in the production program on that farm.

Thousands upon thousands of farm boys who, in our poinion, could have contributed a great deal more by staying home and carrying on the production of these all-important products, have already been inducted into the army. Farm boys as a whole, are among the most patriotic boys we have in our country today and thousands of them have gone into the army without even asking deferment, when their leaving made it impossible for the farm operation at home to be carried on. There could, I believe, without question, be presented thousands of cases where the only help available to the family was inducted into the army making it necessary for them to sell out and discontinue operations. A great number more have had to reduce their operations to an absolute minimum in order to carry on at all.

Some people seem to be of the opinion that production of these all-important farm products can be maintained through a large type commercial farm operation. This, I am positive can not be done. Beyond any question of a doubt the large commercial farm operator will find the same difficulty in hiring help as the family type farm operator finds when he has to go into the labor market to replace his boy who has been inducted into the army. I sincerely believe our only answer to this question of production is through family type farm operation where the boy who is helping his father at home is looking forward to farming as his pursuit in life. These boys are leaving the farm for the high wages being paid in war industry and construction work.

In the vicinity of Salina, Kansas, and other defense project areas there are hundreds of boys whose help at home is vitally needed, who will be inducted into the army within the next few days or weeks, unless something is done immediately to give them due consideration for deferment.

In order that the armed forces of this nation and our allies may have enough of the proper food, in time, we urge that you give immediate and proper attention to the department of at least one boy to each family type farm operation, where as mentioned before, the records show that his help is vitally needed to carry on."

Under date of August 12, President Dean wrote the following letter to General Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, Washington, D. C., including with his letter a copy of the one written to General McLean:

"We urge that you, as National Director of Selective Service, have investigated most thoroughly the serious farm labor shortage that is now being brought on through the lack of proper consideration being given to the deferment of farm boys vitally needed at home. From talking to our National President of the Farmers Union and our representatives from Kansas, we have been informed that you, as National Director of Selective Service, believe that one boy should be left on every farm where it can be shown he is vitally needed to successfully carry on the operation of that production unit.

The local Selective Service Boards that we have talked with in regard to the deferment of farm boys, advise us, they have received no instructions which they could interpret as giving them the authority to defer farm boys needed at home. The local Boards have proceeded on a basis of filling their particular quotas, taking if necessary farm boys, where their going forced the liquidation of long established dairy herds, or curtailing or discontinuing entirely the poduction of other essential farm products. We have noticed, however that other industries engaged in the production of essential war goods are able to secure deferment for their workers from the local Boards.

We recognize the fact that the number one job of all people of this country is to do whatever is necessary to win the war. We also recognize the fact that farm boys are no different than any other group of boys and should take their places in our armed forces along with all other groups, where their going does not interfere with our food production program. We firmly believe, however, that thousands of farm boys have already been taken, who could have contributed more to our total war effort by being left at home to carry on the production of the food and fiber so necessary to our war effort. These boys were inducted into the army because they were good patriotic American citizens and did not seek deferment in their own behalf. Many family type farm operations have already been discontinued from the cause. Thousands more will be discontinued in the near future unless something is done to give these boys automatic deferment without their having to make appeals for it.

We do not believe in, and are not asking for a blanket deferment policy for farm boys. We would like to see some specific regulations set out whereln local draft boards could, through authority in the regulations, give proper consideration to each individual case as it came up.

Assuring you that our organization stands ready at all times to lend any assistance we possibly can to our government in these trying times, I am

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

Congressman Frank Carlson has suggested a meeting which will include himself, Hon. Clifford Hope and President Dean, in order that some plan may be made in regard to this serious problem in Kansas.

"It is my honest opinion," Congressman Carlson said in a recent letter, "That many farm boys are being taken at the present time who should be left on the farm. If the present trend continues, the situation will be serious, should the war continue for several years."

STATE BOARD APPROVES MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS ROUND-UP PROGRAM

(Continued from Page One)

Local asking that he arrange to have a meeting of the local called for the purpose of giving consideration to this program and to make arrangements for a delegation from the local to attend the district conventions. We ask that this meeting be held sometime the week of August 25.

All material and instructions mailed out from the state office in connection with the fall round-up program will be mailed direct to the secretary of the local, to be turned over to the proper committees by him.

All Members and Locals Should Participate

Every Farmers Union local is urged to participate in this program. The opposition to the Farmers Union program is working constantly and spending millions of dollars each year to win their fight for commercialized farming operations over our Farmers Union program of family type farm operations. If you want to continue as a farm operator and you want your children to have the opportunity to own, live on, and operate a farm successfully, then get busy and help to build a strong Farmers Union, adequately financed to carry your fight for you. Go to your local meeting whenever it is called and help make the plans for this round-up in your community. It can be done, it must be done, it will be done.

ALADDIN HOTEL
1213 Wyandotte
Kansas City, Mo.
HEADQUARTERS FOR THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION
Rates—$2.00 Up
H. C. KYLE, Manager

F. U. All-State Summer Session Begins August 25

MEETING TO BE HELD AT JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA—TAKES PLACE OF FORMER ALL-STATE CAMPS.

All-State Summer Session, which takes place of previous All-State Camps is to be held in Jamestown, N. D., at the new North Dakota Farmers Union Building, August 25-September 2. Registration begins at 2:30 p. m., August 25 and the first meal served will be at 6:30 that evening. The session closes with breakfast on September 2.

Included in the delegation from Kansas, will be State President E. K. Dean and Mrs. Dean; Esther Ekblad, State Junior Director; H. E. Witham, General Manager Farmers Union Jobbing Association; and Helen Denney, of the Publicity Department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Classes will be held in the mornings. Courses will be "The World Today" with Jim Patton, M. W. Thatcher, Mrs. Haines, Glenn Talbott, Shepherd Witman, Emil Syftestad and others in charge.

"Know Your Farmers Union" will be another class which will be of real interest and value to all present. A. W. Ricker, H. D. Rolph, Chester Graham and others will lead this class.

"Techniques of Group Thinking," with Chester Graham in charge, will bring help in organizing and maintaining an organization of farmers. Afternoons will be given over to work in separate groups.

There will be conferences of organizers, of editors, of those who are interested in visual education and all secretaries will meet to discuss ways and means of making their work more efficient. Evening programs will be in charge of Mrs. Butts and Chester Graham.

CHOOSE BELOIT AS 1942 FARMERS UNION CONVENTION CITY

(Continued from Page One)

your next convention meeting in October. We feel we have ample facilities to handle this meeting. Avenue Hotel, Dan Freeman, Prop.

Aug. 14, 1942

Ernest K. Dean,
Journal Bldg.
Salina, Kan.

In behalf of Beloit city governing body I extend to your organization a cordial invitation to hold your annual convention in our city on October dates 1942. Our municipal building will be at your disposal for any of your meetings.—W. Earl Porter, Mayor.

GASOLINE TAX COLLECTIONS REDUCED

Number of Vehicles on Rural Highways Also Shows Decline

Gasoline tax collections for June, 1942 in 26 states were 17 per cent less than in June 1941, according to the Public Roads Administration. Reductions in the gasoline rationing area ranged from 22 per cent in Virginia and Georgia, to 31 per cent in Rhode Island. In most states taxes on May gasoline sales are paid to the state in June and largely reflect May consumption.

Collections indicate the effectiveness of efforts to conserve tires, gasoline, and motor vehicles, according to Public Roads officials. It is noted many people no longer use cars for non-essential uses, while use of gasoline to transport war workers and freight for war industries has increased greatly over last year. This conclusion is supported by a decrease of 21.6 per cent in vehicles counted at 514 stations on rural highways in 43 states in May, 1942, compared with May 1941. The number of vehicles decreased 38.5 per cent in the gasoline rationed area and 22.4 per cent in the unrationed areas.

There was a 30.7 per cent reduction in vehicles counted at 205 points on rural highways in 18 states in June, 1942, compared with June, 1941.

In Kansas, reduction in gasoline taxes paid in June 1942, compared with June, 1941, was 18.67 per cent.

Protect Your Car Against Loss from Fire, Theft or Collison

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

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

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

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

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

Make of Car .....
Year .....
My present insurance expires ....., 194....
My name .....
Address .....

FARMERS UNION SERVICE CO., INC.
218 Journal Bldg. Salina, Kan.

Germans Used Synthetic Rubber In 1933

By S. F. PORTER
(Reproduced by permission of the National Policy Committee.)

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

The German Bayer Company—a cornerstone of the Farben trust—invented synthetic rubber as long ago as 1909, though that rubber was more costly than natural rubber and was imperfect. But the chemical wizards of Farben continued to experiment and refine.

By 1933, Farben actually was ready for mass production of Buna synthetic rubber. By 1938, most of the motorized equipment of the Nazis rolled into Austria on Buna rubber.

Long before this war, Farben had mastered production of efficient synthetic rubber.

More significant is the fact that combined production of the Farben rubber plants near Schkopau and near Marl-Huels in Germany and near Bruex in Czechoslovakia and in other subsidiary plants exceeds 200,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year—equal to Germany's prewar needs and under a ration system, ample for Nazi war purposes.

And, finally, Farben's program of penetration involved underselling all competitors in the export market in order to win control of that market.

Friends Everywhere

Through this last policy Farben was able to build up with incredible speed its intricate network of corporate affiliates and "friends" throughout the world.

"Underselling" enabled Farben to force a contract on the American Bayer Company in the early 20's that completely restored its pharmaceutical markets in Latin America. The contract directed the American Bayer Company (Sterling products) to supply aspirin in Latin America for sale through the German Bayer (Farben) agencies. The German Bayer was to supply these pharmaceuticals if it could do it cheaper than the American firm, which, of course, it could because of the policy of dumping.

And the German Bayer (Farben) was to get seventy-five per cent of all net profits!

The American Bayer contract was only one instance. Farben forced the Winthrop Chemical Company, another Sterling Products subsidiary, into an even more subservient contract for the sale of pharmaceuticals in America. Eventually, as a matter of fact, Farben acquired fifty per cent of Winthrop's shares and became an outright co-proprietor with Sterling.

20 Years of Planning

(Incidentally, to go back to the business-social connection part of the program, shortly after Farben acquired its interest in Winthrop, W. E. Weiss, chairman of the board of Sterling, became a director in Farben's General Aniline organization. All the pieces fit so neatly into the pattern of "penetration.")

There are so many details, stretching over so many years. And all prove one point: That Farben for two decades has been planning domination of the world.

In 1925 when Farben was being organized, Hitler's "Mein Kampf" was published in Munich and read by a few faithful followers.

In 1925, though, the men who later made Hitler the leader of all the Germans, did not recognize their future puppet. Besides, they were too busy creating the machine for their puppet to use to bother to find the personality to shield their activities. They knew they needed a political leader—but they felt that part of their major plan could be put off for a while.

It was put off for a while. In fact, it almost was put off for too long a period for the comfort of the Farben masterminds.

But that's another story, the tale of how Farben's leaders found Hitler—the man to wage their military war for them.

"Only a solid economic block from Odessa to Bordeaux will give Europe that economic backbone which it needs in order to maintain its position in the world." That's a typical Hitler sentence—but it wasn't said by Hitler. In fact, it wasn't said in Hitler's ear, for that comment was made in Munich on March 26, 1931—two years before Hitler was made Chancellor of Germany.

And it was made by Karl Duisberg, founder of the most powerful organization in the world, I. G. Farben.

Study that sentence again. What it means is that long before Hitler came out with his plan for a "New Order" and a Europe controlled by Germany, the rulers of the Farben chemical and industrial trust were thinking in terms of a "block for Odessa to Bordeaux."

And what it explains is that Farben was "The German State." Hitler was the puppet.

2 Old Men—2 Young Men

In the late 20's and early 30's, the years before Hitler's rule, Karl Duisberg, Karl Bosch, Hermann Schmitz and Max Ilnger (the two old men and the two younger men of Farben) prepared the economic and political background for their public representative.

That representative turned out to be Hitler, but it would have been some one else had Hitler not fitted into the Farben plans so well.

A brief history of the political maneuvers of Farben in those years is illuminating.

(The fourth installment of this series on the Synthetic Rubber scandal will appear in the September 3 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Neighborhood Notes

ELLIS LOCAL WANTS REPEAL ON TRIPLE A STUBBLE BURNING PENALTY.

Ellis, Kansas
August 4, 1942

Mr. George Reinhart, Secy.
Kansas Farmers' Union
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Reinhart:

At the regular meeting of Kansas Farmers Union Local 606 of Ellis, Kansas, we discussed an important topic. Around here the wheat stubble is so high and so thick that it is impossible to plow the ground without burning the stubble. With the 90 cent per acre penalty for burning it makes it rather hard for the farmer to decide what is best. Do you suppose that a resolution from this local to the AAA office at Manhattan, Kansas would help to get a repeal on the stubble burning penalty?

Let us hear from you soon. Our next meeting is on August 17th when this subject will again be discussed.

Sincerely yours,
Joseph L. Weber,
Secretary-Treas.

P. S. Please publish this letter in the K. F. U. paper so other locals may give their views on this subject.

ANNUAL MEETING AND PICNIC OF POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY FARMERS UNION TO BE HELD AUGUST 23.

Annual Picnic and Quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union will be held in the Saint Marys City Park on Sunday, August 23, 1942.

A picnic basket dinner at noon with every family bringing their own sugar (unless you are acustomed to eat without sugar by now.) The Pleasant View Local as hosts will furnish the iced tea.

All Farmers Union members and their friends throughout the county are invited and urged to attend this entertainment, and a special invitation from the Pleasant View Local is extended to the Wabaunsee County Farmers Union folks to spend this day with us. Very interesting program and speaking will be carried out in the afternoon.

R. D. Samuelson,
County Secretary

PAINT JOBS

From the American Journal of Pharmacy

The amount of paint required to cover certain large structures seems almost unbelievable. The San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge requires 75 million gallons. It takes thirty-eight painters working forty hours a week nearly five years to do the job. It is also said that a 10,000-ton cruiser requires almost 100 tons of paint for her hull.

Farm Bureau In Attempted Purge?

O'NEAL-SMITH ORGANIZATION TO TRY TO DEFEAT FOR RE-ELECTION SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN WHO VOTED FARM AID, ACCORDING TO RECENT NEWS STORY.

Sometimes the news bureaus down at Washington, D. C., inadvertently give a hint at what's coming up, sometimes they get to seeing things, and again, they can be used deftly for conveying a therat. Some of the three must have been behind the story that came from that source on August 4, when under the glaring headline: "Farm Bureau Seen Attempting Purge," it is broadly intimated that the O'Neal-Smith organization is getting ready to defeat for re-election those daring souls in Senate and House who voted for aid to down-and-out farm families, and to help grain producers by voting for the sale of 125 million bushels of wheat and getting them the storage room so badly needed now and furnish feed for livestock. It will be a long time before the corporation dictators will forget—and they never will forgive—that insult!

The purpose back of that threat is to make the Senator or Representative in Congress who is up for re-nomination and re-election feel that the goblins will get him. The voting power of the Farm organization is to be thrown in the scales against those who, like the three friends of Daniel, refused to bow down and worship the golden image which the Babylonian king had set up. Those professed leaders of the farmers seem to forget that the firey furnace they are preparing for those who defy them, as in the ancient story, often burns and destroys those who kindle the flames and leaves unharmed and untouched those who refuse to yield to the mandate of self-appointed dictators. Threatened men live long and those now under the threat of the wrath of the Tories can rest assured that the real farmers, the dirt farmers, the low income farmers and those farmers who are alert to what is going on, can not be bulldozed or misled into voting against the men who stood by them in Congress.

Fact is, these farmers have only begun to fight. This is the first victory of what will eventually be a long string of them and that will end only in complete recognition of the responsibility this nation has to the 4 or 5 million farm families who, under present conditions, are without a decent living. For the Farmers Union that is the program and M. W. Thatcher, Chairman of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee, has announced repeatedly since that victory, that the campaign is on and that every Farmers Union member is enlisted for the duration. This mockery of freedom, of independence and of opportunity must end, unless we censent to end the very democracy we cherish.

To what purpose is this nation enlisting 5 million young men and training them for the hard test of war? To what purpose is the nation pouring out its hundreds of billions of wealth in implements of war? Any school child can answer those questions. It is to save the liberties of the American people. But, if in doing that we do rightly—and none but a traitor would say otherwise—do we also do rightly to keep a quarter of our population in beggary and want, deprived of ordinary American rights in eight states, and without the privileges to which every citizen is entitled? That and that alone is the issue before this nation and it is heard above the roar of cannon, the rumble of the tanks, the scream of the bomber and the bugle-call of war. It is the home front on which every battle since the Revolution has been won.

The blind farm leaders, who will not see this, being intent on corporation profits, might turn with profit to that part of Holy Writ, when they consider "purging" Congress, which reads: "Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam (splinter of wood) out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's eye." How can they who are so blind to their own faults hope to see without blinking the faults they ascribe to men and women of the farm who are striving, against odds, to better their condition and give to the world finer and better young Americans? They cannot hope to succeed if land ownership and wealth is centered in the grip of a few. Again and again history of nations has proved that. Must this great nation of ours go through with the same terrible test?—From the Cooptimist of F. U. G. T. A.

O. D. T. RULES ARE REVISED

A revision of O. D. T. rules has been issued by O. D. T. Director Eastman. The revised order, establishing a more flexible standard for conservation of transportation equipment, is effective August 1. The original order requiring trucks to be loaded to at least 75 percent of capacity on return trips has been cancelled.



MESS CALL

THE chow's good. And there's plenty of it. We have in fact the best-fed Army and Navy in the world.

This starts with America's farmers, who are raising and shipping bumper crops.

It carries on through the processors, who pack the food and ship it to the boys in camp or at the front.

And keeping it all on the move are the American railroads. They see that the right numbers of the right cars are on the spot when and where crops and livestock are ready to move—and see that they are hauled dependably and safely to destination.

With the mass of war materials being carried, this all adds up to the biggest transportation job in U.S. history—a job already far ahead of the peak traffic of the last war.

To handle this job the railroads are moving a million and a quarter tons of freight a mile every minute—starting off a heavily loaded freight train every five seconds of the day and night.

Railroad equipment is being worked at top pace—a pace that doesn't permit freight cars to loaf.

So we ask you to do this: Load cars promptly, and load 'em to capacity—and it's up to the railroads to see that they are kept moving.

That's your part, and ours, in making sure that we have the best-fed, best-equipped fighting men in the world.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

Aurora Co-op Association Makes Rapid Progress

The Aurora Cooperative Association, at Aurora, Kansas, has had the same problem which so many of our older Farmers Elevator organizations had and have, caused by the transfer of stock on the part of many of the original stockholders.

The same membership list with which the organization began, except part of the original stockholders, have died and the stock has been transferred to the estates. Many stockholders who are still living, have moved out of the trade territory and therefore, no longer were producers in a position to patronize their own company. When money was available to pay out, it was paid as interest on a stock, rather than interest and patonage dividends.

In order to correct this situation, they reorganized in 1940 and modernized their by-laws to meet the provisions of the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1931. Former patrons, who were not members, were allowed to earn their shares of stock and membership in the elevator.

Art Mercier, manager, reports that since making the changes, they have increased their total membership a great deal and at the same time, have bought up and retired several shares of inactive non-patron stock. The volume of business at this station, and the general interest in the Farmers Elevator at Aurora, has been greatly improved.

Carl Goernandt, of Ames, is President of the Association, A. E. Thomas of Aurora is Secretary and the following are Directors: Harry Pearce, Concordia, and Z. Letorneau, Eli Breault, Mose Breeault, Art Cyr, George Demars and Joe Cote, all of Aurora.

A Contrast Between the Past and the Present



Aurora Cooperative Association, at Aurora, Kansas, in the "Horse-and-Buggy" Days, 1913. Is This Scene to Be Repeated in 1943?



Aurora Cooperative Association, as It Appears in 1942

FUJA OBTAINS NEW EMPLOYEE AT FARMERS UNION CAMP

Margaret Reding, of St. Marys, Efficient Camp Secretary, Takes Job in FUJA Kansas City Office

Margaret Reding, St. Mary's Junior and secretary of the year's Farmers Union Camp at Mary Dell Camp, Abilene, has accepted a position in the Kansas City office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. H. E. Witham, General Manager of the organization, employed Margaret while he was a camp guest and speaker last week. She will do clerical work in the grain department and will be in the same department with Bill Bode, who is also a former St. Mary's Junior. Bill began work with FUJA in the spring of this year.

Margaret lives on a farm and graduated this spring from the St. Mary's Catholic High School. Her family have been Farmers Union members for many years. She was Editor of The Torch, well known Junior organization publication of St. Marys, in 1942. She has two brothers, one of whom is in the army and on his way abroad at the present time.

Editor's Note: The Farmers Union sees with satisfaction the increasing trend on the part of the management of our cooperatives, to obtain needed employees from the ranks of our own Farmers Union Juniors. These boys and girls have been trained in the principles and theory of cooperation and have spent long hours of study in obtaining this knowledge. They not only deserve recognition by our cooperatives but the advantage works both ways, for it would be impossible for the cooperative, on its part, to obtain better, more loyal employees than these Farmers Union Juniors.

MARKET LETTER

By ART RILEY

Salina, Kansas, Aug. 17—K. C. September wheat was 1 5/8c higher for the week August 10 to 15 inclusive. December wheat was 1 3/8c higher for the same period. Chicago September was 1¼c to 1 3/8c higher. and their December wheat was 1½c to 1 7/8c higher.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week were 926 cars compared with 1297 the previous week. Receipts in Salina were 226 cars compared with 151 the week before.

The demand for cash wheat was good, with the basis averaging about 1c higher. This advance in the basis was partly due to the fact that the CCC has been exchanging soft red winter wheat, of which there is a shortage, for hard winter wheat, with a premium for the soft winter.

There is very little improvement in the flour demand—southwestern mills averaged 35 percent of capacity, while the spring wheat area, as well as the soft wheat flour orders, were only about a third of mill capacity.

The government's August estimate of the 1942 wheat crop is 955,172,000 bushels, which is 51,000,000 bushels higher than the estimate a month ago. This means that the 1942 crop will be the second largest on record.

The estimated production of wheat for Kansas for 1942 is 196,063,000 bushels against 173,092,000 bushels for 1941.

DON WILCOX' ON VACATION TRIP

Don Wilcox, Manager of the Farmers Elevator at Bennington, and President of the Farmers Union Directors' and Managers' Association, left Saturday night, with his family, for a week's vacation stay in Colorado.

FUJA APPROVES CONSTRUCTION OF SOY BEAN OIL MILL

(Continued from Page One)

volving fund a substantial portion of the net earnings of the Association, which action makes it possible to branch out into, and finance this new service at the present time.

The funds for the project are available and the Association is ready to start work, as soon as they can secure from WPB priorities on the materials necessary for the construction of the plant.

Approves 50,000 Bushel Additional Storage at Wakeeney

The Board of Directors in their meeting approved the addition of 50-thousand bushel storage capacity to the Wakeeney Elevator. This is very important at this time, due to the lack of adequate facilities for handling the grain of the member cooperatives of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. The Association has made application to WPB for prioritise rating for the material for this storage addition and according to information from Mr. Witham it will be constructed as soon as the materials are made available.

Farmers Union Jobbing Continues Expansion

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, since its organization, has constantly expanded the services of the organization. It was originally set up for the purpose of purchasing farm supplies for Farmers Union members through purchasing agents in their Farmers Union locals.

Since that time, the Association has become the largest grain handling oganization in the Kansas City market with banch offices at Topeka and Salina, and with a million and a half bushel terminal elevator and feed mill located in Topeka.

They are serving their member cooperatives and farmers in the distribution of petroleum products, feed, and many other farm supplies. The Merchandising Department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has in the past few years grown by leaps and bounds. This Department of the Jobbing Association can be looked to in years to come for many additional services for its members.

Will Process Flax Seed

In addition to the processing of Soy Beans, the new plant will also process Flax Seed. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association handles, through the Merchandising Department, a sizable amount of cotton-seed cake and meal through its member cooperatives. No doubt the facilities will also be used in the crushing and grading of cotton-seed cake which will be shipped in from the Cotton-seed Oil Mills in the south and processed in the new plant in Topeka.

This new plant will not only serve the Association members who grow Soy Beans and Flax Seed but it will be of tremendous service to all other farmers throughout the state of Kansas in the processing and distribution of Soy Bean and Flax Seed meal. The Merchandise Department has for some time been distributing thousands of tons of these products each year.

New Project One of Many

Mr. Witham, the Manager of the Jobbing Association has been serving in that capacity since about 1927 at which time he replaced Mr. L. E. DeVoss.

He was formerly county Manager of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Association, which is recognized as one of the outstanding cooperative organizations in the State of Kansas today. Much of the growth and the expansion of the services on the part of the Jobbing Association have come about under Mr. Witham's management. The local support of the member Cooperatives of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has made it possible for the Board of Directors and Mr. Witham through good sound management, to steer the course of the Association along the successful road that it has been traveling.

This new project is one of many that can be expected and brought about by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, with the loyal patronage and cooperation of farmers and their local cooperatives throughout the state of Kansas.

The Directors and management of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association have done their part to provide this new service for both the farmers of Kansas and our Government. How soon it will become realistic depends entirely now upon WPB, who must approve the release of materials for the construction of the plant.

We join with the Directors and management of the Jobbing Association in their enthusiasm over the new project.

HAS HIS PRICE

"I dropped a nickel in front of a blind bagger today to see if he'd pick it up."

"Well, did he?"

"No. He said, "Make it a quarter, boss, and I'll forget myself."

RACKET CHARGED IN RUBBER DRIVE

(Continued from Page One)

time in the rubber business and is now counsel for the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

The four companies named by Jesse H. Jones as purchasing agents for the government, Simpson said, "will make vast profits, amounting to millions upon millions of dollars, on the rubber that will pass through their hands."

The rubber, Simpson pointed out, was contributed by millions of Americans, many of whom did not accept the 1-cent-a-pound pirce fixed by the government. In announcing the campaign, President Roosevelt said nobody would be permitted to make a penny out of it—that every dollar of profit would be turned over to the Red Cross and army and navy relief.

Simpson said the four concerns get $1.50 on every ton of scrap that goes through their yards and a "considerable sum" for sorting the scrap.

"The biggest bonanza of all," he added, "will come after the scrap is sorted. Some of it will be sold for as high as $42 a ton."

Congressman Karl E. Mundt (Rep.,, S. D.), a member of Simpson's committee, in bringing the matter to the attention of the House, said:

"These charges are either false or they are correct. The payment of such fantastic sums is either justifiable or unjustifiable. It seems to me this House and the country are entitled to know whether a grave injustice has been done to millions of Americans in this scrap rubber campaign."

In a statement admitting he had appointed the agents, Jones made no reference to Simpson's charges, confining himself to the assertion that "all four companies have agreed to serve wothout profit, but will be reimbursed for their actual costs and expenses."

—Editorial In Labor

AIM ABOVE MORALITY

Aim above morality. Be not simply good; be good for something.
—Henry D. Thoreau.

Market 644 Million Chickens!
Market 35.75 Million Turkeys!

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

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

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

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

KEEP 'EM GROWING with KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS

Manufactured Cooperatively by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

KANSAS CITY WAKEENEY TOPEKA

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

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

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

Junior Reserves and Leaders Report Camp Experiences

1942 Farmers Union Camp for Junior Reserves and Leaders

The Kansas Farmers Union Junior Reserves and leaders arrived at Mary Dell Girl Scout camp, Abilene, Kansas, on Monday evening, August 10, and found it a very pretty place with Old Glory waving over the gate and rustic lodge and cabins beyond.

Forty-one campers registered with Margaret Reding, Camp Secretary, in her woodsy office under the trees, and received attractive name card pins to wear during camp along with a warm welcome from Camp director, Esther Ekblad. After a pleasant supper in the airy "Chuck Wagon," the campers spent the evening playing, singing, meeting the Camp Staff, and organizing a cooperative store under true cooperative laws. The following enjoyed the week together making new friends, gaining useful knowledge, and having lots of fun:

Donna Lee Corbitt, Topeka
Charles Engler, Topeka
Erma Jean Hasse, Maple Hill
Marcia Erickson, Maple Hill
Maxine Steele, Belvue
Mrs. Frank Seele, Belvue
Mrs. George Seele, Belvue
Dean Arnold, Lindsborg
Don Arnold, Lindsborg
Mrs. Walter Arnold, Lindsborg
Mrs. LeRoy Norberg, Lindsborg
Wayne Schafer, McPherson
Bernadine Schafer, McPherson
Geneva Schafer, McPherson
Billy Peterson, McPherson
Mrs. Ruby Henningsen, Mankato
Gene Proctor, Mankato
Rosalene Heyen, Stafford
Mrs. John Heyen, Stafford
Melba Zimmerman, Belle Plaine
Irene Rensmeyer, Solomon
Lola Mae Fields, St. Marys
Leland McNeil, Idana
Duane Blackwood, Milton vale
Eugene Lindsay, Idana
David Schonesweis, Miltonvale
Mrs. Ruah Schoenweis, Miltonvale
Mrs. Ethel Lindsay, Idana
Maureen Pearl, Rossville
Ronald Rathbun, Ellsworth
Frances Ann Pearl, St. Marys
Beatrice Pearl, St. Marys
Mary C. Lenherr, St. Marys
Regina Stockman, St. Marys
Mrs. Frank Pearl, St. Marys
Hubertine Mog, Wilson
Betty Ann Soukup, Ellsworth
Eva Mae Hysell, Wilson
Nita Mae Hysell, Wilson
Charlene Engler, Topeka

AND THE STAFF

Esther Ekblad, Director—Director of Education, Kansas Farmers union, Salina Kansas.

Chester Graham, Instructor and Recreation Leader — Fieldworker for the Department of Education, National Farmers Union, Madison, Wisconsin.

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

E. C. Broman, Sponsor for Cooperative Store—Farmers Union Auditing Association, Salina Kansas.

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

Rollo Henningsen, Boys' Dean and Handyman—President Ionia F. U. Local Mankato, Kansas.

Margaret Reding, Secretary, Farmers Union Junior from St. Marys, Kansas.

Betty Peterson, Pianist, Farmers Union Junior from Lindsborg, Kansas.

Mrs. Charlie Olson, in charge of Dining Room and "K. P.'s—County F. U. Leader, McPherson, Kansas.

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

STUDENT COUNCIL ELECTED

Following the five-year old custom of Farmers Union Junior Camps the Reserves and leaders elected a Student Council of five on Tuesday.

All five elected this year were girls—Erma Jean Hasse, president, Hubertine Mog, vice-president, Rosalene Heyen, secretary-treasurer, and Melba Zimmerman and Irene Rensmeyer.

This group acted for the student body in considering problems pertaining to the schedule and other matters which go to make up a truly "democratic" camp in which each camper takes a part.

—Rosalene Heyen.

HANDCRAFT

One of the interesting classes held at the Camp was Handcraft, in charge of Miss Jean Heck, a Girl Scout Counselor from Salina. Here campers learned to woodburn small wooden pins and paint plaques and minature totem poles (Junior Cabebanokas?), and make braided bracelets and belts. This kept fingers and minds busy between classes.

Bernadine Schafer

A COOPERATIVE STORE

Considerable work was done by Campers before that sign was put up on the Co-op Store door in the Lodge.

First of all a "By-Laws Committee' was appointed on Monday evening, Gene Proctor, Mary C. Lenherr, and Hubertine Mog. This committee presented articles of incorporation and by-laws for the store to be operated under a 100 percent cooperative basis. The by-laws and articles of incorporation were adopted and a board of directors elected. Mrs. Frank Steele was president, Bernadine Schafer, secretary-treasurer, Dean Arnold, vice-president, and Gene Proctor and Don Arnold, Directors.

The first action taken by the board was to "hire" a manager and an assistant manager. Mary C. Lenherr was manager (at nothing a day) and Eugene Lindsay assistant manager at the same salary.

On Tuesday, the board all went to town to make arrangements for supplies—and were really busy.

Sponsoring the Cooperative and assisting in its opening and the setting up of its books, was E. C. Broman, manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, Salina.

Stock certificates at 10 cents a share were sold to campers so campers would be members as well as patrons and when the cooperative was dissolved at the end of the week, the cost of this stock was refunded to the members.

Farmers Union Camps in Kansas have never had a cooperative store until this year. Always before campers have studied it in books but never really did the work!

And do the campers patronize their store? In four days, serving only fifty persons and handling only a few items, this cooperative made a saving of $5.20 on total sales of only $19.81. (25 percent.)

On the last night of Camp, the Board of the cooperative voted to send to the State Farmers Union, the entire educational fund, five percent of the earnings. This sum amounted to 26 cents. The By-Laws of the organization provided for payment of half of the educational fund to the County Union, and half to the State Union, as a model cooperative should. But in this instance, there being no County Union, the entire sum was turned over to the State Office.—Geneva Shafer.

RECREATION

As our instructor, Chester Graham says, "Recreation is a necessity," and it surely has proved to be here at Camp. We have learned and have played a variety of games—circle games, ball games, darts, horeshoes, singing games, and folk dances.

The folk dances seemed to be the most popular, for while they are strenuous, they are fun and fun is one of the reasons why we are here.

The baseball game on Wednesday afternoon ran a close second to the folk games. It is said that it was a very close score—something like 17 to 2!

Even though the players didn't always hit the bull's eye (or even the dart board itself!) someone was trying this out most of our free periods and finding it fun.

Swimming, also, was part of Farmers Union Camp Recreation. We didn't get enough of this very healthful exercise ecause the camp no longer has a lake and transportation into Abilene was too great a problem for daily trips.

What happened to the horseshoe players? The first day, pegs were up and several boys played this so very masculine game. But after that the horseshoes were not in evidence. Something wrong somewhere.

Could it have had anything to do with the girl campers?

Don Arnold.

AN INDOORS PICNIC

Punch and "S'mores" (toasted marshmallows and Hershey bar between graham crackers), served around the fireplace in the lodge took the place of the picnic and treasure hunt planned for Thursday afternoon which was cancelled automatically by the downpour. "Metaphysician," in charades proved too much for the campers so Miss Heck, who was in charge of the fun, tuned them up on the "Orchestra Song." Movies showing wheat being harvested and taken to local cooperative elevators and then on to the Farmers Union Terminal Elevator in Topeka and handled at the Kansas City office of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, followed by pictures taken in Arkansas at the National Farmers Union Conference and at former Junior Camps, helped make Thursday a happy day in spite of the rain.

LEADERS' EVERYDAY ECONOMICS

Junior Leaders enjoyed a very interesting and informative class in Everyday Economics under Chester Graham, field worker for the Educational Department of the National Farmers Union. We were fortunate in having this so-very-busy teacher with us. He lives in Madison, Wisconsin, but for the last few weeks has been holding six-day county schools and doing organization work in Arkansas.

The first class discussion was on how farmers can obtain incomes on a par with the rest of society. Did you know that the farmers constitute 27 percent of the country's population but receive only 11 percent of the total income?

One day the class discussed mortgages—how they start and grow, and the cost of farm products compared with the cost of manufactured products. Did it ever occur to you that prices of farm equipment do not go up and down with the prices of farm products?

The Leaders and Mr. Graham also talked about how farmers' economic problems are connected with the problems of people in other occupations and some of the action that must be taken to solve those problems. Did you know that one block of land in Chicago once sold for $15,000,000—enough money to buy 300,000 acres of good farm land?

On the last day of camp, Mr. Graham talked about Federal Land Banks Production Credit Associations and other credit agencies. He also explained how chain stores started. Mr. Graham said that farmers could get some benefits through the government, but that building more cooperatives would do more to help the farmers, and do it more quickly. A last question raised was this—are you getting your education to get rich, or to improve conditions for society?

Ruby Henningsen.

COMFORTABLE CABINS

Farmers Union Reserves and Leaders found the cabins comfortable and cool—'most too cool sometimes. We were a patriotic group, too, for we had "blackouts" in all of the cabins at night. Campers, by the end of the week, got used to stumbling over beds, shoes, or whatever might be waiting in the middle of the floor. Neatness was practically forced upon the Campers for safety's sake.

Melba Zimmerman.

LEADERS' LABORATORY

Miss Ekblad's "Laboratory" was an especially valuable class for all the leaders who attended camp. It was agreed that Junior meetings all should include parliamentary practice and recreation in addition to regular lessons. Many notes were taken, notebooks and posters were made, and the leaders shared experiences. Every Leader will find this information useful upon their return home.

Ruby Henningsen.

THE LIVEOAK TREE

Do you know who oganized the Farmers Union? Where it was organized? And when? Those questions and others were answered in Mr. Graham's class on "The Liveoak Tree." Junior Reserves learned that Newton Gresham, a very farseeing man, was the organizer of the Farmers Union, and that

(Please Turn to Page Six)

LEADERS TO ALL-STATE SCHOOL

Ms. Chas. Olson, Education Director of McPherson county, and Hubertine Mog Juvenile Leader, Black Wolf Local, Ellsworth County, have been chosen by the Mary Dell Camp Staff as student to attend the All-State School at Jamestown, North Dakota, August 25 to September 2, representing Kansas Leaders. Expenses for the trip will be paid by the F. U. Jobbing Association.

Campers Demonstrate Folk Dancing in Costume



Eight Couples Dance in This Demonstration. In the Foreground Are Geneva Schafer, McPherson, and Duane Blackwood, Miltonvale

Camp Student Council



Left to Right: Rosalene Heyen, Stafford, (Secretary), Irene Rensmeyer, Solomon, Melba Zimmerman, Belle Plaine, Irma Jean Haase, St. Mary,s, (President), Hubertine Mog, Wilson

A Dart Game During Camp Recess



In Foreground, Wayne Schafer, McPherson

What Do You Mean by Family-type Farm?

By Charles S. Hoffman

Many persons who should know better do a lot of fuzzy thinking about the nature of a family-type farm. Ask farmers what they mean by family-type farm and each one will probably describe his own farm; their definitions will vary from descriptions of crops grown to simple statements of size of the unit operated.

The most common variation is reference to a family-size farm, as though there is some mystic advantage in the operation of a particular acreage, while the farmer who operates a few acres more, or a few acres less, than this amount is not blessed with these benefits.

No matter what particular size of a farm unit is selected, it will be a family-size farm only in reference to the operation of a particular farm by a particular family. It follows, then, that size is less important than the characteristics of the farm unit as related to the abilities, capacities, and needs of a specific family.

Size Not Basic

What is meant, therefore, is not a family-size but a family-type farm. This is a farm unit that can meet the minimum needs of the family and be operated primarily by family labor. Size itself is not important. The need is to determine the type of farm, in which size is only one of many factors making up the farm unit. Because of this, farms ranging from 40 to 80 acres in one region, or 160 to 260 acres in another region, might conceivably be classed as family-type farms.

The question, "What is a family-type farm?" cannot be answered by an over-all definition. It is not so much a unit or a quantity as it is an operating relationship whereby a farm family earns a satisfactory level of living and a substantial degree of security.

The importance of family-type farms is so great that it affects the physical, economic, and social well-being not only of the individual family but of the entire nation. The development of farm units that are below standard and fail to meet the minimum levels of living will create social and economic distress and physical suffering. The unlimited development of larger farms by fewer operators will lower the minimum levels for the remaining farm families. The way of a democracy should be one that results in the greatest good for the greatest number. This means making the land support the maximum number of farm people at levels below which no American farm family should be expected to live.

"Cure by Expansion"

Competition for farms has tended to squeeze out more and more farm operators. The urge to increase farm income more often results in an extension of the size of operations rather than an increase in the intensity of operations. The easiest way out, if income is considered too low, or if the farm is considered an "uneconomic unit," is first to look around for more land to add to the farm.

The increasing farm population in the United States, together with a constant, or even decreasing, quantity of fertile farm land add to the danger in the short-sighted tonic "cure by expansion."

Far-sighted efforts to eliminate or reduce distress among the farm population are inevitably drawn toward the principle of making the land support as large a population as possible without jeopardizing the minimum levels of living.

In order to make the available land resources go as far as possible, assistance to farm families ideally would be on the basis of developing family-type units. In applying this principle, it is neither possible nor desirable to divide a given area of land by a given number of farm families. The needs, capacities, and standards of each family will vary.

On Flexible Scale

A flexible scale is necessary that would start with the family as the basis of measurement rather than the land. The family living budget supplies this need. In developing the budget for a family, the peculiarities of the farm unit as well as the needs and abilities of the family must be considered. If the farm unit does not come up to these minimum requirements, then this farm is not a family-type farm for this family. It is not a family-type farm if it cannot be operated primarily by family labor, or if its production is considerably above all minimum requirements and tends toward the commercial-type farm.

The budget used as a basis for measurement should include all of the major elements of family living such as food, clothing, shelter, and medical care, together with the intangible elements of recreation and social participation. FSA officials have developed in preliminary form a suggested budget for an average family of five.

This budget is a summary of detailed planning covering each item. The estimates between items that can be home produced and those which must be purchased are obtained by first determining the items needed, and of these, the items that cannot be home produced and therefore must be purchased. The over-all budget totals $800, based on home production of food and home furnishings estimated at $460 and cash expense for goods and services to be purchased estimated at $340.

Prepare Food Budget

Wth such a budget, the first test of the farm unit is whether it will supply home-produced goods in the value of $60 and also supply net cash income to meet the expected expenses of $340.

The next test would be to prepare for each general area a supplemental food budget to determine whether the farm would supply a balanced diet and whether the deficiencies could be taken care of through use of available net cash income. As an extreme example, the total food value of $450 might be produced on the farm, but if it consisted of all potatoes or tomatoes the needs of the family would not be met. Deficiencies in the quantity or selection of available items of home production can be offset somewhat by larger net cash income with which these essentials can be purchased. The principle of self-sufficiency, however, is an essential part of the concept of family-type farms. Home-use production should provide the major part of the budgeted family needs.

In developing the family-living budget, the source of the expected cash income is analyzed on the basis of sound farm-management practices, with consideration given to topography and soil fertility, markets, equipment, and the use of family labor and skills. The production of home-use goods is analyzed on the basis of present and expected needs of the family, and plans for meeting these needs.

Analysis First

An average budget can be developed, preferably on an area basis, which will tell in each area whether or not Farm X is a family-type farm for Joe Farmer and his family. By reducing the budget estimates to a per-person basis, or to a per-family basis on items where the cost is fairly constant regardless of size of family, the budget can be applied to any family regardless of size.

In determining family-type farms, the measurements previously outlined can be applied to any specific family with respect to a specific farm.

Such an analysis should be a first order of business in the development of farm projects where it is desirable to locate the maximum number of farm families on a limited tract of land. This would apply to the relocation of farm families from defense areas or other restricted military zones. This type of analysis is just as important in the rehabilitation of disadvantaged farm families on an individual basis. In either case, the emphasis is upon human needs and abilities, a basic point in the establishment of family-type farms.

In one respect, Mr. Hoffman's article gives a distinctly wrong implication, namely, that a particular family must be fitted to a particular farm, or conversely that the farm must be one which will provide the requisite opportunities and standard of living for a given family.

The fallacy of this concept is evident when it is tested out against as long a period of time as the period of a tenant-purchase loan. Within any given 40-year period, a family of children may be born, reared, educated, and married. If a farm were a family-type farm for a particular period when the children were the right age to do lots of work, it would not be a family-type farm after the children had all left home.

Since this is true, I do not feel that a family-type farm is a farm for a particular family at a particular time. Rather, it is one that is in general a family-type farm at any and all times.—Paul V. Maris, director, Tenant Purchase Division, Farm Security Administration.

1942 FARMERS UNION CAMP FOR JUNIOR RESERVES AND LEADERS

(Continued from Page Five)

it was organized at Point, Texas, in 1902.

Mr. Graham stressed the need of organization by telling campers that out of 30,000,000 farm families, only 100,000 are members of the Farmers Union. Not only that but that only 11 percent of the National income goes to farmers. From these figures we easily saw why farmers should be organized.

Mary C. Lenherr.

LEADERS PRESENT PROGRAM

The first camp program was presented Tuesday night by Junior Leaders Mesdames LeRoy Norberg, Frank Pearl, Ruah Schoneweis, Ruby Henningsen, John Heyen, George Steele, Frank Steele, Walter Arnold, Ethel Lindsay, and Elwyn Engler, and Staff Members Helen Denney and Chester Graham. These "Juveniles entertained the rest of the group with readings, a skit, and music which included a song by Kate, Duplicate, Pesticate, and Prevaricate!

TALENT AMONG RESERVES

Impromptu programs do not bother a group like the Reserve Campers who, while keeping in "reserve" a part of their talent, presented an excellent program on Wednesday evening. Group singing and the reading of the Junior Creed by Duane Blackwood were followed by a melodramer, "Lot That Be a lesson to You" in which nearly every Reserve had a part.

A piano solo by Bernadine Schafer, who had also led group singing, brought the program to the explanation of the Bulletin Board on which Farmers Union literature was displayed. Geneva Schafer made this explanation.

The ever-popular "Spring Thaw" was presented by Frances Ann Pearl, Dean Arnold, Maxine Steele, and Leland McNeil.

The fine accordian music which had been heard coming from Cabin 1 was "brought to light" when Rosaleen Heyen played several selections for the group. Chester Graham then brought the program which had been announced by Maxine Steele, to a hilarious close with a number of his inimitable Italian dialect readings.

CAMP VISITORS

During the week many visitors came to camp. Among them, Maxine Zimmerman and Zora Zimmerman, former Junior Campers; H. E. Witham, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Mr. and Mrs. Art Riley and daughter Nancy, Mr. and Mrs. Alford Rensmeyer and daughter Evelyn, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Broman and daughter Kay; Helen Ekblad, and Joyce Reed, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Dean and daughter Diane.

LIVEOAK FREE BANQUET

Junio Reserves and Leaders had a happy time at the Friday evening banquet at which Hubertine Mog, Ellsworth Co., Juvenile teacher, was the capable toastmistress.

E. K. Dean, Kansas Farmers Union President, addressed the group briefly, telling them how much the future of the Farmers Union and of family-sized farms depended upon them.

Telling interestingly of the happy experiences that have come her way as Kansas Junior Leader for the Farmers Union, Esther Ekblad, Director of the camp—as well as Director of Education for Kansas Farmers Union, urged leaders to continue their fine work for while many times local leaders find their efforts seemingly unappreciated, it is their task which makes of the F. U. Junior Educational activities the mighty movement it is today.

Three "acorns"—Junior Reserves, intelligently told of three phases of the work of the Farmers Union—its organization, the beginning of National Junior work, and the results of Junior Education. This was taken from the "Liveoak Tree" which was one of the classes of the Junior Reserves under Chester Graham, field worker for the Department of Education, National Farmers Union, who contributed so much to the successful camp week, and who ended the speaking program of the banquet with a talk on "Can We Make a Good World?"

Assuring the group that in spite of the many doubts and fears of everyone today, we will be able to make a good world, three things necessary to do this would be understanding, courage, and a measure of good will—that which the New Testament calls "love." "And when we build this good world," Mr. Graham continued, "it will be out of the Farmers Union program, for no other political organization, farm organization, or labor organization has a progra mof adequatcy that even compares with that of the Farmers Union."

The group then adjourned from the dining hall, which had been decorated with green and orange paper with bark bases for the orange place cards, to the lodge for the remainder of the banquet program which included an accordian solo by Rosaleen Heyen, two lovely songs by Joyce Reed of Solomon, Kansas, our guest for the evening, a piano solo by Irene Rensmeyer, and three demonstration folk dances in costume. The dancers were Junior Reserves Donna Lee Corbett, Leland McNeil, Maxine Steele, Ronald Rathbun, Mary C. Lenherr, Don Arnold, Lola Mae Fields, Gene Proctor, Frances Ann Pearl, Dean Arnold, Beatrice Pearl, Billy Peterson, Betty Soukup, Wayne Schafer, Geneva Schafer and Duane Blackwood.

A GREAT VICTORY

A great victory for the common man was scored a few days ago when the District of Columbia court of appeals upheld the conviction of the American Medical Association and the District Medical Society for conspiring to violate the anti-trust laws. The decision is called a charter of freedom for the medical profession. It is more than that, for it breaks the OMA's monopolistic hold and gives the comman man a chance to form medical cooperatives to obtain care without exorbitant fees. It will bring medical care to millions of Americans who have never been able to afford it.

Panama City was founded in 1519.

RECEIVES PROMOTION TO STAFF SERGEANT

William Barr Receives Another Promotion in Marine Air Corps

A letter received last week by Mr. and Mrs. Ben Barr, of Salina, from their son, William C. Barr, who is in the marine corps and stationed in the Hawaiian area, informed them that he had been recently promoted from Sergeant to Staff Sergeant.

He is twenty-two years old and has been in the service for two years, this last promotion being received one month after a promotion from Corporal to Sergeant.

Ben Barr is an auditor on the staff of the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

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350 Acre Stock and Grain Farm in Woodson County, Kansas. Modern dwelling, basement, barn, hay barn, stock barn, silo, tool shed and outbuildings. 90 Acres creek bottom crop land, 210 acres pasture, 30 acres meadow, 20 acres timber. Good water supply piped to dwelling and barns. I have other farms if this does not fit your needs.—Dwight W. Colbert, Box 367, Iola, Kansas.

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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. The article on this page in regard to the various factors influencing the coal supply this winter warns farmers of the need of buying coal now. Heed this warning 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.
Tlephone Victor 5781

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

National Feed Wheat Program Announced

USDA Action Follows Recent Provision for Sale of 125 Million Bushels Government Wheat.

Washington, D. C. August 6—In order to make full use of the Nation's tremendous wheat reserves in maintaining current record production of war-needed livestock products, the U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced a national feed wheat program.

The action follows recent Congressional provision for the sale of 125 million bushels of Government-owned wheat at prices not less than 85 percent of the parity price for corn. Prices at which farmers and others may purchase the feed wheat for August delivery range from 74 to 99 cents throughout the country.

"Congressional approval of the feed wheat program represents a most important contribution to our Food for Freedom program and consequently to the war effort," said Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

"With wheat, on the one hand, piled on the ground for lack of storage space, and feed supplies, on the other hand, being used faster than they are replaced, this feed wheat program is eminently sound and sensible.

"With the passing of each day, the importance of abundant food supplies in the war effort becomes more evident. The demand is increasingly for the concentrated animal protein products. That is why this Nation must convert its grain supplies into livestock products as rapidly as possible. We are extremely fortunate in having these Ever Normal Granary supplies to throw into the battle for the United Nations at this time."

Largely because of increased livestock numbers, the corn carryover on October 1 of this year is expected to be nearly 150 million bushels smaller than the 646 million bushel carry-over a year earlier. On the other hand, it is estimated that today's record supply of wheat is large enough to take care of the Nation's normal domestic needs for two years.

Besides asking farmers to feed more wheat, the Department urges that feed manufacturers try to include more wheat in their feed mixtures. In many cases, it was said, heavier wheat mixtures can result in even better quality commercial feeds at no increase in price.

It is estimated that the total feed grain supply this year may be smaller than last year's record supply, disregarding wheat stocks available for feeding. At the same time, farmers are increasing their livestock numbers to an all-time high to meet wartime demands. There will be about 20 million more hogs this year than last, an increase of about 25 percent. The number of laying hens is up 14 percent, and the number of cattle on farms and ranches is the dargest on record.

Prices and information on the Government wheat feed program will be available at the County and State offices of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and at the offices of the Commodity Credit Corporation in Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Portland.

Wheat feed prices for September delivery will be ½ cent per bushel more than prices announced today, and the prices will be raised another ½ cent for October delivery. It is estimated that such selling prices in October will closely approximate 85 percent of corn parity and consequently be very near the corn loan rate for the 1942 crop. Wheat feed will be shipped by the CCC in carload lots, but it is expected in most areas local elevators will be handling the sales in smaller lots.

Farmers who have resealed 1941 loan wheat stored on their farms may redeem their loans at the wheat feed price for feeding only, except in soft red winter wheat areas. Because of the increasing shortage of soft red winter wheat supplies for milling and seed, there will be no further sales or redemptions of this class of wheat for food.

Following are minimum and maximum feed wheat prices for Kansas and Missouri, as established for August delivery:

Range in Commodity Credit Corporation Feed Wheat Sales Prices for August Delivery

Kansas	.78 to .84
Missouri	.81 to .87

ARE YOU GOING TO BUY CATTLE OR SHEEP?

Feed crops and conditions are good in practically the whole territory served by Kansas City, Wichita and Parsons stock yards. We anticipate a broad demand for replacement livestock and believe a fairly high price level will be maintained.

The markets of Kansas City, Wichita and Parsons are receiving good supplies of stocker and feeder cattle and calves now. The Farmers Union on these markets have order buyers who know their job and will work hard for you. If your plans are to make a purchase now or later, write or come in and let us help you make your selections.

WHEAT FOR COWS IN CALIFORNIA

Manager M. L. Herzog of a 375-cow dairy in California says that wheat is O. K. for dairy cattle. It can be substituted satisfactorily for barley. He was skeptical last year when there was talk of getting Government wheat for feed. He'd heard that wheat didn't agree with dairy cows. He decided to try it. Usually he feeds about 45 percent barley in his ration. He tried substituting wheat for barley and worked out a ration of 20 percent wheat and 25 percent barley. "It worked fine," he reports. He grinds the wheat very coarse. "This prevents it from forming indigestible paste." Mr. Herzog was able to get feed wheat at around 40 cents a bushel cheaper than he was getting barley. He bought a 42-ton carload through the Sonoma County Agricultural Conservation Association, which placed the order through the Commodity Credit Corporation at Portland, Ore. His wheat was shipped from there in bulk and sacked enroute. He was well pleased with the cheaper feed program. Barley prices were on the way up and would have gone higher; the same as to corn, too. He believes that the wheat price was reasonable, and would like to see a similar program maintained. About 28 cars of feed wheat were shipped into Sonoma County through the AAA. Commercial dealers brought in 200 cars more at only $1 "service charge."

OUR EDUCATED ARMY

From the Survey Graphic.

The level of education in today's army is substantially higher than that of the men in the last war. In World War I four-fifths of our soldiers had never been beyond grade school. In the present army, two-thirds of the men have had at least some high school education.

DON'T FORGET

We have a record number of hogs in the country. The bulk of them will be ready for market in late fall and early winter. Storage and transportation facilities may not be sufficient to handle the numbers. Too great a supply of fresh pork may result in sharply lower prices.

So start your hogs to market as early as possible. Sort off your best ones when they are ready. Use your markets at least five days a week, don't worry about a Friday's market. And send them to the Farmers Union at the open competitive markets, Kansas City, Wichita, Parsons.

Kansas City Livestock Markets

STEER MARKET L. O. Martin, Salesman. We have had a 25 to 50c higher fat cattle market here the last two weeks. Good long fed dry lot steers selling from $14.50 to $15.75. Most of the good dry lot cattle selling from $14.50 to $15. Plainer kinds from $12 to $13. Grass cattle selling up to $13.50 for the best kind. Most of the good grass cattle selling from $12.50 to $13 with a plain kind of heavy weight dogies selling up to $13, with the inbetween kind around $12 to $12.50. Red feeders selling up around $12 for the better kind. The light red stockers selling around $11 to $11.50, plain kind around $10. Dogies, Jersies and Holsteins around $10.

BUTCHER MARKET Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. The killing cow market has been very active the past two weeks with prices showing a general up-turn except on canners which have held barely steady. Beef cows in good demand and selling mostly from $9.00 to $10.00 with choice heavy weights higher. Bulk of the cutters $7.25 to 8.75. Canners mostly $6 to $6.75. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings around 25c higher than 10 days ago with choice kinds being very active sellers. Stock cows and heifers are in good demand at prices that look to be a little stronger from day to day. With grass steers showing such a high level it looks to us as though cow prices are going to remain high unless the Government steps in and puts a new ceiling on beef, which we are not looking for.

CALF MARKET Cecil David, Salesman. Killing calf market fully steady with choice veals to city butchers up to $14.50, with the bulk moving at $14. Fair to good veals from $10 to $13 with plainer kinds down to $7.50. Our stock calf market was fully steady with the best light weight Hereford steer calves selling up to $14.25. The bulk moving from $12 to $13.50. Shorthorn steer calves up to $12.50. Heifer calves $1.00 lower. Plain kind of stock calves selling down to 9c a pound.

HOG MARKET W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. Hog receipts have continued to be rather light and the market has shown very good strength due to the urgent demand for the product and the light supply of hogs coming. The top reached $14.80 on several sessions which was a new high for the market for several years past. Strictly choice light hogs continue to top the market with medium and heavy weights being discounted. On today's market strictly choice quality light hogs weighing 180 to 220 pounds sold at $14.65 to $14.75, a few $14.80. Choice medium and heavy butchers weighing 240 to 280 pounds $14.35 to $14.65. A few extreme heavies weighing up to 325 pounds selling down to $14.25. Desirable packing sows $13.50 to $14. Stock pigs continue very scarce, odd lots of good to choice kinds bringing mostly from $14 to $14.35.

We believe that hog prices will continue to hold up rather well until such time that receipts show an increase over the present volume. Undoubtedly when the fall and winter marketing season gets under way we will see some decline in hog prices.

MARKET SHEEP F. G. Grantham, Salesman, Market steady

Top native truck-ins $14.25. Majority truck-in lambs $14. Fat ewes $6. Heavy fat ewes $4.50 to $5. Cull ewes $3.50 to $4.50. Fat yearling wethers $11 to 12.

HOLD ON

When you get into a tight place and everything goes against you, till it seems as though you could not hold on a minute longer, never give up then, for that is just the place and the time that the tide will turn.—Harriet Beacher Stowe.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

L. C. Gretten, Anderson County, Kan., 10 strs and hfs	815	$14.25
Willie Bauerle, Lafayette County, Mo., 44 steers	896	14.00
Virgil Schwartz, Dougles County, Kan., 11 heifers	733	13.65
Ressell Bros. Anderson County, Kan., 22 steers	1253	13.60
Chas. Dragoo, Anderson County, Kan., 10 strs and hfs	901	13.35
Olin Huffman, Anderson County, Kan., 16 srts and hfs	741	13.60
Carl Bullock, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 13 heifers	766	13.00
D. F. Elting, Utica, Kan., 47 steers	880	12.10
M. T. Welsh, Hodgeman County, Kan., 26 steers	648	11.65
Henry Durr, Jackson County, Mo., 61 steers	730	11.50
Albert Soukup, Ellsworth County, Kan., 24 steers	687	11.40
C. C. Parker, Woods County, Okla., 16 heifers	610	10.75
A. C. Ross, Wyandotte County, Kan., 30 heiefrs	725	10.50
Geo. Ross, Johnson County, Kan., 19 cows	790	10.25
P. J. Martin, Trego County, Kan., 12 cows	1201	10.20
Gilmore Bros., Butler County, Kan., 10 cows	1076	10.00
C. C. Parker, Woods County, Okla., 17 cows	960	10.00
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 37 cows	1181	9.75
Chas. Woods, Jackson County, Mo., 19 cows	1101	9.75
	1007	9.40

HOGS—240 lbs. Down

Geo. Vohs, Miami County, Kan., 47 head	231	14.75
Andrew Starnes, Leavenworth County, Kan., 41 head	225	14.75
I. C. Anderson, Shawnee County, Kan., 24 head	180	14.65
H. Slater, Jackson County, Mo., 15 head	214	14.60
Chas. W. Atwood, Linn County, Kan., 15 head	235	14.60
A. G. Donham, Johnson County, Kan., 20 head	205	14.60
Chas. Hess, Coffey County, Kan., 16 head	225	14.55
Everett Mittlehauser, Lafayette County, Mo., 22 head	205	14.55
Geo. Betz, Grundy County, Mo., 14 head	223	14.50
E. W. Wren, Anderson County, Kan., 24 head	232	14.45
John Grother, Miami County, Kan., 21 head	236	14.40
Geo. P. Vohs, Miami County, Kan., 26 head	240	14.40

240 lbs. Up

R. H. Gepford, Bates County, Mo., 23 head	243	14.70
A. L. Beale, Lafayette County, Mo., 15 head	252	14.55
O. G. Sullivan, Miami County, Kan., 15 head	251	14.55
N. H. Hill, Grundy County, Mo., 33 head	275	14.50

SHEEP

E. L. Burt, Macon County, Mo., 22 head	80	14.25
H. A. Berry, Grundy County, Mo., 17 head	82	14.25
Dickison Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Kan., 247 head	76	14.25
Ira Thornton, Clay County, Kan., 21 head	91	14.00
Andrew Forbes, Osage County, Kan., 31 head	78	13.75
E. L. Foss, Linn County, Mo., 22 bx lms	80	13.25

WICHITA

CATTLE

Melburn, Kay County, Okla., 15 mixed	610	9.50
Jess Balding, Woods County, Okla., 28 mixed	545	11.00
E. G. Halstead, Major County, Okla., 44 mixed	521	8.75
H. E. Lupton, Sumner County, Kan., 12 cals and hfs	540	9.00
E. H. DeBack, Woodward County, Okla., 50 steers	508	9.00
J. C. Moore, Dewey County, Okla., 53 strs ad hfs	674	10.50
Otto Roberts, Woodward County, Okla., 66 steers	802	10.40
H. H. Bloss, Major County, Okla., 38 steers	748	10.00
J. W. Mercer, Dewey County, Okla., 101 mixed	566	9.40
Walter Diestler, Pratt County, Kan., 10 strs and hfs	658	9.50
W. F. Demick, Greenwood County, Kan., 11 mixed	649	9.00
Sanders Bros., Comanche County, Kan., 86 heifers	242	12.00
Geo. C. Smith, Kay County, Okla., 12 mixed	413	8.00
Bert Campbell, Blaine County, Okla., 23 mixed	678	9.25
Herma Osban, Marion County, Kan., 10 strs and hfs	436	10.50
Wm. Arbuckle, Kay County, Okla., 15 strs and hfs	662	9.40

HOGS

Wm. Nicholas, Kingman County, Kan., 26 head	162	14.30
P. P. Ewert, Marion County, Kan., 9 head	211	14.50
Walter, Neill, Stafford County, Kan., 12 head	191	14.40
Jerry Smith, Barber County, Kan., 25 head	220	14.45
John Lou, Meade County, Kan., 18 head	205	14.40
G. W. Locke, Butler County, Kan., 13 head	166	14.35
H. H. Hammers, Cowley County, Kan., 27 head	233	14.45
W. A. Veatch, Harper County, Kan., 19 head	219	14.45
Goodson Farm, Kay County, Okla., 23 head	223	14.35
Roy Vestal, Elk County, Kan., 12 head	169	14.35

SHEEP

W. C. Carlton, Alfalfa County, Okla., 10 head	64	10.70
Henry Harrison, Pratt County, Kan., 10 head	66	12.00
Mike Schiltz, Kay County, Okla., 21 head	75	11.50
A. L. Grooms, Cowley County, Kan., 13 head	77	12.50

PARSONS

CATTLE

J. B. Rosebloom, Crawford County, Kan., 2 steers	632	13.00
R. E. Grannemann, Crawford County, Kan., 1 heifer	590	12.25
J. E. Stocker, Crawford County, Kan., 3 heifers	623	11.75
W. H. Hartman, Crawford County, Kan., 34 steers	894	10.25
Fred Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 9 steers	432	10.15
Frank Young, Neosho County, Kan., 25 steers	865	10.00
Joe Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 14 steers	817	10.00
Riley Graham, Neosho County, Kan., 1 bull	1385	9.85
C. W. Richardson, Neosho County, Kan., 1 cow	1360	9.75
W. H. Hartman, Crawford County, Kan., 10 steers	814	9.25
Ern. Holstein, Crawford County, Kan., 3 cows	1021	9.25
Clifford Gordon, Montgomery County, Kan., 5 steers	425	9.25
E. T. Pruitt, Labette County, Kan., 8 cows	846	8.50

HOGS

Arlo Sharp, Wilson County, Kan., 7 head	213	14.45
Marion Carroll, Neosho County, Kan., 6 head	215	14.45
Albert Claussen, Crawford Counyt, Kan., 5 head	255	14.45
Ed Volmer, Neosho County, Kan., 13 head	288	14.40
Boyd Wilhite, Labette County, Kan., 19 head	198	14.40
Irving Latta, Montgomery County, Kan., 7 head	215	14.40
E. B. Green, Neosho County, Kan., 9 head	211	14.40
Veryl Roberts, Neosho County, Kan., 10 head	212	14.35
H. A. Bruhn, Labette County, Kan., 6 head	234	14.35
W. J. Frakes, Crawford County, Kan., 7 head	243	14.35
Homer F. Parsons, Crawford County, Kan., 6 head	225	14.35
Geo. Forbes, Montgomery County, Kan., 9 head	194	14.35
D. J. Recter, Montgomery County, Kan., 10 head	252	14.35
J. C. Hess, Crawford County, Kan., 17 head	218	14.35
J. R. Copenhaver, Crawford County, Kan., 19 head	223	14.30
L. D. Sherbenou, Wilson County, Kan., 28 head	198	14.30
Roy Harding, Neosho County, Kan., 11 head	183	14.25
R. A. Beson, Montgomery County, Kan., 10 head	193	14.25
L. E. Tallman, Labette County, Kan., 8 head	208	14.25

SHEEP

Fred Viming, Labette County, Kan., 7 head	76	13.50
Marcus Caldeaf, Labette County, Kan., 10 head	79	13.50
H. B. Mayginnes, Labette County, Kan., 19 head	81	13.25
Ellwyn Ellison, Montgomery County, Kan., 9 head	92	13.00
C. N. Flater and Son, Crawford County, Kan., 7 head	85	13.00
Don Buster, Wilson County, Kan., 17 head	65	10.50

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL SALINA, KANS.

DO WE HAVE A SOLUTION TO OUR FARM PROBLEM?

Stating that it would block progress of the war effort, President Roosevelt vetoed on August 6 legislation to create an independent agency to stimulate production of rubber from grain, and simultaneously created a committee to look into the entire rubber problem. Bernard M. Baruch, head of the War Industries board in the last war, is chairman of the committee named to recommend the best program to produce the synthetic rubber necessary for our war effort, and for essential civilian use.

Serving with Baruch are Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard university, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The production of rubber from grain, even under the present program, President Roosevelt said, would require almost 100 million bushels. In spite of great grain reserves, he added, we must bear in mind a steadily expanding demand for grain for the making of food for the armed services of both the United States and the other United Nations.

While official sources are concerned about a possible wheat supply deficiency, Kansas is being asked to curtail wheat production next year, because of SURPLUS PRODUCTION.

The Rubber Situation

A great deal has been written about the rubber situation. Donald M. Nelson, WPB chief, has said that rubber is the nation's No. 1 problem and that only by the skin of our teeth will we be able to scrape together enough to keep the war machine rolling.

R. Merrill Decker, Regional Director of WPB, declared that tire seizure is "inevitable." The government will strip the rubber from the cars of manufacturing plants as well as pleasure car owners, Merrill said.

Legislation giving the government authority to do what Merrill says is necessary, was introduced by Senator Robert B. Reynolds, (Dem., N. C.) chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The bill was drafted by Joseph B. Eastman, transportation "czar."

Responsibility for the "tragic plight of the nation" has been laid on the doorstep of rubber experts in the WPB and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, By Senator Gillette, (Dem., Iowa), who heads a Senate agriculture subcommittee investigating the possibilities of producing rubber from grain products. These officials were charged with "inexcusable carelessness or a reprehensible purpose in blocking the synthetic rubber program."

Transportation Deficiency

There is a deficiency in transportation generally—a lack of as much energy in providing the nation with adequate rubber for the motor vehicle of the country, as is visible on every hand in providing other essentials for the conduct of the war. Transportation seems not to have received at Washington its proper evaluation as a war winning factor. It sometimes appears that transportation is an incident, rather than an implement of war.

Out of Horse and Buggy Era

In an address by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Office of Defense Transportation, it is stated: "We long ago PASSED IN THIS COUNTRY CLEAR OUT OF THE HORSE AND BUGGY ERA INTO THE AUTOMATIVE VEHICLE ERA, and our economy and ways of life are so closely linked to and interwoven with those rubber-borne, gasoline-consuming vehicles that the results will be calamitous if we lose their services in any large part."

In th August 1st issue of The Nation, F. I. Stone, Washington journalist stated:

"Few people yet realize that rubber from petroleum has never been manufactured on a commercial scale anywhere in the world, that the German Buna process which I. G. Farben never fully revealed to its subservient cartel partner, Standard Oil, is not a process for making rubber from oil. It is a process for making rubber from COAL.

"The only process for making synthetic rubber which has been successfully used is THE PROCESS FOR MAKING IT FROM GRAIN ALCOHOL, as the Russians are still doing, and the Poles did before their defeat. IT WAS A SHORTAGE OF GRAIN, even more than a shortage of petroleum, which led the Germans to seek their rubber from coal gases . . . Far more than rubber is involved in this struggle. THE SURPLUSES FROM OUR FARMS, the sulphite waste that flows from our pulp mills, the very husks of corn and hulls of oats contain countless wonders to which organic chemistry already holds the key . . .

"HERE LIES THE SOLUTION OF FARM SURPLUSES AND THE FARM PROBLEM, but here also lies the death of the oil, rubber, chemical and alcohol trusts. That's what all the shootin's for."

Russia Offers Synthetic Rubber Process

In a recent communication from a news correspondent in Washington, it was stated that although it probably will be denied, last February the Soviet government offered the United States all its patents, information and technical experience in making synthetic rubber—and now, six months later, HAS RECEIVED NO REPLY.

The offer was made by Russian officials at a meeting with Will Clayton, Jesse Jones' right hand man; and with George Hill, Jr., vice-president of Jesse's Defense Supplies Corporation. This meeting occurred shortly before the fall of the Dutch East Indies, but when its fall appeared imminent. Russia, realizing the danger to our rubber sources, offered its information to the United States. The Soviet uses an alcohol process for synthetic rubber, which it developed and published in its trade journal even before Germany. However, the rubber reserve decided to use a petroleum base for rubber instead of alcohol. This was adhered to until recently, when Congress raised such a terrific furor over discrimination against Midwest grain.

One Tenth of Kansas Wheat on Ground

Recent rains have caused some damage to exposed wheat, it is reported, and the grain will suffer further until moved into bins. Nearly 18,500,000 of wheat, it is estimated, are piled on the ground in western Kansas, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State agricultural board. The grounded wheat represents almost a tenth of Kansas' 1942 wheat crop, which has been placed on the ground because of lack of storage space. Kansas' crop this year totaled 196,417,000 bushels.

Last week, Moehler sent an urgent plea to the WPB asking that materials be released for construction of suitable storage to take care of the grounded wheat. The Federal agency offered help, William McArthur, head of WPB grain division, replying that 14 million bushels of steel bin storage had been shipped to Kansas and that wooden bins providing for 24 million more bushels were purchased and made available. Bins for only 16 million capacity were accepted, however.

The Rubber and Wheat Problem in Kansas

Briefly, this is the feeling of the Kansas Farmers Union in regard to the rubber and wheat problem. In the first place, if wheat is not used in synthetic rubber manufacture because of a possible future shortage, while at the same time, Kansas has her wheat production curtailed seriously by government regulation, it is believed that these two facts cannot exist simultaneously.

Second, farmers in Kansas should not be penalized for the bumper crop of wheat produced this year, which, according to official sources is very welcome because of an expected future shortage; they should not be expected to bear the entire burden of losses through damage and additional labor costs, which are bound to occur through a program of carrying millions of bushels more wheat on hand than we have storage facilities to accommodate. This could result only in the wheat, in excess of the available storage facilities, being piled on the ground. Adequate and proper storage facilities should be made available to farmers at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST, either in the construction of farm storage or local and terminal elevator storage.

This can be done only through WPB's release of the strategic materials for the construction of these needed storage facilities. At present, pre-fabricated wooden bins are being made available to farmers for farm storage, at excess costs, when the kind and condition of material of which the bins are made, is taken into consideration.

These bins cannot be considered as proper farm storage, due to their being constructed of green lumber which is bound to shrink, making it possible for grain to leak out, and rain and snow to blow in, which will result in the wheat getting wet and out of condition. The loss through leaks and the grain getting out of condition necessarily is the farmer's responsibility. He, therefore, should be provided with adequate materials to build proper storage for this grain if he is expected to carry huge stocks on hand.

The New Rubber Committee

Last, the new "Rubber Committee," while doubtless most efficient, does not include a Western representative. It is difficult for persons who are unacquainted with the problems of our large wheat producing areas, to obtain a clear, over-all picture of a national problem. This Committee has had several meetings in one of the Washington parks. It is expected, by Kansans, that at a very early date, a clear, concise report on the tangled rubber situation, will be issued by the committee described.

BUT, IF THIS REPORT IS NOT FORTHCOMING SOON—Kansas feels that the Congress of the United States should lose no time in over-riding the presidential veto of the independent rubber bill, the passage of which, it was hoped, would at last give some coherence to the confused rubber situation.

Men and Machines for Harvest Needed In Northwest States

D. W. Chapman, President Montana Farmers Union Asks for Harvest Help From Kansas.—Can Cross Border Into Canada for Help With Canadian Harvest, at No Cost, According to U. S. Employment and Immigration Service Ruling.

The following letter has been received from D. W. Chapman, President of the Montana Farmers Union:

August 7, 1942

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

Dear Sir:

As probably is the case in your state, Montana also has an acute labor problem during the coming harvest season. During the past seasons we have been fortunate enough to have had considerable help from Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska by way of men and machines, who came up through the Dakotas' and Montana doing harvest work. Because of a shortage of tires, labor, etc., no one can tell how much of this help we may expect or see this year but we can use as much as we can get.

In addition, the U. S. Employment Service and Immigration Department has worked out a plan whereby these men and machines will be allowed to cross the border to help our Canadian neighbors harvest, with as little red tape as possible and no expense. I know many of these men are professional machine operators and not farmers, but know also that many are good cooperators and Farmers Union members. If there is any way that you could publicize this need and arrangement it might help us and the Canadians.

With many thanks for anything that you may be able to do on this and best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,
Don Chapman, Pres.
Montana Division, Far. E. and C. Union of America.

E. E. Kennedy Joins With John L. Lewis

FORMER NATIONAL SECRETARY E. E. KENNEDY HAS NOT BEEN WITH FARMERS UNION SINCE 1936.

Kennedy Joins John L. Lewis and United Mine Workers In Effort To Finance Building of a New Organization In Iowa—Farmers Must Organize In Their Own Class Organization If This Is To Be Prevented.

Des Moines, August 7th, D. W. Van Vleet, President of the Iowa Farmers Union, has been informed of the affiliation of Edward E. Kennedy, former National Secretary of the Farmers Union, with John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers in their efforts to finance the building of a new organization.

Mr. Kennedy has not been with the Farmers Union since 1936. After he was defeated as National Secretary of the Farmers Union he organized another farm organization, known as the Farmers Guild, among his followers in several Corn Belt states.

The Iowa Farmers Union, however, almost unanimously turned down the attempt of a few of Kennedy's followers to have the Iowa Farmers Union join with the Farmers Guild in their 1937 State Convention.

Because of the fact that the John L. Lewis group is already laying ground work to build their organization in Iowa, Mr. Van Vleet states that it will take a united front on the part of all farmers if they wish to prevent this organization, which is amply financed, from getting a foothold in this state. The surest way to prevent John L. Lewis from gaining ground work in Iowa is for farmers themselves, to organize in their own class organization.

Farmers Should not Condemn All Labor Groups

Farmers, however, should be careful in condemning all labor groups for this attempt of John L. Lewis to organize all farmers. Officials of both the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. have condemned this movement. Wm. Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, and Phil Murray of the C. I. O. have both condemned Lewis' attempt. Farmers Union leaders in Washington have believed that this attempt of Lewis to organize farmers comes from both the desire to increase his political power as well as the coffers of the United Mine Workers' treasury.

THE STEEL STOCK PILE RUNS SHORT

Unless Thousands of Tons of Steel Are Rushed to Market, Steel Industry Expects Serious Shut-Down by September 1—Every Local Urged to Cooperate

According to information received from the steel industry, their stock piles are running short, and unless thousands of tons of steel are rushed to the market, there will be a serious shut-down in operation by September 1st.

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman, War Production Board, in a statement recently said:

"A crisis exists in our war production program which can be solved only by the patriotic cooperation of the American People. We are faced with a serious shortage of steel scrap, rubber, and other materials. By scrap we mean the ordinary junk which today is lying in the barnyards and in the gullies of farms; in the basements, attics, and garages of homes and stores throughout the country.

Collecting this salvage material is something that we can all do without interfering with other war work or personal duties. A scrap salvage committee should be appointed by every Local. The Committee should supervise the collection of all scrap rubber and metal, which should be delivered to a scrap dealer. If there is no scrap dealer in the vicinity a scrap depot should be established.

It must not be said that members of the Kansas Farmers Union have failed to do their part in providing materials of warfare for the boys whom we have sent to protect us.

This is a direct and personal obligation to all of our boys on all fronts—Discuss this matter thoroughly at your next Local meeting.

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