

Will Congress Keep Faith With the Wheat Farmer

In Statement on Washington Conference, President E. K. Dean Says Wheat Farmer Must Let Nation Know How He Feels About Receiving Less Than Parity for His Crop

Roy Crawford Represents FUJA at Meeting of National Federation of Grain Cooperatives

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

Your state board of directors at their last meeting instructed me to go to Washington and attend the Wheat Conference called by the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives. We had no invitation to attend the conference, but the directors felt our organization, whose membership is made up largely of farmers who grow some wheat and a good percentage of them largely wheat farmers, certainly should be represented at any wheat conference dealing with the problems of wheat producers.

Much of Value

From Conference Meeting

While I am sure the conference did not accomplish what could have been accomplished by holding it somewhere in the wheat territory, where the actual producer could have had an opportunity to attend, there will be, I am sure, a great deal of good come out of it. While I was only permitted to attend one day of the meetings, as the balance of the sessions were executive, for members of the Federation only, Roy Crawford, representing the Farmers Union Jobbing Association who is a member of the Federation, attended all of the sessions so Kansas Farmers were represented throughout the entire conference.

A Definite Request for Fair Treatment

The action taken at the conference, representing the voice of the ten regional grain marketing cooperatives throughout the wheat area, was very definite in its request for fair treatment for wheat farmers. The conference in executive session adopted a program dealing with parity prices, crop insurance, crop loans and post-war matters. Just as soon as this program is made public it will be carried in our paper. It will no doubt be reported by the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.

I spent a great deal of my time in Washington calling on our Congressmen and Senators and people in the various agencies of the department of Agriculture as well as National President Patton and Mr. Smith of our Washington office, discussing with them problems of agriculture and the food production program.

At the request of Senator Capper I wrote him a letter, stating the views and position of the Kansas Farmers Union, which was sent to all Kansas representatives. The letter will be found on page one of this paper.

Many Powerful Lobbies in Washington

When a person spends a little time in Washington these days and sees the evidence of powerful lobbies maintained there by various groups and organizations, it brings to you a full realization of the need for a powerful farm organization, if farmers ever expect to secure fair and equitable treatment.

If every farmer in this country could just see the huge building, owned by and housing the United States Chamber of Commerce, and then take a look at the offices of his own organization, he would be forever grateful to our national leaders for what they do accomplish in farm legislation, even though we are not always satisfied with what we do get. I, of course, realize that it isn't the offices and buildings that get things done, but the huge staff of people maintained by the United States Chamber of Commerce, digging out statistical material and preparing testimony to present the material before congressional committees in a manner to favor their point of view, places our small staff of people at a terrible disadvantage. There is

however, one thing in favor of our staff, and that is the fact they are fighting on the right side, the human and Christian side. This alone gives our meager forces at least a partial offset to the power of huge amounts of money available to our enemies, and don't ever get the mistaken idea that the United States Chamber of Commerce is not an enemy to the working farmers in this country.

Bitter Battles Ahead

For Working Farmer and Labor
Farm families as well as the working families in the cities, face some bitter battles in the days ahead if we are to win the peace that follows the military victory.

Those who would saddle the most, if not quite all, of the cost of this war on to the working people of this country are continuing to beat the drums for a sales tax either straight or in some disguised form. There is also a drive for straight across the board raises in income taxes on lowest levels. You hear nothing from these groups about recapturing the huge war profits of big business. You do, however, hear a great deal about the huge amounts of taxes paid by big business organizations, but again you hear very little about the huge profits they have left after all taxes are paid. For example Gordon Roth of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association in a recent radio broadcast disclosed some facts and figures showing the earnings, taxes paid and at least one of the plans business organizations are using to get out of taxes, while they continue to beat the drums for a general sales tax. The following is taken from Mr. Roth's broadcast: "Some of the tricks that they have figured out probably will never be detected. But the United States Treasury Department has already discovered one which many corporations are using to escape paying millions of dollars of excess profits tax. Here is the way it works:

1. A corporation making many times as much as before the war, finds that most of its income is subject to the 90 per cent excess profits tax.

2. In order to escape paying this tax, the corporation buys or merges with another company. This other company has a big unused credit against excess profits tax.

3. The corporation used the unused credit of the company it has taken over or merged with to escape the profits tax on its own income.

An Actual Incident

Here is an actual instance of the way the plan works out. It will interest you farmers because it is a food-packing plant. The facts were dug up by Nathan Robertson, a Washington correspondent for a New York newspaper. The firm is Stokely Brothers & Company, Inc. They are packers and distributors of food products that are practically on every shelf. This firm has been making a lot of money. Last year it made over \$4,000,000. This four million dollars is about ten times what it averaged in the base period. This \$4,000,000 is not only ten times what it averaged in the pre-war period, but it is almost 40 per cent on its invested capital. So, no matter which formula it chose to pay its excess profits tax, most of its income was subject to the 90 per cent tax. As a result, Stokely's income on its \$4,000,000 net profit made in 1942 was cut down to \$1,700,000 after taxes. That still is a neat profit. It amounts to about 17 per cent on the invested capital. But it didn't look like much as compared to the original \$4,000,000.

What did Stokely do? Last

June it worked out a deal with the Foundation Industrial Engineering Co., Inc. This Foundation Industrial Engineering Co., Inc., is an investment company which the year before had merged with an industrial engineering company. The merged company had only \$1,250,000 of assets left out of an original investment of \$78,000,000. (You'll have to pardon all these figures, but we hope you are following us.) Obviously, this merged institution was only a shell of a company. But, look at this—it had an invested capital for excess profits of about \$76,000,000 even though all of its assets except \$1,255,000 were gone.

To Escape Excess Profits Tax

Now what happens? Listen closely. The invested capital from this shell of a company, together with Stokely's adds up to \$86,000,000. Do you know what this means? Next year, unless the tax laws are changed, this will give Stokely's an exception from excess profits tax of more than \$5,000,000. So, under this super merger, if Stokely's makes four million dollars this year, as it did last year, it will completely escape excess profits tax. Its tax bill will be \$1,600,000 instead of \$2,347,000. If the company makes \$5,000,000, it will save more than one million dollars on taxes by this loophole.

These are a lot of figures but we hope you get the idea. They show how some corporations can escape paying excess profits tax.

Banks Wish to Dispose of Farm Credit

The banking interests are making a drive to cripple or do away entirely with our Farm Credit System, particularly Production Credit Associations and our Banks for Coops. There was a very good editorial on this in the South Dakota Union Farmer, which we have reprinted in the Editorial Column of this paper.

Will Not Change Flour Ceilings

In talking with Congressmen and Senators as well as people from the Department of Agriculture and War Food Administration, it is quite evident that neither the administration nor the Congress intends to give an inch in so far as flour ceilings are concerned, and their effect on the price the farmer receives for wheat. It seems quite evident that the administration has pledged itself to labor to hold the line on food prices, in spite of any opposition. The smart boys in OPA have convinced themselves that any increase in flour prices would necessarily raise the price of bread, which would start an upward spiral in prices that would lead to uncontrolled inflation. The facts are that the increase necessary in flour price to permit wheat to raise twenty-one cents per bushel which would reflect parity price at the market place, could not possibly reflect more than one-third cent per loaf increase in bread prices. There is plenty of room for relief that this one-third cent per loaf could be absorbed by the baking industry and food distributors, particularly retail stores, in that event there would be no raise in retail prices of bread.

Congress Says Must Economize

The Congress is determined not to appropriate any funds for parity payments, holding out the economy cry as their reason. The support of the American Farm Bureau Federation for this attitude in Congress has given their position added strength. The Congress has done a lot of talking about passing this generation grocery Bill on to the future generation, but they seem to have no objections to letting

this generation of farmers pay it now, and that is exactly what is happening. Congress, through their failure to over-ride the President's veto of the Bankhead Bill and their failure to appropriate funds for parity payments are forcing today's farmers to pay that portion of this generations grocery bill, which they talk so much about.

The American Farm Bureau Federation doesn't want subsidies, because they don't need them for cotton, (it is selling for parity in the market now), and they are unconcerned about what happens to wheat farmers, also they couldn't support subsidies and stay in bed with the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The Farmers Union doesn't like subsidies, but we are determined to see that wheat farmers are not made the goat in a fight between the administration and the Congress.

Congress Must Make Two Decisions

The Congress in order to keep faith with wheat farmers should do one of two things:

One, force the administration to change their position regarding flour ceilings, adjusting them upward to the place that the top price for flour would permit the processor to pay parity price for wheat at the market place, thus eliminating any need for parity payments. The Congress has the power to do this if they want to.

Second, if they do not see fit to force a change in the administration's position on flour ceilings, then appropriate adequate funds for parity payments to wheat farmers equal to the difference between what the

farmer can get and parity price.

Farmers Can Help
Farmers can help out handling successfully all of the problems, first by joining Farmers Union and helping swell the ranks of organized farmers; second by being active member, not just a paying member.

Farmers, write or wire Congressman and Senators today, let them know how feel about receiving less than parity price.

The Fight Goes On!

Let your congressman know where you stand! Write or wire Congressmen:

W. P. Lambertson, (First District), E. Scrivenor, (Second District), Thomas Winter, (Third District), Edward H. Rees, (Fourth District), Frank Carlson, (Sixth District), all of whom are addressed at Home Office Bldg., Washington, D. C. Senators Arthur Capper and Clyde Reed, addressed Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. WM. HAALEY, Bismarck, Wis.

Official Call for

THE STATE CONVENTION

By authority vested in me, I hereby issue the call for the Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the Kansas Division Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, which will be held in Clay Center, Kansas, October 28-29, 1943.

The Farmers Union Directors' and Managers' Association will meet in Clay Center on Wednesday, October 27, 1943.
E. K. Dean, State President

Basis of Representation

1. One delegate for each Local Union in good standing for each 20 members or major fraction thereof, a Local with 31 members would be entitled to two delegates.
2. One delegate for each county Union in good standing. A County Union to be in good standing must have at least three Local Unions in the County, in good standing, and not less than a total of 60 paid up members in the County.
3. Each chartered bonafide Farmers Cooperative Business Association, which checks off the dues of its members into Farmers Union, or pays 5 percent of its net earnings into educational fund of the State Union, or a minimum equivalent to the state and national dues for five members, shall be entitled to one delegate to the State Union.
4. The State Managers' Association and the State Ladies Auxiliary shall be entitled to one vote and one delegate each to be selected by those organizations.

Instructions to Delegates

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

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

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

No credentials will be accepted by the Credentials Committee after 6:00 P. M., Thursday, October 28, 1943.

Notice to Members

Complying with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws, the Thirty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division, will convene at Clay Center, Kansas, on Thursday, October 28th, 1943 at 10:00 A. M.

Friday, October 29, 1943, there will be nomination of candidates for officers and directors. One director will be elected from the Fourth and Fifth district. Names of Cities wishing to entertain the 1944 Convention will be presented.

Delegates' Credentials

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

Selection of Convention Committees

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

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

Women's Community Club Meets

The Women's Community Club of the Rose Valley, Osborne county, met Tuesday afternoon, September 21, Mrs. Ben Kuiken. This was the first of the season's meetings and the discussion centered on keeping alive the activities of the Farmers Union. The Club picnic held in the month of the year the new officer had been installed. They had Mrs. Ben Kuiken, President, Mrs. Fred Tetlow, Secretary, Mrs. Bertha Raymaker, Treasurer, and Mrs. Ed Worley, Reporter.

Johnstown Local Meets

The Johnstown Local No. 749, Johnson County, met at the Irving Star school for the regular local meeting, Monday, September 27. Roll call and the minutes of the previous meeting were read. In the business part of the evening it was decided to have a social at the next meeting. The funds raised to be used in sending Robert Selberg, secretary and a Junior, to the State Convention. A 4-minute speech, "What Has Happened to Our Standards" was given by Ida Olson. Refreshments were served to finish the evening.

Johnstown Local Has Social

A social will be given by the Johnstown Local No. 749, Johnson County, on October 11. A good program and entertainment is planned for all. Everyone is invited to attend.

Law Valley Local Has Regular Meeting

The Law Valley Local No. 1249 held its regular meeting Tuesday night, October 1st, 1943 at the Green school. In spite of the rain and muddy roads we held a fine meeting. The meeting was called to order by our president, Mr. B. C. Olson. The meeting was opened with the singing of several songs. In the absence of our Secretary, Henry Holtz took the minutes of the meeting. Roll call was answered by "What you like about your Farm."

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Mer Co-op Elevator.

We also had some discussion on the Veterans Farm program. We elected our delegates to the State Convention which is to be held in Clay Center, October 28-29.

The meeting was closed by learning to sing some new Farmer Union songs. A motion was made for adjournment which was seconded by Ed Soelter. A very delicious refreshment was served. The evening was spent visiting and folk dancing.

Our next meeting will be November 5th, 1943.

Irene Soelter, Local Reporter

Pleasant View Local Entertains Co. Union

The Pleasant View Local No. 1843 of St. Mary's entertained the Pottawatomie county quartet at the schoolhouse Wednesday evening, September 15. Leo Rousseau, county president, presided. Mrs. Bernard Immen-schuh gave a report of the Leaders' conference and also the County Junior Work. Mrs. Joy Hammett gave an interesting report on the Juvenile unit. "The Study of Weeds" and Miss Shelia Prior reported for the Reserves on the unit, "Birds are Good Neighbors." Many other county leaders were present and were introduced and each spoke a minute.

Mr. McDonald of Kansas City the Purina Feed Representative was with us and gave a talk on "Feeds," the why of shortages, etc. An interesting program concluded the evening. The ladies served a lovely lunch to a large crowd.

Clara Grieshaber, Pott. County Sec'y Treas.

Bunker Hill Local Elects Convention Delegate

The Bunkerhill Farmers Union Local, Mitchell County, held its regular meeting September 21. Roy Porter was elected delegate to the State Convention, with Wm. Carpenter as alternate. Alice Neff and Gail Weidenhaft sang a special number which everyone enjoyed.

Miss Esther Ekblad led in group sing, conducted a questionnaire of our community needs and emphasized the advisability of providing wholesome recreation for the young people of our community. Miss Ekblad helped Mrs. Thelma Rominger organize a class for the Juveniles, Reserves, and Juniors of the Local, 16 of whom were present.

After the meeting, homemade ice cream, cake and cookies were enjoyed by everyone present.

At a late hour, most of those who attended the meeting surprised Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Rominger with a charivari as an expression of their friendship and best wishes.

—Reporter

Mankato Local 1848 Meets at Lamb's School House

Mankato Local 1848 met at Lamb's school house September 16. The meeting was opened by our president, Mr. Will Pair, with two songs sung by the group, "We Get Together," and

"America." The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. It was voted to have another meeting September 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Largen were visitors.

Mrs. Elmer Alexander and Mrs. Olson are on the program committee for the county meeting October 16, at Lamb's school house. Roll call was answered by 23 members. After our business meeting, the president adjourned the group, and visiting hour started. An excellent lunch of pie and coffee was served and we departed for home about midnight. We hope all the locals will get ready for our county meeting. Our next meeting will be September 30 at Lamb's school house. On the "Eat" committee are Mr. Bollinger, Mr. Moore and Elmer Alexander. Please bring dough-nuts and sandwiches.

On September 30, Mankato Local No. 1848 met at Lamb's School house. Our president, Mr. Pair, opened the meeting by having the group sing "America."

Mrs. Tom Howell read the Message to the Local. Nineteen members answered roll call. Our vice-president opened a discussion as to the proposal to cut the farmer's gasoline. We voted to write about this, as the farmers need the amount they have been getting, especially out here on the hill side roads.

Mrs. Rollo Henningsen had her class meeting during the local meeting.

A motion to adjourn carried. Sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee were served for lunch.

Our next meeting will be the county meeting on October 14th at Lamb's schoolhouse. President E. K. Dean plans to be present on that night. A "Pot Luck" lunch will be served after the program.

Our next local meeting will be October 21st at Lamb's school house. On the "Eat" committee are Tom Howell, Rollo Henningsen and Mrs. William Pair. They will furnish chile and crackers. Everyone should bring bowls and spoons sufficient for each family.

All members are urged to come to the county meeting October 14th, at Lamb's School-House. Bring a neighbor. Reporter, Mrs. George Wharton

Headquarters Local Meets in Salina

Headquarters Local, Salina, met for its regular monthly meeting on Saturday night, October 2, at the home of State President E. K. Dean and Mrs. Dean.

Members of the local heard a report given by President Dean outlining his recent trip to Washington, D. C.

Local president Alfred Rensmeyer of Solomon, was elected as Headquarters Local delegate to the State Convention in Clay Center, October 28-29.

Beaver Local Has Meeting

Beaver Local No. 1558 met Monday night. Local President Karl Kukuk called the meeting to order. Several songs were sung. Mrs. Roy Gottlob assisted at the piano. Mrs. Fred Able acted as secretary, our regular secretary being absent. Election of a delegate to the state convention was postponed until the next meeting October 4.

Miss Darlene Heffron read the poem "Examinations" and Miss Doris Heffron read "Ma's Tools." Several contests were played. Fred Abel and Karl Kukuk being captains. The telling of each person's most frightened moment and answering riddles proved quite hilarious. Mrs. Harold Berrie and Mrs. Ford Heffron were on the entertainment committee. A covered dish supper was chosen for our next "eats" night.

MRS. FORD HEFFRON, Reporter.

Scandia Local Starts Fall Meetings

After a vacation all summer, Scandia Local No. 1152, McPherson, started their fall meetings with a bang.

The Juniors worked up the following program:

Group Singing—Vocal Trio, by Andrew Brothers, Martin, Leslie and Bob.

Trombone Solo—Ruth Hickey accompanied by her sister, Bueh-lah Hickey.

Vocal Solo—Dwight Spence, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Spence.

Reading—Bonnie Wigley.

The Trio also sang several numbers which were very much enjoyed.

After a program so well rendered, Scandia Local held its first meeting for the fall season with 60 members present, followed with social time, coffee, and rolls being served.

At a late hour all went home to return on our next meeting meeting October 7, 1943.

Burdette Larson, Secretary Homer Spence, President

Resolution

Ellsworth County Wants State Convention

Be it resolved that Ellsworth County Local No. 41 representing Four Hundred Fifty members favors a State Convention to be held as usual, at a place to be agreed upon later and to take enough time to conduct the business properly.

Signed:

Cale Cochran
J. A. Shanellec
L. L. Lowe
L. D. Bates

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Few Liberals Left in New Deal Today

"New Deal" Becomes "Old Deal" in New Package Says NUF President

The New Deal will be a "tea party affair" compared with the government which will be demanded by the majority of the nation's people in the post war period, according to a forecast made in Denver by the National Farmers Union president, James G. Patton.

Patton asserted that the wave of popularity President Roosevelt has enjoyed during his three terms "has been the result of a program which appeared to have been designed to help the 'little man' but now has taken a far different friend."

"The Roosevelt administration started out as a New Deal, but

"NEW DEAL" BECOMES "OLD"

National Farmers Union President James Patton

now has taken on all the aspects of an old deal canned up in a different way," Patton asserted. "The liberal movement is being blamed for the government's failure to function properly in wartime, but actually there are not enough liberals left in the Administration to man the main stations of government."

Patton predicted that "little people, who make up the vast majority of the nation's voting strength, will rally around some one who will befriend the 'little man,' as was demonstrated by the great pluralities given President Roosevelt, because his Administration appeared to have such a program."

He warned that any future candidate for the presidency would have to have the "little man" in mind to make a successful race.

The Farmers Union head declared he was "irked" with the President and "everyone down under" for the swing to conservatism, but explained, however, that he thought the nation's chief executive had done "an exceptionally fine job of directing the war as commander-in-chief of the armed forces." But the President has become so involved with the war that "he's had to drop the attention formerly given the domestic front."

"I don't have any quarrel with him on that, in view of the war and its proportions, but his 'lieutenants' have failed miserably to carry out some of the programs in which the President was most interested prior to the war," Patton asserted.

Small Farmers Hit Hard

In the "appeasement" program of the Administration, the final result, according to Patton, has been that the small farmer has been pitted against the large farmer and the agricultural programs are "being controlled virtually by one agency of the government — the extension service, which is following the dictates of private farm organizations."

The country has squabbled through two planting seasons since America's entry into the war, he charged, and added that national production policies for 1944 are not yet decided today. "Selfish price seekers" in Washington attempted to impede future competition and sought to "defeat measures which would have put well over a million American farmers into an all-out production."

In charging that agriculture's failure to convert to war production is not the fault of farmers, Patton pointed out that more than 17 billion dollars had been appropriated to build new plants for industrialists to build war machines. However, he said that the Congress would not consider a one billion dollar allotment to agriculture and "received sponsors of only a 350 million dollar loan for the Farm Security Administration like anarchist robbers."

"Manufacturers are not asked



to stand the loss of airplanes or mechanized equipment torpedoed or destroyed en route to their destination," he said. "Farmers should not be expected to risk their meager capital against the equally destructive forces of weather, disease and pests which can destroy food before it reaches battle stations as effectively as explosives."

Co-Op's Contribute to Educational Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

funds paid by North Dakota Cooperatives. The fieldworkers will be assigned to an area comprising several counties and will give full time work in that area, in serving the Local and County organizations there.

Such a field worker will be invaluable. He can furnish an extensive educational program for every local. He will be in readiness to help at any time, and all of the time.

More Co-op Business

This will mean not only a big gain in membership for the areas affected, but it will mean more business for the cooperatives themselves. They will regain through loyal and educated patrons much more than has been contributed to the fund. A big job which faces the manager of any cooperative business is that of teaching the people the need for patronage and loyalty every day of the year. A Farmers Union fieldworker who is telling this to the people will be a strong asset to any manager.

The business of the co-op has expanded during the war years. This is largely due to an increased volume of business, and the interest of the membership in increased patronage refunds which are being received from the co-operatives. During the post-war period when business will naturally become less, the organization must become adjusted to a post-war economy and here is where a real need for understanding among the membership will be felt.

Future of the Co-op

The future business of the co-operative will depend on a strong, loyal understanding among the membership, which will cause a continued patronage, during less lucrative business years.

The cooperative patrons will see the need for the strong farm program of the Farmers Union, and will understand the responsibility of a farmer's cooperative in supporting such a program with its dollars as well as its patronage. They will see that a cooperative which is in business only to pay a cash dividend is doing only half of its work—

CCA Changes Convention Dates

Original Dates Conflict With Farmers Union Convention

The Consumers Cooperative Association, North Kansas City, Missouri, have changed annual meeting dates to November 1 and 2, since the original dates chosen, October 28 and 29, were the same as those decided upon for the Kansas Farmers Union Convention, according to Howard A. Cowden, president of the Association.

The Kansas Farmers Union appreciates very much the courtesy of the Consumers Cooperative Association, in making this change.

for what do cash dividends mean if a farmer loses the power of patronage when he loses his farm to corporation holdings?

It is believed that Kansas Farmers Union cooperatives, elevators, oil association, stores, and creameries will see that their decision to pay a percent of their net earnings to the Farmers Union as educational funds is simply a matter of good business for themselves, as well as a means of furthering the growth of the cooperative movement and their State Union.

FU Program Includes Pari Price On Wheat

(Continued from Page 1)

to purchase shares of stock in a cooperative.

3. A post-war agriculture bill that will include the plans outlined in the Farmers Union, "Farms for Veterans" program, and a much enlarged Tenant Purchase. The "Farms for Veterans" plan asks that the government now locate and take option on farm lands that will be available after the war emergency, this land to be made available to service-men when the war ends.

Milton S. Eisenhower Takes Office as President Kansas State College

Americans Must Be Vigilant, President Eisenhower Declares in Address

Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 30 (Special)— "There can be no real freedom without sound education. There can be no true education without freedom. The two are inseparable."

These were the convictions expressed today by Milton S. Eisenhower in an address delivered as he took office as president of Kansas State College.

He charted his personal objectives by stating:

"I conceive my function to be not that of dictating a program for the future but rather that of stimulating all who can help contribute the answers and of integrating their judgments into a useful, attainable program."

The Kansas-born former assistant director of the Office of War Information and holder of important positions with the United States Department of Agriculture said educational institutions "have as great a responsibility for fostering wisdom and tolerance as they have for fostering research and dissemination of knowledge."

Must Be Vigilant

The people of France, Poland, the Low Countries, even of Germany and Hungary, he pointed out, have possessed the same fruits of research as Americans and formerly enjoyed the wide dissemination of the results of research. "Yet," he said, "while one nation became strong and ruthless, others became weak, bitterly divided, and easy prey to German arms. If we are not forever vigilant in this country, we could easily drift into some of the difficulties that held France, the Low Countries, and Poland so helpless in the late thirties."

One of the heartening things about this war, Eisenhower said is that "we in the United States can unite in a mighty fighting organization reaching from the geographical center of the United States here in Kansas to the East, the North, the West,

New President Kansas State College



Milton S. Eisenhower

and the South — all built in an incredibly short time, and swung into action to defend our simple understandable, human concepts. Looking toward the postwar period he declared:

"Surely we are as capable in peace as in war of defining our objectives, of determining the facts relevant to a solution of the problems involved, of laying our plans and carrying them out. But the task will not be simple. The generation which goes forth into a peaceful world when this war is won will face problems infinitely more complex than ours when we left college at the end of the last war."

All over America, he went on, educational readjustments to meet impending problems are under consideration.

"Men and women who have fought with guns and struggled with their bare hand for freedom will expect of our education (Continued on Page 6)

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

Autumn Comes To Hills

Autumn comes to hills in ripe-plum weather
Lifted with thin gold
And money rust;
With Grant Wood haystacks cupped to meadow
curve;
Black dotted wing-points going over rims
And wind-cool swirling whirlpools
Of thin dust.

I would hold autumn in my blown-back hair
And feel it on my lips in bee-stung air.
—Gertrude May Lutz,
Christian Science Monitor.

Bonds To Torchbearers

The two Junior Torchbearers elected this month will each receive a twenty-five dollar war bond as an investment toward a future National Convention trip. The trip is the customary award for Torchbearers, but since a National Convention will not be held this November, a substitute award is necessary. It is our thought that the Juniors will use the bonds to defray expenses to some Farmers Union national gathering next year, or whenever it is possible for one to be held.

The national badge, an attractive gold torch pin, will be presented to Torchbearers at the various State Conventions. The same presentation ceremony will be used in all states.

A Minuteman Speech

Ida Mae Olson of McPherson will be the third Kansas Junior to give a Minuteman qualifying speech at a State Convention. Raymond Groene, Winfield, and Bill Bode, Army Air Base, Lincoln, Nebraska, preceded her. The qualifying speech of ten minutes is given after eight short talks have been given before local audiences.

REMINDERS

Due at the Junior Department desk October 15 are the following:
Achievement Reports
Leaders Yearly Reports
Program Service Questionnaires.

Torchbearer Nominees

The following Juniors are Farmers Union Junior members in good standing; they have earned two or more Junior achievement pins, and are by merit of their achievement qualified for the Torchbearer election. Juniors, Reserves, and Leaders of the state are this month voting to determine the two Juniors who will receive Torchbearer honors and the national badge, the gold torch pin.

Mary Pat Immenschuh, St. Mary's, Sandy Hook Local, No. 1867, Pottawatomie Co. Age 17. Received a Junior Reserve award in 1941, and with this year earns her second Junior pin. Mary Pat has a total of 457 Junior achievement points earned. Attended state F. U. camps in 1941 and '42. Attended Junior Day of the State Convention in '42. Has been an artist for "The Torch", the county mimeographed magazine. Gave three 4-minute speeches during the year. Is a member of the Majoe Flag Co-op., a high school cooperative for the making and selling of flags and pennants.

Regina Lenherr, St. Mary's, Sandy Hook Local No. 1867, Pottawatomie county. Age 17. Earned a Junior Reserve award in 1941 and with this year earns her second Junior pin. She has a total of 474 points earned in the two Junior years. Attended state F. U. camps in 1941 and '42, and attended the Junior Day at the State Convention in '42. Regina is a contributor to "The Torch", the county F. U. magazine. Was Toastmistress at the first County Junior Banquet, November, '42. She was last year Ass't Manager of the Majoe Flag Co-opative, a

high school project.

Ida Mae Olson, McPherson, Johnstown Local No. 749, McPherson county. Age 18. Earned all three Junior Reserve awards, and with this year earns her third Junior pin. She has a total of 520 achievement points in the three years of Junior Work. Attended state F. U. camps in 1939, '40, '41, and '42, and was a staff member at the McPherson County Camp in '43. Ida Mae is now teaching the classes of Juniors and Reserves in the Johnstown Local, and she is about to complete her work on the Minuteman Speech Project. She has also been active in the county Livestock Project.

Ralph Sjostrom, Lindsborg, Smoky Hill Local, No. 883, McPherson county age 21. Will receive the second year Junior pin this year, and has a total of 453 points. Attended state camps in 1940 and '42. Was a delegate from the Smoky Hill Local at the State Conventions in 1940 and '42. Has been Junior Class teacher in the Smoky Hill Local for two years; was Dean of Boys at the McPherson County Camp in 1943. Has helped direct recreation at county Junior parties, and at the State Convention, Beloit, 1942. Works at the Farmers Union Elevator, Lindsborg, when not rushed on the farm.

Vance Arnold, Lindsborg, Smoky Hill Local,

—Juniors Ready for Convention

Reports are already coming in that indicate Junior attendance at the State Convention. Several will be present as delegates from their locals, and others are being sent by Junior classes. Plans are in the making for two busy days of business and entertainment that will interest both youth and adult members. To Clay Center we surely must go. Arrive for the managers and directors meeting on Wednesday, the 27th, and stay through Friday, the 29th.

Juveniles Become Reserves

An idea originated at the Lindsborg Leaders' Conference that has since been discussed by leaders in several states, and favorable sentiment has influenced the National Department of Education to make a decision. To eliminate some of the confusion of age grouping and to simplify the Local Leader's work, the name JUVENILE will be dropped the JUNIOR RESERVE will be used to designate all boys and girls between the ages of 8 and 15. In a local all the boys and girls in this age group may be in the same class, using the same material, or if a local wishes, there can be two classes known as Junior Reserves I and Junior Reserves II, or Junior Reserve Beginners, and Advanced Reserves. Many have asked why the Junior age of 16 is not lowered. The age of Farmers Union Juniors is set by the Constitution and therefore cannot be changed by the Education Department.

The numbering of the Study Units will be as listed elsewhere on this page. Further discussion of the Units and minor changes will be more fully discussed in the Leaders' monthly letter.

No. 882, McPherson County, Age 18. Earned 319 achievement points in two years of Junior work; receives second pin this year. Work away from home prevented camp and convention attendance.

SMOKY HILL JUNIORS MEET

The Smoky Hill Farmers Union Juniors and Juveniles, McPherson county, met at the Smoky Hill Schoolhouse, Monday night, September 27. This being the last meeting before achievement reports are sent in, we were busy finishing our classwork. Five Juniors and four Juveniles have already completed their work and are eligible for awards.

Mrs. Leroy Norberg presented prizes to Don Arnold and John Paulson for writing Junior songs.

June Koons was elected as a Junior delegate to the State Convention at Clay Center.

Our next meeting will be October 25th and will be a Halloween party.

—Dean Arnold

Juvenile Member Writes
McPherson, Kan.
Sept. 20, 1943

Dear Esther,

Thank you for the (camp) picture. I am sorry I did not write sooner. I had a good time at camp.

Earl joined the Merchant Marines. He left today. Donald is going to try to get in the Air Corps.

Well I better close now. Thanks a lot for the picture. LaDonna Johnson, Juvenile. (North Union Local).

THE STORE ON THE CORNER

Tune: "The Church in the Wildwood"
We're a share in a store in our home town,
The busiest place 'round the square;
All the groceries we buy and the cream we sell
Bring profits we equally share.

Chorus:

Oh come, come, come, come,
Trade at the store on the corner,
The store with the Co-op sign;
Every product you buy will satisfy
If you choose the Co-op fine.

So don't fail to trade at the Union,
The store that is part yours and mine;
New faces you'll meet and old friends you'll greet
At the store with the Co-op sign.

—Edna Weidenhaft
Glen Elder.

Contributes "Life of A Farmer's Wife"

The "Life of a Farmers' Wife" was contributed by Mrs. Leroy Norberg, Lindsborg, in her letter as a 1942 camper. The poem was reprinted in the National Union Farmer, and in the Montana Union Farmer where a member adds the "Life of a Farmer."

LIFE OF A FARMERS' WIFE
By Mrs. Leroy Norberg, local director of education, Kansas.

Eating and sleeping
Dusting and sweeping
Cooking and sewing
Baking and fueling
Washing and ironing
Mending and darning
Calling and leading
Milking and feeding
Feeding and watering
Culling and gathering
Hoing and seeding
Planting and weeding
Picking and cleaning
Canning and gleaning
Laughing and singing
Hoping and praying.

LIFE OF A FARMER

By Gerad C. Heyne, F. U. member, Sun River local, Montana.

To Mrs. Leroy Norberg:

May I suggest that the ordinary life of a farmer might well collaborate with that of Mrs. Farm Wife in the following daily duties:

Milking and slopping, sawing and chopping
Tearing, repairing, rising and falling
Butchering, building, shoveling, hauling,
Stapling and nailing, writing and mailing
Oiling and filling, greasing and spilling
Calving and pigging, lambing and digging
Eating and sleeping, binding and reaping
Buying and paying, plowing and haying
Watering, puttering, measuring, and weighing
Mowing and sowing, coming and going
Bucking and raking, giving and taking
Mixing and fixing, manuring, alluring
Feeding and discing, weeding and risking
Elevating, concentrating, fussing and fuming
Threshing, grinding, retailing, consuming
Irrigating, painting, breeding and mating
Recreating, creating, molding the clay
Alas for the end of a perfect day.

Leaders Marry

Gladys Peterson, a former leader in the Scandia Local, McPherson county, was married September 5 to Sgt. Francis E. Rummer, United States Army.

Sunday, Sept. 19, Thelma Porter, new leader in the Bunker Hill Local, Michell county, was married to Floyd Rominger of the Glen Elder community.

Thelma will continue with her Farmers Union leadership duties. Sincere congratulations and best wishes from Farmers Union friends go with both couples.

Your Dollar

Children's Underwear

Don't go by marked size in buying children's underwear, warns C. U. Most garments are marked by age, which is not necessarily an indication of size. And even the age sizing is not consistent so that if you find one size 4 which fits, it does not mean that a size in another brand or style will also fit.

The simplest way to get a good fit is to measure the child around the hips and trunk. (Trunk measurements are taken by passing a tape measure from the shoulder, around the crotch and back to the shoulder.) Then measure the garment for correct dimensions at the same points.

Consumers Union tested 36 brands of children's and infants' knit underwear. Little difference was found in the durability of the materials among the brands tested. But there were differences in style and construction which would affect the wear.

The following brands of children's underwear were judged to offer best value for the money:

Ward's Comfytoys (Montgomery Ward). Shorts, 15-29c; shirts 19-29c; union suits 33c. All plus postage.

Penny's (J. C. Penney Stores). Shorts, 25c, 19c; Union suit, 39c; two-piece suits, 39c.

Woolworth (Woolworth Stores) Shirt, 20c; two-piece suit, 40c.

Union Made Underwear

The following brands of children's underwear, tested by C. U., are union-made under contract with:

International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL: Carter's, E-Z.

Textile Workers Union, CIO: Jocke, Jr, Munsingwear.

Complete List of Study Units

JUNIOR RESERVES

Study Units	
I. Working together	\$0.15
II, III and IV. Everyday Insects .....	.15
Destroy Weeds, (in our fields, in ourselves, in our country) .....	.15
IV. The Time Has Come .....	.15
VI. The Liveoak Tree (Farmers Union History) .....	.20
VII. The Farmers Union Highroad, (Stories of F. U. Co-operatives) .....	.25
VIII. Over all the Land (Conserving the Land and Its Resources for the People) .....	.25
References .....	.35
Birds .....	.35
Insect Societies .....	.35
Insect Friends and Enemies .....	.35
Insect and Their Ways .....	.10
No. 453 Bees and Ants .....	.10
No. 456 Insects	Free
Weeds in Kansas	Free
"Over All the Land" Reference Library (Individual Books listed by request)	2.00

JUNIOR STUDY PACKETS

1st and 2nd years	
The Farmers Union Triangle Packet	\$0.50
The Farm Ownership Packet .....	.50
Other Packets	
Co-operative Recreation .....	.50
Conservation of Human Resources .....	.50
Publicity and Propaganda .....	.50
Credit Unions .....	.50
Co-operative Medicine .....	.50
Co-operative Stores .....	.50

Day by Day with FUJA

by JOHN VESECKY

Co-operative Education Is Co-operative Insurance

Must Educate Next Farm Generation To Take Over Co-op. Leadership

At a recent meeting of the Parsons, Kan., Farmers Union local, John McCormick mentioned what a shame it was that farmers in the trade territory of Galesburg, in Neosho county, lost their co-operative elevator. The loss of the Farmers Union, co-operative elevator at Galesburg, is just a sample of scores of such needless losses of co-operatives in Kansas which reduced Kansas from a rank near the top in per capita farm co-operative membership to a rank near the bottom, among the states in the Central Great Plains area. Community after community where some years ago there was an active Farmers Co-operative business there is now nothing but a memory and that often not very pleasant. Why have we lost so many of our local co-operatives?

It cannot be because of some inherent fault in the co-operative principle, since we have many co-operatives in Kansas and other states which have rendered efficient service to their member patrons, returned them millions of dollars in patronage refunds and in addition have built up a sound financial structure. It cannot be because of drought, or trade conditions, because we have in Kansas small successful co-operatives operating in sections which were visited by several consecutive crop failures—and others making good in small towns adjacent to large cities where competition is usually exceedingly keen.

What then is the reason for such heavy co-operative business mortality?

Editor Herron of the Nebraska Union Farmer has the following in part to say in writing about a Nebraska community which once had a thriving Co-operative Oil Association, a co-operative store and a co-operative elevator all bearing the Farmers Union name, quote,

"While the farmers in this community were letting their co-operatives languish, farmers in scores of other Nebraska communities were building their co-operatives to greater strength and increasing their savings. That co-operation should fail in one community while succeeding splendidly in other communities proves that failure is not the fault of co-operation, but of co-operators."

The passing out of the co-operatives in the community to which we refer was due primarily to the failure of the farmers there to stick to the movement. Their co-operatives did not faithfully patronize our central co-operatives, but stopped around for "bargains." Farmers Union meetings in the community were devoted largely to criticism of the state organization and the central co-operatives. The Farmers Union membership in the community dwindled, and the co-operative spirit died out.

Our state organization and our central co-operatives are not perfect, but we have observed again and again that co-operatives succeed best where the members stick to the movement and help to make it better in all its parts. And we have further observed that failure is the almost-universal result where the members continuously manifest abdominal pains and throw rocks at the movement.

As a sequel, it is important to note that farmers in this community miss their co-

operatives. Margins have widened. From one side of the trade territory, a number of farmers are going to a neighboring town to trade at the co-operative store there. It pays to have co-operatives, and to stick to the movement as a means of keeping them."

While Editor Herron very truly pointed out the immediate cause for the loss of the co-operatives in the Nebraska community he referred to, still there must be a reason why the farmers in so many communities build up splendid co-operatives only to lose interest in them after ten to twenty years of useful service. There is something lacking in our co-operative education which is the fundamental reason for the loss of interest in their co-operatives by the farmers in the community and the resultant loss of the co-operative itself.

Perhaps a part of losses of farmers local co-operatives may be caused by the failure of our older co-operative leaders to properly indoctrinate the succeeding generation with an understanding of the needs and the possibilities of our co-operatives and the reluctance of the older leaders to delegate a reasonable amount of responsibility to young farmers.

Thomas Bentley district representative for district 4, of the County Organization of the Saskatchewan Wheat Producers, one of the Canadian Wheat pools, was quoted as follows in the Sept. 15 issue of the Co-operative Consumer of Saskatoon, Can.:

"One hears on all sides that the time has come for the younger generation to enter the field of co-operative activity, to assume responsibility and to give direction. Most of us who talk like that probably are sincere when we say the words but the actions of many of the older co-operative leaders would indicate that each one is personally rather loath to relinquish his measure of control to a younger man or woman."

Then Mr. Bentley goes on to say that it is but natural that older leaders do not like to relinquish their leadership to younger farmers until the younger farmers show their fitness to assume leadership and their willingness to assume the responsibilities and to give the untiring, unselfish, service that go with true successful co-operative leadership.

Mr. Bentley concludes his remarks as follows:

"Here, then, is the last responsibility of the older people before eventual and inevitable retirement. We must by some means make the younger people feel welcome and necessary in our midst and we must be prepared to slide out from under the wheel and let the new ones drive even if we do quiver a bit with fear when they take the curves on two wheels."

It seems that in co-operative education and in "In Service Training" of our coming generations of farmers lies the solution to the problem of loss of our co-operatives.

An informed, loyal interested membership will elect an informed interested honest directorship who in turn will hire a good manager and give him proper support advice and direction.

With this combination the con-

tinued success of our co-operatives is assured. We can be truly proud of the educational work our Kansas Farmers Union is doing and should give it all the support we possibly can both moral and financial—for truly Co-operation Education is co-operative insurance.

Bill Acuff President Parson Local

Bill Acuff the efficient genial manager of the Parsons branch of the Farmers Union Livestock Ass'n. showed new, unexpected, talent as presiding officer when he conducted the first fall meeting of the Parsons local of the Farmers Union Wednesday evening, Sept. 22.

Bill is serving his first term as president of the local and if the job he did at the September 22 meeting is any criterion to his ability we can expect good reports from that local this winter.

There was a good attendance at the meeting, busy times considered, and the discussion on co-operations, Farmers Union and legislation was real good and best of all was participated in by most of those present. Before the meeting adjourned John Vesecky talked to the meeting on the need for and needs of farm co-operatives and on the necessity of building up the Farmers Union.

Milton S. Eisenhower Takes Office As President of Kansas State College

(Continued from Page 4)
tional institutions the kind of help that will enable them to cope with the new problems of their day," Eisenhower predicted. "A heterogeneous lot of studies, in or outside a field of specialization, will not wholly satisfy the returning young people. These war-experienced men and women will also want to understand many forces and values in their relation to one another, to the individual, and to our free society. They will also want to know the relation of all these to the freedom they fought for."

Greater Responsibility

While most educators are concerned mainly with liberal arts, he continued, technical schools and colleges have perhaps a greater responsibility. "In our technical colleges we specialize in scientific discipline and we therefore face the danger of encouraging a man to become a specialist within one discipline, and a dogmatist in affairs within other disciplines," he explained. "And a lack of understanding between men of varying disciplines is basically no different from the lack of understanding between economic groups of nations. Most human misunderstandings stem from a failure of the disagreeing parties to consider objectively the same set of relevant facts and then to reason from those facts toward an agreeable solution."

Kansas State College, said the new president, has given attention to this problem, functioning "as a living part of our society."

The school's concern for the immediate future, he said, is this:

"How can Kansas State College maintain and strengthen its excellent research; maintain and improve the quality of its technical and cultural training; and also provide to this generation, including the men and women who will return from the armed services and war industries, those methods of teaching and those broad educational foundations which will yield integrative habits of thinking, a broad understanding of relationships, and sound judgement in a complex society."

"Our concern is that men shall conquer machines, that machines shall not conquer men. Our con-

It Pays to Cooperate

FUJA Pays Patronage Dividend of \$86,760.24 On 1938 Business

The F. U. J. A. office staff is busy writing checks and making out stock certificates for the patronage refunds on business done with the Jobbing Association in 1938. Twenty per cent of the patronage dividends will be paid out in stock, representing the patron members interest in new facilities, and 80 per cent will be paid in cash.

The stock payments will total \$17,352.05 and cash dividends amount to \$69,408.19 making a total patronage dividend payment of \$86,760.24. A nice pile of extra cash and stock certificates in anybody's language and a fine financial reward to the local cooperatives that sold grain through or bought their supplies from the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in 1938.

When one stops to think that, in one years business, after setting up all proper reserves, \$86,760.24 was saved by member co-operatives by patronizing their terminal wholesale, one wonders why any Farmers Co-operative

would buy or sell any thing they can buy or sell through their own wholesale, through non-co-operative firms. These savings set up to the credit of local co-operatives are a clear gain to the co-operative, as the prices received for farm products sold through the Jobbing association and prices paid for merchandise and supplies bought from the F. U. J. A. are at all times competitive in quality considered with those of competing handlers of the same products. Some of the Farmers Co-operatives will receive as much in patronage dividends on the business done with the F. U. J. A. in 1938 as their entire net earnings were for that year. One Farmers Union Co-operative association has over \$60,000 set up to its credit in the F. U. J. A., retained dividends fund as savings on business done through the Jobbing association in the five years beginning with 1938. It surely pays to co-operate.

cern is that men and women trained in scientific methods shall also gain tolerance, and understanding, and wisdom. Our concern is with the education of men and women determined to be free."

KANSAS WHEAT NEEDS MOISTURE

Portions of eastern and central Kansas have received moderate rains to the benefit of late corn and feed crops, also pastures. At the same time much of the 1944 wheat crop is being planted in a comparatively dry seed bed, meaning that the state should acquire an extra supply of moisture during the remainder of the year to bring the outlook to normal.

The situation which brought a

scarcity of rainfall to the wheat belt during the first six months of 1943, has continued since harvest, even though in lesser degree. In spite of this, it is estimated that 80 per cent of the new crop has been planted, most of it in dry soil, with the hope that the present deficiency in both top and subsoil moisture will be overcome.

Experts point to this angle, knowing from experience the importance of storage moisture to the next wheat crop. Only in a few localities has planting been delayed more than usual by dry weather, but rain is needed to germinate the seed and insure proper growth. Some wheat is up but since the usual volunteer acreage is lacking, the amount of fall pasture will be limited.



A well fed army is a fighting arm, and eggs have an important place in the diet of Uncle Sam's fighting forces. Defense workers, too, need nature's own packaged food to keep implements of war rolling off the assembly lines. Produce your share of the eggs needed to pave the road direct to the heart of the Axis nations. Feed your flock

KFU and UNION STANDARD EGG MASH and PELLETS

Manufactured and Distributed by
Farmers Union Jobbing Association
Kansas City—Girard—Wamegan—Topeka

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

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

Standard Oil of N. J. Charged With War Sabotage

(Continued from Page 1)
Germany a monopoly on synthetic rubber, and he added:
Greatest Menace to American Business

"By eliminating competition, cartels have replaced true capitalism with the dead hand of monopoly. They are the greatest menace to the American business principle of free enterprise." For all its significance, Wallace's statement was ignored by most newspapers, which apparently considered it of no importance that one of our giant corporations had throttled the war effort while assisting the enemy.

Nevertheless, many of them devoted a half column to Standard's denial of the charges. The New York "Times," for example,

BUYING CATTLE?

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

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

**FARMERS UNION
LIVESTOCK
CO-OPERATIVE
Stock Yards**

Kansas City, Wichita,
Parsons

Big Business Advertises To "Gyp" Uncle Sam

It is very likely that the average person is unaware of the ulterior motives in back of most of the big advertising programs in newspapers and over the radio. Yet, there is a purpose. In a nutshell, the object is to deprive the government of an opportunity to collect taxes on excess profits.

Here is how it is done: Advertising is a deductible expense, before income taxes are paid. Simple, isn't it? But why, may we ask—in view of the shortage of civilian goods—is there any reason to advertise now? There is only a limited amount of canned goods available, and consumers don't need gorgeous newspaper and magazine ads to induce them to buy.

Big business is spending tens of thousands of dollars in meaningless advertising because this money can be deducted from gross income as an expense.

The Wall Street Journal estimates that the total advertising bill this year will reach at least two billion dollars. In other words, it amounts to \$15.18 for every man, woman and child in this country.

The newspaper ads don't make the goods, which we can buy, any better. But big business would much rather give this money to magazines, newspapers and the radio industry than to pay it to the government in excess profits taxes.

Regardless of how one looks at it, the net result is that the government is financing the advertising campaign. If the big business interests didn't advertise, they would have to pay much of the \$2,000,000,000 to the government. But will they do that? The answer is no! They would rather pass the tax burden on to the farmers and the workers, and all of the little fellows.

As for another angle, on January 1, 1944, the average American can figure that he helped to pay for this bill as a consumer. For a family of four it amounts to \$60.72. Yes, \$60.72 which you paid, but for which you received absolutely nothing in return, except a lot of newspaper advertising, or nice displays in magazines and some bad radio programs.

As long as Congress is searching for ways and means to raise additional money, why don't they tackle this problem of unnecessary advertising which is not needed. It's time that big business stopped "gyping" the government.

The government needs the money. We don't need the advertising.

carried almost three columns of Wallace's speech, but carefully refrained from any mention of Standard Oil.

This distortion of the speech created the unusual situation that readers who read Standard's denial were in the dark as to what it referred to.

Wallace followed up with a blistering counter-blast in which he asserted that Standard's part in the development of synthetic rubber was marked "with concealments, subterfuge and double-dealing," behind which was the "sinister figure of the cartel of Standard with the German I. G. Farben."

Repeating his charge that Standard had "misused the people of the United States," Wallace went into details of the Standard-Farben licensing agreement, under which Standard attempted to restrict the nation's pre-Pearl Harbor rubber supply.

Wallace contended Standard

had "kidded" the rubber and chemical companies out of producing synthetic rubber tires independently of Standard, and that the army and navy munitions board was misled by Standard into believing that the tire companies preferred not to make synthetic tires.

"Exactly the opposite was true," Wallace said. "The real fact is that the license agreements offered tire manufacturers by Standard would have prohibited the rubber companies from making tires."

The fact is, Wallace emphasized, that Standard "was tied hand and foot by its agreement with the Nazis and was helpless to co-operate with the government's war effort."

In proof of that statement, he quoted from a letter by a Standard official, dated April 20, 1938, in which he declared:

"Until we have permission from I. G. Farben there is absolutely nothing we can do."

Livestock News and Sales Delayed in Mail

Usual Market Letter and Sales Report Fail to Reach Salina in Time for Publication

The Kansas Union Farmer regrets that due to the fact that material sent by the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company of Kansas City, had not been received in Salina by the date upon which the paper must go to press, the usual livestock sales and market letter will not appear this week.

Look in the next issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, on October 21, for sales and market news from this cooperative.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

Live Stock Sales

Farmers Union Livestock Commission

South St. Joseph, Mo.

Oct. 2, 1943. Grain fed slaughter steers are closing the week steady to strong with spots 10 and 15c higher on steers selling \$14@15.00, and steady to 2c lower on steers selling \$14, down. Good to choice steers sold at \$14@15.50, a few good steers up to \$16, medium to good \$12.50 @ 13.75.

Good and choice yearlings steady to strong, spots 10@15c higher, common and medium grades steady to 25c lower, spots showing more of a decline; best mixed yearlings, \$5.85, heifers \$15.50, bulk of good and choice kinds \$13@14.50, common and medium grades mostly \$9@12.50.

Cows are steady to weak, a few good fed cows \$11.50@12.75, bulk of beef cows \$8.50@11, canners and cutters mostly \$8@8. Bulls are 25c lower, bulk \$9@11, top \$15.50. There was a good supply of stockers and feeders here this week, the market on stock cattle 25@50c lower, feeders weak to 25c lower.

Veal calves are steady with a top of \$14, bulk selling \$12@14, common and medium calves \$10@12, culls \$7@9. Heavy calves are weak to 25c lower, good to choice heavies bringing \$11@12, common and mediums \$9@11, culls \$8@10.

The hog market is active, steady to 5c higher, early top \$14.70 to small killers, big packers' top \$14.65, late top \$14.60. Sows are 10c higher, \$14.15@14.25, top \$14.35; stags \$13.50@14.50.

Our lamb market is 75c@1.00 lower for the week on choice native lambs, top \$12.75, even more off on unfinished lambs. A drop in credits has made more spread between sheared lambs and wool lambs, one bunch choice clips No. 1 and No. 2 pelts Thursday brought \$12.25. Light fat ewes to the killers are \$1 lower, top \$5.50, more off on heavy fat ewes and thin canners; old bucks \$1 lower, top \$5. An over supply of sheep on all markets, more than the packers can keep butchered up to date, appears to be the main cause of the sudden drop in sheep prices. It is our opinion that lighter receipts would result in a favorable price reaction.

LOCAL AND COUNTY DELEGATE'S CREDENTIAL

Kansas Division

Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America

This is to certify that (Delegate)
Post Office Address Local No.
and (Alternate)
are members in good standing of Local Union
Number State of Kansas, and were elected delegates to the
Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union which meets
at Clay Center, Kansas on October 28-29.

President

Secretary

(SEAL)

WANTED

**Farmer Seed Corn Salesmen
To Work Through Local Co-Op**

If there is no cooperative in your community, Seed Corn can be handled direct from State Farmers Union.

If interested, Fill Out and Send Coupon to:

**Farmers Union Service Company,
Box 296, Salina, Kansas.**

Please send me particulars regarding salesmen of
Seed Corn.

Name

Address

FARMERS UNION SERVICE CO.,

Box 296, Salina, Kansas

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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"Farmers Ought To Be Ruined. They are Getting So Prosperous They Will Not Work."

In January, 1920, John Skelton Williams, then U. S. comptroller of the Currency, told John Simpson, former president of the National F. U. that the other members of the Federal Reserve Board voted to have inflation begin in May. "I told the members of the board that it would break lots of little banks," he stated. "and they cold bloodedly replied to me, 'they ought to break, there are too many of them.' I told the other members of the board that such a policy would ruin lots of farmers and they just as cold bloodedly answered, 'they ought to be ruined; they are getting so prosperous they will not work.'"

R. F. Pettigrew, U. S. Senator from South Dakota, was in Washington about this time and wrote an interesting statement on this same subject. We quote statements in part — A contraction of agricultural credits, on the other hand, would hit only the farmers who are unorganized and in no position to strike back. A decision was therefore made to curtail credit by compelling all the banks to restrict their loans in the farm producing area of the United States.

"After the whole matter had been argued through an order was sent out from New York to all of the reserve banks throughout the United States to restrict their loans and to refuse credit on all the products of human toil not controlled by the combinations. The result has been, of course, the reduction in the price of everything that is produced on the farm. Meat, corn, cotton, oats, and hay are all far below their spring selling prices, not because crops were unusually large, but because the farmers were compelled to sell all their crops in the market at the same time. They were compelled to sell because they could not borrow. They could not borrow, not because money was scarce—there was more money in the country than at any time in its history—but banks refused it to the farmers. During the same time loans were made to Norway, Belgium, France. There was plenty of money for that, but food prices must come down, and the way to bring them down was to compel the farmers to sell by withdrawing all credits and calling all existing loans."

"While the American farmers were being refused credit, the 'Banker's Club' entered into a 'consortium' with the bankers of England, France and Japan to loan money to China for railroad concessions and concession of minerals and coal. Van-

derlip and Lamont were in China all through April getting these concessions. This contract between the United States, England, France and Japan is a written contract and the Secretary of State is a party to it."

Remember that the above statement was made by a United States Senator from South Dakota who was in Washington at the time all this took place. The reason we reprint it is "they who forget the past are doomed to repeat it" and we don't want to go through a period like the previous deflation period and worse. **THE WHEELS ARE ALREADY BEING SET IN MOTION TO GIVE THE "BANKERS CLUB" A MONOPOLY ON CREDIT** to give them the same power they had in 1920.

The September 1st issue of the National Union Farmer sounds a solemn warning that "America's banks" may demand the virtual abolition of all federal farm credit agencies. It mentions specifically the abolition of Production Credit Association and the Bank for Co-Ops.

With Federal lending agencies out of the picture it would be very easy for the "Banker's Club" to again restrict as they did in May 1920. There is every possibility that the Federal Reserve Board still thinks that farmers "ought to be ruined; they are getting so prosperous."

Watch for developments on the abolition of Production Credit Association and Farm Credit and remember May 1920

—South Dakota Union Farmer.

Farmers Are Not Causing Inflation

We are well aware of the evils of inflation and resolutions adopted by locals, counties and districts clearly set forth our position as being opposed to it. Our National Union took a definite stand a year ago for the immediate stabilization of farm prices, wages and salaries, and profits to business; with parity of sacrifice placed on every group of the nation.

We refused, however, to agree to anything less than parity for any farm product, and while we agreed not to ask for more than parity we have consistently opposed lowering the price of cattle and hogs down to parity for the simple reason it would break thousands of small farmers who, in keeping with our constant pressure for increased production to win the war, have filled their feed lots with high-priced feeder pigs and cattle. They have bought corn, oats and commercial feeds which, with the hauling charges, have come to a high figure and a drastic lowering of the price would ruin these patriotic farmers.

We absolutely refuse to believe, however, that a small increase in prices of agricultural products would immediately upset our financial structure and start us on the road to wild inflation, while the increase in salaries and profits enjoyed by industry will have no such results. Surely a dollar in the pockets of a rich industrialist is just as inflationary as a dollar in the pocket of a farmer.

We were promised by President Roosevelt that no one would be permitted to become rich out of this war. Now after two years of conflict we learn that the corporation profits made out of the last world war was just chicken feed compared to what is being made in this one.

The high cost of living for our common labor is not a result of high prices received by farmers but rather the result of large profits to corporations. For example: Wheat is selling at approximately \$1.20 per bushel. This means that farmers are receiving about two cents a pound. It takes one pound of wheat to make a one-pound loaf of bread. In other words it takes two cents worth of wheat to make a one-pound loaf of bread which sells for ELVEN CENTS. Now then, WHO GETS THE NINE CENTS difference between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays? The nine cents is what makes the high cost of living, NOT THE TWO CENTS THE FARMER RECEIVES

Yes, we know that it takes other ingredients besides wheat to make bread. But we also know that the whole pound of wheat does not go into the loaf either. Certain mill feeds, the by-products of wheat, often sell for more than the price of the wheat.

CHEERS F. U. STAND ON F. S. A.

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kan.

Please change my address to "Healy, Kan."

We cheered your stand for the F. S. A., for it will help people back to the land where they long to be.

(signed) Neil Hachenberg.

THOROUGH CLEAN UP GOOD GARDEN START

One of the best ways to insure a good start on next year's Victory garden is a thorough clean up of the garden area this fall, including plowing. An old adage says that the best time to plow a garden is the day before the soil freezes in the early winter.

Asks for Parity Payments to Lift Wheat Price to Parity Level

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mediately take the necessary steps to bring about such a raise.

If the Congress is unwilling to accept the responsibility of forcing a change in the administration policy, then appropriate adequate funds for parity payments. The farmer must not continue to be the goat.

We are opposed to increasing the loan price to 90 per cent of parity and leaving flour ceilings at their present level. Such a program would wreck the present marketing system by forcing the entire wheat crop into the hands of Commodity Credit Corporation to be sold back to processors at a loss to CCC. Such a course would be necessary because the processor would not be able to pay 90 per cent of parity and sell flour under present ceilings. We favor 90 per cent of parity loans if flour ceilings are raised to permit wheat to bring parity price in the market.

We believe that crop insurance should be restored. Farmers should not be expected to take all the risk involved in food production. Industry is guaranteed cost plus on their contracts and farmers should not be expected to accept less.

Farmers are fully aware of the effort being made by the banking interests to curtail, cripple or do away entirely with the Federal Lending Agencies that have been set up for the benefit of individual farmers and their Cooperatives. They are also aware of the exorbitant interest and on the same basis federal agencies handle the business, sounds good, but farmers are too realistic to believe that present service and rates of interest would continue if our farm credit system was discontinued or placed in the control of people who would render it ineffective.

The farmer and his local co-op feed mixing organization are getting the run around by the large mixers and war food administration. The large commercial feed mixers have had almost complete control over the supply of protein ingredients for the past eighteen months or more, through a long established custom of forward selling, which works all right in normal times. We are opposed to this program of forward selling in these times, giving the big mixer control of from 75 to 80 per cent of the available supply of protein ingredients and forcing farmers to buy commercial feeds with lower protein content at much higher prices, in order to secure the much needed protein supplement.

As the nation's manpower crisis tightens, repeal of all or most of Public Law No. 45 becomes imperative. This self-defeating legislation appropriated 26 million dollars for recruiting, placement and transportation of farm labor—instead of then in effect froze all farm labor where it was. Instead of mobilizing all farm labor for use whenever and wherever needed, under reasonable wages and working conditions, it has broken the United States into 3,000 little countries with the county agent as a little king, subservient in most instances to the largest farmers in the county. The law provides that no federal funds may be used to transport farm labor from the Selective Service Act (which defers farm men so long as they are engaged in essential farming activities), and state laws against "labor snatching," are being used in combination to immobilize and freeze farm labor in whatever county it happens to be.

Thus, we have the scandalous spectacle of farm labor shortages and farm labor surpluses at the same time. While hundreds of thousands of farm-bred families are underemployed at low wages in some parts of the nation, food is being lost in other parts because of labor shortages. These shortages, aggravated by an act of Congress, have forced us to divert troops and use war prisoners to harvest crops.

Such mishandling of our farm labor resources is equalled only in the continued refusal to equip and assist 1,300,000 undercapitalized and underequipped and therefore underemployed farm families for maximum production on the land they occupy. Together, this wastage for farm manpower makes sense only to those determined to extend control of the nation's agriculture further and further toward complete monopoly in the hands of commercialized agriculture and bank interests. The purpose is clear. Frozen labor is to be kept plentiful and cheap in some localities, and is to be replenished by small farmers and their families driven from their own land to work the land of others.

It should be enough to state that such a program is of course contrary to the very purposes for which this war is being fought. But it is also likely to result in declining farm production, rising food prices and inflation that will strike at the heart of the entire war effort and endanger post-war rehabilitation and the making of a lasting peace.

Not less than one billion dollars in loans should be authorized immediately to provide small farmers with the things they need to get into all-out war food production. All-out war food production by all farmers can be best achieved by doing a production engineering job, using war food production agreements between the government and farmers. Such agreements should assure to war food producers the same types of aid and service given industrial war producers, including credit, advance and progress payments, priorities, labor, and other essentials. The agreement should include crop and war risk insurance and technical advice and assistance. The soundness of this method has been proved by the FSA record in increasing the war food production of 463,000 farm families.

We endorse the National Farmers Union recommendation that adequate funds be appropriated to option land to provide farms for returning veterans while at the same time checking inflation of land prices.

Respectfully yours,
KANSAS FARMERS UNION
E. K. Dean, President