

# KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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## Davis New Food Boss

**FDR Moves to get action on Production—Farmers Union Leaders Pledge Cooperation: Ask Proposals Be Followed.**

President James G. Patton of NFU flew to Washington Monday night at the request of President Roosevelt to confer with the chief executive and Food Administrator Chester Davis.

WASHINGTON, March 29—Anti-administration fire and confusion on the food front became so intense last week that President Franklin D. Roosevelt personally took a hand in the situation to get action.

With Farmers Union production proposals already at hand, he moved rapidly and:

1. Got a 15-point proposal from the Farm Bureau, centering on their demand for an all-over price increase for non-essential as well as essential crops.

2. Called in Albert Goss of the Grange and Secretary Benson of Farmers Cooperatives to get any plans they had.

3. Conferred at length with President James G. Patton of Farmers Union and announced he would confer with farm leaders every two weeks.

4. Supplanted Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard as food administrator with Chester Davis, long a figure in national farm circles.

Davis Gets Authority  
Davis, a member of the Corn Belt committee of 25, one-time Triple-A administrator and head of the Federal Reserve Bank in St. Louis at the time of the appointment, had announced no plans as this was written. The President gave him full authority over production and distribution administrations formerly within the Department of Agriculture. He will report directly to the President.

Following the appointment,

## F. U. Urged Passage Of Bankhead Bill

**Fear of Inflation Causes Senate to Put Bill "On Ice"—Farmers Union Stands Pat on Original Parity Plan.**

The Bankhead bill, passed by the Senate 77 to 2, vetoed by the President, has now been returned to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, there to await a more glorious resurrection—and that won't be next Easter, either. Two dragons met it by the way and scared it into hiding. One was the fear that, if the farmer were given a break, John Lewis might insist on—and get—the \$2 a day increase he is asking for his coal miners. The other was the fear of inflation, which a strange accumulation of figures supplied to the President by OPA, made an otherwise harmless and just bill appear as an ogre—with which to frighten senators. So, instead of overriding the President's veto, the scared senators quietly put the bill on ice and cried: "Get thee behind me, Satan."

### F. U. Sponsors Bill

The Farmers Union has been for this bill and, to the last, kept calling on Congress for its enactment. The last message carried this: "We have given vigorous support to the Bankhead bill, which would promote certain farm commodity prices as regards ceilings to be determined by OPA. We disagree with the President's views and for the reasons assigned as the basis for his veto of your bill. We urge the Senate to override the President's veto." That was signed by M. W. Thatcher and National President James G. Patton, who stood just as manfully for the Bankhead bill as they did against the Pace bill, which now smolders in Senate Committee, in the hope that it will become a legislative phoenix and rise, a living thing, from the fire that consumed it. At least that is the hope of the "farm bloc" and of the big plantation and commercial farmers who would profit most

from the enactment of the Pace bill. But of the Bankhead bill went down under the veto axe, what chance has the Pace bill to get past the headsman?

### Bankhead Bill

What is the Bankhead bill? In 1937 the U. S. Government, by an Act of Congress, entered into a contract with the farmers to pay them for (1) improving the soil and (2) reducing production of certain grains by what is known as soil conservation and parity payments. Each year the farmer accepted the contract by voting for the acreage quota, and taking the money for keeping his acres idle. That was, in turn, based upon the other law, which established "parity" or a fair return to the farmer on the crops he did produce on the reduced acreage, and loans were based on that figure. Then

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President Patton and M. W. Thatcher, vice-chairman of the Executive Council, issued a joint statement in which they said:

"The National Farmers Union will give the food administrator the last ounce of production of which our members are capable and we will expect the food administrator to give the same complete cooperation along the lines set forth in the Farmers Union plan for increasing food production by the conversion and expansion of all American agriculture to meet war needs."

Prior to the President's action, anti-administrationists were having a field day with the issue all over the nation.

### House On Rampage

Senator Bankhead's blanket farm deferment bill, which would exempt producers of non-essential and essential crops alike, moved ahead.

The House passed the Cannon resolution cutting the farm-labor appropriation from \$65,000,000 requested by Roosevelt and Wickard to \$26,500,000 assigning the job to Extension and county agents and prohibiting setting up any wage, health, housing or other protection for people who enlist in the farm labor army. (Bob Handschin of Farmers Union testified against all three phases of the resolution before the Senate Deficiency Appropriations committee, which invited NFU to submit a complete set of amendments to the bill. The measure will undoubtedly be greatly changed or never be enacted.)

The Farm Security appropriations lay dormant—a cut in the amount requested being expected in the House in place of the increase sought by the Farmers Union. (Real hope of an adequate FSA appropriation lies in the Senate, where the Appropriations sub-committee on Agriculture will give serious consideration to FP production proposals.)

### G.O.P. in Des Moines

Out in the states, Republicans were running a many-ringed political circus featuring food foibles.

Republican Governor Hickenlooper of Iowa held a "farm" conference which featured a denunciation of the New Deal by Harrison Spangler, national Republican

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## They Surpass 1942 Record

**Production of Essential War Crops Increased—Account for Big Proportion of National Production**

Washington, April 7—The Farm Security Administration today announced that its borrowers this year are planning to surpass their 1942 record increases in the production of war-essential crops.

The 463,941 family-size farmers who as FSA borrowers made record-breaking increases in major war crops in 1942 believe they can top last year's production by further increases ranging from 20 to 72 percent. A survey of their 1943 production plans shows that they expect to turn out 20 per cent more milk this year than last; 41 percent more eggs; 60 per cent more chickens; 62 per cent more pork; 36 per cent more beef; 38 per cent more dry beans; 62 per cent more soybeans; 52 per cent more flax, and 72 per cent more peanuts.

With the aid of Farm Security Administration loans and the assistance of FSA supervisors in planning and producing war-needed crops, these farmers increased their 1942 output from 20 to 106 per cent over 1941, and accounted for a substantial proportion of the nation's total increases in five major crops. Constituting 7.6 per cent of the country's farmers, they supplied 36 per cent of the total increases in eggs, chickens, and peanuts.

In 1943 these farmers believe they can produce enough additional milk to meet the requirements of more than 3,000,000 (million) active men or a total of 1,183,850,000 (billion) gallons. In 1942 they

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## Lewis-O'Neal Team Loses On Inflation

**Price Boosting Measure Sent Back to Committee After Warning.**

WASHINGTON—The John L. Lewis-Ed O'Neal campaign for inflation has been at least temporarily defeated.

The Pace Bill, supported by Bosses O'Neal of Farm Bureau, and Lewis of United Mine Workers, has been referred to committee by Congress after OPA Director Prentiss Brown released estimates showing it would increase the cost of living more than 12 per cent and undoubtedly start the nation toward inflation.

The measure failed to get approval even though both O'Neal and Lewis gave it powerful support during the fortnight. The Farm Bureau president, confronted with the Farmers Union proposals to increase food production, issued a 15-point "agricultural" program featuring his demand for higher prices for farm produce, including tobacco and cotton which are not critical war crops.

### Approve Bankhead Bill

Simultaneously, John L. Lewis' dairy union paper came out strongly for the amendment.

Congress approved the Bankhead measure which forbids including benefit payments as part of price when establishing a parity ceiling on products. This measure was supported by Farmers Union in recent telegrams to Congressional leaders.

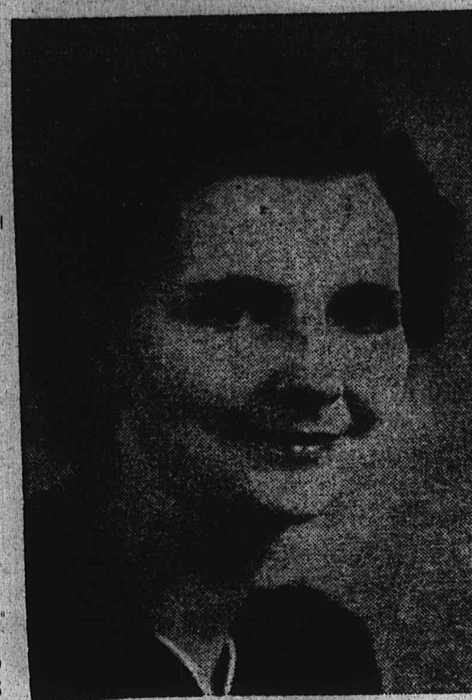
The action on the Lewis-O'Neal measure was unexpected, and apparently resulted from belief that President Roosevelt would veto the measure as dangerous to the nation's economic stability and be sustained.

### F. U. Opposed Change

The Farmers Union had, on March 20 filed a statement in the Senate opposing enactment of the measure on the grounds such a flat increase in farm prices would have no relation to national needs

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## ACCEPTS NATIONAL APPOINTMENT



MILDRED STOLTZ  
Montana F. U. Education Director

## MONTANA EDUCATION DIRECTOR TO CONSUMER'S COMMITTEE

Mildred K. Stoltz, Education Director in Montana, just recently accepted an appointment to membership on the Consumer Advisory Committee to the Standards Division of the Office of Price Administration. This committee is advisory to the OPA on the standards for textiles and foods.

Serving with Mrs. Stoltz on the committee are ten representative women from all sections of the country, among them Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C.—National Union Farmer.

## VISIT COOPERATIVES IN NORTHEASTERN KANSAS

Bob Graham, salesman for the Russell Milling company at Russell, Kansas, and Joe Seaman, roadman for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo., are traveling through the northeastern part of Kansas this week, calling on cooperative elevators and stores.

The Russell Mill is co-operating with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, in selling flour.

## FSA Friends Join Forces

**Form Committee to Fight for Adequate Appropriation for the Agency.**

The large group of organizations and individuals supporting a larger appropriation for the Farm Security Administration against the American Farm Bureau's assassination attempt has formed a committee to direct the work.

Courteney Dinwiddie, executive secretary of the National Child Welfare Committee, is serving as executive secretary for the FSA proponents.

Murray Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau, which opposes the American Farm Bureau on the issue, has been mentioned as chairman of the group.

The House of Representatives is expected to reduce FSA appropriations, but there is every indication that the Senate will soberly consider the agency's food production abilities.

The following letter has been received from James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, explaining more in detail the goals of the "Emergency Committee for Food Production," planned to save and expand the work of the Farm Security Administration.

"The National Farmers Union has joined with a number of other organizations in the establishment of the 'Emergency Committee for Food Production.' Mr. Glenn Talbot, Courteney Dinwiddie and myself, after a conference with C. B. Baldwin, concluded that such a special Committee could, most effectively, handle the fight for FSA.

"Plans are made for an all out presentation of the family farmers' case before the Coolidge Investigating Committee, as well as the United States Senate. The plans of the Committee are to bring in special

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## U. S. Fights War On Food Production Front

**Leaders Representing One National Farm Organization and Few National Congressional Leaders Attempt to Sabotage Farm Program—Thatcher Points Out Important Aspects of 1943 Farm Production Program.**

In the weekly FOOD FOR FREEDOM broadcast which originates at station WLWL, on March 21, M. W. Thatcher, General Manager Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association drew to the attention of his listeners the fact that we are fighting a war in the United States on two fronts. The internal war relates to food production—to all out production on our farms.

He stated that a handful of national leaders in congress and a handful of leaders representing just one national farm organization are doing everything they can to paralyze the functions of the United States Department of Agriculture and its established and experienced departments—the Triple A, Farm Credit Administration and the Farm Security Administration. Two men—near-dictators — Congressmen Cannon from Missouri, boss on-agricultural appropriations in the House of Representatives, and Edward O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau, aided by Senator Byrd from the poll-tax state of Virginia, have combined in an attempt to control agriculture in favor of the interests of big landlords.

The effort on the political front at Washington, D. C., to sabotage our 1943 farm production schedule, which has been described in previous roadcasts by Mr. Thatcher, is now recognized in the national press.

Stating that the Farmers Union has cooperated with the Department of Agriculture in every way, Thatcher pointed out the impor-

tant aspects of the 1943 all-out farm production program:

1. Removal of acreage production restrictions on corn and wheat. We've won that fight.

2. 125 million bushels of government-owned wheat diverted to meat and dairy production. We won that fight.

3. Another 100 million bushels of wheat diverted for meat and dairy production, and we are winning that fight.

4. Special incentive war-risk-crop insurance credit to farmers, as an inducement to produce certain crops such as flaxseed, potatoes, beans, etc. So far we have won that fight but Senator Byrd and his group are fighting to destroy this crop insurance credit, to force farmers to borrow from the banks. Senator Byrd is insisting that the Congress kill off this crop insurance credit and compel the farmers to borrow from the private banks on such terms as the banker would demand, and to put all crop-risk on the farmer's back.

5. Incentive bonus payments to farmers for diverting part of their

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# Leaders Agree On the Principal Postwar Goals

PATTON, THATCHER AND TALBOTT CONFER AT MEETINGS OF NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION—A FAR REACHING AGREEMENT BY NATION'S LEADING REPRESENTATIVES OF FARMING, BUSINESS AND LABOR GROUPS

Washington, April 6—The largest measure of agreement on postwar plans for a better America ever to be attained by influential leaders of industry, labor and agriculture was announced today by the National Planning Association.

For many weeks leading representatives of farming, business and labor groups have been quietly conferring on postwar proposals and programs and their first report discloses a new and unanticipated union among these three major segments of the nation's economic and social life.

It is a far-reaching agreement on both the objectives and the principles which should control private enterprise after the war and which should control the relationship between government and private enterprise.

Practical farmers, leading businessmen and outstanding labor representatives have sat together for long hours to reach this agreement on some of the country's most controversial problems and they are now prepared to proclaim a complete identity of viewpoint on eight major purposes which they want to see the United States achieve. They are:

That large-scale unemployment must not again stalk the land, that if masses of workers are idle or people are faced with starvation, the war will have been fought in vain.

That the United States must prepare now to avert unemployment after the war.

That private enterprise in business, industry and agriculture must continue the foundation of the nation's postwar economy.

That private enterprise must adapt itself to changing world conditions, must accept its social responsibilities.

That business, labor and agriculture are interdependent—their true interests are common, not conflicting.

That there must be an adequate wage, profit and interest incentive.

That a national social security program is wise and essential.

That the United States must cooperate fully with the other nations to preserve the peace and promote improved economic standards.

All of these objectives and the premises necessary to bring them into reality are unanimously accepted by responsible and widely known spokesmen of business, labor and agriculture. They constitute a significant unity of private leaders who feel "that what happens to this country after the fighting is over is of personal concern to every American."

Together these voluntary associated leaders of the three largest and most potent groups in the country have now organized for the announced purposes of helping business, labor and agriculture "measure up to their responsibilities and opportunities for building a better country for us all."

The Agriculture Committee is made up of:

Theodore Schultz, Chairman of Iowa State College; James G. Patton, Vice-Chairman, National Farmers Union; Henry B. Arthur, Swift and Company; Frank App, Seabrook Farms; Murray Benedict, Giannini Foundation; John D. Black, Harvard University; Eugene W. Burgess, General Mills, Inc.; Harry B. Caldwell, North Carolina State Grange; Harry Clark, Mountain States Beet Growers Marketing Association; Oscar Goodbar Johnson, National Cotton Council of America.

Allen B. Kline, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation; Donald Murphy, Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead; Lowry Nelson, University of Minnesota; Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina; Charles W. Smith, Eastern Oregon Wheat League; Thad Snow, Charleston, Mo.; Glenn J. Talbott, North Dakota Farmers Union; M. W. Thatcher, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association; Odlin Thomas, Harry Ferguson, Inc.; and Marcel J. Voorhies, American Sugar Cane League.

These spokesmen and practical

operators of business, labor and agriculture have drafted the following statement of their agreement as the basis for their continuing collaboration in postwar planning.

"1. If, when the fighting is over, we have soldiers selling apples on the street, or masses of workers idle in present war production centers, or people starving in one part of the country while food surpluses rot in other parts, we shall have lost this war. It will be too late to plan."

"2. Postwar planning must be faced realistically. We must prepare now against unemployment during the reconversion period and for full and continuing employment under a peacetime economy. The first goal of postwar planning should be a foundation for better living through provision for enough jobs and lasting jobs."

"3. The basis of America's postwar economy should be private enterprise, with private business and industry and agriculture continuing to operate as the people's primary means for providing jobs and producing goods and services; with government performing its constitutional function of establishing the rules of the game, acting as impartial referee, and effecting fiscal policies through taxation and expenditure programs, such as public works, that will mesh with private undertakings."

"4. But the private enterprise system must adjust itself to a changing world. Before there can be blueprints there must be unity of purpose among all groups, with realization that our group-interests are identical. There must be fullest cooperation and teamwork, based on mutual trust, on the part of business, labor, agriculture and government. This trust can't merely be assumed; it must be honestly earned through practice in the first place, and thereafter preserved by continuous good faith, performance and collaboration."

"If our private enterprise system is to go forward, there must be a new sense of responsibility for the welfare of all the people."

"5. None of America's economic groups is self-sufficient. We are dependent upon each other. The terms 'business' and 'labor' and 'agriculture' lose their capital letters and become 'we, the people' when we realize that all the millions of us are consumers—each other's customers; that there cannot be full and continuing employment unless more people have the means to buy more of the produce of our collective brains and hands and invested savings."

"We of the Business Committee recognize that management is dependent upon labor to man the machines and provide new capital from its savings. We recognize the principle of collective bargaining as a sound and fair American principle. We also know that what most men and women want for future is a sense of security against unemployment, sickness and destitute old age, together with a feeling of participation through their minds as well as their muscles to the continuing progress of the business, that employs them and to all productive enterprises."

"We of the Labor Committee recognize that labor is dependent upon management to furnish the over-all 'know-how,' to organize technical and commercial research and develop it fully, and to attract from private savers the new capital necessary to a sound and growing economy."

"Together, we of the Business and Labor Committee recognize our dependence upon agriculture as producers and consumers."

"We of the Agriculture Committee in turn recognize that agriculture is dependent upon business and labor; that there cannot be profitable markets for our products except as the rest of the nation prospers and has the means to buy."

"All of us—business, labor and agriculture—agree that there must be adequate incentive to encourage risk and responsibility; otherwise, dollars saved will not be dollars dared for backing new possibilities for new jobs opened by new

ideas, nor will the new ideas themselves be forthcoming."

"7. Recognizing that unemployment among those who want to work cannot be completely abolished, we believe, that a national security program is both necessary and desirable, and that nutrition, education, vocational guidance and other phases of public well-being are matters of concern to all the groups to which we belong."

"8. Postwar planning should start at home, but we should be blind to exclude the world in making plans for our own future security. If we are to have full and continuing employment here we must make customers of the people of other nations, and be prepared, therefore, to be their customers as well. The rehabilitation of war-torn areas, the development of backward countries and a fair share of protective policing are in our own selfish interest."

"We must make certain that we and our children and their children won't have to go through still a third and more terrible war."

The foregoing agreement is only the beginning. Further conferences will be held. The purpose of these three committees have set for themselves is to serve as a common meeting ground for joint consideration of postwar proposals and programs, wherever they may originate."

"We propose," they say, "to look at the policies and plans of government, business, labor, agriculture and social and educational groups from our respective committees' point of view; to bring out into the open any conflicting points of view; and then to seek mutual agreement on those elements which appear workable and in the interest of all."

"Our function is not so much to create new plans as to seek out the rest of the postwar planning from other sources. We do not intend to duplicate either the work or research facilities of other organizations, but we shall, if it seems advisable, initiate original studies to the end that knowledge and understanding may guide our own thinking and help us to view a tremendous national problem objectively and with open minds."

The National Planning Association is a private, voluntary council of representatives of agriculture, industry, labor, government and the social sciences—a non-profit, non-political organization which doesn't want to leave national planning to the Government alone. Its chairman is William L. Batt, President of SKF Industries and Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board.

## U. S. FIGHTS WAR ON FOOD PRODUCTION FRONT

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land to especially needed war crops, such as flaxseed, potatoes, soybeans, dry beans, etc.

Explaining further, Thatcher stated:

"The rank and file of the Farm Bureau will continue to cooperate with Secretary Wickard. Members of the Farm Bureau, are now cooperating with Secretary Wickard. The trouble lies with a handful of national leaders of the Farm Bureau, who are actually misrepresenting the views, attitude and determination of 95 percent of the farm members of the Farm Bureau."

"We have given you the bare story, without mincing words, the tragic inside story of the handful of men who are fighting Secretary of Agriculture Wickard at Washington, and confusing and deceiving farmers over this nation. Politics, power, farm-membership control, banker profits on farm production loans—these are placed, by these three men ahead of the plans of the United States government to produce, in kind and quantity, the farm products predetermined by our properly constituted government officials as being in the best interests of our

armed forces, our allies and home food needs."

"Does this naked story of the inside picture of farm production shock you? Can you longer stand for it? Will you longer stand for it?"

"We are not asking you to agree and stand with the Farmers Union. We have given you the sordid tale of greed and politics and ask you farmers, and consumers to make your decision and take your position—but act now—and while there is yet time."

"Here is what you should know:

1. The farmers have declared to Secretary Wickard that they agree with his 1943 farm production program. You read of it this past week in your newspapers, or you heard it over the radio. The American farmers declared their intention to plant, even 10 million acres more than in 1942, the year of all-high farm production."

2. The farmers' intention to plant rested on two promises made to them by their National Government, through Secretary Wickard. This is what he promised:

A. Crop insurance credit on the war-risk crops such as flaxseed, potatoes, etc.

B. Acreage bonus payments to farmers exceeding their acreage goal of war-risk crops."

Senator Byrd has declared war against such crop insurance credit. Thatcher urged listeners to write a letter or postcard to their Senators and Representatives at Washington, D. C., and ask that they stop fighting Secretary Wickard's program to provide war-risk crop insurance credit to farmers who put in war-risk crops. Also, writers should insist that Congress immediately appropriate the necessary funds for acreage incentive payments. The voice of the voter is listened to—our Senators and Representatives are not acting because the voters' views are not stated, Thatcher explained.

In closing, Thatcher asked:

"Are you for full farm production as you informed the United States Department of Agriculture as to your intention to plant? If so, go ahead and get your credit and crop insurance credit from your County War Board. If you are refused—inform your state Farmers Union office. Keep producing America, to give us FOOD FOR FREEDOM."

In a later broadcast on March 28, Gordon Roth, Director of Public Relations of FUGTA, made the statement that one hundred million bushels more of feed wheat is now available to farmers. For more information, the local co-op elevator can be checked.

A hopeful sign as spring planting begins, is that every bonafide farmer who is increasing the capacity of his farm to raise the needed war crops is entitled to a Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation loan—this is the RACC F-2 or non-recourse loan. It can be secured through the Department of Agriculture county war boards because the views of the Farmers Union have prevailed with the Farm Credit Administration in this critical credit fight. In explanation, Roth said:

"The Food Production Administration has sent out a simplified form to every county war board, called RACC F-20. There is just one question on this form which the farmer must answer. That question is: Are you ABLE and WILLING to finance, out of your own funds, or through other credit agencies, as great a quantity of crops or livestock as you propose to finance through RACC? If you state No, you are then eligible for a loan on a limited-liability or non-recourse basis. You are then entitled to receive the credit necessary to prepare the soil, buy the seed, plant the crop, and harvest it, through RACC. You repay the loan when your crop is harvested, but if you have a crop failure, you need not repay the RACC loan."

At present, RACC loans are under attack in Congress, and the foes have charged that it is obstructing the war effort. We're not trying to be humorous or sarcastic when we state that. This charge—that RACC loans are obstructing the war effort on the farm front—was injected into the Congressional Record.

Charging that Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota is out to kill incentive loans and cripple the flax program in the northwest, Roth pointed out that by a strange coincidence, the Congressional Record registers Senator Nye as voting against a bill which would limit all salaries to \$25,000 a year for the duration, due, probably to thoughtfulness on the part of the

Senator, to protect all farmers who are making over \$25,000 a year.

Farmers listening were urged to flood Senator Nye with letters, in regard to the importance of the job that the RACC is doing. And with this thought Roth closed his broadcast:

"You've seen by now that agriculture continues to be the political football in Congress. But there's still one thing for which the American public can be thankful. Every American farm is a front-line trench manned by the world's finest soldiers of the soil. Come what may, in spite of the elements and the vagaries and whims of Congress, if you give the farmer just half a chance he'll come through with another bumper crop in 1943. That's especially true out here in the Northwest where farm leadership has built co-ops out of co-operation and put the farmer in business for himself."

## FSA FRIENDS JOIN FORCES

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witnesses—people who have influence in certain areas in the United States, to appear before the Cooley and Senate Committees.

"It is our feeling that a strong effort in behalf of FSA will be influential in shaping the policy adopted."

"In addition to the National Farmers Union and the National Child Labor Committee, the new Emergency Committee will be supported by the Catholic Rural Life Conference, the Federal Council of Churches, the C. I. O., and A. F. of L., the Railroad Brotherhoods and some state divisions of other farm organizations."

## ANENT POSTWAR PLANNING

No great thing is created suddenly, any more than a bunch of grapes or a fig. If you tell me that you desire a fig, I answer you that there must be time. Let it first blossom, then bear fruit, then ripen.—Discourses of Epictetus. (60-120 A. D.)



## Oh Yea...

Who sez I'm too young?

I may be small now, but it won't take me long to grow into a big, healthy laying hen if you give me a clean place to live and plenty of good feed. Of course, I mean

**UNION STANDARD**  
and  
**CHICK STARTER**  
**GROWER MASH**

Manufactured cooperatively for you by

**Farmers Union**  
**Jobbing Association**

Kansas City Topeka  
Girard—Wakeney





## What the Locals Are Doing

### "I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

#### ESTHER EKBLAD VISITS FOURMILE LOCAL

The regular monthly meeting of the Fourmile Local, Clay County, opened Wednesday evening, April 7, with the entire group joining in group singing. This was followed with rollcall answered by giving garden hints. Further program numbers included fiddle and banjo music by the Chestnut Brothers, the April "Message to the Local" by Mrs. Roy Bumsted, quotations "Gems of Wisdom" by several members, readings, "Now You Know" by Mrs. W. B. Chestnut, and "Analysis of a Kiss" by Mrs. Marion Sieverin. The above numbers were taken from the Farmers Union Program Service for April which is dedicated to a "Ladies Night."

Mr. Floyd Smith in giving a report for the Legislative Committee spoke briefly of the Pace and Bankhead party Bills recently before Congress. Mrs. Castle Stromire, Education Director, reported that a Juvenile-Reserve class is being organized; that "Birds are Good Neighbors" will be studied; and urged that all boys and girls who take part in the class join in the Chicken Project sponsored by the local.

Group singing ensued and new business was taken up. It was voted to follow the custom of former years and have a picnic for the May meeting, May 24 being chosen as the date. The local voted to give a donation of \$10 to the state Farmers Union Fund's Program. Mrs. Chestnut then read "We Don't Need a Radio" and more of the Chestnut Brothers' music was enjoyed.

Esther Ekblad was a guest at the meeting. The remainder of the time was allotted for her discussion of the local's functions in the Union. Miss Ekblad highly complimented the Fourmile Local on the fine program of the evening which displayed action through well planned entertainment, the committee reports, and through the group discussion stimulated by the reports.

After adjournment the Juveniles and Reserves met alone for a few minutes, and then the fiddle and banjo were tuned up for recreation. "Daisy, Daisy," and Virginia Reel, and Schottische were highlighted. Refreshments of sandwiches and coffee were served.

#### SMOKY HILL LOCAL HAS PIE SOCIAL

The Smoky Hill Local No. 882 held its annual pie social at Smoky Hill school house on Monday night, April 5. The meeting was called to order by the President, Leroy Norberg, followed by group singing led by Mrs. Leroy Norberg with Miss Phyllis Fernberg at the piano.

Ralph Sjostrom had charge of the program which consisted of a recitation by Arnold Paulson; vocal duet by Marilyn Bengtson and Lorraine Sjogren; cornet solo by Earl Gottschalk; reading by Mrs. Karl Fornberg; vocal solo by Johnny Paulson; piano solo by Phyllis Fernberg. A very interesting talk on "Want-Ads" was given by Mrs. Frances Burns. The Krazy Ridge Cowboys furnished music before and after the program.

Clarence Patrick, Walter Arnold and Oscar Johnson helped each other in auctioning off the twenty-four pies which sold for \$31. Coffee, rolls, and cookies were sold to those not having pies and this brought the total up to forty dollars.

Everyone felt like it was a very successful evening.  
Dean Arnold,  
Reporter.

#### JEWELL COUNTY NEWS

Both the Jewell County Farmers Union members and the instructors from the Kansas Farmers Union are elated over the success of the one-day school held in Mankato, March 25. Since State President Dean and Rollo Henningsen, county president, were so busy that morning getting the hybrid seed corn off to St. Mary's, Kansas, to be graded, the school opened with the pot-luck dinner at noon.

After dinner there were singing, exercises, and much "learning," as Esther Ekblad puts it. Everyone went home at five o'clock with a determination to come

back for the evening and bring some of the neighbors. And that must be what happened, for there was an even larger attendance in the evening; and every local was well represented.

Mr. Dean led the discussions in the evening which were mostly on legislation. In the afternoon he had talked on cooperatives and new activities of the Kansas Farmers Union which include raising hybrid seed corn and an automobile insurance program. Miss Ekblad's afternoon discussion was on mechanics of the Farmers Union. Late in the evening the school was closed by the group singing "Viva la Compagnie." We feel that the school was very much worthwhile and hope to have more of them in the future.

Two locals have new education directors. Mrs. Doris Graham, with the help of Mrs. Lloyd Reed, will teach the young people of the Rose Hill Local. Mrs. Everett Reed has consented to direct the junior work in the Burr Oak Local.

Rollo Henningsen has several bushels of hybrid seed corn for sale. If it is not ordered within the next few days, it will be shipped to other parts of the state for sale. This corn is a cross between U. S. 35 and Illinois and is bred and adapted to this part of the state.

—Mrs. Ruby Henningsen.

#### BEAVER LOCAL HAS SPECIAL MEETING

Beaver Local No. 1558 had a special meeting March 31st to be with Miss Esther Ekblad who was making a tour of the locals.

Meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Karl Kukuk, with 24 present.

Miss Ekblad was called upon to lead the group singing.

In the absence of our pianist, Mrs. Merle Tribbey of Kellogg Local accompanied on the piano. No business was discussed and the meeting was turned over to Miss Ekblad, who gave a chart talk on the real meaning of the Farmers Union and what it has done for us. She had with her some very fine reference material for local discussions and how to make a meeting more interesting.

We were urged to choose an Educational Director and use the Program Service which is free to all locals. We were very glad to have had Miss Ekblad with us for the evening.

The refreshment committee served a covered dish supper and some time was spent visiting, then we adjourned feeling we had had an evening well spent.  
Mrs. Ford Heffron,  
Reporter.

#### WALNUT GROVE LOCAL MEETS

The Walnut Grove Local in Ellsworth County, met at the Walnut Grove school house, Monday evening, April 5. President Arthur Chitz called the meeting to order. The "National Farmers Union News Letter" and the "Farm Ownership Kit" procured at the Ellsworth County School in February were described and the local allowed the bill for the material. It was voted by the members to give \$6.00 to the State F. U. Fund's Program. The meeting was then given over to a discussion of local meeting and educational activities led by State Education Director, Esther Ekblad. At the close of the evening refreshments of sandwiches, cake and coffee were served.

#### IN COWLEY COUNTY

The Kellogg Local met the evening of March 30 at the Kellogg Hall. The order of business included a \$20.00 contribution which was voted for the State F. U. Funds Program. Esther Ekblad was present to lead a discussion regarding activities within the local unions. For a short period those present were divided into two groups for the purpose of arranging reports from current issues of the Kansas and National Union Farmers. Refreshments of ice cream and cookies were served at the close of the meeting.

The Beaver Local met on Wednesday evening, March 31. Esther Ekblad was present to lead the discussion of the evening. Group singing was enjoyed by all, and likewise was the covered dish supper that was served by the ladies.

#### EAST WOLF LOCAL MEETS AT LUCAS

The East Wolf Local No. 726 met in the Lucas Lodge Hall Wednesday evening, March 31. The meeting was called to order by the President and business was taken care of.

It was decided to have a Pot-luck Supper our next meeting night, April 28th. Games of different kinds will be the entertainment for the evening. Prizes will be given in Bingo games.  
Viola Pickett,  
Reporter.

#### ELLSWORTH LOCAL SENDS BOX SOCIAL REPORT

Ellsworth Local No. 2099 reports that their funds raising event in March was a dance at the Ellsworth City Hall.

An amount of \$30.03 was collected, which, after deduction of 20 percent, retained by the local, left a balance of \$64.00 which was remitted to the State Office at Salina.

Carl Kohls,  
Secretary.

#### CARGY LOCAL MEETS

The Cargy Local held their regular meeting March 4, 1943 at Cargy school house. The meeting was called to order by the Vice President, Mr. Earl Huston.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted. A short business session followed reports given, and the meeting was turned over to the Program Committee. A very nice program was given and was enjoyed by all.

Our Local has served 3 sales dinners, all for our members. One family moved away, but still holds membership, and we lost one member by death and his widow moved to town, but still holds membership in our Local. The other will still be close enough to be an active member in our meetings.

Our Secretary - Treasurer, Mr. Leroy Rendell was called into service and is stationed in New Hampshire. He is serving in the Coast Guard. He has been with us for a number of years and was a good, faithful member.

We are all working with the Farm Program, and the Ration-

ing, etc., to the best of our ability.

We are all hoping for this war to be over, and have our boys home again, with peace all over the world.

Our meeting was adjourned and a lunch of doughnuts and coffee was served to the 40 members present.

Bitha Dodder,  
Reporter.

#### NORTH SIDE LOCAL MEETS

The North Side Local of the Kansas Farmers Union No. 1061 held their pie social at the Elving School House on Tuesday evening, March 16, with quite a large crowd present and it being a fine evening, everyone had a fine time. There were quite a number of pies which were sold to the highest bidder and they averaged more than a dollar a pie. A short program was presented and coffee was sold to those who did not buy pies.

F. M. Shields,  
Reporter.

#### RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and goodness to call from our midst our friends and neighbors, Mrs. August Sobrielson and Mr. Carl Sobrielson, be it resolved by the members of the Smoky Hill Local of Lindsborg to extend to the bereaved families our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Be it further resolved that these resolutions be read at the funeral services, a copy placed in our minutes and these resolutions published in our local paper and in the Kansas Union Farmer.—Smoky Hill Farmers Union Local No. 882.  
Leroy Norberg,  
Amos Dahlsten.

#### KAW VALLEY LOCAL

The Kaw Valley Local No. 1935 held their meeting April 2, 1943. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Bert Wilson. For an opening several songs were sung. Roll call was answered by those present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read. The message to the Local was read by Mrs. Frank Seele. Our meeting was closed by several songs. Our next meeting will be May 7, 1943.

Our box social was held April 8, 1943 with a full house. We will send the returns of our box social in the near future.

Irene Soelter  
Local Reporter.

#### URGE MORE LOCAL NEWS

While the newly elected reporters and secretaries are doing a fine job in getting news of the activities of the locals to the KANSAS UNION FARMER, it is hoped that we can have even more local news than we are receiving now.

Be sure that YOUR local meeting is reported in the next issue of your paper, which will be dated May 6. News for this must be in the State Office not later than May 3.

#### A MEETING OF HEAD-QUARTERS LOCAL

Headquarters Local at Salina, Kansas met Saturday night, April 3, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Broman. A short business session followed a chicken dinner. Alfred Rensmeyer, president of the local reported that the Pie Social which the local sponsored in Solomon, Kansas, netted \$18.50.

Members present were: State President and Mrs. E. K. Dean and daughter, Diane; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rensmeyer and daughters, Irene and Evelyn; Mr. and Mrs. Rex Lear; and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Broman and daughters, Phyllis and Kay.

The next meeting of the local is planned on the regular meeting date, May 1, in Kenwood Park in Salina.

#### SMOKY HILL LOCAL HAS PIE SOCIAL

A report received from Amos Dahlsten, secretary-treasurer of Smoky Hill Local No. 882, Lindsborg, states that a pie social sponsored by the local at the Smoky Hill schoolhouse at Lindsborg, netted a total amount of \$39.19.

This event was planned by the local in celebration of the annual Farmers Union Box Social.

Check up now and see whether your tractors are jacked up to relieve the weight on the rubber tires. All grease on the tires should be removed and if the tractor is outdoors, the tires should be covered.

San Francisco, California—At least 150 northern California farm cooperatives, processors and distributors of farm products have pledged full support to the War Bond Commodity Check Deduction Plan.



## "RUSSELL'S BEST"

### The All-Purpose Flour

Will make this loaf of bread for you—At not a penny of added cost! Ask for "Russell's Best" Flour at your Farmers Union Co-Op. Elevators and Stores. Handled by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association Feed Warehouse in Topeka.

**RUSSELL MILLING COMPANY**  
RUSSELL, KANSAS



# Day by Day with F U J A

By HELEN DENNEY

## A War-Time Report On Co-Operatives

By S. D. Sanders,  
Cooperative Bank Commissioner Farm Credit  
Administration.

During the several years preceding Pearl Harbor, we watched cooperatives grow as a result of the fundamental desire on the part of individuals to have part ownership in organizations with which they do business. In most instances the growth was slow. It was an uphill climb, and, particularly during the early thirties, many cooperatives experienced real difficulty in building up their net worth to the point where their financial condition was strong enough to insure their continued operation. Looking back, we can now see that these years began to develop the cooperative membership which today is permitting cooperatives to accept and successfully discharge their responsibilities in a wartime economy.

### Most Important Job of Lives

Every day some new fact comes to our attention which proves that the war is being fought just as fiercely on the food production front as it is on the actual battle front. Right now farm production is greater than ever before, and the farmers' cooperatives are doing the most important job of their lives in making sure that the foodstuffs are correctly processed and delivered to the right places at the right time.

As democratic societies, farmers, cooperatives have as much at stake as any group in the country—and they know it. This war is their war and they are fighting it in such a way as to leave little doubt regarding the continued strength and efficiency of democratic principles. Recently a man who has worked in the cooperative field for a number of years observed, "The Government need not worry about cooperatives coming along in the war effort, for cooperatives have been doing in peacetime just what the Government wants the Nation to do now in time of war."

These critical times place a stronger emphasis on the need for united action and the will to work together than we have experienced in our generation. For many persons and business enterprises in our Nation of "rugged individualists," this idea of cooperating for the common good is a little strange. In some respects, they resemble a man walking in a new and untried pair of shoes.

But this doesn't apply to cooperatives. These organizations and their members have proved to themselves the benefits of cooperation and the strength of united effort. Thus, when the Government called for supplies for the Army, the Navy, and the lend-lease program, farmers' cooperatives were among the first to respond, accepting, and in fact seeking, their war responsibilities quickly and easily. From their warehouses and processing plants began a steady, dependable, and increasing flow of critical commodities: cheese, milk powder, evaporated milk, fluid milk, shell eggs, dried eggs, frozen eggs, poultry, canned fruits and vegetables, concentrated juices, dehydrated fruits and vegetables, vegetable oils, essential fibers, and a number of other commodities. Where necessary, they have remodeled or expanded their plants so as to produce the kind and quantities of goods needed by the Government for the armed forces and civilian populations of the United Nations.

At this time, principal emphasis is placed on production, but on the theory that "a penny saved is a penny earned," conservation of the things we have looms equally important. This has been repeatedly pointed out by the Government, and cooperatives have responded admirably, sometimes even undertaking conservation steps before the Government's request was made. By adapting old machinery to new purposes, by reducing truck routes and stressing capacity hauling, by decreasing their dependence on imported packaging materials, and by numerous other actions to conserve critical materials, cooperatives have met

and overcome many of the hardships which go hand in hand with capacity operations under a wartime economy.

### No "Melon Cutting" Now

Experience has shown that cooperation results in a benefit to all parties involved, and cooperation with the war effort has been no exception. During these times agricultural commodities have a tailor-made market, prices are higher than they have been for years, and cooperatives are experiencing a period of unusual prosperity. During such a period, the natural tendency is to "cut the melon" until there is nothing left, as many cooperatives did, to their detriment, in the period preceding the depression of the 1930's.

There is substantial evidence, however, that this natural tendency is being pushed into the background by cooperative leaders who recognize that nearly every period of prosperity, particularly artificial prosperity induced by war conditions, is followed by a period of recession. Perhaps after the war is won, Government policies will maintain business and agricultural prosperity, but the prudent owners of farmers' cooperatives do not count on it. Accordingly, most cooperatives are making normal advances to producers and keeping any excess savings in the business so as to assure financial stability after the war is won.

The post-war period is sure to be one of opportunity to those who are financially and managerially able to grasp it. Nations will find it necessary to readjust their economic systems and Americans will probably develop new and more efficient ways of doing business. The future of cooperatives rests to a large degree on their speed and skill in applying themselves to the adjusted economy, in which the welfare of the individual in terms of the more equitable distribution of the necessities and abundance of life will probably be the keynote.

This fundamental is so typically cooperative that it seems to give cooperative associations a distinct advantage over the rest of the field. Whether the advantage is fully grasped will depend largely on the internal strength of the post-war cooperatives. Enlightened farmers and their cooperative organizations recognize these things and are bending every effort to place their houses in order during the present period so as to be ready for whatever the future may bring.—News for Farmer Cooperatives.

### HUGE WHEAT SURPLUS

A governmental forecast that the disappearance of wheat may get up close to one billion bushels is indication that worries over the country's huge surplus may soon be ended.

Heavy wheat stocks which have been accumulating in recent years are at last beginning to pay dividends, grain men say.

Adequate wheat supplies make it possible to shift eating habits away from scarce foods and toward bread and cereals. The situation is the reverse of that prevailing in the last World War when "victory bread," a substitute, was the reason many people lost the bread-eating habit.

During the 1942-43 season, use of wheat for flour manufacture, production of industrial alcohol and livestock feeding should create a disappearance of about 900,000,000 bushels. This would be the largest since 1920, when 369,000,000 bushels were exported.

Disappearance in the '43-'44 season is expected to be considerably greater than in 1942-43, making the carry-over at the end of that season substantially less than it was on July 1, 1942.—GTA Digest.

It is estimated that the army air forces will contain 2,500,000 men by the end of 1943.

## Cooperatives, Key to Plenty

By HAROLD V. KNIGHT

### Patron's Rights and Responsibilities

It would sound rather ridiculous, would it not, if we were to discuss the rights and responsibilities a farmer had regarding his tractor or the rights and responsibilities of a housewife toward her kitchen stove?

A farmer who debated whether he would get his own tractor out in the spring to plow or to hire a tractor from somebody who made a business of renting tractors would be considered "touched" by his neighbors. Or if a housewife just moved out of the kitchen when the stove smoked a little and left the stove to rust in idleness she wouldn't be considered very prudent.

Yet when it comes to patronizing their own cooperatives, many members exhibit exactly the same attitude of mind—they buy from a competing dealer who sells for the sake of the money he can make instead of from the business they already own, or they leave their cooperative flat because in some way it isn't perfect in its operations.

In fact, we have heard of farmers who, disliking the manager's policies, walked away and said, in effect, that the so-and-so manager could have the old co-op. We have never heard, however, of a farmer who got so mad at the hired man that he walked off and let him have the farm.

### Co-ops As Farm Equipment

Farmers' cooperatives are, in a real sense, additional pieces of machinery that they have acquired to help them become better farmers and give a better living to their family. It is just as ridiculous for a farmer not to use his co-op as it is for him not to use his own tractor. And a cooperative, like any other piece of machinery, needs care and occasional overhauling.

The principal differences between machines and co-ops is that the latter are composed of people and are run by a group of farmers rather than by an individual farmer. These factors immensely complicate the care of the mechanism. It is much easier to clean a dirty carburetor than to clean up a situation where personal frictions have reduced the effectiveness of a cooperative—but both can be done if we know how.

### Right to Expect Quality

A patron, who is already a member or who, through his patronage, is a potential member, has a right to expect certain standards from his cooperative—because he is part owner.

He has a right to expect the highest quality possible in the price level he is willing to pay. He has a right to buy with confidence that no inferior merchandise will be sold him at any price. To sell shoddy goods in a co-op is like skimming on a homemade pie—for you are only cheating your own family. The baker may use starch instead of fruit to make a bigger profit, but what a homemaker would save by such adulteration would be offset in lower nutritional and appetizing quality.

Some cooperative philosophers say that a member does not buy from his co-op, he merely receives what the cooperative has already bought for him, and pays for replenishing the stock of the co-op. That idea, at least illustrates the point that when cooperatives handle inferior products they are merely helping their patron-owners cheat themselves. If, of course, cooperators feel that they cannot afford the first quality line they have a right to ask that their co-op carry a more inexpensive line—but it should be sold as second or third grade, and not as first.

### And Service, Too

What has been said in regard to quality of goods applies also to the quality of service rendered. Cooperators have a right to expect the service they pay for, plus that "something" in the attitude of employees that distinguishes a co-op from private business.

That does not mean that every time you drive your car into the service station the attendant should spend five minutes discus-

sing the Farmers Union with you before filling your tank full of gas, but if patron and employees alike understand what cooperation is about their dealings will be different from a private filling station where friendliness is a means of getting business rather than a genuine end in itself.

### Frills, Sales Bait Unnecessary

A cooperator, however, should not expect the frills and extras from his co-op that private competitors use to induce trade. He should know that frills cost money—and usually more money than they are worth—and that they come directly out of the earnings that belong to him and his neighbors.

Cooperatives should need no sales bait. An understanding of how they do business at cost and return all overcharges on a basis of patronage should be sufficient reason in itself for trading the co-op way.

It should be sufficient, also, to make the patron want the cooperative to use the most efficient methods. If a customer can save the time of a clerk by helping himself, he benefits. Cooperatives can be, and in many cases are, the most efficient forms of distribution.

## LEWIS-O'NEAL TEAM LOSES ON INFLATION

(Continued from Page One)

for some crops; that it would enormously increase national expense; and that it would not compensate farmers whose labor costs had increased most, nor get them needed labor in a labor shortage period.

The revision, applied ten years ago, would have lowered farm income billions of dollars, the statement pointed out.

President Patton, commenting on House passage of the Pace bill, said that "inclusion of labor cost in parity will not get increased production of the kinds and quantities of food we need."

"Production engineering is needed; farmers are producers, not profiteers."

—National Union Farmer.

## FIFTH OF U. S. WHEAT TO GO TO AXIS VICTIMS

The United States has earmarked 200 million bushels of wheat, or about one-fifth of its present supplies for feeding hungry peoples in lands the Allies hope to wrest from the Axis powers.

This amount includes 50 million bushels the Government previously had pledged to contribute to an international relief pool being created by the International Wheat Council, an intergovernmental agency representing Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Argentina and the United States.

Food authorities said the 200 million bushel figure is a rough estimate of what peoples in freed lands and in territories occupied by Allied forces will need from this country's present wheat supply.

Additional quantities may be needed, they said, from the 1943 wheat crop.


Little of the grain is expected to move overseas this Spring or early Summer, except possibly to North Africa. Most of it will have to await movement until it can be delivered to countries now dominated by the Axis, and until more ocean shipping space is available.

Although Great Britain and Russia need large quantities of wheat this country does not plan now to furnish them with any material quantity. They will be supplied largely by Canada from its abnormally large supply.

In addition to the wheat, the United States may also supply freed Europe with feed to help it reestablish its livestock and dairy production.

## FOODS SHIPPED ABROAD

Almost \$2,000,000,000 worth of food—\$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 a day—most of it in highly concentrated form, has been bought by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for shipment to nearly every part of the Allied world. This would be enough to fill a solid train of freight cars stretching from Washington, D. C., almost to Salt Lake City, Utah. These foods include some 300 items. Leading this list are egg and dairy products.



ON THE  
*Fence*  
ABOUT YOUR FEEDING?

• There's no need to worry about getting your poult off to a sound, fast start when you select a feed that is properly balanced to build bone, flesh and feathers. You'll make no mistake when you choose

**KFU TURKEY STARTER**  
Manufactured and Distributed by  
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Kansas City—Girard—Wakeney—Topeka



# THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Junior Reserves 13-15

Juveniles 8-12

Juniors 16-21

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

## A WAR GARDEN

A WAR GARDEN, friends?  
This is what it should mean—  
Long rows of vegetables fresh and green,  
Tall tasseling corn that waves in the breeze  
Row after row of early June peas,  
Lettuce, onions, beans and tomatoes,  
Broccoli, cabbage, beets, and potatoes.

A trim little gardener, with a sharp, shiny hoe,  
Smiles with satisfaction as she watches things grow.  
She makes a rash promise as she weeds to-day  
To can and pickle and store things away.  
She'll feed her family by her own hands  
To relieve the gardeners of other lands  
Who send their produce over sea and far  
To feed the men who are winning this war.  
With canned fruits and vegetables labeled so neat,  
Who cares if the table's a wee short of meat?  
A War Garden, friends, is good for the soul—  
You'll feel like you helped when we reach the goal.

—Mrs. Frank Carpenter  
From "The Pioneer"

## JUNIOR OPINION WANTED

The Education Department of the National Farmers Union has announced a Round Table Column in the National Union Farmer for Juniors and Juniors Grown-Up. A \$25.00 War Bond will be given for the letters which are selected as giving the greatest contribution on the subjects announced. The current Round Table subject is: "WHAT DO WE WANT IN THE POST-WAR WORLD AND HOW CAN WE GET IT?" Kansas Juniors and Juniors Grown-Up write letters on this topic (not essays); send them to your State Education Director and we will immediately forward them to the National.

The War Bonds are being given by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association of St. Paul, Minn.

## Down Kansas Way

Writes Mildred K. Stoltz in a Travelogue of Fieldtrip Which Brought Her to Kansas for One Day Schools

### Don't Forget Your Coat

Our first school was in St. Mary's Kansas, and after all the "hellos" were said—(we held school here last year)—almost everyone reminded me not to forget my coat. Last year, the weather was so warm, I had forgotten my top coat and some one had to drive to Topeka with it, and catch the train as I went through. I didn't forget my coat nor the kindnesses showered upon me.

St. Mary's school was well attended, five counties represented, and many new faces added to the group. In a one day school it is impossible to cover a great deal of material, but we did our best. We had a full day and a full evening of school work and recreation. The "night hours" were short as we'd arrive at our hotel about 2 a. m. and we'd have to be up again at about 6:30 a. m.

We held four one day schools in Kansas with 12 counties represented. We visited the Farmers Union Oil stations and stores, and bought some good "Co-op toilet soap. We had some good laughs; we had some long and hard hours; we had many miles to travel, but you would go a long way before you could find as enjoyable a traveling companion as Esther Ekblad. . . . Incidentally we think that the schools in Kansas were well liked, and although there were many different ideas expressed, we believe

that Kansas will build a good sound educational program.

### Stockholders' Meeting

The last meeting in Kansas was an annual stockholders' meeting for the three cooperatives in Leonardville. Like many of our annual stockholders meetings, people had to be induced to come by having a big noon lunch served free. Hundreds of people flocked to the meeting for the free lunch and the short program following, but hundreds also left when it came time to introduce the regular business procedure of the meeting—not only does it happen in Kansas; it happens here.

We had dinner at the home of State President and Mrs. Dean, then a quick dash to the train, and we were on our way to Colorado. . . .

—Montana Union Farmer.

## HOME NURSING COURSES PLANNED FOR RURAL AREAS BY RED CROSS

Washington, D. C.—In a special effort to aid a greater number of rural families, the American Red Cross has provided \$100,000 from its national budget to supplement chapter funds for use in employing instructors in Red Cross Home Nursing. Emphasis will be placed on reaching those farm women who live in open country, cut off from all medical help. The need for home nursing knowledge grows with wartime danger of epidemics.

The reason for providing the funds is two-fold; one being that it is difficult to find nurses available to teach in the remote rural areas, and the other that the small chapters in many of these areas have very little funds of their own. As a further reason the Red Cross wishes to extend the service to those communities that have been depleted of doctors and nurses, and where hospitals are limited. Facilities for providing health protection have

by no means increased in proportion to the population in defense areas.

The plan is to procure a sufficient number of nurses, and then assign them to the states as the needs are indicated. The service may be for two, three and occasionally for four months, if the need seems great. To date, the Eastern Area of the American Red Cross has 15 itinerant nurses teaching home nursing in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee. In the defense and target regions of North Carolina, there are five.

Of the \$100,000, only part or \$30,800 was allocated to the Eastern Area. To stretch this sum, the itinerant nurse not only teaches classes, but while so doing, attempts to find local, retired nurses whom she prepares to carry on after she herself has moved on into another chapter's service.

Constructive cooperation was evolved in Ohio, when representatives of the American Red Cross, the State Nurses' Association, the State Department of Health, Farm

## FARMERS UNION POST CARDS

When you see the new Farmers Union cartoon post cards, you'll immediately say: "Grand! These are just what we've been needing to tell our story in a clever way." We received eight samples the other day; seven are cartoons and the eighth is a lovely picture of the entrance to the National and Colorado Farmers Union Building in Denver, Colo. The cards can be purchased to use in sending greetings to friends, and can also be used to send our meeting notices. Eight for ten cents is the price. The cartoons are those drawn by J. Griswald and Harvey Solberg. You have frequently seen the Griswald cartoons in Farmers Union papers. Harvey Solberg, Colorado State President, is well known for his chalk talks.

## THE SPEECH PROJECTS

The rules for the Reserve and Juvenile Speech Projects, which were recently sent out in a Leaders' Letter, are printed in this issue. Along with the rules are a few suggestions for speech subjects that we borrowed from a letter sent out by Junice Dalen of Minnesota. These few topic hints, when used, will bring locals some very fine contributions from the very young members.

## NEW CLASS STARTED

A combined Juvenile and Reserve class is being organized at Fourmile in Clay county. Mrs. Castel Stromire is the Leader, with Mrs. Roy Bumsted as her assistant. The group will study "Birds Are Good Neighbors," and will supplement their class activities with the Chicken Project that the Local is sponsoring.

## GET IN THE SCRAP

Boys and girls in many localities are demonstrating that they can work for Uncle Sam. Even after farms have been well scoured for scrap, they have gone along fence rows, under buildings, and to other unthought of places and found further substantial contributions. Shall we check and find out how well Kansas farms have been gleaned?

Extension Service, and the Ohio State University met in Columbus, to discuss the needs of rural home-makers, Miss S. Gertrude Bush, Chief of the Division of Public Health Nursing of the Ohio Department of Health, agreed to urge public health nurses to teach home nursing classes in counties where chapters are unable to find volunteers.

### Experts Will Help Nurses

To enrich this course, the aid of nutritionists, home economic teachers and home demonstration agents is enlisted. These additional instructors will work with the itinerant nurse where there is such service, and in other places where the course in home nursing is being taught it is hoped to bring in the nutritionist and the Home Demonstration Agents as much as possible.

The Red Cross will cooperate with any local health agency, and funds out of the \$100,000 appropriation may be made available to such chapters as cannot defray their own expenses for this itinerant service. The entire country has been combed, county by county, to list such rural areas as are in greatest need of help.

## A LETTER FROM RILEY COUNTY EDUCATION DIRECTOR

Mrs. Joy Hammett, Education Director of the Elbow Local, Riley County, writes: "I am returning blanks with names of Juniors who enrolled at our last meeting. . . ."

Mrs. Olive Thomason has charge of the Juvenile class and Orville O. Tennant, has the Juniors and Junior Reserves. . . . May we have the membership cards for these Juniors to hand out at our April 9 meeting? . . . Thank you for sending the Farmers Union song-books. . . . I am enclosing 45 cents for three pamphlets of "Destroy Weeds" for the Juniors. We have the large bulletin on "Weeds of Kansas" and some smaller ones for supplemental study. The young folks are in a whirlwind of excitement about it. Only wish we older ones had half their pep to sponsor them properly."

A Red Cross chapter in Eugene, Oregon, recently purchased a small herd of livestock for a farmer who had lost his entire herd in the Willemette Valley flood. The loss was reported by another farmer who had also lost his herd—100 head—in the flood, but he was financially able to replace his herd.

The first 28 Red Cross chapters which reported "over the top" in the 1943 War Fund campaign, were rural chapters.

## At Your Service

A Monthly Service To the Farmers Union Newspapers from the National Farmers Union Education Service, Denver, Colorado.

### "Education—A Debt Due from the Past to Future Generations"

"THE TWIN DRAGONS" The new conservation unit, "The Twin Dragons" by Frances K. Luttis, is now ready for study. This is Unit III for Junior Reserves. The chapter headings are Water, Soil, Trees, Wildlife, Minerals and Petroleum, and Human Resources.

The projects suggested at the end of each chapter are very interesting and should have great appeal for the youngsters studying the Unit. Price—15 cents.

## POSTCARDS

The Farmers Union cartoon postcards mentioned in last month's At Your Service are now ready for sale. The eight different cards are very attractive and can be put to good use for innumerable organization contracts, and you will want some for your personal use, too. They sell at 10 cents a packet (8 cards) and may be ordered direct from the National Service, or the State offices may order in quantities for resale to their membership.

## PORTABLE DEHYDRATION PLANTS

Would a cooperative dehydration unit be practical in your community? The National office has been doing some research on this out information as to the desire and need for cooperative portable units must come direct from the communities and individuals. Whether or not a practical schedule of operation could be worked out is something that would also have to be determined in the separate localities. For the portable type of dehydration plant, the oven remains stationary and the rest of the equipment is moved from one oven to another by truck. If your community raises sufficient vegetables and fruits to warrant the use of a dehydration unit, watch this column and your Farmers Union papers for further development.

## ROUND TABLE COLUMN

In an early issue of the NATIONAL UNION FARMER the first Round Table Column will appear, and will continue as a regular feature.

M. W. Thatcher of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association is offering a \$25.00 War Bond for the letters which contain the greatest contribution on the numerous subjects selected. Not only the letter which contributes the most will be published, but other thoughts from other letters as well.

The Round Table subject for next time is:

"WHAT DO WE WANT IN THE POST-WAR WORLD AND HOW CAN WE GET IT?"

We shall welcome letters from all Juniors and Juniors Grown-Up. Write letters—not essays, and watch the NATIONAL UNION FARMER for future topics.

## STUDY UNITS IN SCHOOLS

The rural schools in Benson County, North Dakota, are now using the Farmers Union Juvenile textbooks on nature study.

Mrs. E. F. Schuman, Minnewaukan, North Dakota, is responsible for getting the approval of the State Superintendent of Schools for the use of these texts. A number of the books were then purchased by the Benson County Farmers Union and donated to the county.

Other counties are adopting this suggestion, and many of the units are in use in rural schools. Can you do something similar to this in your state?

The American Red Cross has recently established 18 Red Cross clubs and recreation centers for American soldiers stationed in North Africa.

## ALONG THE F. U. TRAIL

—with—  
Esther Ekblad

Wind and dust in generous quantities furnished a prelude to my Cowley county visit, beginning Tuesday, March 30. When I arrived at the Tribbey home late that afternoon, the grimy dirt, which I felt and tasted, made me look and feel a bit bad humored. It was good, however, to see Letha and Merle Tribbey again. Both are old friends of many, many KUF readers. I stayed at their home during the week, and as it had been almost two years since a similar visit, all the in-between moments were spent catching up on the news.

The Kellogg Local met on Tuesday evening and the Beaver Local on Wednesday. Plans for a Bethel meeting on Thursday, April 1, didn't materialize, we are sorry to say. Cowley county has always been a good Farmers Union stronghold with splendid cooperative business institutions and strong locals. The cooperatives are today still going far over the top, but the locals right now are in the midst of a struggle to keep up attendance. But we aren't too fearful, with the fine leadership the county has, we expect a comeback soon.

Friday noon it was difficult to leave Kellogg and the fine friends we had visited, among whom were Elma Nelson, our Ponca City Camp cook, Mrs. Ruth Craig, Kellogg Juvenile Leader, Raymond Groene, 1941 Torchbearer, and Laura Schantz, who sang at the Jobbing Association Annual meeting three years ago.

The evening of April 2 I attended an FSA Social Group meeting near Arlington. There are many cooperative thinking farm folks in that community and we of the Farmers Union hope to be seeing more of them.

Monday evening I attended the regular meeting of the Walnut Grove Local in Ellsworth county. There was a good attendance and the percentage of boys and girls at the meeting was high. Wednesday, April 7, brought me to the Fourmile Local in Clay county. In the afternoon Mrs. Stromire and Mrs. Bumsted met with me at the Stromire home. We spent the time planning the work for a Juvenile-Reserve class. The supper hour was spent at the Bumsted home. There the time went by hurriedly with youthful Bruce and Bryan to tell about the things they are doing to help their Dad around the farm.

The Fourmile meeting was well attended and it had lots of pep from the first song right on through to the last folk dance. My guess is that Fourmile meetings will experience an upward swing in attendance.

Before returning to Salina Thursday, I took an afternoon to visit members at the Lincoln and Sherwood Locals. We hope to have educational work started in several Clay county locals soon. From now on in April my meetings will take me into southeastern counties.

## JUVENILE AND RESERVES MEET

The Juniors and Reserves of the Rose Hill Local, Jewell county, met immediately after school hours, Tuesday, April 6, reports Mrs. Doris Graham, Local Leader. At the meeting, which was their first, the group started the study of "Birds Are Good Neighbors."

## CLEANING UP

Someone down the line in the war department not long ago suggested the destruction of a big pile of old, unimportant and ragged records to make room for current filing. The written proposal was submitted and referred from one office and one official to another, in the usual routine, until quite a new file had been built up on it. Finally a dozen or more officials had approved destroying the old papers and at last the order came through to burn them. But the final authority had added this provision: "Provided that copies are made of all papers destroyed."—From the Pathfinder.







# LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

## Kansas City Livestock Markets

### Fat Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. Our fed steer market the last two weeks is about 25c lower on all classes. Good cattle still selling up anywhere from \$16.50 to \$17, with the plainer kind and short feds from \$14.50 to \$15.50. Stockers and feeders about steady with two weeks ago. Our market was 15c to 25c higher here last week but about 25c lower again today. Good White-face feeders selling up from \$15 to \$15.75 with the plainer kind around \$14 to \$15. Light Whiteface stock cattle selling right along with the feeders. Good red feeders selling from \$14 to \$14.50, with light red stock steers from \$13.50 to \$14.50. Jersey and Holstein around \$12.

### Calf Market

Cecil David, Salesman. Stock calves steady to 50c lower for the best kind weighing from 500 lbs. down, with the top bringing \$16.50. Plainer kinds, the same weights, selling from \$12 to \$14.50, with heifers about \$1.00 lower. Killing calves steady to slow with an extreme top on veals of \$15, majority of veals selling from \$13 to \$14.50, with the medium weights with good flesh from \$12 to \$14. The heavies, weighing up to 500 lbs., selling from \$13 to \$14.50. This takes in the baby beef class weighing up to 550 lbs., fully 50c lower than last week, with the plainer kind selling from \$8 to \$10.

### Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. We have been having pretty active butcher cattle markets the past two weeks, however, today with this hog ceiling causing uncertainty among the packer buyers, we ran into a cow market that is 50c to 75c lower than the best time last week while fed heifers and mid yearlings are 25c off. While there are a few

outstanding cows selling at \$13 to \$13.25 the bulk of the better kinds of beef cows are bringing from \$12.25 to \$12.75. Cutters mostly \$9 to \$10.50, with canners from \$6.50 for light weights, up to \$8.00 for the better ones. Stock cows and stock heifers have suffered around 25c today. It is pretty hard to predict future butcher cattle markets but we do feel that the bulk of the cows are going to be run in the next week or so as the most of them that are coming are off the wheat. It looks as though fed heifers are getting scarcer each week.

### Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. Due to a threat of a price ceiling being put on live hogs which came out the latter part of last week, hog prices have received a sharp set-back the last two market sessions. The top of the market dropped down to \$14.75 with desirable kinds of butcher hogs weighing 180 to 300 lbs., continuing to sell very close together at \$14.60 to \$14.75. Fat underweight lights, 140 to 170 lbs., \$14.25 to \$14.50. Best packing sows \$14 to \$14.25. Stock pigs continue very scarce and hardly enough coming in to test the market. Choice kinds weighing around 100 lbs., quotable at around \$14.50. Underweight feeder lights also are sharply lower in sympathy with the fat hog market but the demand continues very good and the best weights of these kind weighing 140 to 170 lbs., selling around \$14.50.

We are of the opinion that this continued threat of a price ceiling will perhaps show an influence on hog prices and we do not look for much of a reaction in prices. In fact, we feel more or less like that the market is likely to work a little lower rather than show any recovery from its present level.

### Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market steady. Top western fed wool lambs \$15.40. Top clipped lambs, No. 2

skins, \$14.35. Top native and Texas spring lambs, \$16. Fat ewes \$8.75 to \$9. Cull ewes \$4.50 to \$6.50. Cull native lambs \$10 to \$11.

### F. U. URGED PASSAGE OF BANKHEAD BILL

(Continued from Page One) Along came OPA and its power to put ceilings on the prices paid farmers. Nobody said a word about "floors" except the Farmers Union and the loan value—a percentage of parity—was the only floor the farmer had.

**Re-Writes Original Law**  
The OPA insisted that, in spite of the formula set by law for figuring parity, a change must be made. So the President, by Executive Order, required the OPA to deduct from the parity price the amount hitherto paid the farmer for improving his soil and keeping his acres idle. That took a slice out of farm income, for the price of wheat and other grains had not yet reached parity and does not now reach it. So the Bankhead bill merely re-iterated and re-enacted the original method of figuring parity; which the Executive Order had changed and repealed. It re-wrote the original law—that the Farmers Union stood for all the time.

**Pace Bill Not the Same**  
The Pace bill is not like that, except that it changes the original parity—but to increase that parity by aiding labor costs which would inure almost solely to the big corporation and assembly line farmers, who hire much labor and could use the money! The Farmers Union has been standing pat on the original parity plan, offered freely by the Government and accepted by vote of the farmer. It wants no changes, up or down or crossways. The Farmers Union says: "Let us go along as we were, for the duration; let us have no changes in the rules while the greatest game of war ever played in this old world is going on." There can be no inflation and no bogey man to frighten us, if we stand fast and refuse to be moved. Uncertainty, insecurity and incessant changes can do more to deprive us all of food for Freedom than all the guns of Hitler and Togo. Neither peace nor prosperity can bless any nation that is without honor in keeping its word and is without principle in its dealings.—From Co-Optimist of FUGTA.

### THEY SURPASS 1942 RECORD

(Continued from Page One) produced 989,990,000 (million) gallons.

They also expect to boost their pork production from 726,800,000 (million) pounds in 1942 to 1,178,000,000 (billion) in 1943, chickens from 140,150,000 (million) to 224,250,000 (million) pounds and peanuts from 217,000,000 (million) to 374,000,000 (million) pounds.

These estimates represent the farmers' own belief in their ability to increase production. Last year their actual production came fairly close to plans that were set up early in the spring. They fell short of planned production in some major crops but overshot their mark in others. Whereas estimated milk increases were set at 1,150,000,000 (billion) pounds, FSA borrowers actually produced an increase of 1,419,000,000 (billion) pounds. They also topped their peanut and beef production estimates but were unable to meet, in full, the goals set for eggs, pork, and soybeans.

Following is a table showing what FSA borrowers believe they can do toward war food increases in 1943.

WARTIME PRODUCTION INCREASES OF SELECTED PRODUCTS BY ACTIVE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION BORROWERS					
Product	Unit	1941 to 1942	1942 to plan 1943	1941 to 1942	1942 to plan 1943
Milk	Gal.	164,998,000	193,858,000	20	20
Eggs	Doz.	49,800,000	85,427,000	31	41
Chickens	Lb. 1/	37,100,000	84,203,000	36	60
Pork	Lb. 1/	192,400,000	451,313,000	36	62
Beef	Lb. 1/	124,300,000	161,670,000	38	36
Dry Beans	Lb.	30,100,000	44,941,000	34	38
Soybeans	Bu.	3,360,000	4,028,000	106	62
Peanuts	Lb.	101,700,000	157,225,000	88	72
Flax	Bu.	509,000	625,000	73	52
1/—Live weight.					

### RATIONING UP TO DATE

**Canned and Processed Foods**  
April 30—Last day for second 48 points of blue stamps in Ration Book 2.

**Meat, Cheese, Butter and Fats**  
April 11—First day for red C stamps (16 points) in Book 2.

April 18—First day for red D stamps (16 points) in Book 2.

April 25—First day for red E stamps (16 points) in Book 2. (Expiration date to be announced later.)

April 30—Last day for A. B. C. and D red stamps in Book 2.

Meat (red stamps become valid week by week accumulatively. Canned food (blue) stamps become valid by the month.

April 15—First day for new maximum retail prices of beef, veal and mutton.

**Sugar**  
May 31—Last day for No. 12 stamp in Ration Book 1, good for five pounds.

**Coffee.**  
April 25—Last day for No. 26 stamp in Ration Book 1, good for one pound.

**Gasoline and Tires**  
May 21—Last day for No. 5 coupons in A books.

May 31—Last day for second inspection of tires of C book holders.

June 30—Last day for second inspection of tires of B book holders. T book holders must have second inspection of tires within sixty days after first inspection or after 5,000 miles, whichever comes first.

**Fuel Oil**  
September 30—Last day for No. 5 coupon, good for ten gallons.

**Shoes**  
June 15—Last day for No. 17 stamp in Ration Book 1.

### WHICH TIRE WEARS FASTEST

ITHACA, N. Y.—Which tire wears out fastest? The right rear, most folks say, pointing out that since the rear wheels do the propelling they get the most wear, and furthermore, its toughest on the right rear tire since most roads are crowned and this throws an extra load on the right side.

But H. H. Benson, Cornell University's maintenance expert, says the first tire to go "sometimes is the right front tire, because it bumps the curb more often."

Such impacts tend to throw the wheel out of alignment. A half-inch misalignment, he warns, "grinds as much rubber off a tire as dragging it along sideways 87 feet in every mile."

### FSA FOES GET ADVICE

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Representatives Everett M. Dirksen and Leslie C. Arends, Illinois Republicans, were advised by the Daily Pantagraph, best known farm paper in the state, to "come home and find out what farmers in this section think about the Farm Security Administration labor program."

Pointing out that local farmers had obtained "first class" help thru the FSA program and were "clamoring for more," the newspaper editorial charged that the two congressmen are "doing the farmers a disservice by accepting the Farm Bureau lobby line without inquiring among the farmers of Illinois."

Both congressmen have accused the FSA of letting "social reform" interfere with its labor program.

### PATTON SPEAKS IN DUBUQUE

President James G. Patton Sunday discussed the agricultural situation at Dubuque, Iowa, at St. Ansgar College, on a program which included Msgr. L. G. Ligutti, Executive Secretary of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference.

### SUBSIDIES FOR WAR INDUSTRIES OK, BUT NONE FOR FARMERS

When the Farmers Union proposes measures which aid the working farmers—the family type farmers—to convert to war production, we find opposition from many strange sources. Included in this opposition are some of the leaders of national farm organizations.

We wonder what those people—including Ed. O'Neil—have to say to the fact that more than half of the country's prime war contractors are being financed wholly or in part by Defense Plants Corporation, a government agency.

A total of \$12,000,000,000 in government funds is invested in 1650 of the country's 3,000 prime war plants.—Wisconsin F. U. News.

### CLASSIFIED ADS

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

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

FOR SALE—Holt 38 Combine. 10 ft. Good condition.—Alfred Schwanke, Maple Hill, Kansas.

### We Manufacture—

**Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms**  
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## 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 LIVE STOCK CO-OPERATIVE Stock Yards**

Kansas City, Wichita, Parsons

## RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company  
KANSAS CITY

CATTLE		
A. E. Nichols, Russell County, Kan., 19 str and hfs.	816	\$16.00
W. F. Karnes, Osage County, Kan., 17 steers.	1005	15.90
Frank Garrett, Osage County, Kan., 31 steers.	1011	15.85
Paul Cummings, Clay County, Kan., 36 heifers.	897	15.75
Milt Johnson, Riley County, Kan., 25 steers.	971	15.50
E. M. Jones, Henry County, Mo., 17 str and hfs.	780	15.50
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 18 steers.	1365	15.35
Frank Kean, Dickinson County, Kan., 116 steers.	1017	15.35
John Roakey, Osage County, Kan., 10 str and hfs.	825	15.25
L. J. Lewis, Osage County, Kan., 11 heifers.	700	15.10
Arnold Thowe, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 13 steers.	940	15.00
Verl Tilley, Marshall County, Kan., 12 str and hfs.	593	15.00
Henry Barnett, Lafayette County, Mo., 11 steers.	1105	15.00
A. E. Nichols, Russell County, Kan., 26 steers.	876	15.00
A. E. Rudd, Kiowa County, Kan., 34 steers.	686	14.85
Less Lechroon, Dickinson County, Kan., 19 heifers.	800	14.65
Walter Reich, Osborne County, Kan., 13 str and hfs.	825	14.50
Fred Oberle, Osage County, Kan., 16 heifers.	785	14.25
R. D. Burger, Jewell County, Kan., 15 heifers.	828	14.25
W. H. Bair, Clark County, Kan., 50 steers.	777	14.00
Hans Jorgensen, Washington County, Kan., 10 steers.	785	14.00
Geo. A. Slagle, Ness County, Kan., 20 steers.	866	13.75
Ralph E. Burnett, Kiowa County, Kan., 10 heifers.	814	12.00
HOGS		
Harold Riekhof, Lafayette County, Mo., 10 head.	310	15.65
G. W. Pollard, Jackson County, Kan., 21 head.	245	15.50
W. S. Swart, Henry County, Mo., 17 head.	294	15.50
Ed Hughes, Johnson County, Mo., 27 head.	242	15.45
Fred Schoeller, Rooks County, Kan., 31 head.	279	15.45
L. A. Baitinger, Linn County, Kan., 11 head.	299	15.40
A. Neuenschwander, Cedar County, Mo., 16 head.	233	15.40
R. L. Irwin, Vernon County, Mo., 10 head.	316	15.40
W. E. Koon, Grundy County, Mo., 10 head.	266	15.40
W. E. Tillman, Henry County, Mo., 26 head.	249	15.40
T. Hoover, Miami County, Kan., 14 head.	222	15.40
Wm. Schultz, Miami County, Kan., 12 head.	208	15.40
F. M. Yost, Morgan County, Mo., 10 head.	229	15.40
Elmer Brown, Miami County, Kan., 32 head.	239	15.40
E. A. Lindstrom, Henry County, Mo., 19 head.	222	15.35
W. M. Uhrmacher, Grundy County, Mo., 18 head.	187	15.30
E. Mittelhauser, Lafayette County, Mo., 11 head.	267	15.30
Percy Wright, Jasper County, Mo., 15 head.	293	15.30
John Wehmeyer, Cass County, Mo., 27 head.	241	15.30
Frank Shaver, Henry County, Mo., 12 head.	247	15.30
Carl Jones, Johnson County, Mo., 13 head.	234	15.30
A. L. Beale, Lafayette County, Mo., 21 head.	259	15.25
Henry Schmidt, Miami County, Kan., 13 head.	255	15.25
W. T. Armstrong, Lafayette County, Mo., 11 head.	244	15.25
E. A. Parks, Franklin County, Kan., 13 head.	226	15.25
SHEEP		
R. D. Hodler, Mitchell County, Kan., 24 head.	101	15.25
E. H. Berry, Grundy County, Mo., 15 head.	86	15.00
Marshall Live Stock Co., Clay Co., Kan., 229 head.	106	14.75
J. A. Sheets, Dickinson County, Kan., 61 head.	96	14.50
Lawson Tucker, Stanton County, Kan., 369 head.	95	14.50
O. M. Dillings, Dickinson County, Kan., 12 head.	67	14.25



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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## There's No Absenteeism In Profits

By ERNEST L. MEYER

What if we did this? What if we should arise in public meeting and shout: "Ladies and gentlemen, the owners and directors of American industry are impeding our war effort! They are slacking and cheating on the job. They are wringing profits from our blood and sweat, and often by nefarious and horrible practices. And so, ladies and gentlemen, it is high time that the nation seize control of all shops and factories, oust the present owners, and supplant them with our majors, colonels and generals who can be brought back from the fox-holes of the battlefield, take over industrial management and show the country how it ought to and can produce!"

If we did get up and make such a speech, we think that an average audience would rise in wrath and appoint a committee to boot us out of the nearest emergency exit.

Yet here is the paradox. Men like Pegler and Rickenbacker can write and talk about the selfishness and racketeering of organized labor, and advocate a ruthless program of cracking down, and nothing much happens to them. They are even believed and listened to by great numbers of people, and showered with plums and Pulitzer prizes.

Now it may be objected that there's no analogy here. That Pegler and Rickenbacker have proved many cases of thuggery and thievery on the part of labor unions. And that the same charge cannot be brought against the honest, the enlightened, the patriotic captains of American industry.

### The Shipowners Collect

Such rebuttal is the sheerest moonshine. We are willing to wager that aided by a bit of honest research we can match every act of skullduggery on the part of crooked union chieftains with an act of knavery on the part of hoggish corporation kings. The latter have, to be sure, one slight advantage. Though you can prove that labor may be guilty of a percentage of absenteeism from work, you can't prove that a tycoon of industry has ever been guilty of voluntary absenteeism from profits.

And you don't have to go back far for illustrations. Only within the last 10 days certain revelations have come out of Congressional investigations which make fascinating reading for taxpayers. For example, James V. Hayes, general counsel of the House Merchant Marine Committee, quoting from figures supplied by ship-owners themselves, testified that 81 privately owned merchant ships in 90 voyages to the Red Sea in 1941 received \$31,264,880 in charter hire paid out of Lend-Lease funds, of which \$26,874,176 represented profits.

Lend-Lease funds come out of the federal budget, which means that they come out of the pockets of us taxpayers. It would hearten us all to know that in one year we contributed almost 27 millions to 81 private shipowners whose own investment was so low that in all cases the net swag from the voyages exceeded the total depreciated values of the ships involved.

You didn't hear much about this profiteering on the part of ship-owners. But you did hear—in big headlines—about a yarn from a war front in which members of a seamen's union refused to unload a cargo of food on a Sunday. The yarn turned out to be a sheer fake—but how many people ever read the correction?

### That Defective Steel

Some unions have been guilty of crookedness.

Sure. Let's look at the other side of the ledger. On the same day that Hayes exposed the big profits of private ship-owners, a Senate committee heard a hair-raising yarn about the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of the gigantic United States Steel Corporation. Employees of the Irvin, Pa., plant of the Carnegie outfit testified that they had made fake tests of steel plate being manufactured at the plant for the United States Navy and for merchant ships.

The employees said that five per cent of the steel turned out was below specifications, and that the false recordings had been ordered by their superiors. It is believed that defective steel supplied by this company caused the breakup of the tanker Schenectady at the Kaiser shipyards in Portland, Ore., shortly after its launching on Jan. 16 of this year. Experts testified that a poor quality of steel was the chief cause for the catastrophe.

J. Lester Perry, president of Carengie-Illinois, frankly admitted to the investigating committee that falsifications had been committed at the Irvin plant!

Now if such a case of wilful sabotage and undermining of the war effort had been proved against a labor union, can you imagine what a roar of outrage would have rocked the country? Ah, how Pegler and Rickenbacker would have yelled for retribution. Let the Army move in and take over!

### Our Home-Grown System

Personally, we have no desire whatever to see the Army take over either management or manpower in our industries. We are aware that certain labor leaders are crooks, but that is no moral reason for stamping out the entire labor movement.

We are aware that certain captains of industry are profiteers and knaves, but nothing would be gained if a ruthless, militarized state took over. Both steps are aspects of fascism. Mussolini and Hitler first annihilated labor unions, then private control of industry. It would be well if the latter fact would be remembered by Capt. Rickenbacker, head of a great airlines corporation.

With all its faults, and with errors and iniquity equally shared by labor and management, we still believe that our home-grown system offers more to the individual than does that of the Hitler formula. We believe, also, that the grosser crimes in time are corrected.

We have jailed and deposed the worst of the labor leaders. We have had our Hog Island and Teapot Dome scandals, and exposures of big business profiteering in the present crisis are sure to come. There may be waste in this democratic process, but there is health and hope, too. Far better a class conflict, with a slow but sure gain in the status of the little people, than a universal goosetep in the service of an Almighty State.—The Progressive.

## U. S. News Quotes Thatcher Views

The United States News, "the only magazine devoted entirely to reporting, interpreting and forecasting the news of national affairs," each week polls prominent persons in all walks of life on pertinent national matters.

To present a cross section of informed opinion on the subjects, The United States News asked spokesmen for large organizations, members of Congress and others the following question:

Should Congress require military deferment of experienced agricultural workers and the furloughing of others already in the armed services for farm production purposes?

The leading item was a statement solicited from M. W. Thatcher, who sent the following wire, in his capacity as vice chairman, National Farmers Union executive council, and president, National Federation of Grain Co-operatives:

Our weakest front will be food. Certainly Congress should defer experienced agricultural workers and furlough others now in service to meet agricultural production requirements. But with one-third of the farmers producing 80% of the total production, the second third producing 14%, and the last third 6%, why does Congress believe in horizontal price increases as the most essential prop to production?

In the lower two-thirds of the farms will be found hoarded family man power unable to procure banker's credit. There are at least 1,500,000 farm families without banking credit, wanting to greatly increase production. If Congress will appropriate \$500,000,000 for this purpose, just as it did for industry.

—G. T. A. Digest

### WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

## Copperheads . . . 1943 Style

The Farm Gang is hollering at the top of its voice for higher prices for agricultural products.

It is fighting tooth and nail, against the Government plan of incentive and subsidy payments which would increase the return to farmers and at the same time keep the price of milk and bread within the reach of all.

The demand of the Farm Gang for higher prices for farm products is not an honest demand. It is only a smoke screen for an attack on the national unity. The Gang is demanding an end to social reform; it sneers at "Washington Theorists" and "Government Bureaucrats"; it moans about the farmers being abused by a wasteful government which is interested only in cheap food; and it screams that labor is running the country.

This is all bunk. It is sliced straight off the same stick of baloney that Hitler used in Germany. It is designed to embarrass the war effort. It is designed to throw farmers into a state of sullen rebellion and to get them to cut down war time production. It is designed to destroy the family-type farm and set up a new agricultural nobility of corporate farmers and co-op officials. (I.e., balance-sheet, big biz co-ops.)

Farmers, you have known the Farm Gang for years and always you have found it lined up with your worst enemies. Don't be deceived now. The Farm Gang still wears the tiger's stripes.

Keep your head on your shoulders and your feet on the ground. Produce all the milk and meat you can. . . don't let the Farm Gang or anybody else suck you into being a Copperhead in this war against the would-be Nazi slave masters of all humanity.—Farmers Defender. (Official organ of Dairy Farmers Union of New York Milkshed.)

### The Farmer and the City Worker

## City Workers Want Farmers to Earn According to Skill

By A. F. WHITNEY, President  
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen  
(This is the Third of Four Articles)

Whether a farmer is a hired man, a renter or an owner, he toils for his living. Of course, "gentleman farmers," the plantation owners and the owners and managers of large corporate farms, are not toiling farmers. They neither sow or reap, but they live bountifully from the toiling farmers, and constitute the supporters of the "farm bloc." They are misrepresentatives of the toiling farmers.

The legitimate farmer is not only a toiler—he is a skilled craftsman. Like most craftsmen of today, the degree of skill required of the farmer has increased with the advance of science and technology.

Not only must the farmer be a skilled machinist and mechanic, but as our land becomes more and more worn by cultivation, he must become more and more skilled in the modern science of agriculture if the productivity of our land is to be maintained. He must be a practical biologist and veterinarian. The sustained degree of his skill largely determines the standard of living for all of us.

In these war times, the farmers' grave responsibility is to produce enough food and fiber to provision Americans and their allies. Our farmers have been called upon, and have impressively responded, to break all food production records in history. They must grow the desired crops on the right land and in the right way. To fail in any one of these particulars would hamper production, prolong the war, take a far greater toll of lives and might turn the tide against us.

The skilled character and vital importance of his labor should be an important measure of the farmer's income. But it never has been. The farmer, like the unorganized city worker, has simply asked his exploiters "What will you give me for the products of my toil?"

When a large corporation enters into an agreement to produce munitions of war for the government, it figures every item of cost, even the wear and tear upon swivel chairs in which numerous vice presidents sit while they toil.

Our farmers have gloriously responded to the needs of our government. Without government contracts and guarantees, without special concessions to persuade them to "change over" to war production, they enlarged their productive capacities for war. Their patriotism was never shackled by an attitude of "business as usual."

Organized labor long ago placed upon the unfair list the products of the sweatshop. It is high time that bacon and eggs be placed on that list. It is surprising there is contention over the question of whether farmers should receive, not profits, but "costs of production."

I can assure our rural friends that the great body of American industrial labor is no more willing to consume the "sweated" products of the farmer's labor than they are to consume the products of the industrial non-union sweatshop. Labor would welcome the opportunity to see the "union label" on every farm product. Labor, the principal consumer of farm products, would gladly respect a farm union label that signified fair reward to the individual farmer for his toil.

Labor now knows that no matter how low or how high the price of food, the farmers receive on an average only about one-half of the amount paid by consumers.

Labor knows that in 1941 the people residing on farms, constituting 22½ percent of our national population, received only 8.2 percent of the national income.

In my almost half a century of representing working people, I have never once felt that there was any danger of either the farmer or the industrial worker being over-paid. The union label for all products of all workers, rural and city, will enable these workers to assist each other in dispelling the inequitable distribution of income and wealth.

It will put an end to the spectacle of a distribution system that requires the industrial worker to pay twice as much for the products of the farm as the farmer receives for those products.

The NEW REPUBLIC magazine for October 12, 1942, page 457, states the case well. It says:

"... there is strong likelihood that out of the war crisis will come liberalized and democratized farm organizations. Farmers are doing some thinking about this very problem of labor, for example. Was the Farm Bureau right in opposing social benefits to farm workers? Wouldn't the farmer be better off today if agricultural wages had been geared long ago to an industrial level, with a full line of social benefits included? Would a strong farm workers' union help the farmer now? The old values are being questioned."

In union there is strength, and in the union of farm and industrial workers there is the clear, reassuring hope that the farmers will receive a fair portion of the national income and not a mere 8.2 percent of that income.

It is now a good time for farmers and industrial workers to cooperate so that they may have a fair voice in the determination of their common destiny.

(Next: Toilers Must Unite or Lose the Peace.)

## SECOND WAR LOAN DRIVE STARTS APRIL 1

American farmers, now producing for the United Nations' food basket, will have an additional opportunity to participate in the war effort during the Second War Loan drive, beginning April 12th.

The greatest financial undertaking in the history of our government—or any other government in the history of the world—the goal of the Second War Loan is to raise \$13 billion in War Bonds and other Government securities within the period of a few weeks. Of this total of 13 billion, some \$8 billion must come from non-banking sources. That means that every person in the United States must sacrifice as much as possible to invest his or her proportionate share . . . to match, financially, to some small extent, the sacrifices which our

men in the armed forces are offering on every battle front.

Remembering those boys in the service, the slogan of the drive is: "They give their lives; you lend your money." But the sacrifice that we on the home front make to increase our savings and our investment in government securities will pay welcome dividends in the future, dividends that will aid in winning the war now—in speeding the day when those boys may return to the soil and to their home towns—and in providing improvements for the farm in the future.

During the second War Loan a host of government securities—an investment to fit every purse—will be offered. Those will include the familiar Series E, F and G Bonds, as well as others. Every bank and post office will have complete details of each.

There are about 900 inspectors in England assigned to apprehend black marketeers.