

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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"Follow The Leadership Of President Roosevelt," Thatcher Advises

LABOR LAWS SHOULD BE LEFT ALONE—ABUNDANCE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AT FAIR PRICES IS IMPORTANT.

M. W. Thatcher, Chairman National F. U. Legislative Committee, In Radio Broadcast Asks Each Person, As Patriotic Duty, To Support Appropriations of FSA, As Determined By U. S. President.

(The Following address was given by M. W. Thatcher, Chairman National Farmers Union Legislative Committee, at the Washington Studio of the National Broadcasting System on March 28, 1942, on National Farm and Home Hour, under the auspices of the National Farmers Union.)

When people fight each other with modern implements of war, it creates a ghastly picture. The suffering, in all of its aspects, is indescribable. The horrors of it nauseate every decent thinking and feeling person. But really this kind of war merely is the concentration, in a shorter period of time, of that which has constantly been going on through the centuries. Families are rendered heartbroken by the immediate loss of a loved one, or their home or their country. Lives and hopes are thus destroyed. In a war, that's done quickly.

In an exploitive, unfair economy, we get the same results, only they are not so noticeable. The results come over a long period of time. The family may have worked hard on the farm for twenty-five years, but because of inability to pay a debt or some taxes, they

are thrown off the farm in old age and, of course, lives are thus destroyed, hopes are gone and they are just as ruined as though it had happened in a month of warfare.

There is no organization in the United States which is more faithfully supporting this Administration in the prosecution of this war, for the preservation of our country, than is the National Farmers Union. Our record is clear and open. The National Farmers Union, however, insists on keeping the record clear as to what causes war and what this particular war is about. Like wheels within wheels, wars always have wars within wars.

At the time of war, with its hysteria, people are more easily fooled by selfish operators than when the country has so-called peace. The National Farmers Union has been in war with the exploitation in our system of economy since the creation of the National Farmers Union. It was created to correct maladjustments in our economy; to eliminate foul practices bearing heavily on the average farmer. Labor organized for the same reason. For illustration (Continued on Next Page)

Funds Enough --In Time

We hear quoted often the slogan "Too Little—and Too Late"—in connection with the arrival of supplies and equipment intended for the use of the armed forces of the United Nations.

We must see that this is never said about the Farmers Union—and the cooperative movement which we are establishing. In this war era, the agricultural marketing cooperatives have the biggest job in their history on their hands. The farmers' problems are mounting fast. Prices, markets, taxes, cost and scarcity of labor, priorities, shortages—these are just a few of the tremendous difficulties which war and the defense drive have produced and intensified.

The cooperative movement and family-type farms face their greatest danger, as well as their most outstanding opportunity, during this war period. At its end the cooperative movement will be out of the picture or, as stated recently by Glenn Talbott, President of North Dakota Farmers Union, "it will become a major factor in our economy."

The Farmers Union of Kansas has had a number of events recently which have been planned to continue a swiftly moving organization and educational campaign. A series of Farmers Union Managers and Directors' Association meetings were followed by a three day training school for officers of Farmers Union Locals, at Salina. This has been followed by a series of one-day county schools. Plans for the future include more of these schools in other counties, and further organization work in the counties most in need of it.

Kansas' Farmers Union Box (Please Turn to Page Five)

Many Attend One Day County Schools

PURCHASE OF F. U. PAMPHLETS AND BOOKS AN IMPORTANT AID TO COOPERATIVE EDUCATION.

Mrs. Mildred K. Stoltz, Montana, and Esther Ekblad of Kansas Direct Four Schools, Stressing Phases of Union Work.

"This has been a wonderful day" was the comment of many as the one-day county schools drew to a close. Starting each morning with the question, "Why did you join the Farmers Union?" many problems and needs of each locality were brought out on the table to keep Mrs. Stoltz, Miss Ekblad, and school attendants busy throughout the day. Mechanics of organization and education, cooperatives, Credit Unions, and other phases of union work were discussed. The questions differed only in degrees at the four meeting places.

The schools opened Thursday morning, March 19, at the Morning Star Schoolhouse near McPherson. The session continued through the day and adjourned to meet at Lindsborg in the evening. There over two-hundred were present. Sixty-five persons attended in the morning and afternoon.

The second school was held at the Legion Hall in Stafford, Friday, March 20. The Saturday morning meeting was at the High School Community room in Quinter, and on Monday, March 23, the final school in the series was held at the K. & C. Hall in St. Marys. Over five-hundred people took part

altogether. At St. Marys students from the Agriculture classes of the two highschools attended in the afternoon. The Kansas Farmers Union was very fortunate to have Mrs. Mildred K. Stoltz of Montana as guest instructor at the schools. Mrs. Stoltz is State Director of Education in Montana and has had wide experience in Farmers Union organization and educational work. We not only profited during these meetings from her experiences in Montana, but also from her reports of Arkansas and Texas where she has recently worked. More and more as we come together through the bond of our National Farmers Union, we realize how closely our problems relate to those of other states.

Panel discussions and cooperative recreation, singing games and folk dances, made interesting evening programs. The panels were chaired by Esther Ekblad. The following topics were used: "What Should a Cooperative Do With Its Savings?"; "Why Does the Farmers Union Support the Farm Security Administration?"; "If the Farmers Union Is a Necessary Organization, How Can We Build (Please Turn to Page Five)

Farm Labor Deferment Possibility

The fight of the Farmers Union for adequate draft regulations to insure sufficient farm workers for 1942 was given recognition this week by government officials.

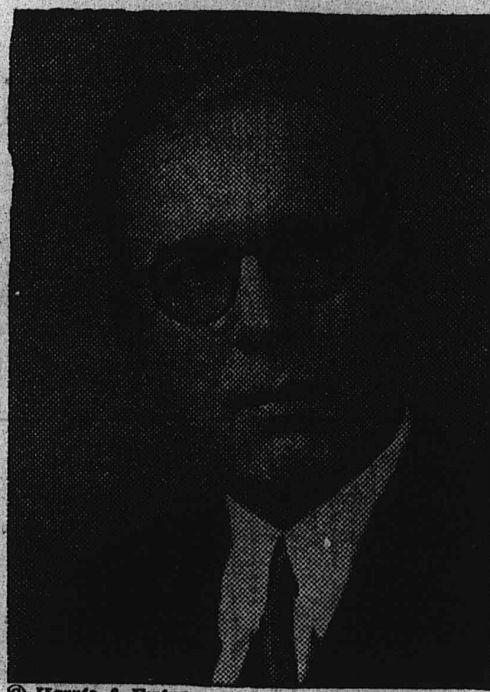
Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard asked the state and county USDA War Boards to provide the Selective Service System with factual data to assist local Selective Service Boards in classifying properly agricultural registrants.

The arrangement with the Selective Service System provides for War Boards to furnish information upon request and not to ask for deferment in the cases of individual registrants. Each claim for deferment must be handled by local Selective Service boards on individual merit.

The War Boards, at the request of the local Selective Service boards, will furnish information on agricultural production goals, skills required for these farming operations, and the availability of workers possessing these skills. The information will be provided directly by State Headquarters and local boards of the Selective Service System by the War Board of the Department of Agriculture.

In addition to supplying information requested by local Selective Service Boards, Secretary Wickard suggested that local War Boards invite representatives of the local Selective Service Boards to meet with them from time to

In Radio Broadcast



M. W. THATCHER
Chairman National F. U.
Legislative Committee

time to discuss mutual problems.

When farmers request occupational deferment, they should furnish the local board with complete information on (1) the importance of the products grown on the farm, (2) the contribution of the individual to the that production, and (3) the difficulty of replacing the individual. Farmers should recognize their responsibility for locating and training someone to take the place of a registrant who may be deferred temporarily, Secretary Wickard stressed.

Secretary Wickard Okays New Farm Debt Adjustment Bill

A favorable report upon the Farm Credit Bill (H. R. 5336), better known as the Debt Adjustment Bill, has been signed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. This measure, introduction of which was secured by The National Farmers Union, is needed to give legal status to debt adjustment work. While the bill as now constituted is somewhat different from the one originally proposed by the Farmers Union, our stand upon the measure is a matter of record.

Secretary Wickard's letter to James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union follows: "For your information, Jim, I have just signed a favorable report on the Farm Credit Bill, H. R. 5336. My report points out that in a number of respects the bill is a compromise but that we believe it will strengthen and improve the Federal Land Bank System. Before signing the report, the bill was checked with the principles which Henry Wallace outlined in his St. Paul speech in April, 1940, and it seemed to us that it is in line with them.

"Although the bill may not go as far in some respects as desirable, I believe it is about as good as we could expect to see enacted at this time and that we should go along.

"Sincerely yours,
"Claude R. Wickard,
"Secretary."

DISCONTINUE PAPER TO THOSE MORE THAN ONE YEAR IN ARREARS IN DUES

All members who are in arrears with their dues for a longer period than one year, will have the paper discontinued, beginning with the issue of May 7.

The practice of sending the paper to members who have not paid dues for a period longer than one year, must be discontinued for reasons of expense.

SEE YOUR SECRETARY and pay your Local dues now—keep YOUR OWN farm paper coming to you.

Box Supper Receipts Excellent In Kansas

Up to and including March 28, twenty-seven Locals in Kansas had reported Box Supper receipts to State Headquarters at Salina. These twenty-seven Locals had turned in cash receipts to the State Office of 453.75. This is an average of almost seventeen dollars per Local.

There were more than fifty Locals registered to take part in this event. Many Locals had entertainment features on Box Supper Night March 10, which were not registered at the State Office for the Insurance certificate prize, to which each Local registering is entitled.

The largest sum of money contributed to Budget Achievement Fund by a single Local so far is that from Headquarters Local in Salina—an amount of \$48.20. Sec-

ond in line is Ellsworth Local No. 2099 at Ellsworth, which contributed \$35.25.

Reports received at the state office have been most enthusiastic in regard to the entertainment value of the box socials. It is reported that everyone attending had a good time.

When complete returns have been received, a final report will be made.

Patton and Thatcher Hit Hard Blows

Two National Farm Leaders Attack Selfish Farm Organizations' "Economy" Drive.

The following telegram was sent last week to all members of the House of Representatives in answer to charges made against the Farm Security Administration during yesterday's debate in the House, by the presidents of two national farm organizations numbering in membership a half-million farm families:

"Within the last three weeks the President's attention at a White House press conference was called to charges made by one of the National Farm Organizations against the work of the Farm Security Administration. These spurious charges aroused the President. May we remind you that he then unequivocally recommended a continuance and strengthening of the work of the Farm Security Administration as an absolute necessity to securing increased food production for war in 1943 and that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in charge of officially estimating agriculture's war effort presented to the House Appropriations committee indisputable evidence of the great need for all of the projected FSA program.

"America's family type farmers may not all vote but their increased production must be won if there is to be sufficient food. Any attempt to eliminate aid most essential to them through the FSA will help the land-hogs and prosperous absentee farmers but will also help Hitler and bring ill-will upon all agriculture when supplies run short. We urge especially that you vote for no underhanded cuts, under whatever guise they are put forward, in the Administrative Budget of FSA endorsed by the budget bureau. In preparation for the 1943 crop season FSA loans ought to be increased to much higher figures if we wish to avoid ration cards in 1943 on many important foods.

"Our dirt farmers know that this opposition to the meagre aid now given family-type farmers comes from those who are opposed to family-type farming

and who have been silent about achieving economies in their own federal subsidies many times greater and wholly unneeded by many of them who receive up to \$10,000 in individual payments. They desire to control agriculture's war policies in their own selfish interest just as some elements of big business have placed self-interest ahead of victory and public need. We refuse to use the kind of tactics to influence your vote which we know have been used by these interests upon many congressmen because we know you will not fall prey to privileged pressures in our nation's time of need.

"Your vote for the appropriation committee's recommendations will help the working farmers to pull their full load and thus prevent a Pearl Harbor in food production. We are counting on it."

(Signed)

James G. Patton, Pres.
National Farmers Union
National Farmers Union

M. W. Thatcher, Pres.
National Federation of
Grain Cooperatives.

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Editorials

Farmers Union Wants Farm Credit System That Works For Farmers

Editor's Note: This is the third installment of the summary of the testimony and argument of the Farmers Union on the Farm Credit Bill now before Congress and which the Farmers Union wants amended to conform to the Farmers Union Debt Adjustment bill. This abstract was prepared by Dr. Wesley A. Sturgis, eminent credit economist, on the basis of testimony given by him and Dr. M. F. Dickinson.

III GOVERNMENT GUARANTY

The National Farmers Union and the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives urge that the present law be amended to provide for an unconditional guaranty by the United States of all farm loans bonds issued after the effective date of the amendment.

Only upon that basis do they consent to the foregoing method of determining interest charges to farmers; and only upon that basis do they concede the additional 1/2 to 1 percent spread to the land banks.

Dr. Dickinson has stated the underlying basis of our views in this connection most forcefully: That until the Government guarantees these bonds the management and policies of the system will be under the veto power of the bondholders; that never again, for example, should the Administration be permitted to "black-out" areas of the country from the loan privileges under the Act because of the demands of whims of private investors or investment bankers.

The Government guaranty also is indispensable to assure the low cost of money for farm mortgage loans. To the small farmer on the small, family-owned and family operated farm who has no bargaining power in the money market for farm mortgage money at any decent rate or upon decent terms, the United States has seen fit to lend its good offices. They should be provided in the most efficient and least expensive way possible.

"Indirect" Guarantees Costly

The provisions of the bill are on the evasive side—the side of indirection—in this connection. They are said to provide an "indirect guaranty," and that this is the proper scheme—apparently in order to save some theoretical and specialized farm loan bond market. All of this is to cost the farmers 1/4 of 1 percent—which is not a small sum when computed each year upon some two billion dollars worth of bonds. Dr. Dickinson's comment and inquiry in this connection seem most significant: "We asked the Congress for a guaranty of bonds issued by the Federal Land Banks. It seems this is left out of the present bill, except on all outstanding bonds of the Banks, as to this date, with a provision in lieu thereof that the Corporation may buy the bonds provided the spread between the Land Banks' and the Corporations' bonds is more than 1/4 percent. Why this bonus to the investment bankers?"

There is, of course, the argument that a direct guaranty of the land bank bonds by the United States will make the land bank system a "government lending agency with control centralized in Washington." This is the old, bad-wolf argument ringing out again. Even if it is honestly and unselfishly made in this connection, it must contend with two opposing considerations which seem quite compelling: (1) The "indirect guaranty" proposed in the bill would involve just as great centralization of tyranny in Washington as would the proposed direct guaranty of new bonds. (2) Does anyone contend that the land bank is not today, or that since its organization in 1916 it has not been, utterly dependent upon the United States Treasury in Washington? The system will continue to be, as it ever has been, a donee beneficiary of the United States. Only when the extravagances, frills and side-shows of the system are cleaned away and new efficiencies of management are introduced will it ever be able to gain a self-sustaining basis consistently with the dignity of its original conception. And it is more than probable that even then and for a long time it will have to operate on government capital.

Although the proponents of the "indirect guaranty" profess to see grave dangers in providing a genuine, direct guaranty by the United States of future issues of farm loan bonds, they are proposing in this bill that such a guaranty shall be enacted to cover all existing, outstanding farm loan bonds. To those who are "long" on these bonds, this may be welcome. We oppose it as a wholly unnecessary and extravagant use of the credit of the United States.

There is, of course, the technical, legal question whether or not

the outstanding bondholders' security may be unlawfully "impaired" by creating to outstanding farm mortgages 5 percent of the original loan in liquidation of the 5 percent stock purchase requirement. (Under the proposals in the bill this 5 percent credit would, of course, be subject to a set-off of 2 percent of the mortgagor's unpaid principal debt to stand as the 2 percent membership fee as of the date the new law became effective). It seems far from clear that such credit would impair the security of the bondholders. But granting that this credit on the mortgage obligations would be an unconstitutional "impairment," it does not follow that the promiscuous and gratuitous guaranty proposed in the bill is necessary or proper. The most that would be required would be an authority and direction to the administration to supply the alleged deficiency created by the 5 percent credit, with substitute, additional collateral of like kind (farm mortgages and government obligations), and, if necessary to borrow bonds of the Corporation for use in this connection. Certainly no more is necessary. So to restore the deficiency, if any, is quite different from the all-inclusive donation contemplated in the bill.

"FOLLOW THE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT," THATCHER ADVISES

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tion, it is only one hundred years ago that the laboring man's child did not have the advantage of public schools. Schools one hundred years ago were available only to children whose parents had funds to buy their education.

Unbelievable as it may seem, we are now having war within war at Washington. The metropolitan press has so much to report about what is happening all over the world and people are so intensely interested in war results that the people are missing some of the wheels within wheels, the war within war.

Strong, powerful groups in industry, and business, and finance, and even a smug farm organization, are attempting now to feather their nests behind the screen of the war picture; trying to take away from labor and much of organized agriculture, and the poor in agriculture, some of the gains that have been made for the common farm families and laboring people of this nation. Under the pretense of all-out production of armaments, there is an attempt being made now to emasculate the labor laws and force organized labor to abandon some of its long-time gains and to cause the American public to believe that these labor people are not patriotic.

The same is true with respect to agriculture. A big, smug farm organization insists upon ruling the agricultural field; it insists upon monopolizing the field of organized agriculture; it insists that it has the right to outline all national agricultural programs. This particular farm organization does not speak for the family-type farm of America. This smug group of farm leaders is linked with private, commercial interests, antagonistic to labor. This smug farm organization represents the land hog, the big operator, who never hesitates to exploit tenants or farm labor. We are addressing ourselves to the leadership of that organization and excepting thousands and thousands of those good members who do not understand what is going on behind the scenes.

To begin with, less than one-fourth of all the farmers in the United States have membership in organized agriculture, yet this one smug farm organization insists upon representing over 6,000,000 farm families in the United States. It has no more interest in the under-privileged farmers of this nation than it has in the hired men whom it exploits on its farms.

The records are clear, and the National Farmers Union has time and time again made the statement, that 50 percent of the farmers of this country take 90 percent of the income and that the lower 50 percent only get 10 percent of the income. This smug farm organization takes the 50

percent of the farmers, with only 10 per cent of the income, and adds that to the other 50 percent of the farmers with 90 percent of the income, to strike an average of what all farmers receive. It is just like the story of the horse and the rabbit. The rabbit said to the horse, "How much do you weigh?" and he answered "1800 pounds. And what do you weigh?" The rabbit replied, "4 pounds. We are quite a pair aren't we—our average weights are 902 pounds."

The smug farm organization takes such farm income averages to go before the Congress to ask for its particular appropriations to increase the already fat earnings of its own farm operations, by receiving from the Congress parity payments, Soil Conservation payments, and what not. It's a national scandal and we can't understand why the Congress has not exposed this inequitable distribution of agricultural appropriations.

After years of hard work and support of the National Farmers Union, we finally brought into being the Farm Security Administration, and procured appropriations from the Congress for the Farm Security Administration, for the purpose of helping the low-income farmers to get back on their feet. In some cases, this money was used to help buy a farm, or to increase the size of the farm so the family could make a living. In other cases, money was loaned to the farmer by the Farm Security Administration to buy some poultry and live stock and better equipment on his farm, to enable him to make a living. In some years, such as the 1934 and 1936 droughts, the Farm Security Administration made outright grants to destitute farmers so that they could keep alive, could keep their children in school and help keep up the county and state government.

In the face of all this known fine record of the Farm Security Administration and the need for it to continue in the field of rehabilitating underprivileged farm families, this one smug farm organization determined to crawl behind the war screen, in an effort to destroy the Farm Security Administration to the benefit of the big landowners. These big landowners want tenants on the best terms they can get them; they want farm laborers on the cheapest terms they can get them, and they do not want the Farm Security Administration interfering with an exploitive system which the under-privileged farmers of this country never can destroy except through the aid of a strong National Federal agency.

This smug farm organization has made its coalition with anti-labor leaders in the Congress and the deal is made to take away some of the gains from organized labor under the false cloak of war production, and this same deal is to destroy the Farm Security Administration so the commercial farmers can control the future of American agriculture.

This coalition gang, with its diabolical program, has made some headway in the last few days in its work at Washington, D. C. The House of Representatives has just completed consideration of the appropriation bill for agriculture for the next year, beginning July 1, 1942. While this smug farm organization didn't succeed in destroying the Farm Security Administration, yet it is proud of the fact—and states so over the radio—that it has been able to half destroy the Farm Security Administration. The Congressmen ducked a recorded vote on the bill—just a voice vote was taken.

While this smug farm organization supported a program of several 100 million dollars for parity payments and Soil Conservation payments, of which that group will get the long share, yet, this smug farm organization moved in with the anti-labor Congressmen to beat down the appropriations for the Farm Security Administration. If it is as successful in defeating the appropriations for the Farm Security Administration when the United States Senate considers the appropriation bill, as this smug farm group was before the House, then the Farm Security Administration will have been rendered almost impotent to further aid the under-privileged farmers of this nation, which represent the family-type farm operators.

On February 7th of this year, your National President, Mr. Patton, and myself, representing the

Farmers Union Legislative Committee, had a lengthy conference with President Roosevelt about the efforts of this smug farm organization to destroy the Farm Security Administration. The President was properly outraged over such a vicious program—so much so, that he discussed it at his press conferences and pointed out the essential need of the Farm Security Administration, during this war period, to help this under-privileged group of farmers produce more for welfare of the people of this nation.

The President is interested, as we are, in a program of abundance of production so that our soldiers and civilian population will have plenty of food and fiber. Even though the Chief of our army and our Navy, the President of our United States, in this wartime gave public utterance to his determined attitude on this question of preserving the complete usefulness of the Farm Security Administration, this smug farm organization, which has drawn hundreds of millions of dollars out of the Federal Treasury in appropriations for the benefit of big farming corporations and big commercial farmers—yet this smug farm organization carried on its vicious fight to destroy the usefulness of this most needed Farm Security Administration. And its vicious propaganda, and its unfair statements, and its pretense of virtue may carry successfully through the United States Senate. If so, the Farm Security Administration will be destroyed. But one day, the actual record of this smug farm organization and its vicious type of operation will at long last come to the attention of the public and it will receive the deserts it has so richly earned.

How can anyone pretend that this war, a war for the people, is a square deal when at the same time, such vicious legislation to further exploit labor and the family-type farm is carried on in the halls of Congress? There is only one way we know to stop it, and that's to appeal to the conscience and the fair dealing of the people of this nation to become interested immediately in the interests of this under-privileged farm group and join us in helping to put an end to the racket carried on by part of this smug group in organized agriculture.

If the program of the National Farmers Union were adopted, we would have all of our national agricultural programs carried on in a way that would call for not one cent of subsidy out of the Federal Treasury. The family-type farm would be protected with a sound farm credit, debt adjustment administration. We would have sound crop insurance and the would be protected by an auto-income from the commodities matics device, known as the Income Certificate Plan. This would give us protected, family-type op-

erated farms and protected income to them. It would put an end to the scandalous commercial type of agriculture which is growing rampant in this nation. It would put an end to needless rape of the Federal Treasury.

There is one thing the average farmer and consumer and laboring man of this nation can do to help protect the family-type agriculture and laboring people. That is to begin immediately writing letters to their Representatives and Senators, asking them to follow the leadership of the President of the United States, who knows what it is about. He is more anxious to win this war for Democracy than any other man in the nation. He takes more grief than any other man and since he is your leader, there is only one thing to do in this war, and that's support your leader, President Roosevelt.

When he says leave the labor laws alone, then ask your members in Congress to leave the labor laws alone, and when he says the Farm Security Administration must be adequately supported by appropriations, then it is your responsibility to write to your members in Congress and in the Senate and tell them to support the Farm Security Administration, as the President of the United States insists that it should be. Certainly, it ought not take much argument to get the public to understand what we have now stated.

If you can't follow the President of the United States in his leadership during the war period, we're sunk. Certainly, you don't want to follow some group of financiers or industrialists or manufacturers, or a smug group of people heading a commercial farm organization. Certainly, it is your patriotic duty and in your interest to follow the Chief of the United States, the President. He has stated publicly, time and again, and in the last few weeks, the need of leaving the labor laws alone, and he has stated that it is important to the public that we have an abundance of agricultural products at fair prices, and he has stated that the Farm Security Administration is essential to these aims and to the best interests of the nation.

So, it is your patriotic duty now to buy two postcards, which will cost you a few cents and take two or three minutes of your time to write to your two Senators, to give full support to the appropriations of the Farm Security Administration, as determined by the President of the United States. If we haven't sense enough and time enough to do that, we surely will lose the war and be sunk. If we are going to be taken off our path of following the President, to listen to some selfish farm organization president, then we are not

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.. BOOKS .. YOU SHOULD READ

- THE FARMERS UNION TRIANGLE (25)** Gladys Talbot Edwards
This is the story of the Farmers Union from the time of its birth, in the South, its great power in the South, its decline in the South, and the movement northward and of its accomplishments in later years. The last half of the book contains the program and aims of the Union.
- FARM ORGANIZATION HISTORY** Roald Harbo
A clear and complete story of the development of farm movements in the United States, and what each has been able to accomplish.
- THE LORD HELPS THOSE (\$1.00)** Bertram B. Fowler
A story of the work done by Nova Scotians through the cooperative movement.
- A DOCTOR FOR THE PEOPLE (\$1.25)** Michial A. Shadid, M. D.
A fascinating story of the cooperative hospital at Elk City, Oklahoma, and of the man who was behind the idea.
- BRAVE YEARS (\$1.50)** William Heylinger
This is a novel telling of a young couple who faced the depression; tells how they found that cooperation works.
- MASTERS OF THEIR OWN DESTINY (\$1.00)** M. M. Coady
Another story of the inspiring accomplishments of people who are in the very lowest of the income brackets.
- MANKIND—YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW (25c)** Morris Erickson
A review of the past and sketches of the future in the story of mankind. Informal but logical sequences throughout.
- CASTAWAYS OF PLENTY (\$1.00)** Hawkins
This is a parable of capitalism. It is amusing but is extremely valuable in showing how our economic system works.
- FACTORIES IN THE FIELD (\$2.50)** McWilliams
A factual survey of the conditions existing in California, which bred the Joad Family and "Grapes of Wrath."
- AGRICULTURE IN MODERN LIFE (\$3.50)** Baker, Barsodi & Wilson
A three-way discussion of present day trends in agricultural life.
- THESE BOOKS AND OTHERS MAY BE BORROWED FROM THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION LIBRARY, 218 JOURNAL BUILDING, (10c FOR A PERIOD OF THREE WEEKS) OR MAY BE PURCHASED THROUGH THE STATE OFFICE

Neighborhood Notes

ANOTHER REVIVED LOCAL IN JEWELL COUNTY PLANS GET-TOGETHER PARTY

The following report was received from Mrs. George N. Wharton of Mankato: We are writing you about the get-together party which the Kansas Farmers Union is planning in Mankato. We have asked Mr. Wheat and Miss Mahon and also the Farmers Union Creamery employees, Superior. One of the employees was here Tuesday and we asked him to come.

Now if the weather and roads permit, I do believe we can get a good crowd. Quite a few neighbors have said they will come,

so if someone from the State Office can come, it would be a help. We will serve coffee and sandwiches and try to have some entertainment. The date is April 2 in the evening. We are doing our best toward getting a crowd.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Geo. N. Wharton.

STAFFORD COUNTY F. U. SPONSORS SCHOOL

The Stafford County Farmers Union sponsored a one-day school for the leaders of the various locals, Friday, March 20 in the Legion Hall at Stafford. Miss Esther Ekblad and Mrs. Mildred Stoltz conducted the meeting. A covered dish luncheon was enjoyed at the noon hour.

The morning and afternoon meetings were informal discussions on the subjects: "Reasons for Joining the Farmers Union," "Problems for the Locals," "Who

Can Be Farmers Union Member?" and "Some Ways to Make Our Local Programs Interesting."

The evening program was a Panel Discussion on the subject "Why the Farmers Union Supports the Family Type Farm." Those taking part were: Mrs. Stoltz, Irtis Ward, Mrs. John Hegen, Miss Ekblad, Blain O'Conner, David Hoskinson and David DePew. The evening was closed by playing some Farmers Union party games.

All the locals were represented and benefited much by the school. Mrs. Ralph Henry, Corres. Secy.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

Sandy Hook Local

The Sandy Hook Local held its regular monthly meeting Wednesday, March 4, at the Sandy Hook Schoolhouse. The meeting was called to order at 8:30 by President Paul Lenherr. The minutes were read and approved, followed by several points of business. The delegates who were sent to Salina gave an account of their trip; also, two very educational talks were given on "The Credit Union and its Advantages in a Community," by Rev. J. T. White S. J. and Mr. Leo A. Erbackar.

Sandy Hook Box Social

Nearly sixty-five people gathered in the Sandy Hook schoolhouse Tuesday evening, March 10, to attend the second annual "Box Social," the proceeds to go to the State Organization and Education Fund. Part of the evening was spent in playing cards. High score prizes were won by Mrs. L. A. Allen and Mr. Robert Hefner. Following this the boxes and pies were auctioned. The door prizes were a ten dollar insurance certificate given by the State Farmers Union—won by Mr. A. A. Ronsee, and a twenty-four pound sack of flour donated by our Farmers Union Elevator—won by Mrs. Paul Lenherr.

C. Lenherr,
in "The Torch"

IN RILEY COUNTY

Gives Notice of Riley County Meeting

The first quarterly meeting of Riley County Union No. 45 will be held in Secret Hall at Randolph, Kansas, Saturday, April 4, 1942 at 2 o'clock p. m. Locals are requested to send delegates and all Farmers Union members and their families are cordially invited to attend—J. A. Amnell, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to remove from our midst, our faithful Bro. C. B. Jamison of Quinter Local No. 1095.

Therefore be it resolved that we members of said Local extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it also resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, one to the bereaved family, also spread on the minutes.

W. E. Roesch.

REVIVED LOCAL HAS ONE OF STATE'S MOST SUCCESSFUL BOX SUPPERS

East Wolf Local No. 726 at Lucas, had a very successful pie social and dance, as their entertainment feature for March 10, reports Henry Kvasnicka. A sum of \$40.05 was realized on the evening's entertainment. The report of the Local follows:

Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.

We had a very good turnout for our pie social March 10—sold 61 pies. Had a program with four County Schools helping out, listened to the radio program at 9:30, then we had more program with some of the adults helping out. The special feature was a Pantomime given by six men entitled "Wild Nell" three of the men dressing as women. Free coffee was served with the pies, after which the floor was cleared and a dance was enjoyed by all.

Henry Kvasnicka.

KAW VALLEY LOCAL

(Waubesaunsee County)

The Kaw Valley Local of Farmers Union No. 1935 held their regular meeting on Tuesday evening on March 17 at 8 p. m., in the Greenwood school house.

The president called the meeting to order. And several group songs were sung.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Arand were welcomed in at this meeting as

Strong Protest Answers Attempt to Kill FSA

1. President Roosevelt declared the FSA essential to the success of Food for Freedom Campaign. Mrs. Roosevelt attacked the "wasteful" economy of Congressmen who now oppose the FSA and not long ago opposed "preparation for our defense."

2. Ohio Farm Bureau and Vermont Farm Bureau repudiated O'Neal's stand and backed the FSA. Murray Lincoln, executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau and

president of the Cooperative League of the U. S., urged the expansion of FSA activities.

3. National Farmers Union represented by its president, James G. Patton, praised the work of the FSA "in the total war effort" scored O'Neal's behind-the-scenes campaign against FSA, and accused the Byrd Committee of springing its hearings "out of a clear sky."

4. President Phillip Murray wrote to all local regional and international unions of the CIO to support the "maintenance and expansion" of the FSA as "a basic war measure."

As a result of this mounting pressure, the national officers of the Farm Bureau have been forced to beat a public retreat while a dozen of its lobbyists have intensified their efforts to cripple the FSA behind the scenes. The Bureau's Official News Letter of Feb. 24, however, says:

"Unfortunately, news stories have led people to believe that the Farm Bureau wants the FSA Abolished."

But the N. Y. Harold Tribune reports (March 4):

"From the American Bureau Federation, each House member received a written request for curtailment of expenditures . . . The Bureau mentioned the FSA and the rehabilitation loan program as particular places where economies could be affected."

In his statement before the Byrd Committee, Ed O'Neal urged that most of the FSA functions be abolished and the rest "be transferred to a special division to be created within the FCA." O'Neal fails to explain what would be left for the FSA to continue.

KLUX CRACK

It was within the clubby atmosphere of the Byrd Committee that Ed O'Neal made his cynical statement:

"I tell farmers if they can't join any of the farm organizations they should join the Ku Klux Klan."

But in the official record of the Byrd Committee's hearing, we

now find that this statement has been changed to read:

"If they cannot decide on one of them, to form a nucleus and join the American Farm Forces."

This is indeed crude, heavy-handed record-changing, since, as it now stands, the remark is meaningless—there is no such organization as the American Farm Forces.

On the other hand, the Byrd Committee denied the request made by C. B. Baldwin, FSA administrator, for permission to "correct that record" because "there were some changes made in the record" misquoting his remarks. Mr. Baldwin added, "Perhaps that is not consistent with the desires of the committee . . ."

Testimony before the committee proved that the Farm Bureau had hired sleuths in a frantic effort to find some semblance of a charge against the FSA. One of these investigators had written on his report to the Farm Bureau's chief lawyer, " . . . I hope this information is what you want, Mr. Kirkpatrick."

Senator LaFollette, the only member of the Byrd Committee not hostile to the FSA, said to Kirkpatrick " . . . some of this testimony I wouldn't think you would want to submit in police court."

The poll tax charge made against the FSA has now been dropped, after it exploded in the face of the makers, and the old familiar charge of communism has been substituted. A tricky framed question has been used at a White House press conference to get the President to say that he did not favor the use of federal money to pay poll taxes. The President later blasted the tricksters; he denied that FSA money had been so used, attacked the poll tax, and praised the work of the FSA in the Food for Victory drive. He had previously rebuked the Bureau for using a forcible "Check-off" from AAA payments to collect involuntary dues from poor sharecroppers and tenants in the South.

NO FAT FOR WASTING

Most of the fats we eat as foods we produce ourselves, but don't think that you can go ahead and waste them. In war time, everything we have must be made to go as far as it can. That's just as true of home-produced goods as of goods we buy abroad.

Fat saving tricks don't make the headlines, but they can help in war. Here are some suggested by "Consumers' Guide," publication of the Consumers' Counsel Division of the Department of Agriculture:

1. Save and use any fat you trim from roasts, steaks, and chops. They can be melted in a double boiler, strained, and used as cooking fat, or they can be used for flavoring soups or vegetables, or for frying.

2. Save your meat drippings, bacon, grease and bacon rinds. They can be used to flavor other foods or clarified to use in cooking.

3. The scraps of butter, lard, or margarine that cling to their wrapping papers make the greasy paper usable for greasing pans.

4. When you open a can of salmon or tuna fish or sardines or any other fish, don't throw the oil away. It's energizing like all food fats, and contains valuable vitamins. Serve it with the fish.

5. Cut down butter waste by cutting pats small enough so that no trace of butter is left on the rim of your plate.

Write Your Senators Now—
No FSA Cuts

TO KANSAS FARMERS UNION MEMBERS:

WOULD YOU LIKE TO START IN THE FARMERS UNION HYBRID SEED CORN PROGRAM AND GROW HYBRID CORN FOR SEED?

The Kansas Farmers Union has worked out a deal whereby the same type of corn that established most of the records in the Kansas state tests will be grown by Kansas farmers in this state.

This seed corn will yield more in the seed field than actually commercial hybrid will yield and, when you stop to consider that seed corn will probably sell from \$9.00 to \$12.00 next year, you will see what a splendid opportunity it is for Kansas farmers.

The Iowa Farmers Union grew some of this commercial hybrid seed this year and estimates that the cost would range on the actual production of the corn around \$1.00 per bushel, which included detasseling. So when corn can be grown for \$1.00, you can see the margin of profit that there is.

That is the reason why the Kansas Farmers Union wants to work out a deal so that select seeds can be placed in the hands of the farmers at a reasonable price.

Donald W. Van Vleet, President of the Iowa Farmers Union, who has had full charge of the Farmers Union seed corn program in the State of Iowa, will be at the Aladdin hotel in Kansas City, Missouri on April 11th and 12th and will have a discussion with Farmers Union growers who will want to grow this seed. Full details will be given at this meeting. Anyone interested should attend.

Special Offer to Kansas Farmers Union Members

We are interested in introducing hybrid seed corn into the State of Kansas. We have been growing some of our own hybrid corn here in Iowa and this year we have enough corn to furnish seed stock so that we can offer it to a number of Kansas growers so that they can grow their own seed corn in Kansas and this would also make an ideal set-up for them to sell it through their local cooperative companies. Hybrid corn seed stock is being grown in Kansas already with some success.

The corn that we are growing is going to be grown under the name of Farmers Union 350. It is an improved U. S. 35 being practically the same as U. S. 35 in all its characteristics. You will notice according to the Kansas tests that U. S. 35 made the greatest record of any corn grown in Kansas.

Here are some questions that Kansas farmers, who might be interested, in growing some of this, would wish to ask:

QUESTION: What is the cost of the seed?

ANSWER: We wish to put this seed out on a partnership basis through the Kansas Farmers Union. Under this program there will be no cost of the seed. The farmer gets the entire market price for the corn plus a 10c per bushel service charge for doing the detasseling of the corn and 10c a bushel grading charge for grading the corn. Then the remainder is divided 3 ways up to the wholesale price, which should be at least \$5.00 a bushel. So this would give the farmer really about 3 times the market price for the corn that he would produce. The remainder will be divided between the Kansas Farmers Union for supervising the program and the Kansas Union hybrid seed corn company for furnishing the necessary single crosses to produce the hybrid corn and furnishing the advertising and helping with the sales program.

QUESTION: How does this hybrid seed stock compare in yield with regular commercial hybrids?

ANSWER: Our commercial hybrids last year actually yielded more than did our regular commercial hybrids and we know that it will out yield all open pollinated corn.

QUESTION: What about the extra labor?

ANSWER: The only extra labor is at planting time when the male and female rows must be planted, of course, according to direction and this will be done under the supervision of the Farmers Union seed corn company and the men from the Kansas Farmers Union who will supervise and direct the planting. Then the other will be the detasseling which we believe can be done down there for around 10c a bushel. A farm family can easily tend to 5 or 10 acres without much extra effort. You will get a 10c allowance for this detasseling work. Then all the grading can be done in the winter time when it is not so busy. The growing of the corn will be completely supervised at all times.

QUESTION: How can I get into this corn program?

ANSWER: Write E. K. Dean, President Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas as all corn will be leased through this organization.

QUESTION: Is there any restriction on the amount of acres a farmer can grow?

ANSWER: Yes, we are restricting this in amounts from 5 to 10 acres so that when we set this program up it will divide this up among as many farmers as possible and in this way the outlet for the corn will be more certain.

We are interested in placing this corn on as good land as possible and more of it in the Eastern half of the state. We would place some in the Western half of the state on irrigated ground.

Here is an opportunity to get in the hybrid seed corn business, help your State Farmers Union, cooperate with your cooperative set-up in merchandising the corn, and you can produce and sell better corn than the large advertised hybrid corn companies because you are eliminating excessive operating expenses and freight.

Write today! This offer is only open to a limited number of farmers.

Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

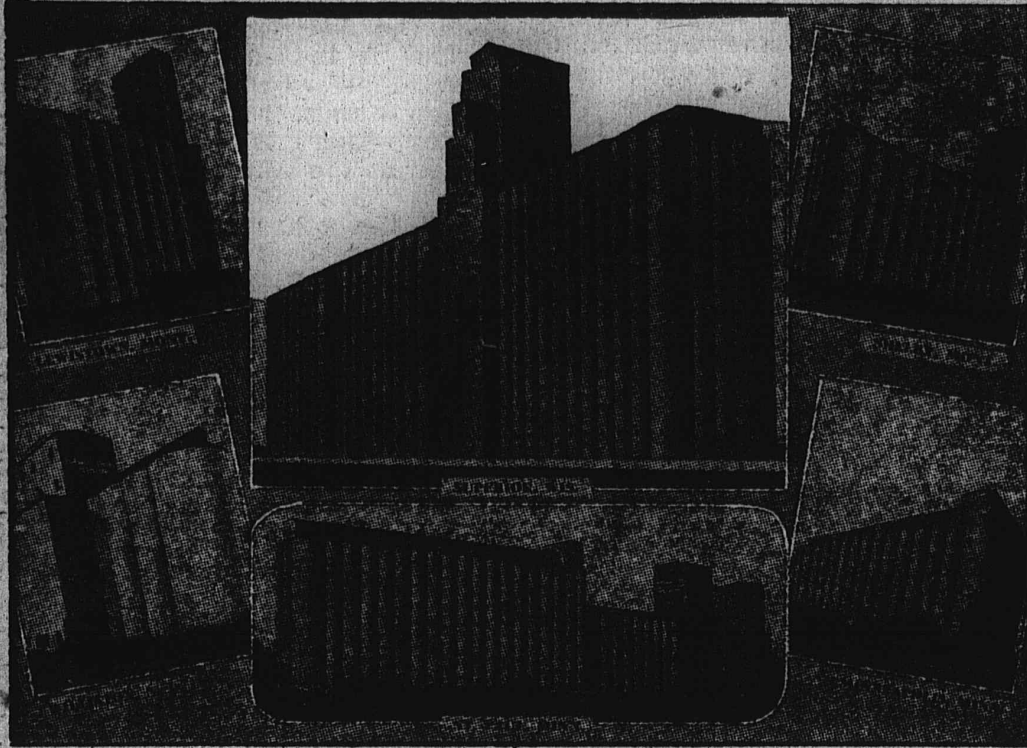
SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

World's Tallest Elevator



These are the terminal grain storage facilities owned and operated by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn. The three upper facilities were built last year. The big one in the upper center photograph is on Lake Superior, with facilities for shipping wheat by water as well as by rail. It is the tallest elevator in the world!

Here in Kansas, the Farmers Union members are pretty proud of their Farmers Union Terminal Elevator at Topeka and it is a good start—but only a start.

A First Aid Teacher

Mrs. Hazel VanDerbark, bookkeeper in FUJA's Kansas City office, is now teaching an evening class of 60 in Red Cross Standard First Aid. To do this she had to first complete a 20 hour course and then an advanced instructors' course of 30 hours instruction, in addition to time spent in study. Mrs. VanDerbark reports that everyone in the class is interested and anxious to learn, and that the "students" range in age from high-school students to grand parents, and include practically a complete list of occupations. Her young son, Jerry, has offered his services as "Exhibit A" when the time comes to tell about bandages and splints.

Others in the office who are taking first aid work in our home defense program include Olive Troutman, Louis Rush, Lawrence Witham, and Bernice Stradal who also has taken a course in home nursing.

FIFTY BILLION EGGS

That is how many eggs the Secretary of Agriculture wants produced this year. Fifty billion eggs would form a chain 2,000,000 miles long—it would reach to the moon and back more than eight and one-half times—it would loop around the earth eighty times, with enough left to tie a bow knot about as wide as the State of Kansas! Fifty billion eggs would weigh three million pounds! That is nearly a hundred times the weight of one of our largest battleships in the United States Navy! Kansas poultry raisers will help the United States reach this goal—and we'll not count the eggs that the bunny rabbit brings on Easter, either!

DO YOU KNOW HIM?

You may know that this is D. O. Wanamaker, Blue Rapids, Kansas, who is a director and assistant secretary of Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

BUT DID YOU KNOW that his experiences (which we secured only after much friendly threatening) read like a regular story book?



D. O. Wanamaker was 20 he heeded Horace Greeley's admonition to "Go West, Young Man, Go West," and left for the west coast where he stayed for nine years engaged in

structural iron and bridge work, being in charge of a crew during the entire construction of the 42-story L. C. Smith building in Seattle, the tallest on the Pacific Coast?

You may know that he was forced to leave K. S. A. C. at Manhattan because of his father's illness, and that he later completed a business course at Wesleyan Business College in Salina.

BUT DID YOU KNOW that he first learned of the value of unions when he served as business agent and secretary of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union, in Tacoma, Washington?

You may know that he came back to the home farm in Blue Rapids in 1915, and a couple of years later married Cora Elsie Watters.

BUT DID YOU KNOW that before he came back to "settle down" he spent a year in Alaska in search of his fortune and came back with a bag full of exciting adventures but no gold? Even a shipwreck from which he escaped with his life and the clothes he had on his back and nothing else failed to dampen his enthusiasm for Alaska. He and other "Sourdough" operated a road house (not the kind we have here but a real lodging house) 80 miles from the nearest supply base. Even though the temperature was sometimes as low as 50 and 60 below zero, Dale's Road House furnished its guests with no innerspring mattresses, but instead



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**FARMERS UNION
JOBBING ASSOCIATION**
Kansas City, Mo.

charged them \$3 a night for spruce bough beds and added another \$3 for each meal. Now you see why the present rising costs of living doesn't phase Dale!

You may know that in 1923 he took over the management of the Farmers Cooperative Grain Company and moved into the town of Blue Rapids where he has been since.

BUT DID YOU KNOW that he and Mrs. Wanamaker have three sons and one daughter? The daughter, Helen, is employed in Kansas City. Dale Junior, 24 is in the Navy station in the Hawaiian Islands. John, 17, is in the Naval Air Service stationed at Pearl Harbor, and Robert, the youngest, is at home attending school.

You may know that back in 1923 the Blue Rapids Farmers Cooperative Grain Company was even worse than bankrupt.

BUT DID YOU KNOW that by 1942, through careful management and hard work and loyalty of members, the organization was back on its feet and up several steps? It has assets over three times the amount of its capital stock, is entirely out of debt, and during the years since 1923 it has returned to its stockholder patrons over \$18,000 in cash—more than twice its present outstanding stock.

You may know that he retired as manager on March 1, this year.

BUT DID YOU KNOW he is devoting his time now to his farm where he is raising Registered Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs?

You may know that has been a paid up member of the Farmers Union, without a miss, for the past 25 years.

BUT DID YOU KNOW that besides being a director of FUJA he is also a director of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association for several years, has always been active in community affairs having served as President of the Chamber of Commerce and on the Board of Education and is a member of the Rotary Club and that he and the organization of which he was manager has always been ready to donate for any cause of public welfare?

Write Your Senators Now—
No FSA Cuts



Painting Time

Match Mother Nature's springtime skill in dressing up the world by painting up your particular part of it! Our color charts will help you in selecting color schemes.

At no time did we have greater need for cheerful home surroundings—a need for protecting and brightening up those possessions that we hold dear enough to go to war to safeguard.

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

Distributed by
**FARMERS UNION
JOBBING ASSOCIATION**
Kansas City, Mo. VI 5781

Wheat Loans Expire April 30

The 1941 Government loans on commercial stored grain expire on April 30, 1942. They cannot be redeemed after that date. They cannot be extended.

The 1941 Government loans on farm-stored wheat, rye and barley can be extended to April 30, 1943 provided the grain is in sound condition. This extension will be made by the County Committee without the collection of an additional service fee. The producer is not required to extend the insurance certificate on this grain, as the Commodity Credit Corporation assumes all risks in the same manner as it has under the 1941 loan program. No storage payments will be made for storing rye and barley. The C. C. C. will advance, on resealed wheat, at the time of extension, 7 cents a bushel, provided the storage allowance was not made at the time the original loan was completed. On wheat, producers will be entitled to an additional 5 cents storage on the extended loans on farm-stored wheat, which will be paid on delivery of the wheat to the C. C. C. On extended farm

wheat loans the producers will be required to pay the original amount of the loans, plus the 7 cents storage advance and interest on both items, to release the wheat for sale.

The Commodity Credit Corporation will accept delivery of wheat not desirable for re-sealing, under the 1941 farm loan program without waiting for the expiration of the note. Producers who desire to deliver their wheat immediately to the C. C. C. should contact their County Committee for permission to do so. They will not be penalized. The C. C. C. will allow the full 7 cents storage earnings. Producers who deliver this wheat—not desirable for re-sealing—will be held for quality and quantity deficiencies. A deduction from the storage earning or from Government payments will be made.

Delivery of farm-stored wheat to the C. C. C. will be limited at this time to the space available in the terminals for this grain. This limitation is caused by the serious storage problem which will have to be faced by producers and elevators this summer.

FARMERS CO-OP CREAMERY DECLARES PRORATION

To All Stockholders and Friends of Ours—
Dear Friends of Mine:

Please be informed we had a Board Meeting in Orleans, Nebraska today where the Board of Directors, after examining our books, resources and left-overs for the year 1941, decided to declare a 1/2c per pound butterfat proration on 1941's business.

Now please Friends of mine, the family is rather large and there are many thousands of checks to make out. Therefore, it may take a while to get all of these checks out but don't worry. They are on the "Main Line" now and we hope you will spread the good news and tell everybody that it really does pay to sell all your cream to your cooperative creamery in Orleans and Denver, or any

other cooperative creamery within your territory.

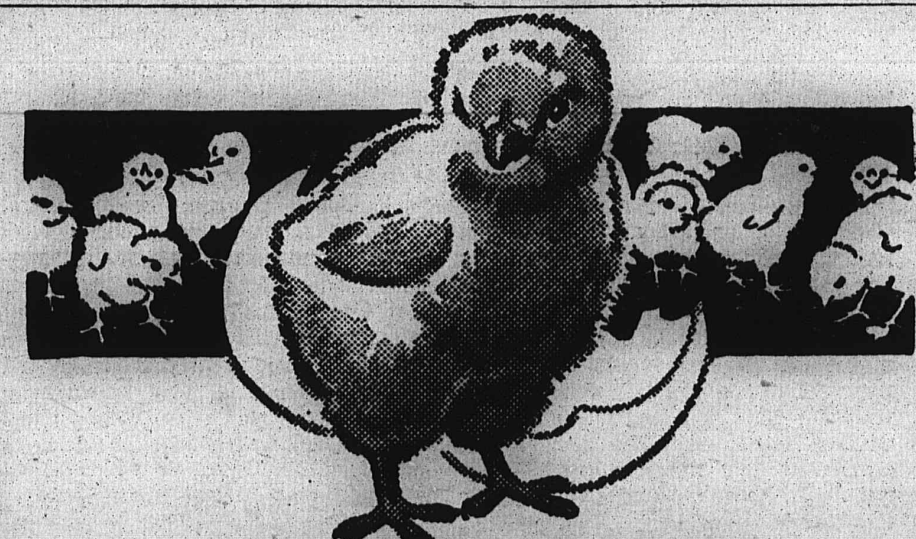
In other words, it always pays to cooperate.

Very sincerely yours,
Farmers Equity Co-op Cry. Assn
Ole Hanson, General Manager.

No Tires On Tractors After First of May

Effective May 1, tractor manufacturers will cease equipping farm tractors with rubber tires, following an order of the War Production Board on March 10. Beginning immediately, tractor manufacturers must reduce their output of rubber-tired vehicles 45 per cent below the average monthly output in January and February. In April production will be cut 60 per cent.

Cooperation must be efficient in methods and sound in its economies. It must always be controlled from the grass roots.



WANTED! Increased egg production

The best way to increase Kansas egg production 15% this year is to develop young stock that is capable of producing more eggs. One of the first steps toward raising better pullets is a good starting feed. You'll be satisfied with the results obtained from feeding.

KFU Chick Starter Mash and Pellets

KFU Grower Mash and Pellets

Union Standard All Mash Starter and Grower Mash and Pellets

Of course, you need to buy good quality chicks selected for their laying ability and health—you need careful management, a good water system and a clean well sodded range, but the FEED you chose makes a great difference in developing young stock capable of paying you to increase your egg production.

Ask your local Farmers Union dealer for COOPERATIVELY MANUFACTURED KFJ and UNION STANDARD FEEDS.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

KANSAS CITY

TOPEKA

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

Juniors 16-21

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

Juveniles 8-12

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

THE CHRIST IS RISEN!

The Risen Christ! A light that will not dim!
A splendor that earth's blackouts cannot darken!
A torch set high to draw men unto Him...
And lo, a voice to which we all must hearken.

"I am the Resurrection and the Life."
This is the hope that sets us singing,
And suddenly the morning air is rife
With joy; our voices lift, glad bells are ringing!

A shaft of light in the darkness set apart—
A glory that the centuries are keeping
Undimmed for every troubled, anxious heart,
And clear for eyes long blurred by bitter weeping.

The Christ is risen for this dark hour of need!
Oh, shout it out: "The Christ is risen indeed!"
—Grace Noll Crowell, from "The War Cry."

EASTER LILIES

Sunday, April 6, in many a church and many a home the lily will lift its head in radiance and purity. In its symbolism there will be for us a whisper of courage and hope, for strength, love and purpose in life. The dimmed visions of man have brought the clouds of war, but through the storm, the lily will lift its head, waiting for men to see again.



WHY ARE YOU A MEMBER?

Every day at the County Schools Mrs. Stoltz asked, "Why are you a member of the Farmers Union?" Everyday a few answered, "I was born into it." Who were those? Why, Juniors of course.

ALONG THE F. U. TRAIL with Esther Ekblad

It has been a long time since we had a chat of scenes along the trail. It isn't that we've stopped traveling; it is just that too many things have been happening at once. There were the District Meetings the last of February which ran right into the Officers Training School March 1-4. Then right after that it was the County Junior Banquet at McPherson, March 6.

The banquet was a lovely affair with everyone spruced up in their best and tables decorated so attractively in a V formation. Then the hours of folk dancing that follow are always great fun.

F. U. County Schools

The latest events of importance concern the County Schools held March 19-23. Mrs. Mildred K. Stoltz stopped in Kansas as she journeyed between Texas and Iowa and helped us with those schools. On Thursday morning of the 19th we loaded the Chevy coupe with posters, literature, song books and whatever else we could think of and started out. McPherson was the first stop.

The meeting was held at the Morning Star Schoolhouse which has no school session this year. It is a very fine building with good equipment and it makes a very fine community center. We worked hard all day, thoroughly enjoying the discussions led by Mrs. Stoltz. As you can guess, we stopped long enough at noon to enjoy a super-delicious covered dish dinner. We even had some of the famous Swedish desert, Ost Kaka.

The evening session was held at Lindsborg. Between the afternoon and the evening Mrs. Stoltz, Betty Peterson and I were invited to the Charlie Olson home. What a nice time we had! The Olsons have been remodeling their home and now it is so pretty—just like a brand new one!

Thursday evening Lindsborg surely knew that the Farmers Union was in town. The Swedish-American Insurance Hall was packed. When it came to recreation, we had some difficulty staying off each other's toes!

The next day, or Friday we were at Stafford. That was another good day with lively discussions; a delicious basket lunch, and in the evening an hour of visiting and dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Henry at their home.

We spent Friday night at Hays and in the bright spring sunshine of Saturday morning drove to Quinter for our third meeting. That was a long day for Mrs. Stoltz and me. The folks out there are keeping Mountain Time, now—we arrived an hour early, and left an hour late. However we

must have had a nice time, for the day didn't seem two hours longer. We did have a pleasant school at Quinter, meeting old friends and making new ones, and talking about things of interest to the community and to us. Many of you know Marie Starkey from the Salina School and also from camp days of a couple of years back. We visited at her home and had such a good time catching up on the news.

Sunday was a day of rest. We spent it leisurely, driving between Hays and Manhattan. A secret—we ran out of gas once but managed to drain the tank to the last drop before allowing ourselves to be pushed into town.

Agriculture Classes Dismissed to Attend F. U. School

The Agriculture classes of the two St. Marys high schools were dismissed to attend the afternoon session of our Monday school at St. Marys. Then those Juniors and more were back in the evening. At noon the Juniors served a lunch of hotdogs, pie, coffee and soft drinks.

Mrs. Stoltz had to leave on the train for Davenport, Iowa at 8:10 p. m. Monday. The evening session had to go on without her—we were a bit lonesome. Working together on the programs had been so much fun. Mrs. Stoltz almost missed getting away from Kansas. First she forgot her coat, then a case of literature that was in my care. In a letter she tells me of getting her luggage checked on the wrong train at Kansas City. When it rains, it pours!

JUNIORS GIVE PLAY

The Juniors of the Scandia Local, McPherson county, presented a 3-act play, "Aunt Bessie Beats the Band," at the Scandia schoolhouse, March 2. The following were members of the cast: Ruby Larson, Lenora Kanel, Bonnie Koehn, Bernard Gibson, Dorothy Larson, Russell Peterson, Burdette Larson, and Richard Spence. A large crowd enjoyed the play, the music of the "Rhythm Range Boys," and the three candy walks. Dorothy Larson was the lucky girl of the evening, winning two boxes of candy.

The play was given a second time at the Morning Star Schoolhouse March 24 under the sponsorship of the county Livestock Project. Again there was special music by the "Rhythm Range Boys," candy walks and refreshments.

MANY ATTEND ONE DAY COUNTY SCHOOLS

(Continued From Page One)
It and Keep it Alive in This Community?" and "In View of the Present and Future needs of This

Yes, many of us have inherited the Farmers Union from our parents, but the inheritance isn't going to be worth much unless we use it. How? First, by getting our membership cards. Secondly, by taking an active part in Junior, Reserve and Juvenile classes. You haven't any classes in your local? Well, insist that your Farmers Union officers appoint a Leader so that you can get busy. Camps will be coming along in a few months and if we don't watch carefully, we simply won't be ready for them.

WHAT ABOUT CAMP?

Because of war conditions there will not be a statewide Junior-Leader Camp this summer. To substitute for the one big camp, two or three smaller district camps are being planned. No definite arrangements for time and places have been made. A schedule and complete announcements will follow at a later date. If anyone knows of a camp site that would be available to us, your State Leader would appreciate hearing of it.

A YEAR-AROUND DECORATION

Did you see those nice looking folks who attended the County Schools? Yes, but what made them look so well groomed? Mrs. Stoltz explained that it was the F. U. buttons on their coat lapels.

Farmers Union buttons and pins are gaining in popularity. The first thing you know, a member will feel extremely out of place without one. Why not order a couple dozen of them to sell at your local meetings?

ADVERTISE ALONG THE WAY

"I am a member. Every farmer should be." Where did you see that? Those words of wisdom are on the Farmers Union car stickers. All who attended the schools have the stickers for their cars. Have you seen them? We're surely getting all "dolled up." Did someone say spring is here?

DO YOU KNOW

How to get membership cards for Juniors, Reserves, and Juveniles?

JUNIORS—Send names to State Office with regular membership reports, or write to State Director of Education. Give name and address of Junior, name of parent, and give the age of the Junior (year, month and day of birth).

JR. RESERVES AND JUVENILES—Write to the State Director of Education. Give same information as listed for Juniors.

Community, Should Any New Fields of Cooperatives be Explored, and If So What?"

The schools were a success in every way. It is felt certain that this is only the beginning for the school type of meeting in Kansas, and that in another year, there will be cooperation for a repetition of the one-day schools. Perhaps in another year two-day schools can be arranged for several counties.

All who attended the schools wish Mrs. Stoltz well on the rest of her trip for the National, and bid her to return soon. Mrs. Stoltz's charming personality and very fine knowledge of the Farmers Union program won for her many friends in Kansas.

Much interest was shown at the schools in the literature tables. More and more people are buying and becoming acquainted with Farmers Union pamphlets and books. The F. U. buttons and pins are also popular.

"FOLLOW THE LEADER-SHIP OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT," THATCHER ADVISES

(Continued from Page Two)

playing the game and we're going to lose it.

The National Farmers Union will use every resource it has to support the President of the United States in this fight for the Farm Security Administration and to put an end to the kind of leadership that this smug farm organization has shown in the last few years.

So, your job is now to buy two postcards and write to your two Senators at Washington, D. C., and merely state on that postcard: "Be patriotic, follow the leadership of the President and support the Farm Security Administration, as he asks for it."

With your help, we'll win the battle, and if we win these wars

Quotes From "The Torch"

The Mimeographed Magazine Published By the Juniors Of Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Shawnee Counties.

(Ed. Note: March 21 a twenty-page issue of "The Torch" rolled off the press. This is the first issue for several months but waiting for it has been well worthwhile. Now we know that with so many Juniors working so willingly, it will appear monthly. We introduce you to the fine magazine through the following quotes:)

Farmers Union Juniors in Full Swing

The Farmers Union Juniors have started their second successful year by organizing a reference library consisting already of several dollars worth of valuable material. Two very interesting farm manuals, "Rural Roads to Security" and "Rural Life Manifesto," have been obtained for the class. Under the capable instruction of Father Donahoe and Father Finucane, and under excellent management of Mrs. Immenschuh, the Juniors are learning fast to buckle down to their study of rural life problems. Mrs. Immenschuh, who has just returned from a week of study under the auspices of the State Farmers Union of Salina, is very eager to share her valuable information with the industrious Juniors who are equally eager to learn.

Already several projects are well under way. The Torch, famous little newspaper, is back in circulation with a very promising staff in charge. Copies of the Torch, consisting of local news, editorials, articles of current importance and of course, a wee bit of humor, are printed each month on the grand new mimeograph obtained by the local Farmers Union. Indeed, it is a paper of which the Juniors can well be proud. Meetings are held each week where we receive very interesting points on how to speak, write newspaper articles and how to gather the worthwhile topics from those two famous books. Business meetings are held each month followed by clever programs put on by Juniors, after which all join in folk dances and various entertainments. Cooperation in work and play is the chief aim of the F. U. Juniors. How much happier folks can be by pitching into the work together for the general happiness of all. The Juniors find this true in little informal meetings they hold in which they sing the old familiar songs they learned at camp last summer and dance to the "Chimes of Dunkirk" and all the other dear old folk dancing tunes.

Indeed the Juniors are brimming over with vim and vitality these days. It is the touch of spring in the air that gives them such enthusiasm. Maybe. Perhaps there is a far more interesting topic that causes this eagerness, this hustle and bustle. Of course there is—it's the dance of April 17 that encourages them and beckons them to work harder and harder toward its success. It's the talk of the town; the means of defraying expenses for the library, and the hope of raising money to go again to the Farmers Union Camp this summer. A grand orchestra, a lovely floor show, a smooth dance floor invites you to come and spend a delightful

evening. Don't forget April 17. The Juniors will be expecting you.

Violet Ecksten
A Junior

Pleasant View Local News

The Pleasant View Local was reorganized 4 years ago. It has 30 members. Clifford Steele is serving his fourth term as president. Miss Clara Greishaber is serving as secretary. The meetings are held monthly. The local has bought several defense bonds. Delmar Brees was the Junior representative at the F.U. Camp, held in Ponca City, Okla., last summer.

Mrs. Clifford Steele and Miss Clara Greishaber attended the State Farmers Union Officers Training School held in Salina, March 1st to 3rd. At the Box Social held March 10, \$27.00 were made. The door prize was won by Geraldine Prior.

Geraldine Prior.

Nobility

We cannot make bargains for blisses. Nor catch them like fishes in nets. And sometimes the thing that life misses Helps more than the thing that it gets.

For good lieth not in pursuing, Nor gaining of great nor of small But just in the going—and doing As we would be done by, is all.

Alice Cary.

The Major Flag and Pennant Cooperative at St. Marys

(An interview with St. Mary Teresa of I. C. H. S.)

How did you happen to start this co-op business, Sister? "Well, we had been making flags and pennants for the QUEENS WORK, St. Louis, and using the money to pay for our trip to the Summer School. At the Summer School we learned all about co-ops. So on December 3, 1940, we formed a true cooperative organization, elected officers, decided to follow Rochdale principles closely, and later to draw up our constitution. "What do the officers do?"

"They conduct the regular meetings, assign the work to the members. A student manager buys them material, handles all the bills and acts as treasurer." "The student manager adds up the number of points due to each member for his work, determines the profit and then the money returns to each. The faculty adviser and the student manager get a portion for their work; we also send a portion to Fr. Maddigan—you know, he suggested this work to us—for his work among his colored people. The remaining 110 per cent of the dividends is prorated among the members. So far, in about fourteen months we have brought about \$550 clear profit, earnings if you will, to our St. Mary's community!"

For Want of an Ad: The butcher had read a lot about the "Milk from Contented Cows" and wanted to keep up with the times. So he placed this sign on his window: "Sausages from Pigs That Died Happy."

within wars, we then can hope to win the big war.

Thank you.—M. W. Thatcher.

FUNDS ENOUGH —IN TIME

(Continued from Page One)
Socials, a fund-raising event of March 10, were successful in achieving their purpose. However, F. U. Locals only, took part in this plan; and it is felt that our cooperative business organizations have just as vital an interest in our organizational legislative and educational plans, as does the body of our membership. The establishment of this fund will give these co-operatives an opportunity to have an important part in Kansas Farmers Union plans for 1942.

Last year the state organiza-

tion asked for money for a legislative fund—Kansas cooperatives and our membership responded generously. This year, the fund for which we are asking, includes the three programs which make up the sides of our Farmers Union triangle—we are asking for funds for our organizational, educational and legislative work.

It is expected that the directors of our business organizations will see that their organizations respond to this plea that our membership, individually send any amounts possible; that the officers of our Locals plan a money-raising event, the proceeds of which can be added to the Kansas Farmers Union 1942 Achievement Fund. We can't let it be said of us that we gave "too little—and too late."

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

Trust Blocks Use of Corn and Wheat Forced Sugar Rationing on Nation

STANDARD OIL CITED; REPORT EXPOSES WHY GRAINS ARE NOT USED IN WAR PRODUCTS

The industrial alcohol ring, in which Standard Oil of New Jersey plays a leading role, is blocking the use of wheat and corn in the manufacture of commercial alcohol and synthetic rubber. A report by the Senate Committee on Agriculture states:

"... special interests, with their own future in mind, have been deliberately blocking any attempts to set up plants for the utilization of grain in the manufacture of synthetic alcohol and rubber."

At the same time, wheat farmers are being told that they must further reduce their acreages and are about to vote in another AAA referendum. Secretary Wickard told his press conference on March 4 that "unless more wheat goes into feed and the manufacture of industrial alcohol the United States will have no place to put it (the 1942 crop) this year... terminal elevator storage being lacking."

Thousands of tons of grain could be used in making industrial alcohol, which is high-test 95% alcohol and a vital war product. It is estimated that at least 350 million gallons are required this year. Industrial alcohol is used as a motive power for torpedoes, a solvent for making gelatin dynamites and smokeless powder, a dehydrating agent for nitrocellulose, and a wetting agent to protect nitrocellulose. In fact, a fifth of an acre of sugar cane is used up in the form of alcohol every time a 16-inch gun is fired.

Sugar Rationing Caused By Ban on Grains

The industrial alcohol combine is trying to limit production to sugar and petroleum despite the fact that sugar is short and oil is badly needed. Most of the industrial alcohol is now made from blackstrap molasses, a residue of sugar; but in recent times, industrial alcohol manufacturers have been using all the sugar cane instead of merely the residue to meet the war demand. This direct

use of sugar forced rationing upon the country.

Since synthetic rubber can be made successfully from alcohol, it follows that corn, wheat, and other grains can be used to make synthetic rubber. But the same interests that control industrial alcohol are involved in synthetic rubber. The report by the Senate Committee on Agriculture states:

"... ethyl which can be derived from grain, sugar cane, and other raw materials, can be successfully used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber which will go a long way in meeting our immediate needs... This process... is... reputedly controlled by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. It is also asserted that Standard Oil of New Jersey exercises control over the alcohol industry which is divided into three distinct fields: (A) Industrial alcohol; (B) High alcohol content wine producers; (C) Distillers."

Standard Oil is interested in industrial alcohol as well as synthetic rubber, because both products can be made from petroleum. Most of Germany's rubber is now made from petroleum, under an agreement whereby it got the American processes and our oil interests agreed to restrict the domestic output of synthetic rubber. The oil interests gave repeated assurances, after it was apparent

that molasses and sugar could not meet the demand for industrial alcohol, that they had ample quantities of ethylene in the cracking of gasoline to fill the bill. In this way, they sought to keep out wheat and corn, even though, as the Senate Committee charges, these assurances "have proven entirely fallacious."

"At the present time, there seems to be a well planned attempt to control both synthetic alcohol and synthetic rubber production by representatives of the closely integrated manufacturing companies also interested in the petroleum field, and to prevent the establishment of facilities in parts of the country where these raw materials are produced, and thus prevent the diffusion and consequent loss of control by these special interests."

This report accompanies Senate Resolution 224, introduced by Senator Gillette and calling for a full investigation. It is largely the result of Senator Norris' painstaking efforts, for he submitted evidence many months ago to the Office of Production Management that industrial alcohol should be made from surplus grain instead of scarce sugar.

Norris found that the grain plan was being blocked by Fraser M. Moffat, who has now switched over to the new War Production Board and had been connected with the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. This company has interlocking stock ties leading into Standard Alcohol Co., which is controlled by Standard Oil of N. J.

Norris wrote to Donald Nelson asking for an independent, impartial investigation of the grain plan. He received a letter from Nelson rejecting the proposal but later discovered that Moffat had actually written this reply. Norris has written a sharp letter exposing Moffat's alcohol connections and protesting against Nelson's letting such a man act as "judge and jury."

Though blackstrap molasses and petroleum can no longer meet the demands of war for industrial alcohol, the trust would have the deficiency met by using 1,320,000 tons of raw sugar. Through its influence the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has already set aside this quantity of Cuban sugar which it bought.

While Corn and Wheat Stay in Storage

If corn and wheat were used instead of sugarcane, 80,200,000 bu. of wheat or 87,700,000 bu. of corn would be put to work. If, moreover, surplus grains were allowed to supply the additional industrial alcohol required this year, this additional supply could utilize 69 million bushels of wheat or 75 million bushels of corn.

Because the petroleum-molasses interests do not have the equipment for making industrial alcohol out of grains, they do not want to see this business go to the whiskey or beverage distillers. Most of the beverage distillers, in turn, need some additional equipment in order to turn out the high-proof 93 per cent alcohol, and the industrial alcohol trust is trying to prevent them from getting this.

A small step forward was taken when Congress passed a law, signed January 24, allowing whiskey plants to make both additional equipment in order to turn out the high-proof 95 per cent industrial alcohol, and whiskey in the same distillery, something banned since the repeal of prohibition. Only on February 23, 1942 were whiskey distillers with facilities for making high proof alcohol ordered to limit themselves solely to industrial alcohol. But it is evident that stronger measures must be taken by the government to prevent the industrial alcohol trust from interfering with the war effort.

While the lid is being held down on any increase in the production of corn and farmers are being told to get ready for another slash in wheat acreage, the industrial alcohol trust has continued to bar the use of grain. It has no doubt smiled silently while the press of the nation put the blame for the sugar shortage on "hoarding" by the American housewives, but it cannot be allowed to put its concern with post-war profits ahead of the nation's concern with victory.

Smith: "I wear the trousers in my home."

Friend: "Yeah, but right after dinner I notice you wear an apron over them."

"My wife has been nursing a grouch all week."

"Had a cold, have you?"

It is illegal in Cuba to refuse to accept U. S. currency.

Standard Oil 'Hold Back On Rubber'

Charges Its Cheaper Product Turned Over To Germans.

Washington, March 26—Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general, testified today that the Standard Oil company of New Jersey had developed a synthetic rubber that was cheaper, better and more plentiful than any the nazis had and had turned it over to German interests before the United States entered the war.

Arnold told the senate defense investigating committee that until a consent decree entered into yesterday, Standard Oil "held back even in this rubber shortage" in making the patents on the synthetic product available to American rubber companies.

When Arnold read documents he said showed Standard had "stifled" the production of synthetic rubber in this country, Hugh Fulton, committee counsel, asked:

"Then Standard developed synthetic rubber in this country that was cheaper and more plentiful than Germany had?"

Blames Cartel Facts

"That's right," Arnold replied. "And turned it over to Germany?" Fulton inquired.

"That's right," was the reply. "And not to our own rubber companies?" Fulton asked.

"That's right," Arnold said.

The assistant attorney general, who is chief of the justice department's anti-trust division, previously had testified that cartel arrangements between Standard and the J. C. Enindustrie of Germany "are the principal cause of our present shortage of synthetic rubber."

Testifying before the senate defense investigating committee, Arnold said, however, that "these arrangements were not entered into with any desire to aid or assist Germany."

Wanted Protected Market

"The sole motive," said the assistant attorney general, "was an attempt on the part of the Standard Oil to get a protected market to eliminate independent competition, and finally to restrict production in world markets in order to maintain that control."

Arnold said Standard Oil company correspondence disclosed its product, butyl, was satisfactory for making inner tubes and could be used in producing outer tires.

He said it could be produced more cheaply than natural rubber, adding that Standard had offered to make some agreements with rubber companies which precluded their using the product in tires and confined their use of it to the high-priced specialty field because of the royalties they would have to pay.

Arnold said that there was "essentially no difference between what the Standard Oil of New Jersey has done in this case and what other companies did in restricting the production of magnesium, aluminum, tungsten carbide, drugs, dye stuffs and a variety of other critical materials vital for the war."

Blames Cartels

"So long as such cartel agreements continue to exist," he added, "the inevitable result will be shortages in essential materials."

The agreements between Standard Oil and the German dye trust were ended by a consent decree announced yesterday in which the company agreed to free to American industry its patents on synthetic rubber.

The company, six subsidiaries and three top officials were fined a total of 50 thousand dollars for violation of the anti-trust law. They pleaded nolo contendere.

Arnold said he wished the case to be considered not as one which "singled out the Standard Oil company of New Jersey," but as a dramatic illustration of the viciousness of an industrial practice that restricts production in order to dominate the market."

The Standard company said it agreed to the decree and did not contest the anti-trust charges because its war work was more important than obtaining possible court vindication by trials which would take months.

A statement said that under Standard-Farber contracts in 1929 "Standard was able to bring to this country vital German discoveries in the field of petroleum and to develop their use in the United States. Many have proved of great military importance in the present emergency."

In 1929 the American firm reached an agreement with the

ST. JOE LIVESTOCK

ANNOUNCES SAVINGS

Due to the rush of work incident to paying the 1941 refunds from the house, we missed the boat entirely in reporting our January, 1942 activities. The following therefore covers our activities for the first two months of the year. In the commission business the savings to date amount to \$2,308.77, equivalent to a patronage savings of 26.11 per cent. This is a profit increase of \$745.51 over the first two months of 1941, and a percentage increase of 5.89 percentage points.

The Farmers Union Credit Association shows an increase in outstanding loans at the close of February of \$21,093.02. The savings from operations during the two months amount to \$560.09, an increase of \$162.53 over a year ago. Serum sales volume is showing a healthy increase compared with a year ago. Sales to our customers show an increase of \$377.59 over the same 1941 period. Due to higher hog prices and increased production, we expect a good showing in serum this year. We are still shoveling out 1941 Refund Checks to members who patronized us last year, 26 per cent on commissions and 15 per cent on serum supplies. A farm organization membership costs little, and even from the standpoint of our business here alone it will pay sure fire cash dividends. If you patronize us this year, your 1942 refund check will probably arrive about the time you are digging down to pay income and other taxes for this year. Doesn't this somehow give you an idea as to what you should do the balance of this year and even after that? Yep, any tax collector in the land will accept our refund checks at face value. What say you shoot your next load to us?

Paul M. Steele, Mgr.
Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, South St. Joseph, Missouri.

German dye trust Interessengemeinschaft (I. G.) Farbenindustrie Aktengesellschaft, for an exchange of interest in specified inventions under which Standard Oil obtained rights to a number of processes including a new method for making TNT.

The justice department said that despite this agreement I. G. Farbenindustrie had refused to turn over the patents for the buna rubber processes until 1939, and that it never transferred full manufacturing information.

Synthetic Gasoline

This was said to have been because "the Hitler government, for reasons of military expediency, refused to permit I. G. to do so, and in the exercise of its control of the rubber field, I. G. refused to sanction any general program for the exploitation of synthetic rubber... Standard nevertheless decided to transmit samples and all information regarding butyl rubber (the petroleum gas process it had developed to I. G.)."

The government charged the American company had "conspired with I. G. Farbenindustrie to restrain trade and commerce in the oil and chemical industries throughout the world, including synthetic rubber and synthetic gasoline."

J. G. Farber, under the agreements, was to get chemical processes (including rubber) and Standard's other developments, such as synthetic gasoline, each to control world markets in its field. —Omaha World Herald.

COOPERATION ESSENTIAL

Cooperation is essential to progress in any field. That applies to agriculture no less than industry.

The lone farmer, selling what he raises in the open market, is powerless. He takes what is offered or goes without a sale. A thousand farmers, cooperating together as a unit, can deal on equal terms with the buyer, and demand and receive a fair deal.

The agricultural marketing cooperatives give the farmer the bargaining power he must have. Going farther, they help him to improve producing methods, so that he may raise more or better crops at a lower cost. In peace or war, agriculture has no more effective aid.

In the post-war world, if a cooperative has lost the cooperative idea, it will fare just as any other private, competitive business of comparable size.—R. W. Hudgens, assistant administrator, Farm Security Administration.

Cooperation without research is like a battleship without a rudder.

About the Agricultural Adjustment Program

Cambridge, Mass.
March 18, 1942

Mr. E. K. Dean,
Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

Dear Mr. Dean:

I will appreciate your running the enclosed letter in your column in some space where it will be noticed. I want to find out what farm people think the farm production program should be like next year. I am sure they can tell me much better than I can find out from my friends in the government service.

Very truly yours,
John D. Black,
Professor of Economics,
Harvard University.

Dear Sirs:

What should be done with the Agricultural Adjustment program in 1943?

This is a highly important question upon which farm people everywhere should be doing some hard thinking—and doing it soon, for the government fellows are already at work on it. Congress is even now beginning to pass legislation that affects next year's Adjustment program. The administrators in federal, regional and state offices are already pushing their pencils around making plans for next year's crop.

The goals that have been set for this year's agricultural output average 6 percent more than the 1941 output. It won't be easy to reach these. But 1943 is going to see the need for amounts so much larger than this 6 percent that one's heart almost stands still to think of it. Can our agriculture do it? How?

We must not let the government folks do all the figuring on this. There are more good ideas on a question of this kind outside the government than in it.

In fact, it is not even safe to let the government folks do all the figuring about it. They're just human beings and can not keep from thinking too much in terms of just more of what they are now doing. It's their job.

For some twenty years now, nearly all of the time as an outsider, I have been trying to understand agriculture's problems and help work out ways of meeting them. Some of you know that I had a bit to do with developing the present Adjustment program. I am much concerned whether it should be continued next year, and while the war lasts, just as it is now? or whether it should be changed? And if so, how?

What I would like is that some of you who read this letter would write me rather soon your ideas as to how the present AAA and production goal program is working out in your area? And whether continuing it as it is will give us the increased output we need in 1943? Or whether some changes should be made? And what these should be? Should any of the restrictions in the present program be removed? In fact, should there be any restrictions at all? If so, which ones should be retained?

I know about the shortages of labor in some sections already. It will be worse in 1943. What ideas have you about meeting this problem?

Is lack of credit going to hold anybody back?

I don't promise to answer fully and individually all the replies which I receive to this request. But I shall study them all carefully and make very good use of what is in them. They will be treated confidentially—none of them published, at least, without your permission.

Very truly yours,
John D. Black,
Professor of Economics,
Harvard University

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 is about 25c higher on all classes of fed steers for the past 10 days. Long fed, dry lot steers selling from \$12.50 to \$13.50, with the short fed and in-between kinds at \$10.50 to \$11.50. Stocker and feeder market about 25c higher. Most of these good red cattle selling from \$10.25 to \$10.75 with a few fancy kinds selling up to \$11. Good White-face feeders selling up to \$12, with the in-between kinds selling from \$10.50 to \$11.50. Jersey and Holstein junk \$8 to \$9.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. Our butcher market has been pretty uneven the past two weeks especially on fed heifers and mixed yearlings. However, in spite of a loss of 10c to 25c today, fed heifer and mixed yearling prices are 25c to 35c higher than they were two weeks ago. Our cow market to the killers has held along about steady with canners selling all the way from \$5 to \$6.50. Cutters up to \$8.25. Bulk of the beef cows \$8.50 to \$9. We have an extreme top of \$9.50 on heavy weight bulls. Stock cows and heifers active.

Calf Market

Russ Kemp, Salesman. Veal calf market fairly active with the veal top \$14.50. Few choice to city butchers as high as \$15. Bulk of veals selling from \$7 to \$12. Canners \$5 to \$6.50. Heavy 300 to 400 lb. calves mostly \$10 down, a few choice up to \$11.50. Stock calf market active, with best White-face calves here today selling at \$13.75, however, the bulk of them selling from \$8 to \$12. Shorthorns from \$7 to \$11. Heifers \$1.00 under steer calves.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. Our hog market has shown a little improvement the past two weeks and present prices are as high as they have been for sixteen years. The top is \$13.70 with practically all weights of butchers selling within a very narrow price range of \$13.50 to \$13.70 for 170 to 290 lb. averages. A few extreme heavies, weighing upward to 350 lbs., selling down to \$13.35. Underweight lights, 140 to 160 lbs., both killing kinds and those in just stocker flesh, selling from \$12.75 to \$13.25. Bulk of the best packing sows \$12.85 to \$13.25, a few smooth kinds slightly above. Stock pigs continue very scarce, choice kinds quotable around \$13.

We look for a gradual increase in receipts the next several weeks and it is our opinion that with the pressure of an increased hog supply it is quite likely that the market will show some decline. We think it advisable for those who have hogs on hand that are ready, to take advantage of the present good market and ship them rather than hold them back for any advance in prices.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Sheep market 25c higher. Top Western fed lambs \$12. Top native lambs \$11.40. Top native spring lambs \$12.75. Top Arizona spring lambs \$13. Medium fleshed native lambs \$9 to \$10. Cull native lambs \$8 to \$9. Fat ewes \$7. Cull ewes \$3.50 to \$5. Fat clipped lambs, No. 3 skins, \$9.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

The total number of sheep on farms and ranches at the beginning of 1942 was the largest on record. If weather conditions are favorable this spring the 1942

lamb crop should be larger than that of 1941 and while prices have shown a lower trend since mid-January the general level is higher than the average for a number of years.

The going price on short-haul native lambs on the Kansas City market during the week of March 23rd has been around \$11.50 per cwt., with extreme weights being discounted according to weight. Long-haul lambs have sold up to \$11.90 with spring lambs both natives and westerns cashing at \$13. and above.

In spite of large numbers, it is the opinion of the trade that profitable prices for the producer will prevail and, of course, it is generally true that the man who can get his lambs off to market early is the one who realizes the greatest profit.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City has always maintained an efficient sheep department headed by Fred Grantham. It is the desire of this company to give service to all its sheep customers. This service includes grading at the farm, but, of course, it is impossible to get around the whole territory and will be even more difficult now that tires are impossible to secure. The Farmers Union is anxious to be of assistance in your lamb marketing program and any inquiries as to market conditions and requirements will receive immediate attention.

Give your ewes and lambs good treatment and attention and they will make money for you.

When you start them to market—Consign them to the Farmers Union and rest assured they will receive the best attention of salesmen who know their jobs.

WHEAT TREATED WITH ETHYLENE KEEPS BETTER AND BAKES MUCH BETTER

Bin-burning of wheat having a high moisture content can be retarded by the use of ethylene gas in the storage bins, research workers have found. The gas, at a concentration of approximately one part in 10 thousand of air in the bin was blown into the bin while the damp wheat was being stored.

Ethylene gas, which is inexpensive comes in steel cylinders similar to those used for soda fountain gas. The addition of the gas to air in the bin does not offer serious practical difficulties when bins are reasonably tight. Estimates are that the cost, unless very small quantities are treated, would be a small fraction of a cent per bushel.

Of Interest To Livestock Producers

SHEEPSKIN IS VITAL IN OUTFITTING ARMY

Tests Prove Superiority for Making Cold Weather Clothing; Give Perfect Insulation

"The army takes over all sheepskins to keep the boys in service warm. The rabbit, the beaver, the bear, the wolverine, the silver fox and the nutria (South American beaver) have all had their hides tanned for careful test, but the sheepskin proved best.

"In 1929 after eliminating all other furs, the air corps started experimenting with fur-tanned, electrified sheep shearing and continued the development of that material to the point where it is used exclusively for all air corps winter clothing. It is produced in various pile lengths from one-quarter of an inch length, depending on whether the clothing is to be used for moderate or extreme cold temperatures. It is considerably cheaper than fur and exceptionally durable for rough wear. The skin part of the shearing is treated and tanned in such a manner that it is flame-proof, wind-proof and acid-proof.

"One of the chief reasons for choosing sheep shearing as the foundation for air corps cold weather garments was that it is a naturally perfect insulating system. It is easy to spot an insulated house in the winter because snow remains on the roof without melting, whereas on an uninsulated house it starts melting instantly because the house is losing heat. In the search for perfect cold weather clothes it was observed that snow does not melt on a sheep, indicating the natural insulating qualities of wool.

"Although sheepskin is the basis of the air corps winter garments, the parkhood of the Alaskan suit does carry a small strip of wolf fur around its edge. Wolf fur is not supposed to be subject to ice accumulation. Therefore, it is sewn to the edge of the parkhood to prevent the accumulation of ice formed by the freezing of the breath's moisture.

"Wool for clothing and blankets, sheepskin for protection in extreme cold, lamb for the table—what, in deed, would this country do without sheep and those who produce them?"—Chicago Daily Drovers Journal.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

The month of January was a big month for livestock slaughter. With the exception of calf slaughter, the number of animals slaughtered under federal inspection during that month exceeded those of December, the increase being 5 per cent for cattle, 1 per cent for hogs, and 3 per cent for sheep and lambs.

Cattle slaughter totaled 1,057,159 head, which was 19 per cent greater than the previous January slaughter and 27 per cent greater than the 5-year average for January.

Calf slaughter during January totaled 440,045 head. This was a decrease of 4 per cent compared with the previous month but it was 7 per cent larger than January calf slaughter a year previous and 3 per cent above the 5-year average for that month.

The large January slaughter of hogs, amounting to 5,830,613 head, exceeded those of a year ago by 29 per cent, or 1,313,299 head. Compared with the 5-year average for January, hog slaughter this year increased 1,503,279 head, or 35 per cent.

Sheep and lamb slaughter during January amounted to 1,610,991 head. While this was 3 per cent larger than the December slaughter, it was 1 per cent less than January a year ago but 2 per cent larger than the 5-year January average.

This report from federally inspected packing plants indicates that production continues on the increase, following a big production year in 1941. During the year 1941 cattle slaughter in the United States totaled only slightly less than 11 million head and this total was exceeded only in 1936 and in 1918. In only 4 other years has the total cattle slaughter exceeded 10 million head.

Hog slaughter in 1941, at slightly more than 4½ million head, was some less than the previous year but it was still a big year for the hog slaughter. The record slaughter for hogs was in 1923 when 53,334,000 head went to the shambles.

The 1941 sheep and lamb slaughter of 18,124,531 head was the largest on record, the previous record being in 1931 when 18,070,875 were killed.—Co-Operative Shipper.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company
KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

Chester Temple, Lafayette County, Mo., 15 steers.....	111	\$13.00
Andrew Forbes, Osage County, Kan., 20 steers.....	1194	13.00
L. C. Gretten, Anderson County, Kan., 28 steers.....	1205	13.00
Munson Bros., Geary County, Kan., 16 heifers.....	891	12.50
Louis Drewel, Lafayette County, Mo., 11 steers.....	976	12.25
N. H. Nielson, Morris County, Kan., 15 steers.....	1174	12.00
John B. Mills, Osage County, Kan., 47 steers.....	1047	11.85
Peter Thowe & Son, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 15 steers.....	992	11.75
Harold Riekhof, Lafayette County, Mo., 15 steers.....	1082	11.75
Lawrence Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 19 steers.....	1142	11.75
Marion Kostner, Pottawatomie County, Kan., 13 str & hfs.....	842	11.75
H. E. Rice, Johnson County, Kan., 10 heifers.....	870	11.75
Peter Thowe & Son, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 25 steers.....	940	11.35
Claude Trueblood, Osage County, Kan., 11 str & hfs.....	865	11.30
L. S. Webb, Jackson County, Mo., 13 heifers.....	840	11.25
oLuis & Annabelle Metzen, Livingston Co., Mo., 18 str-hfs.....	930	11.00
Elmo Soderstrom, Osage County, Kan., 13 heifers.....	830	11.00
Elmer Derr, Rush County, Kan., 11 heifers.....	846	11.00
Paul H. Hoersch, Alma County, Neb., 14 heifers.....	792	11.00
Ben Geuser, Rush County, Kan., 26 steers.....	1005	10.75

HOGS—Lightweight Butchers 240 lbs. and Down

Roy Franklin, Saline County, Mo., 63 head.....	226	13.60
Orest Jones, Miami County, Kan., 30 head.....	212	13.60
S. C. Baxter, Cedar County, Mo., 11 head.....	229	13.55
C. L. Buck, Saline County, Kan., 23 head.....	234	13.55
Clutus Bowles, Saline County, Mo., 75 head.....	226	13.45
Urlin Salmon, Daviess County, Mo., 34 head.....	222	13.40
P. E. Graves, Franklin County, Kan., 13 head.....	223	13.40
Fred C. Dohman, Saline County, Mo., 20 head.....	235	13.40
J. C. Eckart, Miami County, Kan., 18 head.....	232	13.40
Loren Ring, Johnson County, Mo., 15 head.....	210	13.40
H. M. Buck, Saline County, Kan., 38 head.....	207	13.40
John F. Wehmeyer, Cass County, Mo., 14 head.....	218	13.30
Herbert Iles, Lafayette County, Mo., 19 head.....	221	13.30

Medium and Heavy Butchers 240 lbs. and Up

W. A. Steen, Miller County, Mo., 15 head.....	251	13.45
Bennett Bros., Linn County, Kan., 40 head.....	243	13.40
Theo. Temple, Lafayette County, Mo., 11 head.....	275	13.35
Geo. A. Vohs, Miami County, Kan., 20 head.....	250	13.35
Fred D. Cox, Linn County, Kan., 11 head.....	260	13.35
J. E. Hannah & Son, Lafayette County, Mo., 22 head.....	260	13.35
John Kalwei, Henry County, Mo., 15 head.....	249	13.30
Theo. Steinbruck, Clay County, Kan., 27 head.....	272	13.30

WICHITA

CATTLE

Cecil Miller, Barber County, Kan., 11 cattle mixed.....	592	11.00
Lee Hildebrand, Barber County, Kan., 13 mixed.....	542	10.00
J. V. Sharp, Alfalfa County, Okla., 9 cows & str.....	741	9.00
Allen Ludeman, Alfalfa County, Okla., 40 mixed.....	1027	10.00
Wm. E. Reynolds, Cowley County, Kan., 47 steers.....	544	10.60
S. E. Carmichael, Kan County, Okla., 12 steers.....	519	10.50
Martinson Bros., McPherson County, Kan., 23 mixed.....	448	13.50
Harry Crumley, Kingman County, Kan., 11 steers.....	508	11.00
Geo. Halsted, Alfalfa County, Okla., 11 steers.....	555	11.00
Carl Alexander, Barber County, Kan., 15 mixed.....	669	11.50
E. A. Elrod, Cowley County, Kan., 10 mixed.....	694	11.00
Wm. A. Archer, Cowley County, Kan., 29 hfs & str.....	484	12.00
Ervin Tomlin, Alfalfa County, Okla., 12 c & str.....	687	11.50
P. A. Dyck, McPherson County, Kan., 9 c & str.....	983	10.00
Marle Wright, Barber County, Kan., 34 mixed.....	577	10.60
Geo. Sense, Woods County, Okla., 30 mixed.....	558	11.50
Ben Jackson, Alfalfa County, Okla., 13 str & hfs.....	632	10.50
C. F. Bevans, Barber County, Kan., 17 mixed.....	468	11.50
Clarence Hime, Grant County, Okla., 19 mixed.....	641	10.75
Arthur Colborn, Barber County, Kan., 11 str & hfs.....	602	10.00
E. V. Nelson, Dickinson County, Kan., 16 hfs & str.....	979	10.40
Harry Crumley, Kingman County, Kan., 15 steers.....	406	12.00
Floyd Hall, Alfalfa County, Okla., 35 steers.....	425	13.00

HOGS

E. V. Nelson, Dickinson County, Kan., 13 hogs.....	207	13.20
Bert Brennenman, Greenwood County, Kan., 11 hogs.....	199	13.15
Frank Breitenback, Reno County, Kan., 11 hogs.....	275	13.20
Floyd Lehman, Harvey County, Kan., 15 hogs.....	241	13.25
J. E. Peters, Kiowa County, Kan., 19 hogs.....	190	13.15
Fred Dunlap, Greenwood County, Kan., 12 hogs.....	212	13.25
W. L. Hutchinson, Butler County, Kan., 9 hogs.....	265	13.15
T. R. Wells, Chase County, Kan., 9 hogs.....	218	13.25
Roy Roberts, Woodward County, Okla., 12 hogs.....	250	13.35
A. N. Robinson & Son, Saline County, Kan., 28 hogs.....	223	13.20

SHEEP

Merle Lenert, Chautauqua County, Kan., 42 sheep.....	90	10.25
G. W. Logan, Cowley County, Kan., 18 sheep.....	78	12.20

PARSONS

CATTLE

Kirchoff Bros., Montgomery County, Kan., 9 steers.....	916	12.25
Fred Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 9 steers.....	891	12.00
Fred Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 3 steers.....	643	12.00
W. A. Good, Montgomery County, Kan., 3 steers.....	828	11.50
J. E. Stocker, Crawford County, Kan., 3 steers.....	458	11.25
Albert Claussen, Crawford County, Kan., 4 steers.....	985	11.25
L. E. Tallman, Labette County, Kan., 6 steers.....	950	11.25
John Terwilliger, Montgomery County, Kan., 8 heifers.....	650	11.00
Henry Kreible, Montgomery County, Kan., 5 steers.....	660	11.00
H. F. Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 10 steers.....	611	11.00
Albert Claussen, Crawford County, Kan., 6 steers.....	955	11.00
H. F. Mitchell, Neosho County, Kan., 20 steers.....	706	10.55
J. W. Naff, Crawford County, Kan., 5 heifers.....	523	10.35

HOGS

Trout Bros., Neosho County, Kan., 10 head.....	215	13.40
Melvin Tedstrom, Labette County, Kan., 15 head.....	222	13.35
Guy Newland, Montgomery County, Kan., 12 head.....	216	13.35
Walter J. Schumisch, Neosho County, Kan., 10 head.....	211	13.30
Geo. Hammerbacher, Neosho County, Kan., 17 head.....	247	13.30
Geo. Heit, Montgomery County, Kan., 11 head.....	238	13.30
Clyde Cranor, Wilson County, Kan., 12 head.....	220	13.30
Wallace Mann, Montgomery County, Kan., 18 head.....	190	13.30
Elmer White, Neosho County, Kan., 8 head.....	232	13.30
L. A. Wagner, Montgomery County, Kan., 23 head.....	230	13.30
E. E. Murray, Labette County, Kan., 11 head.....	201	13.30
H. L. Emerick, Labette County, Kan., 10 head.....	200	13.25
L. Z. McCabe, Wilson County, Kan., 12 head.....	175	13.20
R. F. Wilson, Labette County, Kan., 12 head.....	233	13.20
J. C. Jordan, Neosho County, Kan., 10 head.....	254	13.20
Alvin Clark, Montgomery County, Kan., 13 head.....	209	13.20
Henry Kriebel, Montgomery County, Kan., 10 head.....	241	13.15
Earl Reinhardt, Neosho County, Kan., 11 head.....	226	13.15
Glen Tedstrom, Labette County, Kan., 16 head.....	210	13.15
J. B. Oakleaf, Labette County, Kan., 10 head.....	194	13.10
M. L. Eccles, Labette County, Kan., 22 head.....	199	13.10

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The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1942

REDUCED PARTS PRICES

Reductions in the price of Farm Machinery replacements parts are possible and will contribute to America's all-out war effort.

America's material resources, labor and plant capacity must be conserved for the all-out production of war materials. President Roosevelt's production goals for 1942: 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8,000,000 dead weight tons of shipping, all require careful planning, sacrifice and tremendous energy.

With the governmental restrictions upon the sale to civilians of machinery of any type, and the recent order forbidding use of rubber tires upon tractors by manufacturers after May 1, it becomes more important that adjustment in the price of parts be made immediately, if the war effort of agriculture is to be thrown into high gear this spring.

One basic answer to this problem is widespread conservation of existing machinery through widespread repair and care. But farmers report that, after about five years of use, need for new equipment arises because parts to repair the old machinery become too expensive.

The life of machinery upon the farms of America could be extended if the price of parts could be reduced.

A recent survey of this problem confronting every farmer in America reveals an astounding price the American farmer is paying for machinery when he buys it piece-by-piece. The committee making the study sought to determine how much a \$900 (retail price) tractor would cost if bought one part at a time. The following is a brief outline of the findings:

Prices of Replacement Parts of a \$900 (Retail) Tractor

Front End
Radiator \$ 51.10
Front Shaft and Steering Mechanism 103.24
Front Axle and Wheels 85.95

Rear End \$240.29
Rear Axle and Wheels \$335.19
Brake and Differential 226.24
Draw Bar 23.95

Motor \$585.38
Engine (block, pistons, valves and crank-case) \$427.00
Magneto 89.99
Carburetor 27.50
Governor 38.19
Manifold and Connections 26.48
Air cleaner 14.50
Transmission 226.57
Power Take Off and Belt Pulley 59.04
Clutch and Connections 76.57

\$985.84

And So Forth (Some of them)

Exhaust Pipe	\$ 1.50
Fan	8.93
Frame	40.48
Fuel, Tank and Piping	26.78
Gear Shift Lever	3.10
Spark, Throttle and Heat Control Levers	6.73
Hood Sheet	3.30
Seat and Support	8.08
Crank and Connections	8.10

\$107.05

These figures do not include such minor parts as spark plugs, cables, connections, hundreds of bolts, nuts, washers, gaskets, etc., and in almost all cases, each part mentioned in the table above was broken down and the prices of its part totaled.

At the same rate, the total of all the parts of a \$1,000 tractor would be approximately \$2,500 (retail). And, since materials, labor costs and factory overhead charges remain almost constant, the \$1,500 difference must be explained as "distribution" costs—much of which can and should be saved to the consumer in the form of reduced prices of replacement parts.

Such reductions are necessary today in the interests of victory in America's war effort. Therefore, the request has gone forward to the OPA (Price Administration) and the Department of Agriculture that a committee representative of farmers, labor, manufacturers, dealers and government be set-up to formulate a program to secure lower prices for farm machinery replacement parts.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION ON THE MOVE

By Pat Nash, Manager Ellsworth County Cooperative Association

It is heartening to note the way in which the Kansas Farmers Union is moving. The organization is going places in its activities. A state program is developing in cooperation with the National Farmers Union program. This program is enlisting the support of the Locals and the cooperatives throughout the state. A series of Farmers Union Managers and Directors Association meetings have been held recently and a three day training school for officers of the Farmers Union locals at Salina was concluded recently. This effort should help to bring about more unified action and more interesting meetings in the Farmers Union Locals in this state.

This program is primarily for the protection and promotion of a family type of agriculture and for the protection of the low income farmers. It is surely not a program that would encourage large financial contributions for its successful execution. The importance of such a program is not readily grasped by the farmers. The need may seem trivial, yet some of the soundest economic theories underlying the protection of democracy are perhaps the seemingly trivial things, that the Farmers Union program has set for its accomplishment. Consequently, financial assistance is very important. This assistance must come from the free will offerings of the rank and file of the farmers and their cooperative. The return in legislation, education and protective organization is well worth the cost. In other words it is not a donation but a sound business investment for all of us.

THE WORLD HAS CHANGED

Many changes have come to all of us since the last issue of THE TORCH. Here around St. Marys we see many of our young men leaving for military service. We miss these boys, but we are proud of them and we follow them in our hopes and prayers. We are now at war. We Farmers Union Juniors are learning that this puts many restrictions on our ordinary way of life. Some things that we must buy are rationed to us. Things that we can make and use are not quite what they were last year. Gladly we accept these inconveniences; but sadly, too, because we can see no reason for this terrible war, which is a wasteful use of our natural and economic resources and the bloody sacrifice of our youth.

Why can not the world remain always at peace? The world cannot be peaceful because, due to senseless greed and class hatred, men have refused to think with, to work with, and to play with and to pray with many of their fellow men. Nations go their way regardless of the needs, rights and duties of others.

We must now do our best to win the war and to write the peace that follows. And we can write the peace that follows by living the ideals of COOPERATION set forth by our leaders. If we learn to work together and to play together for the good of our community; and if other communities zealously do the same, we shall have a better world to offer to our brave men who are fighting that we may live in peace.—By Regina Lenherr, F. U. Junior of St. Marys, in The Torch.

THE GREAT DEVELOPER

One of the great strengths of the agricultural cooperative marketing plan is that it gives each member farmer a sense of responsibility for the welfare of all. And responsibility, as the late Supreme Court Justice Brandeis once said, "is the great developer."

The principal marketing co-ops are owned and operated by their members. These members pay their share of the operating costs and equitably divide the returns. There is no "remote control." Co-op managers are accountable to the members, and their jobs depend on their getting results. That is the kind of organization which goes places, and which has helped to build our country.

RUBBER ON THE FARM

Fred S. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York, recently touched on the need for giving tire priorities to producing farmers.

The motor truck is as essential to modern farm operation as the plow. Most farmers live a considerable distance from consuming and distributing centers. The truck provides the only agency for bringing their produce to market—and for taking home machinery, feed and other essential supplies.

As a result, the farm truck plays a great part in feeding the people of America. In many urban centers, produce trucks bring practically all of the farm-produced foods that the people must have. If truck transport is stopped, there will be an extremely serious food problem in all parts of the country.

The rationing authorities must bear this in mind. Means must be found of supplying rubber for the trucks which move our food from farm to market.

THE UPPER CRUST



—And don't forget to use an editorial, urging more money for Dies.

"Jim Says"

If you failed to see the display board at the Farmers Union School at Salina, you missed an educational treat that was prepared for you by Helen Denny of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Missouri.

At the top of the board, she placed a map of Kansas counties, with locations of Farmers Union Cooperative Associations indicated, and also indicated good locations where cooperatives are absent.

A pennant, "Mr. and Mrs. F. U. member—Let the chips fall where they may—ability to do the work you were elected to do."

A picture of the FUJA terminal at Topeka. Also the FUJA 1940 and 1941 condensed financial statements—History of the cooperatives as traced back to 1810. You should have seen—"You see," said the Queen, "it takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least, twice as fast." The right combination, to get more on that—read the Triangle.

A nice group of pictures was included, of the St. Marys Juniors, demonstrating the folk dances at the FUJA annual meeting in Kansas City.

A F. U. skull cap on the board was very attractive and would be a treat for some young farmer to wear—a box social card—Cooperatives large and small dot a United States map.

A survey proves financial stability of producer cooperatives. For defense by United States savings bonds and stamps, also there was a list of: Maybe you can't serve in our nation's armed forces, but "do something"—and many more of the like.

"The Story of James G. Patton," our national president by Roscoe Fleming was on the Board—and a card with Junior awards and juvenile awards.

At the bottom of the board was a bridge—"your bridge to better living" and supporting this bridge is the first letter of the words naming a great farm organization—F. E. and C. U. A. At each corner, there were very fine and strong corner stones, windshield stickers—the F. U. emblem in the center, surrounded by "I am a Member—all Farmers Should Be."

This was a dandy display, Helen, and a splendid message in the display.

A display of pictures, and the Farmers Union pamphlets, and books were on sale at a table arranged by Esther Ekblad, our State Junior Leader. Many of you will remember the pleasant salesmen at the table to give you information and help you select the best books—that was Rollo Henningsen of Mankato, Kansas.

The results of the three day school at Salina will be a well in-

formed body of students over the state, and with the membership drive now on, the Farmers Union should have a greatly increased membership. With another school for next year, the membership will continue every member always talking and acting FARMERS UNION.

Thanks for all your help.
—Jim Petty

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