

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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Merry Christmas to All

May the Spirit of Christmas
give us strength and courage
to steadfastly follow through
the fog of war,
the star of Peace
and Goodwill.

—STATE DIRECTORS—

Reuben E. Peterson, Chairman
George Reinhart, Secretary
Bert Harmon
William E. Roesch
Ray Henry

—OFFICIALS—

Ernest K. Dean, President
William Goeckler, Vice-President
Esther Ekblad, Junior Director
Mrs. Art Riley, Assistant-Editor
Helen Tegtmeier, Assistant to the Secretary

Colorado Reports Successful Box Socials: Kansas Socials Planned Early in March

December 8th was a historic date on the farm organization calendar of Colorado. Never before had as many farm families met on a given evening for a given purpose.

"Thousands upon thousands meeting at one time in support of the Farmers Union Program for the working farm family is significant."

"In spite of the shock of the declaration of war, it is estimated that over 50 Locals had box socials or their equivalent for raising funds and that as many more Locals had meetings that evening."

"Many Locals that could not comply with the December 8th date have reported their intention to have a fund-raising affair at an early date."

"This means in the final check-up that very nearly every Local in Colorado will have participated in the state-wide program."

"The Colorado Farmers Union is becoming an effective organization. We are learning to work together."

"The first 27 Locals making remittance on the December 8th Socials sent \$589.65 to the State Office."

"This is a general fund to be used for Organization, Legislation and Education purposes." The foregoing is quoted from the Colorado Union Farmer.

The Box Social idea for raising funds was started in Kansas last year, with state-wide meetings during the latter part of April. The delegates at the various conference groups at the State Convention in Lindsborg voted approval of continuation of this plan.

At the State Board meeting in Topeka on December 6th, the Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union voted to have the Box Socials again this year, during the early part of March.

day from the American Farm Bureau Federation.

President Edward A. O'Neal, claiming to speak for 2,000,000 members, told a senate agricultural subcommittee that any congressional juggling of parity prices at this time "would be breaking faith with the masses of our people."

"We do not believe that it would be wise to junk the present parity formula in order to arbitrarily raise parity prices," the farm leader said. "Now that we have practically attained this goal we should not lay ourselves open to charges of selfish greed by arbitrarily raising our sights."—From Salina Journal.

A MAN'S PURSE

If a man empties his purse into his head no man can take it from him.—Benjamin Franklin.

F. U. STATE OFFICE MOVES TO JOURNAL BUILDING

After January 1, 1942 the State office of the Kansas Farmers Union will be on the second floor of the Journal building, at Seventh and Iron, in Salina. This building also is the location of radio station KSAL. The Kansas Union Farmer is printed by the Salina Journal, which occupies the first floor of the Journal building.

For the first time since the completion of the Insurance Company's building the Kansas Farmers Union will not be occupants of office space. As stated in the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer this move was forced upon the Kansas Farmers Union by the board of Directors of the Insurance Company, which passed a resolution ordering the Kansas Farmers Union to move, and stating that it was desired "that all relations with the State organization be severed."

The membership of the Kansas Farmers Union is cordially invited to visit your State office in its new location, when you are in Salina.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY F. U. PLANS BENEFIT CARD PARTY

First Meeting to Raise Funds for Educational Work on Dec. 30.

The County Organization of the Ellsworth County Farmers Union started out this year with a new program. Each month they are holding some kind of a benefit program for the purpose of raising funds to carry on Junior and adult educational work. The first meeting of this kind will be held on December 30, 1941.

Cale Cochran, who works with Pat Nash at the Farmers Union Elevator in Ellsworth, was appointed chairman of the program committee, for the coming year. He reports that they will start the program at the first meeting with a benefit pitch and pinocle party. They have extended an invitation to the entire State office force of the Kansas Farmers Union. It is being planned now that all who are present at the office at this time will attend the meeting.

Knowing the kind of programs that the Ellsworth organization is capable of putting on, the group at the State Office are looking forward to a very enjoyable evening at Ellsworth December 30. We hope that we will have the opportunity of being able to see all of the members of the Ellsworth County Organization present for this evening's entertainment.

The program Committee of the Ellsworth County Union invites every one to attend their card party.

Cooperative Conferences In Middlewest

The National Farmers' Union officers met the State Farmers' Union officers and Boards of Directors of state-wide Farmers' Union cooperative activities in the Middlewest for a series of conferences beginning December 4, in Oklahoma.

From Oklahoma they went to Kansas City and met with the Kansas and Missouri group, on the 6th and 7th. On the 8th they met the Nebraska group in Omaha, then on to Des Moines and met with the Iowa group, on the 9th.

On December 10, 11, 12 and 13 they met with a five state group in St. Paul, Minnesota. The five states participating were North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Montana and Minnesota.

This was the most successful tour of meetings ever held by the National Farmers' Union and the respective states. A spirit of unity and solidarity was manifested throughout the tour. A united agriculture to save democracy in America was the theme of these conferences.

The most momentous times of our country occurred during the tour when the United States declared war on Japan. The National officers immediately wired the President of the United States pledging our unwavering support in the all-out war against the Axis powers—the war lords of aggression.

The Farmers' Union cooperative activities participated in all meetings with the greatest support ever assembled in the middle-west.

The conferences with the Kansas Farmers Union and the Missouri Farmers Union were at Kansas City on December 6th, 1941.

F. U. FAMILIES RECEIVE GOOD NEWS FROM MIDWAY

Word has been received from Mrs. E. K. Dean's brother, Everett Wright who is a civilian government employee at Midway Island, that he is safe.

Two cables have been received by the family, one on December 10, two days following the initial attack, and one on December 16. Both cables read "Am O. K."

A message has also been received from Cor. William C. Barr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Barr, of Salina, Kansas. Cor. Barr has been with the Marine Air Corps on Midway Island for a year. His first message was received on December 17 and stated "Am safe, do not worry."

On December 22 Mr. and Mrs. Barr received a penny post card which arrived via Clipper. The message on the card stated that Ben is on an Aircraft Carrier—somewhere.

Ben Barr is an auditor, employed by the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

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LET PARITY ALONE SAYS FARM BUREAU

O'Neal Objects to Proposals For
Revising Method of Comput-
ing Farm Price

(Editor's Note: You may not know it, but Kansas Farmers make up several thousands of the farmers for whom Ed O'Neal says he is speaking. You may have joined the Farm Bureau to avail yourself of the services of the County Extension Service Agent, but you are being represented in Washington by Ed O'Neal, and whether you like it or not, he is casting YOUR vote against raising parity prices.)

Washington, Dec. 18—Congressional proposals to boost farm income by revising the method of computing parity of "fair exchange" prices for the basic crops—cotton, wheat, corn, rice and tobacco—drew blunt opposition to-

Cooperative Conference at Kansas City



National Farmers Union officers meet the Kansas and Missouri Farmers Union officers and Boards of Directors of statewide Farmers' Union cooperative activities, at the Aladdin Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, on December 6.

WHOSE FAULT?

Removal of Family From Farm A Contributing Factor in Death of George Gordon: Farm Boy Starves So That Brothers and Sisters May Eat

In a recent Sunday feature article, the Kansas City Star printed a story which describes the circumstances surrounding the death of an 18-year-old boy, George Gordon, of Monett, Missouri, whose death by starvation gained nationwide attention last month. This boy starved to death in a half-burned, abandoned farm-house, within hailing distance of a busy transcontinental highway.

A great deal is said about the result of the disappearance of family type agriculture. We are printing below a story which describes graphically the change in the lives of one family who were forced to leave their farm home, and who found tragedy because of this necessity.

The writer of the article states that the father, June Gordon, came of a good family.

It was rugged, pioneer stock that moved westward with the march of civilization and produced tall thrifty farmers and artisans. Gordon was born in one of the richest farming sections in the United States, half a century ago. Providence, sweat and good luck were behind the Gordon family, for, by their wrestling with the black soil they prospered; life was good and crops were bountiful. When he had reached his 26th year, he chose as his wife the dark-haired daughter of a neighboring farmer. She was Mary Walker, just turned 18, and she took a bit of catching on the part of the tall young farmer. Mary Walker was a pretty girl, with more than several eager swains to pick from.

Began Life Together on Their Own Farm

"They were married in 1915 and moved to a little farm of their own. It was an idyllic beginning; the combination of youth and hard work more frequently than not pays happy dividends. The land yielded to June Gordon's touch and as season succeeded season the young people asked for nothing that couldn't be held in their four good hands.

"So, when tragedy first struck them, they were as helpless as puppies in a car's path. It struck not once, but three times. Their first three children died in infancy. Perhaps it was precursor for what was to befall them later; surely it was a triple blow from which they never fully recovered.

"The arrival of other children assuaged their grief. The family left the original home and tried several other farms in the vicinity. Babies began to arrive fast now and the young husband tried a number of things to meet his growing responsibilities—carpentry, common labor, construction work, anything.

"But times were against him and his expanding family. The Gordons, along with everyone else, were caught in a universal depression. Unrooted already, they drifted further from familiar surroundings. June Gordon's enterprise and versatility fed the family. He never worked on WPA.

The years grew leaner. There were nine children now, a few pieces of battered furniture, and a jalopy to move the brood from place to place. The painful migration was south and west from their original home, pointing inevitably from the once promising lands to the Ozark hill country where a catch-as-catch-can existence was easier. Last spring found them in Waynesville, Missouri. Gordon had got work in a government warehouse operating for the Ft. Leonard Wood construction project. But the work lasted for only a short time; the family moved to Fayette, where the combined efforts of the father and George, the eldest son, were insufficient to support the family.

Early in June the Gordons arrived at Monett, Missouri in their battered jalopy. They chose, as campsite the weeded yard of a partly burned, abandoned Ozark farmhouse. It would be difficult to call it habitable. With the consent of the owner of the property, they moved into the dwelling's single livable room. They had no beds, only a few cooking utensils and some bedding. Besides the parents and George, there were Myrtle Ellen, 17; Esther, 15; John, 14; Juanita, 12; Julius, 11; Alma, 8; and Joyce, 6.

The Gordons found work in the neighborhood all summer. The older children hoed and picked strawberries, set out tomatoes, shocked oats. The father and George worked on a thresher and in a near-by sawmill. But work at the sawmill dropped to one or two days a week, then stopped completely. The family's condition be-

came desperate. For a long time their diet had consisted entirely of beans, potatoes, oats and biscuits. Now, even these staples were gone. The little ones cried. George became ill.

The story in the Kansas City Star states that at this time the family's condition became known to the townspeople of Monett. Beds and clothing and some food were provided but not nearly what the family needed; the Gordons would not tell how hungry they were.

George, now 18, had been ill for a year and a half. He was thin and complained of internal pains. When the food supply began to dwindle to nothing, George refused to eat. His mother began to suspect that he was doing without for the sake of the others, but he declined his meager portion by saying he had no appetite.

"He said nothing about it," Mrs. Gordon said, "But I could see him looking at the other kids, and a-studying."

Every day George and his father looked for work. Sometimes they would return with a little food; more often they returned empty-handed. The father would not ask for relief. For one thing, pride kept him from it; for another, he kept thinking something would turn up. "It always has," he said.

At this time June Gordon and his son applied for work at Camp Crowder, a construction job. They were told they would have to have a union card and must pay the union \$125 before they could go to work, as drivers of caterpillar tractors. However, it cost only \$9.50 to join the common laborers' union which could be paid at \$3 down and the remainder in two payments. But they didn't have any money, so returned home. George walked six miles into Monett and explained the situation to Vance Davis, president of the First National bank there, and treasurer of the county Red Cross chapter. The banker gave George the money to make the initial payment on their union dues, \$6 and father and son hurried to Camp Crowder and joined the Common Laborers' Union.

But the job came too late for the 18-year-old boy. He had sacrificed too much. George worked two days—how, is a medical mystery. After that second day's work he carried home a sack of credit-purchased groceries and collapsed at the door. It was "big brother" doing his duty; food for the family. When a doctor arrived, the boy's condition was too critical to move him to a hospital. There was not enough life left in his heroic young body to save. Before he lapsed into unconsciousness he insisted that his cap, with its official work badge on it, be hung on the bedpost before him, where he could see it.

The death certificate said that George Walker Gordon, aged 18, died of pellagra; actually he died of self-imposed starvation.

County Relief Agency Blamed
The community's anger because of this tragedy was centered on the County Relief agency. Contributions were made totalling more than \$200, and a truckload of furniture and clothing for the family were donated. After the funeral services, June Gordon said:

"I reckon we'll get along somehow. If the camp job holds out we'll try to move to a better place."

"Yes," Margaret Gordon, the mother, nodded hopefully, "maybe sometime we can get a cow and have a little garden, too, if the work holds out."

SERIES MEETINGS COWLEY CO.
The Cowley County Union held three local meetings in Cowley county this past week, one at Beaver Local, one at Hackney, and one at Kellogg.

The largest crowd of any of these meetings was at the Kellogg Local. The crowds at all meetings were smaller than was expected due to a lot of illness in the community, and also many Christmas Parties being held at the country schools during the week.

Merle Tribbey, County President, attended each one of the meetings. E. K. Dean, State President, was present and talked at the meetings.

Neighborhood Notes

FANCY CREEK LOCAL HAS ANNUAL MEETING
Fancy Creek Local in Riley County held their Annual Meeting December 6, 1941 in Randolph. The following officers were elected:

President—J. A. Amnell
Vice-President—Oscar Carlson
Secretary-Treasurer—Carl Valine
Conductor, Chas. Amnell
Doorkeeper—Chas. F. Carlson
Chas. Carlson, Chas. Amnell and Oscar Carlson were elected on the Executive Board—Carl Valine, Secretary.

SANDY HOOK LOCAL RE-ELECTS OFFICERS
The following officers were re-elected for 1942 by Sandy Hook Local No. 1867: President, Paul Lennherr, Vice-president, John Meyer, Secretary-Treasurer, George H. Marstall, Doorkeeper, Leo Lennherr, Conductor, B. P. Immenschuh.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL ELECTS NEW OFFICERS
The Walnut Grove Farmers Union Local number 973, opened its monthly meeting December 15, 1941. At the opening of the meeting the old officers were in chair. The resolutions were acted upon and voted upon. The new officers for the year were then elected. The new officers are:

President—Joe Prohaska
Vice President—Chester Chapman
Secretary-Treasurer—William Wachs.

Conductor—William Nienke
Doorkeeper—Gus Schneider
The speakers for the evening were Miss Esther Ekblad; the state Junior leader, Mrs. William Hysell; the county Junior Leader and Mr. Gilbert Suelter, manager of the Co-op oil station. Mrs. Gilbert Suelter the new county assistant Juvenile Leader was also introduced. After the meeting was adjourned several musical numbers were given. Songs were sung by the members, their families and visitors. After the singing, lunch was served by the entertainment committee. The visitors were: Miss Esther Ekblad, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Suelter, Mr. and Mrs. William Hysell and daughter, Mr. Ernest Palmquist, Emil and Elmer Stroede, Miss Irma Jean Eilrich and Betty Peterman. The next meeting will be January 5, 1942.

Miss Evelyn Schneider, Reporter.

RILEY CO. ANNUAL MEETING
The fourth quarterly meeting of the Riley County Union No. 45 was held at the Walsburg schoolhouse December 6, 1941.

Good and interesting reports were given from state and national conventions. The following resolutions were passed:

1. We are bitterly opposed to the idea of there being such a thing as a penalty on commodities which are used in one way or another in the present defense program. We are also opposed to a penalty on commodities used on the farm.

2. We endorse the legislative recommendations made at the National Convention, especially the graduated land tax and revision of the farm allotment plan and especially putting a ceiling on farm

Commodity Credit Corporation To Sell 1939-40 Pooled Wheat

Editor's Note: The foregoing announced policy of the Commodity Credit Corporation, has relieved Congress of the responsibility of fixing prices on wheat. This action in effect places a fixed price on wheat. Farmers being the only group in the United States to have an abundance of their products available for the successful prosecution of this war, now find the abundant supply of wheat being used as a mechanism for fixing wheat prices.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15—The United States Department of Agriculture announced today a general sales plan under which Commodity Credit Corporation will sell 1939 and 1940 pooled wheat. Under this plan, Commodity Credit Corporation will offer pooled wheat at the market price, but not less than 15 cents over the 1941 loan value at point of storage. The premiums and discounts established under the 1941 loan program for differences in grades and quality (including protein,

smut, and garlic) will be included in determining the sales prices.

This price will remain in effect through December 31, 1941. Thereafter, it is expected that basic prices will be announced on the 14th and last days of each month and will remain in effect from the 15th day of each month to the close of that month, and from the first day of each month to the 14th day, inclusive, unless canceled by public notice. The Corporation reserves the right to withdraw all offers of sales during any semimonthly period or to refuse the sale of wheat of certain localities or wheat stored in certain locations.

All prices will be predicated upon the sale of warehouse receipts "in store" (no loading-out charge to be paid); sales for shipment will be made at a premium of 1½ cents per bushel over the "in store" price to cover the additional expense incident to loading and shipping.

The sales price is approximately the current parity price for wheat less the 1941 farm program payments.

Referendum Ballot

Instructions

The following amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the Kansas Farmers Union were approved by the delegates at the state convention in Lindsborg, Kansas, October 31, 1941, and are hereby submitted to the membership for their approval or rejection.

These amendments should be voted on immediately, by the Local Unions, and returns forwarded to the Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas, not later than January 1, 1942.

The total number of votes FOR and the total number of votes AGAINST each amendment must be recorded in the squares at the right of each amendment.

Amendment No. 1

Article V, Section 5, Division B, Page 17, be amended by striking out the word "thirty" and inserting in its place the word "forty" in order to comply with the provision in the National Farmers Union constitution and by-laws increasing the national dues to 40 cents beginning with the year 1942.

Votes For ☐
Votes Against ☐

Amendment No. 2

Article I, Section 16, Division C, beginning on page 28 be amended by adding to the section the following proviso: "provided further that any funds or property belonging to any county or local union whose Charter had been suspended, canceled, or forfeited shall be turned over to the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Union, to be held in trust for the membership of the local union. If the Local union is not reinstated or reorganized within three years of such suspension cancellation or forfeiture of its charter, the trust funds and property shall be converted into the educational funds of the state union to be used in furthering Farmers Union Education."

Votes For ☐
Votes Against ☐

Amendment No. 3

Division C, Page 34, Article IV, Section I, be amended by striking out the entire section and substituting therefore the following new section: The dues per adult member shall be \$2 per year payable in advance, provided, however, that the minor members of the Union are exempt from paying dues when there are one or more dues paying members in the family to which they belong, but where there are no adult dues paying members in the family one of the minor male members of said family must pay the regular dues that all adult male members are required to pay. The dues of all dues paying members shall be divided as follows: 40 cents shall be sent to the Secretary Treasurer of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America as National dues, 60 cents to the publishing account of the Kansas Union Farmer, and the balance of the dues shall go to the State Union. The State Secretary-Treasurer shall remit the money collected as National dues to the National Secretary-Treasurer quarterly in accordance with the National Farmers Union Constitution and By-Laws. Provided that local and county Unions may assess local or county dues for their own use.

Votes For ☐
Votes Against ☐

Amendment No. 4

Article IV, Section 2, Division C, Page 35, be amended by striking out the entire section and substituting therefore, the following new section:

All members shall pay dues for a full year in advance no matter when they join the union, provided however that the State board may by resolutions permit members who join the Farmers Union during the last three months of the fiscal year, to be initiated upon the payment of the full membership dues for the next succeeding fiscal year with all the privileges of membership for the balance of the current dues paying year.

Votes For ☐
Votes Against ☐

The above is a true and correct return of the vote of

Local Number in County
Kansas, on the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Local President

Local Secretary

(SEAL)

thanks to the ladies of the Walsburg F. U. Local for a good and bounteous dinner.

The following officers were elected: President, E. G. Kaump; Vice President, A. W. Ekblad; Secretary Treasurer, J. A. Amnell; Doorkeeper, products unless also industry and labor are treated the same way.

3. We express our sincere er, Louis Sand; Conductor, Howard Oman; Executive Committee Merle Isaacson, Carl Valine, and Oscar Carlson.
J. A. Amnell

ELLSWORTH COUNTY MEETING
Nearly one hundred members attended the annual meeting of the Ellsworth County Farmers Union No. 41 at the Farmers Union Hall December 8, 1941.

The meeting was called to order by President Ernest Palmquist. In the absence of Henry Hysell, Charles Pflughoft was appointed conductor. Harry Long was taken in as a new member.

After the general business meeting Manager, Pat Nash gave a report on the joint meeting of the Farmers Union Educational and Cooperative groups of Kansas with the National Farmers Union. Much information was received from this report.

In the election, President Palmquist was re-elected. Others elected were Cale Cochran, vice president; Edward Neuschaefer, secretary; Gilbert Suelter, door keeper; Elmer Stroede, conductor. Mrs. Gilbert Suelter, Juvenile Leader. The meeting was then adjourned and a lunch of coffee, sandwiches, and cookies were served by the Lunch Committee. Henry Scheuch, Jack Kohls and Frank Adamek.

The next meeting will be held January 13, 1942. At this meeting some problem pertaining to the Farmers Union will be discussed in a Panel discussion. Everyone come and enjoy this meeting.

Your presence is a vote for co-operation.

Cale Cochran,

Farmers Union Co-Ops Do \$50,000,000 Annual Business

F. U. Grain Terminal Ass'n., F. U. Central Exchange, and F. U. Livestock Commission Co. Report Big Increase in Volume; Set up 5 Per Cent Educational Fund

ST. PAUL, Dec. 11—Between 1500 and 2000 farmers, managers, and employees of Farmers Union cooperatives from five states attended the annual stockholders meetings of the three big regional Farmers Union Cooperative business activities at St. Paul, December 6 to 12.

They heard reports of a combined business volume of over 50 million dollars the past year; a \$2,000,000 building program of three terminal elevators which added nearly 6,000,000 bushels storage space to the Farmers Union Terminal Association; and the building of the new Farmers Union Central Exchange office and warehouse, which doubled its capacity and is conceded to be the most modern and beautiful cooperative wholesale plant in the nation. The third of the Northwest group, the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co., reported a large increase in volume.

Meeting the first week of the total war, delegates and speakers sounded a note of added seriousness as they sought to determine policies in the vastly changed pattern of living which would make farm homes secure, preserve civil liberties, and protect the cooperative movement so that it might be the vehicle of building a democracy that could write a lasting peace. The need of building the Farmers Union II over the country stronger immediately was stressed by various speakers.

All three activities passed identical resolutions directing the boards to amend the articles of incorporation to provide that 5 per cent of the net income be paid the state unions in proportion to the business originating from that state.

Highlights of the report and meetings include:

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. handled \$7,000,000 worth of livestock at South St. Paul, West Fargo (N. D.) and Billings, Mont. markets. Credited 10 percent patronage dividends on books of the association in addition to spending a large amount on educational, legislative, and organizational work. C. W. Fine was reelected president and Chas. D. Egley is general manager.

F. U. Grain Terminal Association Handled 27 million bushels of grain, the year ending June 30, 1941, receiving a net income of \$243,396.41 out of which \$24,397.85 was set up as reserves. Earnings for the first five months of this year were over \$244,000. The net worth of the cooperative has increased from \$30,000 when it was started in 1938 to over \$1,750,000 at the present time.

The past year FUGTA built a four and a half million bushel terminal at Superior, at the head of the lakes, a 750,000 bushel house at Shelby, Montana, and a 500,000 bushel house at Lewiston, Montana. In addition it purchased its large office building in St. Paul.

Ole L. Olson, member of the national board, was elected president of the board succeeding D. L. O'Connor. M. W. Thatcher is general manager.

F. U. Central Exchange Sales for the first ten months were practically \$7,000,000 with earnings of over \$306,000—the highest on record. Volume will reach \$8,000,000 for the year. New addition to the building costing over \$100,000 paid for out of this year's earnings and already well filled—has most modern oil blending equipment.

The chief problem of the future, Manager E. A. Syftstad stated, was securing of supplies under wartime conditions.

Highlight of the meeting was an address by Assistant Attorney General Thurman W. Arnold.—By Harold Knight.

ANNOUNCE 1941 CORN LOAN PROGRAM

Announcement that loans on 1941 corn in the commercial area will be made at rates averaging 74.8 cents per bushel has been made by Roy C. Wilson, chairman of the State AAA Committee. The commercial area, which includes 25 Kansas counties, received a flat rate in 1940 of 61 cents per bushel.

At the same time it was announced that effective immediately the price of corn sold by Commodity Credit Corporation would be revised to new loan rates.

Loans will be administered in the field by county Agricultural Adjustment Administration committees. Loans on 1941 corn will be available from December 1, 1941, to the close of the marketing year, September 30, 1942.

With the corn loan rates varying according to location, Mr. Wilson believes that 1941 corn loans should bring about the least possible interference with normal livestock feeding operations in all parts of the Corn Belt. Furthermore, he feels that this should encourage the storage of adequate reserves more uniformly throughout the Corn Belt.

Loans will be lower in surplus corn-producing counties of the central areas and higher in the counties where the amount of corn used normally exceeds the amount of corn produced. Mr. Wilson points out that Kansas will undoubtedly be classed in the latter area, to the advantage of the state's corn producers. Loans throughout the entire commercial corn area made only to farmers who have complied with the 1941 corn allotment.

The loans will be for three years, maturing August 1, 1944, or earlier on demand. Corn may be redeemed at any time during the loan period upon payment of the loan, plus 3 percent interest. If the loan is completed prior to April 1, 1942, the farmer may deliver his corn in settlement of the loan during August, September or October of 1942.

MRS. MERLE TRIBBEY ILL WITH PNEUMONIA

Mrs. Merle Tribbey, Junior Leader, Kellogg Local, Cowley county, is ill with pneumonia. The wish of all her Farmers Union friends is a speedy recovery.

ST. JOE LIVESTOCK OFFERS EXCELLENT SALES SERVICE

We have all year been bobbing up in the headlines of this publication, endeavoring to preach the doctrine that cooperation among farmers pays big dividends. Perhaps our high cash refunds resulting from operations on the St. Joseph market have been allowed to overshadow the excellent sales service we render. No firm on this market can outsell our salesmen in any department—we just will not tolerate any but experts in selling our customers' live stock.

Past experience bears out the statement that whenever it appears we can improve our service to our patrons by replacing employees, we do not hesitate to do so, and this will always be our attitude. It takes years of teaching and practice to make salesmen that measure up to our standards, so, naturally we have an investment in our employees.

This building up of talent works to the profit of our patrons, and in turn to the advantage of our cooperative movement. Without quoting definite sales we make regularly; it stands to reason if we did not obtain full market prices for shippers every day, we would not be the leading firm on this market. It might be well for farmers to recall the nervous, fluttering and rapid changing market prices of the last war—when it was next to impossible to keep fully informed on values without being on the market every day. In the trying times ahead, it will be well for farmers to remain in close contact with their cooperatives. And if some one wants to buy your live stock, force them to buy it on the open market at market prices and on the weights of government tested scales provided at open markets. Direct buying will die a natural death when buyers can no longer secure live stock at a cheaper price to them on the farm than on the open market.

By Paul Steele, Mgr.

F. U. Livestock Commission, South St. Joe, Mo.

MEET PUBLICITY ACE —of the— FARMERS UNION

Mrs. Helen Denney of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association Service and Information Department writes interesting "Do You Know" columns about many of the Jobbing Association employees, but for some reason she hasn't written about herself. Perhaps that would be a little awkward, so we have asked for the privilege of writing her story.

Mrs. Denney came to the Jobbing Association from the Union Equity Grain Company in 1936.

Although never having lived on a farm, Mrs. Denney is keenly interested in the farmers' problems and she understands cooperative grain marketing from "A" to "Z." Her motto is that to work for an organization you must believe in the things it stands for. She believes in cooperatives.

Managers know Mrs. Denney through the pages of the "Managers' Monthly" which is a very attractive and newsy mimeographed magazine that she edits and publishes. Boards of Directors meet her in the "Information Bulletin" of the FUJA, on which she collaborates with T. E. Hall of the same Department. A late addition to the "Information Bulletin" is the "Letter to Women Cooperators" which carries bits of special cooperative news and views of interest to women. Now more and more Farmers Union Members are meeting Mrs. Denney and the Jobbing Association through the "Day by Day with FUJA" in the Kansas Union Farmer.

When Farmers Union Junior Camp days come around each summer the Jobbing Association kindly lends Mrs. Denney to the Kansas Farmers Union as a camp staff and faculty member. Her friendliness and genuine interest in young people immediately wins for her their love and respect. The



MRS. HELEN DENNEY

camp news bulletin class is always a favorite. This year at Ponca City in addition to publicity work, Mrs. Denney was Dean of Girls.

We have so highly valued Mrs. Denney's services at camps that the Farmers Union Education Service has taken notice and in '40 and '41 borrowed her for the All-State Camps.

This fall when plans were begun for the National Farmers Union Convention at Topeka, Mrs. Denney was named by National President Patton as Chairman of Convention Publicity and Arrangements. Largely accredited to her efforts the news coverage, convention city arrangements, and convention entertainment were declared the best ever known by the National Farmers Union. She worked tirelessly with no remuneration except that of deeply felt "thank you's."

One of Mrs. Denney's favorite topics of conversation these days is the Kansas City suburban farm on which she and her husband

raise chickens on KFU feeds. Sometimes we hear her talking the language of a farmer's wife—specially when the hens don't lay and they consume food just the same. In the summertime they have a big garden and pick fruits and berries from their own trees and bushes. The Denney pets include two Angora cats and a dog named Topsy.

Mrs. Denney has a smile and a pleasant word for everyone. Through her very chatty and "close to home" writing, and through her work at camps, conventions and cooperative meetings, she has won many friends for herself and the FUJA. A constant flow of clever ideas and a willingness to share talents and abilities has caused her to spend many overtime hours doing work for groups outside of the Jobbing Association office. In publicity and education she has been of invaluable help to the Kansas Farmers Union. For all Kansas Farmers Union members we express our appreciation.

More power to you, Mrs. Denney.

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

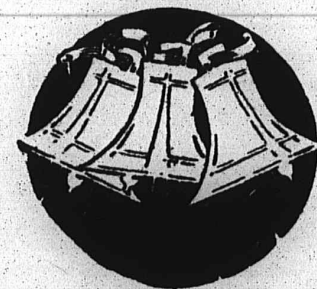
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SEASON'S GREETINGS



For the second time in its history, Farmers Union Jobbing Association and its members face a World War with all its problems and unhappiness. It will come through this war victoriously, as will our Country and its Allies. But it can be done more easily if everyone in the organization is willing to carry just a little more than his share of the load.

The past decade has taught us that the Christmas ideal of Peace and Good Will cannot be achieved merely by eliminating war. We must solve our social and economic problems. The cooperative movement has proved to be a vital step toward this solution.

Let us, then, at this Holiday Season, resolve to take an active part in promoting the cooperative that has been built soundly and successfully during these past 27 years through the ability of its members to reflect the Christmas spirit throughout the year.

YOUR DIRECTORS

J. C. Gregory Homer Terpening C. B. Thowe
D. O. Wanamaker Joe Erwin F. J. Nash

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City Salina Wakeeney Topeka

Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

Delegates and Guests in Banquet Meeting at National Convention



Two Hundred of the Delegates and Guests, at National Farmers Union Convention in Topeka, Have Banquet—Meeting at the Jayhawk Hotel, on the Convention's Closing Night.

GRAIN VOLUME HIGH IN 1941

Only in 1938 have members of FUJA topped the grain volume of the Association in 1941. In that year, FUJA handled over 9,000 cars of grain—including those handled for Equity Union Grain Company, the grain marketing cooperative which offices with the Association. By the end of 1941, we will have handled about 8,500 cars of grain. Over three million bushels of this grain was loan wheat, most of which is still in store.

The market now has reached a point where wheat loans may be liquidated at some profit for the owner, and this would mean an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a bushel gross earnings for the Association if the farmers sell their loan wheat through THEIR OWN COOPERATIVE. Producers and elevator managers should BEAR IN MIND THAT COMMISSION FOR SELLING STORAGE WHEAT IS $\frac{1}{2}$ CENT A BUSHEL ONLY IF SOLD THROUGH THE SAME AGENCY WHICH PLACED THE GRAIN IN STORE. If the wheat is sold by any other commission firm, the charge for selling it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent a bushel.

BIG KFU OIL ORDER

The Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association, through its general manager J. C. Gregory, gave FUJA one of its largest lube oil orders this month—an order for ten truck loads! Ted Belden, manager of the Merchandise Department, felt like Santa had come early this year for ten truck loads of oil at one time is an order that means hundreds of farmers in Osborne and surrounding counties are satisfied with the results obtained from their use of KFU oil. In addition to this order coming through the Kansas City office, the Osborne Association picked up two truckloads of oil at the compounding plant.

Mr. Belden also reports that coal business has been fine this year, for up to the first of November the Association has handled 180 more cars than during the same period in 1940.

WITHAM TO ATTEND MEETING IN WASHINGTON

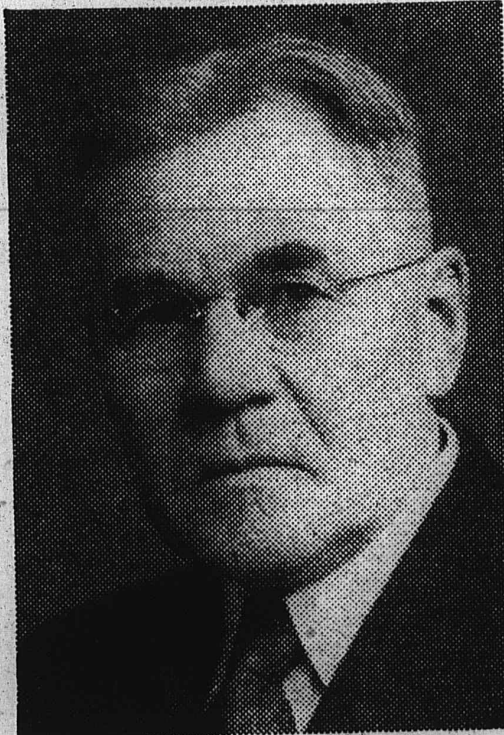
H. E. Witham, general manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, left last week for Washington, D. C., for a meeting of the Farm Organization Advisory Committee and representatives of the Commodity Exchange Administration.

The Commodity Exchange Administration's objective is to prevent manipulation of commodity prices, prevent excessive speculation by large traders, prevent cheating and fraud, require open and competitive execution of orders, prevent bucketing, and safeguard the handling of customer's funds; in general, to insure fair practice and honest dealings on the Nation's commodity futures exchanges. It is in existence today because the Farmers Union

and farmers' cooperatives throughout the country fought and won the battle for its establishment when they succeeded in getting the Commodity Exchange Act passed.

J. H. Mehl is Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration. Other members besides Mr. Witham on the Farm Organization Advisory Committee from Farmers Union organizations are James G. Patton, National President of the Farmers Union; M. W. Thatcher, manager, Farmers Union Grain Terminal in St. Paul; Tom W. Cheek, Oklahoma Farmers Union president; and Glenn Talbott, North Dakota Farmers Union president.

KNOW HIM?



W. C. MILLER

You may know that he is credit manager for Farmers Union Jobbing Association in Kansas City, BUT

DID YOU KNOW THAT he has been connected with feed, flour, or grain business for nearly fifty years?

You may know that he is "Custodian" of the operating loan made to FUJA in the summer by the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, BUT

DID YOU KNOW THAT he has seen the local elevator business in this country grow up, having traveled in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and Oklahoma while it was still Indian Territory?

You may know that he has an experienced knowledge of the many details in a big grain office, having worked with the chief clerk for Hall-Baker Grain Company for many years and being chief clerk for Farmers National Grain Corporation after it purchased the big grain company, BUT

DID YOU KNOW THAT he also had terminal elevator experience back in the days when terminal elevators were built out of white pine and four cars set on each side of it, and that he had grain export experience as well—having

worked in that end of the business in Galveston and New Orleans?

You may know that he married Minnie Bracke in Kansas City, Kansas, where he now lives, BUT DID YOU KNOW THAT Mrs. Miller is active in church affairs, in business and professional's women's clubs, does private catering, takes part in many civic activities sponsored by the Women's Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Women's Clubs, and is in charge of the city's celebration this year of Kansas Day?

You may know that Mr. Miller has carried a scar on his left index finger for years because he likes fishing, BUT

DID YOU KNOW THAT he was born on a farm in the wilds of Minnesota north of Minneapolis where there are many good places to fish? As he grew up he learned to like to fish very much, and, told one day that he had to finish sawing a pile of wood before he could go fishing, he got in a hurry and nearly sawed off his finger—but he went fishing.

You may know that he seldom likes his wife's hats until he gets "used" to them about the time they are ready to be discarded, BUT

DID YOU KNOW THAT he says he hasn't any hobbies but under pressure will admit, that, "I must be a financial genius, for I've been treasurer of a poor church which has kept its bills paid in good times and bad times!"

MARKET LETTER

December 19, 1941

The biggest news and the most influential factor to strike the wheat market in some time was the announcement by Commodity Credit Corporation that would offer wheat from now until December 31 from its 170,000,000 bushels of pooled wheat, accumulated from defaults of the 1939 and 1940 crop loans, at not less than 15c per bushel above the 1941 loan rate at the point of storage. After December 1 new offering prices will be announced the first and fifteenth of each succeeding month.

The possible ramifications of such a plan are numerous. It places a ceiling on wheat prices most certainly, which, if maintained, also places a maximum on the amount of profit, if any, a producer may realize by redeeming his 1941 pledged wheat. Was the selling policy adopted to stabilize prices? Was it adopted to enable CCC to liquidate their holdings? Or was it adopted to force the producers of 1941 loan wheat to liquidate their holdings at a small profit or—convince them there is no future in holding wheat to speculate for big war-time profits? Will the policy be maintained, or will legislative pressure force some change? Chairman Fulmer of the House Agricultural Committee recently recommended removal of all acreage restrictions. Secretary Wickard immediately announced definite opposition to such repeal.

Diffrent groups in our government have different ideas about price control, inflation, etc., with the result that great uncertainties surround us at all times.

The cost of redeeming terminal loan wheat placed in store during July is 1.19 to 1.20 basis No. 2 red of ordinary protein. CCC's minimum offering price on the same grade of wheat is 1.25. Therefore, under the present ceiling producers could not hope for more than a few cents per bushel gain by redemption. The plan may result in some increase in the farm-to-market movement, including liquidation of farm storage loan wheat which would net the producer much more, he being a warehouseman collecting rental instead of paying. We might add, however, that in the few days since the announcement was made public there have been no signs of an increase; in fact, the reverse has been true.

Such a stabilizing factor is bound to further restrict speculative trade in the futures market, a continuation of the trend which has been under way many months—even years. Government spokesmen have expressed the desire that futures markets may remain open during the emergency, but their checks and counter-checks injected into the price structure will hardly work toward that end, as we see it.

At the close of the market December 16 Kansas City May wheat was 1.22 $\frac{3}{8}$ and cash wheat on our spot market was selling not far below those values which Commodity Credit Corporation has designated. This afternoon, three days later, the immediate results are as follows: a decline in futures of $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel and an additional decline of 1c to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel in cash wheat premiums. Most mills withdrew from the market, preferring to be on the sidelines, pending possible clarification of the plan, and to digest possible effects upon their industries.

This afternoon the United States Department of Agriculture released its first estimate on the 1941 winter wheat crop. The acreage seeded is 39,318; condition of the growing plant is placed at 87 percent; and indicated production is 631,000,000 bushels. This compares with a winter wheat crop of 671,000,000 bushels in 1941 from 39,547 acres which were finally harvested. The excellent condition of the fall-sown wheat in the western territory, as shown by the high condition figure, goes far toward offsetting the loss in acreage in the eastern section which was due to continuous wet weather.

We don't wish to conclude our remarks without calling attention to the widening discounts on off-grade damage and rusty. The percentage of the arrivals grading off continues to rise, and the demand for these samples is quite narrow. We suggest to our co-operative elevators that they take particular

care in their purchases of such grain.

The movement of coarse grains has contracted recently, and prices have firmed accordingly. Oats, barley, and corn are all selling at about the best levels on the crop while grain sorghums continue to sell in the neighborhood of 1.00 per hundred Kansas City. The cash basis on corn has strengthened from 1c to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c in the last ten days, but the movement continues light, indicating another big sealing program. The bulk of the arrivals from eastern Kansas are running pretty high in moisture.

ARMY IS BEING WELL FED

It's interesting to compare the way the boys are being fed with the way the "folks back home" are eating. In June the men in twenty army camps ate an average of 35 eggs apiece. That was 50 percent more than civilians were eating.

They are getting a lot more chicken than the home folks, too. The suggested army menu calls for poultry once a week. And it takes about half a million chickens for a Sunday dinner!

These boys are being well fed—there's no question about it. The army records show that new recruits are gaining an average of 10 pounds their first month in the army!

CENTER HILL LOCAL, RILEY COUNTY, MEETS AT RANDOLPH

Since this local has not been in the news for a few issues of our Union paper, I wish to say we are still very much in existence, and judging from the last meeting of our local, the Farmers Union spirit is on the increase.

We meet the first Tuesday evening of each month. We have a short program, a business session and last but not least refreshments.

At our last meeting on December 2 after the local was called to order by President E. L. Kaump, the following program was given:

Solo, Armond Issacson.
Solo, Dorothy Schultes
Clarinet solo, Ruby Samuelson
Duet, Emil and Ruby Samuelson.

Our local voted unanimously against amendments No. 1, No. 3 and No. 4, and unanimously for amendment No. 2 (I am inclosing Referendum ballot.)

Our annual election of officers was held, and most of the old officers were reelected, which are as follows: President, E. G. Kaump; Vice-President O. A. Swanson; Secretary-Treasurer, Merle E. Isaacson; Conductor, Elmer Lundberg; Door-keeper, Louie Sand; and Resolution Committee, Emil Samuelson, Nelan Swenson and Mrs. Merle E. Isaacson.

Reports from the State and National Farmers Union Convention were given and heartily accepted. Meeting adjourned for refreshments and a general good time.

Merle E. Isaacson.

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 First Carol

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them:

"Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

And this shall be a sign unto you: ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger."

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying,

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

—St. Luke's Gospel

CHRISTMAS . . . 1941

Tinsel and holly are twisted on the streets, bright bells and ornament gleam from store windows and the counters are piled high with the goods to tempt the purse. Everywhere is the outward sign of Christmas. If the headlines make us wince, if each new story of disaster across the sea brings a pang of anguish and fear, it yet is not sufficient cause to forget that One came two thousand years ago with a message of peace and good will. That the

world has forgotten that message in blood and greed, does not make it less true that such a creed, lived and produced can make life a thing of beauty for all men.

It took the men nearly two thousand years to find the mechanics which would translate the Christian philosophy into everyday living. During those years martyrs suffered and died that the light might continue to shine in the blackness made by the senseless plunder of brother by brother. The light did shine, and its shining at last made clear the way that would make brotherhood a living thing, that would make man of greater importance than money. That mechanism is the cooperative movement. Through the co-operative movement, which puts freedom and democracy within the reach of all mankind, the words of the Nazarene become the foundation upon which a new world is builded. Through it the age-old Christmas message "Peace on Earth—Good Will to Men," can become a reality at last.

Mrs. Gladys T. Edwards in the Farmers Union Herald

ORGANIZATION WILL GROW

The Yuletide of 1941 finds the United States all the way in the war. We have thought in recent years as Christmas seasons have approached, that the next year would possibly find us farther away from actual conflict, but on December 7 United States territory was attacked.

What will be the policy of the Farmers Union in wartime? Will war make a difference?

The work of the Farmers Union will go on with more drive and more purpose than ever before. There will actually be more for us to do. We as individuals and as an organization have obligations and duties as citizens of a country that is engaged in fighting a defensive war. And beginning now, we have tremendous responsibilities toward the protection of agriculture in the post-war reconstruction period which is bound to come.

ALONG THE F. U. TRAIL

—with—
Esther Ekblad

The weather is balmy and spring-like, five days before Christmas. It is the lights, trees and the beautifully decorated shop windows that remind us of the Season.

This is a December we shall remember for many years to come. I will recall a taxi ride to the Union Station in Kansas City with Mr. Patton and Mrs. Edwards, on December 7. It was the taxi driver who told us Japan had attacked Hawaii. For a moment it was hard for us to grasp the significance of the news. All afternoon as we rode to Omaha we talked about the things that were happening with ears pinned to the train radio for the latest bulletins.

The National Farmers Union Board met with Kansas Farmers Union folks in Kansas City on Saturday, December 6, and had a Nebraska meeting on Monday. As my plans called for a trip to St. Paul that week, I joined the National party, enroute to Omaha and to St. Paul. I wasn't the only Kansan that followed along. Mr. Dean went as far as Omaha and Mr. Witham went to St. Paul.

Monday, as on Sunday, discussion was mingled with comments about the war. Almost everyone in the group had relatives or close friends on the Islands. We thought of Mrs. Dean's brother on Midway Island, understanding in a small measure the anxiety that Mrs. Dean and her mother were surely experiencing. We thought of Junior Gibson, a faithful Farmers Union worker, who is in Hawaii, and we thought of his parents in McPherson. One man told of a boy who had grown up in his home—the boy, it was learned that morning, had been taken to Japan as a war prisoner. This is surely a time when we will all share, in greater and lesser degrees, the anxieties and sorrows that wars create.

The Annual Stockholders Meetings of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal, the Live Stock Commission Company, the Farmers Union Central Exchange, and other cooperative associations of the Northwestern states were held at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul Minnesota, December 8 to 12. Inbetween the Education Council meetings, for which I went to St. Paul, we attended some of the cooperative sessions. Some two thousand delegates and visitors were present through the week. When those meetings are held, St. Paul really knows that the Farmers have come to town.

The Northwest regional cooperatives did a \$50,000,000 business for farmer members in '41. The states served are Minnesota, North and

South Dakota, Wisconsin and Montana.

St. Paul was very Christmaslike with its blanket of snow and beautiful holiday decorations. So was Kansas City and all the other towns and cities seen along the way.

Back in Kansas with a F. U. J. A. car for a pal, I went to a meeting of the Walnut Grove Local in Ellsworth County Monday evening, December 15. Tuesday evening brought Beulah Kenney, a Salina friend and myself to Lincoln Center for a meeting of the Lincoln Local Juniors.

I doubt if there are many groups that enjoy singing as much as the Clay Center Juniors. The early arrivals were around the piano singing when we came, and I am told that when I visited them a year ago, they sang and harmonized for an hour after we said good-night.

This Tuesday evening we spent the time discussing the study topic for 1942, singing, playing games, and after refreshments, we learned the Virginia Reel. The first try at it was enough fun to prompt talk of a special Junior Party in January. At this party the plan would be to invite Juniors from other locals as special guests.

Before the Junior meeting we had supper at the home of the Junior Leader, Harold Swanberg. Harold's mother had such a delicious meal ready for us—the kind you don't get every day. It was surely a pleasure to visit the Swanberg home, and especially, at this time so that we could see their lovely Christmas tree.

Wednesday afternoon the Mitchell County meeting was held at

Beloit. The county union and the county F. U. Cooperative Association is all ready to start out on an educational program this winter, and one of the first activities will be a one-day school to which all members and non-members will be invited.

By the time you read the KUF I will be at Leonardville enjoying Christmas with home folks. There is really no need to say that I'm looking forward to the visit. As all mothers, mine has the pantry full of delicious Christmas things to eat. And perhaps I can get home early enough on Christmas Eve to visit the nearby neighbors with mother—a custom of ours the last few years. We stop for just a few minutes and leave a taste of homemade candy, cheese, a loaf of holiday bread or something of the sort.

May this Christmas and New Year hold a spirit of peace and goodwill for each and everyone, and may we through the festivities find strength for the troublesome days ahead.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL MEETS

The Walnut Grove Local, Ellsworth County, met at the Walnut Grove schoolhouse, Monday evening, December 15. The meeting was called to order by the president, Joe Prohaska, and discussion on the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws was the first order of business.

Several visitors were at the meeting. Mrs. Wm. Hysell, county Junior Leader, spoke briefly and reported on plans for Junior advancement. She introduced Mrs. Evelyn Schneider, who has been chosen as one of her assistants and who will now be in charge of

the Juveniles. Gale Cochran from the Farmers Union Elevator, and Ernest Palmquist, County President, also spoke briefly.

Esther Ekblad was present to discuss educational work with the group. A one-day county school, increased planning for local meetings, and more support in the Junior program were the popular discussion topics.

Joe Prohaska, Chester Chapman, and William Wachs were re-elected as president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the local. Gus Schneider was elected doorkeeper and William Nienke, conductor. Evelyn Schneider and Mona Wachs were chosen as members of a program and Publicity Committee.

HONOR ROLL

ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

The following Juniors, Junior Reserves and Juveniles have completed their projects and study units and are eligible to receive the yearly awards given by the State Junior Department:

1st Year Junior Pin—

Edith Haase, Ellsworth
Evelyn Snider, Ellsworth
Jack Rathbun, Ellsworth
Henry Hysell, Ellsworth
Ida Mae Olson, McPherson
Ruth Swanson, McPherson
George Anderson, McPherson
Betty Lindblade, McPherson
Helen Johnson, McPherson
Warren Hawkinson, McPherson
Russell Peterson, McPherson
Richard Spence, McPherson
Margaret Groene, Winfield
Violet Eckstien, St. Marys
Margaret Reding, St. Marys
Billy Jukes, St. Marys
Rita Ronsee, St. Marys
William Coffee, St. Marys
Cecelia DeDonder, St. Marys
William Bode, St. Marys
Carl Bode, St. Marys

2nd Year One-Star Bar Pin:

Inez Swanson, McPherson
Donald Johnson, McPherson
Dorothy Larson, McPherson
Ruby Larson, McPherson
Burdette Larson, McPherson
Bernard Gibson, McPherson
Millard Kittelson, Winfield
Raymond Groene, Winfield

4th Year Three-Star Bar Pin—

Bernard Schaffer, McPherson
Keith Peterson, McPherson
Betty Peterson, McPherson

LEADERS' AWARDS

Cowley County:

Mrs. Merle Tribbey, Junior Leader, Kellogg Local, "Creed for the Courageous" and Leaders' Pin.

Mrs. Ruth Craig, Juvenile Leader, Kellogg Local, "The Harvest".
Harold Berrie, Junior Leader, Beaver Local, "The Harvest."

Ellsworth County:

Mrs. Wm. Hysell, Local and County Junior Leader, "I Teach," and Leaders' Pin.

Mrs. Louis Soukup, Juvenile Leader, "The Harvest."

McPherson County:
Mrs. Charlie Olson, County Junior Leader, "Creed for the Courageous" and Leaders' Pin.

Charles Peterson, Junior Leader, Johnstown Local, "The Harvest."

Adeline Sellberg, Junior Reserve Leader, Johnstown Local, "The Harvest."

Donald Johnson, Junior Leader, North Union Local, "The Harvest."

Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, County and Sandy Hook Local Ju-

nior Leader, "I Teach," and Leaders' Pin.

Mrs. Dan Borth, Junior Leader, Scandia Local, "I Teach," and Leaders' Pin.

Melvin Sunberg, Junior Leader, North Side Local, "The Harvest."

Clay County:

Harold Swanberg, Junior Leader, Lincoln Local, "I Teach."

Pottawatomie County:

George Stowell, Olsburg, Junior Leader Olsburg Local, "The Harvest."

Wabunsee County:

Irma Kietzman, Junior Leader of Templin Local, "I Teach."

Nemaha County:

Mrs. Frank B. Roots, Junior Leader, Seneca, "Creed for the Courageous" and Leaders' Pin.

Note: "The Harvest" is given to Leaders after one year of service; "I Teach" after two years, "Creed for the Courageous" three years. Junior Leaders who have completed two years or more of service and who with this year sent in a yearly report showing active Junior work received Leaders' Pins.

JUNIOR RESERVES

1st Year Lithographed Poem "Life's Plan."

Mae Belle Lucas, Winfield
Roland Schmidt, Winfield
Paul Bonewell, Winfield
Neita Mae Hysell, Ellsworth
Betty Ann Soukup, Ellsworth
Mary Pat Immenschuh, St. Marys

Tom Immenschuh, St. Marys
Regenia Lenherr, St. Marys

2nd Year Lithographed Poem, "Life's Mirrors."

Joyce Kerr, Seneca
Faye Hysell, Ellsworth
Kenneth Stroede, Ellsworth
Francis Soukup, Ellsworth
Elaine Groene, Winfield
Leon Payne, Winfield

JUVENILES

1st Year Juvenile Pin:

Mary Bonewell, Winfield
Ruth Bonewell, Winfield
Shirley Craig, Winfield
Robert Groene, Winfield
Francis Groene, Winfield
Tommy Groene, Winfield
Kathleen Groene, Winfield
Martha Nixon, Winfield
Francis Payne, Winfield
Edna Mae Borecky, Ellsworth
Marion Soukup, Ellsworth

2nd Year Juvenile Pencil:

Eva Hysell, Ellsworth

IN ELLSWORTH COUNTY

Ellsworth Local Has Christmas Party

The Juniors, Junior Reserves and Juveniles of Ellsworth county met the first Wednesday in December, the 3rd. Fifteen class members and two teachers were present. The regular business routine was followed, and instead of the class work, all enjoyed a Christmas party.

Mrs. Cleo Rathbun has been chosen as Junior Leader of the Ellsworth Local. Mrs. Wm. Hysell is County Leader.

ELLSWORTH JUNIORS RECEIVE ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

At the Ellsworth County meeting on November 9 the Juniors, Junior Reserves, and Juveniles received their Achievement Awards. Mr. Ernest Palmquist, county president, presented the awards to the following:

Jack Rathbun, Evelyn Schneider, Henry Hysell, Francis Hooker, Faye Hysell, Edith Haase, Francis Soukup, Neita Mae Hysell, Betty Soukup, Eva Hysell, Marion Soukup, and Edna Mae Borecky.

Mrs. Wm. Hysell was unanimously chosen as County Junior Leader. Mrs. Gilbert Suelter was elected as Juvenile Leader.

POEM BY A JUVENILE

Join the Farmers Union if you want to get ahead,
Then when you go home at night you'll have a good soft bed.

Join the Farmers Union and if hard work gets you down,
Remember the office on Co-op. Street, in Cooperation town.

Join the Farmers Union and enter in the fight,
Then we will show our neighbors what is surely right.

—Tommy Groene, Age 10
Winfield, Kellogg Local.



Outstanding exhibit at the Montana State Farmers Union Convention this year was this display of dolls, in the authentic costume of the country they represent. The Montana State Department of Education, in cooperation with county organizations, are dressing the dolls.

The above dolls, reading from left to right, represent: Switzerland, Sweden, Scotland, Germany, France, Ireland, India, Austria, Japan, Holland, Norway and Belgium.

Know Your Leaders

The Story of James G. Patton

(This story of Jim's life and philosophy is one of a series by the well-known writer Roscoe Fleming, entitled "Men of the West." It was released to the papers December 13. We pass it on to you that you might know him more intimately.)

By ROSCOE FLEMING

James G. Patton has never known anything but work, and he thrives on it. At 39, this big, loose-jointed, boyish-looking man of the West has just been named to his second term as president of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, second oldest national farm organization, with cooperative affiliates that own, in all, about 100 million dollars worth of property. The national convention recommended that members extend the new term to three years. The Farmers Union has found its leader, and confidently expects to build and grow more soundly than ever before. Its families now have 400,000 members.

Patton starts work at his home, 764 S. Ogden St., not long after the men on the farm have stumbled out to start milking. At the office 1441 Welton St., he works from 9 to 6, and he usually takes home a bundle of work.

He seems unable to refuse to do his share in any cause he deems worthy. In addition to heading a great, dynamic and complex farm movement, he has been increasingly called upon by the New Deal to serve in various capacities.

Most recent and most important of these, perhaps, is his service as the only Colorado member of Mayor LaGuardia's Committee for Civilian Defense. He has worked closely with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, whom he regards as a great person.

Saw Co-Operation at Work

Patton, as I say, has never known anything but work. He was born in Bazaar, Kan., Nov. 8, 1902—the year the union was founded. His father was Ernest Patton, electrical engineer by profession, farmer by preference, and his mother was Jane Patton. He had three sisters. When he was a child the family came to Colorado for his mother's health, stopping in Eastern Colorado, then after several years during which his father worked as an engineer at the C. F. and I. mines, going on to farm at Nucla, where there was a strong local of the Farmers Union. Here young Patton watched the farmers do almost everything co-operative, including the building of irrigation works worth half a million dollars, and was much impressed.

His father died. Young Jim had married Velma Fouse of Palisade and the young couple had a baby. He had three sisters and a mother to help support, and a mortgaged farm to carry on.

So, naturally, feeling he would



JIM PATTON

not get anywhere without more education, he went back to school. He started to Western State at Gunnison, first in summers only, later in the winter. He managed the book store, sold insurance and typewriters, assisted the school treasurer, managed athletic activities, edited the student information book; did anything and everything else to keep alive. He was president of the student body and chairman of the committee which redrafted the student constitution. He went out for basketball, but couldn't travel with the team—had to work. Seven years of this slavery, and he graduated in 1929, pulled down from his normal 180 pounds to a gaunt 150.

Faith in Young Folk

"Drudgery? Well, it was wonderful experience," he said. "I learned adaptability and how to get along with people. It was great. I have ever since had, an abiding faith in our young folk, and it has grown. They are doing and sacrificing and learning today as always. Our children will be better prepared than we were."

Out of school, he worked about a year for Burroughs and I. C. Smith, then the Farmers Union hired him to manage a cooperative insurance company, salary to be what the company could spare month by month.

He sold insurance for ink, and sold the ink for a refrigerator, and sold the refrigerator for \$120 worth of groceries, and the family lived most of one winter on the groceries. In 1934 he became executive secretary for the Colorado

union; in 1937 he joined the National board of directors; in 1938 he became Colorado president and in 1940 national president.

"I believe that the human race progresses; and that right will eventually triumph. I believe in working for those ends with all my strength." He is an officer and director of many cooperatives, and holds stock in eight. Co-operation is a key to the Farmers Union movement. It extends from the sale of farm products—the grain co-operative in Minnesota is the nation's largest grain-handling agency—to the purchase of farm supplies, the sale of consumers' goods, electricity and insurance, etc.

Doctrine of Abundance

The Farmers Union does not believe in price-fixing for farm products, save as a crutch to be thrown away as soon as possible. It believes in abundance, instead of scarcity, of needed and useful products. It believes in building up the life of rural America by working through the farm family.

Thus the union fundamentally differs from New Deal farm policy. It believes the latter encourages scarcity, and the building up of huge absentee-owned farm "operations" on the one hand, and of tenancy on the other. Every farm run by its owner and every farm a home—that is the union's aim. Frankly it appeals to the poorer one-third of the farm population more than do the Grange and the Farm Bureau; the two other national organizations. Patton also quarrels with the present pattern of rural education, believing that in too many instances it is copied too much after the city pattern. The union maintains training institutes which graduated 2,500 young people, based in co-operative economics and philosophy, last year.

An 11-Acre Farm

The union's co-operatives are on the successful Rochdale plan—one stockholder, one vote—which flourished in Britain and Sweden before the war. This type of co-operative is one of the first things the dictators destroy when they move into a democratic country.

Out on E. 46th Avenue the union has bought 11 acres. It has already started a building for its new national headquarters, with members coming from many miles, with their tractors and scrapers to help.

Watch that 11 acres! The thrifty farmers will grow a crop of cooperative business enterprises, with many national activities centered here. The union is on the march.

Next to the duties named above, Patton likes his job as a member of the national advisory council of the NYA. It has reaffirmed his belief that American youth is sound, safe for a few vocal instances, and he admires Mrs. Roosevelt for the way she stuck by the kids in the face of criticism.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY MEETING AT ALTA VISTA

By President Jim Petty of Wabaunsee Co.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Wabaunsee County Farmers Union was held at Alta Vista.

The meeting of the Templeton Local was held before the County Meeting. The President, Mr. Nash, and the Secretary, Mr. Moyer, had planned and conducted a real interesting meeting. After disposing of the local business, including voting on the amendments, and the re-election of Mr. Nash for President, Mr. Moyer for Secretary-Treasurer, the meeting was turned over to the County.

The county elected a Delegate and an Alternate to attend the State Board of Agriculture meeting at Topeka. Jim Petty was re-elected for County President, J. J. Richmond was re-elected for County Secretary and Treasurer. After the County business was completed the meeting was turned back to the Local Chairman, who instructed the entertainment committee to take charge.

The entertainment the local had arranged for was enjoyed by all in attendance. The first number was by Milton Roberts, as "Sambo," and Harry Nickoley as "Rastus." The two were good in their characters, their parts were unusual. They started the program, filled in with a few words or just movements while waiting on other numbers, and they finished the program with a skit. The part Sambo had was, as it seemed to me, not prepared for that meeting but the numbers he filled in with were known from past experience, he did his part without over-acting and was very good.

A Duet by Mrs. Harry Nickoley and Mrs. Milton Roberts received prolonged applause, without another number from the two.

A Solo, by little Joyce Nickoley was very good.

A Reading, by Helen Eldridge was so mixed up that we were all mixed up, but Helen went on with ease, only once she seemed to me to have swallowed a bug instead of a bird.

A play by Irma Kietzman, and Arlene Kietzman, as announced by Verle Moyer as two boys from Maple Hill (my home town); they were two green country boys in a big city attempting to answer their own funny questions. You may imagine their answers. Sambo and Rastus did some motion, heckling, back of the curtain and caused the girls to break their sober expressions at times.

The last but not the least was a number by Verle Moyer.

The resolutions committee reported and then we enjoyed the refreshments the Alta Vista group prepared for the meeting. Thanks for the invitation to the County to hold the meeting there with you, we enjoyed meeting with you.

December 9th, Kaw Valley met and re-elected Bert Wilson President, A. C. Clawitter, secretary and Treasurer. Kaw Valley had a real nice meeting not too large a crowd but everyone there took part in the meeting. I had the pleasure of installing the newly elected officers. Bert had a surprise for the members that had been in the local without the reception ceremony. Bert gave me the honor of reading the reception ceremony. Thanks to you folks of Kaw Valley for the pleasant evening and refreshments. Kaw Valley voted on the amendments.

Dec. 10th at Turkey Creek Local. The election at Turkey Creek was a political affair, some snappy moves made to reelect the present officers, but the officers won on their point and a new set of officers were elected. The newly elected President Mr. A. H. Struble, the Secretary and Treasurer Mr. R. Struble. The election was really exciting no hair pulled no bad feelings, just a lot of action. Turkey Creek voted on the amendments after a lengthy discussion. The women served a lunch and we all felt better. I wish to thank the local for the nice welcome and the good meeting. I did enjoy it.

December 2nd, Spring Glen Local held its meeting, nearly let that meeting slip by, without mention. All officers were re-elected for the coming year. The meeting was small in numbers but what was said was just as important as if there had been a thousand there, so only a few benefitted by hearing it. Had a nice time, Spring Glen, thank you.

I have attended several meetings in Wabaunsee County this year and have been welcomed by the members. I have enjoyed being with you, hearing your read-

ings, and your music. I wish to thank you for all those enjoyable evenings with you and I wish you and yours, "A MERRY CHRISTMAS."

1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM PAYMENTS ESTABLISHED AT \$492,174,927

Total payments already made, together with estimates of those remaining to be made, for participation in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration amounted to \$462,174,927 on June 30, 1941, the Department of Agriculture announced today. The figure includes national and local administrative expenses.

Payments to farmers, including county association expense and conservation materials and services advanced to cooperating farmers, amounted to an estimated \$448,755,498, of which approximately \$2,114,574 remained to be certified for payment on June 30, 1941.

For the
"High" Dollar
Ship
Live Stock
to the
Terminal
Market

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"YOUR OWN FIRM"

FARMERS UNION
LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City—Parsons—
Wichita

DO YOU WANT
EXPERIENCE
IN
SHEET METAL
FOUNDRY
WELDING
MACHINE SHOP
MOTOR MECHANICS
LANDSCAPING

NYA National Defense Training Centers are provided at Topeka, Eschridge, and Hutchinson to prepare young men between the ages of 17 and 25 to get their first job in these various fields.

Any youth who is out of school and has mechanical ability, should investigate this opportunity to prepare himself for one of these trades.

America needs every trained youth that is available to work in National Defense. Jobs are now open and waiting for those men who are trained.

Youth receive \$30 per month while they are in the NYA Mechanical Centers. Subsistence costs \$18 per month.

Further information can be had and application can be made by contacting Wendell A. Link, NYA Personnel Supervisor at the NYA Office, City Hall, Salina, Kansas, or any near NYA office.

IN CLAY COUNTY

The Juniors of the Lincoln Farmers Union Local held their monthly meeting at the schoolhouse, Tuesday evening, December 16. The first order of business was the election of class officers for 1942. The following were elected:

President, Meryl Volen; Vice President, Richard Rook, Secretary Treasurer, Betty Swanburg, Reporter, Dorothy Thomas; Pianist, Maxine Pfizenmaier; Song Leader, Mary Ellen Pfizenmaier; Sergeant at Arms, Cletus Siebald and Junior Knitter; and Janitors, Bob King and Calvin Thomas.

A report of the Junior Carnival was given by Junior Knitter, the retiring chairman. The returns from the Carnival were good both in fun and earnings.

Esther Ekblad, State Junior Director, was present at the meeting. Under her leadership plans for the 1942 study topic and other 1942 activities were discussed. Wedged in with the planning were favorite Farmers Union songs and rounds, with another visitor, Beulah Kenney, Salina, at the piano. Special mandolin numbers were given by Meryl Volen.

The evening drew to a close much too soon with games, refreshments of doughnuts and coffee, and the Virginia Reel.

MITCHELL COUNTY MEETING

A covered dish dinner opened the Mitchell County Farmers Union Meeting, Wednesday, December 17.

At 1:30 p. m. the meeting was called to order with Ernest Deschner, county president, presiding. The first program number was a song by the two small boys, John-

nie Nelson and Thaine Creitz. A reading "At the Soda Fountain" was given by Mrs. Forrest Johnson, and a Farmers Union quartet, with Ernest Deschner, John Streit, John Schulte, and Henry Seidel, as members made a debut and received enthusiastic applause. Miss Bernice Dean, employee at the Elevator, was program chairman.

Mr. John Schulte, General Manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association, gave a short resume of business and reported that grain rebate checks were ready and would be sent out the first of the year.

Esther Ekblad, State Junior Director, was present and the Junior Program was discussed at some length. Initial plans were made for a one-day county Farmers Union School to be held in January.

This was the annual meeting of

KNOW THE FARMERS UNION

The first requirement of an A-1 members is that he know his organization. How do you rate in the Farmers Union?

No matter what the score your rating can be improved by reading the "Farmers Union Triangle" written by Gladys Talbot Edwards. Order your copy today.

FARMERS UNION TRIANGLE

and
Discussion Outline for Use in Local Meetings

the County Union and the election of officers was held. All of the past year were reelected, President, Ernest Deschner; Vice-President, John Streit; Secretary-Treasurer, Cecil Baehner; Conductor, Lewis Neft, and Doorkeeper, Joe Roberts.

WE HAVE SEEN HIS STAR . . . AND ARE COME

We were all cross in the Christmas hurry (Lord forgive us!) the wear and worry. Things gone wrong without reason or rhyme. Too much bustle and too little time.

Some were restless, and some upset. By last-minute duties they mustn't forget.

All but the youngest, the five-year-old. There by the hearth in a pool of gold.

Still, so still, in her little chair. We had forgotten she was there. The firelight on her.

A knock at the door.

Sudden and loud, and we fretted some more. Was it a guest, or a beggarman, Or a last-minute message changing a plan?

Something, no doubt, to hurry and push. And all so tired with Christmas rush!

All but the youngest. She came to her feet. Caught by a wonder wild and sweet.

Starry-eyed, breathless, with lifted head. "Listen! The Wise Men have come!" she said.—Nancy Byrd Turner.

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

The Holiday Season has made it necessary to publish this edition two days earlier and as a result the market trend at the Kansas City stock yards for any one day could not be furnished. The following reports are conditions as they existed during the week of December 15th to 19th. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company realizes that market information, such as is furnished in this paper, is not very specific and will appreciate letters of inquiry from its customers so that particular information can be furnished. Direct your letters to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., Wichita, Parsons or Kansas City.

Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. Receipts of fed steers on the Kansas City market during the week of December 15th were fairly liberal and included practically all kinds of steers from short feds to extremely choice dry lot cattle. Our market on Monday and Tuesday was very active and as much as 25 to 50c higher on practically all kinds, however, the balance of the week the trade slowed down and some of this gain was lost. The extreme top of \$14.50 was paid for one load of strictly dry lot choice Angus cattle. The bulk of our sales ranged from \$10.50 to \$13.50. These short fed plainer quality kinds of cattle sold from \$10.50 to \$11.25 with those showing more feed and quality selling up to 13c a pound. Of course, cattle going to the scales over 13c had to be of the handy weights and had to show considerable feed. The price paid for a range in weights was not so noticeable on this week's trade as it has been in the past, as the packers were tying into some of these heavier weights at good prices. The fact that the feeder trade is again evident has had considerable influence on the price of short fed cattle. Stocker and feeder market this week was very active and while there were a liberal supply on hand Monday, all of the better kinds moved out on that day. The better kinds of Whiteface yearling steers weighing from 600 to 750 pounds sold all the way from \$10.50 to \$11.50, with heavier weights about 50c a hundred less. Feeders were in good demand and sold all the way from \$10.25 to \$11.25, with some moving out as high as \$11.50. Plainer kinds of stock steers found a ready market with prices ranging from 8 to 10c a pound. These real plain kinds of cattle

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. There was a decent supply of butcher cattle on the market during the week of Dec. 15th and the market opened Monday fairly active and showed a gain of practically all that had been lost Thursday and Friday of the previous week. Killing cows have not shared in the full advance of the cattle market and while prices were good up until Wednesday of this week the demand slowed down some that day and considerable the following day with prices some lower. The bulk of canner cows sold from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per hundred with cutters up to \$6.75. Beef cows mostly from \$7 to \$8 with a few odd head of extremely choice cows going to the scales up to \$8.50. All classes of fed heifers and yearlings shared in the advance of the fed cattle market experienced the first part of the week and these fed heifers sold all the way from \$10 to \$13.50 per cwt. with the bulk going to the scales from \$11 to \$12. Bull market is perhaps the high spot on the cattle trade with these heavy bulls selling up to \$9.75 per cwt. Of course, light weight bulls scaling 1100 lb. and down are hard to move. Stock cows and heifers show very little change for the week and they again did not follow the trend of the stock steer market.

Calf Market

Russ Kemp, Salesman. Veal calf market during the week of Dec. 15th showed an increase in the top of 50c a hundred with all interests paying \$13 per cwt. for choice veals and a few moving to city butchers at \$13.50. Bulk of the veals sold from 10 to 12c a lb., with plainer kinds going to the scales as low as \$7. Canners \$5 to \$6. These heavy 300 to 400 lb. killing calves are moving at \$9.50 down but anything of this weight that is showing quality has been selling better to the stock calf trade. These good quality stock calves particularly where they are weighing 400 lbs., and under, have regained practically all of the loss of three weeks ago and steers are going to the scales at \$13 per cwt. and in some cases bringing more, and heifers of the same quality from \$12 down. The bulk of the calves, however, are of such weight and quality that they are moving from \$9 to \$11.50, with the Short-horns selling in a range from \$7.50 to \$10.50.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. The hog market was rather even this past week

with demand very good the forepart of the week and prices reaching \$11.20 on Wednesday which was a new high point for quite some time back. However, trade slowed up considerably on the week end and the market was sharply lower, closing top \$10.85. For quite some time all weights have sold within a very narrow price range but there was an indication on the closing sessions of this week that there will be an effort on the part of the packers to spread prices between best light hogs and heavier weights. Closing quotations on the market this week show best light hogs weighing 170 to 260 lbs. bringing up \$10.75 to \$10.85. Choice stronger weights, weighing 270 to 325 lbs. \$10.60 to \$10.75. Underweight lights, 140 to 160 lbs., both those in killing flesh and stockers, selling within the same price range of \$10.25 to \$10.75 for 140 to 170 lb. averages. Bulk of the best packing sows \$9.25 to \$10, depending on the weight. A few smooth light weight kinds selling slightly above these quotations. The supply of stock pigs continues very scarce. Odd lots of good to choice kinds selling during the week up to \$11. It is our opinion that the next several weeks will probably see a scarcity of desirable kinds of light hogs weighing around 200 lbs., with medium and heavier weights predominating the receipts. Under these conditions usually we find that light hogs will sell at the top of the market and the price margin on the heavier weights continues to work lower. Those who have hogs on hand that are ready for market, that is, weighing over 200 lbs. will probably find it advisable to keep in close contact with the market and if the trend shows that the medium and heavier weights are going to be discounted sharply you will probably find it profitable to market the hogs you have that are ready rather than to hold them back and make them much heavier.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham and Dale Thurman, Salesmen. Receipts of lambs on the Kansas City market during the week of Dec. 15th were rather heavy due to the fact that lambs are starting to move off the western Kansas wheat. Our price range for these carload lambs during the week was \$11.95 to \$12.25 with trucked-in natives selling from \$11.60 to \$12.25. The demand was fairly active all week for these good lambs, however, the packers were sorting their buy very closely and anything that did not show finish was being discounted according to their flesh. These medium fleshed lambs sold all the way from \$9 to \$11, with cull lambs \$7 to \$8.50. Fat ewes were practically steady for the week. The bulk of them selling around \$5.50 and in a few odd spots up to \$5.75. Other ewes sold from \$2.50 to \$4 according to their flesh. Breeding types were in very light supply and practically steady. Fed yearlings went to the scales mostly at \$9.50 for the better kinds, with freshly shorn ones moving at 8c a pound.

We have experienced some very definite reactions in the live stock market the past three weeks and the advances on practically all classes undoubtedly have been brought about by war conditions and for that reason we would hesitate to predict future prices. We cannot see anything in the trade at the present time which would indicate any sharp break, however, it is our opinion that if you have live stock ready to market that it would be good policy to take advantage of conditions as they are now.

FUJA FURNISHES CAR FOR STATE JR. LEADER

Salina, Kans., Dec. 22—The Farmers Union Jobbing Association last week gave State Junior Director, Ester Ekblad, one of their cars for use in educational field work during the busy months of 1942.

As Junior and other educational work expands, speedier and more efficient transportation is needed if very many local contacts are to be made. The Farmers Union greatly appreciates this contribution from the Jobbing Association.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

CATTLE

Kansas City, Mo.

H. W. Brandt & Son, Pettis County, Missouri, 22 steers	1035	\$13.00
Herbert Temple, Lafayette County, Missouri, 19 heifers	866	12.25
W. R. Mochamer, Osage County, Kansas, 18 heifers	847	12.00
Tony Proett, Lafayette County, Missouri, 20 steers	973	12.00
A. J. Tyson, Osage County, Kansas, 23 steers	1152	12.00
W. E. Tillman, Henry Co., Missouri, 23 steers	1236	12.00
Jones & Sedgwick, Osage County, Kansas, 28 steers	1004	12.00
L. C. Gretten, Anderson County, Kansas, 9 heifers	834	12.00
Carl Carlson, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, 14 steers	975	11.75
Walter Cramer, Ray County, Missouri, 25 steers	1075	11.75
Walter Cramer & Son, Ray County, Missouri, 25 steers	1036	11.50
Lawrence Oberle, Osage County, Kansas, 12 steers	1064	11.50
Peter Thowe & Son, Wabaunsee County, Kansas, 25 steers	1034	11.00
John L. Davis, Osage County, Kansas, 20 steers	936	11.00
John L. Davis, Coffey County, Kansas, 12 steers	975	10.75
Paul J. Klaus, St. Clair County, Missouri, 10 heifers	713	10.75
Ben Brungardt, Ellis County, Kansas, 31 steers	700	10.50
Newton Dickson, Allen County, Kansas, 33 steers	925	10.50
Owen Sullivan, Coffey County, Kansas, 11 steers	1043	10.50
Henry Oberle, Osage County, Kansas, 22 steers	1025	10.50
Ben Brungardt, Ellis County, Kansas, 29 heifers	784	10.15
Fred Oberle, Osage County, Kansas, 30 steers	776	10.00

HOGS

Kansas City, Missouri

Stratton & Eastland, Johnson, Kans., 28	234	11.20
Henry Nachbar, Bates, Missouri, 15	199	11.20
O. M. Rue, Franklin, Kansas, 19	272	11.15
Sidney Wayne, Linn, Kansas, 11	230	11.15
H. L. Carpenter, Franklin, Kansas, 10	195	11.15
C. E. Hern, Chariton, Missouri, 23	208	11.15
S. L. Zentner, Anderson, Kansas, 13	238	11.05
R. A. Hutton, Linn, Kansas, 10	207	11.00
Everest Robinson, Henry, Mo., 11	262	11.00
Ernest Johnson, Henry, Mo., 13	228	11.00
Bert Johnson, Caldwell, Mo., 18	240	11.00
C. S. Mack, Grundy, Mo., 24	290	11.00
E. A. Biggs, Cass, Missouri, 13	191	11.00
R. C. Simmons, Chas, Kansas, 11	215	11.00
W. E. Brill, Pottawatomie, Kan., 16	215	10.85
W. E. Brill, Pottawatomie, Kansas, 13	170	10.90
F. D. Cox, Linn, Kansas, 31	250	10.90

SHEEP

Mae Carpenter, Grundy County, Missouri, 29 lambs	81	12.25
Dayrel McClure, Grundy County, Missouri, 25 lambs	72	12.15
Clarence E. Engle, Dickinson County, Kansas, 20 lambs	77	12.00
Will Foster, Grundy County, Missouri, 35 lambs	90	11.85
Stafford County Wool Growers, Stafford Co., Kan. 361 lambs	80	11.75
J. M. Kimble, Wabaunsee County, Kansas, 14 lambs	72	11.75
L. B. Inskeep, Mitchell County, Kansas, 11 lambs	78	11.75
Ivan Kadel, Mitchell County, Kansas, 15 lambs	87	11.75

WICHITA

E. P. Desmaries, Meade County, Kansas, 11 steers	705	10.25
Henry Strecker, Marion County, Kansas, 1 veal	180	10.50
Jess Wilson, Sumner County, Kansas, 1 steer	620	9.25
M. Cassner, Kingman County, Kansas, 1 heifer	220	12.00
Lloyd Pulliman, Sumner County, Kansas, 1 veal	180	10.50
John Nelson, Marion County, Kansas, 1 veal	170	10.50
J. D. Bryan, Sumner County, Kansas, 1 steer	630	9.25
L. M. Skaer, Sedgwick County, Kansas, 1 steer	480	10.00
E. E. Gilbert, Cowley County, Kansas, 1 steer	640	9.50
W. M. Bailey, Cowley County, Kansas, 1 heifer	450	10.00
R. G. Jodon, Sumner County, Kansas, 1 heifer	380	10.00
Edwin Bentley, Alfalfa County, Oklahoma, 1 heifer	440	9.50
V. O. Kiltner, Meade County, Kansas, 2 heifers	525	10.00
J. D. Bryan, Sumner County, Kansas, 9 steers	424	10.75
H. A. Hale, Meade County, Kansas, 2 heifers	250	11.00
Walter H. Hyatt, Beaver County, Oklahoma, 22 steers	547	10.00
J. D. Bryan, Sumner County, Kansas, 10 heifers	359	10.50
Claude Hunt, Cowley County, Kansas, 1 veal	240	12.00
Arvid W. Johanson, McPherson County, Kansas, 3 steers	1240	10.50
Herman Maechlin, Sedgwick County, Kansas, 2 veal	220	12.00
Bert Miller, Sedgwick County, Kansas, 2 veal	225	10.00
J. K. Phenneger, Sedgwick County, Kansas, 1 veal	160	12.00
Bert Mirick, Harvey County, Kansas, 3 sheep	95	10.75
Joe Orth, Sedgwick County, Kansas, 1 sheep	85	10.00
Raymond Orton, Alfalfa County, Oklahoma, 1 sheep	95	10.75
R. C. Reed, Butler County, Kansas, 18 sheep	96	8.50
F. N. Denno, Sedgwick County, Kansas, 1 sheep	65	10.25
J. F. Lehman, Sedgwick County, Kansas, 1 sheep	90	11.25
C. F. Handlin, Rice County, Kansas, 12 sheep	80	9.75
G. H. Chapple, Harvey County, Kansas, 14 sheep	74	10.50

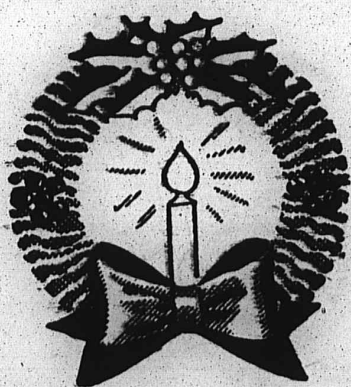
CATTLE

Parsons

H. F. Mitchell, Neosho County, 5 yearlings	667	11.25
Joe O'Brien, Crawford County, 105 heifers	831	11.25
C. S. Nelson, Labette County, 11 steers	865	10.50
S. F. Herlocker, Crawford County, 1 heifer	625	10.50
R. F. Mills, Neosho County, 9 steers	720	10.40
C. S. Nelson, Labette County, 6 steers	983	10.25
R. F. Mills, Neosho County, 5 yearlings	550	10.25
H. F. Mitchell, Neosho County, 2 steers	730	10.10
Ray Johnson, Neosho County, 2 calves	410	10.40
S. E. McCall, Crawford County, 1 heifer	815	9.75
J. W. Deideker, Labette County, 4 steers	705	9.50
R. F. Miller, Neosho County, 6 heifers	680	9.25
Ray Johnson, Neosho County, 5 calves	396	9.25
J. W. Deideker, Labette County, 4 heifers	662	9.25
Adolph Blases, Montgomery County, 8 steers	845	9.15
Henry Klindworth, Montgomery County, 1 bull	1690	9.10
J. J. Hoagland, Neosho County, 4 steers	588	8.15

HOGS

John Tersinar, Crawford County, 7	227	11.15
Russell Morrison, Alle County, 8	205	11.15
Keith Herlocker, Crawford County, 5	224	11.15
Ernest Gish, Labette County, 6	226	11.15
Chas. Horn, Labette County, 8	247	11.10
F. E. Miksch, Labette County, 12	248	11.10
C. C. Fraser, Wilson County, 17	253	11.10
Stanley Harding, Neosho County, 5	200	11.00
M. A. Attebery, Labette County, 12	198	11.00
Hollis Jackson, Montgomery County, 10	197	11.00
R. E. Grannemann, Crawford County, 6	273	10.95
A. A. Sheehan, Elk County, 7	260	10.95
Ross Claibourn, Wilson County, 5	294	10.95
M. T. Hunt, Labette County, 14	228	10.90
Paul Golden, Labette County, 7	227	10.90
J. P. O'Hara, Labette County, 4	292	10.90
Wesley Whitworth, Neosho, 8	232	10.85
H. G. Gudde, Neosho County, 10	181	10.75
R. E. Grannemann, Crawford County, 6	252	10.65
Chas. Eplee, Labette County, 6	252	10.65



SEASON'S GREETINGS

We would like to thank you most sincerely for your patronage and friendship which you have given us this past year.

FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

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The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1941

FARMERS MUST WIN THE WAR AND THE PEACE

(Editor's Note: The part farmers are playing in the successful prosecution of the war could not be more adequately expressed than was done by our National President, James G. Patton in the December 15 issue of the National Union Farmer. His editorial in that issue follows:)

The United States is at war!

The very method used by Japan in the opening of this conflict assured us the unity and determination needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

The problem of the farmer, and of the nation as the farmer relates to the total effort, is not so much the immediate problem of the war. The farmers' problem is primarily that of the coming peace.

Farmers have already launched a program assuring America and its Allies, an abundance of food and fiber. Farmers as a group will be doing more than any other group in the nation to eliminate any question of final Victory.

Farmers and their spokesmen are making no bombastic proclamations. The farmer's program is one of sacrifice and action, not one of words. Farmers are producing an abundance of the most vital materials of war. They are producing these at less than cost. The farmers' contribution, measured in low income, means a greater sacrifice than that of any other civilian group.

Too often the program of some groups that most loudly proclaim their patriotism is a program of words and of profits. Their effort when measured by the cost-plus-profits standard, means little or no sacrifice. We believe that the cost and sacrifices of war should be borne more equally by all of our people. We should not continue with some on a cost minus basis so others may have cost-plus.

America's fight abroad is for the "four freedoms"; she is fighting Totalitarianism. All of this effort will have been in vain if, during and particularly after the conflict, we lose Democracy at home.

This organization and its members must be more than an important factor in winning the war. It and they, through our program, must more than any other group accept the responsibility for continuing the democracy in the post-war period. Farm families secure on family-type farms is a tremendous factor in this goal.

More than ever before, we have need of millions of farmers in the Farmers Union. It is in itself an institution of democracy through which working farmers have a voice in the nation's affairs.

Only through the Farmers Union can we develop a greatly expanded democratic cooperative movement so sorely needed in our farm areas.

Only through the Farmers Union can the farmer have a direct voice in the successful prosecution

of the war and in the sound distribution of its costs.

Only through the Farmers Union can farmers plan for the protection of their families in the post-war period.

The strength of our membership must be developed NOW! If farmers are to successfully insist on a total program of abundance after the war is over—and without that the family-sized farm cannot survive.

The primary problem of the farmer is the coming peace and the problems in that reconstruction period. Farmers must prepare for the emergency through organization NOW.

TRADE TREATIES

Certainly at this time more than any other period in the history of American agriculture the American farmer is seriously threatened by governmental treaties that are established in order to build good will with various other countries. We are not especially against the philosophy of building of good will with the people of South America. However, it is very important that our farmer shall be protected at all times from any vicious rulings that enable large land holders of South America, who operate their farms with peon labor, to compete with our U. S. farmers.

If we are to have a standard of living that is higher than these people, we must have protected prices. If we are forced to compete with imports that are produced by labor below the American standard, then it is most certainly the beginning of a very vicious cycle for American agriculture because it is a long established fact that it is easier to make treaties of this type than it is to cancel them, and we have always believed that our entire economy is based on a price high enough for the American farmer so that he, in turn, can buy the products of labor. Our American farmer must have enough so that he can buy these commodities or our entire national economy is threatened.

I talked yesterday with Mr. Harry Terrell, who had just returned from South America. Mr. Terrell informed me that corn was selling in South America as low as 2c a bushel and they can produce cattle in South America and sell them for 4c a pound and make far more money, as far as the land owners are concerned, than can the American farmer at today's prices. Besides having the advantage of cheap, peon labor, they have the advantage of alfalfa and brome grass the year around. The cattle fattened on this pasture and even at the low price of corn very little extensive corn feeding of live stock is carried on.

Of course, temporarily, we are saved from importing a great deal of South American beef because of the fact that there is a quarantine on account of the foot and mouth disease. However, a great deal of canned beef comes into this country from the Argentine. This find only a limited market, however, as the house wife will only use so much of this and prefers fresh meat. Yet, regardless of this, as far as our farmers are concerned, every pound of imported food stuffs of a competitive nature lowers the farmer's standard of prices notwithstanding the propaganda of high powered economists.—National Union Farmer.

FARMERS UNION STAYS AWAKE AT THE SWITCH

Those of you who attended the recent National Farmers Union Convention in Topeka could not have returned to your homes without realizing that here was an organization that had, indeed, been "awake at the switch" during the past hectic months.

In this short time since the convention the world picture has changed. We have been attacked and that means WAR to any American! Any war brings about a unanimity of thought and action in our democracy that nothing else could. But war doesn't mean that there are not people or organizations that will use the opportunity war presents to press their advantages during the war and plan for their own interests in the post war period.

Farmers, with their increased production of food products, may be able to "win the war and write the peace"—surely they will do more than their share. Yet, even while we are stunned by the blow that has been struck us, we would be wise to remember that in peace or in war farmers and farmers' cooperatives need the strength and protection of a state and national organization that truly represents them and "stays awake at the switch!"

The Farmers Union is that organization! Urge your members to build their own bulwark as they build production and protection for the country we love.—Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo.

WORLD CAN ALWAYS USE FOOD

I am not criticizing anyone when I say that farmers have produced and are producing more abundantly than any other industry. So far as I know, there is no talk of rationing in any important agricultural commodity. If we produce as we plan to, there will be little if any rationing in farm products. This comparatively favorable situation is due in no small measure to the Ever Normal Granary program inaugurated by Henry Wallace several years ago. Because of the granary, huge stocks of feed are available for our production effort. Without this feed it would be difficult if not impossible to step up production rapidly. That we can draw upon the raw material out of which food is fashioned is due in large part to the foresight of the Vice-President.

We have not changed from a program of scarcity to a program of abundance. We have never had a program of scarcity.

The people of this country will not tolerate indefinitely a situation in which abundant crops and hunger go together. People ask how we are to bridge this gap. I don't pretend to know all the answers. Some of the answers I know. They are the school-lunch program, the stamp plan and direct distribution of surplus commodities to the needy, programs that have been developed by the Department of Agriculture. Of course, another answer is to keep up the purchasing power of our consumers. In this connection, if we can put our entire economy to work in wartime, we should be able to put it to work in peacetime too.

I know also that the food that we are now producing will be needed, and badly, when the war is over. The world can always use good food. Tanks, battleships, planes and all the implements of war become obsolete, but good nutritious food will never go out of fashion.—Claude R. Wickard, in The New Republic

Unity Comes to America

We are printing an eye-witness report of the scene on Monday, December 8th in the House of Representatives when the vote was cast which placed America in the second World War. It is written by Representative Thomas Elliot of Massachusetts.

Perhaps this should be written by someone who was in the Congress in 1917. I was not; I cannot make comparisons. But in the nature of things, there is little to compare. Our territory and our people have been ruthlessly attacked, and that is all there is to it.

That is the way practically all members of Congress are feeling today, and the President's address struck that single, simple note. The President's entrance, with the floodlight on him, was greeted with whole-souled, solemn, fervent applause. The few shouts—which did not begin until after a minute or so of clapping—seemed perhaps out of place; a falsetto rebel yell issued only from the throat of a bellicose Pennsylvanian. One Democrat sat silent through it all; he was, in fact, from Missouri—and after the President had spoken, he voted "Aye."

As for the President, the toss of the head was there, but not the smile. The pictures do not show Wilson, on April 2, 1917, as having a lined and almost haggard face—that was to come later. But Wilson had not been up all night, listening to reports of American battleships sunk and American lives lost. He spoke then of making the world safe; but you knew that, today, Roosevelt was speaking of making America safe and keeping America free. Everywhere there was quiet relief that unity had come upon us, as suddenly as the Japanese had come upon Oahu.

As President Roosevelt left the rostrum, just for a moment

the head went up and the chin shot out. Some of us were more moved at this moment than at any other time, for we felt that this man had fought hard to win this struggle without war and now was starting undismayed to lead in a more desperate conflict.

There were some speeches in the House before the vote was taken and perhaps that was advisable. Speakers seemed wisely selected—the two party leaders, two women, an American of Irish descent, a New York interventionist, a Southerner, and a leading isolationist. Most of the speeches were reasonably free of the first person singular; those of Mr. McCormack and Mr. Bloom were the briefest and the best.

The roll call reflected both the quiet solemnity and the newfound unity. Few men shouted "Aye"; most of us spoke quietly, for it was a vote which many had never expected to cast. When Miss Rankin voted "No" there was a little hissing, mostly, I think, in the galleries; it was made louder by some members earnestly saying "sh-sh." I heard no expressions of anger at Miss Rankin, and several of admiration for her courage, if not her realism.

We knew that we had to cast that vote, and that we could not possibly guess to what green pastures or what barren ruins the path we now take would lead us. But by being true to our heritage, we may retain the best things in our past.

BOULDER DAM BLACKED OUT

Boulder Dam, the world's largest power plant, on the Colorado river where it forms a boundary between Arizona and Nevada, was blacked out beginning December 12, and will continue under heavy guard indefinitely in the future. Tourists had been conducted through the dam and power

plant in groups by guides and guards provided by the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, which built and is operating the project.

Until further notice, Commissioner John C. Page announced that no one will be permitted to enter Boulder Dam or the power plant except on official business.

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A Merry Christmas

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