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St. Mary's Farmers Union Co-op Closes Another Successful Year

A Net Profit of \$23,648, With Earnings Highest Ever Made By Association, Is Report Given At Annual Meeting.

Manager Clarence Yocum's Genial Manner and Shrewd Business Ability Play Important Part In Continued Growth of Organization.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association at St. Mary's has just closed a year which has been the most successful in its history of twenty-three years. A net profit of \$23,648 was reported at the semi-annual meeting of stockholders and other patrons, in the K. of C. hall in St. Mary's last month. Earnings reported were the highest which have ever been made by the Association. A year ago the earnings aggregated \$9,000. Outstanding stock amounts to \$12,750, with the result that the past year's earnings were nearly double the investment of the stockholders.

There are 290 stockholders in the St. Mary's Cooperative this year.

Many Responsible for Co-op's Success

Clarence M. Yocum, manager of this outstandingly successful cooperative Association, has been in charge of the organization since 1919. His friendly manner and shrewd business ability have played an important part in the continued growth of the organization. While a loyal membership, an active and efficient board of directors and loyal employees have been important, the fact that C. M. Yocum has established a reputation for "square-dealing" which is known all over the community, has been one of the vital reasons for this cooperative's success. No problem is too large or too small for Mr. Yocum's consideration, if

brought to him by any resident of the community; he is interested in the problems of his patrons and members, and in their solution.

Julius Immenschuh was reelected to the presidency of the cooperative, a position which he has held since 1920. President Immenschuh, one of the early members of the organization, was one of the first in the community to see the value of the educational program of the Farmers Union. He has worked constantly for the program and has obtained support for this department, by the business organization. The activity in the St. Mary's vicinity at the present time and the interest shown by the young people in the organization, are demonstrations of the value of President Immenschuh's foresight.

John Pearl is vice-president; Harry Holvorson, secretary-treasurer; and the following are directors: Fred Grieshaber, Jim Doyle, John White, Leo Reding, Marion Child and John Schlieff.

Gross Sales Total \$397,233

Gross sales were \$397,233, with those a year ago totaling \$314,000. The earnings, it was stated, represented a return of less than six percent on the gross business done, which bears out the fact that it is volume of business which really counts, as cooperatives operate on a very small margin of profit. Interest on stock in

a cooperative is restricted by state cooperative laws to an amount not to exceed eight percent and a total return of savings to patrons and stockholders of thirteen thousand dollars was announced. One year ago the patronage dividends totaled \$8,000.

The Board of the Cooperative voted to pay 2 1/4 cents per bushel on all grains bought and sold, four percent on merchandise, machinery and all articles other than grain.

Five percent of the net earnings, or \$1200 was allocated to the Educational Fund. The balance remaining after meeting the necessary taxes, both state and federal, was added to the surplus.

An Interesting Comparison

Gross Sales at the Cooperative Association during fiscal years which followed the first drought in 1932 offer an interesting comparison. They are as follows:

1942	\$397,233
1941	314,000
1940	331,000
1939	225,000
1938	425,000
1937	300,000
1936	275,000
1935	208,000

Splendid Educational Program An Aid

The success of the St. Mary's cooperative is definite proof of the value which can be obtained from the inter-relationship of a successful business organization with Farmers Union Locals, which stress the educational side of their activities. The activities of the Locals, and those of the business organization are helpful to each other. The business organization is of aid to the Locals, in sponsoring a legislative program which is planned in their interest; and the Farmers Union Locals help the Business organization by educating its members, the young people of the community and adults, along cooperative lines.

Active Farmers Union Locals in this community contribute to the success of this cooperative. The Pottawatomie county Educational program is directed by Mrs. B. P. Immenschuh, who also does some work in Wabaunsee County.

One of the best organized Locals, along the lines of Junior educational work, is Sandy Hook, which has an educational director, a Junior teacher, Juvenile teacher, and Junior Reserve teacher. In addition to the splendid work of Mrs. B. P. Immenschuh, a great deal of the credit for this well organized educational program in the St. Mary's vicinity, is due St. Mary's college and its personnel, among whom the names of Rev. Father T. Adams, Father T. Donahoe, Father T. Flinucane, Rev. Thomas, Rev. White and Rev. Meehan deserve special mention. A description of some of the things these men have done to aid the St. Mary's program, will be found in another story on this page.

The Juniors in this community are taught a kind of cooperative knowledge that is valuable to themselves, and to our cooperative organizations. A case which illustrates this point, is that of Bill Bode, former St. Mary's Junior. Bill was an enthusiastic student of the Farmers Union program and its cooperative ideals. He took part in all of the activities and projects sponsored by the educational department and attended the State Junior camps. After finishing High School, Bill came to Salina where he attended the Brown-Mackie School of business, being employed in his free time, as all-around helper in the State Farmers Union offices; at Salina. When he had completed his course, he became an employee of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, in Kansas City. Thus, Bill was able to obtain a job which can become his life's work; through his interest and faithful study and work along the lines of cooperative philosophy, as taught by the Farmers Union Educational Department.

The Torch

Another noteworthy contribution which the St. Mary's Farmers Union Educational Department, through its Juniors, makes to community life, is the publication of a mimeographed magazine, "The Torch."

The business organization purchased a mimeograph for the use of the educational department in getting out the magazine, which sells advertising to business firms in the vicinity. The Torch is sold

Penokee Farmers Union Pays Stockholders' Dues

D. C. Nicholson Is Manager of Constantly Growing Cooperative; A Storage Capacity of 50,000 Bushels at Penoked

The Penokee Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Penokee, managed by D. C. Nicholson, has for several years paid the dues of all stockholders. This year, the Association has 204 stockholders, which is an increase over last year, when the list of stockholders numbered 145, or 59 more than last year.

D. C. Nicholson has been manager of the cooperative since June 1, 1936, and has been an employee of the organization for eighteen years. Prior to 1922, when L. N. Dreiling became manager, the cooperative had some extremely bad years, from a business viewpoint. Since 1922, however, the business has been gaining and in the last few years great progress has been made.

The officers of the organization are: George Welty, president; Arlir Evans, Vice-president; Marion Ogde, Secretary; John Fleming, Logan Keith, Noel Critchfield, and E. R. Nickelson, Directors.

Manager Nicholson is also Treasurer of the organization. Other employees are W. R. Cameron, Tank Wagon, and Frank Clark, Service Station.

Incorporated in 1917

Incorporated in 1917, the Association has an authorized capital of \$10,000.00. The elevator burned to the ground in 1936, and was rebuilt immediately.

A total net income was announced this year at \$11,855.82, which was distributed as follows: Stock interest, \$462.40; Prorations, \$3,478.94. The remainder was set up as a reserve fund, which will be used for various purposes.

New Wheat Has High Test Weight
New wheat which has been re-

ceived at the elevator this year averages 64 pound test weight.

Cooperative Increases Storage Capacity

The cooperative has rented the Robinson elevator at Penokee, which, with the capacity of the Penokee Farmers Union elevator and warehouse gives the Penokee organization a storage capacity of 50,000 bushels, of which between forty and forty-five thousand bushels will be available for storage of this year's crop.

CCA Buys Canning Plant

Purchase Will Give Opportunity To Narrow Spread Between Producer and Consumer—Output To Be Taken By Co-op Stores and Federal Government

The Consumers' Cooperative Association, the North Kansas City wholesale, purchased on June 17 the Scottsbluff, Nebraska, plant of the Otoe Food Products Company, a cannery which will turn out 200,000 or more cases of food products a season. Peas, beans, corn, tomatoes and tomato juice are the principal products turned out by the cannery, but there is a possibility later of canning such products as tomato puree, catsup, spinach, carrots and kraut, it was stated by President Howard A. Cowden, in announcing the purchase.

A modern plant, with splendid equipment, the cannery is located in what has been called "America's (Please Turn to Page Seven)

Cooperatives Join Farmers Union To Build Organization

Plan To Federate Local and Terminal Cooperatives, In Order To Obtain Representation In National Farmers Union—Membership of Kansas Cooperatives Is Urged.

The Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union now offers a plan through which "Accredited Membership Certificates" can be purchased by Cooperatives, thereby bringing the Cooperatives into the National Farmers Union. Members of the Sub-committee of the Cooperative Committee of the National Farmers Union, who made this plan possible, are:

H. E. Witham, General Manager Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Missouri; E. A. Syttestad, General Manager Farmers Union Central Exchange, Inc., So. St. Paul, Minnesota; and A. W. Ricker, Editor Farmers Union Herald, So. St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mr. Witham has sent to all Kansas Cooperatives, the following letter, with which is a pamphlet which explains the plan:

June 1, 1942

Dear Cooperator:

Enclosed you will find a folder which outlines the plan of bringing the cooperatives into the National Farmers Union on an accredited membership basis.

This is the first time that plans have been made to federate all cooperatives—local and terminal—into an organization where they can be represented through a department of the National Farmers Union.

We feel that the coopera-

tives need representation through a national organization more now than ever before. We also feel that this division is worthy of your support. It won't cost each cooperative very much per annum in dollars and cents.

The National Farmers Union has strong representation in Washington to look after its interests but in order for it to succeed and watch your interests as it should, it needs not only this financial backing, but also an informed membership behind it.

You may attach your check to the application and mail it direct to James G. Patton, president National Farmers Union, Denver, Colorado.

Thanks for your cooperation. Yours very truly, Farmers Union Jobbing Association. H. E. Witham, Secretary-Manager.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is purchasing membership certificates for all of the elevators, which are owned by the Association.

Will Assist Cooperatives in Many Ways

This plan establishes a division within the National organization, which will be of assistance in organizing new cooperatives, assisting those already organized and aiding cooperatives with some of their problems, and in keeping the cooperatives more quickly and fully informed on matters of legislation and department rulings, programs and policies which affect cooperatives, also to carry on a coordinated educational and informative program of cooperative understanding, to bring more farm people into every

(Please Turn to Page Six)

Farm Bureau Is Again Aligned With Capital And Big Business

Would Shift Burden To Low Income Farmers By Way of Sales Tax.

The following is an article by Ralph W. Cessna, staff correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, from Chicago. It can therefore be regarded as an unbiased statement, coming as it does from a source remote from the various farm organizations. It is not our story—it is that of an onlooker:

Reserve Stand to Favor Tax

A sharp reversal on the matter of the sales or consumption tax is indicated in action by the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago last week adopting a resolution committing the organization to support a general manufacturers' sales tax "to be applied uniformly on all manufactured goods."

A manufacturer's tax in this instance is assumed to have the same effect as a direct consumer's tax, though there are technical differences, and some variation of effect on result in practice.

Such a Tax Would, Though, Directly or Indirectly, Hit Every Consumer, It Is Argued

Insofar as this executive board actually represents the views of this one large farm organization it represents a change from previous stands. This group and the other large farm units such as the Grange and the Farmers Union have opposed the sales tax, which, it is recognized, hits hardest the low income group, which spends a greater proportion of its income on retail purchases.

The Bureau at its convention in 1940 resolved against any "excise or consumption tax," urging rather that the war effort be financed by income and excess profits taxes. This stand, by Farm Bureau practice, holds over unless changed. The 1941 platform made no specific mention of this subject.

The Farmers Union and Grange have consistently and specifically opposed the sales tax.

In connection with the Farm Bureau board action, the Bureau President, Edward A. O'Neal, de-

clared: "In normal times there are serious objections to any kind of sales tax, but in times like these such objections lose their force... The manufacturer's sales tax that everybody will pay—rich man, poor man, employer, employee, the man who carries a dinner bucket and the white-collar worker, farmers—they will want to help win the war, and they should be given the opportunity to pay their share of the cost."

It is pointed out, however, that in order to pass along to the consumer any such added cost, (Please Turn to Page Seven)

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CIRCULATION

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St. Mary's College Vital In Development of Junior Program

Faculty Members Cooperate With Farmers Union Locals and Cooperatives, To Build Educational Work In Farmers Union—Mrs. B. P. Immenschuh First Receives Help From Father Adams.

The part that has been played by St. Mary's College, in the development and operation of the Junior Educational program in the organization at St. Mary's, cannot be overestimated.

Several years ago, Mrs. B. P. Immenschuh, seeing the value and necessity of a well organized educational department in the Farmers Union organization at St. Mary's, called on the St. Mary's College, to ask aid for the educational program.

Father T. Adams, then a student at the College, was permitted to start work with the Farmers Union Juniors. The work was begun and developed in an amazing manner, so that today we have at St. Mary's one of the finest Junior organizations in the state.

Father Adams has completed his studies in Cincinnati, Ohio, this year, and is now in St. Louis, where he is waiting appointment to a diocese. He was the first of the St. Mary's faculty, to work with the Farmers Union Junior

program. He was also one of those instrumental in beginning publication of the fine Junior magazine, "The Torch."

Two Faculty Members Appointed Each Year

Two members of the faculty of St. Mary's are appointed each year, to work with Farmers Union Locals and Cooperatives in an educational program.

Last year, those appointed were Father T. Donohoe and Father T. Finucane. Father Donohoe is leaving the College and Rev. White, S. J. and Father T. Finucane, S. J., will assist in the work of the Junior program, next year.

Among other members of St. Mary's College who have been helpful in the Junior educational work, are Rev. Meehan, S. J., who, with Father Finucane, S. J., was ordained Wednesday, June 17. Rev. Thomas, S. J. and Rev. White, S. J., have one more year at the college.

Grain Wins Place in Synthetic Rubber Program

Oil Barons Continue To Block Full Realization—New Information Shows Many New Points In Favor of "Grain for Rubber" Campaign.

Some headway has now been made in the drive to give grain its proper place in the Government's rubber program, but the goal is by no means in sight. Standard Oil's insistence upon hogging the program again brought forth a rebuke from Thurman Arnold, who criticized its behavior as "a deliberate attempt to frustrate the development of a synthetic rubber program in this country unless Standard were allowed to dominate it."

The War Production Board recently allocated 200,000,000 gallons of grain alcohol to the 1943 synthetic rubber program; this was the amount proposed by Secretary Wickard last month.

After Wickard had stressed the practical values of rubber from grain, Jesse Jones told the Gillette Committee that he would raise the synthetic rubber program from 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons, the increase to come from grain alcohol. He made no promises, however, for the construction of new plants; and since none of the existing facilities are in the wheat area, this leaves little scope for drawing upon the huge wheat surpluses.

Shortly after Jones' statement, Donald Nelson and rubber administrator Arthur B. Newhall stated at a joint press conference that 200,000 tons of grain-rubber as an addition to the current program "was more than the WPB thought was feasible . . . at the present time." Instead of increasing the total program, they proposed to turn over one-quarter of the previously planned output to grain-rubber and "to find a way of getting that 200,000 tons out of existing facilities."

136,000,000 Bushels of Grain Now in Program

By the end of the year 90 percent of the country's beverage distilling equipment will be converted to high proof industrial alcohol. Moreover grain handling equipment is now being installed in seaboard plants which had been making industrial alcohol from molasses. As now provided, the whole 1943 program for both industrial alcohol and rubber would consume 136,000,000 bushels of grain.

The chief emphasis in this planning has been on corn and rye to which the beverage distilleries are already adapted. But the War Production Board states that the new installations, converting the seaboard plants from molasses to grain, will be mainly adapted to wheat.

The major obstacle to increased use of wheat and other grains for alcohol and rubber is Standard Oil; at present the fight centers around the question of building new plants in the farm belt. Dr. E. W. Reid, chief of the WPB chemicals branch and formerly with Union Carbide and the Mellon Institute, flatly told the Gillette Committee

that no new plants will be built because of the copper shortage.

However Mr. H. Fred Willkie of Distillers Corp.—Seagrams, said there is "no sense" in statements made by WPB representatives that the copper shortage bars any increased use of grain for industrial alcohol or rubber. He told the Gillette Committee:

"You don't even have to use any copper in distilleries which make 190 proof alcohol for the manufacture of products and butadiene for synthetic rubber. You can use any kind of metal—silver, steel, even wood or sewer pipe if necessary."

Mr. Willkie asserted that the conversion of existing stills to high proof alcohol from grain could yield 657,000,000 gallons of this war product in 1943. Such a program would use 244,000,000 bushels of wheat or corn as compared with the 136,000,000 of all grains now planned by the WPB.

New Findings Further Strengthen Case for Grain

1. To make rubber out of grain, it is not necessary to make the grain into alcohol first; it has now been shown that the alcohol stage can be by-passed, thus considerably reducing the cost of synthetic rubber.

2. Donald Nelson stated on May 22nd that, regardless of the merits of oil versus grain for making rubber, petroleum must be used to make styrene and therefore the oil companies must be left in the center of the rubber program. Buna-s synthetic rubber is 75 percent butadiene and 25 percent styrene. But it has now been disclosed that under present plans styrene is being made, not by the oil companies, but by chemical companies such as Dow, Monsanto, Union Carbide, and Koppers. Dr. Leo M. Christensen further exploded the "styrene mystery" by telling the Gillette Committee how grains can be converted into other vinyl compounds which serve the same purpose as styrene.

3. A bushel of wheat, corn, rye or sorgho will yield 10 lbs. of rubber on the basis of these up-to-date methods, instead of the 8 lbs. estimated by Secy. Wickard. The cost of making the two ingredients, butadiene and styrene, but buna-s from grain would be "not more than 10c per pound," according to Dr. Christensen. Jesse Jones stated that he is making his plans on the basis of paying 25 to 30c a pound for synthetic rubber.—Facts for Farmers.

FIRST NEW WHEAT AT ELLSWORTH ON JUNE 30

The Ellsworth County Cooperative Business Association managed by Pat Nash, at Ellsworth, announced receipt of their first load of new wheat on Saturday, June 20. This wheat was No. 1 hard, 60 pounds, of good quality but with extremely low protein of eleven percent.

Proteins seem to be averaging about two percent lower than last year. Wheat this year averaging 12 percent, from the same territory last year averaged from 12 to 14 percent, Manager Pat Nash stated.

Thursday, June 25, was the first day for receipt of any real volume and on Sunday, June 27, more than one hundred loads had been received at the elevator.

RECTOR ST. MARY'S COLLEGE



REV. DANIEL CONWAY, S. J.

CREDIT UNION AT ST. MARY'S

Has Made Steady Growth and Now Numbers Sixty-Eight Members

Another important service offered to the St. Mary's community by the Farmers Union organization at that place, is the St. Mary's Credit Union.

This Union, organized in April, 1941, with eight members, today numbers sixty-eight members. The Farmers Union Locals in the vicinity and St. Mary's College, are responsible for the formation of this organization.

Barney Immenschuh, Secretary of the organization, has been active in securing members. A steady, sound growth has been made by the Union.

F. W. Graham, is president of the Credit Union; John Meyer, vice-president; Barney Immenschuh, secretary; Leo Erbacher, Treasurer; George Marstall, Geo. Poppelreiter, Paul Lenherr, Joe Malney, Julius Immenschuh, and C. M. Yocum, Members of the Board.

The ideal farm credit situation would be attained by the existence of well organized and financed Credit Unions, with the control in the hands of the farmers, themselves. In this way, farm credit would no longer be dependent, for its financing, upon the whims of an un dependable Congress, which may slash much needed appropriations one year, to such a degree that farm operation is seriously impeded. Even a critical emergency such as is faced today, through our war effort, does not assure the small farmer of sufficient credit, so that he may raise his quota of the nation's crop.

It is expected that the St. Mary's Credit Union will continue to grow so that, in time, it will supply a large percentage of the credit needs of the farmers in the St. Mary's organization.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE COVERS WARFARE LOSSES

Losses that might be caused by warfare to insured wheat and cotton crops are covered by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation's insurance contracts, the Department of Agriculture said today in response to inquiries received from farmers whose 1942 crops are insured.

"The insurance contract covers unavoidable hazards and unavoidable losses caused by the war come under the clause," said Leroy K. Smith, Corporation Manager.

The farmer will be compensated for unavoidable losses caused by the war under terms of the Corporation's all-risk contract just as he would be for losses caused by drought, insects, plant disease, wind, fire, flood, hail, or winter kill.

War losses protection will guarantee the grower for the full amount of his contract—50 percent or 75 percent of his average yield, the maximum amounts of coverage he is guaranteed from usual crop loss causes.

This protection will be given 1942 contract holders automatically, Smith said, and will be continued for those farmers insuring their 1943 crops during the next few months.

The Corporation has insured more than half a million wheat farms and 170,000 cotton farming units for this year.

A profitable investment WITH A "MONEY-BACK" GUARANTEE from your government. BUY WAR BONDS.

Crops Depend On Seed

By Regina Lenherr
(Editor's Note: In the St. Mary's Farmers Union community, all of the Juniors take part in the projects of the educational department. The article printed below was given as a four minute speech project at a meeting of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union on Wednesday evening, June 3.)

We all know that crops depend on the good seed sown today. A time of work, a time of sowing and waiting precedes our harvests. We do not harvest our wheat the day after we have seeded the land; we do not market our pigs and cattle, the day they are born; nor do we eat our vegetables the day they are planted. Indeed, this is true of our nations today. Our armed forces are fighting bravely, some of them even dying—not with the hope of peace tomorrow, but confident of a just and lasting peace in all the years to come.

Forty years ago in a little Texas town, good seed was sown by a handful of men. Being true farmers, they did not expect an immediate harvest, but planned for abundant crops in the future. These ten men, led by Newt Gresham and J. B. Morris started the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union. They guided and nourished it, though few of them saw the results. But for the past fifteen years farmers all over the mid-west have been reaping its harvests.

Do you know what the Farmers Union has done? It has organized 300,000 farmers; it has great

power in Washington in regard to the Commodity Exchange bill, Crop Insurance and Benefits Payments. Its cooperative concerns are worth millions of dollars and refunds millions to its members yearly. It opened the first cooperative hospital in the United States. And outstanding is its fight for the small dirt farmer, the man who is down and out.

Yes we are reaping the harvest sown by the men who planned our organization. But we in turn must sow more seeds for future harvests. Farmers today are faced with problems greater perhaps, than those of 1902—post-war conditions will be still more difficult—these we must solve.

The Farmers Union, your own organization, has a program destined to save the family type farm and our democratic way of life. Every meeting we attend helps to further that program. Because it will not be enforced in a day, we must be patient, we must be faithful and bring all our forces to bear on our farm problems. Sometimes it may seem useless to attend a meeting—then remember that the seeds must be sown before the harvest can be reaped. The words you speak, the questions you ask, the discussions you start and the interest you show may seem trivial, but in the future they may bear much fruit. Rome wasn't built in a day—nothing worth while is done in one day. We already have a first class organization, the Farmers Union indeed worthy of our devotion—but it depends upon you, so join, attend the meetings regularly, and make it more widely known.

Farm Groups Aid To Red Cross

Important Suggestions Are Result of National Red Cross Conference With Farm Group Members.

Salina, Kans., June 20—Representatives from the four major national farm organizations—the Farmers Union, Farm Bureau, Grange and Council of Farmer Cooperatives, attended a meeting in Washington, D. C., on June 10, called by the National Red Cross, the purpose being to discuss ways and means of getting more instructions on first aid, life saving home and farm accident prevention, to the population of rural areas.

The National Farmers Union was represented by Mrs. Art Riley, assistant editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, and Mrs. Frances Butts, educational worker of North Dakota. Both representatives were asked to attend the conference by Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards, Director of Education of the National Farmers Union.

Others in attendance were:

Mrs. Mark Turner, Herndon, Virginia, Chairman H. E. Committee, National Grange; Olivia Peterson, Red Cross Home Nursing; Thomas D. C. Ruth, Assistant Director Domestic Operation; Mary Pond, Public Information Service, Red Cross; Mary E. De Laskey, Advisor Red Cross Home Nursing, eastern area; Melvyn B. Backie, Director Nutrition Service, Red Cross; Elsie W. Mies, Urban, Ill., President Associated Women, American Farm Bureau Federation; Martha Smith Fry, Nutritionist, Dairymen's League, New York city; Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Sherman K. Ives, Chairman Home Economics Committee, National Grange; James L. Fieser, Vice-Chairman Domestic Operations, American Red Cross; Richard W. Thrush, Assistant National Director First Aid, Accident Prevention, Red Cross; Everett Dix, Assistant Manager Eastern Area, American Red Cross; R. A. Shepard, National Director Fund Raising, Washington, D. C., Red Cross; Milton Tainter, Regional Director Eastern Area, Red Cross, Alexandria, Virginia; Roy Wingate, Director Disaster Operations, American Red Cross; Minnie Harmon, Assistant Director Volunteer Special Service and Secretary of meeting; Mrs. Howard A. Cowden, Chairman Regional Guild of Consumers' Cooperative Association, North Kansas City, Mo.; Howard Bonham, Deputy National Director of Public Information, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross. Mr. Davis spoke briefly, pointing out that the meeting was concerned particularly with First Aid, Home Nursing and Nutrition, all fields covered by Home Service. He concluded by stating that the Rural Districts are the backbone of the county, and here is found the real spirit of America.

All members of the conference agreed as to the definite need in rural sections of an intensification of the Red Cross program, that the Red Cross needs better organization in rural areas, and of the necessity of establishing communication with service mens' families, in isolated places.

It was stated that the best contribution which the rural woman can make to Red Cross work is in the raising and canning of vegetables and food, rather than sewing, which can be done by the urban women. Courses recommended were those in nutrition, First Aid and Home Nursing, for the woman who wishes to be of aid to her rural community.

Summarizing, Mr. Thomas De C. Ruth mentioned among important suggestions which were a result of the meeting, the fact that farm publications will be a means of getting information to the public. The farm groups will receive a public information schedule, with stories, releases, and so forth. There is a possibility of electrical recordings on First Aid, Home Nursing and Nutrition subjects, which can be made and sent to small radio stations for broadcast.

The meeting adjourned with a feeling that much had been accomplished toward the quicker and more efficient release and use of information on the important subjects studied and which are to be made more available to rural America. In today's emergency, this information must be received and utilized and the representatives of the four farm groups attending the meeting were agreed that their organizations would give all help possible to this program.

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DOLLAR-A-YEAR MEN ACCUSED OF BLOCKING SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCTION.

Washington, D. C., June 26—The senate agriculture committee today accused dollar-a-year men of blocking the production of synthetic rubber from grain alcohol. The group specifically accused dollar-a-year men in the chemicals branch of the war production board. The committee said the motive is to have their companies from postwar competition.

The agriculture group adds that this may bespeak a high degree of business shrewdness, but it portrays a serious failure to appreciate the need for keeping America on wheels and winning the war. To guard the country's interests, the committee urges a rubber supply agency which would be required to have rubber made from alcohol. The members said experts have testified that is the quickest way, involving the use of the smallest quality of critical materials.

Day by Day with F U J A

By HELEN DENNEY

MR. WITHAM WRITES TO THE MEMBERS

Writing to managers and directors of FUJA member cooperatives in the June issue of the INFORMATION BULLETIN, General Manager H. E. Witham says:

Time and time again I have joined with others when they said they liked farming and grain marketing business because every year was "different." "Different" is a mild expression for what 1942 brings to grain farmers and grain marketing organizations!

Never before were there 630 million bushels of wheat carried over with a new crop prospect of possibly 800 million bushels. Never before did terminal and local elevators have so little space ready to care for a new crop of wheat. Add to this the complication of a "Permit System" on storage wheat coming to Kansas City and also probably on free wheat later, the transportation needs of a country at war, and heavy rains over much of Kansas just as harvest is near or at hand, and you have a year that is indeed different from any in my thirty years experience in the grain business.

Difficult days are before us. War needs must come first, and we would not have it otherwise. But that's no reason for representatives of farm cooperatives and farm organizations to be any less vigilant in their efforts to get the best deal possible for those who feed the fighting men in the field and their families at home and their United Nations allies. Farmers Union Jobbing Association is a member of both the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives and the cooperative division of the National Farmers Union organizations which represent many thousands of farm families in Washington. Two recent important accomplishments have been the killing off of the 1 cent a bushel resealing fee for farm storage, and the lengthening of the redemption period of the 1942 wheat loan from April 30, 1943 to April 30, 1943. We will continue to strive for a fair share for farmers.

No one can foresee what the next few months will bring to us, but as manager of your cooperative it is pleasant to be able to report that in spite of less wheat moving this spring, and in spite of many of our supplies being on priority lists, Farmers Union Jobbing Association has been able to approximately equal the savings made in the same period in 1941. As more of our members begin to use more of our services, our progress will continue even in the face of less business from individual members. This is as true of local cooperatives as it is of regional cooperatives, so in spite of changes, substitutions, delays, and other difficulties, let's all work hard to keep our cooperatives active and alert and of real service to our members."

Yours cooperatively,
H. E. Witham.

NOTIFICATION OF PATRONAGE PRORATIONS

In the mail last week went about 200 letters to local cooperatives in Kansas showing the patronage prorations credited to them on their merchandise and grain business done with Farmers Union Jobbing Association in 1941.

Highest on record was the \$127,871 saving made by the Association last year. Division and distribution of this saving is on the basis of a 6 percent interest paid on common stock, a 5 percent educational fund, a 20 percent members' reserve, and the balance set up to the credit of member-patrons according to their patronage. These prorations will be paid in 1946 in accordance with the five-year revolving plan adopted by the stockholders a year or so ago.

Back into Osborne County will go something over \$13,000! Just in case you think cooperation pay off merely in services, here's evidence that it pays off in cash as well as services. Mitchell County, with its seven elevators, comes next in prorations, while some of the other high-ranking stations include Bennington, Brewster, Carlton, Ellsworth, Ellis, Clifton, McPherson, Winfield, Lindsborg, Morganville, Stockton, and Wheeler.

In this letter, General Manager H. E. Witham urged that members continue to work closely together during these coming difficult war years so that cooperatives will re-

main a real force in our economic system here in the United States.

NEW WHEAT ARRIVES

First new wheat to arrive at the Farmers Union Terminal Elevator in Topeka were four cars of wheat from the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association, of Osborne. Arriving in Kansas City that same day, June 25, was a car of wheat from the Osborne County Association of Bloomington, and a part car of new wheat from the Pauline Farmers Cooperative Elevator and Supply Association of Pauline, Kansas. On June 26, the Osborne County Association had another car in Kansas City, this one from Portis, Kansas. Most of this wheat has graded tough on account of moisture. Our shippers have a number of cars of new wheat enroute, so the first week of July should find the movement well started if the rain doesn't delay harvesting too greatly.

PRE-FABRICATED WOODEN BINS

While priorities for lumber and nails have been obtained for the purpose of building grain bins, supplies may not be available in all localities. It is said that the Department of Agriculture is contracting with several manufacturers to make large quantities of pre-fabricated wooden bins. Thousands of such bins will be made available at prices somewhere around 14 cents a bushel. Farmers may purchase these bins at cost, giving their notes which will bear interest at 3 percent per annum. Should a farmer have a crop failure after he has bought a bin, he may have the time for payment of the note extended to December 1, 1943.

THATCHER ATTENDS FCA DIRECTORS MEETING IN KANSAS CITY

Among those attending the meeting of directors of the 12 regional boards of the Farm Credit Administration, was M. W. Thatcher, general manager of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul. Mr. Thatcher also is president of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives and is chairman of the legislative committee of the National Farmers Union. Busy in meetings most of the time, Mr. Thatcher managed to squeeze in luncheon engagements with both Mr. Witham and Mr. Crawford of FUJA.

S. D. Sanders, Cooperative Bank Commissioner, reported that the war has stepped up considerably the activities of the farmers' buying, selling and servicing of cooperative associations and that fortunately most cooperatives, at least those with whom the Banks for Cooperatives deal, were in a position to increase their business materially. Many of the dairy cooperatives, particularly, have increased their business to such an extent that they are operating on a 24-hour basis. The demand for their products is particularly keen because of the need for shipment of large quantities of cheese and powdered milk, both skim and whole. Much progress has been made lately in the dehydration of foods for war use and the cooperatives are playing an important part in this relatively new line of activity.

Labor conditions, the tight storage problem, the importance in preventing inflation in farm lands,



Pvt. and Mrs. Dale William Neath. Pvt. Neath is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Neath. Mrs. Bill Neath, formerly Oreta Hill, is the daughter of Douglas Hill.

MARRIED ON FURLOUGH

Early Saturday morning on June 13, Bill Neath, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Neath, was married to Miss Oreta Hill. Harry Neath is manager of the FUJA warehouse in Kansas City. As young Neath had to report back to Fort Travis where he is in the

Coast Artillery on the following Monday, he telephoned asking for additional leave but failed to get a reply granting it. In spite of the fact that his honeymoon was "too little too late," the wedding was beautiful and the young couple have the hearty good wishes of a host of friends and relatives.

MARKET LETTER

By ART RILEY

Salina, Kans., June 29—The Kansas City July wheat option closed Saturday, June 27, 4½c lower for the week. The cash wheat basis in the same period was about two cents lower, making a decline in the value of cash wheat 6½c.

New wheat has been moving and selling in volume in Oklahoma and Texas and is getting well under way over most of west central Kansas. Yields are turning out better than many expected with quantities of 25 bushel territories and numerous reports of 40 bushels per acre. Lack of storage facilities either terminal, country elevator or farm is causing the grower to sell wheat eligible for government loan. Flour business

was somewhat better but still of rather small proportions.

Total exports of wheat and flour this crop year amount to only 20,000,000 bushels, with an estimated crop this year of 868,000,000 bushels plus a carryover July 1 this year of about 630,000,000 (according to the Department of Agriculture). Total supplies for the year beginning July 1, 1942 would approximate 1,500,000,000 bushels. Estimating a domestic disappearance of 700,000,000 bushels from the total would leave 800,000,000 bushels for export and carry over at the end of the crop year which, of course, is a new high.

SALINA OFFICE RECEIVES FIRST NEW WHEAT FROM FORNEY

Salina, Kans., June 26—The Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association received its first new wheat from the Osborne County Farmers Union at Forney, on Tuesday, June 23. These were the first cars of new wheat to arrive on the Salina market.

Two cars were sent on this date, which graded as follows:

1 Hard, 60.2, 13.9 moisture, 12-64 percent protein.

1 Hard, 60.6, 13.8 moisture, 12 percent protein.

Martin Wiegiers is manager of the station at Forney.

The protein on this wheat is lower than usual. This seems to be universally true of the entire new crop, due to weather conditions, it was stated by Art Riley, manager of the Salina office of FUJA.

The new crop movement is expected to begin in earnest in Salina on Monday, June 29.

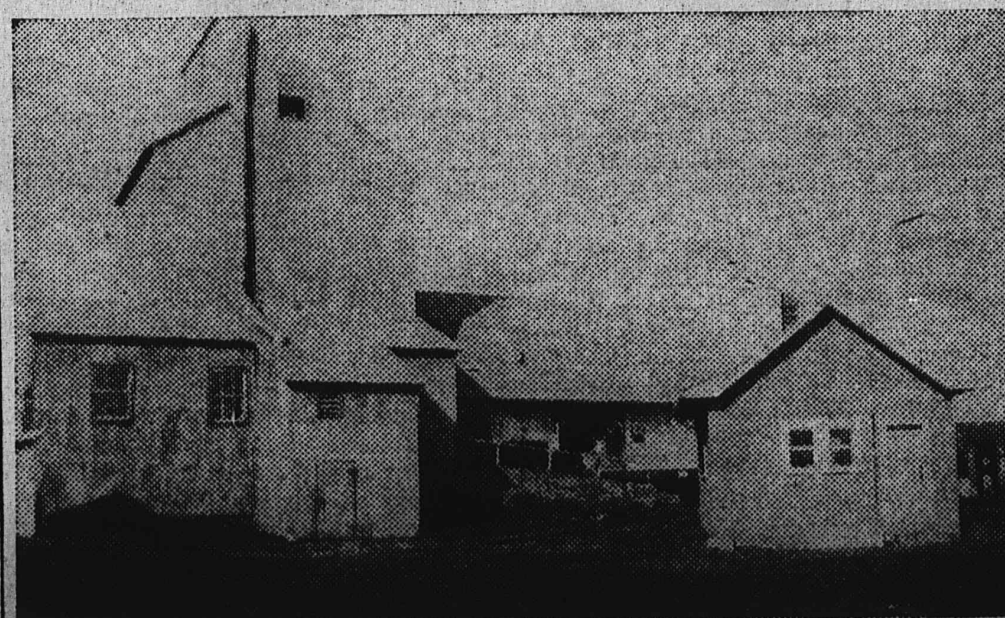
MAKE EVERY
PAY DAY
BOND DAY
JOIN THE PAY-ROLL
★ SAVINGS PLAN ★

READY FOR NEW CROP AT GREEN

The Cooperative Grain Association of Green is ready to handle the new crop. Not being on the railroad, wheat handled through this association must be trucked to Bala where it is loaded and shipped. In spite of this handicap, this busy cooperative usually handles well over 100,000 bushels of wheat a year, and in addition does a fine feed business—manufacturing their own feeds using their own hammer mill and mixer.

Manager here since about the first of the year is R. F. Kahns, formerly assistant manager of the Farmers Cooperative Elevator at Ramona, Kansas. Directors of this cooperative, which operates its grain business under FUJA's finance plan, are W. W. Slingsby, Ivan Rosenow, Harry I. Gilvert, Ferd Rosenow, and John S. Rundle. Mr. Slingsby is president, and Mr. Rosenow, secretary.

Ready For New Crop



Farmers Elevator at Green

Market 644 Million Chickens!
Market 35.75 Million Turkeys!

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

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

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

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

KEEP 'EM GROWING with KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS

Manufactured Cooperatively by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

KANSAS CITY

WAKEENY

TOPEKA

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Junior Reserves 13-15

Juveniles 8-12

Juniors 16-21

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

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

—Wm. Tyler Page

"TORCH" EDITOR SPEAKS

Guest Editorial

Camping days are here again, or will be, for the Juniors in August. You may ask; should we go to camp this year when there is so much need of united effort for our war program? More than ever, perhaps, do we need F. U. Camps. To win this war we must be a nation of strong, healthy men and women; we must be a united nation with an inspiring lead-

ership and plenty of enthusiasm for the cause. Camp life will help us to develop these qualities.

For camp is not just a restful, lazylike way of passing a week or ten days. Yes, we have plenty of games and amusements, but our leaders see that every activity is directed toward a common goal. We learn how to work with and for our neighbor; that is true cooperation, such as the world badly needs today. We learn to appreciate the significance of the many 'little-big' things that spell true democracy.

Perhaps best of all, we see that the Juniors from other parts of the state are not such bad scouts after all. In fact they turn out to be pretty decent people, with the same trials and aspirations we have. So we learn much by this interchange of experience; the friendship and enthusiasm generated cannot be valued in dollars and cents.

Our camps should be the training grounds for future leaders. It will be the high spot in the year's activity if we prepare well for it, and attend with the firm resolve to make this the best camp in the nation.

On another page of this issue ("The Torch"), you will find more about our F. U. J. camp for this year. Read the qualifications carefully. Be sure you have fulfilled them so that you can join our caravan for Abilene, making certain that our group will again be well represented at the camp.—"The Torch," Pottawatomie Co., May, 1942.

State Junior Director Attends Conference

Esther Ekblad Is Exchange Student From National Farmers Union.

Salina, Kans., June 29—State Junior Director Esther Ekblad was in Ann Arbor, Michigan, last week, where she attended the Summer School of the United Auto Workers—CIO, which was held at the University of Michigan, Sunday, June 21, to Saturday, June 27. Miss Ekblad was sent as an exchange student from the National Farmers Union.

The United Auto workers will send one or two of their members to the Farmers Union. All-State Conference at Jamestown, on the James river, North Dakota, August 25-September 2.

The exchange of students is another move for better understanding between farm and labor groups.

A profitable investment WITH A "MONEY-BACK" GUARANTEE from your government. BUY WAR BONDS.

INSURED WHEAT GROWERS WITH SMALL LOSSES MAY GET PREMIUM REDUCTION

A reduced cost plan by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for those insured wheat growers who have built up large premium balances in excess of losses was announced today by the Department of Agriculture.

"In some cases," said Leroy K. Smith, manager of the Corporation, "this reduction plan will cut an individual's 1943 crop insurance premiums as much as 50 percent, the maximum allowed. This maximum reduction will be given the farmer only in those years when no loss occurs."

To qualify for the lower premium, a farmer must have insured his wheat crop for an unbroken series of crop years up to the present with few or no losses. In general, if this total paid in premiums, less indemnities, during this

period equal or exceeds his insured production for 1943, the farmer will receive a 50 percent cut in his premium.

If "paid in" premiums during the unbroken series of crop years are slightly less than his 1943 insured production, the grower's premium cost for the 1943 crop year will be counted toward the premium balance and a proportionately lower premium cost will be given him, the Manager said.

In no case will farmers be granted the lower rate simply because they have built up a premium balance from a large operation and shifted to a smaller operation. Adjustments will be made in those cases where growers have materially reduced acreages or lowered their insured production for any other reason.

This premium plan was designed to distribute the cost of insurance more equitably by recognizing the smaller risk on those farms where there have been few or no losses. The plan is comparable to the practice of some commercial insurance companies which frequently refund some of the premium, in cases where the insured suffered no loss during the insurance period.

A profitable investment WITH A "MONEY-BACK" GUARANTEE from your government. BUY WAR BONDS.

HAVE you ever served on a program committee? Did you ever wish that new ideas would drop down from the sky?

Good news for worried program committees is the Farmers Union

PROGRAM SERVICE

It is available to Locals and individuals through the Kansas Farmers Union.

ORDER FROM THE

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 296
Salina, Kansas

At Your Service

FARMERS UNION EDUCATION SERVICE

Gladys Talbot Edwards, Director

Edited by Alice Joyce Warner

"Education—A Debt Due from Present to Future Generations"

CORRECTION

We wish to correct an error in the last column under this name. It was stated in this column that the name of the Cooperative Studies Packet, which will sell for fifty cents and will replace the old Junior Kit at one dollar, would be called the Farm Ownership Packet. This is an error. The Cooperative Studies Packet WILL sell for FIFTY CENTS. It WILL replace the old Junior Kit at one dollar, but it will not be called a Farm Ownership Packet.

The new study packet which supplements the "Farmers Union Triangle" and which has been called the Triangle Packet, has an outline and reference material on Farm Ownership. It is called the Farm Ownership Packet, but it is also called the Triangle packet because—the FARMERS UNION TRIANGLE is the base text used with it.

The "Cooperative Movement—Yours and Mine" is a part of the Cooperative Studies Packet.

ALL Study Packets are priced at fifty cents.

ATTENTION ALL LEADERS

The Local Leaders Record Books are now at the printers. Owing to the high cost of printing these books only one thousand have been ordered. The cost of the book to each Local will be one dollar. While the book is worth this and more, in the saving of time and the help it gives the leader in keeping her records of work done by Juniors, Reserves and Juveniles, it is the wish of the National Department of Education to offer these books at a cheaper rate if at all possible.

The only way this can be done is to have a larger volume of sales for the books, so that more than one thousand may be printed at one time. An order for three thousand books would cut the cost to fifty cents per book PLUS postage. These books cannot be sent book rate as they are designated as promotional material, but the cost would be much less than the rate on the present one thousand.

We are asking the printer to hold the type on the Record book for one month. If, in that month, we have sufficient orders to warrant an additional run, we shall do so, and the price saving will be reflected back to the locals.

If we do not receive the orders, we shall release the type, since the printer cannot afford to hold that much metal in reserve, at the present time. If the type is released, there will be no second printing of the books.

Therefore, one thousand of the LOCAL LEADERS RECORD BOOKS priced now at ONE DOLLAR (and worth more) is all there is. Get your order in at once to your own State Office. If there are more than one thousand orders we'll run more books now, but when the type is torn down, that is the end. No more Record books for the duration.

You need one of these books. Send in your order NOW.

RED CROSS CONFERENCE

Mrs. Frances W. Butts, of the National Farmers Union staff, and Mrs. Art Riley, managing editor of the Kansas Union Farmer represented the National Farmers Union at a meeting of farm organization representatives and the National Red Cross, held in Washington on June 10. The subject of discussion was the wider dissemination of knowledge on First Aid, Life Saving, Home Nursing and Farm Accident Prevention. The work already carried on in those fields by the Farmers Union entitled it to two guests at the conference called by the Red Cross. Like many of the activities now engaged in for victory, in war time, it is one of those which the Farmers Union has believed essential to peace-time welfare, and has taught through its Junior work.

ALL-STATE CAMP

These are changing days, with the tire shortage and gasoline rationing making a great deal of difference in the work of the Education Department.

Not only has the place of All-State Camp been changed from the Black Hills to Jamestown on the James River in North Dakota, but the dates must now be changed from the first week in August to the last week.

Since the All-State meeting will be in the nature of a Conference rather than a camp, it is expected that leaders will be those who attend, rather than Juniors. There will be representatives present from organized labor groups, as well as from the leadership of the Farmers Union. Government officials who can bring to the group a knowledge of the relationship between farmer and government in these days so critical to democracy will also be present.

The spacious conference rooms of the Farmers Union building in Jamestown, whose wide windows look out upon the tree lined banks of the James River, will be at our disposal, beautiful parks close, while the dormitory and dining room facilities of the new building will provide adequate space for the conference.

Conference Dates—Aug. 25, Sept. 2, Jamestown, North Dakota.

Registration Deadline—August 17, Denver, Colorado.

Camp Fee \$10.00. One-half of fee to accompany registration.

Write National Department of Education for full information, Jamestown, North Dakota. After July 1, 3501 East 46th Ave. Denver.

THE 1942 CAMP SEASON

Reports from various states show an excellent registration for state camps. Montana reports sixty-seven leaders at their first week of camp at Fort Assiniboine. Wisconsin reports one hundred

fifteen at Lake Chetek, North Dakota reports seventy registered at Sentinel Butte. Minnesota's Camp opens on June fifteenth, with a good registration.

WHY AM I SO DEEPLY INTERESTED IN COOPERATIVES

By Congressman Jerry Voorhis

Why am I so deeply interested in Cooperatives?

Because I know the economic problems that have been destroying democracy and freedom must be solved. Because I know free government cannot live where there are no free farmers. Because I know that the unemployed problem has not been solved and that it must be solved before constitutional democracy as a form of government will be safe. Because I know that men, in an age that they know could be an age of plenty, are not for long going to endure the misery and humiliation of joblessness again—especially not when they have just returned from defending their nation in the front lines of war. Because I know that private monopoly in industry and especially in finance means the end of free enterprise and has been the very basis upon which Nazi and Fascist dictatorships have been built in other countries. Because I know that the solution of all evil things must ultimately be found in methods that are good, in methods that partake to a considerable extent at least of eternal laws of God.

I am interested in Cooperatives because they can and they have restored to farmers in this country and in many other countries the control over their own economic destiny.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION

CAMPS

Location

Mary Dell Girl Scout Camp
Abilene, Kansas

Dates

Junior Reserve and
Leaders Camp
August 10 to 15
Junior Camp
August 17 to 22

FEE

\$5.00

\$2.00 is a registration fee
\$3.00 is paid upon arrival at camp

PROGRAM

Leadership Training, Every-day Economics, Cooperatives, First Aid . . . Handcrafts, Folk Dancing, Swimming, Outdoor Sports.

1942 Camp Qualifications

JUNIORS

1. Must be Farmers Union Junior members in good standing, carrying Junior membership cards for 1942.
2. Know the Farmers Union Creed.
3. Must have attended, previous to camp, not less than three Farmers Union Local or Junior class meetings in 1942.
4. Must have completed at least three lessons in the Junior study topic for 1942.
5. Must have given one 4-minute speech or completed a written assignment approved by the Local Junior Leader.

JUNIOR RESERVES

1. Must be Junior Reserve members, carrying Junior Reserve membership cards. (Age of Reserves are 13, 14, and 15).
2. Know the Farmers Union Creed.
3. Must have attended, previous to camp, not less than three Farmers Union Local or Junior Reserve class meetings in 1942.
4. Must have completed at least three lessons in the study topic selected for 1942.
5. Must have given a 4-minute speech, a special report, or completed a written assignment approved by the Local Leader.

EXCEPTIONS

1. Juniors who are members of locals having active Junior classes but who are away from home attending school or working may attend camp by completing special work assigned to them by the Local Junior Leader.
2. Juniors and Junior Reserve members of locals that do not have active Junior or Reserve classes may attend camp upon the recommendation of the Local Farmers Union president and secretary.
3. Juniors and Junior Reserves who have attended previous camps but who are not taking active part in Junior work cannot attend camp without meeting the qualifications specified for Juniors and Junior Reserves.

LEADERS

All Local and County Junior, Reserve and Juvenile Leaders, members in good standing may attend the camps. Older young people interested in leadership may attend the camp upon recommendation of the local Farmers Union president and secretary.

Farmers Union Makes Another Saving For Grain Producers

In Recent AAA Ruling, Due to Untiring Efforts of National Farmers Union Legislative Chairman M. W. Thatcher, the Resealing Fee Penalty of One Cent Per Bushel is Removed.

A recent ruling has been obtained from the AAA, which disposes of the one cent per bushel resealing fee penalty for wheat in farm storage. In Kansas, the saving in the retaining of this penalty will be \$195,231.93 on 19,523,193 bushels of wheat held in farm storage.

It all began in April when farmers were notified that if they wanted to keep the grain, under loan to the CCC, in storage, it would cost them one cent a bushel to "reseal" the granary. One cent a bushel may seem a small thing—it is \$10.00 on 1,000 bushels. But the Farmers Union felt that if the farmer had kept the grain intact, what was the purpose of making him pay to prove it? Besides, if the farmer wanted that granary for the 1942 crop and told the CCC to take its grain and get it out of his way—where would the CCC put it? Terminal elevator space is jammed and the CCC would be on the spot worse than a farmer will be this fall, if he has no place to store his crop.

So M. W. Thatcher, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Farmers Union, got in touch with the AAA by letter on

the situation—and promptly got nowhere. Then he sent in a telegram of protest to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. Then he went to Washington. At last, on May 15, he wired that the cent-a-bushel charge was out and off.

And, more came with the repeal of the cent-a-bushel charge. Insurance on the grain stored on the farm will be paid by the CCC—not by the farmer. At the beginning of the loan, the farmer paid. Now, if stored for another year, he is not called on to pay the premium. Further, another concession came out of this. Loans for 1942 will be made on wheat for a 2-year period, not one year, as in the past.

All of these, of themselves, and considered on the basis of the individual farmer, are "small things," but in the grand total amount to a great sum of money. It is continuous care and persistence that secures these things and the Farmers Union is the only farm organization that makes it its business to stop the leaks and save the grain producer money—even when he is not a member of our organization.

Kansas Lags In Rubber Drive

Weather Conditions Partly Responsible; Because of Opposition To Gasoline Rationing, Kansas Must Not Fail.

The following telegram has been received from R. D. Mering, Chairman of the Kansas Petroleum Industry, and member of Scrap Rubber Drive Committee.

Kansas City, Mo., June 24
Ernest Dean, President—
Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.

I am sorry to advise you that from figures available, Kansas is lagging in rubber drive. I believe this is due primarily to excessive rains and flood conditions prevailing in much of state, making it difficult for oil companies to pick up the rubber on farms. To help overcome this difficulty, Governor Ratner is today appealing to farmers, Four-H clubs, Granges, and similar organizations to hunt out and turn in all scrap rubber available. There are large quantities of rubber on farms and if this can be delivered there is no reason why Kansas will not be among leading states in this patriotic effort. The Union in most counties is doing a magnificent job but the nation needs more rubber. As leader of this fine organization I am asking that you make a further appeal in quickest way possible to all Unions. With their help, Kansas can produce the biggest scrap pile of rubber on a per capita basis of any state in Union. The spotlight is on us in this drive because of leadership in opposing gasoline rationing. Kansas must not fail. I am counting on you.—R. D. Mering, Chairman Kansas Petroleum Industry Committee Scrap Rubber Drive.

Every member of the Kansas Farmers Union is urged to give this matter immediate attention. The sources where old rubber may be found are many; old tires, tubes, worn out rubber mats—no source should be overlooked in the drive to find the scrap rubber which is so badly needed for our country's war effort.

The results so far prove the tremendous importance of this search for forgotten scrap and other rubber that can be spared. Add it to the thousands of tons in junk yards and we will have a real increase in our national stock pile.

Take your scrap rubber to your cooperative filling station, or your cooperative elevator. If this is not advisable, deliver it to any authorized agency.

A NEW ASSISTANT FOR SECRETARY REINHART

Margaret Moore Takes Place Resigned by Mrs. J. D. Puitt
Salina, Kans., June 27—Mrs. J. D. Puitt, (formerly Helen Tegt-

meyer of Wakeeney) who has been employed for the past year as assistant to State Secretary George Reinhart, resigned her position last week, in order to move to Junction City as her husband, Pvt. Puitt is stationed at Fort Riley.

Miss Margaret Moore, formerly of Glen Elder, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Puitt. Miss Moore has been employed in the State Office for several months.

COOPERATIVES JOIN FARMERS TO BUILD ORGANIZATION

(Continued From Page One)
branch of the cooperative movement.

In order to do this, it was necessary to make plans which would permit the cooperatives to be formally recognized as accredited cooperative members and to have honorary delegates to National Conventions, as the Constitution and By-laws of the National Farmers Union only permit voting delegates from the individual memberships.

A Cooperative Division Within National Farmers Union

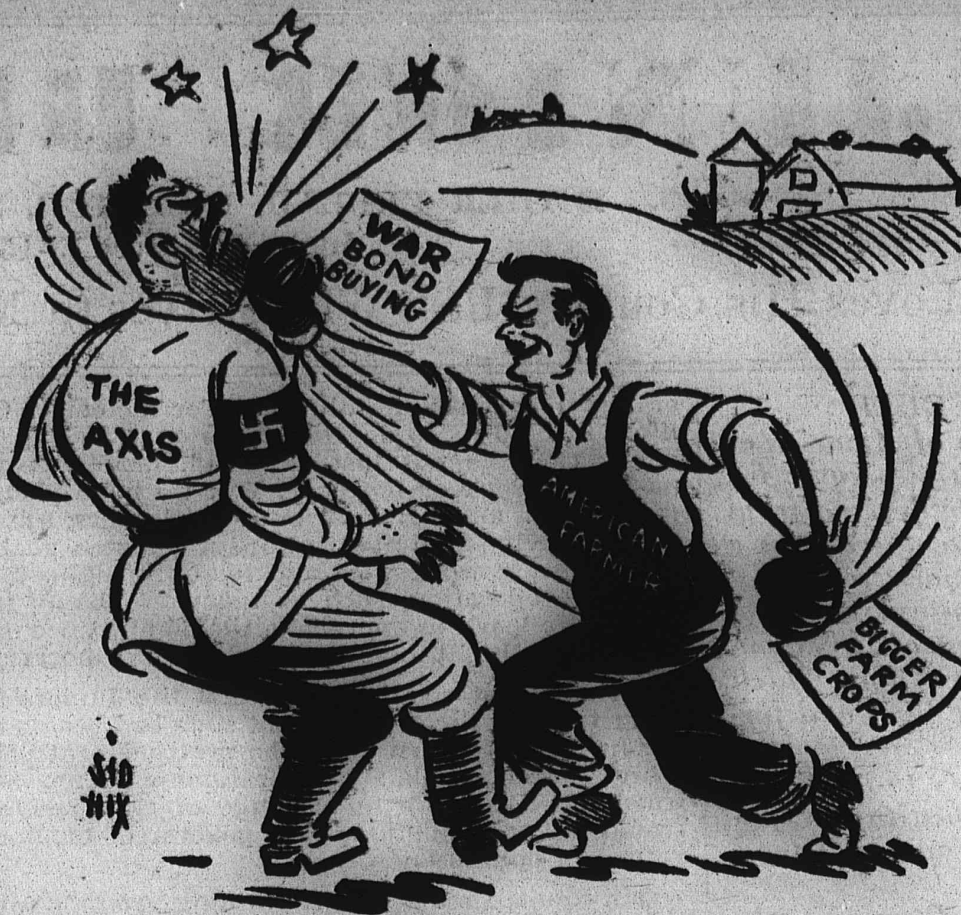
The Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union, therefore, have authorized the setting up of a cooperative division within the National Farmers Union. A full time qualified person or persons will be engaged to carry out the functions of the Cooperative division. One Cooperative or a small group of cooperatives cannot afford to set up such an organization of their own, but through the cooperation of a large number, working through the Cooperative Division of the National Farmers Union, the Cooperatives can afford to have such a division. In a statement made by the Subcommittee of the Cooperative Committee of the National Farmers Union, it is stated:

In Unity There Is Strength
"Let the cooperatives join with the farmers in the building of an organization which is needed by the farmers and the cooperatives. It is time for Farmers and Cooperatives to stand together and protect each other. If that is not done they may both be tremendously disadvantaged in the future."

This is only a beginning. By giving recognition to the cooperative Department within the Organization, the National Farmers Union are broadening their field of activity. The cooperatives can be very helpful in making the Organization more effective in assisting and expanding the cooperative movement.

In Unity there is strength—
Let us make a National Federation within the Cooperative Division of the National Farmers Union."

Twice as many Kansas farm dwellers were lighted by electricity in the last decade than previously. In 1930 there were 20,720 farms with electricity. By 1940 the number had increased to 41,549 or 26.6 percent of all farms.



Keep Socking Him With Both Hands!

Neighborhood Notes

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCES

Whereas, it has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to withdraw from our midst our neighbor, Gilbert Pratt, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Pratt, who departed this life June 15, 1942, and

Therefore, be it resolved that we deeply deplore his loss to our society and the community.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this testimonial of condolence be sent to the parents of the departed as an expression of sympathy in their deep bereavement, and a copy printed in the Kansas Union Farmer, as well as spread on the minutes of our Local.

The members of Pleasant View Local, No. 1843, St. Mary's Kansas.

LOCAL NO. 1848 HAS SPLENDID MEETING

We wish to thank Miss Esther Ekblad for the things she said about our Local No. 1848, at the Hansen home. We certainly all enjoyed her talk. Also, those of Mr. Larsen and Mr. Weed.

Our Local held their meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Fair, May 27. The meeting was opened by our president, Mr. Proctor. The Minutes of the last meeting were read by Paul Heiman. A vote for Junior Leader gave Mrs. George Wharton the most votes. So now we plan to start our Junior program, which will be a new job to all of us.

After the business meeting was over, the rest of the evening was spent by playing cards, and visiting with other Local members. After the lunch, we left for home about one o'clock. We hope that Mr. Petty can attend our next meeting, which will be at President Proctor's home on June 11. The following attended the meeting:

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heiman, Clarence Proctor and family, George Wharton and family, Hubert Mitchell, Lyman Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Will Fair.

Mrs. George Wharton.

KAW VALLEY LOCAL

The Kaw Valley Local No. 1935 held their regular meeting and also the Wabunsee County meeting June 16, 1942.

President Mr. Bert Wilson opened the meeting with group singing.

Twenty-seven members answered the roll call.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

There was some discussion concerning the tire and gas situation.

The Local made plans for an Ice Cream party to be held the first hot day convenient.

The Kaw Valley Local is sponsoring a dance at the Green Lantern Hall in St. Marys, Kansas, Thursday, June 25. Everyone is invited.

Mr. Jim Petty took charge of the county meeting which was opened with group singing. Mrs. Frank Steele read a message "Spelling" prepared by Mrs. Stoltz of Montana.

Mr. Petty urged an increase in membership.

An interesting program was well

given by the Juveniles and Reserves of the Local.

The following members were chosen as delegate to the Farmers Union Camp at Abilene Junior Camp: Martha Erikson, Delegate. Irene Solter or Eleanor Schleif alternate.

Reserve Camp, Irma Haase, delegate; Maxine Steele alternate.

Mr. Wilson closed the meeting with group singing.

Miss Irene Soelter Reporter.

LOCAL NO. 1848

HOLDS MEETING

A meeting of Local No. 1848, at Mankato, was held at the home of Local President Clarence Proctor on Thursday night, June 7.

There was not a large attendance, due to the fact that because of the recent wet weather, many members were busy with field work. The meeting was opened by President Proctor, and the minutes were read by Paul Heiman.

Much of the time was spent in the discussion of plans for an elevator. After the meeting was adjourned, coffee and sandwiches were served.

The members attending were: Mr. and Mrs. Will Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heiman, Mr. and Mrs. James McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Hansen and family, George Wharton and family, Clarence Proctor and family.

The next meeting will in about four weeks' time and announcement will be made of its location. Mrs. George Wharton

PLEASANT VIEW LOCAL

Pleasant View Local 592 of Clay County, held their regular meeting Friday evening, June 12.

The president called the meeting to order with the regular order of business. It was voted to have a picnic in August at Clay Center Park.

Voted not to have a meeting in July.

Committees were appointed for the August meeting program—Charley Kaiser and John Kaiser; lunch, Mrs. Y. O. Vincent and Maude Kaiser. Meeting was turned over to the program committee. All enjoyed group singing led by Miss Esther Ekblad.

Miss Ekblad explained the Junior work. Mrs. Ethel Lindsay was appointed as leader assisted by Mrs. Ruth Schoenweis and Miss Mildred Stoneback. Voted to send a couple to camp to be held in Abilene, Junior camp days, August 17-22; Junior Reserves and Leaders have the first week August 10 to 15. Song by Clyde, Nadine and Carol Blackwood.

Motion was made and seconded to adjourn. Lunch consisting of sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Theima Coupal, Reporter.

Agriculture and Industry Meet

President E. K. Dean, H. E. Witham and Homer Terpening Attend Conference in Manhattan—Present and Future Problems of Agriculture and Industry Are Discussed.

A meeting which was called a "Conference of Agriculture and Industry," was held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, on June 17 and 18, the purpose being "to promote understanding and cooperation between agricultural and industrial leaders in relation to the present and future problems affecting both of these major factors of production."

President E. K. Dean, represented the Farmers Union of Kansas at this meeting, and H. E. Witham, General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and Homer Terpening of Wakeeney, FUJA board member, attended the meeting as representatives of Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Many important topics of interest to both farm and industrial groups, were discussed during the conference.

Homer Terpening, vice president of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, served as Co-chairman of the Thursday afternoon session.

FEW CHANGES IN THE GENERAL PRICE LEVEL

Washington—Farm experts of the agriculture department say they see relatively small changes in the general level of prices received by Nebraska farmers during the remainder of the year compared with the similar period of 1941. The officials say that on one hand, the anticipated improvement in conditions affecting the domestic demand for farm products would tend to push prices higher. But on the other hand, there are the prospective larger marketings of livestock and their products. Thus, say the experts, the two will tend to balance one another.

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PHONE 570

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. The killing cow market on beef cows and heavy cutters has not fluctuated more than 25c per cwt. the past two weeks, while canners and light weight cutters show a loss of fully 50c per cwt. as compared to the first part of last week. We are selling canners from \$5.00 to \$6.50 with these good heavy cutters are selling from \$8.00 to \$8.75. Bulk of the beef cows \$9.00 to \$9.75 with outstanding cows around \$10. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings in good demand for the better kinds from \$13.00 to \$13.50 while the shortfeds are just a little draggy from \$11.00 to \$12.25. Choice heavy weight bulls \$10.75 to \$11.25 with light weights hard to move from \$9.00 to \$10. Stock cows and heifers show very little change the last two weeks but are considerably lower than a month ago.

Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. The market on all classes of fed steers was fully steady today with last week's close. There was a fair supply of this kind here and the good to choice fed steers sold from \$12.50 to \$13.50, with a few selling up to \$13.75. Fair to good shortfeds sold from \$11.75 down. Three loads of common grassers went over the scales at \$10.50. Stock steers were rather scarce and the better kinds of whiteface cattle sold from \$12.00 to \$13.50, with medium kinds from \$11 to \$12.00. Red and roan steers from \$10.50 to \$11.25. Feeders were quotable fully steady.

Calf Market

Russ Kemp, Salesman. The killing calf market was fully steady today. Top veals sold at \$14.00 with an occasional one to city butchers at \$14.50. The bulk of veals sold from \$11.00 to \$13.00. Canner calves from \$5.00 to \$7.00; 300 to 400-lb. killing calves sold from \$12.00 down for the most with some good enough to bring up to \$12.50. Stock calves were fully steady and one bunch of choice, lightweight, Hereford calves sold at \$14.50 with the heifer end at \$13.00. The bulk of whiteface steer calves sold from \$11.00 to \$13.00 with shorthorns from \$9.00 to \$11.50. Stock heifer calves about \$1.00 per cwt. under steers.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. The lamb market today was steady to 25c lower. Few choice lambs sold at \$15.50 while bulk went over the scales from \$15.00 to \$15.25. Cull and medium lambs from \$11.00 to \$13.50. Clipped lambs sold from \$11.00 to \$13.00 according to the condition of their skins. Killing ewes sold from \$6.00 down, the low price being \$3.25. The native run is pretty well under way now and prices are holding up very well. However, it does look advisable to go over your flocks and ship those which are ready.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. Due to a very good demand from the big packers the hog market has been very good the past two weeks and prices at the close of the week equalled the high point for several years past. Best medium

weight butchers selling up to \$14.55. Practically all weights of butcher hogs selling in a very narrow price range. Good to choice 190 to 300 lb. weights selling today from \$14.40 to \$14.50. Killing grade underweight lights 140 to 180 lbs., \$14.00 to \$14.40. Best packing sows \$13.65 to \$14. Stock pigs continue very scarce. Best 90 to 120 lb. weights \$14.00 to \$14.25. Strong weight feeder lights 130 to 170 lbs., \$13.75 to \$14.25.

PIG CROP REPORT

JUNE 1, 1942
Washington, D. C., June 26—A spring crop of about 62,000,000 head or 25 percent more than in the spring of 1941 was estimated today by the Department of Agriculture in its June Pig Crop Report. A 1942 fall pig crop of about 43,500,000 head is indicated by farmers reports of sows bred or to be bred to farrow this fall—an increase of 22 percent over the fall of 1941. Spring and fall crops combined may total 105,500,000 head this year, as compared with 85,000,000 in 1941. The pig crop of 1942 will be the first to exceed 100,000,000 head. This report is based upon returns for 177,000 farmers obtained in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers.

Hog production in 1942 will be much the largest on record. Market supplies and slaughter of hogs this year will be greater than ever before, but this 1942 record number will be materially exceeded in 1943. The number of hogs over six months old on farms June 1 was 17 percent larger than a year earlier and exceeded the number on that date in any other recent year.

Spring Pig Crop

The number of pigs saved in the spring of 1942 (December 1941 to June, 1942) is estimated at 61,976,000 head. This is 25 percent larger than the spring crop of 1941 and 15 percent above the previous record spring crop of 1933. The number of spring pigs was above last year in all states. For the North Central states (Corn-Belt) the estimated number of 46,965,000 is 24 percent above the spring crop of 1941 and 6 percent above the previous record crop. By geographic divisions and percentage increases over last year are: North Atlantic 21, East North Central 18, West North Central 27, South Atlantic 22, South Central 37 and Western 29.

Fall Intentions

The 6,892,000 sows indicated to farrow this fall (June 1 to December 1) is an increase of 1,361,000 or 25 percent over the record number in the fall of 1941. As with spring farrowings, increases are indicated for all states. By divisions these increases are: North Atlantic 30 percent, East North Central 20 percent, West North Central 28 percent, South Atlantic 21 percent, South Central 28 percent, Western 21 percent. The indicated number of sows to farrow this fall is based upon breeding intentions reported by farmers about June 1 and on the assumption that the relationship between breeding intentions and subsequent farrowings will be similar to those in other years of high hog prices and high hog-corn ratios.

Yearly Pig Crop

If the number of sows to farrow this fall should be about as now indicated, and if the average size of litters should be about the same as the average of recent years the fall pig crop would be about 43,500,000 head. This number added to the spring crop of about 62,000,000 would give a combined total of 105,500,000, which

would exceed the total in 1941 by 20,000,000 head or 23 percent. It would exceed the previous record crop in 1939 by 10,500,000 head or 21 percent. In the corn-belt states the combined crop of about 76,000,000 head in 1942 would be an increase of about 14,000,000 pigs or 23 percent over 1941 and about 11,500,000 pigs or 18 percent over the previous record crop in 1931.

FARM BUREAU IS AGAIN ALIGNED WITH CAPITAL AND BIG BUSINESS

(Continued From Page One)
manufacturers now would have to be relieved of the price ceiling restrictions which prevent them from raising prices on most goods above the March, 1942, level. If such a tax were not passed along by the manufacturers to the consumer in the purchase price it would naturally not affect the consumer.

The Bureau statement reporting this action does not explain why the manufacturer's tax was chosen, rather than a straight retail or consumers tax, other than to note that the manufacturer's tax would be easy to collect, and that the consumer would be able to pay it in relatively easy installments every time he made a purchase.

The Bureau still favors lowered exemptions and increased rates for income taxes, with personal and corporate, and heavy excess profits taxes, but Mr. O'Neal says that it is now evident that revenue from such sources will be inadequate to keep the national economy on a sound basis during the war years.

CCA BUYS A CANNING PLANT

(Continued From Page One)
Valley of the Nile," an irrigated section in the North Platte Valley, where crops are sure and quality excellent. Part of the output of the plant will be taken by co-op stores that are members of CCA, and a part of the pack will go to the federal government.

In discussing the purchase, President Cowden said:

"This purchase is significant in the fact that it will give opportunity to further narrow the spread between producers and consumers. It is our plan, if it can be worked out successfully, to see the growers share in the savings as well as consumers—that vegetable producers get market prices for their products and something in the way of an additional payment, if the undertaking is as successful as we have very reason to believe it will be. It will be something never done before in the middle west, and it will further implement the idea we had in mind in 1936 when we entered the food field as a whole-sale; namely, to move farm products into consumption by the shortest possible route.

"Consumers have proved in the petroleum field that it pays to own the facilities of production, such as oil wells, refineries, an oil compounding plant and a grease plant. They hope to prove that there are similar possibilities in the ownership of food processing facilities. Once they do that, they will move on into other types of processing and food production."

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company
KANSAS CITY

CATTLE	
John Forbes, Osage county, Kans., 21 steers	1225 12.88
W. T. Wyatt, Chase county, Kans., 15 steers	1270 12.88
Oliver Goselin, Graham county, Kans., 25 heifers	938 12.65
J. E. Born, Coffey county, Kans., 52 steers	1068 12.55
G. A. Slagle, Ness county, Kans., 15 steers	1117 12.46
Clyde W. Coffman, Osage county, Kans., 15 steers	1181 11.85
Ed. Jones, Pawnee county, Neb., 14 heifers	652 11.75
C. W. Coffman, Osage county, Kans., 18 steers	1075 11.75
T. E. French, Wyandotte county, Kans., 16 heifers	842 11.35
J. F. Holman, Crawford county, Kans., 10 str & hfs	633 11.25
T. E. Wright, Jackson county, Mo., 16 heifers	907 11.15
E. E. Long, Jackson county, Mo., 13 steers	891 11.00
T. E. Dillon, Clay county, Mo., 11 bulls	1390 10.90
V. E. Smith, Jackson county, Mo., 35 heifers	657 10.10
L. R. Bracken, Johnson county, Kans., 22 cows	1207 9.90
R. E. Coy, Wyandotte county, Kans., 24 cows	892 9.75
Ralph Curry, Johnson county, Kans., 19 cows	1201 9.65
C. T. Benton, Johnson county, Kans., 19 steers	670 9.50
LIGHT BUTCHERS	
Ralph Collins, Clay county, Kans., 34	220 14.45
D. L. Barrett, Miami county, Kans., 16	201 14.45
Nova Holcomb, Daviess county, Mo., 17	212 14.35
Mrs. Will Duensing, Lafayette county, Mo., 16	210 14.35
J. M. Shipman, Grundy county, Mo., 20	201 14.35
Lee Boyd, Henry county, Mo., 40	228 14.35
A. M. Eastland, Johnson county, Kans., 28	218 14.35
Hammons & Smith, Chariton county, Mo., 29	183 14.35
W. S. Swart, Henry county, Mo., 58	170 14.30
Earl Griffith, Clay county, Kans., 13	223 14.25
Producers Exchange, Linn county, Mo., 24	230 14.25
Wild & Williams, Ray county, Mo., 32	234 14.25
A. Blaser, Bates county, Mo., 35	198 14.25
V. Collins, Sullivan county, Mo., 23	224 14.15
B. O. Hoover, Osage, Kans., 17	233 14.10
W. H. Doberer, Clay county, Kans., 18	223 14.10
J. F. Stockhoff, Linn county, Kans., 34	222 14.10
MEDIUM AND HEAVY BUTCHERS	
J. E. Whitehead, Anderson county, Kans., 15	266 14.45
Russel Stoker, Miami county, Kans., 20	256 14.45
Roy Hatcher, Sullivan county, Mo., 21	269 14.35
Fred Parks, Clinton county, Mo., 20	255 14.35
E. H. Nissen, Nemaha county, Kan., 18	298 14.35
Mrs. Maude L. Jenkins, Saline county, Mo., 19	284 14.25
Herbert Pipes, Bates county, Mo., 26	247 14.15
W. R. Mochamer, Osage county, Kans., 10	282 14.10
E. T. Bishop, Lafayette, Mo., 23	243 14.10
Cecil Oskins, Johnson county, Mo., 17	257 14.10
LAMBS	
Evert Williams, Mitchell county, Kans., 10	80 15.50
John Thull, Mitchell county, Kans., 23	78 15.50
Dickinson county, Farm Bureau, Dickinson, Kans., 280	90 15.25
E. C. Erickson, Geary county, Kans., 32	81 15.00
Boyd Bartholomen, Neosho, Kans., 10	77 15.00
E. H. Pearson, Bourbon county, Kans., 18	89 15.00
Stafford county Sh. Assn., Stafford county, Kans., 161	77 15.00
Frank Schmeddin, Henry county, Mo., 20	83 15.00
Henry White, Pettis county, Mo., 30	70 14.75
Emma Co-op Elev., Lafayette county, Mo., 11	65 14.75
Clyde Cubine, Montgomery county, Kans., 16	66 14.75
Vincent Larson, Riley county, Kans., 28	68 14.50
H. M. Gall, Johnson county, Kans., 14	68 14.50
D. H. Mullins, Benton county, Mo., 20	65 14.50
EWES	
Dee Johns, Anderson county, Kans., 22	80 4.75
Elmo Kaiser, Cloud county, Kans., 28	96 4.50
WICHITA CATTLE	
Chas. Stephenson, Cowley county, Kans., 6 hf & str	590 10.00
Woods Bros., Elk county, Kans., 6 cows	857 8.00
Hugh Jeffrey, Woodson county, Kans., 5 cows & hf	726 8.00
J. P. Ankrom, Cowley county, Kans., 3 cows & hf	943 9.50
Josh Carey, Sedgwick county, Kans., 4 str	1105 10.50
HOGS	
Art Krause, Sumner county, Kans., 16 hogs	169 13.75
H. J. Penner, Harvey county, Kans., 10 hogs	211 14.15
Chas. Zavesky, Rice county, Kans., 23 hogs	258 14.20
B. G. Forester, Barber county, Kans., 16 hogs	245 14.25
Alais Birzer, Claflin Kans., 17 hogs	269 14.20
H. L. Wilcox, Harpe county, Kans., 11 hogs	177 13.90
Ben Hermes, Sedgwick county, Kans., 11 hogs	243 14.10
Hugh Bryant, Pratt county, Kans., 13 hogs	186 14.00
D. E. Johnson, Stafford county, Kans., 24 hogs	197 14.10
H. C. Parker, Harper county, Kans., 13 hogs	116 13.50
L. M. Harper, Butler county, Kans., 15 hogs	210 14.15
E. M. Ostlund, McPherson county, Kans., 17 hogs	170 14.00
C. W. Boone, Greenwood county, Kans., 14 hogs	207 14.20
Thomas Jeffries, Cowley county, Kans., 13 hogs	216 14.20
Eugene Floyd, Stanton county, Kans., 22 hogs	260 14.15
Herb Schlehuber, Marion county, Kans., 13 hogs	230 14.25
Theodore Elliott, Cowley county, Kans., 10 sheep	80 12.25
C. V. King, Sumner county, Kans., 7 sheep	95 14.15
Thomas Jeffries, Cowley county, Kans., 7 sheep	100 9.50
S. G. Mayfield, McPherson county, Kans., 6 sheep	80 14.40
PARSONS CATTLE	
Ralph Farmer, Crawford county, 4 cfs	242 13.50
Paul Bird, Montgomery county, 5 st	804 13.00
J. W. Bohrer, Neosho county, 1 hf	500 12.25
Roy Hartman, Crawford county, 5 st	666 11.75
Paul Haines, Labette county, 3 st	423 11.50
Lawrence Claussen, Crawford county, 5 st	963 11.40
HOGS	
Raymond Murdeck, Crawford county, 10	201 14.15
Albert Claussen, Crawford county, 16	245 14.15
Alfred Erbe, Wilson county, 12	201 14.15
F. M. McColey, Labette county, 9	251 14.15
Albert Grammann, Crawford, 45	206 14.10
Henry Kriebel, Montgomery county, 11	196 13.95
G. O. Robinson, Labette county, 17	212 13.90
SHEEP	
Chas. Murphy, Labette county, 3	93 15.00
Irvin Gibson, Wilson, 6	75 15.00
R. C. Dixon, Neosho county, 6	75 15.00
W. M. McDaniels, Wilson county, 4	95 15.00
Anna Winans, Neosho county, 6	71 15.00
O. O. Swiler, Neosho, 10	72 15.00
H. L. Smith, Labette county, 6	70 15.00
A. J. Walker, Neosho, county, 7	83 15.00
Frank Haskins, Labette county, 12	75 15.00
Irvin Gibson, Wilson county, 11	70 14.50
C. N. Flater & Son, Crawford county, 10	71 14.50

Pig Crop

	1942	1941	Increase	Per-
				cent
Kansas	1,679,000	1,016,000	663,000	65
Missouri	3,452,000	2,670,000	782,000	29
Nebraska	3,106,000	2,022,000	684,000	34
Oklahoma	978,000	676,000	302,000	45
Arkansas	888,000	677,000	211,000	31
Texas	1,620,000	1,067,000	553,000	52
Ohio	3,121,000	2,619,000	502,000	19
Indiana	4,166,000	3,562,000	604,000	17
Illinois	6,083,000	5,078,000	1,005,000	20
Iowa	13,184,000	10,960,000	2,278,000	21
South Dakota	2,164,000	1,659,000	505,000	30
North Dakota	1,248,000	814,000	434,000	53
Minnesota	5,355,000	4,601,000	754,000	16
Wisconsin	2,451,000	2,182,000	269,000	12
Totals	49,495,000	39,477,000	10,018,000	25

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The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1942

WE ARE LOSING MORE PLANES TO ALCOA THAN WE ARE TO THE AXIS

—by—

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr.

Flaming headlines in the press and the soothing syrup of professional Pollyannas on the radio are giving us a distorted picture of our war effort thus far. We have come a long, long way since December 7, but the fact remains that the road ahead is longer and tougher and more exacting than any we have traveled thus far.

It is well for us to remember that when good news is magnified a thousand-fold by a headline writer, it will sell papers but it will not win wars. Victory will come for America only if all of us shake off dreamy optimism and face realistically the crucial shortcomings which continue to impede our effort.

After nearly seven months of war it is obvious that we are still far from equality of participation and sacrifice. The Farmers of America are making a superb contribution. Labor has sacrificed its most precious rights in the drive for uninterrupted production. Small business has tried, often against the short-sighted opposition of government officials and corporation executives alike, to contribute its share. Large sections of manufacturing enterprise have pitched in with heartening cooperation, but all too many of our corporate giants have held out for business and profits as usual.

How The \$1-A-Year Men Operate

It is this last group—the profits-as-usual clique of big business—which has seriously restricted our war production program, not only to safeguard their current high rate of return, but to guarantee for themselves the dominating control of their respective industries in the post-war period.

Unfortunately for the progress of our effort this group has its paid representatives in the highest positions of government where they can make decisions which help the corporations they serve but are inimical to the best interests of the nation.

The Truman Committee, for instance, which is composed of Democrats and Republicans, conservatives and liberals, reported only last week that some of the \$1-a-year men have been "unable to divorce themselves from subconscious gravitation to their own industries."

It found that Philip D. Reed, who occupies one of the most important posts in the War Production Board, "did not take the necessary action to obtain the maximum conservation of private industry to war production in the shortest possible time." Mr. Reed, it must be understood, receives \$1 a year from

the government and, according to the press, \$120,000 from General Electric.

The Committee, which has spent many arduous months investigating the inside workings of our rearmament program, significantly pointed out that it "has repeatedly concluded that the work of OPM and WPB have been hampered by the extent to which their personnel was predominantly drawn from the big business group."

Losing 20 Percent of Bombers

Perhaps the most glaring deficiency, and certainly the oldest bottleneck in war production, is aluminum. The consequences of our failure in the field are staggering to behold. Consider for a moment that on their giant raids of Germany, the British lost only three or four percent of their bombers. And yet we are losing 20 percent of our planes before they even go into action. I base this statement on a recent announcement by Glenn L. Martin, the airplane manufacturer, that his production of bombers was 20 percent below capacity because he cannot get all the aluminum he needs.

But the same day Jesse Jones assured the Senate Banking Committee that "it looks like we are going to have ample aluminum." Alcoa added to the confusion with the retort, "If Glenn Martin isn't getting his aluminum, the fault lies somewhere else," intimating that the aircraft scheduling unit of WPB is at fault.

Bombers are too important for us to be content with buck-passing. We must find out now what is wrong while we can still remedy the situation, and not wait for disaster to give birth to a post-mortem.

Some improvements resulted from the Truman Committee hearings, but, as the investigations subsided, old evils returned and basic deficiencies remained untouched. Take, for example, the fact that although the aluminum section was one of the most severely censured branches of the old OPM, it was carried over into WPB lock, stock and barrel.

The principal objection to OPM's handling of the aluminum program was that it put its trust in the Alcoa monopoly and completely ignored, and even discouraged, Alcoa's competitors. Alcoa's monopolistic control has now been strengthened rather than curtailed by the war production program. Criticism of past practices was not enough to bring about lasting changes. Alcoa and its friends appear to be sufficiently influential and resourceful to survive these temporary storms of criticism.

A Corporation-Made Disaster

The aluminum bottleneck is neither an act of God nor an inevitable disaster, as some would have us think. It is largely a corporation-made disaster born of monopoly. The events of the past two years show that Alcoa has not dealt adequately with the aluminum problems which arise during a national emergency.

When the defense program was inaugurated two years ago Alcoa promised that it would meet all requirements, both civilian and military, and that it would provide all the additional capacity required by the program. On both counts it has failed miserably. It appears to have made these promises recklessly in order to dissuade the government from creating independent sources of aluminum.

Not only did Alcoa fail to keep its promises, but it went further and tried to cover up its deficiency with over-optimistic, misleading advertisements and public announcements. It minimized the shortage, describing it as a pinch in the supply which was more or less a temporary matter.

I need not here discuss the sordid story of Alcoa's friendly ties with the Nazi government's principal stooge in the business world, I. G. Farben, for most of you are familiar with the details of that unhappy experience. I mention it briefly, however, because I think it accentuates the need for a thorough reappraisal of Alcoa's role in the war production drive.

Government in the Aluminum Business

Government must realize that today aluminum is a war necessity, dominated by monopoly, and consequently its supply and distribution have become a government responsibility. The government already has a large stake in the aluminum industry itself, having provided \$568,000,000 for plant expansion. This is not chicken feed, even in these days of huge expenditures.

Whether we like it or not the government is in the aluminum business in a big way. We have been driven into it as a result of the policies of a monopoly and as a matter of practical necessity, and not pursuant to any ideology. Alcoa forced us into it, not the so-called radicals. The problems facing this unusual kind of public enterprise should therefore be met on the basis of business realities, and not theoretical objectives.

The question basically is this: Shall we run our aluminum business in a way to win the war or continue the anomalous situation of having our most serious competitor, Alcoa, run us out of business? Is it at all reasonable to expect Alcoa to run the government's aluminum enterprise efficiently and economically, and thereby create for the post-war years a formidable competitor?

After battling for half a century to prevent the establishment of a competitor, is there much likelihood that Alcoa will voluntarily reverse its efforts and unstintingly devote itself to the task of locating, designing, and operating publicly owned plants as best it can? Yet that is the premise on which the government's aluminum program has been founded and has continued to operate down to the present hour. It is high time that this problem is faced squarely and the government assumes full responsibility for its aluminum plants.

This new approach is meaningless unless it is implemented with appropriate machinery for putting the new policy into practice. The government's aluminum business should be as integrated as Alcoa's enterprise. This means one comprehensive and cohesive unit, instead of a dozen different agencies dabbling in the government's aluminum program.

A Federal Aluminum Authority should be set up with full responsibility and equally broad authority. This all-inclusive organization should then staff itself with competent technical people who will enable the government to stand on its own feet and not be dependent on Alcoa for the determination of executive policy in the aluminum field—From the Progressive.

Write Your Congressman Today!

Ask Him To Work for the Full Use of Grain in the Nation's Rubber-Alcohol Program

No Justification For Gas Rationing In Kansas

Congressman Frank Carlson Discusses Facts In Relation To Proposed Gasoline Rationing On National Basis.

(Speech of Hon. Frank Carlson, of Kansas, in the House of Representatives)

Mr. Carlson. Mr. Speaker, if my experiences and observations of the past week or two are correct, it certainly goes without saying that gasoline rationing is the current topic of conversation. The headlines feature it; the radio commentators continually remind us of it; we hear it being discussed wherever we go.

A question which is being asked more and more is, "Why should such rationing be restricted to the east coast? If such inconveniences and hardships are required for successful prosecution of all-out war effort, why should not the whole country share in the rationing?" It is a time-worn adage, of course, that misery loves company. But is that in itself a compelling reason for extension of rationing to areas in which gasoline is plentiful and in which rationing cannot be justified upon either practical or economic grounds? When we have droughts in the Midwest do the easterners insist that they be extended to other sections?

No Rationing for Oil-Producing States

There can be no doubt but what the War Production Board is seriously considering rationing of gasoline on a Nation-wide basis. Recently one of the minor Government officials who was discussing the individual's part in the rationing program stated that "the Nation must learn discipline." This is nothing short of bunk. Our people have already demonstrated their willingness to sacrifice in order to win this war. They do, however, object to unnecessary restrictions and regulations.

Practical Considerations

It is my privilege to represent one of the country's leading oil-producing States. Unlike most of the current discussion of rationing, which seems to be based upon abstract theory, my discussion of this subject here today will be based upon hard, cold facts gathered from my own personal observation and first-hand knowledge of actual operations within the oil industry.

In a State like Kansas, it must be emphasized, local consumption accounts for only a small part of the total production of gasoline. It has accounted for only approximately one-third of the total in recent years, according to the United States Bureau of Mines. This means that production of gasoline could be reduced two-thirds and there still would be no necessity of rationing.

But rationing, we are told, does not arise from any fundamental shortage of crude oil, the basic raw material from which gasoline is derived. Nor does it arise from any lack of refining equipment to transform the crude oil into gasoline. Rather it all stems directly from limitations upon transportation, and one particular form of transportation at that—ocean-going tanker. Only the large consuming areas along the seaboard can be served by such means. The other large consuming areas within the interior always have been supplied by other means. In recent years only one-fourth of all the oil has been carried to refineries in tankers, again according to the United States Bureau of Mines. The remaining three-fourths always has traveled by other means. So far as can be ascertained, even in peacetime none of Kansas' oil ever was carried by tanker. If it were, it was so negligible in volume that the Bureau of Mines failed to report it. By no possible stretch of the imagination, therefore, could rationing of gasoline be justified in Kansas on the same grounds that it is in the East.

Binding Precedent

To me, the recent action of Federal authorities in relaxing restrictions in certain areas adjacent to sources of oil production in the East is compelling proof of the absence of any need for rationing in Kansas or any other oil-producing State. Ninety-three counties in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia have been made subject to previously announced restrictions. But because of their proximity to oil producing areas they now have been relieved of all such restrictions including the necessity of rationing. Such relief for areas located in the East, which because of their geological location heretofore had been made subject to rigid restrictions, is a most bind-

ing precedent why rationing should not be applied to areas closer to the country's most prolific sources of production.

Jeopardize State's Revenues

There is still another point which seems to be overlooked completely in most of the current discussion. It has been found that fuel oils are indispensable to the war effort. Refiners in Kansas and throughout the country accordingly are being urged continuously by Federal authorities to operate their possible yield of such oils from a given quantity of crude. But the people, those who constantly are harping on country-wide extension of gasoline rationing, overlook the practical implications of such operation. For every barrel of fuel oil which you can obtain in Kansas, for example, you first must produce two barrels of gasoline. In the refining process the lighter fractions, chief of which is gasoline, always come off first. In practice, therefore, you get the gasoline whether you want it or not. What are you to do with it? Isn't it better to let the people use it in their cars than to dump it back into the ground or to burn it, which it is charged has been done recently in Chicago with the sanction of Federal authorities?

Then, too, there is still another consideration. Rationing of gasoline would deprive Kansas and other oil-producing States of the continued productivity of one of their chief sources for revenue—the gasoline tax. In recent years Kansas has been deriving nearly one-third of all its tax revenues from this source. But this tax's productivity already has been reduced by the tire rationing, speed limits, and other wartime restrictions. Addition of gasoline rationing, especially when no possible justification for it can be found, certainly would be the final "straw to break the camel's back." It would tend to pauperize the State and place its fiscal system completely at the mercy of the Federal Government.

Conclusion

There certainly is no possible justification for rationing of gasoline in oil-producing States. Such rationing would prevent complete fulfillment of the role which producers and refiners have been accorded in the all-out war effort. Finally, such rationing would place the State's finances in jeopardy and at the mercy of the Federal Government.

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