

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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Must Farmers Sell 1944 Wheat Crop At 15 % Less Than Production Cost?

Campaign Begins to Recover Farm Losses in 78th Congress—Agriculture Conquers in the End

This Grain Terminal Association Broadcast, made August 1, is one of particular interest to Kansans today. A parallel is drawn between the position of Agriculture in the days of the Roman empire, and that of agriculture in today's wartime world. The beginning of a campaign is described to win a remedy for the wheat farmer which involves the justice in the law passed by the 78th Congress which, unless amended, will force the farmer to sell his wheat at 15 per cent less than the cost of production.

TEXT OF GTA RADIO BROADCAST

"All roads lead to Rome" was the saying when Rome was mistress of the known world and when the Roman emperors built a network of highways, many of which endure to this day, over the conquered territories. The old Roman road, built out of London, still in use after centuries of travel, as an evidence that Rome once conquered Britain. Today the process is reversed. Britain is on the way to conquer Rome, for Rome means slavery. The saying might be changed for our time to: "All roads lead to Rome." The world watches the advance of the American, British and French armies upon the land which has become a new center of a great world.

Because it holds our interest and attention a look at its early beginnings, when it was a struggling republic in a little piece of territory surrounding Rome, battling its way for survival against a pressing upon it from every side, may give us a thought. For a thing, we may discover that the struggle of the farmer to retain his home and his land and his family, did not begin with us on the Northwest prairie. That should help to an understanding of the battle with the Farmers Union and the law are waging.

Here is a little well-worn book, was printed in London in 1878, use in what they called the "intermediate" schools and which call High Schools. It is called a "Smaller History of Rome." The schoolboy who used it "over the years" had marked the passages which were required to remember. There are some of the passages so marked, often underlined with red ink.

The Patricians and the Plebeians formed two distinct orders in the state. After the banishment of the kings, the Patricians retained exclusive possession of political power. The Plebeians had no vote in the 'Committee of the Hundred', but, as they were very poor, they were outvoted by the Patricians. The Consuls and other magistrates were taken entirely from the Patricians. They also possessed the exclusive knowledge and administration of the law.

The Plebeians had to complain not only of political but of private wrongs. The law of debt and creditor was very severe. The borrower did not pay the money at the time agreed upon, he was seized and obliged to work as a slave. In certain cases he might be put to death by the creditor, and if there were more than one creditor his body might be cut in pieces and divided among them.

That was the banking system of Rome 2,500 years ago. We do not now make the debtor a slave or behead him and divide remains among those who hold his notes and mortgage. We are milder—all we do is throw the farmer and his family on the street, take his land and living from them and impose upon him what the law calls a "default judgment" so that if he in the future gets on his feet, the creditor can come and take from him any property he may have acquired! There may

(Continued on Page Three)

Attack a Farm Bureau

Ellis County Kansas in Protest On "Regimentation."

Hays, Kans., Aug. 17—Asserting the Ellis County Farm Bureau no longer functions for the benefit of farmer because it has become intertwined with governmental boards and bureaus, and that its activities are not conducted along educational lines as intended by the law which established it, six members of a committee from Victoria township, all farmers, today challenged the right of the board of county commissioners to authorize further expenditures of county tax money for bureau maintenance.

Frank Schippers, Leo Rajewski, Henry Huser, John B. Kuhn, John Wellbrock and Frank Wellbrock, members of the committee, maintained membership of the bureau had been padded. They cited names of banks, churches and even public institutions on the list of paying members as bona fide farmers which, it was declared, they are not, under the law.

The county attorney agreed a bona fide farmer is one who derives 80 per cent of his income from farming. The committee said disrepute into which the bureau had fallen in this county apparently had made it necessary for persons supporting it to list names of many who are not farmers in order to get the required number, 250, required for the bureau's maintenance here.

"We are less concerned about the tax levy than with the principle involved," Rajewski explained. "We farmers are tired of being so regimented and restricted so that we hardly can operate our farms. This is the real reason of our protest. We are opposed to the bossism of bureaucratic government and we decided the farm bureau was a good place to make a start."

The commissioners took the protest under advisement. —Kansas City Times.

STRONGEST BOND

"The strongest bond of human sympathy outside of family relation should be one uniting all working people of all nations and tongues and kindreds,"

—Abraham Lincoln.

F. U. Leaders' Conference Report

On the Junior page this week will be found a report on the Farmers Union Leaders' Conference, at Lindsborg August 9-12. This conference, attended by Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Education Director, was one of great importance to local and county leadership in Farmers Union educational work.

NEW CRISIS

FACES U. S.

ON WHEAT

Sixteen Million Acres More Needed and Congress Has Reduced Return 21c a Bushel

Congress' failure to authorize 1944 parity payments for wheat has brought the nation face-to-face with another food production deadline and the threat that scarcity, rather than abundance for victory, may prevail.

Food production goals for 1944, prepared by former Food Administrator Chester C. Davis and released by Food Administrator Marvin Jones, call for a 30 per cent increase in wheat acreage from 52 million to 68 million acres. Winter wheat must be in the ground Nov. 1. Yet in face of another of Nature's deadlines, and the need for tremendously increased acreage, wheat farmers know only that they stand to get 21 cents per bushel less for their 1944 crops than they will

(Continued on Page Three)

Jones Gets OK To Use Subsidies

Farm Bloc Chiefs Submit to Plan Under Another Name; Double Talk Starts Later

WASHINGTON — Subsidies will be used to insure food production and stabilization of prices, as consistently advocated by National Farmers Union.

After opposing subsidies for ten months (ever since the Economic Stabilization Bill became law) the National spokesmen for the Farm Bureau, the Grange and the National Council of Farmers Co-operatives have agreed to the use of subsidies to prevent spiraling rises in food prices which, if not checked, would cause wage increases and bring on more and more inflation.

Of course, the rose is called by another name, not the horrid word "subsidies," but "support prices and resale at stabilized prices." The government is to purchase foods in larger volume

(Continued on Page Three)

Our Partnership in Cooperative Live Stock Marketing

By H. E. Klinefelter, Editor, The Missouri Farmer

At Kansas City the Missouri Farmers Association is in partnership with another farm organization, the Farmers Union of Kansas. Since 1922, these two state-wide organizations have been successfully operating the Farmers Cooperative Union Live Stock Commission Company — known since last December as the Farmers Union Live Stock Cooperative.

This is not a unique arrangement, for at St. Joseph we jointly operate the Farmers Union Livestock sales agency with the Farmers Union of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and the Farm Bureau of Missouri, Iowa, and the Farm Bureau of Missouri. Doubtless there are other cases over the country where joint ownership is exercised by cooperatives, but one must admit that the farmers of Missouri and Kansas, more than 26 years ago, blazed the trail for future cooperative activities, and as time goes on and new fields are invaded this example at Kansas City as well as the one at St. Joseph will serve as a shining one for other cooperatives to follow.

Over the years the Kansas City firm has handed back to its patrons (members of the M. F. A. and Farmers Union in Kansas) more than \$275,000 in patronage refunds and there's no way to calculate how much has been saved farmers through price influence, plus the guarantee of honest dealing on the big central market of the Midwest. That it run into tens of thousands can be taken for granted.

This Kansas City livestock marketing agency, moreover, operates two branches, one at Wichita and one at Parsons in Kansas. In 1942 this marketing cooperative bought and sold 95,368 head of cattle and calves, 100,733 head of hogs, and 56,866 head of sheep for Missouri and Kansas farmers, or a total of around 4,850 carloads of livestock! On this volume is 10 per cent patronage refund was paid.

The 10 per cent patronage refund was paid, mind you, after the farmers' livestock had sold for all it was worth on the central market at Kansas City, and it is 10 per cent more than farmers would have received from any other commission firm on that market. With a deal like this—a commission firm that says "We will sell your livestock for every cent we can get, then at the end of the year, after overhead costs are taken care of, we shall refund the savings to our patrons on the basis of their patronage," the wonder is that farmers don't market all of their livestock through the cooperatives, not alone at Kansas City but through cooperatives on the other markets such as St. Joseph, Springfield, and National Stock Yards.

And if they did the buyers would have to buy their needs from the farmers' own firms, which would mean the prices would be higher, while the patronage refunds to be handed back at the end of the year

would be enormous! Why more farmers don't keep this truth uppermost in mind whenever they have livestock to market will forever remain a mystery, but that's another story.

On December 28, 1921, the leaders of approximately 70 local M. F. A. livestock shipping associations in the Kansas City territory met at the Hotel Baltimore to consider the possibility of organizing a livestock commission company on the Kansas City market. A survey brought out the fact that these shipping associations had paid out around \$55,000 in commissions to privately owned commission companies on that market that year.

These M. F. A. pioneers had already observed what could be done through cooperative efforts at St. Joseph and at the National Stockyards. The January 15, 1922 issue of the Missouri Farmer reported that the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at St. Joseph, with which the M. F. A. was already affiliated, paid out \$9.00 per car in patronage refunds on its 1921 business, while the Farmers Live Stock Commission Company at National Stock Yards, Ill., had already become the biggest firm on that market. Why not, then, do something for ourselves at Kansas City?

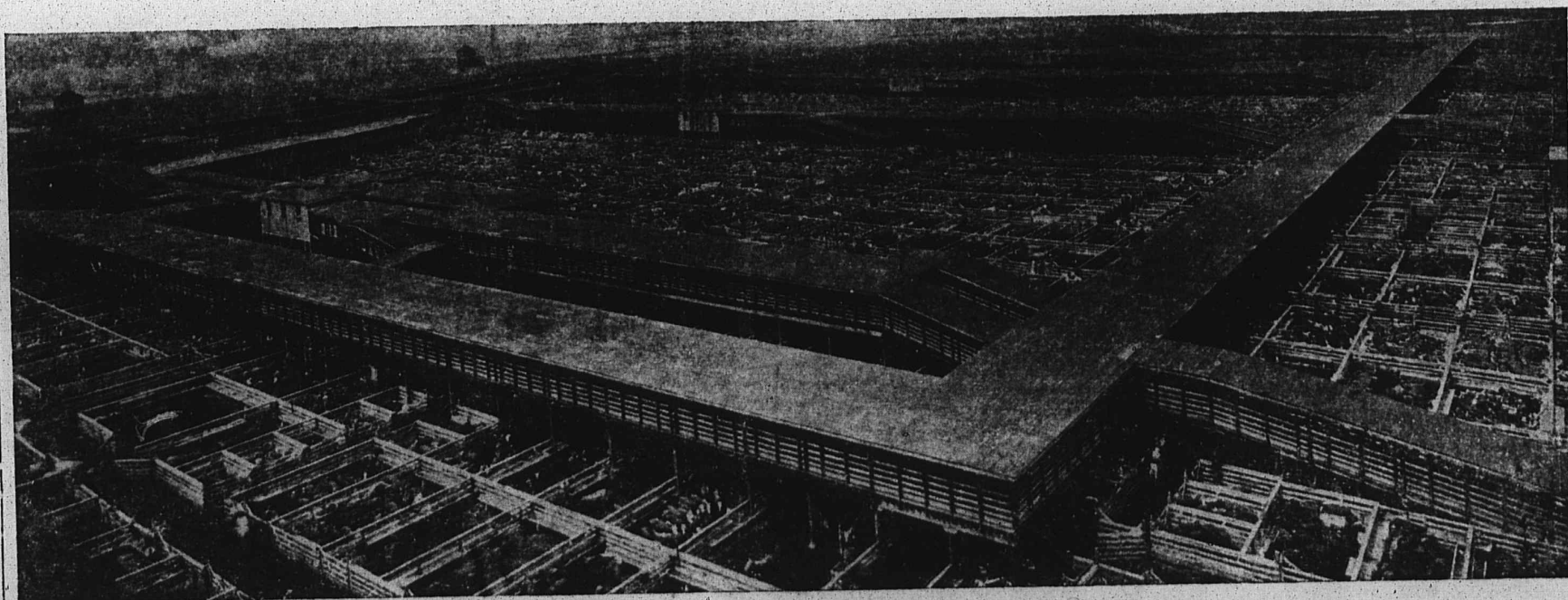
There is no record of how it happened that John Tromble, then president of the Kansas Farmers Union, appeared at the Hotel Baltimore meeting on December 28. Presumably he had been previously invited. Anyhow he addressed the conference. The Missouri Farmer reported, and asked the M. F. A. shipping association to "join up" with the Farmers Union firm in Kansas City, and offered us three directors on the Board.

"After discussing the matter for several hours," the report reads "it was decided to go into the Farmers Union firm rather than start a separate firm of our own. In fact, most of the Farm Club people thought we were fortunate in having an opportunity to go into this firm with the farmers of Kansas on an equal basis."

In the meantime the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company had been operating on the Kansas City market for about three years and, while it had been doing a successful business, it was being fought bitterly by the old line commission firms. The Missouri Farmer, in January, 1922, had this to say about it:

"A lot of propaganda has been put out to the effect that their (the Farmers Union) salesmen were incompetent, dishonest, etc. It has also been widely circulated over the country that the buyers would flip pennies to see who would get into the Farmers Union alleys first each morning. We traced these rumors down, but could not find any truth in them. In fact we found by taking an average of the hogs sold the last six months by the

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Kansas City Stock Yards, one of the nation's greatest central markets, where through supply and demand, livestock prices are determined. That's why it is important for farmers to market livestock through central markets.

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

'Totalitarian Food Production' Plans Alarm Burr Oak Farmers Union

The following letter was received from Mrs. Glen Paul, Secretary of Burr Oak Farmers Union Local:

August 10, 1943:

The Burr Oak Farmers Union Local are very much alarmed about the article in the Topeka Daily Capital August 4th, "Totalitarian Food Production."

We are going to do all we can and let all farmers know. We want you to begin to fight this, and let National President Patton know about this. Surely this is important.

Perhaps you are already doing something about this question.

The article is printed below.

(Signed)

Mrs. Glenn Paul, Secretary

Totalitarian Food Production

It is reported from Washington that the Administration plans to have the Government assume complete control of agriculture. The program provides, it is said, for Government contracts with the nation's six million farmers for producing crops under the 1944 food production goals. Uncle Sam would guarantee to farmers prices for their products either on quantity or acreage basis. In return the farmers would be required to produce such crops as their masters in Washington dictated.

It is inconceivable that the farmers of America would willingly accept such a scheme, but the Administration planners are said to be cooking up a formula by which they would sign the contracts submitted by county agents or be deprived of fertilizer, machinery and gasoline. Imagine the enormous army of agents, inspectors and enforcers necessary to administer such a preposterous program. And if the farmers fall for this they are due for a sad awakening, perhaps too late.

Under guise of wartime emergency, the New Deal has gone a long way toward totalitarianism. This new scheme for Sovietizing the agriculture of the United States is the farthest step toward dictatorial management of the brain trust or "kitchen cabinet," and passed on to the War Production Board for action. It would require an estimated six billion dollars to subsidize, regiment and eventually control every farm operator in the country.

American farmers long have prided themselves upon being individualists. The AAA program is in disrepute generally because of the checks upon initiative placed upon the individual. This new scheme of "farming-by-contract" would practically extinguish freedom of action on the part of the farmer. He would be at the mercy of whatever Government agent was assigned to see that he fulfilled his production contract. His subsidy, yea, even his fuel and machinery, would depend upon the whims of the bureaucracy which seeks to clamp a still more ironclad regimentation upon the whole agricultural production of the nation.

Uncle Sam would be the farmers' only customer, buying all the food and paying for it out of the Treasury. He would then sell it to the trade and consumers at such prices as he determined. And if the trade did not function to please with the temperamental bureaucrats, operating with the next election in mind, the next move would be to take over all distributing systems, all retail stores, even the corner grocery. The consumer would then present his ration ticket and get his share of a war diet.

Congress alone can prevent the imposition of this shocking scheme upon the American people. Leaders of agricultural organizations already are aroused by the proposal. They are urg-

ing their Senators and Representatives to defeat the plan for complete regimentation of food producers. If they do not, chances are the Administration will take this longest step yet toward totalitarian control of the American people. Certainly, such a monstrous scheme would be a knockout blow to democracy.

—Topeka Capital (Editor's Note: In the Topeka Capitol of Sunday, August 15, a front page article informed readers that in Senator Arthur Capper's radio broadcast over station WIBW at 4:45 o'clock, radio listeners would hear the views on current topics of various persons, including those sent in by a women secretary of a Farmers' Union Local.)

On the Broadcast, Senator Capper read a letter similar to that published above, written by Mrs. Paul and pointing out the danger to democracy of the totalitarian food production program.)

Kaw Valley Local

The Kaw Valley Local No. 1935 held their monthly meeting August 6, 1943 at the Greenwood Schoolhouse.

Our President, Mr. Wilson, called the meeting to order by singing several songs. Roll call was then answered by those present.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read by our Secretary and were accepted as read.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wilson were in Topeka Monday, August 2 and saw Mr. Arthur Capper. Mr. Wilson gave us some very interesting facts that he discussed with Senator Capper. Mr. Wilson stated that Senator Capper got as high as 115 letters in one day, and he read as many as 80 or 90 to the Senate. So, everyone write to Mr. Capper and tell him what you think about agricultural problems.

At this time our Secretary read a letter to the Local about the Leadership Conference which was to be held at Lindsborg, August 9-12.

The message to the local was read by Mrs. Frank Seele.

At our next meeting State Education Director Esther Elkhed will be our guest. Our meeting will be September 3, 1943.

We closed our meeting by singing songs.
Irene Soelter, Local Reporter

Mankato Local Meets

Mankato Local 1848 met August 4 at Lamb Schoolhouse. After a month's vacation, we got together once more to continue our regular twice monthly meeting.

Twelve members answered roll call, and a few visitors. Every one was so busy with work that we think the date was forgotten by many members. The meeting opened by our president, Mr. Pair. We had a discussion on sending a delegate to Lindsborg for the Conference, but as no one had time just now, it was decided that any member who wished to do so, could attend. We also had a discussion on getting peaches with our Local if we could get in touch with some trucker. Our secretary is to write out to Colorado and see about the peaches, which was done.

We also decided to have our meetings on Thursday night instead of Wednesday as has been our custom. We were always behind with our business meeting in the Kansas Union Farmer, as we always get it on Thursday. Our next meeting will be at Frank Zadina's home on August 19.

Members are to help with ice cream. Mrs. Ortmann, Mrs. Pair and Mrs. Zadina are on the "Eat Committee" and Mrs. Wharton

is to get cookies for the ice cream. Each family is to bring one gallon, or go together as we want ten gallons at least. We plan to fish that night in Zadina's pond—so let's all plan to go.

A delicious lunch of sandwiches and pie was served after the business meeting. We left for home about midnight, looking forward to the next meeting.

Mrs. George Wharton, Secretary-Treasurer and Reporter.

Protection Against Poliomyelitis

There is no known method of immunization against poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, as it is usually called. Humanity yearns for a day, when protection against infantile paralysis may be as simple and effective as vaccination against smallpox and immunization against diphtheria. During a "polio" epidemic, there are, however, certain measures recommended by the Kansas State Board of Health for every community. These recommendations are:

1. Unnecessary gatherings should be omitted and persons should avoid going into congested places.
2. Personal contact—such as kissing and handshaking—should be avoided.
3. Pets should not be handled, and steps should be taken for protection of insects of all kinds.
4. Avoid using drinking and eating utensils away from home.
5. Individuals should keep physically fit, with special attention to proper food, elimination, rest, fresh air, and exercise, and excessive fatigue should be avoided.
6. The use of nasal antiseptics is not advised, because immune bodies are normally present in the nasal mucosa, and this natural protective mechanism may be counteracted by antiseptics.

7. Do not swim in congested public pools.

8. Operations on the nose and throat, such as for removal of tonsils and adenoids, should be postponed until the infantile paralysis epidemic is over.

The state health department believes it is wise to keep all young children at home or at least in contact with as few persons as possible. Children should live under the best hygienic conditions. Limited automobile rides may be permitted, provided there is no undue association with friends, relatives and the public.

The early symptoms of infantile paralysis, which is attacking adults as well as children, include: moderate fever in the beginning; usually a headache; there may be sore throat; nausea or vomiting and constipation; drowsiness; irritability; supersensitiveness or tenderness to touch; stiffness of the neck and spine; muscle soreness and weakness.

At the first sign of illness, call the family physician. Early diagnosis and prompt medical care offers an advantage in poliomyelitis as in other diseases.

FARMERS UNION BUDGET FUND FOR 1943

Since the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, there have been contributions received from individuals and from locals, which have been given for the Kansas Farmers Union Budget Fund for 1943.

Many Kansas Locals have not had meetings during the harvest season and so have not had an opportunity to discuss this matter at their local meetings. Co-operative organizations—live-stock shipping associations, co-operative elevator associations and other business, have been asked to contribute to this fund. As explained before, wartime costs have increased expense for the State Union. Legislative activities, which are needed to an even greater extent today than ever before, require more money to finance—due to the increased cost of travel, hotel expense and

other related costs.

In an early issue of the a list of Locals, business organizations and individuals who contributed to this fund, was printed.

See that your Local is sent—discuss this matter the board members of your cooperative association!

State Wheat Goals for 1944

Kansas Has A 14 Million Wheat Goal

State wheat acreage goal for 1944, representing an approximation of the national goal of 26 per cent of this year's seedings, was announced today by the War Administrator.

County goals will be based on the basis of State figures and will compare the wheat goals farmers are urged to meet in 1944. War Administrator Marvin Jones that in planning wheatings on individual farms, ers should reserve land for needed crops, such as dry beans and peas, pot-canning crops, soybean feed crops. In broad terms WFA advises farmers to as much wheat as can be after reserving sufficient for expanding other needed crops and without parting from sound farming practices.

Total consumption of wheat recent years has increased because of its use for Demands for flour and wheat products are expected become greater as starvation is liberated from domination, WFA officials out.

The 68 million proposed acreage compares with acres planted this year largest acreage ever planned in this country was \$14,000 acres in 1937. Most increased acreage is sought Great Plains States, from tana and North Dakota as. Smaller increases are in the Pacific Northwest, the soft red winter wheat of the corn belt. Farther (Continued on Page 8)



QUALITY HAS MADE AMERICA THE BEST PLACE IN THE WORLD IN WHICH TO LIVE!

AND QUALITY HAS MADE "RUSSELL'S BEST" FLOUR THE BEST ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR for family use!

BAKE WITH "RUSSELL'S BEST" FLOUR, enriched with Vitamins.

ALWAYS ASK for "Russell's Best" flour at your Farmers

Union Co-Op Elevators and Stores.

Handled by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association Feed

Warehouse in Topeka

RUSSELL MILLING COMPANY

RUSSELL, KANSAS

Single FSA County Advisory Committee

Replace Three
Separate Committees and
County Advisory Council
Appointments to Be Com-
pleted by September 15

Single Farm Security Com-
mittee of three members, taking
place of three separate com-
mittees and a county advisory
council, is being organized in
each county to determine the
eligibility of all applicants for
and otherwise to assist in
cases of the FSA program.
Members of the new committee
will be local farmers. Appoint-
ments, made by the Secretary of
Agriculture, are expected to be
completed by September 12.

In the past, FSA county staffs
have been advised by a Rural
Rehabilitation Committee, a
Debt Adjustment Com-
mittee, and a Farm Ownership
Committee. These three commit-
tees, together with three mem-
bers-at-large, made up a county
advisory council.

The new all-purpose commit-
tee will continue the committee
functions prescribed by the
Head-Jones Act, certifying
eligibility of applicants and
reasonable value of farms
for making of farm owner-
ship loans. A new responsibility
the committee will be to de-
termine the eligibility of appli-
cants for rural rehabilitation
loans and their need for FSA
assistance. In addition, the com-
mittee will each year review the
loss and status of all rural
rehabilitation borrowers whose
loans have been outstanding for
more than one crop year, and
make a determination as to
whether the following actions
should be taken:

(1) Approximate shifts or in-
creases in production of war
crops that Farm Security
borrowers can make;
(2) Types of adjustments in
land tenure and farm layout
that will be necessary;
(3) Need for storage facilities,
equipment for planting, cul-
tivating or harvesting crops,
marketing facilities, etc.;
(4) Approximate amounts of
loan funds that present FSA
families will require for 1944
production.

Should the borrower made
such progress that he should
seek credit for farm opera-
tions from private banks or
Production Credit Associa-
tions.

Should he be considered for
farm ownership loan un-
der the Bankhead-Jones
Act?

In the interest of the
borrower and the Govern-
ment that additional loans
be approved for the borrow-
er.

Should rural rehabilitation
loans be discontinued and
the borrower given a purely
loan-servicing status?

Should the borrower's ac-
count be liquidated and the
borrower dropped?

Should the borrower's re-
sources and operations be
reorganized and assistance

be given for a new program?
The committee will also ren-
der assistance to county super-
visors and borrowers in carrying
out the farm debt adjustment
and tenure improvement pro-
gram, and in general serve in an
advisory capacity on all FSA
county operations.

In counties which have FO
Committees with members will-
ing to assume responsibilities
for other parts of the Farm
Security program, they will be
asked to become the new Farm
Security Committee. In other
counties a new committee will be
set up. Under a rotation plan,
one of the three members will
go out of office each year, and
a successor will be appointed.
Each member thus serves a
three-year term. Each also will
have an alternate to act for him
at meetings and in performing
other committee duties.

Procedure has been estab-
lished for appeals from decisions
of Farm Security Committees
affecting rural rehabilitation ap-
plications or borrowers. When a
borrower or applicant complains
that an action of a committee is
inconsistent with the declared
purposes and policies of the
FSA, the Regional Director
shall, if the complaint appears to
be reasonable, appoint a Board
of Appeal to investigate and de-
termine whether the committee
action should be sustained or re-
versed. The Regional Director
shall be bound by the decision of
the Board. The Board will con-
sist of two prominent citizens
and a member of the Regional
Director's staff.

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reorganized and assistance

Statement By Marvin Jones On August Crop Report

The July crop report made it
clear that farmers in the face
of many difficulties had sub-
stantially met, and in some cases
exceeded, the crop acreage goals.
During July, growing conditions
were favorable and current indi-
cations are that yields per acre
in 1943 will be the second large-
st on record. The progress of
the year's production so far is
gratifying. The hard work and
the determination of farmers
have placed us in a position to
meet essential food needs, given
average weather from now on.

However, the crops still to be
harvested, marketed and proces-
sed, and in the case of the feed
crops, fed to livestock.

Farmers will need additional
workers for harvest and food
processing industries are short
handed. The wartime food prob-
lem is not solved, though pres-
ent production prospects are en-
couraging.

Labels for the National Union
Farmer contest for a label design, to be
used on packages or cans of Farm-
ers Union feeds, canned goods
or any other products, is still
open.

Prizes of \$25 and \$10 and \$5
are offered. A suggestion is suf-
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FARM BUREAU CON- TINUES ILLEGAL USE OF "FRANK" PRIVILEGE

WASHINGTON—Aug. 12—
The following wire was sent
today to Secretary of Agri-
culture Wickard, War Food
Administrator Jones and Ex-
tension Service Director Wil-
son, of the U. S. Department
of Agriculture; to Postmaster
General Walker, Comptroller
General Warren, Chairmen of the
Senate and House Agricul-
tural Appropriations Sub-
committees and to President
Roosevelt:

"The eleventh of a series
of joint Farm Bureau-Exten-
sion Service meetings intend-
ed to launch drive to increase
the Bureau's membership
from ten to fifty thousand in
Georgia is being held today
at Sandy Cross.

"At the tenth meeting in
Gainesville yesterday, county
agents of ten counties, about
twenty farmers, H. L. Win-
gate, State Farm Bureau
President; Bureau Organiza-
tion Director Woodruff; As-
sistant State Extension Ser-
vice Director, L. I. Skinner;
District Extension Director
Westbrook attended. We have
illegally-used franks under
which county agents invited
'certain farmers' to this or-
ganization rally. The Wash-
ington Administration was
denounced for bureaucratic
dictatorship, OPA was called
lawless; FSA, Communist,
etc. Extension people were
introduced with the statement
that 'they have worked with
us until they look like, act
like, and talk like us.' Exten-
sion spokesmen assured they
would help in membership
drive although they couldn't
actually solicit. Skinner
stressed need for strong
Farm Bureau to bring pres-
sure on Congress, explaining
that Extension people are on
the payroll and cannot op-
erate direct. Membership quotas
and goals were discussed at
the afternoon session.

"We insist Extension Direc-
tors should be ordered back
to war food production duties
and illegal and irregular con-
duct in Georgia and entire
action be immediately stop-
ped, and, further, that De-
partment of Agriculture's
regulations against organiza-
tion work be enforced with-
out further resort to panty-
waist action and subterfuges.
We insist that violation of
the franking privilege be
stopped and punished.

"Appreciate acknowledge-
ment of this wire and earli-
est possible advice on your
action, for publication along
with reproduction of misused
frank, in edition going to
press this week-end.
"Benton J. Stong, Editor
"National Union Farmer.
"Denver, Colorado."

It was constantly increased by
conquest. This public land was
rented out by the state. But, as
the Patricians possessed the po-
litical power, they divided the
land among themselves paid
only a nominal rent for it."

Just who were the Plebeians
who could not get a piece of state
land on which to make a
home? The little old book tells:
"They were small landholders,
living by cultivating the soil with
their own hands. But as they had
to serve in the army without pay,
they were unable to hire labor in
their absence at the front. When
they returned home they were
without means of subsistence or
of buying seed for the next crop
and were thus forced to borrow
money."

The heathen people of Rome
drafted their armies from the
farms, and when the soldiers re-
turned without means of subsis-
tence or money to buy seed, let
them borrow the money and end
up as slaves or be beheaded.

After several doses of that, the
Plebeians in the ranks returning
from a war with a neighboring
nation decided not to go back
to debt, slavery or death. They
settled in a spot outside the city—
not much further from the center
of the town than was the camp
of the Bonus Army of our times
— and started making a town
of their own. Then a smooth
politician from the ruling class
came out and argued with them.
He told them the fable of the
stomach and the members of the
body—showing them that if the
stomach got all the gravy, the
arms, legs, and head got their
share. He talked them into a
(Continued on Page Eight)

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Our order buyers know
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will work for your best
interest at all times.—
Come in or send us your
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FARMERS UNION
LIVESTOCK
CO-OPERATIVE
Stock Yards
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Must Farmers Sell 1944 Wheat Crop At 15% Less Than Production Cost?

(Continued from Page One)

be some difference of opinion as
to whether it is more merciful
to behead the farmer and end his
miseries at once, or let him slowly
starve to death. Also, there is
the question of making him a
slave for life, for with a deficien-
cy judgment against him, that is
what he becomes.

We in the Northwest have been
this sort of thing, in the ruthless
collection of debts and foreclos-
ures. Not until the Farmers
Union and the GTA made its
protests to the Federal Govern-
ment were the farmers given any
relief from a system that was
as like as anything the Roman
peasant knew 25 centuries ago.

But let us return to the little
old school-book. It covers, in
its own way, the American sys-
tem of landlords, tenants and
share-croppers. This is what the
book says:

Another circumstances still
further aggravated the hard-
ships of the Plebeians. The state
possessed a large quantity of
land called Public Lands. This
originally belonged to the kings
and was set apart for their support.

It was constantly increased by
conquest. This public land was
rented out by the state. But, as
the Patricians possessed the po-
litical power, they divided the
land among themselves paid
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Harvest Your Scrap Today!

"Every day thousands of
American boys are risking
their lives on the battle
fronts. They can't fight em-
pty handed. They need all the
equipment, all the munitions
that your scrap metal will
make. Don't let them down!
Turn in every bit of your
scrap and help keep the war
plants going full speed. Your
old, worn-out machinery —
those rusty pieces of metal —
can shorten the war — save
countless lives. Now is the
time to harvest your scrap.
Join the throngs of fighting
farmers who are cooperating
one hundred per cent in the
present Scrap Collection
Drive. Display the "Farm
Scrap Award". It's an em-
blem of honor.

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Day by Day with FUJA

Helen Denney, Fuja Publicity Department Head, Leaves For Residence In Georgia

A Loss to Cooperative Circles in Kansas —
Started Employment in 1924 with Equity Union

The resignation of Mrs. Helen Denney, Head of the Publicity Department of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, which was announced this week by General Manager H. E. Witham, is a distinct loss to cooperative circles in the middle west.

Not only has Mrs. Denney headed FUJA's publicity department and edited the organization's page in the Kansas Union Farmer, but she has been of assistance in FUJA's work in meetings with various national farm groups, both in Kansas City and in out-of-the-state meetings.

Her final appearance in Kansas co-operative work, for the present, was last week at the Farmers Union Leaders' Conference in Lindsborg, Kan., where she was a member of the Conference staff of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Mrs. Denney started work in the cooperative movement in 1924, when she was employed with the Equity Union Grain Company in Kansas City. In 1937, when Equity Union merged with Farmers Union Jobbing Association, she became an employee of FUJA. During the time that FUJA was associated with Farmers National, Mrs. Denney handled publicity for this organization, also.

On August 10, Mrs. Denney resigned her position with FUJA and this week left for Georgia, where she will make her home with other members of her family who are living in that state.

On Thursday night, August 5, FUJA had a farewell dinner for Mrs. Denney at the Phillips Hotel in Kansas City, Mo. All employees of FUJA were present. General Manager Witham, Head Grain Salesman Roy Crawford, Office Manager Will Miller, and others of Mrs. Denney's fellow

employees, spoke, stating that the organization regretted keenly her departure. Ted Belden, manager of the Merchandise department, presented a Sheaffer Lifetime pen and pencil set to Mrs. Denney, which had been arranged by office employees as a farewell gift. Women employees of the organization gave Mrs. Denney a corsage of gardenias. Among out-of-town guests were Elmer Broman, manager of Farmers Union Auditing Association and Ben Barr, auditor for the organization.

JUNE EGG PROFIT ABOVE YEAR AGO

Poultry production in June was more profitable than in June of last year despite increased feed cost, it is shown by Kansas Demonstration Flock records.

In June of this year, the average feed cost of producing a dozen eggs was 14.2 cents, and the selling price was 36.1 cents, a profit above feed cost of 21.9 cents per dozen. In June, 1942, the feed cost was 11.3 cents per dozen, and the selling price was 27.8 cents a dozen, or a difference of 15.5 cents.

The situation has become slightly less favorable, however, since June, and it is doubtful if the fall and winter profits will be much greater, if any, than last year.

BREAD RATIONING MEANS BEGINNING OF THE END

Shadow of 1944 Election Hangs
Over Congressional Heads

The farmer is not like the store keeper who explained to a customer that he could sell canned goods below cost because he sold so many of them. "Big sales volume, does it?" said he. The farmer knows if he gets 15 per cent below cost for the wheat he grows on 160 acres, he is out money and that if he plants 200 acres, he will be out that much more. So before he goes in for more acres he will have to know that he can make a living out of it. He will look before he leaps. He takes enough chances without going it blind on price and taking another. That is something that the Government is beginning to understand and it is something that the Congress — particularly the House — will have to understand unless it is ready to see this country and the war-torn world go hungry, a year hence. When nations start rationing bread, it is the beginning of the end — as the fate of Mussolini shows.

So Marvin Jones and the big four got together to see if they could fix up some sort of inducement for the farmers that would get by Congress. The first move was to get the big farm four to agree. That, in the light of what has happened since Congress met last January, is a trick that can't be done with mirrors. But they talked together and out of that came four proposals which, one or all, might be put up to Congress when it convenes next month. By that time farmers in the winter wheat states will be planting and without any assurance of a price above 85 per cent of parity. The doubt remains that they will increase the acreage they plant on such a slim prospect for a fair price.

Of the four proposals discussed at the meeting, one was the old incentive payment idea. Congress, at the instigation of the Farm Bloc, killed that. This revives it and suggests incentive payments or subsidies to be paid to those who produce crops of which there is a shortage. This neatly detours wheat — for that crop is not yet short. A second one is for the Government to buy all crops and re-sell to processors and consumers at a lower price. This is a variation of the "roll-back" plan, which Congress kicked out of the window, a month or so ago. A third is a mild form of subsidy — the farmer who increases his acreage to the amount the government asks is to get priority on farm machinery, labor, transportation and labor, with fertilizers and insecticides thrown in. The farmer who will not increase acreage will take what's left. The fourth proposes government price support or guaranteed minimum price, with higher prices for needed products. That's price fixing but if the prices are fixed at parity or cost of production, the farmers might turn in and plant the

increased acreage. That is what the Farmers Union and the GTA would accept for the wheat growers.

Nobody can tell — and least of all an official in Washington — what Congress will do. It may return from its visit home lightened and in a milder frame of mind. It may play politics and, fearing that anything done for the wheat farmer will be credited to the Administration, may refuse to move a finger. The shadow of 1944 election hang over the heads of the politically-minded members. But the shadow of low income, of less than cost wheat price and of living standards hang over the producers of the 1944 crop.

—Co-Optimist.

EXPLAIN RATIONING OF HOME-CANNED FOODS

Each person in your family may give away as much as a quart of home-canned food during any calendar year without collecting ration stamps. A food which is sold does not qualify as a gift, however, and points must be collected for all sales. The rate of eight points per quart (4 points per pound).

Home-canned food contributes to school lunch programs. Similar services are included in the 50 quarts. More than 50 quarts may be given away provided ration stamps are collected for all gifts exceeding this number. The stamps should be turned in to your local ration boards.

Questions for Discussion

Esther Erickson, Rock Mountain Farmers Union Director of Education, sends out a sheet of questions with each of her Leaders Letters. The questions are based on information which has been carried in the National Union Farmer and in the Oklahoma Mountain Union Farmer. The article with the date of the paper carrying it is listed so that if you don't know the answer, you can find it. These make excellent bases for discussion at a Local meeting. Try making one for your own Local.

A Letter From Larry Witham

Larry Witham, former grain salesman on the trading floor in the Kansas City office of FUJA and son of Manager H. E. Witham and Mrs. Witham, is now with the 67th Armored Regiment in North Africa.

His recent letter to the office employees was welcomed and he spoke truly when he said "the gang" would be too busy to do much personal letter writing during the next month.

North Africa
Sunday Eve.
June 27, 1943.

Dear Gang:

I imagine by the time you receive this letter you will probably be waist deep in grain samples. I wish I could be there to help out, but I think I have more of an important job to do at the present.

This is quite a country over here, a different kind of race of people. The weather is hot in the day time but turns off cool at night so we have to sleep under blankets.

I go swimming every day, which is a part of our training. I wish you would tell everybody on the trading floor hello for me.

They have shows over here about three or four times a week. There happens to be one tonight called "Lincoln In Illinois." I have seen it but I think I will go to have something to pass away the time. They have them outside so they have to wait till it gets dark and that is around ten o'clock in the evening.

If you think they have grasshoppers in Kansas you should see them here in this country.

I have always had a desire to get in this part of the world but I didn't think my desires would come so soon. I would have liked to come over here on my own accord and not under the present conditions.

I must close as there is no more news. There are lots of things I could tell you in person but not in writing. Let me hear from you, I know you will all be busy the next couple of months. I will be thinking about all of you.

Till next time,
Larry,
Co. B, 67th Armored
Regiment, A.P.O. 252,
c/o Postmaster, New
York, N.Y.

BINDER TWINE

This year we have brands of twine from
which you can make your selection

PEERLESS —
MEXICAN THREE STAR and
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

All three brands of twine are strong, made with long uniform fiber. All three are thoroughly tested and are well treated with insect repellent.

Our dealers are conveniently located throughout Kansas so you may get the twine you want easily and quickly. If these twines are not available in your immediate territory, write us for the name of your nearest dealer.

Avoid costly delays in harvesting by having on hands a sufficient supply of one of the following brands of binder twine:

PEERLESS
MEXICAN THREE STAR
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Distributed by

FARMERS UNION JOBBING
ASSOCIATION

KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI
Wakeeney, Kansas

TOPEKA, KANSAS
Girard, Kansas



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

KFU and UNION STANDARD
EGG MASH and PELLETS

Manufactured and Distributed by
Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City—Girard—Wakeeney—Topeka

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Juniors 16-21

Junior Reserves 13-15

Juveniles 8-12

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

TRANSOCEAN FLIGHT

It was today when we took off.
We passed three ships along the way.
We passed a fisher under sail,
Outward bound from yesterday.
The stars were shining just as clear
One night ago, one world from here.
—Charles Malam,
Christian Science
Monitor.

LEADERS WENT TO SCHOOL

It could be said that the most valuable days of the summer were experienced at Lindsborg during the Leaders' Conference. The enrollment was small, but the sincerity and purposefulness in carrying out a program was never lacking. Much commendation is due each and every Leader who attended the conference. The trip meant careful planning and hard work to leave home duties in a busy season.

VISIT WAS APPRECIATED

It was a pleasure and a privilege to have Mrs. Edwards present at Lindsborg for an evening and a day. Knowing our National Director better, and receiving some of her spirit and thinking will help us to keep our eyes straight ahead, even when the going is difficult.

MAY WE MEET AGAIN SOON

It isn't easy to bid farewell to a friend and co-worker. So to Helen Denney at the close of the Leaders' Conference, we sang: "Au revoir, auf wiedersehen, we'll again be meeting." Mrs. Denney has left her work at the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and has given Augusta, Georgia, as her new address. To say that we Juniors and Leaders are going to miss Helen is putting it mildly. To say that we don't know what we'll do without her, is stating the

facts more accurately.

Helen's zeal for work, and her jolly and enthusiastic disposition have been a part of our camps and conference. May we say that what she has given of herself will be carried on by Juniors and Leaders wherever they are, and all join in sending very best wishes with her.

THANKS TO FUJA

Local and county Leaders join with the State Education Department in thanking the Jobbing Association for their part in the conference at Lindsborg. Financial problems can often be a nuisance, and a good friend who is ready to help out is surely welcome. FUJA was that good friend in their assistance with living expenses of Leaders.

THE COUNTY CAMPS

The camps have been successful beyond our expectations. At this writing there should be three more on the schedule, but unavoidable circumstances may force some cancelling of plans. In the four camps at Pauline, McPherson, Stafford, and Mankato a total of 89 boys and girls have attended. These boys and girls will enter the school year with memories of great fun out camping, and also with the ability to answer a number of questions about the Farmers Union.

POST-WAR PLANNING

The September issue of the F.U. Program Service is given over to post-war planning. Use this program in your local meetings. Included with the Service is a questionnaire directed toward getting a survey of resources, needs and plans for the post war period. Make some one member or a committee responsible to answer the questionnaire, and send it to the State Office. From the State Office the information will be forwarded to the National Farmers Union.

fins churches, and well organized schools, they have built a cooperative association that proudly takes its place in the town. The Leaders visited that on Wednesday afternoon. From an elevator the cooperative has expanded to feed grinding, oil, an ice plant, and cold storage locker. A new roomy office is the latest pride of Mr. Train, the manager, the Board of Directors, and of all members. It was a practical lesson in successful cooperation to visit this cooperative, and needles to say, all thoroughly enjoyed the treat of ice-cold watermelon, served at the completion of the tour.

On Wednesday evening the conference closed at the scenic Coronado Heights, and Thurs-

At Your Service

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

GLADYS TALBOTT EDWARDS, Director

"Education . . . A Debt Due from the Present To Future Generations"

What is the Education Service?

The Education Service of the National Farmers Union is the sales department of the Education Department. The Education Service has an income from sales of pamphlets and a staff to keep the orders of material going out to patrons. The Service saves money to the state Unions by pooling orders for awards, and badges and turning the material to the states at cost. The Service carries on a publishing business for the Education Department . . .

The National Department of Education provides free services to the states, such as the monthly program service, the LANT-ERN and many free pamphlets and leaflets. These are published by the Education Service. All orders for materials should be addressed to the National Farmers Union Education Service. Letters asking for information, or making suggestions on new helps, should be addressed to the National Department of Education . . . Attention Mrs. Edwards.

Since there are many Farmers Union offices in the Farmers Union building at Denver, it is necessary to make addresses quite clear, if time is to be saved. If a letter goes to the wrong desk and the person on that desk is out of town for several days, needless time is lost before the letter comes to the right department.

Speaking of Orders

Orders for Achievement awards morning early buses took Leaders homeward.

Leaders, visitors, and staff said goodbyes with much feeling. Friendship ties had been strengthened, and faith and allegiance to the Farmers Union and its work had been nourished.

ards for Juniors, Reserves and Juveniles have come into the Education Service in more than twice the volume of previous years. This shows an encouraging increase of interest in the work done by Farmers Union youth in the locals.

Torchbearers

Don't forget that Torchbearers are elected on the first ballot sent out this year . . . that Junior Reserves as well as Juniors (first year awards winners) are eligible to vote, and that you Juniors will lose your chance of becoming Torchbearers if you don't get your achievement records in on time.

"A Birdie With a Yellow Bill"

Do you know the names of birdies with yellow bills, or any other kind, for that matter? The Juvenile Study Unit, "Birds Are Good Neighbors," will help your Juveniles to learn a great deal about birds, thus enriching their lives and adding to the building of that rural culture which is a part of the goal of the Farmers Union.

The new bird book is beautiful with silhouettes by Gedge Harmon, who has done other silhouette work for us.

In addition there are new supplementary books for the folks who are studying birds . . .

BIRDS . . . by Charlotte Barskeis only ten cents, and it is a beautiful book with large full page color photographs of many birds.

WORK AND PLAY WITH BIRDS . . . another ten cent book which has pictures that may be colored by the Juveniles themselves.

If you have young children in the class on Birds, you will find this book a very real help to you in catching and holding their interest.

New Units

Two new Units are now in preparation. Unit II for the Reserves which is a Unit on Farmers Union Cooperatives has been sent out to the State Directors of Education and to the members of the Education Advisory Committees in the state Union for their advice, criticism and suggestions. As soon as we have this advice, we shall proceed with the Unit.

The new unit for Reserves, Banded With My Brother, has been sent out to the State Education Departments. As soon as the returns on it come in, we shall send a digest of them to the writer, so that the Unit may be made to conform with the criticisms.

Post War Planning

September is Post-War Planning Month. Your Program Service is built around that theme. Be sure to get your surveys and questionnaires filled out and the discussions under way as to what can be done for your communities, after the war. Here is your chance to make democracy work . . . Your community is a cross section of democracy. You are a large part of it. You have the mechanism at hand in your September Program Service.

Are You Reading the National Union Farmer, Kids?

If you are reading your National Union Farmer, you know that Juveniles receive fifty cents for every letter published by the Junior Page, that Junior Reserves receive ONE DOLLAR each for pictures clear enough to make a print for the page, and that Juniors have a chance to win a \$25 war bond for their opinions on the questions on the Round Table Discussion . . . Better get busy. Or are you rich?

Today's World Discussed At F U Leaders' Conference

National Education Director Gladys Talbott Edwards at Conference; Many Subjects of Present and Post-War Importance Are Conference Subjects

The Leaders' Conference held at Bethany College, Lindsborg, August 9-12, was a timely experience in fellowship and preparation for fall and winter programs. Sessions began Monday evening, the 8th, with Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Director, using the subject of "Human Relationships."

This discussion, which included analysis of prejudices and tensions, carried over and was completed Tuesday morning. Some of the group tensions brought out were labor-capital, farmer-laborer, producer-consumer, age-youth, men-women, Ex-service men-civilians, race.

Throughout the day, Tuesday, Mrs. Edwards conducted other discussions on "Philosophy of F. U. Education Program," and "Post-War Planning." It was necessary for her to leave the conference Tuesday evening in order to make plane connections from Wichita to Washington, D. C., Wednesday morning. In Washington, Mrs. Edwards attended a meeting of the Women's Advisory Committee of the Manpower Commission.

Among other things in the Post-War discussion the Beverage Plan, the National Resource Planning Board report, and the Wagner Bill were explained. Of much interest to the leaders is the Farms for Veterans program.

Mr. Dean took part in the Tuesday program by giving the conferees a detailed description of the State's insurance program, the Hybrid Seed Corn development, and an outline of tentative plans for a Junior Purebred Pig Project.

Helen Denney of FUJA participated by giving helpful pointers on publicity and poster work, and also by leading a discussion of F. U. Cooperatives in Kansas. Esther Ekblad brought before the leaders problems and details in education mechanics, the teaching of pockeets, cooperative principles and history, and the use of the Juvenile and Reserve Units.

Mrs. Joy Hammett of Man-

hattan led a very helpful discussion illustrating the teaching of Juvenile Unit "Destroy Weeds."

Other lecturers included Dr. Emory Lindquist, President of Bethany College, using as his topic, "Education for Living and for Jobs," and David Train, Manager of the Lindsborg Elevator on "The Leader and the Co-operative." Dr. Lindquist reminded the leaders that before you can become an effective teacher you have to be an effective person. Throughout the talk he tied material values to the spiritual and placed much emphasis on ability to incorporate love, sympathy, understanding, and kindness to all things. "The world needs a building of a fellowship," he said.

Mr. Train drew attention to post-war planning and stated that the main war might come after the fighting.

The enjoyment of the conference was increased by the hospitality of Bethany College. All were housed at the Lane Hart Dormitory, and meals were served at the college dining room. Sessions were held in Presser Hall classrooms at times when the comfort of the out-of-doors wasn't more enticing. The meals were such that Farmers Union Leaders will never forget, and if an abundance of food for physical satisfaction influences the power of thought, the right conference site was chosen.

In Lindsborg, rich with tradition, sightseeing was a part of the program. Tuesday afternoon visits to Dr. Birger Sandzen's Art Studio and the College Museum were enjoyed.

Lindsborg people are community minded and along with good food, an afternoon coffee hour,

REGISTRATION LEADERS' CONFERENCE

COUNTY LEADERS:

Miss Hubertine Mog, Wilson, Ellsworth County
Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, Jewell, Jewell County
Mrs. Chas. Olson, McPherson Rt. No. 4, McPherson County
Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, St. Mary's Pottawatomie County

LOCAL LEADERS AND CLASS TEACHERS:

Mrs. Fred Mog, Wilson, Local No. 925, Ellsworth Co.
Mrs. R. W. Peterson, McPherson Rt. No. 3, Local No. 749
Miss Ida Mae Olson, McPherson Rt. No. 4, Local 749
Mrs. Walter Arnold, Lindsborg, Local No. 882
Mrs. Leroy Norberg, Lindsborg, Local No. 882
Ralph Sjöström, Lindsborg, Local No. 1152
Niles B. Gibson, McPherson, Local No. 1152
Burdette Larson, McPherson Rt. No. 3, Local No. 1152
Mrs. Joy Hammett, Manhattan, Local No. 1186, Pottawatomie Co.
Mrs. Albert Swan, Topeka, Rt. No. 9, Local 1916 Shawnee Co.
Mrs. W. E. Corbett, Topeka, Rt. No. 7, Local No. 1916
Mrs. John Heyen, Stafford, Local No. 2201, Stafford Co.
Mrs. Henry Pederson, Guide Rock, Nebraska, Local No. 159 Webster Co.
Miss Bernice Stradal, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo.

STAFF AND SPEAKERS:

Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards, Farmers Union Nat'l. Director of Education, Denver, Colo.
Esther Ekblad, State Education Director, Salina.
Mrs. Helen Denney, Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n., Kansas City, Mo.
E. K. Dean, State President, Salina
Mrs. Art Riley, Kansas Union Farmer, Salina
Dr. Emory Lindquist, President, Bethany College
David Train, Manager, F. U. Cooperative Association, Lindsborg.

VISITORS:

Mrs. David Train, Lindsborg
Reuben E. Peterson, State F. U. Director, McPherson
Joe Seaman, FUJA Fieldman, Topeka
Mrs. Elda Swanson, Inez and Ruth Swanson, Lindsborg
Mrs. Julius Gibson, McPherson
Miss Dorothy Larson, McPherson
Walter Arnold, Lindsborg
Leroy Norberg, Lindsborg
Keth Peterson, McPherson

Our Partnership In Cooperative Live Stock Marketing

(Continued from Page One)
old line firms and by the Farmers Union that the hogs sold by the Union Company were sold 2 cents per hundred higher than those sold by the old line firms. These figures were taken from the Kansas City records of the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

Thus we see that this cooperative, like the cooperatives on other central markets, had some difficult times in the early years. The Farmers Union at Kansas City for several years had to put up a cash bond of \$10,000 as a guarantee that it would live up to the rules of the Live Stock Exchange. All this is ancient history now. The ill feelings toward the cooperatives on this as well as the other markets, have long since faded away and we mention it here only as an interesting sidelight.

Other Firms Fought Us

The striking thing about it, at least to the writer, is the "confidence" the old line firms had in the cooperatives. Their bitterness and aggressiveness against the cooperatives must have been the result of fear. No doubt they believed that the cooperatives would put an end to them. How could they exist alongside a firm, owned by the farmers themselves, which would obtain as high or higher prices for the livestock than they could obtain, then at the year's end refund all the profits to the patrons? As mentioned, they seemingly believed that cooperatives would succeed more surely than the farmers did themselves—undoubtedly they couldn't imagine that all the farmers in the trade territory would not patronize their own place of business 100 per cent, and that they do not is a strange thing, indeed!

Our firm at Kansas City is today one of the biggest commission companies on the Kansas City Market. During the drought years, following 1936, it had some "slim pickings," since the droughts greatly depleted



Here is Neal O'Neal, hog salesman for the Farmers Union at Kansas City, dickering with "Bob" Willet, head hog buyer for Armour and Company. Buyer Willet said Salesman O'Neal "Doesn't know me, except when I'm offering more money for hogs than anybody else around the yards," and that's a compliment both to Neal O'Neal and to the Farmers Union Live Stock Cooperative with which the M. F. A. is affiliated.

livestock numbers in Kansas, where normally 60 per cent of its volume originates, with 40 per cent coming from Missouri farms. But the Kansas livestock population is back to normal, according to Manager W. G. Bernhardt, and we are now getting our share of the business.

Mr. Bernhardt pointed out that, while the Kansas City trade territory has been greatly restricted in recent years because of truck transportation, Missouri livestock is very important to the Farmers Union Live Stock Cooperative. Formerly the territory extended 80 miles east of that market—now the limit is around 50 miles. Livestock from Grundy, St. Clair, Henry and Lafayette counties comes to Kansas City regularly, with some from other counties occasionally. Farmers watch the market closely, and those on the border line often send hogs to one market, cattle to another and sheep to still another; at times they send all of their stock to one market and at times to another one.

Wednesday, July 14, when the writer visited the yards, was a

light day, but we checked up on Missouri shippers and found that the following consigned shipments to the Farmers Union: John Acker, Windsor, 26 sheep; S. R. Avery, Windsor, 27 sheep; Roy Carver, Osgood, 12 hogs; John Kneehans, Higginsville, 19 hogs; W. E. Koon, Spickard, 21 hogs; W. F. Rogers, Smithton, 22 hogs; Wild and Williams, Richmond, 30 hogs; and Ernest Wiley, Corder, 70 hogs. The bulk of that day's receipts, as usual, came from Kansas.

Organized originally under the Co-operative laws of Kansas by the Kansas Farmers Union, the firm was named "Farmers Co-operative Union Live Stock Commission Company." As has already been explained the shares of stock had a par value of \$1.00 each, and \$25,000 worth of stock was originally issued. Shipping Associations and individuals invested in stock.

Finally there were 9,600 stockholders, many of whom had passed away. It became difficult to hold an annual meeting. Stockholders, owning a share of stock worth only \$1.00, hesitated to take time off and spend the money to attend a stockholders' meeting.

Therefore last December the M. F. A. and Farmers Union of Kansas, as state associations, signed an agreement to operate the business under the name of Farmers Union Live Stock Cooperative with each Association's Executive Committee to name three members on the cooperatives' executive committee. Under this arrangement, the stockholders believed the sales agency could be kept on a more cooperative basis.

Representing the M. F. A. on the Board are: John Fiegenbaum, F. V. Heinkel, and Roy D. Hatcher. The Farmers Union directors are: A. B. Stryker, E. K. Dean, (President Kansas Farmers Union,) and J. A. Clausen.

Manager Bernhardt, when asked if he had a message to send to livestock men, said, "We should remember that the price paid on livestock throughout the country is based on the price made on the central markets—this being true, we should force as many buyers on the central markets as possible to create the competition necessary to make the livestock industry a paying proposition."

It is in his opinion that hogs would be constantly worth \$2.00 per hundred more if most of them were being sold through the central markets rather than direct to the big meat packers. He is optimistic about the future of the livestock industry. While he says we shall have our ups and downs, such as are caused by feed shortages, he believes, that for the visible future the outlook is good. There is demand enough to take all the livestock we can produce at least for the duration. Leaders may lose money occasionally, but they can still get back into the game.

When asked about black market operations, Mr. Bernhardt said it may be serious in the East, but in the Midwest he doesn't believe black markets in livestock are a serious factor. He believes also that after the war we shall see an increase in cooperatives, not alone in mar-

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

South St. Joseph, Mo.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE ANNEX

Paul Steele, Manager

August 14, 1943:

Slaughter steers on the St. Joseph market closed the week about steady, with all other classes weak to 25c lower, bulk of good and choice steers selling \$14.50-\$15.65, \$15.65 being the top for carload steers. The FARMERS UNION set the top for the St. Joseph market for the week in selling 52 steers weighing 1286 pounds at \$15.65 for Alfred Omdahl of Leona, Kansas. Grass steers are closing 25c lower, selling \$11@12.75, with a few common kinds down to \$9.75@10.35. Choice yearlings are about steady, others weak to 25c lower, best mixed yearlings and heifers \$15, bulk of good and choice kinds \$13@15, with lightweight common grassy kinds most \$10@12. Medium and good beef cows are about steady, canners, cutters and low beef cows \$25@50c and more lower, a few odd good cows up to \$12.75; bulk of beef cows

\$8.50@11.50, canners and cutters mostly \$5.50@8.25. Bulls are mostly 25@50c lower and extremes on the light weight kinds showing a greater loss, bulk of medium and good sausage bulls weighing above 1200 pounds, \$12.50@13.25, with a top of \$13.50, lightweight and cutters kind of bulls mostly \$9@12. Stockers and feeders are closing the week active and strong. Veal calves are steady, top \$14, bulk \$12@14, mediums \$10@12, culls \$7.50@9.50; heavy calves lower.

Hog market is closing this week with a top of \$14.35 being paid for hogs weighing 200@265-lb.

The lamb market for the week is around 50c lower, with best top lambs \$14, out lambs \$10@12. The ewe market is around steady with best ewes bringing up to \$7, but the practical top is \$6.75; yearlings about steady, native feeding lambs bringing \$10@12, with a few outstanding at \$12.25.

keting but in purchasing as well. He thinks the entire movement will grow, including consumer cooperation.

And so it will, and the thing that will make the movement grow, and win for the producers their rightful place in the sun, is patronage—the pooling of their purchases and sales. And the more completely we patronize the cooperatives which we now own, the sooner we shall win economic independence.

That's why every producer of livestock should market his hogs through cooperative channels. In Missouri we have a complete picture in this field. Whenever you have a bunch ready to go, send them to the Farmers Union at Kansas City, or St. Joseph, or to the Farmers Live Stock Commission Company, at National Stock Yards, Ill., or Springfield, whichever market is nearest to you. By so doing you'll not only receive whatever they are worth on the market, but any profits made off your business will belong to YOU, because you as a producer-patron, own the marketing agency! The Missouri Farmer.

State Wheat Goals for 1944

(Continued from Page Two)

Southern and Eastern States are urged to maintain their acreage in order to supply wheat for local food and feed.

Kansas, largest wheat state, has a 14-million acre wheat goal—more than 2½ million acres above the 1943 allotment. The North Dakota goal of 10 million acres is approximately 2 million acres more than the 1943 allotment. Other high goal states, in order, are: Oklahoma, Texas, Montana and Nebraska.

Wheat acreage goals for all states follow:

RESOLUTION

We, the members of the Farmers Union Excelsior Local No. 606 of Ellis, Kansas, ask you to vote to continue the Farm Security Administration, which was a lot of help to the farmer.

So, we members of our Local, ask you to vote to continue FSA.

(Signed) The Committee
Englebert Gerbert
Wenzel Neuburger
Sylvester Bicker



Above: This hard-working force keeps the records at the Farmers Union Live Stock Cooperative in Kansas City. The two men are P. F. Stubbs at the front desk, and W. G. Bernhardt at the second desk. The ladies are, left to right: Lou Baggett, Hazel Holtz, and Shirley Eagles.

Below: The Farmers Union has a first class sales force and here they are with the exception of "Cuz" Martin, steer salesman, who was away on business. Left to right: Harry Quick, sheep salesman; Johnnie Hannon, butcher salesman; W. G. Bernhardt, manager; "Coc" David, calf salesman; Fred Grantham, sheep salesman; Neal O'Neal, hog salesman; and Eddie Kimm, order buyer.

Buy Cooperatively and Save the Difference

Order All Needs for Anchor Serum Co. Products through the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION South St. Joseph, Mo.

Orders Filled in Our Office from Our Own Refrigerator for Quick Service — Mail Orders C.O.D.

FOR HOGS

Anti-Hog Cholera Serum, per 100 cc.	\$1.00
Simultaneous Virus, per 100 cc.	2.15
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, per dose	.06
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum, per 100 cc.	1.80
Mixed Bacterin (Porcine) Formula No. 1, per dose	.06

FOR CATTLE

Blackleg Bacterin, per dose	\$0.07
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, per dose	.06
Coll-Enteritis Bacterin	.06
(To be used for the treatment and prevention of calf scours)	
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum, per 100 cc.	1.80
Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 1, per dose	.06
Brucella Abortus Vaccine, per dose	.35
Calcium Gluconate Compound, per 250 cc.	.75

FOR SHEEP

Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, per dose	\$0.06
Mixed Bacterin (Ovine) Formula No. 1, per dose	.06
Anchor Elastic Capsules (5 cc. size) No. 1, each	.04½
Anchor Elastic Capsules (2 1-2 cc. size) No. 2, each	.03½
Sheep Powder (for drench) .32 dose package	.32
Sheep Powder (for drench) 160 dose package	1.60
Entrox Powder, per lb.	.90
Entrox Powder, per 5-lb. can	3.00
Screw Worm Oil, per pt.	.75

WE PREPAY SHIPPING CHARGES ON ALL ORDERS OF \$10.00 OR MORE

Mail Orders C.O.D. Only

Do the Job Yourself . . . Be Money and Pigs Ahead

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

R. W. Welden, Gentry Co., Missouri, 20 steers.....	1209	\$15.00
M. R. Zimmer, Ford Co., Kansas, 45 steers.....	585	13.50
E. M. Robinson, Lyon Co., Kansas, 14 steers.....	670	13.00
M. R. Zimmer, Ford Co., Kansas, 10 heifers.....	431	12.50
Ed. Mauch, Ness Co., Kansas, 29 steers.....	615	12.50
O. S. Farber, Daviess Co., Missouri, 14 str & hfs.....	511	12.10
Henry Durr, Jackson Co., Missouri, 22 cows.....	1115	11.60
Frank Herbert, Ray Co., Missouri, 16 cows.....	1201	11.50
Henry Durr, Jackson Co., Missouri, 17 heifers.....	807	11.40
V. E. Smith, Ray Co., Missouri, 17 cows & cfs.....	1201	11.00
V. E. Smith, Ray Co., Missouri, 17 cows.....	1007	10.75
M. R. Zimmer, Ford Co., Kansas, 13 heifers.....	616	10.50
Fred A. Bangs, Greenwood Co., Kansas, 12 cows.....	912	10.50
G. E. Force, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 31 cows.....	991	10.40
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kansas, 21 cows.....	1107	10.15
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kansas, 26 cows.....	1004	9.85
M. R. Zimmer, Ford Co., Kansas, 52 cows.....	835	9.50
M. R. Zimmer, Ford Co., Kansas, 17 cows.....	987	9.40
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kansas, 27 cows.....	876	9.25
Henry Durr, Jackson Co., Missouri, 19 cows.....	806	8.65
G. E. Force, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 19 cows.....	781	7.75

HOGS

J. B. Nanninga, Riley, Kansas, 11 hogs.....	246	\$14.40
Chas. H. Kohlenberg, Miami, Kansas, 26 hogs.....	193	14.40
Floyd Crawford, Grundy, Mo., 28 hogs.....	197	14.40
H. G. Eisle, Leavenworth, Kans., 11 hogs.....	236	14.40
Glen Schmidt, Jewel, Kans., 56 hogs.....	226	14.25
Stone Webb, Jackson, Mo., 26 hogs.....	270	14.25
Harold Rickhof, Lafayette, Mo., 16 hogs.....	218	14.20
Wm. H. Mills, Osage, Kans., 28 hogs.....	236	14.20
Maude L. Jenkins, Saline, Mo., 31 hogs.....	237	14.15
Les Kimel, Jefferson, Kans., 19 hogs.....	235	14.10
J. A. Schuette, Lafayette, Mo., 28 hogs.....	223	14.00
Cecil Oskins, Jackson, Mo., 18 hogs.....	244	14.00
Schoepflin & B., Osage, Kans., 50 hogs.....	244	14.00
Paul Uhlmann, Jackson, Mo., 23 hogs.....	232	14.00
J. A. Leiser, Lyon, Kans., 25 hogs.....	250	13.95
O. B. Thomas, Ray, Mo., 20 hogs.....	250	13.95
Paul Kalwei, Henry, Mo., 25 hogs.....	151	13.40

SHEEP

Henry H. Yuhl, Dickinson, Kansas, 14 sheep.....	78	\$15.00
Alvin Pruter, Osborne, Kansas, 14 sheep.....	71	15.00
Verle Peters, Osborne, Kansas, 14 sheep.....	93	15.00
D. J. Clark, Clay, Kansas, 14 sheep.....	104	14.75
Gilman Bros., Butler, Kansas, 53 sheep.....	85	14.75
Earl Daniels, Leavenworth, Kansas, 27 sheep.....	76	14.75
Kenneth Campbell, Lafayette, Mo., 11 sheep.....	74	14.50
Sam Gibbs, Dickinson, Kansas, 14 sheep.....	74	14.25
C. H. Peckman, Miami, Kansas, 10 sheep.....	84	14.25
N. M. Baker, Sullivan, Mo., 11 sheep.....	74	14.25
W. A. Hargis, Cass, Mo., 55 sheep.....	78	14.25
W. S. Swart, Henry, Mo., 35 sheep.....	72	14.00
John Stehwein, St. Clair, Mo., 11 sheep.....	78	14.00

WICHITA

HOGS

Vait Fulk, Cowley, Kans., 24 hogs.....	260	\$13.95
E. P. Desmarais, Meade, Kans., 40 hogs.....	213	13.50
Stacey Bell, Butler, Kans., 25 hogs.....	223	13.75
Ben Rapp, Grant, Okla., 22 hogs.....	231	13.85
W. Williams, Ness, Kans., 15 hogs.....	278	13.85
Carl Hege, Sedgwick, Kans., 17 hogs.....	230	13.85
Bob Hedges, Greenwood, Kans., 35 hogs.....	210	13.85
J. C. Shaffer, Harvey Co., Kans., 16 hogs.....	170	13.75
F. B. Mayfield, Rush Co., Kans., 24 hogs.....	250	14.00
H. L. Wilcox, Harper Co., Kans., 29 hogs.....	232	13.85
T. S. Davidson, Sedgwick Co., Kans., 18 hogs.....	223	13.85
Geo. Johnson, Texas, Okla., 25 hogs.....	234	13.85
Martin Hebb, Greenwood Co., Kans., 24 hogs.....	270	13.95
N. O. Price, Greenwood Co., Kans., 10 hogs.....	194	13.90
J. W. Somers, Butler Co., Kans., 15 hogs.....	247	13.95
R. M. Hull, Buttr Co., Kans., 20 hogs.....	365	13.70
Bill Hacker, Grant, Okla., 12 hogs.....	270	13.95
Jerry Smith, Barber Co., Kans., 17 hogs.....	218	13.95
McLean & Son, Lewis Co., Kans., 21 hogs.....	247	14.00
Herb Schlehuber, Harvey Co., Kans., 18 hogs.....	235	14.00

CATTLE

J. R. Cooper, Pratt Co., Kans., 1 B.....	1340	\$12.25
M. V. Grover, Grant Co., Kans., 9 cows.....	896	10.50
J. W. Leeper, Alfalfa Co., Kans., 12 steers & hfs.....	700	13.00
M. B. Countryman, Greenwood Co., Kans., 10 cfs.....	348	13.50
Chas. Bazzell, Greenwood Co., Kans., 12 steers.....	425	13.00
Geo. Robinson, McPherson Co., Kans., 5 cows.....	1088	12.00
J. E. Schmidt, Sedgwick Co., Kans., 1 cf.....	240	14.00
J. G. Vogts, Harvey Co., Kans., 3 cfs.....	270	11.50
Ross Bryant, Sumner Co., Kans., 1 B.....	1000	10.50
Noble Irvin, Grant Co., Okla., 23 steers.....	850	13.00
J. C. Long, Cowley Co., Kans., 24 steers.....	540	13.00
John Albert, Sedgwick Co., Kans., 1 B.....	1380	12.50
Frank Munson, Sedgwick Co., Kans., 11 cfs.....	220	14.00
Joe A. Clark, McPherson Co., Kans., 5 steers.....	1098	11.50
J. C. Umbach, Dodge Co., Kans., 23 cows.....	766	10.00
Clarence Bohling, Meade Co., Kans., 23 steers.....	504	21.00
Isaac Garvie, Alfalfa Co., Kans., 4 B.....	1300	12.50
Earl Baker, Harper Co., Kans., 13 steers.....	652	10.50
Harry Hansing, Grant Co., Okla., 7 cfs.....	250	14.00
E. H. Vann, Fowler, Kans., 45 steers.....	960	13.50
M. B. Countryman, Greenwood Co., Kans., 19 cfs.....	330	13.50
W. J. Halstead, Alfalfa Co., Okla., 15 steers.....	910	10.00

SHEEP

G. W. Figger, Stafford Co., Kans., 21 sheep.....	84	\$11.75
T. R. Elleston, Alfalfa Co., Kans., 23 sheep.....	60	12.00
Vernon Hoopes, Harper Co., Kans., 15 sheep.....	64	11.50
Ben Vogts, Harvey Co., Kans., 4 sheep.....	76	12.75
A. J. Pospisil, Marion Co., Kans., 5 sheep.....	84	12.00
Earl Baker, Harper Co., Kans., 16 sheep.....	80	13.50
J. L. Edigar, Reno Co., Kans., 29 sheep.....	78	12.50
J. C. Long, Cowley Co., Kans., 19 sheep.....	73	12.50
W. E. Graber, Reno Co., Kans., 21 sheep.....	83	13.25
Arthur King, Sumner Co., Kans., 11 sheep.....	82	13.00

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Fat Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. We had a very heavy run of killing cattle on today's market and our market is closing up 10 to 15c lower on all classes of killing steers. Good dry lot cattle still selling around \$15.50 with the in-between kind around \$14 to \$14.50. Grassers selling from \$11 to \$13. Stockers and feeders about steady with last week's close.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. Our butcher cattle market has been on the up-go the past two weeks until today when we ran into trouble on cutter and canner cows which lost about 25c per cwt. of last week's advance. Canners selling from 5.00 to 6.75; cutters up to 8.50 and beef cows mostly 9.00 to 11.00. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings scarce and have held steady for the past two weeks with the demand showing just a little more strength. The bull market, which has been very active up until today, has a top of 12.50 on choice heavy weights. Light weight bulls hard to move from 9.00 to 10.50 mostly. Stock cows and heifers in fairly good demand with the better kinds around 25 to 40c above the low time two weeks ago. There have been an unusually large number of cows and calves on the market each Monday and the market has held fully steady, mostly from 10.50 to 11.50 depending on both the quality of the cows and calves.

Calf Market

Cecil Davis, Salesman. Killing calves steady. Good to choice veals selling from \$13 to \$14. Medium to good selling from \$10 to \$13, with the plain junk selling down as low as \$8. Heavy calves steady. Good to choice selling from \$12.50 to \$14.25, with the plainer kind selling from \$9 to \$12, junk as low as \$7.50. Good to choice baby beef selling from \$12 to \$13. Stock calves slow. Heavy calves carrying a little flesh selling from \$14.50 down. Heifers about \$1 less on the Whitefaces. Red steer calves \$12.50 for the choice, on down to \$10. Heifers \$1 less.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neil, Salesman. Hog receipts so far this month have shown some decrease as compared with July and, consequently, we have received some advance in prices. Demand from all interests, however, has switched from medium and heavy weight butchers to better kinds of light hogs and these heavy weights have moved rather slowly at times and are being discounted sharply under well finished 200 to 240 lb. weights. At the present time choice 180 to 270 lb. are selling at \$14.20 to \$14.35. Heavyweight butchers, weighing 280 to 375 lbs., \$13.75 to \$14.15. Fat underweight lights, weighing 140 to 170 lbs., \$13.50 to \$14.15. Bulk of the better grade packing sows \$13 to \$13.35. Due to the acute shortage of feed in numerous localities, demand for feeder lights and stock pigs has been very slow and underweight light hogs, weighing 140 to 170 lbs., showing lack of finish that are suitable as feeders are selling from \$13 to \$13.75. Stock pigs continue very scarce, occasional loads of choice 80 to 110 lb. pigs bringing from \$13 to \$13.25. According to the latest government hog feeding program, they are going to encourage hogs being marketed at lighter weights because of the lack of feed. This naturally has shown a decided effect on the sale of heavier weight hogs and has undoubtedly been the factor that has caused them to show a sharp discount under best light hogs. We believe that this will continue to exist and think it ad-

visable that all hogs showing weight should be marketed rather than held back for any advance in price.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Killing classes generally steady. Top native spring lambs to shippers \$14.25. Bulk good and choice lots \$13.75 to \$14. Odd lots good and choice yearlings \$12 to \$13. Top ewes \$6.75.

Looking Ahead In Farm Marketing

By A. G. Pickett, Marketing Economist

Cattle that are in slaughter condition should find a ready market and go to the packers at a satisfactory price. These will include fat cows, fat calves, and heavy steers weighing 1,000 pounds and up. The supply of grain fed cattle is expected to be small, which means that the demand for beef will need to be filled with grass-fat animals. Steers in the middle weight division, weighing from 750 to 1,000 pounds and not carrying sufficient flesh to go to the packer at a satisfactory figure, present a different problem. This class of cattle will include steers that are handled on the deferred plan. Normally, these cattle would be fed grain and put in slaughter condition in about 100 days, but under present conditions heavy grain feeding does not appear to be profitable. Probably the most profitable way to handle this class of cattle would be to keep them on grass and temporary pasture this fall as long as they will do well and then to follow with short grain feed with plenty of hay, silage, or other roughage. Present conditions require cheap gains, since price ceilings penalize highly-finished beef. This plan will carry cattle past the heavy run off grass. With feed lots empty, there probably will be a shortage of slaughter cattle after grass fat cattle are marketed.

The third group of grass cattle are the younger, lighter-weight steers and heifers. These, as a general rule, are thinner because of age and definitely will not go to the packer except at a sacrifice. It is generally believed that feeders will not take nearly all these cattle this fall. This class of cattle is suited to a wintering on wheat pasture, or roughage, such as hay, bundle sorghum, or silage, with a protein supplement where alfalfa is not used for hay. Producers of these cattle might consider carrying them over for another year. If we are to produce our beef on grass and roughage, it means at least another year on grass. It would take a comparatively long grain feed to get these light weight cattle in slaughter condition, and present beef and feed prices will not justify such a program.

Producers who have cattle on grass and that must be sold within the next sixty days should plan to miss the peak movement. This is especially true in regard to the lighter cattle and those that are not in good slaughter flesh. With a slow demand for feeders, this class of cattle is expected to suffer the most when the heavy run off grass is under way.

Probably the price of common cattle will be low when the market is receiving a large supply of good cattle.

Asleep at the Switch?

"The Farmer Committee Act of 1943," (H.R. 2910) sent to the House Agricultural Committee by California's Jerry Voorhis, waits for a show of support from the country. The bill affords a chance to decide once and for all whether farmers are going to run their own program. The bill also provides a way to pull all the disconnected Federal farm agencies under one roof, with an elected board of farmers in charge of the whole works. No longer would a farmer have to run all over the county seat to find where to get help on his particular problem.

Farmers Union Automobile Insurance Available to Farmers Union Members

It's going to be difficult, in these days of mileage rationing for your Farmers Union agent to come and see you. You can help yourself and your organization by getting in touch with him.

The easiest way to do so is to drop him a postcard. Tell him what kind of you drive, what type of mileage ration card you hold, and when your present insurance expires. He'll see that you get a quotation based on the new low rates. If none of the agents listed below are near you, send the information to the Salina office.

INSURANCE AGENTS Names and Addresses

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The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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Shall We Have Dictatorship in Agriculture?

The effort of the Extension-Farm Bureau forces to strike speechless the democratically-elected county and township committeemen who administer the Triple-A program should give America a clearer insight into the drive now under way to establish a dictatorship in Agriculture.

An order was issued which would have made it criminal for democratically-elected county and township committeemen even to discuss AAA policies in private conversation, and require them to leave all such discussion to the hostile Extension Service. The fact that the order has been modified does not lessen the boldness of the attempt, nor alter the motives of the people who obtained its issuance.

The American Farm Bureau Federation and the Extension Services of many states are determined to dictate American agricultural policy on behalf of large commercial farmers, plantation operators, absentee owners, agricultural processors and Big Business. They are determined that the Extension Service, which is a bridgehead in Big Business into the whole educational field as well as agriculture, shall control every phase of farm life. Crop Insurance, Triple-A, Farm Security Administration, REA, Farm Credit Administration and every other agency not wholly dominated by the dictatorship may expect to find knives protruding from their backs every time they expose themselves.

The issue is far deeper than an inter-organizational feud in the farm field. Basically, the issue is:

Shall an agency of government, serving as a bridgehead into agricultural and educational fields for private interests, be permitted to sponsor and organize its own political front in collaboration with commercial farm operators, agricultural processors and inflationist Big Business in America, scoff at laws and regulations, violate all codes of decent conduct, and establish an agricultural dictatorship for the benefit of a few?

The plot to establish a virtual dictatorship was viewed as a political power fight by some two years ago.

"John Hancock," writing in the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News on Dec. 11, 1941, saw this motive. He wrote:

"A group of mid-west Republicans who have been chafing under Democratic domination, got a bright idea. In many of their states, the Farm Bureaus hire and control the county agents. Since the Republican state machines govern many states, the GOP also runs the state colleges. It would be a fine idea, they agreed, if the government would abolish the AAA, the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Credit Administration, the U. S. Forest Service, Surplus Marketing Administration and related bureaus, and turn the administration of each, in the states, to the land grant colleges. Knowing that as a Republican set-up they wouldn't get far in Washington, and knowing of Mr. (president of Mississippi College) Humphrey's desire for power, the boys in power elected the 'duke' (President Humphreys) to be 'front man' for the campaign. If it works, he'll have control of all state offices of the AAA, FSA, SCS, REA, etc., in Mississippi. And the Republican controlled state agricultural colleges in the mid-west will take over the same agencies in their states. Maybe it will work, but unless some of our Democratic political leaders in Washington have lost their stuff, the betting's against it."

The National Union Farmer does not believe that the plot, previously hatched at the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in Baltimore in 1940, arose as much from political power aspirations as it did from the power aspirations of an economically-advantaged Tory group in America. It has political aspects. But Democrats like Clarence Cannon of Missouri

are fighting shoulder to shoulder with Republicans to establish the Extension dictatorship. And more basic than politics is the struggle of an economic group to get power over agriculture for selfish economic purposes.

The effort strangely parallels the "softening up" which the National Association of Manufacturers is carrying on in the public school system. NAM is holding "conferences" with "educators" in the states, and almost invariably the NAM spokesmen favor higher salaries for teachers (they don't say how minute the raises will be) PROVIDED—and that provided is that any necessary federal assistance be handed out by Congress in the same way that Extension funds are handled. (See newspaper accounts of the Nebraska NAM-Educational conference.)

NAM apparently like the Extension pattern and performance. It obviously hopes that the bridgehead will be useful in infiltrating and capturing the whole educational system. AND IT CAN HAPPEN IF EXTENSION IS PERMITTED BY COMPLACENT OFFICIALS TO "GET BY" WITH ITS MISCONDUCT IN THE AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION FIELD.

The mechanics of the drive in the agricultural field are obvious.

Extension Services throughout the nation use their tax-supported employees (now nearly \$60,000,000 worth) to build the Farm Bureau. County agents in hundreds of American counties have, even during the present war emergency, devoted a major part of their time (many of them under duress) to building up the Big Farmer-Big Business-Extension political front. The Farm Bureau—the political front—has in turn devoted its energy to creating chaos in agriculture during which a dictatorship for Extension might be established. The Farm Bureau Bill, which the House Agricultural Appropriations Committee reported out, was an attempt to legislate the plot into effect through an appropriations measure. It would have established Extension as supreme dictator. It was in a very large measure defeated. But the fight is not ended.

The effort to slit the throat of Triple-A committeemen in the late information order is evidence that Congress' recent rebuke to the power grabbers has not stopped nor even deterred them in their determination to dictate.

The fact that Extension continues to ignore federal law and regulations against its employees organizing a private farm organization reveals its determination to build an irresistible political front by any means, however improper and civically despicable. In most states of the nation, Extension organizes, builds the business establishments, handles the publicity and does the chores of the Farm Bureau today while getting all but a tiny fraction of its fund south of taxpayers' pockets.

The Extension Service's dedication of time to power politics at a time of national crisis requiring county agents to conduct organization campaigns when they should be promoting increased production—is an historical incident that patriotic Americans will long remember.

There is one enigma in the situation—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. Mr. Wickard has been frustrated, manhandled and pushed aside by the Extension Farm Bureau forces. He KNOWS the score. Yet he sits by, apparently complacently, today, letting the misconduct go on although he has statutory responsibility to withhold federal funds where they are being misused. The immediate administrative direction of the agency may have been removed from him, but not his statutory responsibilities.

Why doesn't he act?

Why doesn't he investigate the state college lobby that was in Washington in January when the power grab plot was being hatched, and again during the recent Ripper attempt in Congress? Who went to Washington? Who paid the bills? What did they do?

Why doesn't he act on the evidence the National Union Farmer has published in each issue since March?

We confess we don't know. We do know, however, that he can render the nation no greater service in the present situation than to end the pre-occupation of one agricultural agency with power politics at a time when it should concentrate all energy on food production. The service would extend far beyond agriculture, for it would destroy a bridgehead—a pattern—through which native Fascist forces are obviously planning to invade the entire American educational field.

The National Union Farmer expects to continue this fight, and to publish the evidences of misconduct until the misconduct is ended. Nothing less would be consistent with the paper's obligation to small farmers whose very existence depends on defeating the forces that want farming to become a corporation-type operation.

We may be criticized by short-sighted people for inter-organization feuding. It is not a feud. It is an effort to meet our obligation and give circulation to the facts of a basic issue.

National Farmers Union cannot be criticized for lack of initiative constructive thinking and constructive work on the production front. Its proposals, and the work of President James G. Patton, have slowly but none-the-less certainly influenced agricultural programs toward more effective patterns—patterns which today would be operating to produce the abundance of food we need except for the opposition of the native Fascists who seek to maintain scarcities.

Eventually, in the words of Senator George Norris, the farmers of the nation will become aware "by whom they are being deceived" and the National Union Farmers' devotion to the exposure of basic facts and issues will be recognized as a public service in all democratic quarters as it is in impartial circles today.—National Union Farmer.

Must Farmers Sell 1944 Wheat Crop At 15% Less Than Production Cost?

(Continued from Page Three)

Out of that came a moratorium on all debts and freedom for those who had been made slaves because of debt. The Plebeians also got political recognition, by being permitted to elect two "Tribunes of the People" to whom the farmer and worker might appeal over decisions made by the Patrician-controlled courts.

With that secured, the boys came back to town. But like the farmers and labor of our times, they wanted more. They set about getting a share of the public lands—now monopolized by the landlords. A man named Spurius Cassius led the movement. He had been a consul and prominent in reform. So in 486 B. C. he secured the enactment of the First Agrarian law in Roman history.

Now, see what happened—as the old school-book tells it:

"Notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Patricians, the law was passed. But it was never enforced. The Patricians soon revenged themselves upon its author. Next year, he was accused of trying to be a dictator or of wanting to be a king. He was tried in the courts controlled by the Patricians, found guilty and condemned to death. He was scourged and beheaded and his house razed to the ground."

Nice, kind people? But their methods were not so crude. Take notice that they did not condemn him for doing his bit for the farmer or for trying to get him a bit of land. No, they charged him with trying to be a king or a dictator.

That is a method unchanged in our times. Take the cases of our own leaders for reform. The Patricians of our era blasted, slandered and vilified the character of George S. Loftus, and today are at the same trick in the hope of destroying M. W. Thatcher, who has not only built the greatest co-operative grain-marketing system in the world, but has won for the farmers more just laws protective of the farm home, than any other within the century. Him they attack, not because of his work for the common folk on the farm. Instead, they insist that he has the desire to be a boss, a dictator, and would commandeer the farmer's rights and rule him rather than serve him. The Patricians of 1943 want to protect the farmer against this able and ambitious leader!

They want to save the farmer, yes they do! To save the farmer? No—and no again—to save themselves and their control of the wealth produced by the farmer. They dare not attack Thatcher for leading the farmer toward a decent living standard, toward a better return from his toil and toward an increased income. They hate him for that. It has impaired their control of agriculture; it has taken from them the source of their wealth.

It would be impolite for them to say so. If they did, that would arouse the farmers as nothing else could. So they follow the old game, as their forefathers in Rome did against Cassius who forced on them the first Farm Law. They attack him on another score with intent to destroy him. They may not scourge him with whips—they scourge him with the scorpions of the libeller's tongue. They may not behead him, but they would take from him that which is as precious as life—his good name. They may not raze his home to the ground, but they would obliterate his memory and wipe out all remembrance of his name, his hearth and home.

You say they had no great corporations in the days of ancient Rome. All they had were the two classes—the ruling and the ruled. The old school-book explains that the system then was much as it is now. Instead of corporations, they had families integrated more closely than any Scotch or Norwegian clan. One such "house" or family had 306 males of legal age, with families and dependents. They were, on a large scale, what can be found in the South where the "Old Massa" ran and ruled with a rod

of iron. It was in fact, stronger than any corporation we know, for the effective purpose of living off the labor of others and keeping in subjection the slaves on its own plantations and on the public land it rented for a song from the state. It was such family corporations, closely knit, not bothered with bjecting "minority stockholders," that the farmers had to contend. It was a slow, up-hill battle, just as has been the struggle made by the Farmers Union in the United States.

But the farmers eventually won, built a great republic, maintained freedom and equality for 400 years until the coming of the empire and the despotic Caesars. This progress was helped by farmers taking an active part in the political activities of the nation. Leaders like Cincinnatus rose to save the country when danger from foreign foes and menace of war arose. He was at work, plowing on his farm, when messengers came hot-foot from the Senate ordering him to come to town at once, because the enemy had surrounded Rome and were about to capture it. The school-book we have been quoting says that all he had on when the delegates arrived with a shirt or tunic. His wife came running with a pair of shorts or slacks, or whatever it was men wore then, and his outer garment or toga. Away he went to save the city.

You have heard much, during this war, about pincer movements, but that old farmer, Cincinnatus, really invented it. He found the enemy engaged with the regular Roman army, and the battle lasted all night. Meantime, the old farmer gathered up a force of volunteers from the farm, and armed them with spades and shovels. While the battle went on, he had his men dig trenches and erect sharp-pointed stakes on the other side of the foe. When dawn came, the enemy discovered that it was surrounded—the pincers worked. The enemy surrendered and the old farmer entered Rome in triumph. Then he went back to the farm, grouching—as a farmer will—about the plowing being delayed and the crop not getting in on time.

Do not forget that we in the United States have had our own farmer presidents—men born on the farm and born to lead. The roll-call is easy! Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, are a few whose names honor that calling. They made and saved this democracy.

And now, in their name, the farmers of this nation bound in co-operative effort through their Farmers Union and all its affiliated activities, are entering another great campaign. It is a campaign to recover that which was taken from the farmer in the 78th Congress by the Patricians of our time and to gain for the wheat farmer a remedy for the injustice that threatens him in 1944. That injustice is involved in the law which will, unless amended, force him to sell his wheat at 15 per cent less than the cost of production. A meeting is planned for farmers representing the Farmers Union, the Grain Terminal Association and the eight similar grain terminal associations in other areas of wheat, united now as a National Federation of Grain Co-ops, together with United States senators from the eighteen wheat-producing states.

The Patricians who controlled the House of Representatives to assure that their vast land holdings and plantations of cotton and corn would get full parity price and better for their products, might take a look into that little school history of Rome. It shows clearly that the rule of Patricians, whether in politics or economics, cannot endure. It shows that no matter how badly farmers are treated, no matter how poor or weak they may be, they conquer in the end. They have right on their side—and be it pagan or Christian land, right wins out in the long run.

We may be careless, we may be indifferent, we may be so grossed with a harvest that is hard because of lack of help and machinery, that we can lose more in 1944 than this crop will bring. The "all out" signal is sounding. Farmers must dig their trenches in the night, that victory may come with the dawn.