

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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Farmers Union Box Supper Night On March 16, 1943

FUJA Tops Records In 1942

General Manager H. E. Witham Announces Total Savings of \$159,144.62; Many Speakers of National and State Interest are at Meeting; Joe Erwin and D. D. Wanamaker Re-elected to Board of Directors.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 5—A report of outstanding achievement in 1942 was given by General Manager H. E. Witham in the annual report at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, in Kansas City, today. A year of accomplishment and progress was described to visitors and delegates present. Net savings for the year totaled \$159,144.62, which is an increase of \$31,273.01 over last year. Mr. Witham's complete report is printed on page two of this paper.

Prominent speakers on the day's program included Governor A. G. Black, Governor Farm Credit Administration; James E. Wells, Jr., Deputy Governor, Farm Credit Administration; E. K. Dean, President Kansas Farmers Union; Harry Stephens, Secretary, Wichita Bank for Co-operatives; Esther Ekblad, State Director of Education, Kansas Farmers Union; Donald VanVeldt, President Iowa F. U.; Cal Ward, Regional FSA Director; Rube Miller, Secretary Missouri Farmers Union.

More than sixty-five local co-operative organizations were represented with one hundred and twenty attending the day sessions, and one hundred and seventy-five present for the evening meeting and banquet at the Continental Hotel.

Reelect Two Directors

D. D. Wanamaker, Blue Rapids and Joe Erwin, Cicero, were re-elected to serve terms on the FUJA board.

Each Generation Must Underwrite Co-ops Anew

At the afternoon session, J. E. Wells, Jr., Deputy Governor FCA, spoke, declaring that we must re-appraise our progress in the world of today. The most important task for farm families is the maximum production of essential foods and fibers for our armed forces, our Allies, and ourselves. Debts, Mr. Wells said, should be kept at the lowest possible point that will permit an efficient business. He also advised that farm families and farmers' cooperatives should invest in war bonds, and build financial reserves.

Governor A. G. Black, of Farm Credit Administration spoke at the evening meeting and a report of his speech appears on page four.

A Fine FUJA Record

"In his discussion before the 29th Annual Meeting of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, at Kansas City, on February 5, 1943, Harry C. Stephens, Vice President and Treasurer of the Wichita Bank for Co-operatives, commended the officers, directors and members for the excellent progress made by organization.

He stated that the "net savings" for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1942, of \$191,000 represents the best year the organization has experienced from an earning standpoint. Net Worth is now approximately \$700,000, including a continuous upward trend since 1927 and continuously under the management of Mr. Harry Witham.

He pointed out that the 1942 crop was handled under the most difficult conditions that had ever been encountered, especially because of inadequate storage, the embargo, etc.

He stated that cooperatives generally are showing excellent progress. A survey, recently completed by the Bank on 136 of its borrowing associations showed an increase in Net Worth in 1941 of approximately \$875,000. These associations, with an average of five and one-half years affiliation with the Bank, increased their working capital \$1,700,000. Their net worth has increased over this period \$2,954,000, or more than 34 percent. This represents an average annual increase of \$537,000, or more than 6 percent.

During this period there has

been an increase of \$2,987,000 in plant facilities.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association stands well at the top among these associations. Its average growth is considerably in excess of the over-all average.

Considerable emphasis was placed upon the "Food for Freedom" program and the member cooperatives were urged to exert every effort toward the fulfillment of those goals in their communities. The cooperatives also were encouraged to invest in war bonds, especially to place depreciation reserves in this type of investment.

Visitors Attend Meeting

Many visitors well known to Farmers Union and cooperative circles were seen at the meetings. Included among visitors was S. D. Sanders, Cooperative Bank Commissioner.

M. W. Thatcher a Banquet Speaker

An unexpected opportunity to hear M. W. Thatcher, General Manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul, was given the attendants at the banquet meeting. Introduced by General Manager Witham, Mr. Thatcher spoke interestingly of cooperative problems. He commented that while working on a national level with other farm groups, he sometimes finds himself in accord with their policies, and sometimes against them, depending upon the problem faced. Cooperatives today have their greatest opportunity and Mr. Thatcher pointed out that we must FIRST BUILD A FARM ORGANIZATION BEFORE WE CAN GET ANYWHERE WITH THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT. The farm organization that must be built in advance of cooperative progress is the Farmers Union, Mr. Thatcher declared. An understanding membership at "the grass roots" built and made possible the new GTA terminal at Superior, completed one year ago.

One and one-half millions of dollars were borrowed from Farm Credit Administration, Thatcher said and on January 21 a check was sent to FCA, for one million dollars. Payment will be completed in 1944. A strong understanding farm organization membership made this achievement possible.

The Farmers Union Grain Terminal serves five states—a new service just begun is the "GTA" reporter which originates at station WLOL, is carried over a chain of stations and presents the news of agricultural interest to agriculture. General Manager Thatcher speaks on each Sunday broadcast.

Discussion topics at the annual meeting included: Should there be a limit to the amount of stock allotted to members on patronage (Continued on Page Six)

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

Jewell County

Monday, February 22—Iona

Tuesday, February 23—

Burr Oak

Wednesday, February 24—

Mankato

Thursday, February 25—

Rose Hill.

Afternoon meeting for

women will be held on

Tuesday and Wednesday

for members at Burr Oak

and Mankato. The evening

meetings will be for Farm-

ers Union families and oth-

ers in the communities.

Kansas Farmers Union Board of Directors Choose Tuesday night, March 16, as State Box Supper Night. All Locals Urged to Appoint Members Box Social Committees at Earliest Possible Date.

SALINA, Kans., February 15—The directors of the Kansas Farmers Union have chosen Tuesday, March 16, as the date for the annual Farmers Union Box Social. This date was decided upon at the regular board meeting of the directors, in Kansas City, on February 6. The meeting followed the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

The State Office has received from several locals, the names of those who have been appointed to serve on the 1943 Box Social Committees. If your local has not appointed its committee, see that this important matter is attended to at your next local meeting—send the names of your committee, to the State Office at Salina.

Uncertain as to State-Wide Broadcast

It is still undecided as to whether it will be possible to have the state-wide radio broadcast which in the past has been a feature of Kansas Box Social events. An announcement will be made in the next issue of the paper. If the broadcast is made this year, it will be carried over station WIBW, Topeka.

An Important Night

Your Local should make the night of the Box Supper your most important local event. All members, non-members, and those who have been members but whose memberships have fallen into arrears, should be asked. Your committee can plan any sort of entertainment feature—pie social, box supper, carnival or dance—in fact, plan any money-raising event which you feel your membership will like best. However, it is suggested that a dance is the least desirable form of entertainment, from the funds raising angle, as most of the money made must be paid out for expenses incurred. But, plan the entertainment which your community will like the most.

Funds Needed This Year

This year, with the legislature in session in Topeka, the Kansas Farmers Union is actively participating in an important legislative program, which necessarily requires funds to carry to completion. A national legislative program, in the interest of agriculture, is also planned.

Begin Local Meetings

If the local in your community has not been meeting regularly—decide to make the night of March 16 YOUR night to start once more local activity in your neighborhood. Plan to contact every farmer in your vicinity—ask every farmer to take part in your Box Supper meeting.

Remember—the Farmers Union needs your non-member neighbor—and he needs the Farmers Union just as much.

Keep America Producing Food For Victory Is Farmers Union Slogan

In Sunday Afternoon Broadcasts Over WLOL, St. Paul, M. W. Thatcher Outlines Necessity for Credit Without Risk to Farmer—Asks for Farm Support to Change Laws to Allow All-Out Wheat Production

Radio Broadcasts which are of

much value and interest to the cooperative movement can be heard each Sunday afternoon over Station WLOL, Minneapolis-St. Paul, (1330 on your dial), on the daily, (except Saturday) broadcast, which is carried through WLOL over fourteen local broadcasting stations in Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakotas. Mondays through Fridays, the program goes on the air at 1:25 p. m. CST.

M. W. Thatcher, General Manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, speaks on the Sunday afternoon broadcasts. The series is informative and includes news of national legislative interest. In a recent broadcast, Thatcher states:

"With the present chaos in Washington—or to put it another way, the present lack of coordination by the Stabilizing Board, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and all its branches, as well as the Manpower Board, it simply seems we are not going to have the food production we should have."

An immediate necessity, Mr. Thatcher declared, is the removal of ALL acreage quotas, (except a few), particularly from wheat. While there is a surplus of wheat at present, we do not know how long this situation will exist. Wheat must be had for our naval and military forces, for our allies and for feed for our livestock, if the butter, cheese and milk we need is to be produced. Acreage restrictions were removed from corn and in regard to this, Thatcher pointed out: "Strange that legislation was not required for corn—but it was not—and Mr. Wickard says legislation is needed for wheat!" So, as stated in a GTA release—they made corn king, and crowned it with a ceiling!

In regard to the remedy, Mr. Thatcher said: "All the radio talks and broadcasting in the world won't raise a bushel of wheat or a pound of beef."

"Talking time is past. Time for action is here. Whose action—yours, Mr. Farmer, yours, and your wife and friends. If you want the stuff to do with—the hired help, the farm machinery and repair parts and all the rest of it—get after your government! How? Get a few together—or do it alone if you have to, and write your Senators and your Representatives in Washington and tell 'em: 'You take these shackles off our hands and feet and let's get going to supply the food you have to have for freedom. Quit fooling around and get down to business.'"

Mr. Thatcher further declared

that while the letter or telegram is being written, the senders should give some thought as to who is pointing the way and leading the fight for foods for freedom? The only outfit doing that is the Farmers Union. Every farmer should be a member, if only to show where you stand and that you mean what you say.

On the broadcast of January 31, Thatcher reiterated that we are short of food in this nation. Warning that our supply of food next year will be less, and rationed on a nation-wide basis, he stated that the longer the war lasts, the more severe will be our shortages.

"If the shortage of dairy products lasts long enough, and our children too long suffer an inadequate supply, the future cost to our country will be calamitous," Thatcher declared. "It will be calamitous for this reason; the lack of nutrition to the growing children of today will impair the manhood of the next generation—which is the nation."

The question, "Why doesn't the Government help the farm family increase the production of food?" Thatcher answered by stating that the Farmers Union have been contending, particularly since January, 1942, that the Government must pursue this course.

"In hundreds of thousands of cases, there are families who want to produce more but who cannot produce more because they lack cash, or credit, to increase their production. There are other cases where the farmer does not want to go into a new kind of food production and bear the risk of his cash or credit by going into a new food production with which he is not familiar."

"We have mentioned the farmer who would be glad to take on five sows to increase hog production if the Government would help him. Now, here is another case. Thousands of dairy farmers in the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and elsewhere, cannot raise enough feed on their farms to support the milk cows on their farm. Those farmers, therefore, buy additional feed. If the Government wants that particular class of dairy farmer to put 10 or 20 acres of his land into potatoes or other vegetables, he will not do it as a rule unless the Government furnishes him, at the Government's risk, necessary cash or credit to make it possible for that farmer to produce that particular commodity."

"And why should he? In that case, if the Government decides (Continued on Page Six)

MORE LOCAL NEWS IS RECEIVED

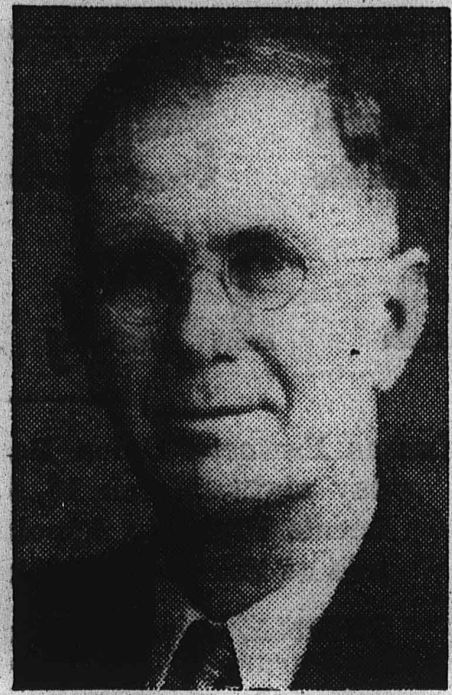
The staff of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, and the State Office, appreciate the response to our report for MORE LOCAL NEWS. As can be seen from the more numerous local reports on this page, we are receiving fine reports from many Locals. Also, many locals have appointed reporters whose duty it is to see that the reports are sent to the State Office, and that announcements and news of meetings, are given to your community newspapers.

We'd like to have an entire page of stories about "What the Locals are Doing"—be sure to see that YOUR local is represented in the next issue of the paper, which will be dated March 4. News for this paper should be in the State Office not later than Monday, March 1.

Annual Report of H. E. Witham

General Manager, Farmers Union Jobbing Association,
Kansas City, Missouri, February 5, 1943

For all of us this year 1942 has been a sad one. We have had to watch our sons march off to war. We have had to carry on business under conditions so changeable that we could scarcely keep up with them. Yet, as the time comes for me, as your general manager, to report to members on the results of the year's operations of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, I cannot help but be proud, and happy, too, when I can say that we have had another good year. The savings made by your cooperative in 1942 reached a new high—\$159,144.62. The financial statement shows not only that an excellent savings was made but also shows a marked improvement in the soundness of the financial structure of the organization.



H. E. WITHAM

When I became your manager in 1927, I found the organization in financial difficulties. The financial statement showed that we were \$33,000.00 in the red. In other words, we were \$33,000 worse off than nothing. The experiences I had during those trying times in undertaking to finance an organization with such a poor financial statement made me realize that if the Association was ever to become an organization of real service to its members we would have to build a strong financial structure. So, from the very first I worked with that idea foremost in my mind—the building of an organization with a sound financial structure.

The first task I had was to establish confidence in the organization by its stockholder-members. This was not hard to do. I found that the members were ready and willing to patronize their organization when they learned it was soundly managed and was giving them the services to which they were entitled. All during these years I have had the 100 per cent support and backing of the board of directors, and I believe that together we have at least partly accomplished what I set out to do in 1927.

As you learned when our audit report was read by Mr. Broman, at the present time your association has assets consisting of cash, \$170,569, notes and accounts receivable of \$116,249, other current receivables of \$108,339, inventories of \$313,865, building and equipment of \$289,486, investments of \$25,111, making total assets of \$1,023,622 against current liabilities of \$303,123 and a building loan of \$86,297, leaving members' and other reserves of \$634,200—an increase in this respect of approximately \$670,000 since 1927.

Not only is the report this year one in which your manager and the directors take keen pride in presenting because of the savings made, it is one from which every member-patron may learn the value of cooperative marketing. It creates confidence in their investment in the Association, and in their ability to serve themselves well through it. To our employees, the report is an indication that their future livelihood is entrusted to a permanent and sound business.

The Association as a whole is able to present a good report because all of the activities carried on by its various departments and branches have been operating so efficiently during the year under the keen-minded men in charge.

Grain

As time moves along, the complexities increase in the grain business. This is more or less common to all types of business, but agriculture being the standard industry of the nation, we see more laws and regulations passed or proposed than in any other branch of trade. The effect of most of these laws or rulings reach right down through our central agencies, through the local agencies, and to the producers themselves. With loan programs, war production programs, lend-lease operations, and utilization of agricultural products for the manufacture of alcohol, feed wheat program, price ceilings and their resultant squeezes, and many other factors too numerous to mention, we defy any man to

avoid becoming somewhat confused.

The loss of experienced personnel from our cooperative institutions to the armed forces makes the problem of operation doubly difficult. We can hardly hope for any improvement until the war is over. This means that the rest of us will have to dig in. All of our employees are carrying more responsibility and in doing so feel that this is a part of their personal war effort. Certainly all realize that we cannot afford to lose the gains which have come through long and ardent efforts.

The manner of disposition of the 1942 wheat crop was similar to that of 1941, namely, pawning it to Uncle Sam at a price higher than the '41 rate on a larger crop. The mechanics of moving the crop were more difficult. Terminal space was full before harvest, and embargoes were in effect at all principal markets before combines went into the field. Shipments of storage wheat were possible only by permit, and even the flow of cash wheat to Kansas City was embargoed for a few days, so critical was the situation.

This pressure was chiefly responsible for a wide decline in the cash wheat basis during the heavy movement. It was the first time in several seasons that we experienced such a daily loss in inventory during the rush. Fortunately for the Association and all other buyers, the free wheat movement was not heavy in comparison with the size of the crop and the trend soon changed for the better.

With space so limited and demand so great, it was the middle of December before the storage embargo could be lifted at Kansas City. Some of our loan grain went to St. Louis at a penalty of 2½ cents to 3 cents a bushel to the producer simply because it was impossible to obtain space at the Missouri River or west.

Due to this situation, we handled only 5,919 cars of grain for our members this year as compared with 6,818 cars in 1941. Total net savings on grain operations, however, amounted to \$113,448.27 this year as compared with approximately \$84,000 in 1941. A greater percentage of the grain handled in 1942 was handled on consignment on which the commission was 1½ cents a bushel.

Salina

At Salina, too, the savings which resulted from operations in 1942 were appreciably larger than has been made through that branch in any of its 19 years of operation. Notwithstanding the fact that much of the 1942 crop went into government loan, the Salina office showed an increase of approximately 200,000 bushels of consignment grain. Savings for the year at Salina were \$16,580, as compared with \$9,542 in 1941. Salina, centrally located in Kansas, is a convenient shipping point for the western half of the state. One of the valued services of this office is that of market information and other telephone services to our members near that point.

Terminal Elevator

The grain movement through your Farmers Union Terminal Elevator at Topeka was not as large in 1942 as it was in the year previous, since Commodity Credit Corporation did not move a large

amount of grain prior to the 1942 harvest, and we were unable to take but a small portion of the grain handled in other years. The operation of the elevator in 1942 was more in the conditioning of grain in storage and handling grain on a merchandise basis.

On our inbound and outbound movement, we handled approximately 1,100 cars of grain, which was a considerably smaller movement than in 1941. The entire 1942 movement, with the exception of the merchandise corn operations, was practically equal on an inbound and outbound comparison. The elevator has been operating very efficiently during the past year, and the cost of upkeep on the equipment and property, with the exception of the reconditioning on the tanks, has been very small. This signifies careful supervision and maintenance by the elevator superintendent and his employees.

Cooperative Feed Mill

The scarcity of soybean meal, meat scraps, blood meal, fish meal, alfalfa meal, tankage and other protein concentrates, has been more acute during 1942 than was ever experienced in the feed manufacturing industry. This has handicapped our feed manufacturing operations considerably, but in spite of that, your Cooperative Feed Mill has shown a gain over 1941 of 43 percent on KFU and Union Standard feeds, and an increase of 53.3 percent on our custom manufacturing for private brand customers. Our miscellaneous grinding, consisting of corn chop and oats products, was a little less than in 1941, but the total increase in all production in 1942 amounted to 38 percent. We manufactured a total of 65,166 one-hundred pound bags of feed which we believe was a very good volume considering the shortage of some ingredients and the turnover in man-power which forced us to use some inexperienced men. It takes time for new employees to learn to operate the various mechanical units in order to obtain 100 percent efficiency, so our production schedule fell off some—due only to inexperience and not to any lack of interest or effort on the part of our new employees.

The expense of operating the feed mill increased in the last one-third of 1942, as we were forced to pay higher wages in order to hold our employees who have been attracted by the wages paid on government construction jobs in the vicinity of Topeka. No doubt this wage condition will continue and, due to a new OPA ruling, our milling toll cannot be raised to meet this extra cost of manufacturing.

We can hardly expect the coming year to be as successful for the feed mill as was 1942. We make this assertion because we know our production volume is not going to be much higher, if as high, because of the shortage of some ingredients used in the manufacture of feeds; yet we will have to operate at a higher cost. We have had to eliminate some lines of feed completely and some of the other feeds have been placed on practically a ration basis in order to insure all of our old customers a partial stock to meet their demands which have increased with the much heavier livestock and poultry feeding. This has made it difficult if not impossible to accept very much new feed business.

Merchandise

It is very gratifying to report that the Merchandise Department, in spite of allocations, priorities, quotas, ceiling prices, and other governmental regulations brought about because of the war, was able to increase its volume of business by 161 carload lots over the number of cars handled in 1941. During the year ending December 31, 1942, we shipped our dealers the equivalent of 2,078 twenty-ton carloads of merchandise. This was exclusive of petroleum products, paint, tires, insecticides, linseed oil, stoves, grain bins, stock tanks, carbide Ration-aid, and other items not usually distributed in car lots.

Although unable to secure adequate supplies of such carload shipments of steel and wire products, concentrates, peat litter, and alfalfa meal, the increase in sales of KFU and Union Standard Feeds, oyster shell, accommodation feeds, coal, and linseed meal were more than enough, by 161 carloads, to offset the decrease in sales on items which were rationed to us.

Increases in sales over 1941 included 51.5 percent on KFU and Union Standard feeds, 90 percent on oyster shell, 44 percent on linseed meal, 25 percent on packing house products, 33 percent on accommodation feeds, 41 percent on paint, and 31 percent on coal.

This increase in coal represents a shipment of 1,033 cars—the largest number of cars of coal ever handled by our organization in one year.

Gasoline and fuel oil rationing affected our sales of petroleum products to some extent although with the exception of oil and grease, deliveries were practically the same as for 1941.

It would be difficult to estimate the exact volume of business for which we had orders but were unable to deliver because of the scarcity of many items. Much to our regret we found it necessary to refuse many requests for certain items from dealers who have not patronized the Association in previous years. Many of our dealers, we know, were disappointed in the deliveries of steel and wire products. We were allotted only a certain quota for the year, and although we tried several times to get preference rating on bales, ties, barb wire, and other essential items, we were unable to obtain additional supplies.

In July of 1942, because of tire rationing, we brought one of our merchandise field men into the office. This left us without a field man in the southern territory during the last six months of the year but the response to our solicitation by telephone and mail in this territory has been very encouraging. Our dealers really cooperated by seeing that we received their orders. Our other field men are rationed on mileage but will get around to see our members just as often as they possibly can. No one can tell what new restrictions and regulations may be put into effect during the coming year, but regardless of how serious our supply problems may be, continued and renewed efforts in cooperation will produce the most satisfactory results.

Wakeeney

At Wakeeney our operations have become increasingly successful. In addition to furnishing surrounding producers with elevator services, feeds, and farm supplies, the grinding and mixing of grains have provided an additional average monthly income of over \$300. Cooperatively manufactured feeds are also supplied to farmers and nearby dealers.

Recommendations

We are a country at war, and our first thoughts and best efforts are and should be aimed at winning the war at the earliest possible moment. Our farmer-members are rushing their production into high gear with far less help and equipment available. They are determined to "Keep 'Em Eating!" They never yet have failed—nor will they now. But in fulfilling this pledge they must not fail to take care of their own businesses, their cooperatives. It has taken years of struggle and sacrifice to build them. A year or two now of being "too busy" to patronize or participate in the affairs of their cooperatives will be costly and unnecessary. That is why we must go ahead with our plans for expansion.

Since our investment in the elevator in Topeka has proved sound, I recommend that we increase our storage capacity by purchasing another terminal elevator, and by building additional storage at Wakeeney and perhaps at another point. Without doubt we could have utilized much greater storage space at Topeka or elsewhere these last two years. It is generally agreed that present total grain storage capacity in the United States is more than adequate if and when we return to normalcy. It does not necessarily follow that Farmers Union Jobbing Association should not proceed to obtain terminal facilities. Our position is somewhat different from that of private investment in that our Association is a cooperative and logically should expect to receive sufficient business from members as it would be to their own interest to patronize their own concern. We must remember, however, that supply and demand factors still exist in some things and the usual result of oversupply is declining prices. Competition might force rates into a downward trend, and the resulting return on the investment might not then be quite so attractive as at the present moment.

The feed mill has been operating at 100 percent capacity throughout the year and I recommend to the stockholders that the feed mill unit be enlarged to two or three times its present capacity. This could be done by the installation of larger grinders, corn cutters, another mixer or two, and an additional pellet machine. From every indication this new equipment will be necessary to take care of the milling

increase at the cooperative feed mill.

In the last few years the trend has shown definitely that the most successful method for a cooperative wholesale to operate is to manufacture raw materials into products to be furnished to local cooperatives in the most direct manner possible. That is why we must move quickly into the manufacture of the ingredients used in the manufacture of feeds. While we were unsuccessful in obtaining the necessary priority rating from the Washington office of OPA to build and equip a soybean mill this year, we must continue these efforts and at the same time seriously consider a dehydrating plant for the processing of alfalfa meal. Soybean meal and dehydrated alfalfa meal are becoming more popular each year, and we probably have enough member organizations now operating feed mills to take the entire output of such facilities.

We Work With Others

During the year a number of our Farmers Union local cooperative members have availed themselves of the opportunity to subscribe to the Kansas Union Farmer for all of their farmer members and have the cost deducted from the patronage dividends earned from this Association. We have been very glad to make this arrangement because we realize that until the war is won transportation difficulties are bound to increase and we will come to depend more and more upon the Kansas Union Farmer and mail to keep in touch with our members. We know, too, that while farmer members get news of cooperative activity through the pages of this paper, they also keep abreast of the state and national affairs of the family-type farmers' essential far organization, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. The Farmers Union Directors' and Managers' Association and the Committee of Kansas Organizations here in Kansas are units through which the Association joins interested parties to work out common problems.

Don't Forget the Young People

I hope that the war will not curtail too greatly the excellent work done by the Junior Department of the Kansas Farmers Union and that of the National Farmers Union on a wider scale. Nothing as effective as this has been accomplished by any farm or youth organization. Certainly our encouragement and assistance to this work should continue. I would like to see the managers of local organizations take a more active part in getting the young people of the community interested in the cooperative movement. It is easy, but unwise, for cooperatives to be rushed with taking care of the day's business that they fail to concern themselves with tomorrow's customers.

Directors and Employees

All through the year your directors have encouraged me and helped me through some of the most unusual business conditions that have arisen during my management. They all have had additional personal problems during the year but that does not mean they have not been willing to take even more time for the consideration of the problems of your cooperative. How much this means to a manager can be appreciated best by the managers of local cooperatives whose local directors back them up and help them work out their problems.

About the employees of your Association, I can say that the managers of the various departments and branches truly have been my "right-hand men." And under them, or rather with them, have been a group of loyal, hard-working men and women who would be very, very difficult to duplicate.

Membership

Our membership relations during the year have been most pleasant. The loyalty of our members in patronizing the Association has been matched by their courteous consideration when coal, feed, or merchandise items were delayed unavoidably. Sixty-three local cooperatives have earned membership in the Association through patronage since the revolving plan was adopted and their names will be added to our membership lists as the periods expire. To these new members, and to the delegates of the many cooperatives which have patronized their cooperative so wholeheartedly through the years, I repeat that it makes me happy to present such a fine report for your approval. It is a vindication of the common people's demand for the right to rule themselves—not only in government, but in business.

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

SANDY HOOK LOCAL APPOINTS REPORTER

At Regular Monthly Meeting, Regina Lenherr is Chosen as Reporter for Local.

Several peppy songs opened a lively meeting at Sandy Hook on February 3. After roll call and the minutes had been read and adopted, the secretary, Mrs. Conley read a letter from Miss Ekblad explaining the one-day school to be held at St. Marys on February 12. About ten members volunteered to be present at ten o'clock sharp as Miss Ekblad had requested. A special meeting of the Kaw Valley Local which was to be highlighted by the presence of Mr. E. K. Dean was announced. Acting on the suggestion of the state office that a reporter be selected, the members elected Regina Lenherr, a Junior to his position.

Kent Pearl, Junior, contributed to the meeting with a brilliant four-minute speech on the value of credit unions.

Marjorie Rodenbaugh added a lighter touch to the program with a reading about "Her Baby Sister." Fr. Finucane, S. J. followed with a few remarks on the place cooperatives should play in the post-war world.

After this a general discussion followed. A service shop, and a cream and produce station were among the discussed topics. A general meeting of the six active cooperative study clubs was planned for Wednesday, February 10 at the K. C. hall in St. Marys.

Regina Lenherr, Reporter.

KAW VALLEY LOCAL APPOINTS BOX SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Kaw Valley Local No. 1935 held their regular meeting at the Greenwood school house February 8, 1943.

Mr. Bert Wilson called the meeting to order. The meeting was opened with two songs, "God Bless America" and "Our Banner Goes Rolling Along."

Roll call was answered by those present. We had a fine attendance. The school house was filled. We had people who attended this meeting from Alma, Paxica, New Berry, Maple Hill, and St. Marys, Kansas.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

Message to the Local was read by Mrs. George Seele.

Mary T. Erbacher of the Sandy Hook Local played several numbers on her accordion.

Mary Pat Immenschuh also of Sandy Hook Local gave a four-minute speech. Her topic was "What Youths are doing to prepare the future."

For new business we appointed our committees for the box social which will be sometime in March. They are as follows: Mrs. Zeke Rainers, chairman; Mrs. Henry Hoff and Mr. Albert Pageler.

A song—"Elmer's Tune" was sung by Leo Ann Rainer.

Erma Jean Hasse of our local gave a four minute speech. Her topic was "What does the Farmers Union Do for You?"

Melvin Seele gave a welcome to Mr. Dean.

At this time were very glad to introduce our speaker for the evening, Mr. E. K. Dean.

Mr. Dean gave a splendid talk.

Mr. Dean said that we had two major problems facing us. 1. "Who is going to own and operate the land." 2. "What kind of business system will the people have when this war is over."

He also spoke about the Farm shortage and help. Mr. Dean said "We must keep the Farm boys on the farm so we can produce enough food to feed the world."

I'm sure we are all with Mr. Dean on that problem. He also said we can't furnish food, boys and ammunition to the whole world and expect to gain much. We can't do a half dozen things at one time and expect to do it the right way.

At this time we closed our meeting with several songs. So Mr. Dean could show his moving pictures. He showed a picture of the Junior Camp of 1940 in Manhattan, Kansas, 1942 in Ponca City, Okla. and 1943 at Mary Dell park at Abilene, Kansas. Also a picture of how people live in Arkansas, and several pictures of different Co-op elevators. We thank Mr. Dean very much for showing his

pictures. Everyone enjoyed them very much.

Our next meeting will be March 5, 1943.

Miss Irene Soelter, Local Reporter.

ELEVATION LOCAL CHOOSES COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Elevation Local No. 1916, held a business meeting at the school house the night of February 12. The meeting was called to order by the president, W. E. Corbett and opened by reading the Farmers Union Creed. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Elwyn Engler suggested that we have the committees as outlined in the February 4 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer for the properly set-up Local. A recess was declared and the Executive Committee met and chose the following committees.

Organization—A. R. Swan, Wm. Corbett, Elwyn Engler.

Education—Mrs. Elwyn Engler, Mrs. A. F. Swan, Mrs. Vernon.

Cooperation—Louis Vernon, M. D. Sebring, Harold Cox.

Program—W. E. Corbett, Albert Swan, Mrs. F. H. Lukert.

Legislation—Frank Lukert, H. R. Hoffmeister, Ben Curtis.

The secretary then read from the paper the functions and duties of each committee. An interesting report on the annual meeting of the Cooperative Creamery at Hilton was given by Albert Swan. He also told us some of the production goals for food set for this year.

Next we heard about the new Co-op grocery store at Pauline from Louis Vernon. The grand opening is set for February 13, with treats and prizes to be given away. From all accounts we can be mighty proud of our new venture. Now is a good time for every one to live up to the fourth paragraph of the Farmers Union Creed.

An announcement was read about the Farmers Union District school to be held at St. Marys, Monday, February 15. A motion was made and carried that we send the Education committee and the president and his wife, the Local paying the expenses.

After singing several Farmers Union songs we adjourned to meet February 26 at the A. R. Swan home.

A short Junior meeting was held then with eight members and one guest present. We ended the evening by doing the stunt "Have you heard about Harry?" led by our Junior Leader.

Respectfully submitted

Mrs. Elwyn Engler, Secy.

MANKATO LOCAL APPOINTS BOX SUPPER COMMITTEE

Mankato Local No. 1848 held their meeting at the home of Mrs. Helen McMullin on February 10. A very good crowd attended the meeting. I am enclosing the money for more paid up members and new members, whom we are glad to have with us. All of the members answered Roll Call, with, "Why I Joined the Farmers Union."

The President then called the meeting to order and a Box Supper Committee was appointed: Mrs. Tom Howell, Mrs. William Pair, Mrs. Bryan McNabb and Mrs. Paul Heiman.

There was also discussion of some of the members going to Clay Center on February 16, to attend the Farmers Union School. This was left undecided, but if roads permit travel, the Local will send a number to the school. Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Henningsen were also with us and they invited some of those present to attend the school with them. The Executive Board talked on some matters of business.

We will have our next meeting at the Legion Hall February 24, if available. Plans are being made to have State Education Director Esther Ekblad with us on that night.

The members had an oyster supper, which was a surprise for Clarence Proctor and family and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peterouke, two of our members and their families. They are moving but still will be in our Local and we hope that they can attend our meetings. Besides the oyster supper, pie, sandwiches and coffee were served. The members and new members at the meeting were:

Mr. and Mrs. William Pair and son Keith

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heiman

Mr. and Mrs. George Wharton

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Howell

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan McNabb and children

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Proctor and children

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peterouke

New Members:

Mr. and Mrs. J. McKenzie

Mrs. Helen McMullin

Frank Dunn

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Neilson and son

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Freshour

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Williams

Several visitors were also present. We are glad to say we have some more new members in view.

The next meeting will be February 28, in the evening. The Refreshment committee will be: Mrs. Frank Peterouke, Mrs. Paul Heiman and Mrs. Clarence Proctor. Members are asked to bring sandwiches. Coffee will be served. Be sure to bring a neighbor.

Mrs. George Wharton

Reporter.

ing was Esther Ekblad, who discussed methods of getting more people interested in Farmers Union work, and also start a Juvenile and Junior Department in our Local. She also had a very interesting contest which most of our Local was plenty rusty on—but it gave us an idea of what we should know about our Farmers Union.

At a late hour we adjourned and a delicious lunch was served. Quite a number of dues were paid. Dorothy Bernitter, Reporter.

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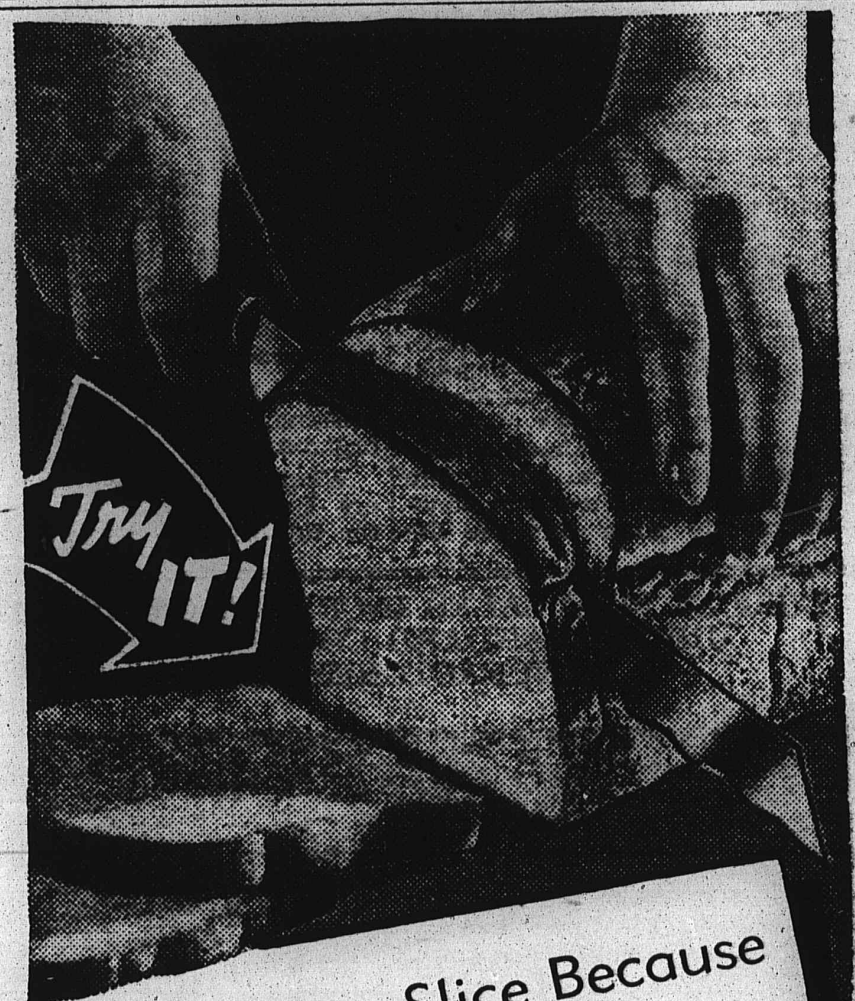
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Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

Cooperation Must Not Be Rationed

(The following message was given by Esther Ekblad, State Director of Education, Kansas Farmers Union, at the annual FUJA banquet, following the annual meeting, at the Hotel Continental, Kansas City, Mo.)

For another year we are enjoying the farewell banquet of a busy Annual Meeting Day. These hours of Friday, February 5th, have been inspiring ones for me. It is extremely encouraging to know that we can have a meeting like this in the midst of a perplexing war. The restrictions of wartime could have prevented this gathering, but no, we are still a part of the nation that will not hastily restrict free assemblage.

A year ago we were saying that business was not as usual. Now as elevator managers and cooperative employees, you can surely nod your heads and mutter, "How true." The shortage of labor, and many government regulations, and what not have at times, plainly speaking, nearly driven you crazy. But fortunately, you have come through it all, still firmly believing in cooperatives, and believing that cooperatives have a role to play in the time of war.

It was early last spring that a Manager's Monthly carried the slogan which had been a prize winner in a defense plant. DON'T RATION COOPERATION. That is a broad statement and in taking it seriously, let us not relate it only to the balance sheet and the grain bin. While we are in such a whirl trying to keep ceiling prices and OPA rulings in their places, it is important that attitudes and relationships are kept leaning toward cooperatively owned institutions. And that little job must be partly accomplished through sideline activities. Our Farmers Union meetings and other cooperative educational functions must be brought into full usage. The slogan should by all means be more meetings that pay dividends in understanding and united action. A program of scarcity in meetings will slowly but surely gnaw into the life

A SPEAKER AT FUJA BANQUET



State Junior Education Director Esther Ekblad Says "We Must Not Ration Cooperation."

blood of our organizations. No meetings will eventually mean no organization.

Wherever we have active Farmers Union Locals we appreciate the interest you managers take in

the work. We urge you to continue activity in the discussions of Farmers Union Production Councils, Legislative Committees, and Junior work. Where we do not have locals, may we offer our assistance in helping you get group meetings started among your stockholders and patrons. Folks are saying and rumoring everywhere that we must discontinue some meetings. That attitude worries me and I like to say to those folks, before taking so drastic a step as to slash meetings, we should stop and carefully take an inventory. Are Farmers Union meetings among those we can afford to cut? Can we afford to be months behind on the study of local and national problems? Can we afford to be months behind in our Farmers Union discussions of draft policies, production goals, machinery regulations, and gasoline restrictions? Can we afford to be in arrears in our information of problems and regulations currently affecting our elevators? Difficult days make an alert and informed membership an invaluable asset.

And in making that inventory we should include our opportunities to make the Farmers Union and the cooperative a popular social center. If every meeting is to count for more, an hour of good fun must surely be a part of it. Call on us to help you carry out a cooperative party some evening. Make it a good one; folks will like it, and the party can become a regular event. We need morale lifters these days. Not only among the young folks but also for mother and dad. It isn't too much fun to stay at home and keep free of worried thoughts about a son in North Africa, or even of one who is at a home training base. Co-ops—step in and do your share to give a few hours of each week or month a bit of gaiety and light-heartedness.

Yes, at least my inventory says that today in the midst of work pressure, farm discussions are necessary to keep many people, and not just a few, making the decisions. Cooperative recreation is needed for family and community solidarity in all things. We today have an opportunity to get the farmers of our communities looking toward the cooperative as the tool through which many local problems can be handled. In cooperation scarcity need not exist; it can be put on an abundance basis.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation to the Jobbing Association and all managers for the fine cooperation you've given the Farmers Union Education Department during the past year. And may I say to you, if your work becomes heavy and at times discouraging in 1943 remember this: "It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness." You are lighting candles.

FEEDING FOR FREEDOM

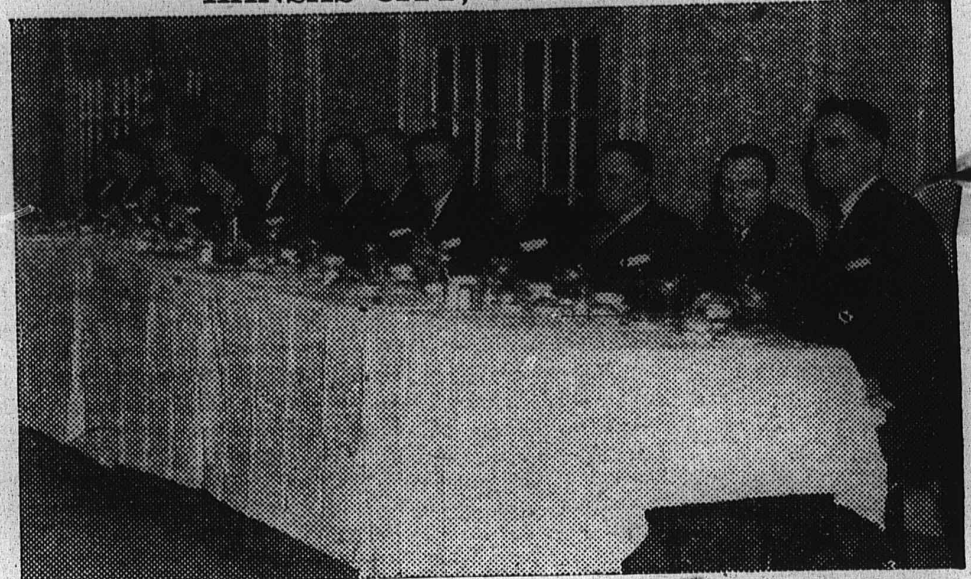
Food for freedom, as far as the livestock producer is concerned, means "feeding for freedom"—and feeding for freedom ties in these days with two wartime programs of (1) feeding cheap Government wheat, and (2) feeding high protein mixtures. Farmer co-ops in all sections are helping these programs along.

Behind the wheat feeding program is the good sense of taking full advantage of our tremendous wheat reserves; of substituting wheat, in part, for other feeds; and of thus making our carry-overs stretch farther. On top of that is economy.

Behind the high protein feeding program is the desirability of stepping up to a maximum of efficiency the body building, and the milk and egg production, of our livestock. It involves, also, the use of increased supplies of vegetable cake and meal to take the place of scarcer meat scraps, fish meals, and skim milk as a source of protein requirements.

Under ordinary pre-war conditions, according to Department of Agriculture specialists, our livestock was not fed enough protein for maximum efficiency. Probably not more than 85 percent of the protein concentrates that would have been desirable were actually fed. The principal deficit areas have been in the Corn Belt and in the Great Plains, and many dairy cows in the Middle West also have been inadequately supplied.—News for Farmer Cooperatives.

SPEAKERS' TABLE, AT FUJA BANQUET, KANSAS CITY, FEBRUARY 5



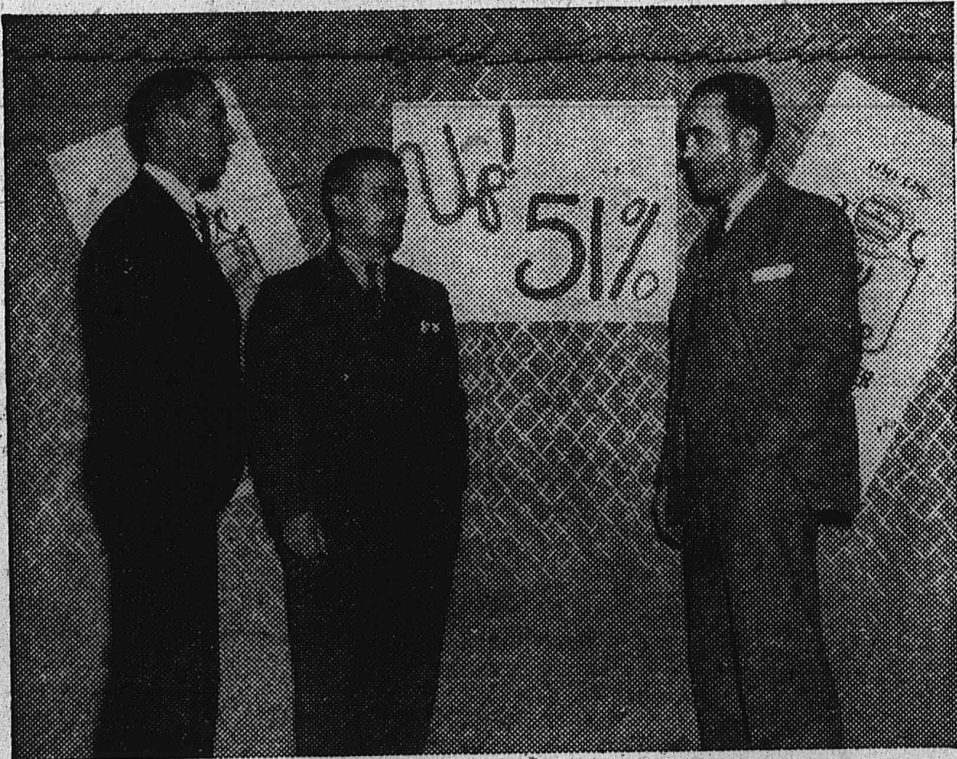
Left to Right: Roy Crawford, head of FUJA grain department; John Frost of Abilene and A. J. Wempe of Frankfort, Charter FUJA Members; Joe Erwin, FUJA director; Esther Ekblad, State Director of Education, Kansas Farmers Union; Dr. A. G. Black, Governor FCA; M. W. Thatcher, General Manager FUGTA, St. Paul, Minn.; J. C. Gregory, President FUJA; Homer Terpening, FUJA director; Donald Van Vleet, President Iowa Farmers Union; Art Riley, Manager FUJA Salina office; Pat Nash, FUJA director.

ENJOY FUJA BANQUET



E. K. Dean, President Kansas Farmers Union, Diane Dean, Mrs. E. K. Dean of Salina, Kansas; the Bill Bernhardt, (Mr. Bernhardt is General Manager of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, Kansas City); and the W. L. Acuffs, (Mr. Acuff is Manager of Parsons branch of Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company), at FUJA banquet in Kansas City.

DISCUSS FINE SALES INCREASE OF KFU AND UNION STANDARD COOPERATIVELY MANUFACTURED FEEDS



Field Man Pat Gardner, Wakeeney, Ted Belden, Manager FUJA Merchandise Department and George Bicknell, Manager FUJA Terminal Elevator, Topeka, talk over FUJA sales in Feed Department.

Resolutions

(The following were made at the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, February 5, Kansas City, Mo.) Recognizing the necessity of the war effort and the part that the farmer must take in the war program.)

Be it resolved that we use the leaders of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and other Farmers Union organization leaders to properly inform the authorities of the need of farm equipment, price adjustment and farm labor, needed to perform the task allotted to the farm folk.

Resolved that a vote of thanks be given the board of directors, management, and employees, local cooperatives and every individual local member who contributed business or service that made this splendid report possible.

Resolved that a vote of appreciation be given to speakers, entertainers, and all others who had a part in the program. Also to the Continental Hotel for its courteous treatment, which helped to make our meeting an agreeable success.

Signed
C. B. THOWE
J. L. SCHULTZ
RAY HENRY

Wage a Food Battle

Nation's Farmers Go "All-Out", FCA Governor Says—A. G. Black Tells Farmers Union Jobbing Association a Prospective Food Shortage Will Be Fought by Farmers

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6—

"Farm production goals have been stepped up materially in the last 60 days and it is going to require an all-out effort on the part of farmers this year to produce the individual allotments which they have chosen for themselves," A. G. Black, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration and recently appointed Associate Director of the Food Production

Administration, told representatives of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at their annual meeting last evening in the Continental Hotel here. "Nationally, the agricultural goals for 1943 called for a total increase of about 6 percent of those of last year, but the ever-increasing demand for food, fibers, and vegetable oils has made it necessary to ad-

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

SOLOMON GIRLS ENTERTAIN DELEGATES AND VISITORS AT FUJA ANNUAL MEETING



Irene Rensmeyer and Joyce Reed of Solomon, Kansas at FUJA Meeting. Miss Rensmeyer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rensmeyer, of Solomon—Mr. Rensmeyer is manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association of Solomon. Miss Rensmeyer and Miss Reed are well known to those having attended the Farmers Union Junior Camps at Camp Marydel, Abilene, as they sang and played for the entertainment of the attendants at both camps.

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

Juniors 16-21

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

Juveniles 8-12

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

MEDITATION

Climb ye the peaks of imagination,
Look out o'er the rugged terrain.
Sight a place on the future's horizon
For peace and joy to reign.

Shout down in the deepest canyon,
Let the echo be heard everywhere
"Today, I'll make somebody happy
I'll never give way to despair."

Try to mix the dance of the sunbeams
With the mirthful laugh of a child;
Add some fragrance of the lonely rose
Found growing in the wild.

Pause and rest up here in the mountain
On the fresh untrampled sod,
And do not go back to the valley
Until you've caught a glimpse of God.

Recognize Him as your ally;
Then return to your easy chair.
You can buckle on your armor
And plot your course from there.

Enemies—hatred, envy, and avarice
Will be lurking on every side;
Yet good fellowship, justice and charity
Are enough to turn the tide.

Of small matter are national allies
Or what four freedoms you win
If after all this is over,
You're a slave to yourself within.

Be steadfast in some purpose.
Live bravely as you can
And as oft as occasion demands it,
Return to the peaks again.

—By P. J. Nash, Manager, Ellsworth
Farmers Union Cooperative Association.

THE 29TH ANNUAL MEETING

War-time problems held the center of the stage in

discussions at the Annual Meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Friday, February 5. Co-operatives have had a trying year with many new regulations to put into effect, and with a serious labor shortage, but even so, there was optimism with everyone at the meeting. The financial statement of the Jobbing Association shows a substantial gain over last year—\$31,273 increase in net savings. Much credit is due General Manager H. E. Witham, Department managers, and all employees.

ENTERTAINMENT FROM SOLOMON

Irene Rensmeyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rensmeyer of the Solomon Elevator, and Joyce Reed, also of Solomon, were the star entertainers at the Jobbing Association meeting. 1942 Farmers Union campers will remember Irene's skill at the piano, and Irene's lovely songs. A highlight of the Junior Camp was Joyce's singing of "The Lord's Prayer" out under the stars during an evening's goodnight ceremony. It was a treat to have the girls in Kansas City, and needless to say, they enjoyed the trip.

SCHOOLS IN FULL SWING

The four one-day Schools with Mrs. Mildred K. Staltz, Director of Education of the Montana Farmers Union, as instructor are nearing conclusion. Kansans are extremely fortunate in having Mrs. Stoltz as "teacher" this week, and we are awaiting our opportunity to bring you a full report of the schools.

BOOK REVIEW

The book review of "Fresh Furrow" written by Bill Bode was entered in the Farmers Union Writer's Project, and was accepted worthy of recognition and award. The award Bill received from the Education Department was a subscription to the "Writer's Monthly" magazine.

The Writer's Project is an opportunity for Juniors and adult members to experiment with the pen. Entries may be made in feature stories, news reports, editorials, drama, poetry, columns, and book reviews.

FROM STAFFORD COUNTY

Stafford, Kansas.

January 18, 1943

Dear Miss Ekblad:

I received the Local Leaders Record Book, and the Farmers Union gave me \$1. for it. I am enclosing the check. I hope now I can fill the Book out, and not be too far behind...

Our Farmers Union had a Chili supper Friday night. It was the results of a rabbit hunt we had several weeks ago. We had 65 or 70 out and had a very nice time...

Thanks for the Record Book.

Mrs. John Heyen.

JUNIOR CLASS MEETS AT ST. MARYS

The regular weekly study period of the St. Marys Junior Class was held at the Catholic High-school at 11:30 Thursday morning, February 11. Don Baunchen, chairman, opened the meeting. Sixteen members answered roll-call.

The following reports were given: "Work on 4-Minute Speeches" by Bob Stockman; "The Torch," Lucille Rodenbaugh, and "Torch Sales," Anna Mae Rodenbaugh. A reading "My Baby Sister" was given by Marjorie Rodenbaugh. Chairman Don Baunchen led the discussion on "Credit Unions," assisted by their class teacher, Father Finucane of the St. Mary's college. Esther Ekblad, State Director of Education visited the class and made brief remarks.

SPACE SAVERS

"A nightmare of waste in shipping space" can be overcome by shipment of more dehydrated feed and army foods, the U. S. senate military sub-committee on technological mobilization was told at a recent hearing. Witnesses testified that a ship load of compressed spray-dried eggs would be equal to 11½ shiploads of shell eggs in 30-dozen cases; that 100 pounds of dry whole milk would be equivalent to approximately 850 pounds of fluid milk and that three shiploads of dehydrated and packed vegetables would equal eight shiploads of raw or ten shiploads of the same vegetables canned and packed. From April 1941 to October 1942 the U. S. navy conveyed 250,000 tons of 'water' to Britain in one food alone, 17,000,000 cases of evaporated milk. Ninety-three cargo loads of 5,000 tons each could have been moved in 23 ships had the milk been dried.

At Your Service

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

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

"THE MOVERS"
The Movers—that's us in the Education Service. Again we are in the turmoil of packing boxes, clearing shelves, and labeling material for moving. The address will still be the same, and we don't have to hire a truck to get us into our new office. Mr. Cameron, who helps us in dozens of ways, will supervise loading the boxes, desks, shelves, filing cases and book cases onto the elevator and we shall be transported downstairs from the second to the first floor, of the Farmers Union Building. Here we shall have a suite of offices with a bit more room than we have had on the second floor. Into the second floor offices will be moved the National Secretary, Emil Loriks and his staff, and Editor Benton Stong and staff.

And speaking of Editor Stong, how do you like the "national Union Farmer" these days? Surely you are a subscriber. It's the best value you can buy for 30 cents in these war days. Just address National Union Farmer, Denver, Colorado.

NEW MATERIAL

F. U. SONG BOOK—The new F. U. Song book is at the printers. Watch for announcement of its completion.

THE TRIANGLE PACKET—50 CENTS—For all beginners in F. U. Work, The Triangle Packet is recommended by the National Education Council. The packet contains an outline for study and discussion, the "Farmers Union Triangle," "The Cooperative Movement—Yours and Mine," the 1943 F. U. Program, and numerous other leaflets, suggestions for action projects and other material.

The study, using the two texts, shows the relationship between the Farmers Union and the cooperative movement.

Each class should have a copy of both.

The Triangle Packet is not to be confused with the "Farm Ownership Packet."

FARM OWNERSHIP PACKET 50 CENTS

This packet contains an outline for discussion of this most vital subject. Every farmer, young or old, should study and discuss with his neighbors what is happening to the land in America. Who owns it? Who operates it? What is happening to farmers in your community? In the nation?

The whole basis of the Farmers Union philosophy is the protection of family type farming and the ownership of the land in the hands of farmers operating it. It is important that farmers themselves know the actual facts about the farm land of America today.

The packet contains such pamphlets as "Whither American Agriculture?" "Vanishing Homesteads," "Farmers Without Land," "Adrift on the Land," Farmers Union '43 program and others of a similar nature. Order from your State Director.

Women Not to Be Registered

To the hundreds of farm women who wrote a protest against the registration of women, to the National Director of Education, the first week in January, the news from Manpower Director McNutt that there would be no National Registration of women must have come with joy. The battles in democracy never stay won, however. Many city women are urging that urban women with children cannot do factory work because of the juvenile delinquency problem and that, therefore, farm women without children must be registered for factory work. Farm women must make known to the world the tremendous task they are now performing. Write your papers. Not only Farmers Union

but your county paper. Take part in discussions. Get on the radio and be sure to supply your Farmers Union state director of Education with facts and information so that she may adequately represent you and all farm women in making the world aware of what you think and what you are doing.

Juvenile Classes

For those Juveniles who are studying "Everyday Insects," there are some beautiful books in the Education Service Office which would be fine as prizes for special work done or which could go into an excellent Juvenile library.

The books have colored pictures of insects and are very attractive as well as most instructive.

The titles are:

INSECTS AND THEIR WAYS—

(30c)—35c FOR SINGLE COPY

An excellent booklet telling how common insects look, live and protect themselves, with beautiful pictures.

INSECTS FRIENDS AND ENEMIES—(30c)—35c FOR SINGLE COPY.

This is a most valuable book. The teacher as well as the pupils will like it.

INSECT SOCIETIES—(30c) — 35c FOR SINGLE COPY.

A book especially for the Juvenile Teacher and older Juveniles.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDY CLUB

The new officers of the St. Marys F. U. Junior Study Club were elected on January 7th, with the following taking office. President, Dan Baunchen; Vice President, Rod Prior; Secretary-Treasurer, Kent Pearl; Editor of the Torch, Lucille Rodenbaugh; Assistant Editor, Anna Mae Rodenbaugh. The club is grateful to the retiring officers, Bob Stockman, Rita Ronsse, Lucille Rodenbaugh, and Regina Lenherr, for their active interest during the first term and for their very efficient manner of running the class activities.

During the first term we covered the "Farmers Union Triangle," by Mrs. Edwards. We discussed this at the New Year and have decided to take up the study of the Credit Union. It seems that since we have such a thriving Credit Union in St. Marys, we should study well its principles and learn all about it.

Kent Pearl, Secretary.

(Ed. Note: The Junior Study Club meets every Thursday at 11:30 a. m., at the I. C. H. S. school).

ELBOW LOCAL MEETING JUNIOR CLASS MEETING

The Elbow Local of Pottawatomie County met Friday evening, February 12. Early in the evening a covered dish supper was enjoyed by the families of members. The first order of business was the installation of officers followed by brief remarks by the old and new presidents. Then the new president, Chas. Parker, initiated four new members. Under the direction of Mrs. Joy Hammett the young folks of the local entertained with several songs. Esther Ekblad, State Education Director, was present. She introduced a R. U. Quiz and also spoke of program and educational work with in the local. Mrs. Hammett with the assistance of two Juniors, Ethlyn Parry and Marjorie Tennant will be Education Director of the Elbow Local.

In the afternoon a meeting was held at the O. A. Tennant home for the ladies. Esther Ekblad was present to lead the discussion.

CLASSES STARTED AT MANKATO

Junior Reserve and Juvenile classes were organized in the Mankato Local, Jewell county during January. Juveniles will study "Banded with My Brother," and Reserves have the unit, "The Liveoak Tree." Junior members will join the Reserves in their study of Farmers Union history which is a part of "The Liveoak Tree." Mrs. Rollo Henningsen of the Iola Local is serving as Education Director and will teach the classes.

Fresh Furrow

Burris Atkins Jenkins
Reviewed by Bill Bode

(Accepted entry in the Farmers Union Writers' Project, November, 1942. Submitted by William Bode, F. U. Junior, 19 years of age, employee of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Missouri).

Burris Jenkins' 257 page saga, FRESH FURROW, (Willett Clark & Co.), about life and plain farm folk on the Missouri farm is a smooth, easy reading hymn to hard work and sacrifice. This is an unusual book, the author having defied all convention, by telling two stories in one and yet, ingeniously enough, having impaired the story value of neither one.

The opening chapters of the book present a tragic era in the history of the American farmer. The armistice has been signed and two years after that has seen the foreign market vanish and farmers being evicted from the property they bought up during the days when wheat sold for \$2.16 a bushel, (and the land was correspondingly expensive), for the simple reason that prices were so low that a farmer couldn't even pay the taxes on the property he held. Often the returns of a crop would not warrant enough money to sow another.

During the post-war period we find Denny Burns returning from Agricultural School where he has spent four months taking advantage of a scholarship he gained by his prize-winning corn. Donald Burns, Denny's father, is a true example of the prosperous farmer who now is about to lose his holdings. The homestead had been in the Burns family for over three generations. Bruce of Kentucky had built the proud structure in the traditional elegance of 19th century homes of the mid-west. Denny mused, without mirth, that the house contained almost enough black walnut to pay off the mortgage on the farm of 600 acres. Donald had made considerable money on the blooded livestock which he introduced to his community. But with the loss of markets and the prices having reached their lowest level, he considered the farm lost. Denny's older brother, however, manages to get a job in the city and is able to save the farm. When the Burns family is reasonably secure, Denny and a few other far-sighted people start an egg co-op which ends in fiasco, others follow and soon, but only after many melees with bankers and business men, Denney proves his

abilities and is chosen manager of a statewide cooperative with a promising future. His struggles in building the co-ops may be easily identified with those of any other persons striving for the same goal. Our hero, having made a place for himself in the world, begins to look for a wife. Though from about the third chapter one can easily guess he will marry the daughter of the unscrupulous banker, the course of events between the presumption and the actual thing are completely unusual and makes one doubt his earlier opinion.

For an entertaining story with an obvious moral, and that in entire sympathy with the cooperative cause, "Fresh Furrow" should be the book for you to read with relish and enthusiasm.

Burris Atkins Jenkins was born in 1869 of true pioneer stock. The family settled near Independence, Missouri, on the Santa Fe Trail and later in Kansas City. Andrew Jenkins, the author's father, was a trader and filled the boy with accounts of the many adventures he had in the west. In school Burris was a bit slow, (in his autobiography he places the blame on the teachers), but did enjoy literature very much and many a time he appeared on the Kansas City stages in Shakespearean roles.

Burris Jenkins has always been progressive. His church in Kansas City is a very modern building, ultra and even bizarre. The architect explains that it is 20 years ahead in design and construction.

Dr. Jenkins, once a professional baseball player, is still very active in his church in spite of his years. He holds a large circle of friends magnetized by his just plain humanness and is an outstanding citizen of Kansas City commanding the admiration and respect of the populace. His following among youth is large and enthusiastic.

The author's interest in the low income farmer is self-evident in his Seventeen Ingredients for a Prescription for the Perfect World as stated in Let's Build a Better World" (Harpers & Bros.) In his prescription he offers the cooperative way of life, parity prices and means for culture and recreation for the farmer.

Having met Dr. Jenkins personally, I can say that one cannot help being inspired by his exuberant disposition. His interests are wide and varied and his life must be very full.

Material used for references: Who's Who, Where My Caravan Has Rested (Willett Clark & Company), Dr. Jenkins' Autobiography and Let's Build a Better World, also by Dr. Jenkins.

Our Letter

From Washington

By Paul Sifton and Bob Handschin, National Farmers' Union Washington Office, 430 Munsey Bldg. Washington, D. C.

LATEST FACTS ABOUT PARITY

WASHINGTON—Congress will soon debate again the proposal of Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, Rep. Pace (Ga.) and Chairman Fulmer of the House of Agricultural Committee to change the parity formula by including both the cost of hired labor and a theoretical value of the labor performed by farmers and unpaid family labor. Because of the agitation by some farm organizations for raising all farm prices by this method, here is the latest information on farm prices. For all of 1942 prices averaged 103% of parity, but rapidly rose in the last half of the year to 115 percent during December.

Of major commodities being marketed in that month, 18 were at parity or above, and twelve were below: Burley tobacco, 115; oranges 147; wool, 140; lambs 137; beef cattle, 136; turkeys, 133; rice, 129; cottonseed, 128; veal calves, 126; hogs, 118; chickens, 116; fluid milk, 111; butterfat, 109; peanuts for oil, 109; soybeans, 107; grapefruit, 106; cotton, 102; potatoes, 100; dry edible beans, 98; eggs, 97; ajiles, 96; flaxseed, 90; peanuts for nuts, 83; wheat, 81; corn, 81; sweet potatoes, 81; oats, 77; barley, 65; hay, 53; and rye, 50.

Parity expresses a buying power of the farm dollar equal to what prevailed during 1910-14. Thus, prices received by farmers during December averaged 178 percent of the prices received in the 1910-14 period, while prices paid, including interest and taxes, were only 155 percent of the pre-World War I base. The first percentage divided by the second gives the 115 percent pre-war parity mentioned above.

In figuring parity, only prices received from cash marketings and prices paid for cash purchases are used. Earnings made by farmers away from their own farms, and even cash benefits from federal programs, are therefore not included in the calculations. Similarly, no value is assigned to the family living produced by the farm or furnished by the farm home. Thus it can be seen that in figuring buying power it is altogether out of place to include a value for labor performed for which there is not an actual cash payment.

In 1933, interest, taxes and hired labor costs were not included in the parity formula because each were below the average level of other prices paid then by farmers. Their inclusion would have lowered parity. Late in the 1930's interest and tax rates rose, but farm labor remained dirt cheap. Since farm prices were still far below parity, there was justifiable pressure against lowering parity, so farm wages were left out in 1938 when interest and taxes were placed in the formula. Only in the last two years have farm wage rates been high enough to have raised the parity index. Before 1941, including them would have meant that farmers would have received many million dollars less than they did receive through commodity loans based on parity.

The change suggested by the "farm bloc" would increase the parity price of every farm commodity about 13 percent, bringing farmers about \$2 billions in 1943, but costing consumers more than \$4 billions. Such "across the board" price raises would interfere not only with preventing inflation but also would interfere with getting farmers to shift to more needed crops, and would upset feed ratios and prevent increases in livestock.

It is also true that if the parity formula is opened for revision, a number of other changes may be made to bring it up to date which would lower it more than the inclusion of all labor would increase it. Adding only the cost of hired labor would increase the price level about 5 percent, since only about 35 percent of all labor on farms is wage labor.

Parity price does not represent cost of production, nor a standard of living formula, nor even parity of income. Parity prices are far higher than the cost of production of large farmers, and even above the average cost of production of some commodities. Thus, increasing all prices a flat amount would not help much in crops which have a high labor cost, and not be needed in commodities having less than average labor costs.

Farmers should remember that 1942 net farm income was the highest on record and that it went largely to one million larger farmers. Cash income went up faster than farm wages or other costs. Wages still represent only one-eighth of all cash expenses, although for larger farmers the proportion is higher. But two-thirds of all the income goes to the top million farms, which also hire most of the labor. At least half of our farmers produce so little that prices would have to increase three or four times before they would have a decent living. Greater volume of production and not prices is the real answer for five sixths of our farmers. That is the Farmers Union program, fair prices, and a guarantee that farmers will get them, but give them the means to produce more of what the country needs.

KEEP AMERICA PRODUCING FOOD FOR VICTORY IS FARMERS UNION SLOGAN

(Continued from Page One)
that it is more essential to put some of that dairy farmer's land into vegetables than to put it into feed production which he needs, the Government must, at its own risk, furnish the capital to that farmer to cover the cost of producing those vegetables requested by the Government. The Government must treat the farmer in the same manner and form and with the same policy as it has treated Henry Ford and others, whom it has supplied millions of dollars to change production from automobiles to aircraft. There should be no difference in the treatment as between Henry Ford in the one case, and the farmer in the other.

"In the case of the farmer, who would like to breed more sows to increase food production, but lacks the money with which to buy the breeding sows, the Government should furnish the credit without risk to that farmer—and we know you agree with us. The Government must carry the risk for the farmer to increase production, and particularly if it is a new kind of production with which he is not too familiar, or lacks equipment, or experience to undertake this job."

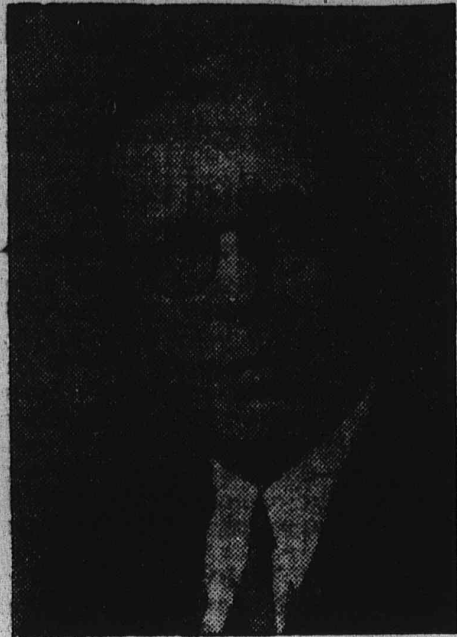
A broadcast on January 24 discusses a new type of credit which will be issued by the Federal Government. This type of credit

is not satisfactory, Thatcher explained.

"To us, it seems very much like the old Feed and Seed Loans and we are not in accord with the program at all—and for the reasons that we want to state. First of all, the country banks are bulging with money. The country banks are anxious to loan money on a collateral basis. Therefore, the matter of borrowing money on a collateral basis is settled; there is just plenty of money available all over the United States for loans to farmers on a collateral or good security basis. Maybe in some counties the banks will want 6 or 7 percent—but the point we want to make is—there is plenty of money available at the local banks, or with the Production Credit Association, for farmers who want to borrow money for production purposes on a collateral basis.

"We insist that the new credit plan now to be announced does not meet the situation, at all. Maybe, in some cases, people on the farms will want loans on the collateral basis, but as a means to increasing agricultural production, we believe—and we are insistent and we have so communicated by telephone yesterday to Dr. Black and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard—that this ought to be war-risk-loan money and it ought to be put out to the farmers on that basis, and that farmers ought to be given the same treatment with this sort of loan, which is to increase production for war needs, as has been given to private industry to convert their plants from peacetime pro-

URGES INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION



© Harris & Ewing

M. W. THATCHER, General Manager Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, Speaks on Sunday afternoon broadcast series over WLOL, St. Paul.

duction to wartime production.

"To summarize what I have been trying to state about this new credit to be extended to the farmers, to enable them to increase production on their farms, you farmers have a tremendous stake in what I am trying to make clear to you. Credit can break you as well as make you. I urge you to write to your senators and representatives, and more particularly, to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, Washington, D. C., urging and demanding that such farm production credit which you could now use or the purpose of increasing production on your farm, must be loaned you on a note without recourse—that you have no liability to pay that note, except that the increased production on your farm comes through and that you are able to sell it and get enough money for the increased production to enable you to pay back to the Government the money loaned to you for increasing production.

"That is exactly the way the Federal Government has made money available to private industry to produce war needs. Your increase in production comes under war needs and you should be as favorably treated for producing war foods and fibers as private industry and labor is being treated in their production of war needs. You will be as fairly treated as other groups—if you insist upon it."

In discussing the disparity between farm prices in his broadcast, February 7, Thatcher stated: "Secretary Wickard, in his discussions with us, states he is anxious to have unlimited production of wheat in the Northwest and Great Plains region, where the farmers are particularly adapted in their farming practices—with their machinery and manpower—to produce more wheat than any other commodity.

"For months we have been pressing this important issue at the United States Department of Agriculture, with everybody from Secretary Wickard down. The Secretary of Agriculture committed himself to us as being in favor of full production of wheat in the regions that are essentially adapted to wheat, and is against having these regions try to raise other farm commodities to which they may not be best suited. That is wasting precious manpower on the farms.

Every person in the Northwest who has common sense and has the welfare of his state and nation at heart will say: "Amen, grow all the wheat you can." So let's get going—let's start, this spring, to put the seed in the ground, and hope for good weather, and pray for the most bountiful crop of wheat we've ever had.

"But this wishing alone is not enough. The reason it is not enough is because the United States Department of Agriculture has stated, through its attorneys, that the Agricultural Adjustment Act, or the Triple A, functions under laws that definitely prohibit increased production of wheat. That is to say, there are acreage restrictions. You farmers will be penalized under the laws under which we now operate if you increase your wheat crop; You will suffer the imposition of a wheat penalty, if you produce more wheat than your allotted acreage.

There is a very simple answer to that. The answer is to repeal the laws that now interfere with total production of wheat. There is only one way to get a law

changed. That is through the favorable action of the Congress of the United States, and such a bill passed by the Congress of the United States must be signed by the President.

"Of course, there can be no doubt about that. If the Congress writes such a bill to repeal wheat acreage restrictions—which has the support of Secretary Wickard, the Farmers Union, which is powerful in the wheat states—the President of the United States will of course sign such a bill after it has been passed.

"To be perfectly frank with you—and that's the purpose of this broadcast—this vital discussion on wheat production is to enlist your support in accomplishing the ends we seek.

Time is short. Join the campaign now to change the laws so that all the farmers can produce all the wheat their farms will permit. Do it now—today!

The Farmers Union slogan is—KEEP PRODUCING AMERICA TO GIVE US FOOD FOR VICTORY."

ATTEND ONE DAY SCHOOLS

Attendance at Kansas Farmers Union Schools is Expected to Be Large

SALINA, Kansas, February 14—The schedule of Farmers Union One Day Schools, announced in the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, is finishing the planned series at McPherson, on February 19. The other three schools will be held at St. Marys on February 15, Clay Center on February 16 and Ellsworth on February 18.

Mrs. Mildred K. Stoltz, Montana Farmers Union Director of Education and Secretary of the National Farmers Union Educational Council, Kansas State Farmers Union president, E. K. Dean and Esther Ekblad, Kansas Director of Education for the Farmers Union, will be present at the meetings, which are scheduled to start promptly at 10 o'clock.

Many Locals are planning to send representatives to the school which is nearest to their communities. A report on these schools will appear in the Kansas Union Farmer on March 4.

FUJA TOPS RECORDS IN 1942

(Continued from Page One)
dividends? Shall dividends be paid in cash, or capital stock, and what percent of each. What are the reasons for present situation of high protein feeding ingredients?

Possible expansion of the organization was discussed—the value of the addition of another terminal elevator, additional storage at Wakeeney and Collyer—a plan to double or treble the capacity of the feed mill—the prospective soybean mill and a possible alfalfa dehydration plant.

More Cooperative Effort During the War

Throughout the meetings, particular emphasis was placed again and again on the need for MORE and not LESS cooperative effort during the war. It is felt that this fine cooperative, in completing a year of outstanding success, has been a real aid to the war effort and to our country, as well as to its members.

CO-OP RADIO SERIES BEGAN FEBRUARY 14

Broadcasts Go on Air Sunday Afternoon on Key Stations from Coast-to-Coast.

The first national co-op radio series HERE IS TOMORROW, will go over the air every Sunday afternoon on thirty key stations from coast-to-coast. The premiere broadcast will be Sunday, February 14th. The series is sponsored by the Cooperative League of the USA in behalf of 2,500,000 members of consumer co-ops from coast to coast.

"Here Is Tomorrow" dramatizes the problems and opportunities of the world after the war. The first program tells in personal terms the story of a young soldier returning at the close of the war and dramatizes the world as he will see it then. Following programs will tell about new developments in food, clothing, medicine, housing, new jobs, agriculture, industries, power, transportation, education and culture in the world of tomorrow.

Outstanding authorities in each field will speak briefly on each program telling the acts behind the dramatized stories told in "Here Is Tomorrow." Among the

CEILING PRICE ON HATCHERY EGGS NEEDED

(We are printing below excerpts from a letter received from Mrs. George Wharton, of Mankato, Kansas. It explains existing injustices under price ceiling regulations for eggs, which affect our cooperative businesses.)

Mankato, Kansas
January 25, 1943

Dear Mr. Dean:

At the meeting at Mankato, I intended to speak to you about another matter that I think is unfair. You know Mrs. Helen McMullin, our F. U. cream buyer. She has bought eggs for a long time, and a truck from Beloit would come get them from her. Now, she did buy cream for a Beatrice firm and last fall she quit and went to Illinois. Before Christmas she came back and got the job running the Farmers Union Cream station, and also bought eggs.

Now here is the rub: she had to quit selling to the Beloit truck, as the dealer operating the truck was paying less than the ceiling price for eggs. Now, Metz here in Mankato, run a Hatchery, and they can buy all the eggs they want to, as there is no ceiling price on hatching eggs. So, of course they went out in the country last week, seeing the farmers. They come out and get eggs once a week and pay one cent more than they do in town, since they run a hatchery and also buy eggs for drying. When Mrs. McMullin got the Farmers Union station, Keir and Metz started working things out together. Keir runs a grocery store and also tries to buy cream, sending a truck out after the cream.

I think there should certainly be a ceiling price on hatching eggs and I hope the ceiling price can be applied.

Mrs. George Wharton. P. S. Mrs. McMullin has to sell to Metz, as they are going out to pay one cent a dozen more than they pay in town, in order to keep her from getting so many.

headliners for future programs are Frank Lloyd Wright, noted architect; Roy Hendrickson, Food Distribution Administrator; Mary E. Taylor, former editor of the Consumers Guide; Charles Eliot, director of the National Resources Planning Board; the Honorable George W. Norris of Nebraska and Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont.

In Norway, 45,000 people have been conscripted to help the Germans build fortifications on the West Coast. Five thousand Norwegian teachers already are doing manual labor on German defense work.

A NEW SCRAP METAL DRIVE

There are vast quantities of heavy scrap metal still lying on the farms of the nation. Those in a position to know, estimate that there is an average of from 700 to 1000 pounds of heavy scrap on the farms of the country. The aim of the campaign of the new drive for farm scrap metal, is to produce over 3,000,000 tons before the end of April. This will require that an average of one-half ton (1,000 pounds) of scrap be collected from every farm in the United States and deposited in community scrap piles by June 30, 1943. A suggested quota for Kansas is 78,000 tons.

The continued support of each farmer is necessary, in order that enough heavy farm scrap is obtained to fill President Roosevelt's request for more arms and equipment for our fighters. Scrap contributed has made America the arsenal of democracy—and it is still needed in the war program. One of the best sources of scrap metal are the farms of America.

Contact your local salvage committee today.

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Fat Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. Our fed steer market for the last 10 days is 25c to 50c higher on the better grades of fed steers, steers selling from \$14 up. Plainer kind of fed steers selling from \$14 down are probably 25c to 40c lower. Most of our good cattle selling from \$14.50 to \$15, with the plain short feds and inbetween kind selling from \$12.50 to \$13.50. Stockers and feeders 50c higher. Good Whiteface feeders, most of them selling from \$14 to \$14.50, with the plainer quality ones selling around \$13.50 to \$14. Good red Shorthorn steers selling with a top of \$13.50, inbetween kind and plainer kind at \$13 down. Good light stock cattle, Whitefaces selling about in line with the feeders and the red cattle also. Jerseys and Holsteins from \$10 to \$11.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market weak to 15c lower. Top native spring lambs \$15.50. Top western lambs \$15.75. Medium fleshed natives \$13 to \$14. Cull natives \$10 to \$11. Fat ewes \$8.50 to \$8.75. Cull ewes \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. We have been having fairly steady butcher cattle markets for the past two weeks. The demand for canner and cutter cows has improved considerably and while trading on beef cows has slowed up just a trifle, prices look to be unchanged. We are selling canners all the way from \$6.50 to \$7.50 with cutters up as high as \$9.50. Bulk of these beef cows selling from \$10 to \$11 although some choice heavy weights are bringing up around \$12.50. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings in very active demand for the better kind, those good enough to bring above \$14. One load of prime heifers sold here last week at \$16. We have a practical heifer top of \$15.50. The bulk of the short feds selling from \$13 to \$14.25. Our bull market shows a loss of 50c for the past two weeks, the top now being \$13.50. Stock cows and heifers gradually working higher from week to week.

Killing calf market unchanged with a practical veal top of \$15. Inbetween grades of veals selling all the way from \$11 to \$13, with

the plainer kind down as low as \$7. Fat 300 to 400 pound calves going to the killers up as high as \$13. Stock calf market active and a little higher.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. Due to exceedingly light receipts considering the time of the year, the demand for hogs has been very good from all interests, both shippers and packers and prices have established new high levels for some 20 years past. Choice quality hogs sold today at \$15.40. Desirable kinds of 190 pound averages and up selling very close together at \$15.25 to \$15.40. Demand for lightweight feeders has been exceedingly good with underweights in just feeder flesh, weighing from 140 to 180 pounds, bringing \$15 to \$15.25. Fat kinds of underweight lights have been rather hard to move and are generally selling around 50c under feeder kinds of similar weights. Best packing sows bringing \$14.50 to \$14.80. Choice stock pigs selling around \$14.75 but continue very scarce and hardly enough coming to test the real value.

Receipts of hogs so far this year the country over has been disappointing to all buying interests and we have had very keen competition from outside sources and also local packers the past two weeks. There are some who think that we will see a sharp increase in hog receipts the next 60 days but it is our opinion that receipts will not be very heavy and, consequently, the market should stand up very well, however, if receipts do show much of an increase in any one week or two it is quite likely that we will receive some set-back in prices.

WAGE A FOOD BATTLE

(Continued from Page Four) vance the National goals considerably on several items."

The Governor pointed to the 5,000,000 acres added to the corn goals for 1943, 2,000,000 acres for sorghum, 100,000 acres of white potatoes, 3/4 million acres of sweet potatoes, 1 1/2 billion acres of soy beans, 1 million acres of dry peas, and a half billion acres of dry beans.

"The government is doing many things to urge farmers to increase or at least maintain their former or new goals in 1943," continued Governor Black. "Increase payments have been offered in an effort to stimulate farmers to increase their peanut goal from 3 3/4 million acres harvested last year to this year's goal of 5 1/2 million. Incentive payments will not be made," he said, "on the whole crop but on near or above top limit goals." He cited the incentive payments which recently have been offered on essential truck crops in an effort to produce more truck this year. He pointed out that essential crops will have first call on fertilizers.

As our need for food increases and as we extend ourselves to get a maximum production, the additional extra production is likely to cost more than the normal output. That is true not only in agriculture but also in industry. The mine that has a surface or near surface output generally has a much lower cost of production than the shaft that goes far into the bowels of the earth. But the Department of Agriculture is determined to render such assistance that the added production can be had. That is why the Food production Division of the Department recently inaugurated a new type of credit which is designed primarily to help step up production where lack of credit would result in farmers being unable to contribute to the limit. This credit will be advanced by the county war boards and every producer will be made conscious of the fact that such credit is available. That does not mean, however, that the local banks, the production credit associations, the emergency crop and feed loan offices, and the normal sources of agricultural production credit will curtail their functions one iota. The loans which the county war boards will make will be supplemental credit which will be advanced for the sole purpose of promoting increase of essential agricultural production.

Mr. Black said he did not know how much of this type of credit

would be necessary to step up such farm output, but that he was confident that in many instances if farmers understood what they could do if they had the extra funds that there would be a material increase in essential production. He pointed out that the new form of credit is not intended to help farmers or anyone else to purchase farms or to make major improvements on existing farms. "It is confined to help finance essential production." As examples of the type of loan which the county war boards will make, he cited loans to purchase feed, seed, fertilizer, machinery, repair parts, gasoline, tires, cattle, dairy cows, poultry, chicks, and work stock. He also said that loans could be made to pay labor, taxes, and current interest; also to make minor improvements to buildings or even to build small buildings or storage bins where necessary. Governor Black said that the program calls for expeditious handling of loans by the county war board for the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation which organization has been revived again to do a special wartime job. This Corporation was first chartered in 1932 and for 2 or 3 years it did a big emergency business in financing farmers and stockmen and in purchasing agricultural paper from banks, the total running around \$415,000,000. Following that activity, and as banks and other lenders got into a position again to make loans, the RACC retired from the field and had been practically liquidated.

Governor Black said it is realized that the production of crops which are new to certain farmers or a greatly increased acreage of essential crops in other instances may involve an extra element of risk. To meet these situations a form of advance has been worked out which local war boards will use to encourage farmers to produce more of certain specified special war crops. Farmers planting certain designated crops may obtain advances to cover necessary expenses of producing, cultivating, and harvesting these crops and delivering them for sale or processing. Farmers making extra efforts to grow these vital war crops and assuming the added risks involved in undertaking the production of crops they ordinarily would not grow, will sign a special form of note. Under this note, if the farmer uses the full amount advanced in doing his honest best to produce the crop and the crop fails or he succeeds in making only a part of a crop and turns in whatever proceeds there are from the crop, including insurance and incentive payments or other such payments made on the crop, and those amounts do not fully repay the advance, he would not be held liable for any balance those proceeds fail to cover.

The following specified special war crops have been approved for these advances: Soy beans for beans; flax for seed or fiber; peanuts to be harvested and picked; Irish potatoes where farm goal is 3 acres or more; sweet potatoes on farms with goals determined; American Egyptian cotton; hemp for seed or fiber; dry beans, dry peas, excluding wrinkled varieties; castor beans; tomatoes, snap beans, lima beans, peas, carrots, for processing or sale fresh; and cabbage, sweet corn, table beets, for processing only.

Governor Black explained that these special advances are different from the regular loans to be made by the county war boards; that for the latter, full personal liability will be required and a first lien on the crops, livestock, or equipment financed and the borrowers will be responsible for the full amount of the loans.

Governor Black praised the work of the farm co-operatives and said that they would be in a position to aid the farmer increasingly after the war.

BALANCED RATIONS

Every good livestock raiser tries to feed balanced rations. Kansas farmers are fortunate in having considerable alfalfa and clover hay available for winter feeding. Because legume hay is relatively rich in protein and lime, such hay is very valuable for balancing rations in which corn or other grain and silage or grass hay is fed.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

H. W. Brandt & Sons, Pettis Co., Mo., 40 steers	1065	\$15.10
Pete Bocquin, Lyon Co., an., 17 steers	1007	14.75
J. C. Booth & Sons, Osage Co., Kan., 20 steers	1172	14.65
Ed Barnett, Lyon Co., Kan., 15 steers	966	14.65
Arthur G. Jones, Lyon Co., Kan., 30 steers	929	14.50
Walter Ellis, Osage Co., Kan., 20 steers	1131	14.40
Dr. Frank McVeigh, Anderson Co., Kan., 18 steers	1118	13.85
C. C. Taylor, Coffey Co., Kan., 23 steer s.	1042	13.75
John Mills, Osage Co., Kan., 53 steers	1013	13.75
Schoepflin & Butell, Osage Co., Kan., 28 steers	987	13.75
L. S. Leckron, Dickinson Co., Kan., T34 heifers	865	13.75
Arnold Thowe, Wabaunsee Co., Kan., 15 steers	866	13.56
Stanley Duncan, Osage Co., Kan., 32 heifers	770	13.50
Earl Jones, Lyon Co., Kan., 23 heifers	910	13.50
Walter Whitehair, Dickinson Co., Kan., 15 steers	753	13.50
Henton & Seaton, Riley Co., Kan., 15 steers	753	13.50
Geo. Calvert, Coffey Co., Kan., 22 steers & heifers	812	13.50

HOGS

Conley Harmon, Lafayette Co., Mo., 20 head	292	\$15.25
Lloyd George, Henry Co., Mo., 10 head	215	15.20
L. L. Gardne rMjama Co., Kan., 16 head	257	15.25
Will Ekblad, Riley Co., Kan., 18 head	315	15.15
Geo. Sayre, Sullivan Co., Mo., 11 head	168	15.00
Cecil Oskins, Jackson Co., Mo., 13 head	233	15.25
Elza Wyatt, Chase Co., Kan., 16 head	280	15.00
Mrs. Ed Whitten, Henry Co., Mo., 13 head	199	15.00
John Ohlmeier, Miami Co., Kan., 17 head	212	15.00
John Ohlmeier, Miami Co., Kan., 15 head	162	14.90
Chas. Vaughn, Douglass Co., Kan., 12 head	240	15.00
E. A. Lindstrom, Henry Co., Mo., 19 head	210	14.85
Lloyd Hoehn, Anderson Co., Kan., 11 head	208	14.85
C. R. Laetz, Sullivan Co., Mo., 31 head	243	15.00
Dick Lehmkuhl, Miami Co., Kan., 10 head	234	15.00

SHEEP

Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Kan., 166	82	\$15.75
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Kan., 60	91	15.60
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Kan., 61	97	15.35
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Kan., 230	87	14.85
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Kan., 22	76	13.00
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Kan., 48	97	12.50
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Kan., 28	98	11.00
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Kan., 30	94	6.00

Point Rationing

Nation-wide point rationing begins March 1, with canned, dried and frozen fruits and vegetables the first items rationed. Register for your point book (War Ration Book II) during the week of Feb. 22.

You will find in it four pages of blue stamps and four pages of red stamps. Each color will be used for a different rationing program. Each page contains 24 stamps lettered and numbered. The letters run from A to Z; they signify the time period. The numbers are either 8, 5, 2, or 1; they are the "points."

Learn how to spend these "points." For the first month you will be allowed to spend 48 points, for each member of your family. You can use three 8-point, three 5-point, three 2-point and three 1-point stamps out of each book during March.

Official point values of the food you will buy have not yet been made public. Watch for these values to be announced around Feb. 20 when all retail sales of items to be rationed will be suspended.

When you buy any of the rationed items, you must surrender to the storekeeper enough point stamps to cover the point value of the item or items.

A low point value will be given the commodities which are most plentiful compared with the usual supply and demand for that commodity; a high point value will be given those much scarcer than usual. The rest will fall in between.

Point values will be assigned by the Government somewhat as follows. (These items are not to be rationed but are used for illustration only.)

- Cornflakes—1 point.
- Wheatflakes—2 points.
- Oatmeal—4 points.
- Grits—8 points.
- Branflakes—11 points.

If you want to buy a box of cornflakes which has a value of one point you give the storekeeper one of the blue stamps with a denomination of one point. To buy oatmeal with a point value of four you give him two blue 2-point stamps or a 2-point stamp and two 1-point stamps. To buy branflakes, with a value of 11, you give the storekeeper blue stamps totaling 11 points.

Use the larger denominations first where possible, keeping the smaller denominations for purchasing low-point items.

When you register for War Ration Book II, one 8-point stamp will be removed by the registrar for each can above five to a person that you already have at home.

When you buy by points, don't forget to take your pocket-book along, too. You still have to pay the grocer money as well as points.

Use your old ration book for sugar and coffee.

The World's News Seen Through THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
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E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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FARMER-LABOR UNITY IN PROGRESSIVE COUNCIL SPURRED BY CONGRESS ATTACK OF BOTH GROUPS

The "farm" bloc's demand for a 54-hour week is nothing but a slick scheme, backed by the National Association of Manufacturers, for cutting wages in the face of advancing prices and profits. Instead of being paid overtime rates of pay for hours in excess of 40, as is now the case, labor would be paid no

overtime for any work under 54 hours. While demanding a sizeable cut out in the weekly pay envelopes of the workers, the "farm" bloc continues its agitation for taking the lid off all other prices.

Though the purpose of the "farm" bloc has been to keep farmers and workers apart, the effect of its anti-war, anti-labor, anti-farmer program may be to force farmers and workers to act in union. An example of this trend is shown in the 11-point CIO Victory Program announced by Philip Murray on January 10th; one of its points offers "support of the National Farmers Union's program to assure adequate food supplies for United Nations by immediate war conversion and expansion of American agriculture."

This is the first time that a national labor organization has endorsed the program of a particular farm group. Heretofore, labor has hesitated to back the program of any specific farm group lest it be accused of favoritism or of meddling in farm affairs. Under the pressure of war, with the need for unity and expanded production, the CIO has come to realize that it must fight side by side with its farm allies and that it does not close the door to cooperation with Grange and Bureau farmers by supporting a positive program that is urgently needed by practically all the farmers.

Farm and labor leaders have asked Senator Norris, defeated in the last election, not to retire from public life but to head up a People's Win-the-War Council which would unite progressive Republicans and Democrats in a common front against the present coalition of reactionary Republicans and southern Democrats. Senator Norris is reported to have accepted the offer.

President James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union urged Senator Norris at a banquet in New York City to "undertake this final task" of uniting "labor unions, farm organizations, schools, churches, some businessmen, some industries." Patton stated, "The hands of the working farm families in thirty states are outstretched, eager to make common cause with all who are genuinely committed to a people's war, a people's victory and a people's century. It is very late."

Stressing the need for vigilance at this session of Congress, Patton declared that the new council must "ride herd day-by-day on the new Congress, reporting to the people the legislative and administrative good and bad." "The people must know the facts if they are to organize, act, and vote intelligently."

President Philip Murray of the CIO also urged Norris to assume leadership of the new movement. While neither the AFL nor the Railway Brotherhoods participated in the opening conference, supporters of the venture declared that Norris had been assured of considerable support from within the ranks of these organizations.

U. S. TAKES RISK ON NEW LOANS FOR WAR CROPS

Announcement by Secretary Wickard of a "war risk insurance" lending program on certain war-vital crops chalks up another big victory for the Farmers Union.

It is a victory in principle—for the Farmers Union will not rest content until the war risk principle is applied to all needed food crops—including meat and dairy livestock, and poultry.

Briefly, the government will loan money at 5 percent to cover cost of planting, cultivating, and harvesting soybeans, flax, peanuts, potatoes where the farm goal is three acres or more, dry beans, peas, and certain vegetables, and certain other crops not grown in this area.

The borrower will be obligated to repay only to the extent of the value of the crop produced. If there is a total crop loss the farmer will have his loan cancelled; it is the non-recourse loan about which the F. U. has had so much to say lately.

In other words the government takes the risk to the extent of out-of-pocket costs covered by the loan to encourage great expansion of needed crops. The government has, of course, assured the risk on munition plants which it asked to expand.

The Farmer and the City Worker

Why Let Capitalists Divide and Conquer?

By A. F. WHITNEY, President
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

(This is the First of Four Articles)

Although farmers and industrial workers constitute a voting majority, they have been kept apart by the divide and conquer technique of selfish business and financial interests.

Farmers must worry about inadequate markets and labor about unemployment. Big business has striven to maintain an economic order wherein cheap labor is plentiful. In order to have cheap labor, there must be cheap food and fibre to sustain the workers. Consequently, business and financial interests crave free operation of the law of supply and demand in so far as it applies to farmers and industrial workers. But, contrary to what their propaganda would lead us to believe, these selfish interests long ago learned that the principles of "rugged individualism," or hands-off of economic laws, were undesirable as applied to themselves.

Organize Themselves

They favor a "planned society" for themselves in the form of holding companies, trusts and combinations. No radical ever asked for a more complete grandiose "collectivity" than the modern holding company or trust. Although the several states of our Union are prohibited by our federal constitution to negotiate contracts with foreign powers, yet these trusts, monopolies and cartels frequently have international, world-wide closed shops. The war has shown how dangerous to our national security these giant cartel closed shops can be when negotiated with an enemy country.

Industrialists and financiers abolished the law of supply and demand as it applied to them, by organizing. They are

not beginners in the application of the principle of the "closed shop." Our government calls for bids on fabricated steel products, and however complicated may be the commodity involved, steel companies offer identical bids from different parts of the country. They don't compete with each other for business—they organize. And they get a "closed shop."

"Not for Tilters"

Industrialists and financiers got their Wagner Act many years ago. They did not depend upon a federal act. They went into every state and the District of Columbia and got their Wagner Acts. Thus we find that a firm in Illinois may incorporate under the laws of Delaware. Delaware has a reputation of operating a "Diploma Mill" for corporation organizers.

These selfish interests, who have long practiced organization for their own interests, have spent millions to prevent farmers and workers from organizing.

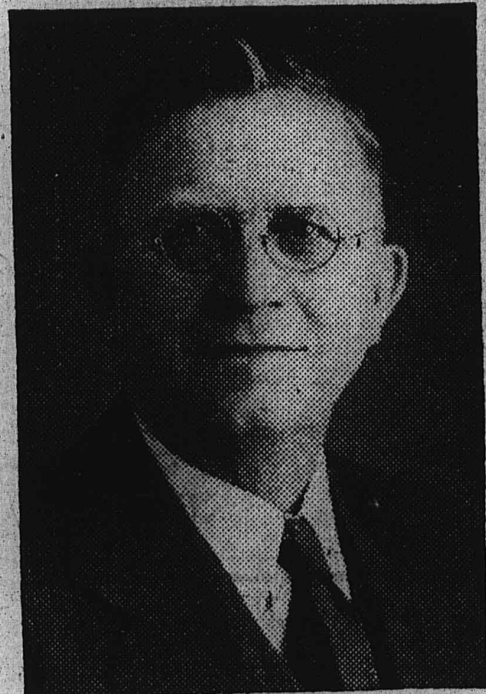
How long will farmers and industrial workers permit these interests to separate them so completely by the Hitlerian principle of "Divide and Conquer?" It is inaccurate to call that a Hitlerian principle, because for many years before Hitler was born our financiers in industrialists were successfully practicing the principle of "Divide and Conquer" in preventing the farmer and the city worker from cooperating in the obviously common identity of interests and problems which they have.

(Next: The "Lets You and Him Fight"—Technique.)

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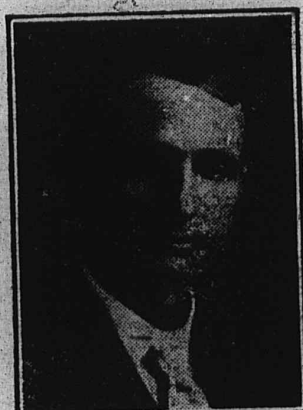
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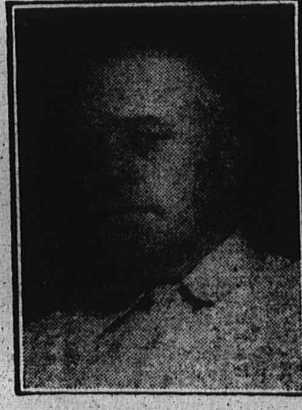
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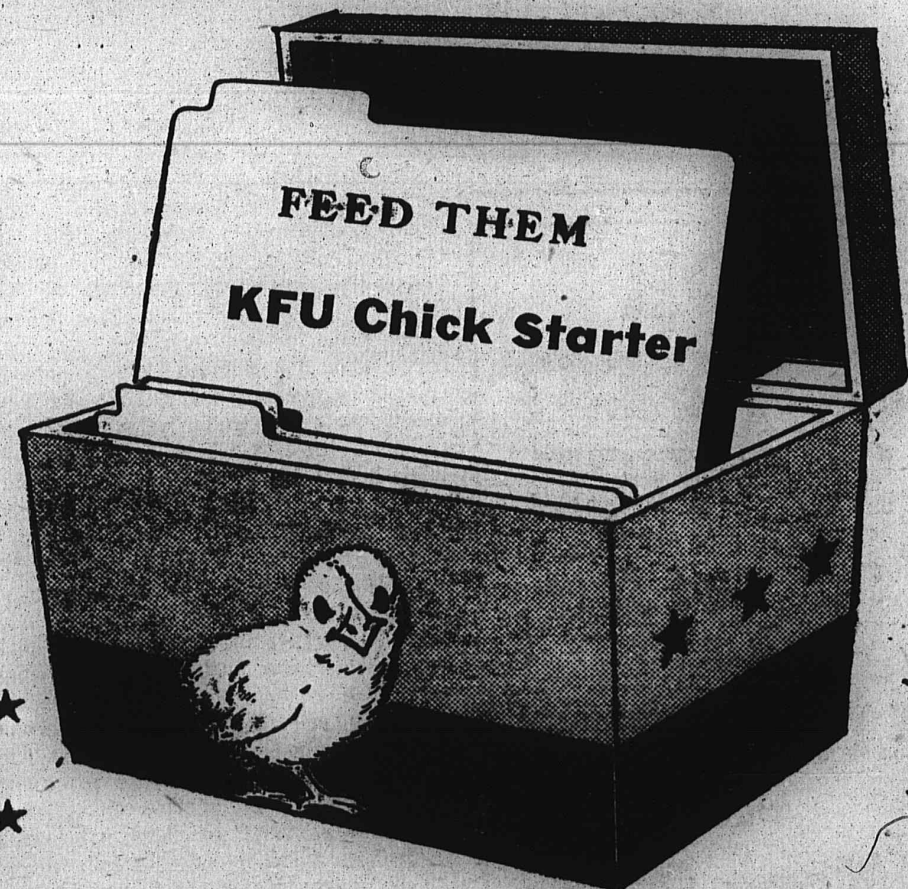


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