

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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INDUSTRIAL TERMS URGED FOR FARMS

National Farmers Union President Seeks Similiar Program for All War Producers

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24—James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, today issued the following statement:

"Inflationist forces are attempting to put over on the American people the greatest hoax since P. T. Barnum sold the Cardiff Giant. The very persons, spokesmen and organizations responsible for higher prices, inflation, present scarcities and oncoming shortages of food are today boldly stating that, not they, but those who supported price and wage stabilization and pleaded in vain for increased food production are responsible for inflation and food shortages. This is an attempted falsification of the record which approaches the dimensions of a Hitler lie—so gigantic that its very truth makes it believed.

Crop Insurance Fight to Go On

D. R. and Senate Stand With Farmers Union for Crop Protection

Although crop insurance has been ordered liquidated by the Congress, the National Farmers Union has been assured of support from the president and a majority of the senate to put it back into the farm program this fall.

In signing the Agricultural Appropriations bill, President Roosevelt followed a recommendation of President Patton of NFU and issued a statement calling for reinstatement of crop insurance. The senate, which voted consistently in favor of continuing crop insurance in the Agricultural Appropriations bill, served notice that it would back reinstatement of the program before adjournment by attaching a crop insurance rider to a non-agriculture bill.

President Patton of NFU wired President Roosevelt July 6, requesting that the publicity comment on the crop insurance rider.

Request Followed
In accordance with this request, the president issued the (Continued on Page Two)

TRIPLE LOSS

Highway Accident Takes Lives of E. M. Palmquist, and Two Daughters, of Ellsworth; Community Shocked by Tragedy

Triple funeral services were held at 9 Friday morning July 2 at the Grubb Funeral Home in Ellsworth for Ernest Martin Palmquist and his two daughters, Erma Joan, 13, and Romeyn Abeth, 11, all of whom lost their lives tragically Tuesday afternoon when a gasoline transport driven by the father broadside a Missouri Pacific work train directly southwest of Sun Park, Salina. More than four hours elapsed after the accident before relatives, arriving from out of town, identified the children. Palmquist had been identified by a driver's license and other personal papers soon after the wreck.

Born at Fremont, Palmquist had been a resident of Ellsworth since 1907 and was a successful farmer living five miles west of town. He had been interested for a long while in the Ellsworth County Co-Op, had been for the elevator, had been a member of the board, and a few weeks ago had begun to drive the gasoline transport for the company. He and his daughters had eaten lunch Tuesday at the home of Palmquist's sister, John Palmquist, at Lindberg about 45 minutes before the (Continued on Page Two)

"Who are those who are trying to make the American people swallow this perversion of the facts?"

"Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., sometime member of the inflationist Committee of the Nation, sometime vice chairman of the Republican Party, hysterical anti-New Dealer who opposed the Economic Stabilization Bill last September and who refuses to accept it, now that it has been a law for 9 months.

"He is joined by certain spokesmen for various processing and distributing interests, some farm groups, and a number of politicians. They have served notice that they will continue to fight subsidies and insist upon removing the ceiling from prices so that they may rise to their natural level in the open market.

"It is time to ask these spokesmen to name the exact altitude at which prices will stop when, as in the case of many vital foods, the demand is at least 23% in excess of the available supply." These spokesmen have never accepted the Economic Stabilization Act. They fought it when it was a bill; they sabotaged it when it became a law. In a July 4 statement, issued by some of them as a "declaration of independence," they renewed their pledge to work for its destruction.

"For a year now, enemies of the President's anti-inflation program have said that the price of increased food production was higher and higher prices, coupled—believe it or not—with freezing of wages.

"By holding down wages while food prices rise, it is argued, food shortages can be prevented; the supply will tend to equal demand." Demand is not the word; purchasing power is meant. Obviously, if incomes are frozen while prices rise, less food can be bought. But that means more hungry people—not a balancing of genuine demand with supply. Charging more for less is not a good food policy at any time. In war it is economic sabotage. Nothing less than maximum production is enough. Credit, farm management services, machinery, feed and manpower—not prices alone—are the key to maximum food production. Working farmers fear inflation like the devil; they know that inflation followed by deflation liquidated one million farmers after World War I. They want no more of that.

"Turned right side up, the demand for immunity from price control was—and is—a threat of a sit-down strike by farmers. This threat was not carried out; farmers planted more this year than last.

"As part of their program for high prices for scarcity, the farm horsemen of inflation opposed the conversion, mobilization and expansion of all farm resources. Instead of equipping all farm families to produce war foods and fibers at maximum, they attempted to assassinate the Farm Security Administration in 1942 and again in 1943. Instead of mobilizing the vast under-employed farm labor resources of the Na-

(Continued on Page Two)

F U., OTHER CO-OPS BUY \$5,000,000 REFINERY

Exchange Joins Four Other Wholesales To Acquire Big Globe Plant and Pipe Line at McPherson, Kansas

Here is big news. The Farmers Union Central Exchange, the Nebraska Farmers Union State Exchange, and three other regional cooperative wholesales have joined to purchase one of the biggest independent refineries in the middle-west, the Globe Refinery at McPherson, Kansas.

The refinery, together with its 6-inch, 229 mile pipeline from McPherson to Council Bluffs, cost around five million dollars.

At a history-making meeting in Hotel Nicolet, Minneapolis, June 28, the board of directors of three great cooperative wholesales, the Farmers Union Central Exchange, the Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Minneapolis, and the Central Cooperative Wholesale, Superior, decided to join forces to purchase the refinery, together with the Nebraska State Cooperative Association, Kansas City.

Organize Co-op Refinery Ass'n

On July 8, the authorized representatives of the five wholesales met in Kansas City and launched the National Cooperative Refinery Association, organized under the marketing cooperative law of Kansas. Release of the "big deal" was made only this week, so it was impossible to make this announcement in the last Kansas Union Farmer.

Earlier this year the Exchange purchased a refinery at Laurel, Mont., which up until now was the largest cooperatively owned refinery in the world. The Globe plant has a capacity several times that of the Laurel plant.

One of Biggest

It can produce 175,000,000 gallons of refined fuels a year, although, because of federal restrictions on the production of crude, it is at present turning out 130,000,000 gallons. About 80 million gallons a year have been purchased by the cooperative from the Globe interests in recent years. Had not the regional wholesales stepped to purchase the refinery now, the supply might have been cut off from the Exchange and some of the other wholesales.

Co-ops Among Top of Independents

The Globe purchase brings to eight the number of cooperatively owned refineries in the United States, and puts cooperatives close to the top as independent refiners. Nearly 40,000 barrels of crude oil a day are required to keep their eight plants running at capacity. (Independents are refiners outside of the major oil trusts, dominated by Standard.)

With the McPherson refinery and four others owned by individual wholesales, the five members of N. C. R. A. seek to meet the refined needs of 725,000 patrons who constitute the 1,402 local cooperative farm and home supply associations nearly 100%. Last year the five wholesales had combined sales that totaled nearly \$45,000,000.

Seek To Supply All Needs

Directors of the new joint effort point out that the wholesales being service organizations, will seek through the purchase of additional facilities to adequately take care of all the needs of their members since it is becoming more and more a problem each year to secure adequate supplies from other sources. The current shortage of gasoline and tractor fuel in Kansas, which promises to extend into other states as the harvest moves northward is the situation, N. C. R. A. directors say, the cooperatives are seeking to correct through facilities of their own.

The authorized share capital of N. C. R. A. is \$2,000,000 and its operating policy is determined by a board of 11, selected from the directors and management personnel of the constituent

(Continued on Page Three)

Texas Farm Bureau Revolts

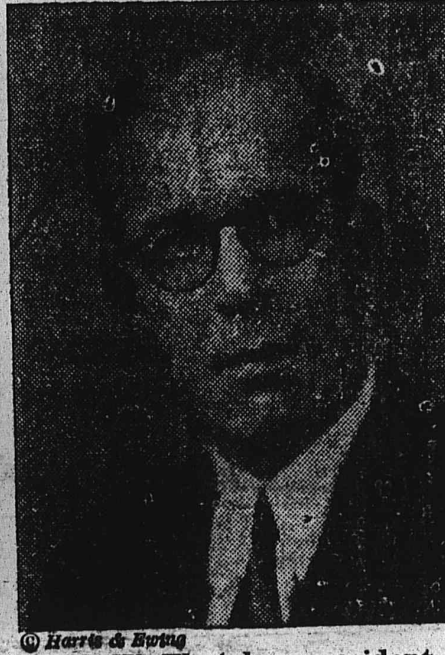
The Texas Farm Bureau has joined the revolt against the Farm Bloc course being steered by the O'Neal-Smith leadership of the AFBF.

Teaming up with the Bureau, Grange, and other farm leaders supporting the win-the-war program of the National Agricultural Mobilization Committee, the Texas Bureau is now setting up a Texas Agricultural Mobilization Committee.

Reed and Thatcher Fight for Parity For Wheat and Justice for Farmer



Senator Clyde Reed, Kansas



M. W. Thatcher, president, Farmer Grain Co-Operatives

Due to the present ceiling on wheat products, the cash price for wheat is frozen. The wheat farmer today stands to be docked 23 cents a bushel on his 1944 crop, due to the fact that Congress has refused to allow ACP payments of nearly 10 cents a bushel and has made no provisions for parity payments of 13 cents a bushel.

Plans for a wheat state conference are being made by W. M. Thatcher, president of National Association of Farmer Grain Co-Operatives, and Senator Clyde Reed of Kansas, to be held in Kansas City on August 11. All farm organizations have been asked to cooperate and all wheat state Senators are being asked to attend.

Wheat State Conference Planned at Kansas City for Early August

M. W. Thatcher, Manager Farmers Union GTA and Senator Clyde Reed of Kansas Call Meeting of Wheat State Senators and Farm Organizations, to Protect Wheat Farmer's 1944 Crop Price

Lambertson Helps Scuttle Benefits to Wheat Farmers While Reed and Capper Fight to Retain Them

The "voice of wheat" will be heard in the halls of Congress and in Washington this fall.

The campaign to win full parity prices for the wheat farmer has begun.

It is a 24-hour round-the-clock battle. Nobody knows this better than Mr. Thatcher and his associates.

Organize the Wheat Senators

Plans are being made now to organize the senators from 18 wheat states to stand solidly behind more than a half-million wheat producers, a half-million farm families who are asked to increase wheat acreage by nearly 30% for 1944. The drive is to be launched at Kansas City early in August at a meeting of wheat Senators and farm groups.

A detailed day-by-day account of the campaign is too lengthy to be recounted here.

Throughout the congressional session in Washington, Mr. Thatcher was in close touch with wheat senators and Government officials. He acted in the capacity of general manager for Farmers Union GTA and of president of the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives.

Program Is Being Mapped

In the interim between the summer and fall sessions, he has been working with other leaders and with the wheat senators mapping a full parity program.

Some idea of the response to the efforts being made by Farmers Union GTA and the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives is suggested in copies of the more pertinent letters and telegrams received by Mr. Thatcher.

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, on June 29, 1943, wrote: Dear Mr. Thatcher:

You sent me a very fine statement about the legislative situation here at Washington and particularly with regard to the stand taken by the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives. I thought it worth while bringing to the attention of the Senate. I enclose copy as it appeared in the Congressional Record.

Your suggestions are always welcomed by me.

Cordially yours,
ARTHUR CAPPER.
Senator Clyde Reed of Kansas on July 5, 1943, wrote:

(Continued on Page Three)

Highest Earnings In Co-op's History Recorded at St. Mary's

Net of \$29,213 Is Reported on \$14,850 Investment in Stock

Net profits of the Farmers' Union for the fiscal year just closed were reported to be \$29,213 at the semi-annual meeting of stockholders and patrons in the K. of C. hall at St. Marys.

Earnings were the highest in the 24-year history of the co-op institution, largely because of a market that advanced consistently during the period.

The earnings announced a year ago, at the end of twelve months of business, were \$23,650. Two years ago the profits aggregated only \$9,000.

The volume of grain handled at the elevator the past year was somewhat of a contradiction to the uninitiated when compared with a dollar volume that spiraled skyward. The association purchased 490,000 bushels of grain during the twelve months as compared with 525,000 during the preceding year. A reduced acreage of wheat joined with a poor crop to lower the amount of grain actually handled. Grain bought included 313,704 bushels of corn but only 87,400 bushels of wheat.

Stock outstanding in the association amounts to \$14,850 as against \$12,750 a year ago. It is readily seen that earnings of the past year were double the investment of the stockholders.

High as they were, the earnings represented a return of less than 6% on the gross business done.

Gross sales climbed during the year to \$539,500, a jump of \$142,000 over the previous year and nearly that much over the record sales of 1938.

C. M. Yocum, manager disclosed the fact that the co-op association now has 296 stockholders as compared with 213 a year and 157 in 1939 when dividends were placed on a patronage-producer basis.

Besides a dividend for stockholders which is restricted by state co-op laws to 4%, Tuesday night brought a prororation of patronage dividends that will aggregate \$16,000. A year ago these dividends totaled \$12,000. Two years ago, \$6,000.

The year's payroll at the elevator amounted to \$10,309 as compared with a figure in excess of \$8,000 a year ago.

Gross sales at the F. U. plant during fiscal years which followed the first drought in 1934 offer an interesting study. The listing in round figures is as follows:

1943	\$539,000
1942	397,000
1941	314,000
1940	331,000
1939	225,000
1938	425,000
1937	300,000
1936	275,000
1935	208,000

The proposition relating to ways and means of establishing a farm produce station on a co-op plan in St. Marys was not introduced for discussion at this meeting.

Out-of-town speakers were E. K. Dean of Salina, state F. U. president, and John Vesecky, formerly state and national president who is now connected with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo.

Crop Insurance Fight to Go On

(Continued from Page One)

following statement when he signed the measure:

"The Department of Agriculture Appropriation bill, which I have today signed, provides no funds for continuing the crop insurance program. I regret exceedingly that congress failed to provide funds to continue this aid to the farmers of the nation.

"One of the greatest obstacles which confronts the farmer in maintaining a stable income is the hazard of weather.

"The crop insurance program was designed to give the farmer protection against having his income wiped out or greatly reduced by unfavorable weather or some other disaster.

"When the government first experimented with rural

ON F.U. CONFERENCE STAFF



Mrs. Helen Denney, Director of Publicity Department, Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

free delivery of mail, there were those who said it was too costly and was not practicable. More recently when we began inaugurating a program of rural electrification was not practicable and would prove too costly.

"These and other programs, which at first were declared not feasible, are now recognized as a great blessing to our rural population, and they have been made to work on a practical and satisfactory basis.

Hopes For Change

"If we can make crop insurance work, it will, in my opinion, prove one of the greatest steps ever taken, by the government toward making farming a sound and profitable occupation.

"Certainly in these times when the farmer is being urged to produce more and assume greater risks, we should not stop a program which is of such tremendous potential value to them.

"I certainly hope that when congress returns from its recess funds will be provided to continue this program, which will mean so much to our farmers and at the same time enable agriculture to be placed on a more stable basis than ever before."

A Triple Loss

(Continued from Page One)

accident which took the lives of all three. Surviving are Mrs. Erna Palmquist, wife and mother, and a younger daughter, and sister, Marilyn Ernestine.

The triple funeral services were conducted by Rev. E. F. Markley, pastor of the First Methodist church of Ellsworth, of which Palmquist and his daughters were members. Interment for all was in Fremont cemetery.

Bodies were taken to Ellsworth. Besides Palmquist's wife, daughter and father, John Palmquist, the family includes three sisters, Misses Eleanor, Edith and Ethel Palmquist, all of whom live with their father, a fourth sister, Mrs. J. P. Palmgren of Kanopolis; and a brother, Arthur Palmquist, Minneapolis, Minn.

Tuesday's accident occurred shortly after 1 in the afternoon at the junction of the Missouri Pacific tracks and the by-pass, Palmquist approaching from the east and the train headed south.

An unobstructed view of the train is to be had from the highway and an automatic signal light and bell were in operation. It is thought that brakes, on the truck, when applied, failed to operate.

Among out-of-town Farmers Union representatives attending the funeral were Esther Ekblad, State Director of Education and A. T. Riley, Manager of the Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Condemns Burning of Stubble Fields

A stirring condemnation of the unscrupulous burning of stubble fields now going on in many sections of Kansas has been made by L. H. Burton, extension specialist in landscape gardening. In his opinion tree losses from such fires are appalling, and shelter belts and windbreaks are suffering acutely.

"In a recent drive between Hutchinson and Manhattan," he reports, "I saw more years of tree growth destroyed by stubble fires than were reported planted in 1942 by 23 major landscape project counties in Kansas. Ten thousand living trees, 25 years of age, likewise represent 10,000 years of tree growth.

"For the sake of shelters," he continues, "discourage the burning of stubble fields. Fire is an outlaw; don't turn him loose in the field. If grain fields must be burned, I suggest strip plowing, and back firing to protect valuable windbreaks, shelter strips, and natural timber. Field burning is an expensive practice in many other ways as well.

Mr. Burton estimates that within view of the highway between Hutchinson and Manhattan, more than 1,000 trees, averaging 20 to 40 years of age, were either killed or injured beyond permanent recovery. This figure would represent an approximate total of 30,000 years of plant growth destroyed by fire in a narrow strip 145 miles long. He says that it would take a planting of 30,000 yearling trees or a roadside planting of 207 trees to the mile from Manhattan to Hutchinson to equal this loss.

In his opinion the usual loss from runaway field fires this fall will be greater because tillage has been neglected due to the labor shortage. He urges farmers to cooperate in preventing further losses.

Industrial Terms Urged for Farms

(Continued from Page One)

tion for efficient use wherever and whenever needed, they supported legislation which has immobilized farm labor by freezing it in 3,000 counties.

"They had—and have—alleges in fighting the Economic Stabilization Act, in defeating proposals that would have expended war food production by 20% and recruited labor for its harvesting, processing, and distribution to consumers without the plowing under, rot, and wastage that is now going on. These allies were—and are—the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, private banking interests and John L. Lewis. Now, when they see that food will soon become one of the greatest scandals of the war, they try to transfer their guilt to others.

"Fortunately, the record is written and cannot be changed. These men and their organizations opposed stabilization, price control and all-out production of war foods by all farmers. They accepted and invited inflation, planning to throw the adjustment to meet rising prices.

"The National Farmers Union supported stabilization of prices and wages. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, we predicted wartime food shortage and urged loan authorizations of \$350,000,000 to assist half a million farmers to maximum production of war foods and fibers; a year ago we renewed our warning and recommended \$500,000,000 increase in loan authorizations, to be added to a \$97,500,000 Farm Security Administration loan authorization by the Congress after the President had requested, as a 'war necessity,' FSA loan authorizations totalling \$175,000,000. Last December the National Farmers Union recommended a program for conversion and expansion of American agriculture that would increase food production 20%. It urged loan authorizations of one billion dollars, as the first step in a two and a third billion dollar three-year program.

"Organized labor and consumers, whom the inflationists are now attempting to tar with responsibility for both food shortages and endorsed the National Farmers Union proposal for in-

creasing food production. For more than nine months, labor has accepted wage stabilization on promises that prices would be stabilized. These promises that price would be stabilized. These promises are wearing thin. Some administrative agencies have tried to make good on the pledges implicit in the Economic Stabilization Act. Their failures—and they have been many—have been due to appeasement of, and defeat by, the very forces now seeking to transfer blame for inflation from themselves to the enemies of inflation. This is as bold as an attempt to steal the Washington monument.

"It is not too early to make plans and to organize for increased food production for 1944 and 1945. The War Food Administration must give bold leadership to farmers, the Congress and the public generally.

"The government should make war food production agreements with farmers on the same terms as have produced world records in industrial war production.

Farmers, as part of the agreement, must be furnished with credit, including advance and progress payments, assured prices, crop insurance, technical services, and priorities in machinery, feed, seed, and fertilizer.

"The shocking waste of manpower now imposed on the War Manpower Commission and the War Food Administration by Congress' action in freezing labor in each county must be ended. Congress should repeal this vicious provision immediately.

"It is encouraging to note that Senator Burton of Ohio, who is a member of the Truman Committee has made a close study of our war economy, has exposed government purchases and sale of vital war foods. This was recommended by the National Farmers Union in testimony before the Senate Agricultural Appropriations sub-committee last May.

"Senator Burton and his colleagues should immediately investigate the effects of existing farm labor legislation."

RATES ON ROAD BUILDING MATERIALS REDUCED IN KANSAS

State Corporation Commission Authorizes Reduction on June 23, 1943—Kansas Agricultural Interests To Receive Benefit From Lower Rate Basis

In a letter received from J. F. Stevick, Acting Rate Expert of the State Corporation Commission, Topeka, the State Farmers Union Office received information which stated that single and joint line rate on road building materials such as sand, gravel, chaff, crushed rock, etc., and the present one, two and three or more line rates on agricultural limestone, have been authorized reduced by the Commission on June 23, 1943.

The Kansas Farmers Union feels that the agricultural interests of Kansas will derive benefit from the lower basis of rates.

A recent telephone conversation between President E. K. Dean and Mr. Stevick, was the forerunner of the letter, part of which is quoted below:

"Prior to August 17, 1939, the rail carriers of Kansas had in effect rates on road building materials that were considerably higher than those on agricultural limestone. However, on that date the Commission authorized the schedule of rates set out in Exhibit 'A' and made such rates applicable on agricultural limestone.

"We have received numerous informal complaints calling the Commission's attention to the fact that the road building material rates were lower in most instances, at least for distances up to and including one hundred fifty miles than the rates on

agricultural limestone. "The Commission had a conference with the railroads on other matters and at that time we talked to the railroad representatives about the higher agricultural limestone rates and was agreed that we would submit a proposal, the carrier would consider it.

"The proposal we submitted was the present single and joint line rates as were applicable on road building materials for distances of approximately one hundred fifty miles and the present agricultural limestone rates beyond those distances. As will note the road building material joint-line rates are in most instances fifteen cents over the single-line rates, whereas the rates published on agricultural limestone are for one, two, three or more lines of railroad and have no uniform graduation.

"We had information from Mr. Arthur H. Hunter, Chairman of the bette County USDA War Board to the effect that the average haul of agricultural limestone was about seventy-five miles and the longest hauls do not exceed one hundred miles. Therefore we do not ask for any change in agricultural limestone rates for distances beyond one hundred fifty miles. At this point, the present agricultural limestone rates are lower than the road building material rates."

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(To be used for the treatment and prevention of calf scours)	
Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum, per 100 cc.	1.8
Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 1, per dose	.0
Brucella Abortus Vaccine, per dose	.3
Calcium Gluconate Compound, per 250 cc.	.7

FOR SHEEP

Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, per dose	\$0.0
Mixed Bacterin (Ovine) Formula No. 1, per dose	.0
Anchor Elastic Capsules (5 cc. size) No. 1, each	.041
Anchor Elastic Capsules (2 1-2 cc. size) No. 2, each	.031
Sheep Powder (for drench) .32 dose package	.3
Sheep Powder (for drench) 160 dose package	1.6
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Entrox Powder, per 5-lb. can	3.0
Screw Worm Oil, per pt.	.7

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Farmers Defeat Farm Bloc

Force Retreat on No. 1 Farm Act

Farmers won a significant victory in the fight over the Agricultural Appropriations Act and succeeded in rescuing some of the federal farm programs that the Farm Bloc voted to kill off in the original House version of the measure.

As finally passed, the Act envisions the FSA, restores the cut Soil Conservation payments, allows the school milk and lunch program, allows the sale of feed wheat at corn parity, and lifts some of the worst restrictions that had been imposed on the \$225,000,000 war crop loan program.

FSA Funds Cut

The scars inflicted by the Farm Bloc, are, however, plainly visible on the measure as finally enacted. The FSA appropriation is slashed to less than two-thirds of what it got last year; incentive payments are left out; parity payments are halted; and the crop insurance program is killed.

O'Neal-Smith forces lost their fight to undermine the Triple-A committeemen by gagging them and turning over the administration of federal farm programs to the individual whims of the 48 State Extension Services.

Frightened by the growing "grass roots" revolt, which has caused Grange, Bureau, and other farmers to set up the National Agricultural Mobilization Committee, the Farm Bloc decided to pull in its horns and not be caught, at least too openly, creating the "food shortage" that it is seeking to pin on the administration.

Farm Bloc Strategy

Therefore, the strategy adopted by the Farm Bloc was to weaken the farm programs as much as it dared without breaking too many promises which the Government had already made to farmers on Soil Conservation and other payments. Meanwhile it decided to concentrate its fury on the subsidy, rollback, price control program.

Despite its professed affection for the farmers, the Farm Bloc made not the slightest attempt to strengthen the Government programs capable of aiding the farmers in their attempt to expand farm output. It showed no interest in extending the farm-price support programs from a 1-year basis to a 3-to-5-year basis, in encouraging the Government to contract with farmers for the full output of war crops, in alleviating marketing and distribution problems, or in stimulating a long-range plan for agriculture to ensure adequate supplies of manpower, machinery, and materials.

Final Version of Agricultural Appropriations Act

1. FSA's functions are retained under the War Food Administrator, though FSA itself is not mentioned by name. Administrative appropriation cut from \$37,306,053 last year to \$20,000,000 for this year, and authorizations to borrow from RFC for rural rehabilitation loans cut from \$97,000,000 to \$60,000,000. Farm tenant purchase loans are fixed at \$30,000,000, a slight reduction.

2. The House accepted the Senate proposal to raise Soil Conservation payments from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 or just enough to meet the obligations already incurred by the Government.

3. The House agreed to the Senate's authorization of \$50,000,000 for the school milk and lunch program.

4. The measure as passed by the House would have destroyed the RACC's \$225,000,000 program for war crop loans; however, the worst restrictions have been removed and RACC will be able to continue to function. Its operations will nevertheless be hampered by red tape prescribed by Congress, particularly that requiring various forms of proof that a farmer cannot get similar loans from banks or insurance companies.

5. Triple-A committeemen retain administrative control. But the Farm Bloc put in a provision that attempts to scare state and county information employees of the AAA into silence by permitting them only to answer the inquiries of, or supply information to, individual farmers.

Other Programs

6. The House agreed to the Senate demand that funds be available for distribution of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees and other farming materials to help farmers carry out the soil conservation program.

7. The House, which has ruled out Government sales of wheat below parity, finally conceded the sale of wheat at not less than the parity price of corn.

8. After amending the House bill to allow parity payments on 1943 and 1944 crops, the Senate then yielded, without discussion on the floor, to the elimination of parity payments on 1943 and later crops.

9. The Senate yielding to the House demand that Government crop insurance for wheat and cotton be stopped on July 31st, 1943.

While the final measure cannot be regarded as a win-the-war program for agriculture, it is certainly a huge improvement over the original version which the Farm Bloc sent out of the House. —Facts for Farmers.

Wheat State Conference Planned at KC

(Continued from Page One)

Dear Bill:

I am writing this letter in apology in connection with my letter of June 27. When I wrote that letter I never dreamed the Senate Conferees would recede from the amendment we wrote on the bill to continue parity payments. I always realized there was some hazard to the ACP

payments, but not until this morning did I find out definitely that the Senate Conferees had receded on the parity payments. Maybe it was my fault, but from one of the Conferees, I certainly got the impression that the Senate amendment had been agreed upon. Even if the ACP payments were dropped out, the situation could still be taken care of through a higher parity payment, so far as the wheat farmer is concerned.

I am outraged over the situation. It may be too late to do anything about it before we recess, but certainly I am not content to let the matter lie as it is. I am writing you this letter before the session opens today because I want you to know just how I feel about it.

With my best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

C. M. REED

War Food Administrator
Marvin Jones on July 7, 1943, wrote:

Dear Bill:

I want you to know that I appreciate your generous letter, and your thoughtfulness in writing me.

As you well know, it is a difficult assignment which I have undertaken, but I shall do my best. It is encouraging to read such expressions of confidence as your letter contains, and I thank you for them.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

MARVIN JONES

Senator Reed wired on July 9, 1943:

Am organizing wheat State Senators for continuing protest against leaving wheat in the outrageous position it now occupies. Stop. Hope to get in shape to file joint wheat state protest before we leave Washington next week. Wheeler has gone but left full authority with me to speak for him also. Stop. Will appreciate your co-operation. Stop. Hope President makes statement. Stop. That would help greatly but I am planning to go forward with protests until relief is afforded.

CLYDE M. REED.

Senator Reed on July 10, 1943, wrote:

Dear Bill:

I received your telegram this morning and distributed it among the Senators and newspaper men present at the conference. There were twelve Senators present—list attached. Two or three of them are going home. Nine of them, including myself, are to meet with Marvin Jones in my office Monday morning to discuss this whole situation. The nine who will be here are marked with a blue pencil.

Of course, the one thing that the Administration could do

(Continued on Page Seven)

F. U. Other Co-Ops Buy \$5,000 Refinery

(Continued from Page One)

wholesales.

Control Proportional to Volume

Investments in the new corporation, and control thereof, will be based on each regional's use of the plant's output, with a provisional clause in the articles specifying that no one of the member cooperative wholesales, no matter how big its share of investment and use of the products, may have more than 40% control over the firm. Each member wholesale will have one basic vote in the board, plus additional votes based on its share of the output. No new members will be admitted to the corporation for four years without the unanimous consent of the five original members.

Board Members and Officers

Elected to the first board of directors of the National Cooperative Refinery Association are E. A. Syttetad, manager, J. L. Nolan, oil dept. manager, and C. J. Mitchell, assistant manager, of the Farmers Union Central Exchange; J. F. Shea, Pickett, Wis., president, and W. R. Graham, oil dept. manager, of Midland; Con McCarthy, manager of the Nebraska F. U. State Exchange; Wm. Limatainen of Jacobsen, Minn., president of Central Cooperative Wholesale; Howard Cowden, president and manager, and T. H. DeWitt, Green City, Mo., Clifford Miller, Brewster, Kans., E. G. Tharp, Protection, Kans., all directors of Consumers Cooperative Wholesale.

Nolan Is Secretary

Officers of the new N. C. R. A. selected to serve until the next annual meeting of the board are Howard Cowden, President; W. R. Graham, vice-president; J. L. Nolan, secretary-treasurer. These officers together with Con McCarthy and William Limatainen will constitute the executive committee.

The general manager of N. C. R. A.'s refinery is A. E. Landstittel, 53, who for 35 years has been in the petroleum business. For the last 30 years Mr. Landstittel has served as general sales manager of Globe.

The company started with authorized capital of \$2,000,000 to be provided by the participating regional cooperatives.

The McPherson refinery was built as a 7,500-barrel plant in 1932 by I. A. O'Shaughnessy of St. Paul and associates. It began operations in the spring of 1933, and later was enlarged to a rated capacity of 15,000 barrels of crude oil a day, the expansion program starting in 1937. For several years Globe has supplied petroleum products to a majority of the regional cooperatives which are now purchasing it. NCRA will have 265 employees, and offices at Wichita, McPherson and Council Bluffs.

Crude oil to operate the refinery will come by pipe line principally from Central and Western Kansas, while the remainder will come from wells in McPherson county, where the refinery is located. The plant is now producing premium, regular, and third grade gasoline, stove and lamp gasoline, three grades of tractor fuel, prime white distillate No. 1 and No. 2 and residual fuel oils. In addition, lubricating oils are compounded at the McPherson plant for the crankcases of tractors, trucks and motor cars.

There is storage for 220,000 barrels of crude oil and 600,000 barrels of refined products at McPherson, with additional storage space now under construction. There is storage space at the Council Bluffs, Ia., Terminal for 300,000 barrels of refined fuels.

The pipeline with terminus in Council Bluffs, Ia., is of great immediate importance, because the savings to the participating cooperatives in the Northwest in transportation costs are larger in proportion than the savings in refinery operations. After the war ends it is expected that the pipe line will be extended from Council Bluffs to the Twin Cities.

PURE SEED WHEAT

The purity of the wheat seed planted is reflected in the production of the crop. If the seed is of a recommended variety, free from weeds, rye, and varietal mixture, reasonably free from disease, and of good germination, it is useless to change. If it is an unadapted variety of wheat, varietal or rye mixtures have developed, smut has reduced the yields, or weed seed that cannot be removed is present. One should look for clean pure seed. The county agricultural agent can give farmers a list of growers of certified wheat seed who live nearby.

BUYING CATTLE?

Prices are high and markets fast moving. It is to your benefit to have an experienced man help you make your selections.

Our order buyers know cattle and markets—and will work for your best interest at all times.—Come in or send us your order.

FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE Stock Yards

Kansas City, Wichita, Parsons

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery,

Office Equipment
Printing

—the CONSOLIDATED
printing and stationery co.
SALINA • KANSAS

Cooperative Auditors

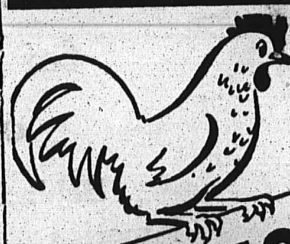
KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570



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

KFU and UNION STANDARD EGG MASH and PELLETS

Manufactured and Distributed by
Farmers Union Jobbing Association
Kansas City—Girard—Wameo—Topeka

Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

RUSH OF GRAIN TO MARKET IS OVER

The 1943 harvest rush of wheat to the Kansas City market is passed. The movement this year did not mount to the usual peak that is nearly a panic for the elevators, railroads and grain marketing organizations that handle the grain.

Moving into local loading points more slowly because of less farm help, and fewer trucks, the scarcity of cars to carry it to market, and more farm and local storage space, all made this a more orderly marketing year than usual.

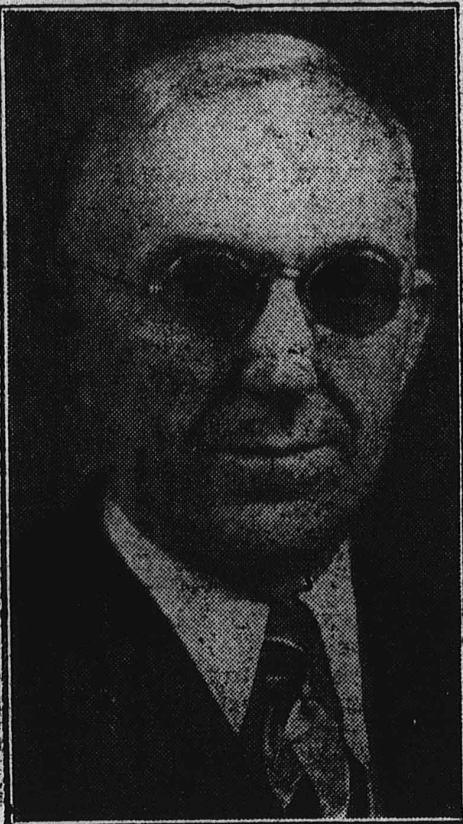
FUJA didn't come up to a former record of 574 cars ordered on the Tuesday following a Sunday-Monday holiday that made this year's Fourth similar to that year, but we did order approximately 200 cars on the 6th of July and went over that on the following Monday when nearly 300 cars were ordered. This year topped last July by nearly 500 cars handled in Topeka and in Kansas City and Salina handled 391 more cars than were handled by this office in 1942.

JOHN VESECKY NOW FUJA REPRESENTATIVE

Welcomed back to Kansas with open arms is John Vesecky, former State and National Farmers Union president. His life-long interest in the improvement of conditions for the farmer through cooperatives and the Farmers Union added to his many and varied abilities make him a valuable addition to the staff of your cooperative. He is thoroughly familiar with co-operative grain marketing and the problems of local elevators, having had actual experience in the operation of both.

Mr. Vesecky's friends in Kansas are numbered by hundreds and in his new position will be mutually beneficial to the Association, its members and to the

REPRESENTS FUJA



John Vesecky, former Kansas and National Farmers Union President.

Farmers Union. His services as a speaker are available to FUJA members and Farmers Union Locals at picnics, annual meetings, and other affairs. Write to the K. C. office to arrange dates or ask him about them when he stops off at your station.

ROSEMARY REINHART COMES AND GOES!

Rosemary Reinhart was em-

ployed a few weeks this summer at the Kansas City office of FUJA. No sooner had she become accustomed to the way wheat was handled after it arrived on the Kansas City market than she fell and broke her wrist, making it impossible to continue her work. She had proved herself friendly and capable and her fellow workers were sorry to see her leave. Rosemary is the daughter of George Reinhart of Parsons, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union. She attended the Farmers Union Leader Camp held in Ponca City in 1942, and for the past two years has been in college at the St. Mary's Academy in Leavenworth.

Other new employees this summer in the Kansas City office are Richard Chapman, Madeline Cunningham, Mrs. Ruth Folscroft, and Mrs. Gladys Geraldine Crawford. Mrs. Crawford reports that she lived at Clay Center before her marriage, and that her uncle, Harry Gilbert, is on the board of directors of the Co-operative Grain Association which serves the Green and Clay Center territory.

Food Plans To Follow NFU Idea

Acreage Increase Asked in '44; U. S. Purchase Program and Stamp Use Are Likely

National Farmers Union food proposals are being adopted, one-by-one, by the national government.

Food Administrator Marvin Jones has thrown all restrictions off acreage next year and has called for planting of 380,000,000 (Continued on Page Six)

FROM AMERICAN CO-OPS TO RUSSIA

In contributing during recent months seeds to help replant the "scorched earth" of Russia, many American co-ops large and small have played a particularly appropriate role in the war job. Every pound of seed which reaches Russia may be worth its weight in ammunition—may produce many times its weight in food.

Before April 1 vegetable seed which will produce more than a million tons of food already had been shipped to the Soviet Union by Russian War Relief. Half of this seed had been contributed by co-ops and others through the vegetable seed committee. The other half was purchased from the seed trade with funds raised for that purpose.

To understand the need for this seed, as well as for the shipments through lend-lease, it is only necessary to recall what the scorched earth policy meant. It was a directive to allow nothing of value to fall into the hands of the advancing German army. It meant the blowing up of factories and the destruction of towns. It resulted in the burning and trampling of one-third of Russia's cultivated land—140 million acres, or more than the combined area of Texas, Montana, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio.

The "Battle for Bread" Russia evacuated as large a part of her border area population as was possible. The machines in entire factories, together with the men who had been operating them, were moved as far as 2,000 miles into the heart of Siberia. An estimated 25 million farmers left the land they had tilled to join in the "battle for bread" east of the Urals.

The "battle for bread" which is being fought by Russia's farmers, has three fronts: Supplying food to the Red Army; meeting the normal food needs of Russia's working men and women; and feeding the more than 40 million men, women, and children who have been moved to new industrial centers in Asiatic Russia. Fortunately, it is reported by Russian War Relief, Russia's farmers have been able to meet this task to a remarkable extent. "They have been able to, be-

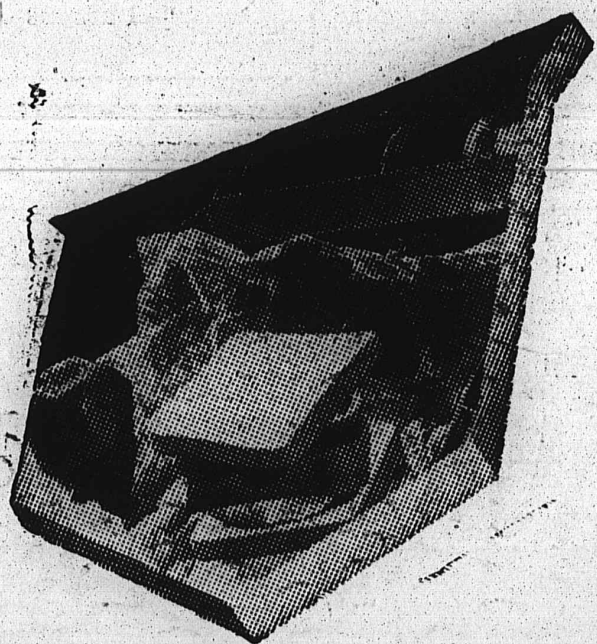
cause they have courage, because they have perseverance, and because they have learned the value of mechanizing agriculture. Also, many years before the war the Soviet Union had encouraged farmers to move eastward to Asiatic parts, by extending easements, irrigating arid regions and popularizing the free, rich land of the interior. As a result the farmers who settled in the East have prepared the way for millions now evacuated from occupied western Russia. Those new millions this year have planted 25 to 35 million additional acres of land.

"This is a splendid record but it is far short of the need of the military and civilian population. The inadequacy of transportation facilities requires the growing of vegetables in the immediate vicinity of the factories which have been transplanted to the area behind the Ural mountains. However, the manpower problem has been relieved considerably through the extensive use of tractors and farm machinery, as well through almost complete substitution of women and children on the farm.

"The seed campaign to replant the 'scorched earth' of Russia has received the hearty endorsement of seed growers and farm co-ops everywhere. Among farmer co-ops which have given particular help to the drive are the Central Jersey Farmers Cooperative Organization, the Eastern State Co-operative Exchange, G. L. F., and a number of co-operatives associated with the State Farm Bureau Federations and Farmer Unions."

The Kansas Farmers, united with other organizations in the state-wide "Seed Wheat for Russia" Drive. President J. K. Dean was a member of the state-wide committee which secured donations to this fund.

A final sum of \$303.00 was donated by individuals and Local in the Farmers Union in Kansas, and on a state wide basis, enough money was donated to send two carloads of sacked seed wheat to our Russian ally.



Defense Tool for the Farmers on the Job

Behind the fighting men of America stands the farmer. A man of determination... his sleeves rolled up ready for the gigantic task before him. On the ability and stamina of this man rests the future of a nation.

Never before has food been so important. Your home-baked bread, made with "Russell's Best", all-purpose flour, enriched with Vitamin B-1, a nerve-soothing and morale-building vitamin, is needed in large amounts. Here's a real defense tool for the farmer—see that your family gets it every day! A Healthy Nation is a Mighty Nation. Bake Break with "Russell's Best" Flour, enriched with B Vitamins!

ALWAYS ASK for "Russell's Best" flour at your Farmers Union Co-Op Elevators and Stores.

Handled by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association Feed Warehouse in Topeka

RUSSELL MILLING COMPANY

RUSSELL, KANSAS

FERTILIZER NEWS

Dear Patron:

Due to an unprecedented demand for Treble Superphosphate this year our source of supply, find they are utterly unable to supply the needs of their established dealer accounts in the various states they serve. Since the Intermountain and Pacific Coast States are almost entirely dependent on them for their supplies of Phosphate, the Food Production Administration and Fertilizer Division of the War Production Board, Washington, D. C. have requested they conserve their supplies of Treble Superphosphate for distribution in the Western States.

This means that they must either cease to do business in Kansas during the War Period or procure Superphosphate from some other source. They have chosen the latter course, since they want to retain their dealer connections in Kansas, so that they can again supply them with Treble Super, when the present emergency is over.

They accordingly, have procured several thousand tons of 20% Superphosphate from an Arkansas producer, and will be in a position to supply your Phosphate needs this fall with this grade of Superphosphate. This material will be packaged in 100 pound paper bags, with the fol-

lowing printing on the bags "Anaconda 20% Superphosphate Guaranty—Available Phosphoric Acid, not less than 20% Manufactured—Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Fertilizer Department, Anaconda, Montana."

May we call your attention to the fact that there are no Federal limitations on the sale of Superphosphate. In other words Superphosphate can be sold for any crop, and in any amount, to any person that has the money to pay for it.

Although we have booked a large tonnage, we are not sure that we will be able to supply the entire Superphosphate needs of our various dealers this fall, but will exert every effort to obtain the needed tonnage, if our dealers in turn will advise us promptly of the maximum tonnage required. We expect to be able to start making deliveries shortly after the first of August.

Very truly yours,
Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

We will carry stock at warehouses located in Kansas City, Kansas, Topeka, Kansas, and Girard, Kansas.

See your local Farmers Union Elevator Manager, immediately and advise him of your Fall requirements.

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Juniors 16-21

Junior Reserves 13-15

Juveniles 8-12

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

REVIEW OF THE YEAR BY 1942 CAMPERS

(Continued from Kansas Union Farmer, July 15)

From FUJA Way

Dear Esther:

It seems a little queer not to be planning to see you for a session at camps, and all the leaders and youngsters that were campers wherever they were held. Good luck to you in your local and county camps this summer. I hope you keep on teaching and telling about co-ops., for, as the following article says, "My Son—That Which I Bequeath Thee You Must Own Anew If you Would Keep it," is certainly true of co-operatives as well as farm organizations.

"MY SON—THAT WHICH I BEQUEATH THEE YOU MUST OWN ANEW IF YOU WOULD KEEP IT."

The foregoing epitaph on a tombstone in New Hampshire carries a message to the individual, the group, and the Nation. We are now in a fierce struggle to own anew that freedom which our ancestors fought for and passed on to us. Just as the individual must assume the responsibility of preserving that which he inherited, so must the group and the Nation.

How can we accomplish it? Must we have a war every generation? Will every generation have to go through the same experiences as its predecessors, or will we develop ways and means by which the next generation will own anew that which was bequeathed to it?

These are broad questions. To groups such as farmers' cooperative associations, they are becoming increasingly important because many of them are in the stage where they are passing on institutions to the next generation. Recent figures on 11,294 associations show that 58 percent have been in operation for 15 years or more, 38 percent for 20 years or more, 14 percent for 30 years or more, and 5 percent for 40 years or more.

The pioneers of the cooperatives fought many an economic battle to establish them. Sometimes the battle was a losing one, but, by and large, thousands of successful institutions were established. Is there a substitute for these battle to maintain them?

Some answer, "Yes—education." Others say, "No," quoting Einstein—"The trouble with civilization is that we don't live long enough to make use of our experiences."

Regardless of one's individual philosophy, education is one of the principal methods of perpetuating institutions as well as nations. This fact is so well recognized that we insist on elementary education for all at public expense. Tyrants know this, too, and insist that only their views be taught to youth. This is the opposite of the procedure of the ancient Egyptian teacher who, when questioned as to what he taught his pupils about the shape of the earth, replied, "We teach them that the earth is flat and that the earth is round, and then let the students take their choice."

It is not the intent of this article, however, to discuss education, educational methods, or procedure as a means of maintaining successful cooperatives. Education is one way and is an important way. An equally important method is ownership on the part of those who patronize them.—News from Farmer Co-ops.

Helen Denney
Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

Letter from Washington

Washington, D. C.
June 15, 1943

Dear Esther:

I am not at all sure what 1942 campers would be interested in knowing. You might tell them

I haven't been fishing since our last camp, and that if I should go. I wouldn't expect to catch as many in so short a time as I did at our last camp.

My work here with Cooperative Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration is to conduct a project studying cooperative operations in the field of farm seed. I am finding it very interesting and educational. I haven't thought much about farm crop seed since I was in school. I did however have considerable training along that line there. That training may come in handy now.

I have visited two large cooperative regional organizations here in the East which have been in the seed business 15 to 20 years, and one handled 1 1/4 million dollars worth of seed for its members last year. The other about 5 million dollars worth. That's a lot of seed, and their experience is very interesting and successful.

I am enjoying my work back here, but I am already looking forward to the war's end, and the time when I expect to again work for F. U. J. A. in Kansas.

Sincerely yours,
Tom Hall
(42 Faculty Member)Missed the Farm
Manhattan, Kansas
May, 1943

Hello Esther,

Well here is one '42 camper reporting in. What have I been doing since August? There has been so much water under the bridge and foot water at that. I came down to Kansas State College in September, and from then on have been rushing somewhere but never getting there. I am enrolled in Chemical Engineering but I can never quite forget the farm. Believe me I got homesick and am still that way. If it hadn't been for getting out on the B. Immenschuh farm once in awhile I reckon I would have gone crazy long before this. I think Emerson had the idea when he wrote: "He who knows the most, he who knows what sweets and virtues are in the ground, the waters, the plants, the heavens, and how to come at these enchantments, is the rich and royal man. Only as far as the masters of the world have called in nature to their aid, can they reach the height of magnificence."

That's about all. I expect to go back to the farm inside of two weeks, and take it from me the city is no place for a farmer. I would like to add that the St. Marys F. U. paper, "The Torch" has done everything in keeping me up on what has been happening. I wish every local could have as successful a paper as that St. Marys bunch has. Well, I will be seeing you. Seems as if I don't see you at one place I am bound to run into some of you at some time. Keep 'em flying.

Adios,
Keith Peterson
(41 Torchbearer, McPherson)

Dear Esther:

Some of last year's campers have been having some interesting experiences. My work has been that of any ordinary farm wife, but the following will give some idea of what I have been doing:

Eating and sleeping
Dusting and sweeping
Cooking and sewing
Baking and fueling
Washing and ironing
Mending and darning
Calling and leading
Milking and feeding
Feeding and watering
Culling and gathering
Hoing and seeding
Planting and weeding
Picking and cleaning

Canning and gleaning
Laughing and saying
Hoping and praying
That is all I can think of at the present.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Leroy Norberg
(Ed, note) Mrs. Norberg didn't mention the excellent work she is doing as a Juvenile teacher in the Smoky Hill Local.

A Birthday Party

The Smoky Hill Farmers Union Juniors, together with other friends and relatives, carried out a successful surprise birthday party on Ralph Sjostrom, Thursday evening, July 15. The evening was spent playing games and visiting. Refreshments of homemade ice-cream, cake, cookies, coffee and rolls were served to forty-five guests. Ralph was presented with a gift in appreciation of his work as Junior class teacher. The guests departed at a late hour, wishing Ralph many more happy birthdays.

Mrs. Walter Arnold,
Smoky Hill Local Dealer

County Camps Have Fine Attendance

Jewell County Camp August 4-5-6 is Next on Camp Schedule

The Juvenile and Junior Reserves of McPherson and Stafford counties look back on the County Camps held this month as the big moments of the summer. The McPherson camp was held July 18, 19, and 20, at the Boy Scout Cottage, East Park, McPherson, with 33 campers in attendance. The Stafford camp was held July 27, 28, and 29 with 18 boys and girls present. Complete reports of these camps will be given in the next KUF.

Aug 4, 5, and 6 will find the Juveniles and Reserves of the Jewell County Farmers Union enjoying the newness and excitement of their Farmers Union outing.

Pottawatomie - Wabau nsee County Camp will be in session at St. Marys on August 17-18-19. The Clay County Camp will be August 23-24.

Ellsworth County Camp scheduled for July 29-30 was cancelled due to the tragic accident that took the lives of Ernest Palmquist of Ellsworth, and his two daughters, Erma Joan and Romelyn Elizabeth. No further plans have been made at the present time.

A JUNIOR DANCE

The Juniors of Pottawatomie County sponsored a dance at the K of C Hall, St. Marys, Saturday evening, July 17. The dance was well attended and was classed as one of the best fun nights the community has had this summer.

Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh was in charge of arrangements. Esther Ekblad was present to lead dance mixers, group singing, and folk dances.

RULE FARM GROUP MANPOWER ESSENTIAL

The War Manpower Commission has ruled that personnel of farm organizations may be classified as essential by draft board.

The ruling is now being transmitted to the field, and final decision on draft exemption will, as in all cases of "essential" classification, lie with the local groups. The national ruling, however, establishes a guide for them.

MANY REGISTER FOR F U LEADERS' CONFERENCE

Registrations are coming in for the Leaders' Conference to be held August 9 to 12, at Bethany College, Lindsborg. An inquiry from Red Cloud, Nebraska, indicates that there will be the pleasure of guests from a neighboring state.

Since the last issue of the KUF, the conference dates have been changed by one day. Please note that the conference will open on Monday evening, August 9, and close on Thursday morning, August 12. The first meal to be served us at the College will be supper, Monday evening, and the last meal will be breakfast, Thursday morning. The original dates were August 10-13.

All registrations should reach the State Office by August 4. With registrations notations of transportation schedules will be appreciated.

At Bethany College conferees will be housed in the Lane Hart Hall dormitory. Each person is asked to bring his or her own bed linen (sheets and pillowcases), also towels, washclothes, and soap. Meals will be served at the college cafeteria. Ration books are not needed.

Room and meal expenses at the conference will be taken care

of by the State Union with the assistance of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Transportation will be the major expense in attending the conference, and it is expected that local and county unions will assist with that cost. Trained leadership is the key to a well-balanced and successful Junior and adult educational program in the locals and counties, and trips to training schools should be considered as necessary expenses in the operation of local and county activities.

An outline of the program is given in this issue on the Junior Page. With Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards of the National Farmers Union, Dr. Emory Lindquist, President of Bethany College, E. K. Dean, State F. U. President, and Mrs. Helen Denney of FUJA, on the staff of instructors, a successful and valuable three days can be the only result.

DAILY SCHEDULE

LEADERS' CONFERENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9

Introductions and Announcements—Gladys Talbott Edwards, National F. U. Director of Education.
Discussion—Human Relationships—Gladys Talbott Edwards
Recreation

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10

7:20 a. m. — Assembly
7:45 a. m. — Breakfast
8:30 - 9:30 — Human Relationship—Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Director of F. U. Education.
9:30 - 9:40 — Recess
9:40 - 10:30 — Mechanics of Education — Esther Ekblad.

10:30 - 10:40 — Recess

10:40 - 11:45 — Philosophy of F. U. Education Program — Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Director of F. U. Education

12:00 NOON—Lunch

1:30 - 2:30 — Posters, Scrapbooks, Publicity — Helen Denney.

2:30 - 3:30 — Homes, Communities and Post War Planning — Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Director of F. U. Education

3:30 - 4:30 — Tours and free period

4:30 - 5:30 — Discussion (questions etc. from other classes) — Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Director of F. U. Education

6:00 — Dinner

7:00 — Singing outdoors

Discussion — E. K. Dean

Recreation

Evaluation

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11

7:20 a. m. — Assembly

7:45 a. m. — Breakfast

8:30 - 9:30 — Cooperative Studies — Esther Ekblad

9:30 - 9:40 — Recess

9:40 - 10:30 — F. U. Cooperatives in Kansas — Helen Denney

10:30 - 10:40 — Recess

10:40 - 11:45 — Junior Class Meeting—Teaching a Packet

12:00 NOON — Lunch

1:30 - 2:30 — Posters, Scrapbooks and Publicity — Helen Denney

2:30 - 3:30 — Education for Jobs and For Living — Dr. Emory Lindquist

3:30 - 4:30 — Tours and free period

4:45 - 5:30 — Teaching the Units — Esther Ekblad

6:00 — Dinner

7:30 — Singing outdoors

Materials and Literature

The Leader and the Co-op—David Train

Discussion — Esther Ekblad

Recreation

Evaluation

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

SANDY HOOK HAS AFTERNOON PICNIC

The Sandy Hook Farmers Union Local held an afternoon picnic at the Ronce home south and east of St. Mary's Sunday, July 18. Cards, horseshoe, croquet for the Juniors, and conversation made up the afternoon entertainment. Plenty of ice cream and cake also added greatly to the enjoyment of the day.

Besides the Sandy Hook members, other nearby locals were represented, and Esther Eklund of the State Office was present.

"OLD TIMER" ALOIS BIRZER SENDS GREETINGS FROM HOSPITAL

Dear State President Dean and Nat's President Patton:

I just read our Kansas Union Farmer and find it quite interesting, and it also reminded me to pay dues for 1943 on Local 233 on the books, but No. TWO in rank of age in living Locals—so you see this report comes to you from a real Old Timer.

There is no change in Farmers Union affairs, than a year ago when I talked to you in your office. No doubt you remember me.

Today, July 12, I am in the hospital in Great Bend and tomorrow I will undergo a major operation. I am 71 years old and with this letter I would like to tell all of my friends and Old Timers, "Hello"—especially the officers under whom I served for the past 35 years, and who treated me so well—especially, of course, President Dean—Patton, Veselky, Fengel, Ward, Troutman—Pauline Cowger, Lynn, Frost, and so on.

I hope you will keep up the good work for which I expect the final reward in the next.

Alois Birzer, Chaffin, Kans. (Editor's Note: On July 31, information was received by the State office that Mr. Birzer was recuperating satisfactorily at the hospital in Great Bend.)

FORMER CARGY LOCAL SECRETARY WRITES

The following letter has been received from LeRoy W. Kendall, formerly Secretary of Cargy Local:

"Thanks for the dues card which I received May 11th, and also the Kansas Union Farmer, which I have been getting. It makes me feel like I am still a farmer, when I read of the Cargy Local No. 1236, of Douglas County and the many news items, even though I am in New Hampshire.

"I am still at Hampton, Beach, New Hampshire, which is like a large park along the sea coast, and about all the farming I see are small Victory gardens.

"The weather has been one rain after another and quite cool. Last night when I came off of watch at midnight, it was 54 degrees.

"I spent a week on the water, but am back at the station again, but would not be surprised to be sent out again. I see by the paper you are still doing your share—keep up the good work!

"I read in the last issue where Cargy had 35 members at present at the test meeting—that sounds good to me. I am proud to belong to such an organization.

Sincerely yours,
LeRoy W. Kendall"

(Local secretaries who have members of their Locals in the armed forces, eligible for the Farmers Union Service Membership Card, are urged to send their names to the State Office so that Honorary Service cards can be sent at once.)

Farmers Union Budget Fund for 1943

While generous contributions have been received to the Kansas Farmers Union Budget Fund for 1943, there are still many Kansas Locals which have not been heard from. It is hoped that the very important matter of YOUR Local's contribution, will be taken up at your next meeting.

And while Kansas has many splendid Farmers Union Co-operatives—are they doing their full duty to their patrons when they build a large reserve, but fail to do anything when wheat goes to 30 cents a bushel, hogs down to a dollar a hundred, as was the case 10 years ago?

Farmers Union Defends Farm Interests

The State and National Farmers Union, through its legislative contacts and organization, is prepared to defend the interests of the farmer. It is more true every day that laws made in Washington decide what YOU get for your crops and your livestock and your dairy products. And your cooperative has failed if it does not find the means of securing economic parity for the farmer.

A donation from your cooperative to the Kansas Farmers Union budget fund, is a means of insurance, by the cooperative, that the best interests of their patrons will be served.

A short review of the plight of Agriculture after the last war, will make the Kansas Farmers Union member stop, think and act in such a way that history cannot repeat itself.

Everything Was Rosy

The farmer made a wonderful thing out of the 1915-19 inflation. No so-called "farm bloc" had to fight the government all the time about ceilings and restrictions on food prices as it does now, because no one was doing much in World War No. 1 to stop prices from zooming. For instance, the farmer who was getting \$1.36 for his wheat in May of 1914, got \$2.51 by May of 1919. So far, everything looked rosy.

TURKEY CREEK LOCAL HAS REGULAR MEETING

Turkey Creek Local held its regular meeting July 14. There were 25 members present and a number of guests.

Our County Agent brought Dr. Kelly from Manhattan College to give us some information on Hessian fly. Dr. Kelly had a group of pictures and a real interesting talk and discussion on each picture. He told how to destroy this fly and to start plowing as soon as possible and keep the ground in good shape, and destroy all voluntary wheat. Our free fly date is October 6—if we wait until this date, our yield of wheat will be greater.

A letter read from Punch Reding and everyone present ended in writing him. A good lunch ended the evening's meeting.

Dorothy Bernritter, Reporter

HEADQUARTERS LOCAL PLANS AUGUST MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of Headquarters Local, Salina, will be Saturday night, August 7, at 7:00 p. m., in Kenwood Park, it is announced by Alfred Rensmeyer of Solomon, president.

Members are asked to bring food which can be included in a "Pot Luck Feed".

Food Plans To Follow NFU Idea

(Continued from Page Four)

acres in 1944—an increase that will require far greater employment of under-employed farmers.

Eastern writers predict that Jones will take two other steps urged by National Farmers Union to get needed production and to see that there is equitable

With prices like that, the farmer naturally branched out. It was just a matter of simple arithmetic to show how much more his land was worth. It could produce wheat which sold at \$2.51 instead of \$1.36 a bushel, so naturally every acre was worth two to three times as much. The farmers doubled mortgage indebtedness in those rosy, inflationary days just after World War No. 1.

Then Rose Faded

Then somebody pricked the bubble. It was an amazing, tragic collapse. It was the end of the furrow for many farmers. It was the charred stick of the skyrocket coming down.

What happened to the farmer? Oh—he was sold out. He contracted debts in the inflation and then when prices collapsed, it took just twice as much labor to pay them back.

It is hard for most people to realize that the dollar as a yardstick changes its size during inflation. It gets smaller. Call it inflation, call it the high cost of living, call it shrinkage, or anything else you like—the fact is that today we are using a 75-cent dollar compared to the dollar before the second European war began. It will be worth less if inflation continues.

The result of all this, after World War No. 1 was that foreclosures during the twenties were ten times as high as before World War No. 1. The value of the average farm dropped from over \$10,000 to less than \$5,000.

In Appreciation

We want to make this reminder—one of thanks and congratulations to all those whose organizations and locals have contributed—and a special plea to those who have not contributed, to do so.

Further information on the progress of donations to this budget fund, will be given in the next issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

distribution of foodstuffs available:

1. Support of the price of needed crops by guaranteed purchasing at a fixed floor.
2. Re-establishment of a food stamp plan, to assure under-privileged economic groups of a basic minimum diet.

Both these steps have been advocated by NFU.

The 380,000,000 acre planting goal is 16,000,000 acres over this year's plantings.

This year's plantings were 7,000,000 acres above last year, but because of weather conditions, total yields may be 10 per cent below 1942, the Department of Agriculture estimates.

RATIONING UP TO DATE

Meat, Cheese, Butter and Eggs
Red Stamp T—Good July 25 through August 31.
Red Stamp U—Good August 1 through August 31.
Red Stamp V—Good August 8 through August 31.
Red Stamp W—Good August 15 through August 31.
Processed and Canned Foods
Blue Stamps N, P, and Q good through August 7.
Blue Stamps R, S, and T good August 1 through September 20.
Sugar

Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds through August 15.
Stamp No. 14 good for five pounds—August 16 to November 2, 1943, inclusive.

Stamps Nos. 15 and 16 good for five pounds each for canning through October 31.

Shoes
Stamp No. 18 good until midnight October 31.

Gasoline and Tires
Coupon No. 7 in Book A, good for 4 gallons from July 22 to midnight September 21.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

South St. Joseph, Mo.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE ANNEX

Paul Steele, Manager

August 2, 1943:

Scattered sales steers, yearlings and heifers steady to weak, most interests going slow, many bids 25c lower; cows steady to 15c lower; bulls steady to weak, cutters lightweights lower; other classes unchanged. Three loads choice fed steers \$15.25, about two loads choice mixed yearlings \$14.50; common and medium grassy and short fed steers \$11.50-12.75; most beef cows \$9-11, few to \$11.50; canners and cutters mostly \$6.50-8.75, bulk sausage \$13.75; top veals \$14.

Hogs active 20c to mostly 25c higher than Friday and Saturday average on 270-lb. heavy hogs 25-35c higher, top \$14 freely to all interests for up to 300-lb; good and choice 190-300-lb, \$13.90-14, few 310-440-lb, \$13.50-13.75; 150-180-lb., \$13.25-13.90; sows 25-35c higher than Friday's close and Saturday, top \$13.10, bulk \$12.75-13; few stags \$12.50-13.25.

Sheep market fairly active; spring lambs 25-50c lower with common to good kinds showing full decline, limited supply yearlings 25-50c lower; slaughter ewes mostly steady to weak, top 25c lower. Top spring lambs \$14.50, bulk good and choice \$14-14.50. Package good yearlings \$13. Top ewes \$7.50.

Post-War Planning Month
The September issue of the Farmers Union Program Service will be devoted to material on Post-War planning. Supplementary to the Service will be the leaflet, "Farms for Veterans", which describes the Farmers

most sales \$6-7.50.

Our business has been progressing on about an even kee for the first seven months of 1943, with the same period of 1942. Profits from the operations of the commission business now amount to \$8,483.33, equivalent to 25.29% for refund purposes. Receipts on the market with the exception of hogs, show a decrease from a year ago. Most of our dry lot feeders are now out of operation because of the exceedingly unfavorable corn-beef ratio. Hog receipts, no doubt, will hold up well during the fall months.

Our loans are greatly reduced from a year ago due to the fact that few cattle feeders are operating at the present time.

Serum sales have been active all during 1943 and for the first seven months of this year, we have handled sales amounting to \$9,013.81, an increase in sales of \$2,022.88 over 1942. Savings from this activity have increased \$321.06 over last year.

We are just completing paying the 1942 patronage dividends to our members of 26% of all commissions paid us last year and 20% of the cost of all serum and supplies purchased from us last year. We believe members' organization cannot afford to pass up the important saving we are in a position to give them. We give fast mail order service on all serum supplies from our own refrigerator in our own office. Write us for a complete price list.

Union plan of re-habilitating young farmers after the war. Also as a part of the Service a survey questionnaire through which locals can help the national Farmers Union some actual research work for Post-War planning.

BINDER TWINE

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

PEERLESS—

MEXICAN THREE STAR and INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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

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

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

PEERLESS

MEXICAN THREE STAR INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Distributed by

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI

Waco, Kansas

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Girard, Kansas

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company
KANSAS CITY

CATTLE		
I. C. Fisher, Ahmerst Co., Nebr., 24 str & hfs	831	\$14.75
Win Proctor, Lafayette Co., Missouri, 11 heifers	904	14.75
Webb, Jackson Co., Missouri, 46 steers	1111	14.40
Corpstein, Mitchell Co., Kansas, 18 steers	1003	14.35
Shore, Jackson Co., Missouri, 25 steers	981	14.00
Wm. A. Luhrs, Atchison Co., Missouri, 18 str & hfs	783	13.85
E. Blockolsky, Riley Co., Kansas, 18 str & hfs	815	13.50
Theo. Becker, Mitchell Co., Kansas, 14 str & hfs	733	13.50
Mike May, Mitchell Co., Kansas, 16 steers	1071	12.75
N. L. Rucker, Pawnee Co., Kansas, 22 steers	890	12.00
R. Miller, Gove Co., Kansas, 24 steers	692	11.50
E. Lawler, Clay Co., Missouri, 27 cows	1201	11.50
T. Harrison, Ray Co., Missouri, 17 cows	1217	11.50
Chas. Fitch, Waubesa Co., Kansas, 12 heifers	738	11.00
S. Brandon, Coffey Co., Kansas, 12 cows	1040	11.00
Radcliff & Son, Osage Co., Kansas, 16 heifers	660	10.80
E. E. Force, Johnson Co., Kansas, 26 cows	1101	10.75
Radcliff & Son, Osage Co., Kansas, 13 steers	796	10.75
L. E. Dreer, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 32 cows & cfs	1152	10.50
L. R. Miller, Gove Co., Kansas, 14 cows	1084	10.25
H. Ross, Johnson Co., Kansas, 19 cows	1007	9.60
T. R. French, Clay Co., Missouri, 17 cows	876	9.10
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kansas, 26 cows	790	8.50
H. J. Rust, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 21 cows		

HOGS		
George Keating, Marshall, Kans., 63 hogs	304	\$14.10
Ernest Wiley, Lafayette, Mo., 25 hogs	226	14.10
Geo. Vohs, Jr., Miami, Kans., 27 hogs	255	14.10
Stanley Beatty, Miami, Kans., 22 hogs	217	14.00
Arthur Johnson, Pottawatomie, Kans., 25 hogs	185	14.00
C. C. Gerstenberger, Douglas, Kans., 20 hogs	249	14.00
E. H. Berry, Grundy Mo., 34 hogs	212	13.95
Urlin Salmon, Daviess, Mo., 20 hogs	209	13.90
Elyde Hatcher, Sullivan, Mo., 22 hogs	212	13.90
C. W. Cowan, Cedar, Mo., 24 hogs	177	13.85
Frank Hall, Henry Mo., 20 hogs	173	13.75
Pharis & Barber, Platte, Mo., 22 hogs	191	13.65
May Longstreth, Grundy, Mo., 52 hogs	320	13.60
H. W. Burch, Henry Mo., 21 hogs	199	13.55
Wm. Marks, Lafayette, Mo., 24 hogs	218	13.45
C. C. Collins, Grundy, Mo., 24 hogs	264	13.45
Fred Schoeller, Rooks, Kans., 39 hogs	228	

SHEEP		
C. A. Houk, Allen, Kans., 10 sheep	84	15.00
Aug Dittmer, Pettis, Mo., 12 sheep	105	15.00
Clyde Bolcum, Linn, Mo., 13 sheep	85	14.75
Ben Argenbright, Morgan, Mo., 15 sheep	103	14.75
Clyde Mochamer, Osage, Kans., 16 sheep	76	14.75
R. D. Mochamer, Osage, Kans., 15 sheep	86	14.75
Dickinson Co. Farm Bur. Dickinson, Kans., 292 sheep	85	14.65
Frank Barnett, Johnson, Mo., 32 sheep	82	14.50
Maurice Blackford, Norton, Kans., 26 sheep	95	14.50
R. D. Hadler, Mitchell, Kans., 55 sheep	83	14.50
R. D. Hendrich, Henry Mo., 20 sheep	81	14.50
Dickinson Co. Farm Bur. Dickinson, Kans., 98 sheep	72	14.50
George Kent, Sullivan, Mo., 26 sheep	67	14.50
Roy Hatcher, Sullivan, Mo., 20 sheep	69	14.10

WICHITA

CATTLE		
H. C. Donaldson, Greenwood, Kans., 8 steers	650	11.25
M. A. White, Alfalfa, Okla., 10 cows	743	9.00
Chris Stackley, Butler, Kans., 7 steers	1070	13.25
B. C. Forrester, Badger, Kans., 4 cows	1100	10.00
Vernon Hoopes, Harper, Kans., 4 steers	800	10.50
Loyd McNabb, Alfalfa, Oklahoma, 10 steers	800	11.00
E. P. Desmarais, Meade, Kans., 16 steers	800	12.00
E. E. Goffray, Ford, Kans., 20 steers	796	11.75
Chas. Correll, Comanche, Kans., 6 steers	1050	13.00
Jesse McGee, Major, Oklahoma, 15 steers	550	10.00
Wilbur Countryman, Butler, Kans., 8 cows	950	11.00
D. D. Kline, Alfalfa, Oklahoma, 13 steers	650	11.00
Bert Brenneman, Greenwood, Kans., 8 cows	700	10.00
Vernon Mahaffey, Grant, Oklahoma, 8 cows	910	11.50
Jay Fuson, Alfalfa, Oklahoma, 11 steers	550	11.00
O. L. Newell, Grant, Oklahoma, 6 steers	500	13.00
George Dollard, Greenwood, Kans., 5 steers	600	13.50
M. E. Richardson, Barton, Kans., 7 cows	800	10.50
W. J. Halstead, Alfalfa, Oklahoma, 3 bulls	1150	12.25
Floyd Lane, Cowley, Kans., 5 calves	370	13.00
Miles S. Olson, Alfalfa, Oklahoma, 23 steers	690	12.50
Miles S. Olson, Alfalfa, Oklahoma, 15 heifers	522	11.50

HOGS		
Wm. Hacker, Grant, Oklahoma, 15 hogs	280	13.40
Mrs. A. M. Sigg, Sedgwick, Kans., 23 hogs	219	13.45
Severance & Challenger, Sedgwick, Kans., 20 hogs	235	13.45
John Dutte & Son, Harvey, Kans., 22 hogs	220	13.30
B. E. Winchester, Stafford, Kans., 23 hogs	200	13.35
Gene Nelson, Marion, Kans., 50 hogs	250	13.40
Mason Shields, Butler, Kans., 22 hogs	290	13.30
Jim Smith, Cowley, Kans., 21 hogs	195	13.25
F. D. Jones, Grant, Oklahoma, 18 hogs	350	13.40
Troutman & Winter, Harvey, Kans., 17 hogs	300	13.45
Herb Schlehuber, Harvey, Kans., 17 hogs	280	13.45
Dorothy Smith, Cowley, Kans., 20 hogs	190	13.25
Carl Richards, Greenwood, Kans., 37 hogs	190	13.60
Melvin Richardson, Barton, Kans., 22 hogs	250	13.60
Clyde E. Brown, Sedgwick, Kans., 39 hogs	260	13.60
J. Burnison, Marion, Kans., 35 hogs	280	13.70
Dave Yoder, Harper, Kans., 28 hogs	275	13.65
Bob Hedges, Greenwood, Kans., 26 hogs		

SHEEP		
S. W. Mayhill, Sumner, Kans., 18 sheep	83	13.60
Earl Menefee, Grant, Okla., 16 sheep	80	12.85
Ray Dowler, Sumner, Kans., 18 sheep	90	13.25
Harold Gringrass, Sedgwick, Kans., 18 sheep	80	13.00
Paul Brooks, Belle Plaine, Kans., 15 sheep	95	13.50
Jay Hill, Sumner, Kans., 36 sheep	95	13.65
Jerome Palmquist, McPherson, Kans., 10 sheep	101	12.25
R. B. Ingle, Alfalfa, Okla., 22 sheep	61	12.50
Mrs. Buelah Gardner, Alfalfa, Okla., 31 sheep	80	14.00
Floyd Ush, Ford, Kans., 8 sheep	109	14.40
Clifton Snook, Cowley, Kans., 7 sheep	97	

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Fat Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. We had a liberal run of killing steers on today's market and our market is closing about steady on all classes of fed steers and grass fat steers too. Our good cattle still selling around \$15.50 to \$16, with the plainer kind and in between steers around \$14 to \$15.50. Grass cattle selling all the way from \$11.50 to \$13.50. Stockers and feeders active and 15 to 25c higher on all classes. Good whiteface light yearling steers selling from \$12.50 to \$13.50, with the plainer kind around \$11.50 to \$12. Red steers around 11c a pound.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. We have been having uneven butcher cattle markets the past two or three weeks. Cutters and canners which were in active demand two weeks ago hit a snag last week with cutters showing a loss of fully 50c per hundred. The better kinds of beef cows which were very draggy a short time ago are the best sellers among killing cows at this time and bringing all the way from \$10.50 to \$11.50. The run of grass killing steers is pretty heavy which has, of course, had a bearish effect on cows going to the packers. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings while very scarce have held barely steady due to the ceiling on beef. Our bull market is 50 to 75c lower than it was at the high time two weeks ago. The practical top on heavyweight bolognas being \$12.50. Light weight bulls are hard to move from \$9 to \$11. The demand for stock cows and heifers is very limited and the market very draggy.

Calf Market

Cecil Davis, Salesman. Killing calves fully steady. Good to choice veals selling from \$13 to \$14. Medium to good selling from \$10 to \$13, with the plain junk selling down as low as \$8. Heavy calves steady. Good to choice selling from \$12.50 to \$14, with the plainer kind selling from \$9 to \$12, junk as low as \$7.50. Good heavy calves just outside of baby beef selling from \$9 to \$12, with good to choice baby beef selling from \$12 to \$13. Stock calves steady. Choice quality steer calves, thin in flesh, selling \$15.50 down. Heavy calves carrying a little flesh selling from \$14.50 down. Heifers about \$1.00 less on the White-faces. Red steer calves \$12.50 for the choice, on down to \$10. Heifers \$1.00 or less.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neil, Salesman. The hog market has been rather uneven the past two weeks with choice quality heavyweights selling at a wider spread under best light hogs on numerous sessions. At the present time choice quality light and medium weight butcher weighing from 200 to 260 lbs. selling from \$13.90 to \$14.28 to 325 lb. weights \$13.70 to \$13.85. Fat underweight lights, weighting 140 to 170 lbs., bringing mostly \$13.25 to \$13.75. Demand for these underweight lights showing lack of finish, going out on feeder orders, has slowed up considerably due to the acute shortage of feed and the market on this class has been very dull. 140 to 170 lb. in just feeder flesh bringing mostly from \$12.75 to \$13.15. Bulk of the best packing sows \$12.65 to \$13. Strictly choice stock pigs continue scarce odd lots of these kind weighing from 80 to 110 lbs., selling around \$13.50. We look for hog receipts during the month of August to be

National F U. Education Director To Speak at Conference

Conference dates are August 9-12; Among members of teaching staff will be Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Farmers Union Director of Education, Kansas State President E. K. Dean, Helen Denney of FUJA and Esther Ekblad, Kansas Farmers Union Director of Education.

lighter than the previous two months and consequently prices should maintain around their present level although we do feel as though that extreme heavyweights will continue to be discounted under best light weights. For this reason we feel as though that extreme heavyweights will continue to be discounted under best light weights. For this reason we feel as though that any hogs showing weight at the present time should be marketed rather than held back for any higher prices.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market steady. Choice native truck-ins \$14.75. Majority \$14.25 to \$14.50. Medium fleshed natives \$13 to \$14. Cull natives \$10 to \$11. Fat clipped lambs \$13 to \$13.50. Fat yearlings \$12 to \$12.50. Top fat ewes \$7.50. Cull ewes \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Wheat State Conference Planned at KC

(Continued from Page Three)

would be to agree to adjust the floor ceiling in time for marketing the 1944 crop so as to permit wheat to find its level on the market up to parity. We will discuss the possibility of that with Mr. Jones, Monday. In the light of the legislative situation, the only thing we can do is to start a movement, when we return in September, to give the wheat farmer a guarantee that in one way or another he will receive parity for his wheat marketed next year. Every Senator present this morning agreed to do that, but that is too late to get the maximum winter wheat acreage planted this fall. It is this factor that disturbs me most.

I wish you were here so we could talk it over. I have done everything I know how to do up to now. Maybe the conference with Marvin Jones Monday morning will throw some further light on our pathway. With my best wishes, I am Cordially yours, C. M. REED.

In a recent letter to Senator Elmer Thomas, Senator Reed stated:

"The only thing I can see is to insist with the OPA and WFA that flour ceilings must be raised if the wheat growers are to be given a price that will induce planting some part of the additional acreage desired."

A Fight for the Wheat Farmer. Something is being done by the Farmers Union. The campaign began when M. W. Thatcher issued a call to the senators of eighteen wheat states, as president of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives. The response of the senators was enthusiastic. And the response from Senators Reed and Capper of Kansas must shame Lambertson of Kansas, one of the unholy House trinity of Lambertson, Dirksen and Cannon, that scuttled the entire farm program for the grain producers of this nation.

Senator Reed's Telegram. Just a few days ago, a telegram came to Mr. Thatcher urging him to launch a campaign with your GTA and the Grain Federation as the spearhead. The telegram came from Senator Reed. Here is what the senator said: "Fearful that the wheat farmer will be left holding an



Gladys Talbott Edwards

empty bag, so far as the 1944 price situation is concerned. On the proposed basis (for 1944) the price will be cut 21 cents below this year, as you well understand. If the (wheat) farmer goes ahead and increases acreage as he is being urged to do, and which the country needs, he opens the way for the charge (by the opposition) that the price is satisfactory."

The senator emphasizes that "we all want more acreage and production, but we also should want to protect the farmer against being foreclosed on his just claim for a fair price. In a letter to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones and Price Administrator Brown on July 14, sixteen wheat state senators asked for assurance that flour ceilings would be revised or other measures taken along loan and flour lines for the 1944 wheat crop as a fair prerequisite to the farmer's planting his increased acreage."

Senator Reed goes on to say that he has received no answer so far, but is doubtful of any favorable assurance. He then urges an early wheat meeting "of all farm organizations led by the National Federation of Grain Cooperative— at which increased acreage would be favored— BUT notice given that congressional or administrative action would be expected in order to prevent an intolerable injustice to farmers who are asked to meet the largest increase in food and feed production (in the history of agriculture)."

Senator Reed cautions that "we cannot wait for Congress to reassemble." He pledges his cooperation and that of other senators at such a wheat conference.

Short and to the Point

The reply that Senator Reed received from Mr. Thatcher was short and to the point. The National Federation of Grain Cooperatives and other grain cooperatives are joining to call for a meeting of wheat-state senators and farm groups in Kansas City the first part of August. That will be the signal for a real concerted drive to get parity for wheat and justice for wheat farmers.

When a co-operative and the men who lead it succeed on this front, then to the extent that they give the farmers a real economic balance sheet, a real cash reserve, the hope to achieve a decent living for themselves and a future for their children that co-operative has succeeded in making a real contribution to the farmers who serves.

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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The Farm Bloc Is Big Business, Too

What is the Farm Bloc? An understanding of the forces which go to make up the component parts of the so-called political Farm Bloc in Washington is essential if one is to grasp the significance of the titanic struggle now going on to decide the future of American agriculture.

Likewise an understanding of what the Farm Bloc is, and what is the real motivating force, the single objective, and the probable consequences of its program, are essential if one is to understand the progressive role of the Farmers Union and its numerous and powerful co-operatives in defending the family type farmer as the bulwark of American democracy.

For a Better Understanding

An important contribution to a better understanding of agricultural politics is made by Wesley McCune, in his book, *The Farm Bloc*. It is an impartial analysis by a competent Washington reporter of the position the Farm Bloc has assumed in American political and economic life and of the personalities and circumstances by which it holds power.

It is a story consumers should heed. That this power is potentially decisive in controlling the cost of living in America in the interests of producers and allied business interests is clearly demonstrated.

Background of Price Control

Mr. McCune's book gives a clear picture of the background for the present struggle for control of food prices. It enables the reader to understand the present attack upon OPA by the Farm Bloc as an effort to bring food prices under producer control.

The Bloc recognizes OPA as a consumer protective agency, and frankly intends for it, the fate of the earlier Consumers' Counsel in the AAA. The Farm Bloc as frankly seeks inflation for the prices of its products.

Power Moves Westward

The power once held by the industrialist tariff makers of the East has passed to the Farm Bloc as part of the geographic and political shift in America's center of gravity. This was accelerated by the contraction of world markets in the 1920's and 1930's, which made the farm problem central in American politics.

The American public was sympathetic to relief of the farmer from deflation that threat-

ened to reduce the small farmer to tenantry. What is essentially disillusioning about the Farm Bloc now that it has come to power in the interests of big business agriculture and the big businesses of processors and distributors.

Its deepest hostility is aroused by the efforts of the Government through the Farm Security Administration to aid small farmers by cheap credit.

Rule by Federal Landowners who lead the Farm Bloc as a move to deprive them of agricultural labors. This is closely akin to the attitude of the medieval landlords of England that led to the eviction of the yeomen to make room for more profitable use of the common lands for sheep raising.

Mr. McCune gets to the core of the issues that animate the Farm Bloc. His book is a substantial contribution to the understanding of a most fundamental part of the background of American politics today.—GTA Digest.

Many Mid-West Seamen In America's Merchant Marine

The Merchant Marine has carried to the boys of our armed forces and those of our allies over 400 million pounds of butter, cheese, poultry, dry eggs, and milk; over 500 million pounds of beef, lamb, veal, and pork; 170 million pounds of vegetables; and over 290 million pounds of cereals and their by-products in a recent four-month interval. To the mid-west farmer and stock raiser, this means direct participation in this war. A chain is slowly being forged across the world. At one end stands the farmer, at the other end the fighter, and in the middle playing back and forth between the two is the merchant seamen.

The dungaree seamen of the Merchant Marine carry in Liberty ships, tankers, and C-1's, 2's, and 3's Iowa's eggs, Minnesota's butter, Illinois' corn, Dakota's wheat, Montana's mutton, Indiana's hogs, Nebraska's beef, and Oklahoma's oil. They have transported to date over 11 billion pounds of food stuff. Your boy sits down to American meals whether he is in Casablanca, Australia, the Solomon Islands, or the Aleutians. He eats the produce that this country grows because the merchant ships get through despite the enemy and the elements. To your boy, a 10,500 ton ship is a life line.

Not only are the grain and meat and vegetables of the mid-west delivered by our Merchant Marine, but many of the young men who sail the ships come from the farms and the plains. You have seen them harvesting wheat in Kansas, plowing loam in North Dakota, husking corn in Iowa, watering stock in Texas, fattening hogs in Illinois, truck farming in Wisconsin, and herding sheep in Wyoming. You have known these boys, not as seamen, but as men of the soil, and yet here, they are in these times of war, oiling a ship's engine, standing a watch, taking charge of the transportation of the very stuff they used to grow.

Standing as symbols of what the mid-west seamen have done in the war are Fred Mills, Phil Shera and Tom Crawford. These men have been awarded the highest honor that merchant seamen can get, the Distinguished Service Medal. Mills, Chief Engineer, native of Michigan, was responsible for bringing a lifeboat and 60 men safely into port. Shera, a Third Assistant Engineer, native of Ohio, gave his life in order to save his shipmates, and Crawford, Able Seaman, native of Illinois, went down with his ship because he chose to remain on deck lowering the last lifeboat into the water, knowing all the while that rescue was impossible. These men represent the traditions of the mid-west.

Team work counts in this war. It is the responsibility of the farmer to grow the foods of war. It is the responsibility of the fighter to transform that food energy into victory. But the farmer and the fighter will not come together to win, unless the merchant does his job. To keep these farm products moving in an ever-strengthening stream calls for many experienced seamen. Our present supply is not adequate. Seamen who are now ashore will have to leave their comforts and return to the ships. Experience such as seamen have, like that of farmers, is not picked up overnight. The Recruitment and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration is charged with the duty of finding these men. Our ship-building progress, to the success of which every state in the Union has contributed, has reached five ships a day. This means thousands of experienced men. The United States Employment Service and the Recruitment and Manning Organization must get these recruits. Farm products will spoil, ships will be delayed, battles will be lost, men will die if the whole country does not get behind the Merchant Marine.

POULTRY POINTERS

Frying chickens are most profitable when kept to 3½ to 4 pounds weight. This usually requires 14 to 16 weeks of growth. Poultrymen who have a demand for 5 to 6 pound roasters can afford to keep the cockerels to 20 weeks of age, provided feed is available. Roasters can subsist mainly on scratch grain, green feed, and water.

yield per acre and the larger production on fewer acres.

Wickard on FSA

Testifying before the special House Committee Investigating the FSA, Secretary Wickard stressed the necessity of helping the small farmers to achieve full production and added that the "most uncomplimentary thing I can say about the FSA program is that it is not extensive enough".

WHEAT PRODUCTION

Kansas has grown large crops of wheat in recent years. These large crops have been grown on smaller acreages than were used to produce the large crops of 10 and 20 years ago. This reflects the increased efficiency in growing wheat. The use of summer fallow in the western part of the state and better farming practices and better adapted varieties in all parts of the state help to account for the higher

Farm Subsidies: Hero Or Villian? Agriculture Stands to Gain From Stabilized Prices, University Economist Says

Supporters of subsidies point out that they are an aid in the control of inflation.

This is so because unlike higher prices they are not reflected directly in the cost of living and hence do not provide a basis for demanding increases of wages or prices because of rising living costs.

Some of those opposed insist, however, that subsidies themselves are inflationary in that they create money incomes and lead to more borrowing by the Government.

While there is merit to this point of view, it remains true that an equivalent price rise also increase money incomes and lead to more borrowing by the Government.

The advantage here appears to lie on the side of subsidies because they avoid the spiraling tendencies associated with a price rise.

Subsidies may be paid on the entire supply of a given product or may apply to only a portion of it.

A subsidy may be restricted to only a certain part of the output produced at higher costs or to the production above a certain level. When used in this manner, it may be an effective way of providing an incentive for increased output of a product.

A general price rise is less effective in stimulating production because it is spread over the entire market supply.

Price increases and subsidies do not distribute the burden in the same manner. The former tend to be paid by the consumer while the latter are paid from the treasury and lead to higher taxes either currently or eventually.

Higher Prices Hit Lower Incomes A popular assumption is that the allocation of the cost through the action of the market is fairer than if paid from the treasury. This is not necessarily true.

A runaway price inflation may place an undue part of the burden on the low income group.

A tax system based on ability to pay, such as the income tax, will tend to distribute the cost of subsidy on that basis.

In the matter of total cost, subsidies have some advantages. This is especially true where they are used on only a portion of the supply instead of being

spread over the entire market supply as is customary with prices.

It is also true to the extent subsidies avoid an inflationary price spiral. The latter becomes an important consideration for the taxpayer at a time such as the present when the Government is the principal buyer in the market.

Adds to Cost of War A rapid rise in prices, living costs, and wages while war is on will add greatly to costs of fighting the war and will require higher taxes for a long time ahead.

Opponents of subsidies may maintain that once subsidies are paid it becomes difficult to find an opportune time for discontinuing them. Past history gives considerable support to this contention. But it must not be forgotten that the price structure is far from free of influences of a similar nature. There is natural resistance to any lowering of prices or wage rates once they have attained a high level. Efforts are made to have the Government provide supports for the maintenance or restoration of such prices. The attention focused on parity prices is a case in point.

Subsidies are sometimes opposed in principle because they suggest getting something for nothing. Price somehow conveys the impression that the income flowing from it is "earned" and hence is more "respectable."

There are cases where producers of products with markets supported by Government loan or other programs express opposition to subsidies on these grounds, apparently not appreciating that they are in effect subsidized in this manner. Some opponents of subsidy payments in turn are firm supporters of tariff protection, apparently not realizing that an effective tariff involves subsidy.

While subsidies appropriately used may aid in holding inflation in check, major reliance cannot be placed upon them. The same may be said of price control and rationing. Effective inflation control requires provisions for removing excessive spending power by higher taxes and the purchase of war bonds out of current incomes.

"Subsidies: Hero or Villain in Inflation Fight," by Dr. O. B. Jesness, chief of division of agricultural economics, University of Minnesota.

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BULLETIN BOARDS

Do you have a bulletin board at your local meeting? You should. It can be made of a strip of burlap on a rod, or an old window shade can be used. Have it filled with clippings, pictures, labels, posters, announcements. It will fill in the time before the crowd are all present and the meeting gets underway. Be sure a talk on the bulletin board material is given as a part of the program.

Picture Sheets

The picture sheets of your officials, board members, and staff members may be obtained for scrap books in class work, for two to five cents.

FARMERS UNION CANNERY?

Do you know that Farmers Union people own a cannery at Palisade, Colorado and that they can the best peaches and tomatoes there is? You can buy them from Farmers Union stores under the "Co-op" brand, distributed by the Farmers Union Central Exchange. The Farmers Union folks are looking forward to the day they can distribute them under the Farmers Union brand.