

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME 36

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1943

NUMBER 13

WAR NOT WON WITH ONE VICTORY

On "Food for Freedom Program", FUGTA Public Relations Director Roth Summarizes Points Won For Agriculture for This Year and Next

A radio speech on the "Food for Freedom Program" on June 24, 1943, over station WLOL, made by Gordon Roth, Director of Public Relations for the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, contains much information of interest to the American farmer.

Stating that for a long time, America has taken its food supply for granted until, suddenly, shortage began to appear, Mr. Roth pointed out that the warnings of the Farmers Union and of the Department of Agriculture are now becoming realities, since the most important issue

now is the amount of food which can be raised by the American farmer NEXT year, teamwork is required between federal agencies, Congress and the farmers. Enough labor, enough machinery, and enough credit must be obtained, in order to get the job done.

An important point in planning to get more food produced was called by Mr. Roth the "inducement factor." The farmer, of course, wishes to grow the things which will give the most profit at the lowest risk. If other

(Continued on Page Two)

Who Will Subsidize Price Roll Back?

Legislators Warned That Agriculture Must Not Be Expected to Subsidize Consumer Prices

The following letter has been sent to Senator Arthur Capper and Senator Clyde Reed, by E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union. The letter is self explanatory.

June 28, 1943

Senators Capper & Reed:

Through the press I notice both houses of Congress have prohibited subsidy payments on agricultural products, as a part of the present price roll back program. I do not want to give you the opinion that our state organization is supporting the price roll back and subsidy program. I am confident it would not receive the support of the individual members of our state organization.

There is, however, one thing I want to call to your attention and that is, that if the present policy of rolling back prices is permitted to continue, it can only result in a subsidy to consumers by someone. If this policy of rolling back prices is not subsidized by government itself, it will automatically fall upon the shoulders of agriculture to subsidize the program. This is inevitable and will be brought about by a decrease in prices paid to farmers by processors at the market place.

Farmers have for years been subsidizing consumers prices; they have subsidized them to the extent of the mortgage on farm land throughout the United States. These mortgages in the main are on farm land because of the fact that farm products could not demand a price at the market place equivalent to the cost of production, which resulted in more and more borrowing on the part of farm people. They have not only subsidized consumer prices to the extent of the mortgage on farm land, but they have subsidized them in untold millions of dollars through their personal sacrifices and through sacrificing the fertility of one of our most valuable resources, the land itself; by mining it in an effort to get all of the cash out of it they could, so they could eke out an existence and stay on the farm, with the hope that sometime they would be able to receive a decent price for their products and would thereby be able to rebuild their farms.

We are looking to you as our representative to see that previously agreed upon and established minimum prices or parity prices at the market price, whichever is higher, are not impaired by the present price roll back program. Agriculture will not accept without bitter protest the responsibility of financing the program of price roll backs. If the present price roll back program on meat is permitted to reduce the previously agreed upon minimum price for livestock it can only result in financial ruin for thousands of our livestock producers. These farmers at the request of the Department of Agriculture put their feeding stock in the lot and increased their foundation herds at prices based on the agreed upon minimum price for fat and finished animals. Reduction in this price would automatically result in a loss to these producers. If this is permitted to happen the producer will lose his confidence in the Department of Agriculture and it will be extremely difficult to get them to continue or expand their production, if after they take this loss they are financially able to continue at all.

I would appreciate hearing from you regarding your ideas as to how this program is to be financed if subsidies are prohibited and the roll back program permitted to continue. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,
E. K. Dean, President
Kansas Farmers Union

A TELEGRAM TO KANSAS CONGRESSMEN

A telegram dated June 18 was sent by President Dean to Congressman W. P. Lambertson, Congressman Ed Rees, Congressman Thomas D. Winter and Congressman Clifford Hope, which included the following statement:

"PRESENT POLICY OF ROLLING BACK RETAIL PRICES OF PROCESSED FARM PRODUCTS MAKES SUBSIDIES ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY PROHIBITION BY CONGRESS OF SUBSIDIES BY GOVERNMENT WILL RESULT IN LOWER PRICES TO FARMERS WHICH WILL MEAN THE FARMERS ARE SUBSIDIZING THE ROLL BACK PROGRAM. IF CONSUMER PRICES ARE TO BE SUBSIDIZED IT MUST BE DONE BY GOVERNMENT AND NOT AGRICULTURE."

Kansas Farmers Union
E. K. Dean, President.

Bungling Legislation Creates Black Market In Farm Labor Field

Washington, D. C.—Recently enacted legislation outlawing migration of Southern farm hands has created a black market in the farm labor field of shocking proportions it was revealed by officials in touch with agriculture.

The law forbids any worker to leave a county without a written release from the county farm agent or extension service.

It has been discovered that some of these county agents refuse to sign releases, even when no work is available in their districts for the farm workers. The Department of Agriculture estimates that more than one million workers in the cotton area will be idle from eight to ten months this year.

Attempting to break up the traffic in manpower last year, the Farm Security Administration took charge of the migratory labor question, but this did not please the big plantation owners in the South because it threatened to deprive them of a huge surplus of cheap labor.

By persuading Congress to tie FSA's hands large commercial farm interests were able to place the migrants at the mercy of county agents, who in most cases look out exclusively for the interests of the plantation owners. — American Labor Citizen.

The Army and Navy have asked the American Red Cross to step-up its blood plasma supply from 1,000,000 pints in 1942 to 4,000,000 pints in 1943.

Funds Needed for State Union

Increased Costs of War Time Services and Supplies Makes Addition to State Union Budget Necessary—Support of Cooperative Associations is Urged

Farmers union folks will be busier than usual for the next month or two and meetings will be fewer than usual, due to the press of farm work.

Penokee Co-Op Remits Dues For 207

Manager D. C. Nicholson Reports Net Profit of \$15,740.08

In closing a successful business year, D. C. Nicholson, manager of the Penokee Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Penokee, remitted to the State office 1943 dues for 207 members.

This organization last year made a net profit of \$15,740.08 and pro-rated back to the stockholders \$12,221.91.

We are all in this together. Food is ammunition. If it is misused, or taken out of the channels of trade, the Government cannot allot it proportionately for civilian use as well as for the armed services and the lend-lease countries. Whoever diverts it from its proper channels for the sake of profit is working for the enemy as much as a saboteur or an enemy airplane. Only the damage can be greater.

PATTON ASKS VETO WAR- LABOR DISPUTE BILL

Passage of Connally-Harness-Smith Bill Would Create Greater Problems That It Would Solve

Washington, June 21. James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers' Union, told President Roosevelt on June 19 that he should veto the war-labor disputes bill because enactment of the measure would "play into the hands of John L. Lewis and other sworn enemies of the New Deal's domestic and foreign policies."

Dear Mr. President:

As an individual citizen and for the National Farmers' Union, I urge you most strongly to veto the Connally-Harness-Smith Bill. The Bill would create more and greater problems than it would solve.

The Nation's record-breaking industrial war production has been achieved by the wholehearted cooperation of free labor, implemented by responsible labor organizations and leaders working with management and the Government to solve in the quickest possible time the many hard problems of conversion, expansion and mobilization of our material and human resources. At this moment, WPB, WMC, and other war agencies are turning to these same labor organizations and leaders for greater assistance in maintaining and increasing production and transportation in order to deliver to the armed services the wherewithal for early complete victory.

It is unthinkable that, because of the irresponsible action of one man who has withdrawn his pledged word not to strike, all of organized labor is in practical effect, to be stripped of the

(Continued on Page Three)

SALINA FUJA RECEIVES FIRST NEW WHEAT

Bennington Co-Op Ships Two Cars on June 26

Two cars shipped by the Bennington Farmers Cooperative Association at Bennington were the first new wheat of the season for the Salina office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, it is announced by Art Riley, Manager of the Salina office of FUJA.

The cars graded No. 1 hard and were received on Saturday, June 26. Don Wilcox is Manager of the Bennington Cooperative Association.

The actual wheat "rush" began in Salina on Monday, June 28, with the receipt of 278 cars in this market.

"It is a sure thing that unless we can offer as many jobs in peace as we can in war, we, the American people, are going to see the economy shrink like a sensitive fern at the touch of fire. And when the private economy of a democracy shrinks suddenly and violently, there is no room left for civil liberty, for freedom of the press, for freedom of speech, for racial tolerance, for religious freedom." — Ernesto Galarza, Labor Chief, Pan-American Union.

But we would like now to ask every Farmers Union member to consider a personal contribution, or one to be made by his individual Local, to the Farmers Union Budget Fund for 1943.

The outcome of the struggle between the American Farm Bureau, representing mainly the farmer-manager class and the Farmers Union, representing the owner-worker group, will determine the future of American agriculture.

The fight in Washington which has been waged by the Farmers Union, in its successful attempt to uphold Farm Security Administration as a safeguard for the democratic idea of small farmers, rather than a concentration of land ownership in the hands of the few, is alone worthy of the utmost support which the American Farmer can give to the Farmers Union. Records show that the great increase in production in 1942 came largely from small farm families served by the FSA.

Food Is A War Weapon

Food today is a weapon of war. We have the resources—the question is whether we will revise our farm production to meet war needs. The changes which we have made in our agricultural economy, as shown by our increased production, are largely due to the efforts of YOUR organization in its fight against corporation farming interests.

Box Socials Are Aid

The Farmers Union Box Social campaign undertaken in March, yielded a sum of \$610.13 which was added to the State Farmers Union General Fund. However, today with costs increasing on every item of office expense, traveling expense—in fact, every detail needed to cover the every-day cost of running your State Union—the usual amount remitted for dues no longer covers the items necessary.

The cooperative today, making more money than ever before in its history should find it "good business" as well as an obligation, to aid the State Farmers Union, whose every effort has been bent toward helping the family type farmer, the mainstay of the cooperative's business. In fact, it can be safely said that without the family type farmer, the cooperative business would be a thing of the past.

Appoint A Local Committee

Appoint a committee in your Local, whose duty it will be to consider this matter, and to meet with the manager and members of the board of your local cooperative, so that the vital importance of this need will be thoroughly explained and understood.

Make Plans Now

Plan now so that your Local can make as generous a contribution as possible to the Farmers Union budget. Bring this matter to the attention of the board of directors of your cooperatives so that they, too, can see the necessity of a substantial contribution to this fund. The Farmers Union Budget Fund—in the Every cooperative operating under the name "FARMERS UNION" should be proud to be included in the list of those whose names will appear on the Farm support of Democracy and Victory!

A Fight to The Finish

In the Second Half The Landlord Line-Up Russell Is Captain Not a Good Sport?

This may sound like the "sports" page in your newspaper but it is phrased that way to make a clear understanding of the situation in Congress on the Agricultural Appropriation bill. It is not intended to make fun of the matter, for there is nothing more serious for the farmer than this situation now in Congress. As the contest now stands, resorting to football terms, the first half is over and the score is a tie—6 in the House for our opponents and 6 in the Senate for the Farmers Union. By the old hidden ball and Statue of Liberty tricks, with "Back-fire Cannon" at quarterback and Ed. O'Neal calling the plays, the plantation-corporation eleven went over our goal line, at the end of the first quarter. The second quarter saw Sen. Dick Russell of Georgia carrying the ball with swell interference by Sen. Johnny Bankhead of Alabama, and Bill Thatcher of Minnesota, and putting it under the cross-bars for a touchdown. In other words all that the farm bloc team put over in the House was wiped out by the real friends of the farmer in the Senate.

The third quarter opens in the conference committee room grid-iron. On the farm bloc or House side you have a grizzly looking bunch of seven. Three of that seven are "Back-fire Cannon, Devious Dirksen and Lambaster Lambertson" and the other four are Tarver of Georgia, (chairman), Harry Sheppard of California, Elmer Wene of New Jersey and Charley Plumbley of Vermont. It's a tough outfit,

make no mistake about that. Lambertson and Wene claim to be farmers. Sheppard was in the beverage bottling business and the others are lawyers. That is the landlord line-up against the farmer and the farm program and anything the farmer gets from them will only be after they have been battered by line drives, made dizzy with forward passes and tackled hard for losses every foot of the way until the final whistle blows.

The opposing team, also of seven, is worth looking over. It is headed by Dick Russell (chairman) of Georgia, who made a magnificent fight in the Senate to score for the farmers. Behind him stand John Bankhead of Alabama and Bob LaFollette as they did in that Senate fight. The other five are: Smith of So. Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture; Hayden of Arizona, Tydings of Maryland, Nye of North Dakota, ranking Republican member of the Appropriation Committee; and McNary of Oregon. That is the line-up upon which depends the hope of the farmer and the life of the farm program which all farm organizations agreed upon ten years ago. There you have the names of the fourteen men who are now at work trying to arrive at a compromise on the measure.

Suppose they do not agree. It can happen, for it has happened before, though not on the Agricultural appropriation bill. Then the conferees report back to their respective houses that they cannot reach an agreement and ask to be discharged. If that is granted—new conferees are named and they try to agree. That is unlikely because the measure must be passed by June 30, so the money can keep the Department of Agriculture going for the next fiscal year. No money—and the Department of Agriculture folds up, for it takes

Allen Patents Put Out Free

WASHINGTON—About fifty thousand German patents are being offered Americans free of royalties by Leo T. Crowley, Allen Property Custodian. No firm or person can get exclusive rights.

By making these patents available to all, competition will force thousands of firms to adopt improved methods, machinery, formulae, etc. One leading electrical manufacturing firm estimates that it can utilize fourteen thousand of these patents in its operation.

Crowley's action is in contrast to the handling of seized patents during the last war, when they were made available on a royalty basis and strengthened monopoly positions of certain firms.

cash to pay the wages of the employs as well as give the aid through loans and soil and parity payments to farmers. So this conference committee is a fight to a finish—and you know whose finish the Farmers Union wants!

The game isn't won. It is just going into the second half. It means so much to every farmer and to every business and professional man who depends on the farmer for his living, that the natural thing to do would be for every man and woman concerned to write to one or all of the fourteen and of the House members demand that they quit sabotaging agriculture in this war time, while of the Senate members give them encouragement, particularly Sen. Russell, to stand fast and yield no material thing that will help in the production of food and feed this coming year—which will be the tough one, as everybody now knows. Get behind the Senators who are fighting your fight!

It isn't merely a courtesy. It is your bread and butter, your clothing, fuel and shelter for yourself and family and if you can't take time to write a letter or a postcard to help get you those things—you are not a good sport and you are not backing your Farmers Union.—The Co-Optimist.

War Not Won With One Victory

(Continued from Page One)

crops are raised with which they are not familiar, or which entail risk, or for which profit is uncertain, means that the Government MUST provide some inducement or incentive. For instance, labor is paid time and a half for overtime as an incentive to get the workmen to put in longer hours. Industry receives huge loans on easy terms, or lucrative contracts, or guaranteed profits.

The farmer was offered last year incentive payments, Mr. Roth further explained. After the crops were planted, Congress refused to appropriate the funds, due to pressure put on the House by certain farm groups, led by the conspiracy of a few men in Congress led by the trinity, Dirksen, Lambertson, of Kansas and Cannon, House mouthpieces for Ed O'Neal, who professes to rule the Farm Bureau. Alone among farm groups, the Farmers Union fought to have incentive payments retained.

This vicious attack on the Farmers Union and its co-operatives was made because the Union builds for FARMERS, not for the banker or industrialists or speculators; it builds for the many, not the few.

But the attack has failed—the Farmers Union has won its fight in the Senate, Mr. Roth explained. With reference to these facts, he said:

"Here is the score sheet on what has been won for agriculture for the year and next. The Senate Appropriations Committee has approved a farm bill of \$926,000,000. It has swept aside the cuts made in the House. It has restored Farm Security, which the House wanted to kill. It has sustained Federal Crop Insurance, which the House wanted to destroy. It restored the budget on dozens of important items. It gave the farmer all that the Farmers Union had asked for, except in instance where Chester Davis retreated.

But let Mr. Thatcher tell the story of the appropriations fight. Here's what he said, just after returning home from testifying before the senators in Washington.

FIRST: We asked for full appropriations for Farm Security Administration. We got it. The senate committee took issue with Ed O'Neal, who above all things wanted to destroy Farm Security Administration. It voted \$29,607,000 for administration, approved authority for Farm Security to borrow \$97,500,000 for rural rehabilitation loans, and \$30,000,000 for farm purchase loans under the Bankhead-Jones act. It upheld the right of small farmers to borrow funds to participate in co-operatives. The house bill carried none of these items.

SECOND: We asked to have crop insurance continued. We won. The senate committee approved \$7,818,000—for a administration, and authorized Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to write wheat and cotton insurance under three-year contracts. The house had voted \$3,500,000 to liquidate the corporation.

THIRD: We asked for total of \$500,000,000 for soil conservation, and other payments instead of the \$300,000,000 set up by the House. The senate approved \$1,000,000. The reason the \$100,000,000 was lost was that Chester Davis retreated. He failed to demand incentive payments to carry out the pledge made by Secretary Wickard. Whether any funds will be available for incentive payments next year depends entirely on Chester Davis.

FOURTH: We asked for parity payments to fulfill obligations for this year and to make authorizations for next year. We won. The house made no authorization for 1944.

FIFTH: We supported program for lunches and milk to school children co-operating areas. We won. \$59,000,000 is available in the senate bill. The house refused to allow one penny for this humane, charitable program to build healthy children.

SIXTH: We urged that Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation be continued. We won. The house thrown out the F-1 loans to livestock producers—and the F-2 non-recourse loans to farmers putting in war crops. Both were restored by the senate as an incentive for planting of more war risk crops in 1944.

SEVENTH: We have always insisted that soil conservation payments should not be deducted when computing parity. We always insisted upon full parity, no more and no less. Senator Bankhead will offer an amendment on the floor to prohibit OPA from deducting soil conservation payments in fixing prices on farm commodities.

Mr. Roth closed his address with the statement:

But one victory does win a war. Hard battles still lie ahead. There's one thing you as a farmer can do and that is to join with your neighbors and work through co-operatives to get the kind of a farm program you want. And when you do Farmers Union GTA will be there fighting at your side because GTA is the co-way.

RATIONING UP TO DATE

Meat, Cheese, Butter and Eggs
June 27—First day for stamp P.
June 30—Last day for stamps J, K, L, M, and N.
July 4—First day for stamp Q.
July 11—First day for stamp R.
July 18—First day for stamp S.
Canned and Processed Food
July 1—First day for stamps N, P and Q.
July 7—Last day for stamps K, L and M.
August 7—Last day for stamps N, P and Q.
Sugar
August 15—Last day for stamps 13, five pounds.
October 31—Last day stamps 15 and 16, five pounds each for canning. (Housewives may apply to local boards additional fifteen pounds a month for canning.)

Coffee
June 30—Last day for stamps 24, good for one pound.
July 1—First day for stamp 21.
July 21—Last day for stamp 21.
July 22—First day for stamp 22.
August 11—Last day stamp 22.

Shoes
October 31—Last day stamp 18.

Gasoline and Tires
July 21—Last day for No. coupon in A book.



Try
'Russell's Best'
FLOUR

EAT MORE BREAD: IT'S POWER FOOD!

Our vitamin-enriched "Russell's Best" Flour will help to supply you with energy you need for your daily activities—now accelerated by the war—and with the strength it takes to win! Bread is the great "fill-in"—with the protein of its wheat content supplemented and balanced by the protein of its milk content.

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


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

Hoover Yearns for Good Old Days

HOVER GAVE EX-PRESIDENT WRONG FIGURES

Ex-President Hoover made a speech on food in New York recently. He made some amazing statements. Apparently he used rose colored glasses to look at World War I conditions; smoked glasses to look about him today. Here are some of his statements, followed by facts he failed to mention.

"We steadily increased our food production." (In World War I.)

In the fourth year (1917) of the war, food production was about the same as at the beginning. In the fourth year of the present war, food production had increased by one-

Food production index for 1914 was 81; for 1917 it was 82; for 1918 it was 90—an increase of 10 per cent.

Food production index for 1939 was 106; for 1942 it was 127. There had no local famines in the United States as we have now.

Per capita consumption of food dropped from 102 in 1914 to 90 in 1917 to 99 in 1918.

Per capita consumption of food from 103 in 1939 to 111 in 1942.

Food consumption in the last year was at an all-time high, right in wartime and rationing. Mr. Hoover's figures to the contrary notwithstanding.

We shipped more food to our allies than is being shipped today."

As a matter of fact we are shipping many times more food in war than in the last one. We shipped our usual pre-war exports consisting largely of wheat and pork. Today we are shipping a concentrated variety of goods, compressed into small space by dehydration. For instance, one average American can carry enough food, by dehydration, to feed a rationed city of 45,000 for months!

Food prices rose only 17.9 per cent in the 17 months after we entered the war in 1917. Washington statisticians admit a rise of 100 per cent since Pearl Harbor. Housewives will admit a rise of at least 35 per cent.

Most of the food price increase since World War I came before the war. Food prices increased about 100 per cent in the first 44 months of the war. A smaller part of the workingman's income is paid now than in 1918, or in 1929 for that matter.

Mr. Hoover was president during the seven years between harvests of 1932 and 1939, when government restrictions on acreage of 17 leading crops were reduced by 47 million acres. By 1942 we had added only nine million of the 47 million lost acres in the "dusting crops."

Of the "47 million acre" comes from is a mystery. Wheat and cotton acreage totals to about that. Mr. Hoover came by the figure that way, conveniently looked the fact that a large of this acreage was shifted to other crops: legumes, hay,

any rate planted acreage of 12 crops was 21½ million less in 1942 than in 1932. 1½ million acres more than in 1933. The 21 million-acre difference between 1932 and 1942

is in summer fallow in the Great Plains (an important good-farming practice there), in pastures throughout the country (important in livestock production), and in land abandoned as a result of unwise expansion during and after the last war.

Still paying for Hoover's unscientific World War I wheat expansion was, the U. S. is still paying for it. The price has been terrific in terms of ruined and damaged land. Federal farm programs have put most of the Nation's land in good condition again, are enabling us to produce at all-time high levels with little or no damage to the soil in this war.

American farmers are not, as Mr. Hoover implies, letting the Nation down on food production. From 1915 to 1942 farm production increased 48 per cent. Population increased only 35 per cent during that period. That explains why the U. S. can set aside one-fourth our food production for armed services and our Allies and still have enough to support high per capita civilian consumption of food.—Spade.

CO-OP CAFETERIAS TOP MILLION MEAL MARK: PLAN CO-OP STORE EXPANSION

New York, (CCNS) Consumers Cooperative Service, which operates eight co-op cafeterias on Manhattan Island, reported its best year since 1931 at its annual meeting here June 8. The co-ops handled 50,000 more meals than they did in 1931, serving a grand total of well over a million meals this year. Business for the co-op cafeterias plus the bakery sales and library rentals, run in connection with the cafeterias, totaled \$566,180. This was an increase of more than \$100,000 over 1942.

In spite of the most severe problems which have freed the food industry in many years, including rapidly rising costs of food, an acute labor shortage, pound and point rationing, the problems involved with ceiling prices, etc., the cafeterias showed a greater net margin than they have in many years. Earnings were \$9,178 as against \$5,713 the previous year. The organization is paying its usual 5% interest on share capital and declared two patronage refunds for the year, first was 1% from April to September, and the second 2½% for January, February and March. The fiscal year closed March 31st.

The twenty-three year old co-operative organization is undertaking its most ambitious expansion program. It recently set up a special grocery department and plans are under way to open the first co-op food store under CCS management in the Gramercy Park area, just as soon as equipment is available. One hundred twenty-five new members in the Gramercy Park area have already signified their willingness to put up capital to help the financing of the store. The annual meeting went on record to make \$5,000 available for store expansion.

CO-OP ZEB SEZ

YE KNOW? It's mighty interesting to read in the different postwar plans how most of the planners are fixin' to create permanent world peace and prosperity under the private profit system!

I see where one of them big private profit business men wuz jus' sayin' that after this war they're sure goin' to see to it that our boys won't haf to stand in bread lines.

Wal, I ain't one to be a kill-joy; but, ez I see it, that'll be about the extent of their reform.—This time they're fixin' to furnish chairs.

Patton Asks Veto War-Labor Dispute Bill

(Continued from Page One)

freedom to organize and to bargain collectively. Such a step would promote irresponsibility division and bitterness at a moment when greater responsibility and co-operation are essential. It would, it seems to me, play into the hands of John L. Lewis and other sworn enemies of the New Deal's domestic and foreign policies. Certainly it is not necessary to degrade all of labor in order to bring one man into line. (If associations of labor are to be degraded and broken today, associations of working farmers may be degraded and broken tomorrow.)

If organized labor, which on the word of the Truman Committee has surpassed management and Government in promoting war production, were now to be disfranchised, to whom would your war production officials turn to get the co-operation that has stepped up our output beyond that of any nation in the world?

It is time to distinguish between enemies and friends and to fight the enemies. John L. Lewis is an enemy. He is a confessed believer in the dismal doctrines of Hooverism; he believes war-time inflation is inevitable; he has proposed an alliance of labor and farmers, not to prevent war profits, but to divide and share the poison fruit of inflation. Consciously or unconsciously, he is an ally of reactionaries and defeatists.

Enemies of the New Deal in both parties are attacking your Administration along the whole length of the home front. As is made plain by the pending Bill's wholly irrelevant prohibition against political campaign contributions by labor organizations, their objective is capture of the Government by bipartisan reaction in 1944.

Signature of the pending Bill would not appease these enemies, but would give them new boldness. I doubt if there will come a better time to stand and fight than now.

Respectfully yours,
James G. Patton, President.
National Farmers' Union.

IOWA UNDERTAKERS OUT TO BURY BURIAL CO-OPS

Pella, Iowa.—The organized undertakers of Iowa are out to bury the burial cooperatives for all time in a legal attack designed to kill off the co-ops which have saved their members half the cost of funeral service. The attack, according to Reuben Schakel, president of the Iowa State Federation of Cooperative Burial Associations, will reach its first

barrier when the Benton County Cooperative Burial Association comes to trial at Vinton, Iowa, June 28th.

The legal attack is part of one directed against all of the burial cooperatives in Iowa and has been launched by morticians who fear the continued growth of the co-ops which provide their members with burial service equal in quality to the regular funeral parlors at up to half the price.

Representatives of the eleven Cooperative Burial Associations in Iowa met in Des Moines June 2 to join together to defend themselves against the attack and pledged action to a victorious end and no matter what the cost or length of time.

Already Iowa state officials are apprehensive of the political tornado they have stirred up for there are 60,000 members of the burial Co-ops and these folks have many friends. Mr. Schakel points out that the co-ops have adhered faithfully to the agreement made by the burial co-ops and the Iowa Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association made October 18, 1937.

A LULL IN THE STORM . . .

The tumult and the shouting have died on the controversial Agricultural Appropriations Bill.

It is now in the lap of the Senate-House conference committee. It is believed here that the final bill will be much closer to Senate version than the House. Reason: Senate was overwhelming in its votes on important issues such as FSA while it is common knowledge that many House members have modified their stands.

It is likely FSA will get most of what the President requested but will suffer a sharp cut in personnel. Loans to co-operative associations are cut out but still can be made to individuals to join co-ops. FSA could use profitably for increased food production several times the 97½ millions allowed for rehabilitation loans. Prejudice outweighs food in this case.

The line has been held on crop insurance, not so certain in the case of REA. It is thought AAA will come through the Senate way: 400 millions for 1943, 50-50 between crop payments and conservation payments with 32½ millions for administration, and information service intact except for regional information offices.

—Spade

"NARROWING DOWN THE MARGIN OF PROFIT"

We know that only by narrowing down the margin of profit through some such means as co-operatives employ—refunding savings to the patrons who produce the wealth—can our present economic system survive. Whether or not co-operatives did exist, big business will face this inexorable problem: How to keep on producing an abundance with an army of unemployed on our hands who are unable to buy the goods we turn out? We believe, indeed, that private business can only survive if co-operatives step in and help narrow down margins of profit.

—Missouri Farmer.

Where is it?

Ed O'Neal spilled a plate of social beans in his Senate-hearing attack on Farm Security when he quoted at length and with intimate freedom from a mysterious "investigation report" obtained from Congressman Dirksen but denied by Dirksen to senators and even to other members of Dirksen's committee. Senators were miffed, said they'd like to see the document, know the name and history of the investigator.

"I would like to see it myself, Senator," said O'Neal, covering up. "I agree with you; I would like to see it, and I asked for it some time ago."

1943 SPRING PIG CROP OF 74,000,000 HEAD

A spring pig crop in 1943 of about 74,000,000 head is estimated by the Department of Agriculture in its June Pig Crop Report. This is about 13,000,000 head or 22 percent larger than the 1942 spring pig crop. A 1943 fall pig crop of about 53,000,000 head is indicated by farmers' reports on sows bred or to be bred to farrow this fall. This is about 9,000,000 head or 21 percent above the 1942 fall pig crop.

Spring and fall pig crops combined would give a total of about 127,000,000 head, compared with about 105,000,000 head in 1942 and a 10-year average of 73,148,000. The estimated number of hogs over 6 months old on June 1 this year far exceeded the number in any other year and was 26 percent above June 1, 1942. This BAE report is based on returns from some 183,000 farmers obtained in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers.

Every Farmer's A Scrapper

.. AND EVERY FARM IS AN IRON MINE!

CHANCES are your barnyard is an ammunition dump in disguise. It certainly is, if you've taken only a quick look around and turned in for salvage a few pieces of busted junk you'd been intending to sell. But how about the old machinery that has been stored away in that corner behind the barn? That old hand corn-sheller will make three one-inch shells. What of the worn out disc? It has enough steel for 210 semi-automatic carbines. And that old battered shovel . . . even it will help make four hand grenades!

KEEP THAT SCRAP COMING!

Officials in charge of scrap salvage say that collection of farm scrap can't end until the war is over. Not if we want to win! Not if you want your boy to have the ships and shells and tanks that will make his big fight that much easier . . . may even make the difference between life and death! So get the scrap habit! On rainy days when you can't farm, organize a scrap commando corps among the kids and the women-folk. Tell them to look in the tall grass beside the fences . . . in roadside ditches . . . orchards . . . creekbeds . . . woods . . . gullies . . . and wherever else pieces of broken equipment may have been discarded. One farmer who had been over his place three times found 6,000 pounds the fourth time around!

WHY UNCLE SAM WANTS FARM SCRAP

The steel that goes into farm now, today!

machinery is just about the finest there is. What's more, most of it is the heavy scrap that is so much needed, instead of the light stuff such as bedsprings they get from city-dwellers, and that burns up in the furnaces. If you've been keeping old machinery for the parts you may need, strip them off now and turn in the useless remainder. It may be broken and rusty, but it will go directly into the tools of war.

TO MAKE IT EASY FOR YOU

Scrap dealers near your farm will buy your scrap at established government controlled prices. Local rationing boards have been very cooperative in allowing extra gasoline for moving scrap. Getting the scrap to market is no problem. But digging it out is the big job . . . and it's right in your lap. Get started

FARM PRESS SCRAP COMMITTEE

Room 1310, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

This space contributed to National Defense by the Kansas Union Farmer.

LAMBERTSON DOESN'T EAT AMERICA'S ALLIES

A few days ago, Rep. Howland J. Lambertson of Wisconsin inserted a letter in the Congressional Record from a voter in Lambertson's Congressional District. The letter reads that, when Lambertson asked why he gave the more support and com-

mission than any other Kansan, he confessed that he didn't like our allies . . . The letter states: "No, Mr. Lambertson hasn't any use for the sevel boys, the Russian boys, the English boys or any-

one that's fighting the way the way, someone ask Mr. Lambertson his own boy had time to \$125 a week working at Riley last year, but is sticking close to the farm, from the draft."—Walter Schell in Wichita Beacon.

Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

READY TO HANDLE YOUR WHEAT

By R. D. Crawford, Manager, FUJA Grain Dept.

June 24, 1943

On the eve of another wheat harvest in Kansas the pulse of the entire industry quickens. From the producer on the land to the baker—all along the line—comes a livelier interest with many questions. What will Kansas produce? How is the quality? Are we going to have any protein?

What will the premium basis do when the movement becomes heavier? but the most intriguing question among the trade is, "how much will producers store for government loan?" Since the inception of the loan program in 1938 the market price at harvest time has always been substantially less than could be realized by taking the loan—until this year. As it looks at present, cash price may be near a par with loan value. Most of our local elevator managers predict a drastic reduction percentage wise under those conditions.

The June 1st government report gave Kansas a crop of 144 million bushels. Most private estimates run above that figure with the belief that June rains made more bushels than were lost by flood. The most extensive hail storm in our knowledge did extremely heavy damage along the Union Pacific from Ellis west.

Much more storage space is

available in terminals than a year ago. With a smaller crop and a smaller portion of it going to store, southwestern markets should be able to avoid embargoes or permit systems. At least conditions do not call for such measures before the movement begins as was true last year. Most trepidation stems from two problems—transportation and labor—the combination of which may cause trouble before we get through.

Present demand for cash wheat in Kansas City is not at all keen, and premiums are low for intermediate and high protein. For two months mills have been very complacent in the sample market. Perhaps that signifies a good demand during the heavy run.

We have very little definite information about a ceiling on wheat. Many conflicting reports are heard, and one hardly knows what to expect. Personally, we don't subscribe to the ceiling

theory unless a need is evident, and we don't see the need at present.

The corn ceiling is a good example of the troubles which may come from "trying to make water run up hill." That's what it amounts to—essaying to make a farmer sell his corn into commercial channels at 1.00 or 1.05 when by marketing it as pork his return would be some 40c per bushel more.

As far as corn is concerned, it's a famine in the midst of plenty. Large industrial users with important war material by-products are closing, and unfinished livestock are being forced on the market. It is an extremely serious problem. The government promises relief measures, but what they have attempted to date has been uncoordinated, and the mess goes from bad to worse. There are many ramifications to the problem from the angle of national welfare, and a solution calls for some solid thinking. A little co-operation and co-ordination among Washington agencies would help a lot.

—R. D. Crawford

KC EMPLOYEES PICNIC

Once or twice each year the employees of FUJA's Kansas City office have a picnic supper together. This year found everyone enjoying the many facilities of Swope park to the fullest extent. Golf on the municipal links, swimming in the new pool, swings and teeter-totters for the grownupst of us, (1), the well kept shelters and picnic tables, the beautiful and ever changing scenery of miles of woods and a lagoon and seemingly endless smooth drives all helped make the evening a pleasant one to remember during the coming weeks of rush day and night work. After a delicious picnic supper we gathered around a long table and played "bingo"—the prize being won by Marie Starkey, newest addition to our "family."

MARIE STARKEY TO KANSAS CITY

Miss Marie Starkey, former Junior leader at Quinter, and more recently manager of the Farmers Union Elevator there, arrived in Kansas City on June 15, and this summer will work in the wheat loan department in FUJA's office. Miss Starkey is familiar with the grain business, the government wheat loans, and has had valuable experience. She takes over the work her brother Robert had planned to do this summer before he left for Washington, Kansas, where he will be county manager of a co-operative oil association.

TOM HALL STILL LIKES KANSAS

Tom Hall, formerly manager of the Service and Information Department of FUJA, writes to General Manager H. E. Witham, from Washington, D. C.:

"Two or three weeks from now you will probably be too busy with harvest run of wheat to read a letter, let alone answer it. So I am writing now, hoping that I may hear from you and FUJA before the rush begins.

"My work here in charge of the seed study is very interesting and educational. I am glad now that I had a lot of work in school on farm seed. It is proving very helpful to me now in understanding the seedmen language.

"I just returned from Buffalo and Ithica, N. Y., where I spent three days with officials of co-operative F. L. F., learning of their farm seed service to their members. They operate mostly in New York state and last year handled over 5 million dollars worth of seed for their members. F. L. F. has been operating a cooperative Seed Service for over twenty years so their experiences are very educational.

"About three weeks ago I spent 3 or 4 days at Springfield,

CO-OP FOODS IN THE WAR

Two thousand one-hundred cases of canned whole white potatoes purchased from the Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co., Lansing, Mich. —1,200,000 pounds of Colorado pinto beans bought from the Farmers Grain and Bean Association, Denver—12,000 pounds of canned apricots supplied by the Turlock Cooperative Growers, Modesto, Calif.

Items such as these, by the score and hundreds, dot the records of the Food Distribution Administration and give a composite picture of some of the "direct aid" that farmer co-ops are giving in supplying Food for Freedom. Somewhat similar items, of course, appear on the purchase forms of the armed forces—but the lend-lease items are enough to give a general idea.

Dairy products comprise a commodity group in which FDA buys big, and co-ops from every part of the United States are large suppliers to the total volume. This is particularly true in spray skim milk of which the December purchases, for example, were greater than those of all other dairy and poultry products combined. From FDA's "information purchase report" are such entries as:

Dried skim milk (spray process)—40,000 pounds from Milk Marketing Co., Kansas City; and 225,504 pounds from Rochester (Minn.) Dairy Cooperative on January 4—175,000 pounds from Challenge Cream and Butter Association, Los Angeles, January 15—48,400 from Chippewa County Cooperative Dairy, Bloomer, Wis., on January 19—550,000 pounds from Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., also on January 19. And on the same day 202,500 pounds from Twin City Milk Producers Association, St. Paul; and 72,000 pounds from the Milk Producers Association of Central California, Modesto.

Other dairy and poultry products also bulk large in FDA purchases from co-ops; purchases for shipment to our allies territorial food programs, to meet requests of the Red Cross, and for other special purposes. —49,703 pounds of white cheddar cheese from the Bongards Cooperative Creamery, Bongards,

Mass., learning of Eastern States Cooperative program. They haven't been in the seed business as long as G. L. F. but they are running over 1 million dollars worth of seed annually to their members.

"Next Monday I leave for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, to survey cooperatives in those states in the seed business.

"Then when I get back from there I plan to leave here July 12 for a six week trip through Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and to Kansas City, Mo. (Kentucky Blue Grass Growers Ass'n., Kansas City, Mo.)

"If this particular seed growers organization wasn't located in Kansas City, I might not visit them but as it is, I have an official excuse to stop at Kansas City, and of course to see you, and the rest of FUJA people. That will be between the middle and last of August.

"I am doing a lot of traveling now and for the rest of the summer but when that is over, I expect to be home in Washington, D. C., for a good long time, summarizing and writing up the data I collect in the field from the co-operatives.

"I am beginning to learn to ignore Washington to the extent I can feel alright, but it sure isn't any place for a country boy to live happily ever after. That is something I know for sure. Kansas would be much better suited for that.

"Tell all the gang hello for me, and I am looking forward to seeing everyone in August."

Sincerely yours,
Tom Hall

Minn. —42,000 pounds of the same from the Arkansas City (Kans.) Cooperative Mills Association.

Eggs from the Coast

—600 cases of fresh shell egg from the Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers, Portland, Ore.—7,812 pounds of 93-scor butter from the Franklin Co-o Creamery Association, Minneapolis—120,000 pounds of rolle process dried whole milk, sealed in 40-pound cans, from the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York.

—dried whole eggs in 100 pound boxes and in barrels, if lots of 40 to 80 thousand pounds are an often-repeated item from Land O'Lakes Creameries and other sources.

Other food classifications in the "IPR" listings of FDA purchases include fruit and fruit products. A few representative acquisitions from cooperative are:

—7,500,000 pounds of milled pearl rice from the Rice Growers Association of California, Sacramento, on January 23.

—80,000 pounds of Idaho Great Northern beans from the Bear Growers Warehouse Association, Twin Falls.

—80,000 pounds of shredded dehydrated potatoes in 5-gallon square cans from the Northwestern Potato Cooperative Association, North Girard, Pa.

—7,500 pounds of concentrate lemon juice from the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

—1,000,000 pounds of packed processed raisins from the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association, Fresno, Calif.

—160,000 pounds of Michigan dry pea beans from the Rees (Mich.) Farmers Cooperative Exchange.

—2,500 cases of canned tomato paste from the Turlock Cooperative Growers, Modesto, Calif.

Confines of space do not permit an exhaustive listing of the many different commodities which co-ops are supplying, nor the naming of more than a few of the associations, large and small, from which the purchases are made. One more classification deserves mention—seed to replant devastated lands. Two examples are:

—60,000 pounds of Grimm alfalfa seed from the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Association, Blackfoot.

—65,000 pounds of Alaska white clover seed from the Co-operative G. L. F. Mills, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.—News for Farmer Cooperatives.

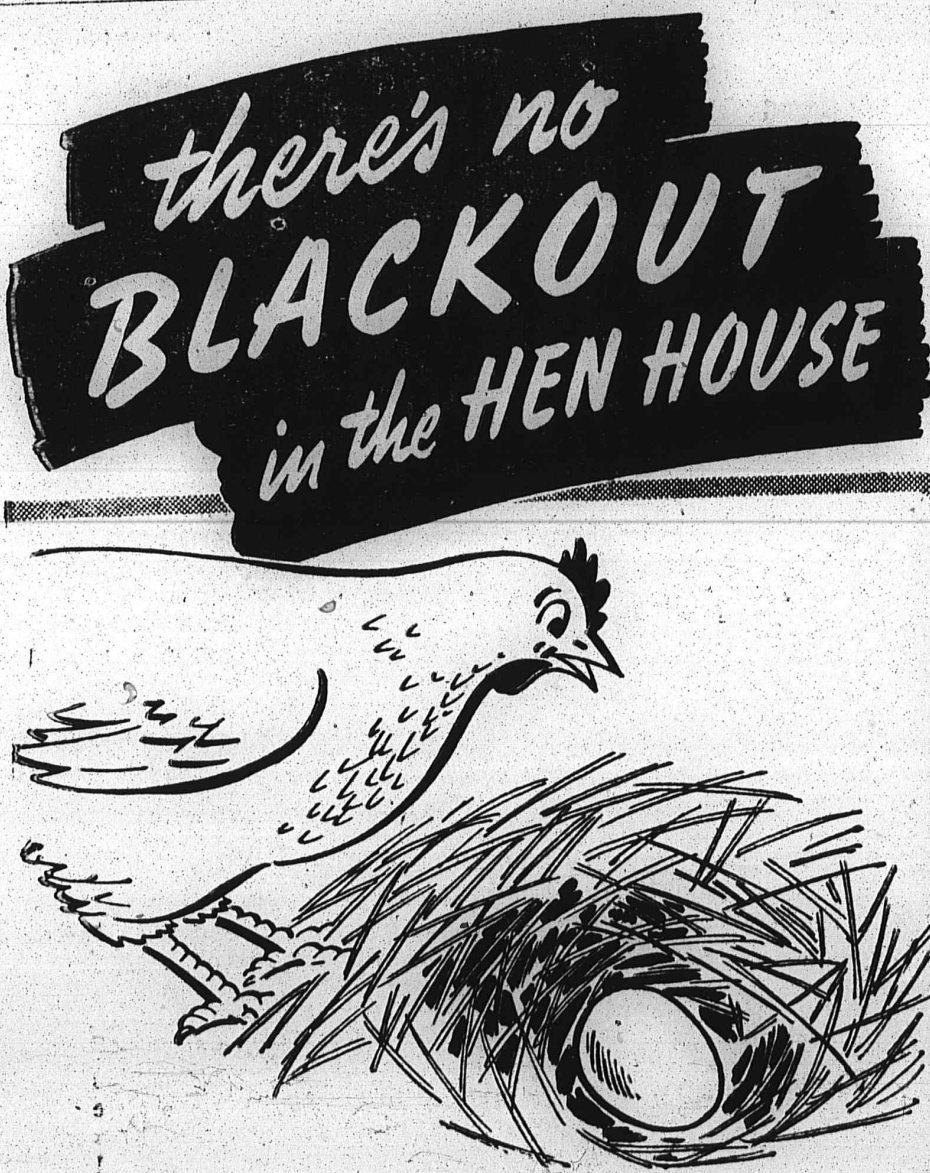
WHEAT PRICE INCREASE EXPECTED

Generally increasing wheat prices following the harvest movement of wheat is in prospect for the wheat farmer. It is probable that the price will approach parity by early spring of next year. Ceiling prices are not expected to be imposed at less than parity, which, at present averages nearly \$1.42 at country elevators.

The extremely tight feed situation, plus the apparent decision of the Government that the world must be fed cereals, primarily, rather than livestock products, plus a short crop for this year, will tend to increase prices.

Limited facilities for movement abroad, plus the 600,000,000 bushels stored in Canada and the 620,000,000-bushel carry-over in the United States, together with the probability of ceilings, will prevent wheat prices from rising much above parity levels.

"Co-operatives today are growing. In my opinion they are growing for one outstanding reason—they are doing a truly remarkable job of helping shoppers—members and non-members to buy more and better things for the same dollar." —Sidney Marcolius, Shopping News Editor of PM.



Blackouts Interfere With Production

Uncle Sam expects maximum production from every laying flock in the country. Neglect of your hens will cause a "blackout" on their laying records. Give them every chance to lay by sound management and good feed. For complete, balanced rations, we recommend...

KFU and UNION STANDARD EGG MASH and PELLETS

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

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Junior Reserves 13-15

Juveniles 8-12

Juniors 16-21

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

REVIEW OF THE YEAR BY 1942 CAMPERS

Sometimes members probably wonder how worthwhile Farmers Union Camp are. What becomes of the young people who attend the camps? Today this page gives space for 1942 campers to answer the question recently asked of them: What have you been doing since camp last summer?

1942 Torchbearer Writes

McPherson, Kansas
May 23, 1943

Dear Esther: I received your card, asking for a letter telling what I have been doing since camp last August. Please excuse me for not answering any sooner, but it is right at the end of a semester at college and I am a little behind in my school work.

I have been rather busy since camp last August. I will try to summarize in a few words some of the more important things that have happened. During the first week of September I enrolled for 16 hours at McPherson College. This kept me plenty busy. Besides this we were milking a few cows at home and there were morning and evening chores.

When the Torchbearer Election was held, I happened to be one of the two that were elected to the honorable position. During the last part of October I attended the State Convention at Beloit. Besides learning some new things I had an enjoyable time, especially on Junior Night, even if I did have to give a speech.

I just about got all caught up in my school work when the date for the National Convention at Oklahoma City came around. Six of us went to the convention in one car. Besides seeing new things and meeting many new friends, I began to realize how a group of people, all working for the same cause, could and did get along together. This week went all too fast, at least it seemed as though it did.

In the last week of November, just before gas rationing, we had a County Junior Party or Get-To-Gether as we call them. When the middle of February came around, Mrs. Mildred Stoltz of Montana came to McPherson county and an all day meeting was held at the Morning Star schoolhouse. That night a meeting was held in McPherson with some 200 people present. In March the annual County Fun Night was held at McPherson with seven hundred present. Besides attending college I worked on Saturdays and on busy days at the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n. Business has been exceptionally good and good dividends were declared. I look forward for another state camp this year if it is at all possible. I have always had a good time, met many new friends, and learned many new things at these camps.

Yours truly,
Richard Spence

A Wonderful Week

Mankato, Kansas
5-11-43

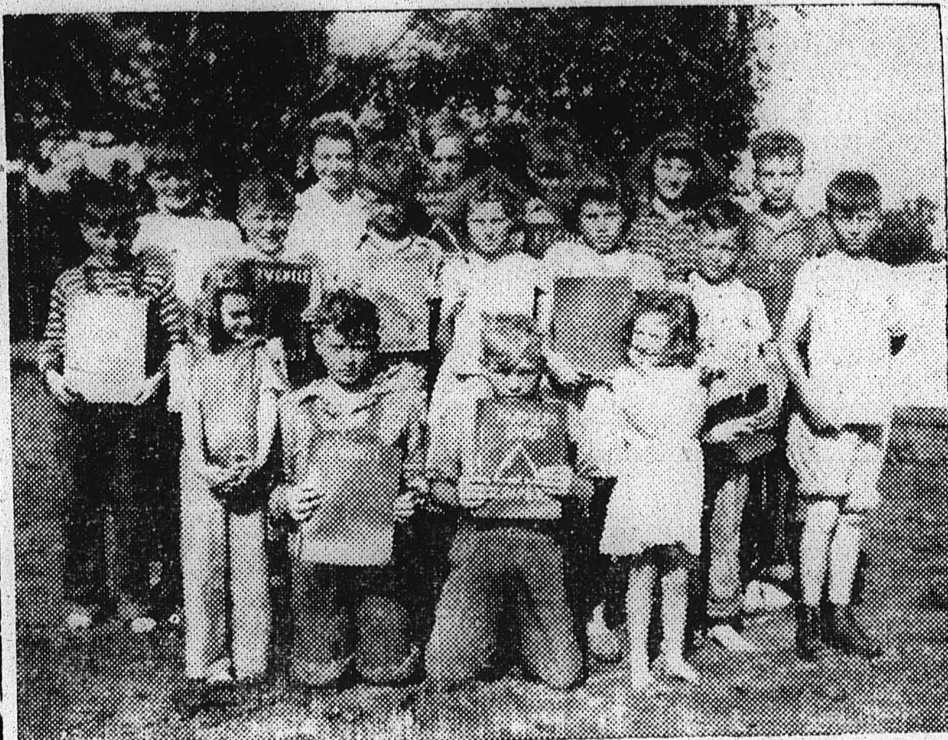
Dear Miss Ekblad:

We sure have had a busy winter and I don't suppose this will help you much. You see we have moved from the Mankato community and are now living near Superior, Nebraska.

I have been staying at my grandmother's and Aunt's in Mankato and only got to go home on weekends. There sure are a lot of things to do after moving.

We are going to plant some corn this year, and by the way it is Farmers Union corn grown by Mr. Henningsen. Speaking of Mr. Henningsen, there isn't a week that has gone by this year that I haven't talked and thought about the "Most Exciting and Wonderful Week"

Reserves and Juveniles at Elevation Local Camp



Back Row: Curtis Nicely, Donna Lee Corbett, Gayle Vernon, Charles Engler, Jacqueline Palmer, Donald Sherrets
Middle Row: Philip Lukert, Dulane Sebring, Jimmy Corbett, Patricia Vernon, Jo Ann Talley, Harold Ray Cox, Kermit Glenn Palmer.
Front Row: Charlene Engler, David Palmer, Allen Bosworth, Nancy Kay Corbett.

of my life when I went to camp last summer. I certainly am going to try to come down this year even if there isn't a Local up by our place. I certainly would like to see the kids that were down there last summer. If you are ever up near Superior, I invite you to drop in and see us. So until then I remain,
A '42 Camper
Gene Proctor

Chester Graham Says

Osawatimie, Kansas
May 18, 1943

Dear Campers:

This note is written under conditions quite appropriate to renew memories of 1942 Camp at Abilene. I am waiting in the Railroad Station in Osawatimie and the rain is literally pouring outdoors. This brings memories of trying to cross the suspension bridge with gobs of slippery mud on my shoes. But the weather could not spoil the fine spirit created through the cooperation of Junior Reserves, Juniors, Leaders, Camp Staff, and the Camp Director. My two girls, Lois and Martha, join me in thanking you for the happy days at camp.

Chester A. Graham

Has Victory Garden

St. Mary's Kansas
June 19, 1943

Dear Esther Ekblad,

There are not enough young folks in our Local to organize our classes so I don't have much to say about our meetings. There are no Juniors and my sister and I are the only Junior Reserves, but I try to help our local by assisting with the programs and attending every meeting.

I am staying on the farm this summer instead of working out as I believe that farming is very important. I also have a victory garden of my own.

A 1942 Camper
Lola Mae Fields
Pleasant View Local

Time For Home and F. U.

Lindsberg, Kansas
May 23, 1943

Dear Miss Ekblad:

You wrote and asked me to write what I had been doing since camp. Well... when I first came home I canned sixty quarts of corn and from then on other vegetables and fruit.

During October I was busy

finishing up the records for the Juniors, Reserves, and Juveniles. We didn't hold any classes during the winter but started in again in March. Our classes are going O. K. again, but we don't have as large a group this year as last year.

This spring I've been busy with a large garden, and we have 250 chicks, half of them are large enough for frying.

By the way when does the Juvenile Speech Project have to be completed? I don't know whether we will have anyone trying it, but I wondered how long a time they would have to work on it.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Walter Arnold
Smoky Hill Local Leader

Greetings From Camp Polk

Maint. Co. 80th A. R.
A. P. O. 258
N. Camp Polk, La.
May 25, 1943

Dear Esther,

I am sorry that I did not get around to answering your letter before now. I suppose it is too late to tell you what I have been doing since camp last year, so I will tell you what I have been doing in the Army.

In February I received my call from Uncle Sam to report for duty. I went up to Ft. Leavenworth and took a physical examination. After my physical examination I went home on a seven day furlough. After that I reported back to Ft. Leavenworth and traded my civilian clothing for Uncle Sam's Olive Drab. After staying at the Reception Center a week I was placed on a train and shipped to Camp Polk, La., where I was placed in the eighth Armored Division. I was placed in Maintenance Company. Our job is keeping the vehicles running in our Regiment. We also have been taught how to drive medium tanks, trucks, peeps, and how to fire all the guns in our Division. We now have completed our basic training so we are now supposed to be seasoned soldiers.

The climate down here is very warm and the country is very swampy. Naturally where there are swamps there are mosquitoes and this place surely is no exception. The mosquitoes are so big down here they feel like dive bombers when they bite you. I now have been in the Army about two and a half months

and I like it fine.

Well how are the Farmers Union Juniors coming along? I sure miss all the good times we used to have when we had our meetings. I send greetings from Camp Polk to all my friends in the Farmers Union. If they keep up the splendid job of producing the food for us we will take care of the Japs and Germans and end this war so that we may once again return to our old friends and neighbors.

Well this is about all the news for now so I will close.

A Farmers Union Junior.
Pvt. Russell Peterson

A Vote for Camps

Topeka, Kansas R. No. 7
May 17, 1943

Dear Esther:

I think very often of the good times we had at Mary Dell last August and feel richly paid for the time by the many new friends made, and pleasures enjoyed, as well as all the lessons learned. Here's hoping for more power to the good old Farmers Union, and may there be many many more summer camps for our young folks, and the leaders too.

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs.) Leora Engler
Elevation Local Leader

On the Production Line

Lindsborg, Kansas
May 14, 1943

Dear Esther:

I received your card the other day and I have been trying to take time off to write but have been quite busy. You asked what I have been doing since August 1942. Well I have been on the farm and doing the general farm work. Helping some of the neighbors in silo filling last fall, and worked part time down at the Farmers Union Elevator when I had time off at home.

During the winter we fed cattle on roughage and that was almost a whole day's job when it was muddy and cold. We took care of about 90 head of cattle.

On my Farmers Union work we had classes up until in November. Then we quit until March of this year, and we started up again. I am teaching the Junior class. I went to the State Convention at Beloit and there learned a lot about the Farmers Union.

1942 Camper
Ralph Sjostrom

Employed at F. U. Store

Ellsworth, Kansas
May 26, 1943

Dear Esther,

Please forgive me for not writing sooner but I hadn't any Farmers Union news to tell you and I have been kept pretty busy. This was my Senior year in high school so the last few weeks were full.

I have been working at Dryden's Store after school and on Saturdays since December, but Mr. Nash came in and offered me the position as cashier and bookkeeper at the Farmers Union Store, so I quit my job at Dryden's last Saturday and went to work at the Store Monday. My work now is new and rather difficult for me but I think that I will like it very much when I get on to it. They plan to remodel the store and put a cashier's desk at the front.

How is everything? I suppose there isn't a chance for a Junior Camp this year, is there? This

year perhaps we can spend that week doing things that will help bring the war to an end sooner.

Sincerely,
Frances Hokr

Enjoys Junior Page

Manhattan, Kansas
May 16, 1943

Dear Esther:

After my usual delay I am answering your card. Let me say that it was a very clever card. Must be one of the new Farmers Union set which I have read about.

This has been an exciting and interesting year for me. One's first year in college is packed full of new fascinating events and a LOT of hard studying. Kansas State is a wonderful school and I am beginning to realize just how superior it is. Living at home, I have been able to keep in touch with the local Farmers Union. We have been having wonderful meetings and have created more interest by pushing the Juniors, Junior Reserve and Juvenile work.

One of the highlights of my winter was the opportunity I had to attend the State Convention at Beloit. A phone call and last minute arrangements made me desert chemistry and all the other college routine for the thrill of a convention. Meeting all the kids from camp and many new Juniors was the greatest pleasure from that trip.

Esther has been by our house several times this last winter. She spent an evening with us at our local meeting helping us organize our Junior work. I also was fortunate in being able to attend the evening session of the F. U. school held at St. Marys. Mrs. Stoltz, Esther, and Mr. Dean had an instructive and enjoyable evening planned for all of us.

School will be out this week and I plan to divide my time this summer between a soda fountain and the farm. I see our camp musician, Keith Peterson, very often and exchange the latest Farmers Union news with him. Keith eats lunch in the same block as I do so we usually run into each other at noon.

I'll close now and look forward to reading of the activities of all the last year campers. I look anxiously for the Junior Page each time the Kansas Union Farmer comes out—which isn't often enough. So—HELLO everyone and hope to see you all sometime.

Sincerely,
Marjorie Tennant

Cooperative Marketing Award

Emporia, Kansas
May, 1943

Dear Esther,

I received your card asking what I have done since camp. I'll do my best to remember. After camp last summer I went to the Cooperative Marketing School at Hutchinson from August 25-28. I won second for the girls in the state and \$10.00. On September 13 I came to Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia. I've been very busy here all winter. Final exams are May 21 to 25. I'll go back home then and help my Dad on the farm.

I hope we get to have camp again this year. If we do I want to come.

Sincerely,
Melba Zimmerman

(To Be Continued In Next Issue)

1943

COUNTY CAMP SCHEDULE

McPherson	July 21, 22, & 23
Stafford	July 26, 27, & 28
Ellsworth	July 29 & 30
Jewell and Mitchell	Aug. 2, 3, & 4
Clay	Aug. 5 & 6
Pottawatomie & Wabaunsee	Aug. 9, 10, & 11

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

TURKEY CREEK FARMERS UNION LOCAL NEWS

President Browne called our regular meeting to order June 17 with 16 members present and four guests.

A report on Vincent Reding was given and also a nice letter was read from him.

Everyone in the group entered in a discussion on "Hessian Fly" and at our next meeting we plan on having our county agent, Mr. Meyers, to give information to us farmers to try and destroy Hessian Fly. We wish to extend an invitation to everyone who reads this. The meeting is July 14.

Several jokes and verses were read by Mrs. M. F. Child and John Browne.

The meeting was closed and all ate lunch and wrote a few lines to Vincent Reding.

Dorothy Benaritter, Reporter

MANKATO LOCAL MEETS

Mankato Local No. 1848 held their regular meeting June 16 at Lamb Schoolhouse with twenty-three members answering roll call.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Howell and Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe Henningsen were visitors. President Pair called the meeting to order. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mrs. Elmer Alexander read the "Message to the Local."

We reconsidered "Seed Wheat for Russia" and it was voted to send a donation—with one dollar being given from the Treasury and a donation of two dollars collected from members present.

The Fourth of July picnic was reconsidered and voted on—it was decided to have a picnic with a "pot luck" dinner. Mrs. Heinman, Mrs. Olson and Mrs. Pair were put on the "Eats" Committee for picnic day. It was also decided not to have our meeting during the month of July unless something occurs which will cause us to call a special meeting. We are all looking forward to the County meeting July 17. Our next meeting will be August 4 at the Lamb Schoolhouse.

Please bring sandwiches and pie for lunch August 4. Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Ed Olson were put on the Program Committee for the county meeting. This is a worth while meeting to which we can look forward. Our Local has sold around one thousand pounds of twine to members and outsiders. We also have some more new members which brings our number up to 58 members, and we are still obtaining more. Our meetings draw a good crowd of the membership but we would like the "stay-aways" to come and help us enjoy the meeting.

Mrs. George Wharton, Reporter

IONIA LOCAL MEETING

The Ionia Local met Thursday night, June 24th, at Clomer Sipe's. The message to the local was read by Mrs. Berry and a reading was read by Mrs. Henningsen.

Several items of interest were discussed, including the question of making a contribution for the purpose of sending seed wheat to Russia. It was voted to make a donation from the local treasury to this worthy cause.

A good lunch was served. The next meeting will be July 1 at the home of Leo Rice.

Mrs. Ruby Henningsen, Local Reporter

SANDY HOOK LOCAL ENTERTAINS POTTAWATOMIE CO. F. U.

The Sandy Hook Local entertained the Pottawatomie County quarterly meeting Wednesday evening, June 2.

Mr. Leo Romase, County president, conducted the meeting which consisted of the discussion of various topics and pro-

jects. Miss Clara Grieshaber was elected County Secretary at this meeting.

The next quarterly meeting is to be held with Pleasant View Local as hosts.

Clara Grieshaber, Sec'y Pottawatomie County

MEMORIAL DAY PICNIC

The Lindsborg Locals which are nicknamed Eastside and Westside held their annual Memorial Day picnic at Reuben Patrick's near Lindsborg. Approximately 200 members attended.

The leading sports of the afternoon were baseball and horseshoe. The Eastside became the champions in the ball game.

Soft drinks and ice cream were sold during the afternoon, and the host of the day, Westside, served sweet rolls and coffee to all present.

BEAVER LOCAL MEETS

Beaver Local No. 1558 met Monday night, June 14, for the last meeting for the summer months.

The president, Karl Kukuk, called the meeting to order. Several songs were sung. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the Secretary, Mrs. Mary Berrie, read the letter, "Kansas Wheat to Russia."

Harold Berrie, on the committee for the good of the order, made the explanation. A motion was made to send a donation to the Kansas representative, E. K. Dean.

Sixteen members and one guest, Mrs. Henry Miller of Iola, were present. Mrs. Miller is recuperating at the homes of her daughters, Mrs. John Miller and

Mrs. Ford Heffron.

Everyone is busy house-cleaning once more, canning season has begun, barley harvest is in full swing and row crops are coming along fine, due to the abundance of moisture.

It was decided to start meeting again August 16. The refreshment committee surprised the members with ice cream.

Most of the members attended the stockholders' meeting at Hackney where the elevator is located. After the business was dispensed with, the members were served heaping plates of ice cream and sherbert.

Mrs. Ford Heffron, Reporter

BURR OAK UNION MEETS AT SCHOOLHOUSE

The Burr Oak Farmers Union met June 15 at the school house west of Burr Oak with nine members and several visitors present.

The meeting was opened by singing "America". The Minutes were read and approved. We voted to send five dollars as a donation from our Local for sending seed wheat to Russia.

The message to the Local was read by Jesse Platt. A reading, "Negro Wedding" was given by Mrs. Overman.

The program was a mock wedding because June is the month for weddings. It was to be a womanless wedding but the bride's-maid, best man and minister were women. Arlene Platt played the wedding march. With lots of laughs and jokes we enjoyed the sandwiches, cookies, cake and coffee.

We adjourned to meet the second Tuesday in July at the school house east of Burr Oak.

Mrs. Glenn Paul

First Hand FSA Experiences

FARMERS GET NEW LEASE ON LIFE

"Several years ago I helped take an agricultural census of Walker county. The requirements were to list every item of food of farm produce that could be turned into food on the farm. I went into many, many farm homes where I couldn't see how the farmer and wife and possibly several children could exist a week. No milk cow, no hogs, or bacon, few if any chickens, no potatoes Irish or sweet, and no canned food and possibly an old plug mule or two. Couple this with the hopeless atmosphere that pervaded the home and you have the picture.

I'm giving you this by way of contrast. Go into these same homes today that are being supervised by FSA and here is about what you find: two good young milks, one or two milk cows, one or two heifers coming along to keep up the supply of milk, a sow and a bunch of pigs, a plentiful supply of bacon and lard and a yard overrun with chickens. And it is wonderful to see the amount of canned food these farm security people put up. I went into three homes where the cans were stored in rooms where I told the housewives it looked like the floor might collapse from the very weight.

And, best of all, look into the faces of these people and see the gleam of a brighter, happier outlook. They have not asked for a dime—only a fighting chance—and are paying every dollar back. But the best payment of all is that they are rearing a happy, sturdier class of citizens.

I have no criticism of agricultural colleges nor of any of the extension work, but these agencies never reach the little fellow in the lower bracket. They are on the top rung and never percolate down to the small farmer

who really needs help."

A. G. Cremer, Farmer from LaFayette, Georgia

HEALTH LEVEL OF LARGE GROUP RAISED

"I think I know quite a little about the Farm Security as it is operated in this state. I was invited to set up the Medical Plan for the State of Wyoming, and my plan was followed throughout the State, excepting three counties.

A lot of FSA clients and their families had failed to receive medical and surgical care due to discouraging circumstances in which they found themselves. A good many of their illnesses and defects represented the accumulation of quite a few years. Under FSA guidance a medical program was worked out which was acceptable to the doctors of the state and which for the first few years was administered at the rate of \$30 per family and which has been raised to make it more inclusive. This program has resulted in the restoration of the health of FSA clients to a level comparable to that of other people living in the same vicinity. Of all the government loan agencies, FSA has done the most amount of good, and it has assisted the class of people who could in no other way be benefited."

J. R. Hylton, M. D. Douglas, Wyoming.

GOOD PASTURES AND DAIRYING

Good pastures were recognized as the foundation of successful dairying long before the present labor and feed shortages spotlighted their importance. Pasture is the only crop that can be harvested daily for half the year or more. When utilized by dairy cows, land which will grow good pasture will return as much income per acre as from most other crops, at only a fraction of their overhead costs. As for harvesting, all one has to do with pasture is to open the gate and let the cows do it. —The Oregon Farmer, June 17.

Farmers Union a Champion of Family Type Farmer

BY THOMAS L. STOKES

(Fourth in a series of articles by Thomas L. Stokes, written for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers)

Although second oldest of the big farm organizations, having been organized in 1902—the year its National President, James Patton, was born in Bazar, Kansas—it has had an up and down career. It went into somewhat of a decline because of its association with the radical farm holiday movement in Iowa and other Midwestern States in the dark days of the Hoover Administration.

The come-back process sponsored by the New Deal started three or four years ago in the Dakotas. The Farmers Union and Agriculture Department agencies worked hand-in-hand. Farm Union organizers would go out ahead, enlist new members and organize co-operatives, and the Administration would advance money to finance them.

No secret was made of this open encouragement by its chief agent, Benham Baldwin, Farm Security Administration.

"We feel," he said at the time, "that strengthening the co-operative movement is one of the best methods of rehabilitating farmers and indeed a whole farm area. People are co-operative minded, in the Northwest, and we don't feel they should be discouraged."

The co-operative movement in

the northwest, he said, "is a Farmers Union movement."

He praised the Union's leadership in a speech at its 1941 convention in Topeka, Kansas.

"There are no farm leaders in America who are abler or more far-sighted than yours," he told the delegates. "And because of your leaders the Farmers Union is now recognized as an aggressive champion of the operating farmer."

At that same convention the understanding between the Farmers Union and labor was formalized.

President Patton, at Topeka, addressed the C. I. O. convention at Detroit over a radio-hook-up, saying, "The interest of the working farmer and the industrial worker is a common one." James Carey, C.I.O. secretary, replied in an address to the Farmers Union.

At that convention, also Gardner Jackson, then special assistant to the Undersecretary of Agriculture, announced that the Marshall Foundation, of which he was a trustee, had allocated \$30,000 "to make real the collaboration between farmers and labor." This, he added, was "the first time in history that any farm organization has attempted

(Continued on Page Eight)

Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

BINDER TWINE

This year we have three 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 hand a sufficient supply of one of the following brands of binder twine:

PEERLESS

MEXICAN THREE STAR INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Distributed by

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI
Wakeeney, Kansas

TOPEKA, KANSAS
Girard, Kansas

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

June 28, 1943, Cattle Receipts 7,000.

Eat Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. We had a liberal run on fed steers on today's market and our market is very uneven on all classes of fed

steers. Our good fed steers selling from 15 to 16c a pound and inbetween kind \$14.50. Stockers and feeders about steady.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. The killing cow market was slow but about steady with last weeks close. Canners for the better kind are selling up to \$7.75, while lighter

weights as low as 5c. Our better beef cows are mostly \$11.50 to \$12.50 with the bulk of the beef cow from \$10 to \$11. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings fairly steady. Better weight bulls steady but lighter weights 25 to 35c lower.

Calf Market

Cecil Davis, Salesman. All classes of killing calves steady. Good choice veals \$13 to \$14, with the medium to good from \$10 to \$13, with plain, common kind \$8 to \$10. Medium weight calves, choice quality, selling for \$14. Heavy calves, good to choice, selling from \$12 to \$13.50, with plainer kind selling from \$9 to \$12. Light run of stock calves, market fully steady. Thin, choice quality White-faces weighing under 500 lbs., bringing \$16, with heifers about \$1 less. Good to near-choice selling from \$14 to \$15.50, with heifers selling \$1 less. Good shorthorn steer calves weighing from 500 lbs. down, selling from \$13 to \$14.50 with the plainer kind selling from \$11 to \$13. Heifers \$1 less.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neil, Salesman. Hog receipts 7,000. Market mostly 15 to 25c lower than last Friday's average. Extreme top \$13.70, paid rather sparingly by shipper and yard traders. Packers top \$13.65. Desirable 180 lb. average and up selling mostly from \$13.40 to \$13.65. Underweight lights 140 lb. to 170 lb., \$12.75 to \$13.35. Bulk of better grade packing sows \$12.60 to \$12.85, a few at \$13. Choice light weight stock pigs quotable around \$13.25.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Sheep receipts 6,000. Clipped lambs and springers are weak to 25c lower. Ewes about steady. Top native spring lambs arriving by rail \$14.75. Numerous good to choice truck shipments \$14.50. Best clipped lambs offered \$13.75, others with Nos. 2 and 3 skins downward to \$13.35. Odd lots slaughter ewes \$7.75.

ANOTHER WEEK'S WISH

The sun is rising on the morn of another day. What shall we wish that this day and week may bring to us? Nothing that shall make others or the world poorer, nothing at the expense of other people; but just those few things which in their coming abide with us only long enough to bless us as they pass on to favor others, too. A few friends who understand us, and yet remain our friends. A work to do which has real value, and without which the world would be poorer. A return for such work large enough to support us and small enough not to burden anyone who pays. A mind unafraid to go forward, even though the trail be not blazed and it be even-time. An understanding heart, a sense of humor and the power to laugh when tears would flow. A few moments of quiet, a little leisure with nothing to do but meditate and sense the presence of God. A sight of the eternal hills and unresting sea, and of something beautiful that the hand of man has made and the heart of love bestowed. The patience to wait for the coming of these things, the wisdom to know them when they come, and the appreciation to enjoy and treasure them.

—Elias H. Philips.
Taken from "Pennsylvania Co-Op Review," April, 1943.

CORN STOCKS IN ELEVATORS REQUISITIONED

The War Food Administration has announced that it is requisitioning the corn stocks in 96 mid-western terminal elevators in a further effort to break the distribution jam that has prevented vital corn processing plants from obtaining supplies with which to produce feed and industrial products essential to the war effort. The requisitions are expected to result in Government procurement of a supply of corn sufficient to meet immediate industrial needs. The supply thus obtained will be allocated by the War Food Administration under a plan yet unannounced.

Peanuts are a good substitute for meat, says a dietitian. However, peanuts don't look as inviting when dressed up with French fried potatoes.

"If that new world order is not on its way before this war is over, we may look for it in vain. Its name is Brotherhood: its method, Co-operation."—MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

Cooperatives support a democratic society because they produce and condition citizens who know what the democratic process is in the concrete and are zealous in promoting it—citizens who can recognize democratic deficiencies when they see them and move in to correct them.—H. E. Babcock, president, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

"Nothing New About Price Controls."—There is nothing new about price controls. For example as far back as the year 301 the Roman Emperor set "ceiling prices" on eggs at 5.1 cents a dozen, fresh pork 7.3

cents a pound, ham 12 cents a pound, and beef 4.9 cents a pound. Unskilled labor was frozen at a top of 10.8 cents a day (with food), while a carpenter could earn 21.6 cents, also with food.

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

Farmers Union Automobile Insurance Available to Farmers Union Members

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

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

INSURANCE AGENTS Names and Addresses

Titus W. Fredrickson,	Baltz Altman, Elmo, Kansas
Robert E. Palmer,	Ervin Oelschlagel, Clay Center, Kansas
Topeka, Kansas	
W. G. Decker, Burr Oak, Kan.	James L. Petty, Maple Hill, Kansas
Cecil Bochner, Glen Elder, Kan.	
Lindsborg, Kan.	W. E. Roesech, Quinter, Kan.
Leo G. Reding, St. Marys, Kan.	Henry Hagen, Clifton, Kansas
Lawrence Clausen, Girard, Ks.	E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas
Rollo Henningsen, Mankato, Kansas	Emil Samuelson, Randolph, Kansas
George Reinhardt, Parsons, Kan.	James O. Shields, Miltonvale, Kansas
Charles J. Holtwick, Silver Lake, Kansas	A. W. McNeil, Idana, Kansas
Clarence Morrison, LaHarpe, Kansas	Leslie Merle Tribby, Winfield, Kansas
Carl S. Holloway, McPherson, Kansas	Wilfred W. Taylor, Enterprise, Kansas
C. G. Joslin, Parsons, Kan.	C. E. Wilson, Maple Hill, Kan.
Herbert E. Kietzman, Alta Vista, Kansas	L. W. Worth, LaCrosse, Kan.
W. W. Lyon, Dellvale, Kansas	George W. Young, Clay Center, Kansas

SUPPORT YOUR FARMERS UNION
Farmers Union Service Co., Insurance
Journal Bldg., Salina, Kan.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

KANSAS CITY

CATTLE	
G. B. Thomson, Ray Co., Missouri, 19 heifers	762
E. E. Long, Clay Co., Missouri, 19 heifers	764
Ed. Jones, Pawnee Co., Nebraska, 12 steers	1030
Arnold Thowe, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas, 16 steers	1077
J. E. Born, Coffey Co., Kansas, 20 steers	985
Paul Uhlmann, Johnson Co., Kansas, 56 str & hfs	682
N. H. Nielsen, Lyon Co., Kansas, 10 heifers	828
G. A. Slagle, Ness Co., Kansas, 19 steers	952
Arvid Dahlsten, McPherson Co., Kansas, 11 steers	960
Jacob Coval, Finney Co., Kansas, 70 steers	676
G. A. Slagle, Ness Co., Kansas, 18 steers	882
Elza Whatt, Chase Co., Kansas, 16 steers	1030
Ed. Holcomb, Ray Co., Missouri, 13 heifers	722
H. E. Durr, Jackson Co., Missouri, 18 cows	1100
G. J. Force, Clay Co., Missouri, 19 cows	1065
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kansas, 23 cows	1015
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kansas, 27 cows	907
C. J. Fader, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 22 cows	1006
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kansas, 41 cows	876
J. R. Frank, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 27 cows	766
J. R. Franks, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 36 cows	601

HOGS	
Roy Fridley, Henry Mo., 22 hogs	217
Chester Proett, Lafayette, Mo., 20 hogs	239
Edwin Benson, Cass, Mo., 32 hogs	244
F. C. Flory, Douglas, Kans., 16 hogs	268
Frank Steward, Coffey, Kans., 20 hogs	211
G. C. Mesner, Jewell, Kans., 20 hogs	215
Russell Stoker, Miami, Kans., 23 hogs	205
Oscar Lefman, Lafayette, Mo., 33 hogs	267
Fred Masenthin, Osage, Kans., 20 hogs	216
Herbert Pepes, Bates, Mo., 22 hogs	269
Schoepflin and Butell, Osage, Kans., 25 hogs	289
Frank Hagebock, Henry, Mo., 21 hogs	265
Wild and Williams, Ray, Mo., 36 hogs	257
Walter Shields, Linn, Kans., 30 hogs	223
Walter Lawhead, Linn, Kans., 22 hogs	245
Walter Woodruff, Ottawa, Kans., 23 hogs	250
G. Mack, Grundy, Mo., 33 hogs	225
H. Shannon, Saline, Mo., 45 hogs	152
Stratton & Eastland, Johnson, Kans., 43 hogs	212

SHEEP	
Chautauqua Co. Sheep Ass'n., Chautauqua, Kans., 150 sheep	84
J. F. Komerak, Saline, Kans., 22 sheep	81
M. E. Rohrer, Dickinson, Kans., 20 sheep	95
Musil Bros., Marshall, Kans., 12 sheep	84
Cecil Fowles, Clay, Kans., 19 sheep	83
J. S. Gholson, Mitchell, Kans., 10 sheep	91
Stafford Co., tafford, Kansas., 488 sheep	81
R. D. Hodler, Mitchell, Kans., 25 sheep	85
Edwin Thoes, Wabaunsee, Kans., 32 sheep	80
C. E. Belles, Mitchell, Kans., 14 sheep	73
F. L. Hendrich, Henry Mo., 14 sheep	81
Frank Kodel, Mitchell, Kans., 50 sheep	76
Jarry Ronney, Ottawa, Kans., 28 sheep	74

WICHITA

HOGS	
Earl Copeland, Ford, 28 hogs	254
Henry Henley, Grant, 66 hogs	221
Clarence Anderson, Saline, 10 hogs	179
H. H. Schroeder, McPherson, 11 hogs	230
Gene Chaney, Sedgwick, 10 hogs	231
Earl Baker, Harper, 26 hogs	221
B. W. DeWitt, Mead, 13 hogs	216
C. L. Means, Sedgwick, 23 hogs	233
I. W. Lewis, Cowley, 12 hogs	299
Pete Anderson, Harvey, 13 hogs	2
Matt Wegerer, Harper, 23 hogs	208
Raymond Orr, Ford, 43 hogs	209
Wm. A. Roth, Ellsworth, 17 hogs	213
Geo. Wilbur, Ellsworth, 11 hogs	210
Tom Abplanalb, Butler, 16 hogs	368
L. C. Butts, Grant, Okla., 18 hogs	205
Wm. Hacker, Grant, Okla., 22 hogs	247
Bernard Dumars, Harper, 11 hogs	216
J. J. Tatro, Harper, 13 hogs	237
J. G. Schlenz, Pratt, 10 hogs	264
Ervin Unruh, Harper, 26 hogs	244

CATTLE	
W. L. Hutchinson, Sedgwick, 8 steers	732
John Barcager, Alfalfa, 2 bulls	1335
M. J. Tipton, Ford, 17 steers	704
Dan Detweiler, Sedgwick, 5 steers and Heifer	620
Ed Desmarais, Meade, 10 steers	846
Guy Jeffries, Alfalfa, 43 cows	554
Thomas Reznicek, Marion, 3 cows	708
C. M. Dailey, Kiowa, 1 bull	1480

SHEEP	
John Chaney, Sedgwick, 6 sheep	77
O. B. Means, Grant, Okla., 13 sheep	86
Robert Smischuy, Ellsworth, 26 sheep	74
B. H. Koehn, Harvey, 7 sheep	77
T. T. Stevens, Sedgwick, 2 sheep	92
Wm. A. Roth, Ellsworth, 5 sheep	99
C. W. Mayer, Grant, 24 sheep	86
S. J. Irsik, Grant, 2 sheep	72
Carl Schmidt, Sumner, 40 sheep	79
Ross Bryant, Sedgwick, 7 sheep	76
J. F. Lewis, Sedgwick, 10 sheep	63

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

Published the first and third Thursday of each month at Salina, Kansas by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION 218 Journal Building, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 12, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003. Act of October 3, 1917 Authorized July 30, 1918.

KANSAS OFFICIALS

Ernest K. Dean, President Salina, Kan.
Wm. Goeckler, Vice-Pres. Clay Center, Kan.
George Reinhart, Secretary Parsons, Kan.
Esther Ekblad, Junior Director Salina, Kan.
John Tommer, Conductor Waterville, Kan.
John Scheel, Doorkeeper Emporia, Kan.

DIRECTORS

Bert Harmon, First District Ellsworth, Kan.
C. L. Hance, Second District Stockton, Kan.
George Reinhart, Third District Parsons, Kan.
Reuben E. Peterson, 4th Dist. McPherson, Kan.
Ray Henry, Fifth District Stafford, Kan.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

James G. Patton, President Denver, Colo.
Herbert Rolph, Vice-President. Joplin, Mont.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas,
218 Journal Building.

FARMERS UNION DIRECTORS' AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

Don Wilcox, Bennington President
Emil Samuelson, Randolph Vice-President
Merle Tribbey, Kellogg Secretary

FSA Fills Vital Need

With today's shortage of manpower, figures which show how greatly farm production can be increased, without additional manpower, simply by adequately financing the expansion of small farmers, are of vital importance to every American. Increased food production of this kind, of course, is as much needed as industrial production.

It is reported by Rainer Schickel, associate in the Department of Agricultural Economics, Iowa State college, that over a recent three-year period FSA borrowers were able to make a 43 per cent gain in production, while FARM OUTPUT IN THE UNITED STATES INCREASED ONLY EIGHT PERCENT! Among the reasons for this is the fact that it requires very little more labor to care for three or four hogs, than it does one or two. For many farmers, the difficult thing is to obtain the additional stock. FSA makes this possible.

FSA opposition comes chiefly from larger Southern planters who fear the loss of tenant-farmers. In the present emergency, this agency which can get more acreage into essential oils and crops that can be eaten, is worthy of more than the amount of the appropriation asked.

Write your Senator and Congressman today—urging their support of Farm Security Administration.

The Decadent Press

The moral and intellectual decadence of a large segment of the metropolitan press was never more apparent than it has been in recent weeks. A couple of examples, which constitute the rule rather than exceptions, illustrate our point.

When John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, challenged the authority of the War Labor Board in the coal mine controversy, the press of the nation held up its hands in pious horror. Lewis, the editors fumed, was making a mockery of democracy challenging the power of the government, and selling out to Hitler and Hirohito, no less.

Last week, the United States Gypsum Company, which has millions of dollars in war contracts, also defied the War Labor Board. It bought tens of thousands of dollars worth of space in the daily press to proclaim its defiance of the Board and its refusal to accept a ruling on maintenance-of-membership and check-off of union dues.

But the same editors who spluttered so hysterically at Lewis's refusal to acknowledge the authority of the WLB were literally speechless when the United States Gypsum Company flaunted its defiance of the WLB in display advertising throughout the country.

We checked a dozen more metropolitan dailies which had pilloried Lewis for the same

offense and failed to find a single editorial criticism of the corporation which had had the foresight to accompany its action with many thousands of dollars worth of advertising.

An even more glaring example of the moral and intellectual bankruptcy of much of the metropolitan press was its coverage and comment on the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company case.

Every labor stoppage, no matter how brief or trivial, is blown up into a front page sensation in the daily press and workers are accused of sabotaging the war effort and delaying if not actually wrecking the hope of victory.

But when a great corporation like Anaconda is caught in the act of unloading millions of dollars worth of defective war equipment which actually reached the battle fronts of Russia and might have resulted in the loss of a decisive battle, the press buries the story far inside and ignores it entirely on the editorial page.

Many a newspaper sought to create the impression that Anaconda was guilty of only a "technical" violation of the law. These same papers refused to inform their readers that that government, whose prosecution was halted when Anaconda threw itself on the mercy of the court, was prepared to prove the corporation's fraudulent operations were not only deliberate but had actually been going on for 10 years or more.

—The Progressive.

Crop Insurance Committee Report

At a meeting in April, 1941, the Board of Directors of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation decided to appoint an outside committee to make a study of crop insurance with respect to the insurance of wheat, with authority to make recommendations for such changes in the procedure of the corporation as would enable it to better serve the farmers.

The committee consists of the following members: Herman L. Eckern, Chicago, who was one-time Attorney General of Wisconsin; Robert J. Laubengayer, Salina, Kansas, Publisher, Salina Journal and one-time president of the United Life Insurance Company; W. G. Cochran, Ames, Iowa, professor of statistics, Iowa State College.

This committee made a carefully prepared report to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Board of Directors of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, dated June 30, 1942, and which has now been printed. On pages 25 and 26 of this report and under the heading "Attitude of Farm Organizations" is the following comment which, of itself, would seem to justify the recent demand of National President Patton before a committee of the U. S. Senate, namely that the congress take specific action to completely and effectively separate the activities of the Extension Service and that of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

We quote as follows from the report:

"In some areas farm organizations cordially supported the crop insurance program, but there were some areas where the leadership appeared to be either indifferent or opposed to the program.

"Material made available to this committee has disclosed that there are other states in which the Farm Bureau dominated the county offices, holding them out as Farm Bureau offices rather than AAA or Crop Insurance offices. AAA county committees are often headquartered in the same office or building as that used by a farm organization. In many counties in Kansas neither Crop Insurance nor AAA offices are listed in the telephone book and anyone being contacted regarding the federal program must be reached through the Farm Bureau telephone number, even though the federal agency pays its share of the telephone expense. Some nonmembers of the organization feel that they will not receive the same consideration, in event of a loss, as would a member of the organization.

"Since Kansas produces 15 to 18 per cent of the total wheat crop the attitude of Kansas farmers has a decided bearing on the success of the crop insurance program. Here the opinion among many farmers has been the crop insurance and the AAA are a part of the Farm Bureau and Extension Department of the State College and that they are administering the crop insurance and AAA programs. Although the Farm Bureau has the minority of the Kansas farmers in its organization, the county committee is usually staffed with a disproportionate number of the Farm Bureau members. There have been occasions when farmers have joined the Farm Bureau under the belief that it was necessary to do so to receive the benefits of the AAA program.

"An avoidance of these situations would aid materially in overcoming some confusion in the minds of farmers that adversely affects the best interests of the AAA as well as of the Corporation."

for a consideration.

On some issues the Farmers Union has taken a more advanced position than the New Deal, and it is now trying to shake off the impression that it is, as Mr. Patton put it, a "company union." In an address a few weeks ago he said:

"The New Deal remnants in administrative agencies and in the ramshackle Democratic party cannot fight off reaction.

"Have our people's organizations, farmers, labor unions, civil, welfare and religious groups slipped into the habit of expecting 'the New Deal' or 'the Adminis-

tration' to do our jobs for us? Were we, perhaps, in danger of contracting a 'company union attitude? If so, that's over; from here on, we're on our own."

The keynote of Farmers Union policy is "security of the farm family on the land in an economy of abundance brought about by a free exchange of goods and services." It emphasizes the "family-type" farm, rather than the "corporation farm."

Mr. Patton criticizes the Administration's AAA program, saying that it now "tends to encourage farm 'operation' of the corporate type, and, on the other

A Letter from 'Bob' Laubengayer

THE SALINA JOURNAL
Salina, Kansas.

R. J. Laubengayer, Publisher

May 20, 1943.

Mr. A. W. Ricker, Publisher,
Farmers Union Herald,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Rick:

I AM ENCLOSING \$25.00 FOR YOUR BUDGET.

Too many farmers are taking it for granted that favorable farm legislation will come as more or less a windfall. Farmers had better wake up or the work that has been done for them in Washington during last quarter of a century will be sunk by saboteurs, who, under the guise of farm leaders, appear to be more interested in gaining power for themselves through help of cotton and corn than they are of helping farming as a whole. The underprivileged farm group will be first to suffer from killing of AAA, but all farmers will be hurt if we lose our foothold in Congress.

As I see it, Rick, only fellows like yourself, Thatcher, Patton, Talbott, et al, working through Farmers Union can possibly save FSA, Crop Insurance, Credit and Farmer Administration of the farm program. If farm legislation is killed or made impotent, we will not get another start for worthwhile farm legislation until another depression hits us, and then it will be a hurried make-shift dole. When farmers are making money, many become too smug and independent and don't seem to realize that is the time they better see to it that they are protected when overproduction will again put many in the soup line. In fact, if we do not get a floor under livestock prices for postwar period, another pig-killing program may be necessary to again save the hog raisers. Farmers that are making money will also need legislative protection in post-war period. After paying income taxes they will not have a large enough reserve to carry them through a period that will be extremely hazardous if farm legislation is ditched.

Here is hoping you boys can save us in the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. LAUBENGAYER.

hand, to increase farm tenancy." He accuses the other general farm organizations of pursuing this philosophy, along with a philosophy of scarcity and limitation of crops.

His organization is for subsidies, rather than price increases—the opposite of the other major farm organizations! It stands for 100 per cent parity prices, rather than 110 per cent sought by the other organizations.

Two of its present major objectives are an appropriation of 2½ billion dollars for an agricultural food production expansion program to be conducted by the Secretary of Agriculture as Food Administrator, and an increase beyond normal of Farm Security Administration funds, which were reduced in the last Congress with the support of other farm organizations.

The Union is very aggressive on behalf of F.S.A., undertakes to help the small and marginal farmers. In its campaign to prevent a reduction in the last Congress, it had the help not only of C.I.O., A. F. of L. and railway labor organizations, but also of the Federal Council of Churches, the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, the National Child Labor Committee, and the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, which often disagrees with the American Farm Bureau Federation, the national organization, as in this case.

The National Farmers Union now has a membership of 300,000 in 100,000 farm families, according to Paul Sifton, in charge of its office here. He said membership had increased 20 per cent in the last year.

It is strongest in the Northwest and the Rocky Mountain states, and recently has invaded Oklahoma and Arkansas. It does not, however, extend into the Old South, where the American Farm Bureau Federation is strong.

It has member-owned co-operatives in 26 states, with assets of \$100,000,000. They handle oil, insurance, crops, and farm supplies, and are organized along Rochdale plan lines—one stockholder, one vote. Headquarters of the Farmers Union is in Denver, Colorado.

FARM EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

WPA assures farm supply items through set aside order. WPA has instructed manufacturers and wholesalers to set aside for sale to farm distribution outlets specific quantities of around 50 hard-to-get items needed for food production. This action is taken by directives to some 500 manufacturers, and a supplementary order applicable to wholesalers. It puts into effect the emergency program on

hard-to-get items worked out recently by WPA.

Under this program, manufacturers are required to disregard for a limited period (generally from June 15 to September 1) preference ratings other than AAA on orders for listed farm supplies to the extent necessary to fill orders from farm distributors, up to a specified amount. The list includes such items as chisels, drills, grain scoops, grease guns, harness, hoes, fractional horsepower motors, pails and tubs, pipe fittings, pliers, auger bits, batteries, chains, screw drivers, shovels, tire pumps, valves, and wrenches. The amounts wholesalers are required to set aside from inventory and future shipments range from 10 per cent on valves to 95 per cent on such items as harness hardware.

FARM SECURITY NEEDED TO COMBAT DELINQUENCY

"It is quite interesting to find in Wednesday's Des Moines TRIBUNE the report from Fort Bragg and Camp Forrest. A study of 100 women—15 to 65—arrested for moral delinquency shows that 91 of them came from rural areas and of the 91, came from share croppers and tenant farmers' families.

The Farm Security Administration seeks to improve on the share cropping and tenant farming situation, thereby lowering disease and delinquency and yet the FSA is called "Communist" and anti-American, "depressing of morale", disrupter of economic and social conditions and relationships" in the cotton belt. (Quotes from Oscar Johnston)

Msgr. Luigi G. Ligutti
Executive Secretary
National Catholic Rural Life Conference.

FOOD SUPPLIES AND POPULATION IN U. S.

Dr. H. C. M. Case of the Illinois College of Agriculture has pointed out that back of the impending shortages of food supplies "is the fact that during the past 30 years the United States food production has not kept pace with the increase in population." From 1914 to 1939, he finds, the population of the country increased one-third, or by 33 million while the per capita production of all foods at the beginning of the present war was 8 percent less than that of the period 1910 to 1913. —Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal, June 1

Perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations valued at more than 150 millions of dollars are manufactured annually in more than 500 factories, according to the Census Bureau.

Farmers Union a Champion

(Continued from Page Six)

to collaborate with labor."

Mr. Patton emphasized that the Farmers Union was approaching the C. I. O. "with no thought of seeking aid for selfish, factional or organizational purpose."

Previously, in 1940, he rejected an offer by John L. Lewis of C.I.O., financing for an intensive membership drive, and he also spurned a local Southern political leader who offered to deliver 30,000 farmers en bloc—