KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization ~ Education ~ Co-operation

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F. U. Board Members Plan Property Insurance Program

IN BOARD MEETING AT SALINA MAY 16, STATE DIRECTORS VOTE TO HAVE OWN INSURANCE PROGRAM

For several months the directors of the Kansas Farmers Union have been giving much thought and consideration to a property insurance program for the members of the Kansas Farmers Union. Since the State convention the directors of the Kansas Farmers Union, have made every possible effort to work out some satisfactory arrangement with the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. of Kansas, whereby the state organization and the Insurance Co. could work together. The officers and directors of the Insurance Co have completely ignored the request of the members at the state convention, for a joint board meeting of the directors of the insurance company and the state organization.

The directors of the Kansas Farmers Union, after becoming convinced that it was impossible to work out anything with the insurance company, voted at the regular meeting of the directors, held in Salina, Kansas Saturday, May 16, to invite the Nebraska Farmers Cooperative Insurance Company to extend the services of their company into Kansas. They also voted that if for any reason the Nebraska Company could not, or would not extend the services of their company into Kansas, then to organize our own company. In order to carry out the organization of an insurance company, the directors authorized the appointment of an organization committee from among the directors and officers. The members of the committee are, Reuben E. Peterson, McPherson, Kansas; Bert Harmon, Ellsworth, Kansas and E. K. Dean, Salina Kansas.

An effort to bring in the Nebraska Company will start immediately, if this is not accomplished the organization of our own company will start.

MARQUETTE ELEVATOR PURCHASES KANSAS F. U. AUTO INSURANCE

Another Farmers Union elevator has purchased insurance through the Automobile Insurance program of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Harry Harmon, manager of the Cooperative Farmers Union Elevator Company of Marquette, and the Cooperative Farmers Union Elevator of Marquette have insured their cars and trucks through the Kansas Farmers Union Automobile Insurance program.

FORMER STATE SEC'Y REX TROUTMAN WRITES FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Now Employed in AAA State Office at Harrisburg

The many friends of Rex Troutman, former State Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, and editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, will be interested to know that he is now employed as information man in the AAA state office of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg.

In a letter received by State Junior Director Esther Ekblad, Mr. Trautman states that he and his family live in Mechanicsburg, Pa., and that he must drive fifteen miles daily to Harrisburg.

"The AAA here works rather closely with the vocational agricultural groups and FEA," Mr. Troutman wrote. "We have no connection with the Extension or Farm Bureau. Pennsylvania is a beautiful state and really has diversified farming, and many factors which complicate my job, along the line of the Food for Freedom program, ACP practices and payments, and so forth."

F. D. R. Supports F. U. Request for FSA Expansion

VIGOROUS PRESSURE STILL NEEDED TO DEFEAT ECONOMY BLOC.

F. U. Legislative Committee Urges Senate to Triple FSA Program for 1943.

By Bob Handschin, Resident Secretary, National F. U. Legislative Committee

Washington, D. C. May 4th—Special—President Roosevelt, in a special request which reached Congress today, asked for a $120,000,000 increase in Farm Security funds for 1943. His slap at the economy bloc followed shortly after our Legislative Committee's two-day testimony before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee considering the 1943 farm bill. Led by Glenn J. Talbott, North Dakota President, in the absence of Mr. M. W. Thatcher who was unable to be in Washington, our witnesses made a vigorous attack upon the opponents of aid to low-income farmers, and urged that funds for F. S. A.'s Food for freedom campaign be tripled to meet 1943 needs, instead of being drastically reduced as was done by the House when it considered the bill.

President James G. Patton made clear to the Committee that a complete re-examination should be made of the F. S. A. budget, because it was drawn up before Pearl Harbor but applies to preparations for the 1943 crop season. Since the bill was drafted, said Mr. Patton, "it has been necessary for us to completely revise our 1942 farm goals, and for many commodities a second or third increase has had to be made. It would be foolish to assume that we shall not need to make further increases in 1943 food production at least equal to those which we plan to make this year."

No Longer in Dollars and Cents Economy

President Patton then reminded the Committee that "we are no longer in a dollars and cents economy, but rather in a manpower and material economy, and the most important single factor about agriculture is the great reservoir of untapped man-power on the 50 percent of all farms which lack credit and intelligent guidance to increase their production. An economy of abundant farm production, which the Farmers Union has been urging, now becomes not just a matter of discussion, but a matter of life and death to the victory of the democracies.

"Our difficulties in food production are going to be multiplied several times in 1943 over what they will be this summer, and if agriculture fails at that curcial point in this war, we may lack the knock-out punch. Our biggest single advantage over the Axis Powers is our potential ability to provide the best possible diets as contrasted to the starvation rations in Europe and Japan."

Attacks on Farm Program Disrupt Nation

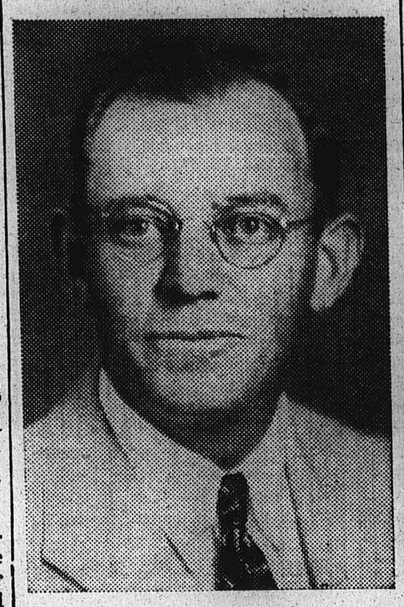
Mr. Patton concluded by warning the Committee that attacks upon the farm programs by big business and big farming interests were disrupting the Nation at a time when farmers needed the strongest unity to overcome great handicaps. He attributed these attacks to the belief on the part of wealthy farming interests that only they can meet the Nation's agricultural needs, and to the growing demand on the part of such farming interests that F. S. A. should be crippled or abolished so that poorer farmers would be

(Continued on Next Page)

Spring Meeting for F. U. Managers and Directors Association on May 25

PRESIDENT DON WILCOX AND SECRETARY DAVID TRAIN CALL MEETING AT JAYHAWK HOTEL IN TOPEKA—ONE OF MOST IMPORTANT MEETINGS IN HISTORY OF ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT F. U. MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS' ASS'N



DON WILCOX
Mgr. Farmers Co-op Elevator Ass'n
Bennington

SECRETARY F. U. MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS ASS'N.



DAVID TRAIN
Mgr. Farmers Union Elevator
Lindsborg

The annual spring meeting of the F. U. Managers' and Directors' Association will be at the Jayhawk Hotel, in Topeka, Kansas at 10 a. m. on Monday May 25. Lunch will be at this hotel.

Serious Problems

It is felt that there are many serious problems confronting managers and directors of cooperatives this spring. Getting together now to combine information, and to help work out a possible solution to some of those problems, will mean a better informed management and better service to the membership. .

The latest information on STORAGE, SUPPLIES, TRANSPORTATION—will be discussed.

Conserve Transportation

It is suggested that in order to conserve on transportation and if your car is not fully occupied with members (manager and directors), that you call your neighboring cooperatives to see what plans they have, rather than to drive to Topeka with empty seats in your car. The train and bus service in and out of Topeka is excellent

This Meeting a "Must"

"Set Aside this date now." President Don Wilcox urges, "For a meeting which is one of the most important in the history of this association of cooperative managers and directors."

Kansas F. U. Forms Insurance Corporation

TO BE UNDER SOLE CONTROL OF STATE F. U. DIRECTORS—WILLIAM GOECKLER IS PRESIDENT OF NEW CORPORATION

The board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union in regular session at Salina, Kansas on Saturday May 16, formed a corporation for the purpose of handling the Automobile nisurance program they have been sponsoring for the past several months. The purpose of forming this corporation for handling the state agency, is to guarantee the members of the Farmers Union that they are not going to again build up something that after it gets big enough to go by itself, will walk off and leave the parent organization. The Kansas Farmers Union has started many programs that failed to recognize the Farmers Union after they became strong enough to make it alone.

In setting up this corporation the directors have made sure that the control of the State agency for the automobile insurance program is always going to be in the control of the directors and officers, whom the members of the Farmers Union elect as directors and officers. In order that you might be familiar with the control the Kansas Farmers Union through its officers and directors, will have of the agency, we are printing herewith the section of the articles of incorporation adopted by the directors, which gives the Farmers Union complete control, the section being as follows:

All of the voting power of the corporation shall be vested in the holders of common stock, and holders of preferred stock shall have no vote or voice in the management of the business, the conduct of the affairs of the corporation, or the election of directors.

No corporation, except the Kansas Division of Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America shall be eligible to hold common stock in the corporation, and no individual person shall be eligible to hold common stock in the corporation, and no common stock shall be issued to any individual person who is not, at the time of the issuance of such stock, a director or officer of the Kansas Division of Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America and whenever at anytime any individual holder of common stock of this corporation ceases to be an officer or director of said Kansas Division of Farmers Educational and Sooperative Union of America, he shall ipso facto cease to be eligible to hold common stock in this corporation and the common stock standing in his name shall be surrendered and transferred to a nominee of said Kansas Division of Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, who shall be a director or officer of said Kansas Division of Kansas Educational and Cooperative Union.

To insure the effective operation of the foregoing provision, each individual holder of common stock shall, when any certificate for stock standing in his name is issued and delivered to him, either assign and transfer such stock to the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, or, as to any certifi-

(Please Turn to Page Six)

Increased Volume Reported at Board Meeting of F. U. Livestock Company

Branches at Wichita, Parsons, Kansas City Show Substantial Increases—Plans Made to Form Trucking Associations.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15—All branches of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company reported substantial increases in volume of business handled, as well as earnings, at a Board meeting held here today.

E. K Dean of Salina, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, was an out-of-town attendant at the meeting.

W. G. Bernhardt of Kansas City, Missouri, is general manager of the company. An important outcome of the meeting was the discussion of plans to organize trucking associations which will enable the farmer to continue delivery of his livestock to market.

STATE OFFICE AT SALINA CELEBRATES A WEDDING

Former Helen Tegtmeyer, Assistant to State Secretary George Reinhart Becomes Bride of Pvt. John Puett

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Tegtmeyer, of Wakeeney, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Helen, to Pvt. John Puett, of Fort Riley.

The wedding was Saturday afternoon, May 2, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Evans, 629 North Ninth Street, Salina, with Rev. F. W. Prather of the Assembly of God Church officiating at a single ring ceremony.

Mrs. Puett is a graduate of the Wakeeney High School, attended Brown-Mackie Business School in Salina and is now employed at the State Headquarters of the Kansas Farmers Union, as Assistant to State Secretary George Reinhart.

The groom is in military service and is stationed at Fort Riley. Mrs. Puett will continue to make her home in Salina.

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C. M. Yocum Says Storage Problem Will Be Acute.

Victory Snatched From Defeat

M. W. Thatcher, General Manager FUGTA, Has Kept Faith with Farmer Members of Defunct Equity Exchange —Final Payment Sent on May 5.

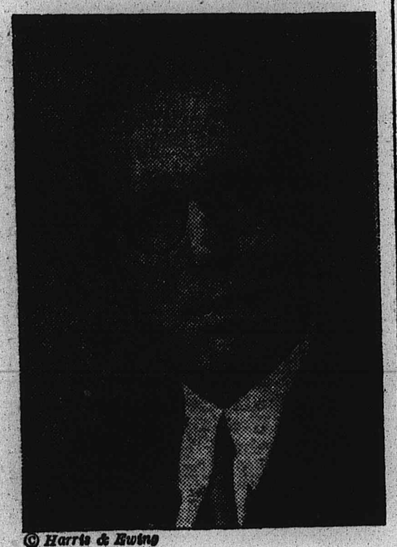
(Editor's Note:
As stated in the article below, quite a few years ago when the old Equity Exchange in St. Paul had become defunct, about 400 farmer-members were financial victims. The Equity Exchange went into receivership and it was feared that $133,000 which belonged to the Grain Pool members, would never be recovered.

But, due to the efforts of M. W. Thatcher, now general manager of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association in St. Paul, this was avoided and the largest grain marketing co-operative in the United States was the result. In spite of libellous attacks by those who wished to see the cooperative movement fail in its entirety, Thatcher persisted in his course, and kept faith with the members.

The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association has reported a gross income of $553,926.00 for a five months' period last year, from June 1 to October 31, with net earnings of $284,866.92. This victory, snatched from defeat, is a matter of pride to proponents of cooperative marketing everywhere.)

Some newspaper wisecracker has said: "The sweetest words of tongue or pen are these: 'Enclosed find check.'" It is nice to get a check but there are times when it is more blessed to give than to receive one. You don't believe it? Get the picture and you may change your mind. Suppose you had been under the gun of vindictive criticism for more than a decade—razzed, panned and libeled day after day; pointed to as a racketeer, a gypper and a slicker and then, one day you are able to send a check that proves every word spoken and printed against you to be as false and malicious as those who uttered them—wouldn't it be a g-r-r-and and glorious feeling? There are things that checks don't buy and among these are honor, integrity and peace of mind.

NO TRUST BETRAYED



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M. W. Thatcher, Manager F. U. Grain Terminal Association

Equity Exchange Crumbles

Years ago, when the Equity Exchange had crumbled under the attack of the foes of co-operative grain marketing—being without the protection of the Commodity Exchange Act—about 400 farmer members were left holding the bag. They were loyal folk and they had tried to bolster their Exchange by forming a Grain Pool, by which they permitted the use of the money from their grain as a working capital by the Equity in buying and paying for the grain that came to market. In spite of their sacrifice, the Equity Exchange went into the hands of receivers and it looked as if the $133,000 coming to the Grain Pool members was gone with but a hope that a part of it might be recovered. Not only that, but it looked as if the co-operative grain marketing plan for farmers was sunk without trace. Those were dark days when ever the stoutest co-operator faced defeat while the foes of co-operative marketing rejoiced at the debacle and said one to another: "We have that fool farmer beaten, once and for all," and went on about their business of selling the farmer's stored grain and charging him interest and storage on that which no longer existed; of pocketing the premium the mills paid for high protein and like peculiar practices.

M. W. Thatcher Has Idea

Then M. W. Thatcher had an idea. He might be able to save the money of those 400 Grain Pool members. He went to the receivers of the Equity and they, under Court order, turned over to him the claims of the Grain Poolers. With E. E. Green, former secretary of the North Dakota Farmers Union, he went out over the Northwest and visited every man or woman who had a claim. He offered to each the same proposition: Fifteen percent in cash and the remainder in share of stock in the new co-operative, the Farmers Union Terminal Association. He further agreed that the shares of stock would be bought back, with interest and that he would maintain and continue co-operative grain marketing for farmers in the Northwest.

Builds Big Grain Marketing Co-ops

They took him at his word! Then he had to turn about and build what is now the largest and greatest grain marketing co-operative in the United States—the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association. He built it but long before it was on its way, out went the first 20 percent payment on the stock held by the Grain Poolers. He persisted in that course, in face of the most scathing and venomous abuse any man had ever taken, until every dollar was paid back and the stock redeemed. The final payment—10 percent—went out on May 5. The trust of those farmers was not betrayed and their faith in co-operation and in the man who manages their business has been strengthened.

You'll excuse us of the whole office down here in St. Paul, from the head down to the newest boy or girl, is a bit prideful over the occasion. Our chins are up and we get a kick out of seeing the predictions of those who peddle poison disproved and negated. It was not necessary to make good in this way. The 400 might have been left to take the rap and lose most of the $133,000. There was only the moral obligation—the incentive to do right—behind M. W. Thatcher's self-imposed task. They have tried to blast his good name with every kind of filth, but his record answers them and throws back in their faces the vileness they have emitted against him. The stink bombs they threw at him have exploded in their own front yard.

FDR SUPPORTS F. U. REQUEST FOR FSA EXPANSION

(Continued From Page One)

driven off the land and thus continue the supply of cheap farm labor which such large operators have enjoyed in recent years. He declared that "the large employers of farm labor and the business interests who have set up 'factories in the fields' must be told to find other solutions to their labor problem than trying to make paupers out of our farm families by withdrawing the protection of F. S. A.

Glen J. Talbott in Strong Statement

Glen J. Talbott in a strong statement to the Committee warned that the "war goals on several farm commodities will not be met due to the mounting difficulties facing the larger commercial farmers during the coming crop season." "Such farmers," he stated, "will be fortunate indeed to equal in 1943 their 1942 production under the much more difficult conditions which will prevail then. With increased food requirements probable in 1943 for our Allies, our war workers, and our armed forces, which before then probably will be in full combat, we shall have to look elsewhere than to these larger operators if we are to avoid ration cards on many farm commodities."

The chief source, as Talbott pointed out, for such increased production lies in the 2,700,000 low-income farmers who are under employed because their farm operations are too small. Out of a total of 4,800,000 bona fide farms in the country, this group represents the 57 percent who had gross incomes in 1939, including the value of their home-consumed products, or less than $1,000.

10 to 15 Million Man-Hours Wasted Daily

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that 10 to 15 million man-hours are being wasted every day of the year on these farms because of their lack of credit, equipment and livestock. In the cotton belt, for instance, studies have shown that typical two-mule tenants utilize only 2,300 out of 4,100 man-hours available in their families. While most of these underemployed families are in the South, large numbers are also to be found in the other parts of the country.

The Legislative Committee therefore urged that in addition to the 600,000 low-income farmers who have been aided by FSA, at least 1,200,000 more should be reached with small Food-for-Freedom loans, averaging about $300 each, and that these families also needed the special services which Farm Security could offer them in drawing up efficient production plans. Such a program, requiring an outlay of about $350,000,000 in loans together withe approximately $100,000,000 for temporary relief and supervision, would return in 1943 a major portion of the increases needed in war foods. The estimated value of these increases. would exceed, even in the first year, he amount of the loans, Mr. Talbott stated, and only a small portion would be required for farm consumption. Such a program, The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated, would provide the following percentages of the increases which have been asked for 1942: 48 percent of the milk; 58 percent of the pork and lard; 118 percent of the eggs; 18 percent of the peanuts; 10 percent of the soybeans; 25 percent of the sugar beets; 69 percent of the canning tomatoes; and 149 percent of farm gardens.

F. U. Request in Answer to Economy Bloc

The Farmers Union request was in answer to the demands of the economy bloc and of The Farm Bureau national leaders that the FSA program should be reduced below even the pre-war budget recommendations, which they accomplished when the House sliced in half the $50 million in direct appropriations needed for the various FSA grants and services, and whittled $5 million off the $75 million for new loans, the money for which is borrowed from RFC and later repaid to the Government.

President Roosevelt's Request Represents 100 percent Increase

The new request just made by the President thus represents a 100 percent increase over the $125 million which the Farm Bureau has been opposing. The total now requested is $245 million, an increase of $90 million over the $155 million which FSA had to spend this year, and approximately the amounts which FSA had in 1939 and 1940.

The additional request is to be used only for Food-for-Freedom loans, with less emphasis upon complete rehibilitation. It will provide for 335,000 such loans at an average of $300 each, and the prewar request will be used to help borrowers already on FSA rolls, about 430,000. These 765,000 farmers will be able to make the following increases: 1,500,000,000 lbs. of milk; 350,000,000 lbs. fo pork and lard; 30,000,000 lbs. of chickens; 160,000,000 dozen eggs; 1,600,000 bu. Soybeans; 88,000,000 lbs. of peas; and 4,800,000 bu. of canning tomatoes.

The President's message to the Congress stated that "No farmer should be precluded from doing his part because of lack of credit . . . even with all other farm groups operating at maximum production, the production of the low-income farm group is vitally needed to assist us in reaching the food production goals . . . for the successful prosecution of the war." This official request, while not as large as recommended by our Legislative Committee, is a major victory for the Farmers Union. However, since there has been no letup in the activities of the economy bloc, it is urgent that Farmers Union members write or wire their Senators, asking them to adopt not less than the recommendations of the President.

Stamp Plan Funds

Glenn Talbott also urged upon the Subcommittee an increase in funds for the Stamp Plan and school lunch programs, conducted by the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Both programs will have to be sharply curtailed unless the Congress adds to the $131,000,000 available from customs duties which is provided automatically by law. In striking contrast to Great Britain where a national policy has been adopted providing all school children with a hot lunch, this country has aided less than half of the 9,000,000 school children from low-income city and rural families. Similarly, less than one-half of the 9,000,000 persons whom it is estimated will remain eligible for the Stamp Plan program in 1943 are now reached by that program. Mr. Talbott recommended that since we have purchased for our Allies two-thirds of a billion dollars worth of food products and two billion dollars more has been appropriated for this purpose, the Congress should consider putting both of these programs into full effect, which would cost only about $525,000,000 per year or less than the farmers food contributions to our Allies. A minimum of $150,000,000 additional appropriations is needed just to give the supplementary lunches to only the under-nourished school children and to extend the Stamp Plan to all parts of the country. Lacking legislative authority, such appropriations have been made in past years by unanimous agreement. There is $44,500,000 available from earlier appropriations which has been withheld but could be voted by the Senate.

$1,000 AAA Limit

In reviewing other provisions of the bill Mr. Talbott told the Subcommittee that the advantages of the Government loan insurance programs would keep large operators who have received high AAA payments in the conservation program even though the present maximum of $10,000 to any one individual was to be reduced to $1,000. In urging the $1,000 figure he stated that there was a great demand for an even lower maximum. A $1,000 limit would allow about $50,000,000 more to be paid to the family-type farmers.

The Legislative Committee endorsed provisions in the bill which would eliminate the use of conservation benefits in figuring the amount of parity payments which shall be made, and which would prohibit the sale of Commodity Credit stocks below parity. Mr. Talbott repeated, however, the earlier request of the Farmers Union that the limit on CCC sales apply only to the contract grades, thus not interfering with the operations of the market and allowing the inferior grades to be sold for feeding purposes at lower prices.

Another request made by Mr. Talbott was for $353,000 to restore to the Extension Services of twenty-five states the funds which they have been receiving but which will now be withheld because of a loss in farm population in those states. In doing so, he made clear to the Committee that the Farmers Union supports the legitimate educational work of the Extension Service even though in some states there exists a partisan tie-up between the county agents and one particular farm organization.

There is a serious need, Mr. Talbott told the Committee, to restore the budget for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which the House reduced at the request of the Farm Bureau, so that land-use planning activities and program discussion work might be continued unhampered. The $1,400,000 reduction would cripple both these activities, Talbott warned.

Speaking for farmers in the western range country and in the dairy areas, Talbott explained to the Committee that the $1,000 limit passed by the House upon FSA rehabilitation loans would make impossible assistance to such farms Rather than being guilty, of "over - loading" farmers, as charged by the Farm Bureau in asking for this limitation, such a limit would result in disastrous "under-loaning," since from $3,000 to $7,000 is necessary to place a family-type operator in a going position in such livestock areas.

Dickinson Answers Charges

Dr. M. F. Dickinson, Arkansas Farmers Union president and member of the Legislative Committee, testified in detail against the charges that FSA is not doing a good job. FSA county supervisors in many cases are over-loaded with responsibilities, even though their supervision has resulted in a most excellent record of repayments from farmers who could not obtain any credit from ordinary sources. The average supervisor is now responsible for 175 standard borrowers, which is more than three times the number of farms looked after by insurance company representatives. At the same time salaries paid by FSA are $400 less than those received by the average county agent who engages in no individual supervision, and $500 less than the insurance company supervisor, and private farm management experts receive. "Charges of exhorbitant administrative costs in FSA, such as the statement that one dollar is spent for every two dollars loaned, are misleading and untrue," said Dr. Dickinson, "since that deliberately overlooks the $800,000,000 oustanding in FSA loans which require continual supervision, as well as the other activities which FSA conducts besides making loans." Dr. Dickinson pointed out that the service cost of FSA has averaged less than 5.5 percent for the last three years, which is comparable to the administrative costs of the AAA. "F. S. A. supervision is absolutely essential to a rehabilitation program," Dickinson told the Senators, "and the threatened reduction in appropriations for this purpose would not only cripple the program but would endanger the collection of outstanding loans and the successful rehabilitation of present borrowers. More might thus be lost by the government than would be saved by the $25,000,000 slash."

In particular, Dr. Dickinson called attention to the fact that such a cut would require discontinuation of the debt-adjustment work of FSA, just at a time when it is most necessary to get hundreds of thousands of tenants and sharecroppers signed up with Food-for-Freedom leases, giving them the security needed to expand their production.

Dr. Dickinson also pointed out that the campaign of smearing FSA was "in reality based on untrue generalizations, and that the opponents of FSA had been unable to discover bone-fide examples of maladministration, even despite the vast extent of the FSA activities."

Price Increases Not Sufficient

Tom W. Cheek, Oklahoma Union President, testified to the Committee that there is a continuing need for FSA despite charges that increased prices have so improved the position of farmers as to make rehabilitation unnecessary. Pointing out that low-income farmers have too little to sell, Mr. Clark declared that "this half of the farmers received perhaps 10 percent of the total increase in farm income while the larger operators got the remaining 90 percent of the increase. Only by continuing the FSA program to help low-income farmers to produce more, will the full benefit of price increases be received by them."

Mr. Cheek emphasized that the Bankhead Tenant Purchase program should not be cut in half as proposed by the House, but rather should be expanded beyond its present scope. "With high farm prices there is a grave danger that many mortgages will be foreclosed and the larger operators will gobble up more good farm lands. In particular there's a need to provide for farmers whose three year moratorium under the Frazier-Lemke Act is now running out," Cheek stated. Arguments that purchase of farms for tenants should be suspended for the duration overlook the increased production and the strengthening of our democracy secured through improved family-type farming, Cheek told the Committee.

Write Your Senators

The Senate Subcommittee under the chairmanship of Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia is expected to report later this month, and in the meantime it is very urgent that Farmers Union locals write their own Senators, urging them to vote to:

1. Provide at least the President's request for $175,000,000 in FSA loans and $65,000,000 for other FSA activities.
2. Restore the Tenant Purchase Program to the $50,000,000 loan amount for this year together with $2,500,000 for administration.
3. Remove the thousand dollar limit upon FSA rehabilitation loans.
4. Place a limit of $1,000 on AAA benefit payments.
5. Provide an additional $150,000,000 for the Stamp Plan and School Lunch programs, or at least authorize the spending of the $44,500,000 which has been appropriated but is being withheld by the Budget Bureau.

WRITE YOUR SENATORS!

HOME CANNING MATERIALS AVAILABLE THIS YEAR

All really necessary materials for home canning will be available for housewives this year, says the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration. Jar rings, and screw tops for Mason jars had been made before Pearl Harbor to take care of this season. Sufficient tops for jelly glasses, too, are on hand. But take care of those you have for no more are being made. Shortages of pressure cookers and processors can be overcome by neighborhood sharing, or by community canning orders.

Neighborhood Notes

LOCAL NO. 1848 MEETS AT MANKATO

President E. K. Dean nis Speaker

Mankato, Kansas, May 9—Farmers Union Local No. 1848 met at Lamb Schoolhouse on May 4. State President E. K. Dean talked interestingly on several different subpects, his principal theme being "cooperation." We surely do enjoy hearing him talk as a great deal is always gained from his speeches. Mr. George Larson of Superior, Nebraska, gave a talk also, on creamery cooperatives. Mr. Tom Howell went with Mr. Larson May 5 to see about getting a cream route started in his neighborhood and seventeen new members were obtained, to sell cream to the Farmers Union Creamery at Superior. The truck comes and gets the cream twice weekly.

The meeting opened by our Local President Clarence Proctor. The audience sang "America." Paul Heimann read minutes of last meeting. After the business meeting, Robert Olson gave a reading. Those present were:

President E. K. Dean, George Larson, Mr. K. Wheat, FSA supervisor, Clarence Proctor and family, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heiman, Mr. and Mrs. William Pair, Mr. and Mrs. Peroutk, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Hanscen, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Mitchell, Frank Dunn, Earl Cole, Clarence Butts, Cart Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Basart, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Alexander, Orval Pugh, George Wharton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Howell, Dick Reed and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Olson.

Doughnuts and coffee were served. All adjourned about midnight, thanking President Dean for being with us.

The next meeting will be at the Lyman Hansen home on May 14. This is eight miles north and three miles east and 3/4 miles north of Mankato, at 9 o'clock p. m. Sandwiches and coffee will be served. State Junior Director Esther Ekblad plans to attend this meeting.

Mrs. George Wharton.

EAST WOLF LOCAL

The East Wolf Local no. 726 met April 29, 1942. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A motion was made t ohave the next meeting night May 20 with a program and lunch.

A roundtable discussion on "Sugar Rationing" followed.

New members received into the local were Adolph Honomichl and Harold Minear.

The program committee for the evening was Viola Pickett, Dorthea Dorman, and Velma Kvasnicka. Refreshments committee was Ruth McGurie, Velma Mettlen and Hester Minear.

A motion was made and carried that we give door prizes at our next meeting, two for adults and two for children. Viola Pickett was named to take care of the children's prizes, and George Bergsman and Orell Mettlen were appointed to arrange for the prize boxes.

The meeting then adjourned.—N. D. McGuire, Sec.-Treas.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Ogallah Cooperative Association will hold its Annual Meeting of Stockholders at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, May 27, 1942, in Ogallah, Kansas.

A free lunch will be served by the Methodist and Christian Aid Societies at 12 o'clock noon.

EVERYBODY WELCOME
Ogallah Co-op Association,
Ogallah, Kansas.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and goodness to call from this life of toil and labor the soul of our charter member Chris F. Peterson, whereas his death has caused sorrow to his wife and family, therefore, be it

Resolved: That we the members of Scandia Local No. 1152 of McPherson, Kansas, extend to the bereaved family our deepest and most sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be placed on our Local record and one be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Homer R. Spence,
President.
Burdette Larson,
Secretary

OSAGE COUNTY LOCAL IS REORGANIZED

Vassar Local No. 1779, in Osage County, which has been inactive for several years, has sent dues to the State Office for nine members.

The President of the Local is William C. Haufler, of Vassar City. Other members of the newly active local are: Henry Laue, Lyndon,Joe Trendel, Vassar; F. H. Masenthin, Vassar, C. M. Schlicher, Vassar, H. T. Woodward, Vassar, Will Mastenthin, Vassar City, William Lyons, Overbrook, and Gust Masenthin, Sr., Vassar, Kan.

BUR OAK F. U. HAS MEETING

Burr Oak Farmers Union 1616 met at regular meeting May 12 at Prairie Flower school with nineteen members and some visitors present. Six new members were welcomed into our group after the regular business. The program prepared by Miss Elna Platt was given. Next program leader, Mrs. Louis Powell. Meeting adjourned to meet at the same place the second Tuesday in June.

IN RILEY COUNTY

Notice of Quarterly Meeting

The second quarterly meeting of the Riley County Union No. 45 will be held at the Center Hill schoolhouse on Monday evening June 1, 1942, at 8 oclock p. m.

Locals are requested to send delegates and all Farmers Union members and their families are cordially invited to attend.

J. A. AMNELL, Secretary.

M'PHERSON CO. MEETING

The monthly discussion meeting of the McPherson County Farmers Union was held at the Centenial schoolhouse May 4. The meeting was called to order by President David Train and as Homer Spence, Secretary, was absent, Reuben Peterson acted as Secretary pro tem. Roll call was answered by six locals.

Harlen Garst of the Centenial Local gave a report on the last Congressional Record. Much interest was shown in this publication and a discussion followed. After the discussion the program chairman took charge and Mrs. Charlie Olson gave a brief history of some of the most prominent women in the Farmers Union who are mothers, as a tribute to the interest of all mothers who work for and believe in the Farmers Union. The group then sang the "Star Spangled Banner." A Farmers Union quiz question bee followed with three groups competing. It was interesting to find out just how little we know about our own organization. A lively discussion followed the quiz, on questions brought out by some of the questions. Group singing closed the meeting. Lunch was served by members of the Centenial Local.

All members extend many thanks to the Centenial members for a pleasant evening.

Mrs. Charlie Olson,
Co. Education Director

Ionia Local Meeting

This time it didn't rain! But then it was only the fourth time we had tried. So the Ionia Farmers Uniol Local had a good meeting here Friday night. We enjoyed talks by Jim Petty and Mr. Weed. Other visitors were Mr. Clarence Proctor and son of the Mankato Local. One new member was taken into the Local. Refreshments were sandwiches and coffee. We decided to hold meetings every two weeks instead of once a month. The next meeting will be at the Clomer Sipe home May 27.—Mrs. Ruby Henningsen, reporter.

WOMEN REPLACE MEN ON BRITAIN'S FARMS

When war broke out 2½ years ago, a considerable number of men from the farms of Britain joined the Forces. Since then, still more have been called up. For every industry in Britain is contributing to the Services.

With an increase of 50 percent in the acreage of land under the plow, this has naturally created a labor problem on the farms. One way it is being solved is through the Women's Land Army. This force of volunteers is 27,000 strong today—25,000 in England and Wales and 2,000 in Scotland. All kinds have joined it. Shopgirls, stenographers, actresses, artists, girls from the universities, "debs." and "poor little rich girls" who have never done any work at all.

There have, of course, been failures and misfits. But the queer thing is the number of these volunteers, with no experience of country conditions, who have adapted themselves to the new life and learn quickly the more skilled work. Character, rather than previous vocation seems to be the deciding factor. When their heart's in the right place they make good.

The spirit that inspires the Women's Land Army is summed up by Elsie Robinson of Yorkshire, who left domestic service for the land. "It's a hard life and long hours," says Elsie, "but what does that matter when we're healthy and happy and know we're doing our bit to winning the war."

There'll be a special cheer for the Land Girls when the day comes for the Victory Procession, and none will give it more heartily than the farmers.

"Jim Says"

We are being told that, "food will win the war and write the peace." If that is true, at what period in the existence of the food is it to be credited?

Should it be said, "the automobile would win the war and write the peace," the farmer would be the last one to want the credit. Should it be that oil would win the war and write the peace, the farmer would not want to claim the credit. If it is industry that will win the war and write the peace, the farmer would grant them the right to the credit. If food will win the war and write the peace, and the farmer takes that literally, he sometimes wonders, with the bins filled and producing on ration cards, what are we waiting for? Yet he knows what it takes to win a war and write a peace. You would be surprised also to know what he knows about what causes wars.

A farmer lives within his horizon, and at one time past he was doing a job on that farm that could not be improved on by any of this earth, or any group. He was called from the farm to go and fight for the right to own and operate that farm and to say what was necessary to say, to continue to live as a free man, among men, knowing that with the use of his hands and his mind he could store enough warehouse receipts (money) to take care of himself and his family until the time his number was called to leave this earth for all time.

Farmer and Laborer Meet in Camp

The farmer and the laborer met in a camp. They did not speak to each other for they did not have anything in common, nor did they know each other. A new hair cut, a new uniform, a few drills together, and it was necessary to be personally acquainted with either of them to distinguish the difference between a "Clod-hopper and a Coal-Cracker." A few more drills together and a trip over-seas, once over-the-top in battle, and there you have an American Soldier, second to none.

When the war was won they reurned and each back to his former employment if it could be had. The Coal-miner to the mine, and the farmer to the farm that he thought was his. The farm sure did look good to him, in fact it looked better than when he left it. He dug in to the work to accomplish the task he had started, before the war. Somehow he could not realize what he should from the farm. He sometimes blamed himself for the failure to make any money on the farm and in looking around he saw other farmers failing. He noticed also his buddie, the laborer, was traveling over the country seeking employment that he could not find.

Farmer and Laborer Are Given Loans

The farmer was offered a loan to tide him over until the corner could be reached, that prosperity was just around. His Buddie, the laborer, was also offered a loan to help save his home until the same corner was reached. The laborer in town could not see around the corners so he organized to prepare for the time they would go around the corner. The farmer is so accustomed to seeing around the corner that he thought he knew that anything around the corner was not new to him. The view around the corners in the country are not obstructed.

The conditions of the farms were getting worse and the farmer tried to sell his farm to get what he could before he lost it. Then to his surprise he found out that his interest in the farm had vanished, to where? The farm was as good as ever yet his interest was gone, with only the mortgage value left. He rented a farm to get a new start. He is raising too much, and not making a living. He believes in the family-type farm. He is thinking of his Buddie, the laborer, and thinking of organizing as he did. To think of a farm organization he thinks of the Farmers Union, the farm organization that is for the family-type farm, and he joins.

Another War Is Waged

Another war is being waged. The farmer's son wants to do his bit to help the good old United States of America win, but he is thinking of his father losing his farm and wants to talk to dad to see if it is worth the effort. As the family talk it over during the evening rest time, the mother and the father both advise the son to enlist if he feels that he wants to do so. We are not fighting the people that took our farm, we have only permitted that system to exist—your dad fought in the other war to permit them the right to take our farm, and they did. We must organize strong enough to have our voice heard, and better our standing along side of our neighbors. And that, we must do now.

Some groups are being blamed for bottle-necks in the war needs. The farmer does not accuse the laborer, nor does the laborer blame the farmer. The farmer and the laborer have been in the trenches together and know what it is to be looking for food and war material. They would be the last ones to deny their sons the material that they know their boys need.

A Ceiling is Placed on Farm Products and Labor

The talk now is of placing a ceiling on farm produce, and also on labor. Those are the two that are low enough to be called ceilings.

We must get together to win this war and we can do that by groups. Our group will be the farmers in the Farmers Union. By joining the Farmers Union we are in a better position to help our government and ourselves.

When this war is over and our government wishes to know what the farmer wants that he may fit in the picture of Democracy, we should take a few snap shots now with the Farmers Union as a camera, so that when the time comes for the big picture we can at least be facing the right direction.—Jim Petty.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY MEETING

The Sandy Hook Local will be host to the Pottawatomie County meeting, Wednesday evening, June 3, at 8:30.

A representative crowd is expected, and among the invited guests is Mr. E. K. Dean, State President.—Uaul Lenherr, pres., Sandy Hook Local.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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GOOD ATLAS SORGO Seed $2.00 Hundred F. O. B. Penokee 85 germination. Penokee Farmers Union, Penokee, Kans.

Protect Your Car Against Loss from Fire, Theft or Collison

Automobile owners are being warned from many sources to take extra care of their presents cars as they are difficult if not impossible to replace. Such warnings again call attention to the importance of property insurance coverages.

Most farmers appreciate the importance of liability protection and carry insurance protection against loss from damage to the person or property of others. Often, however, they overlook the possibility of loss from fire, theft or collision. On many farms the automobile will be the only property of equal value not covered by insurance against fire or storm damage.

Comprehensive insurance protection is one of the lowest cost coverages offered by automobile insurance companies. It protects against loss from fire, theft, windstorm, glass breakage, falling objects and other common causes of loss up to the actual value of the automobile.

Facilities open to Farmers Union members and other farmers will provide this coverage at unusually low cost. If you are not protected against such losses or want other information about automobile insurance protection of any kind write the insurance department of your Farmers Union office at Salina. We'll gladly give you full information without obligation.

Please send me without obligation full information about the low cost automobile insurance service offered by the Kansas Farmers Union.

Make of Car .....

Year.....

My present insurance expires ..... 194...

My name .....

Address .....

For Information Fill Out and Mail this Coupton to
KANSAS FARMERS UNION
Box 296
Salina, Kansas

Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

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WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

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For the

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Ship Live Stock to the Terminal Market

Consign Them to "YOUR OWN FIRM"

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City—Parsons—Wichita

Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

GRAIN GRADING SCHOOL KANSAS CITY, MAY 21

Cooperating with the Grain and Seed Division and Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Kansas and Missouri State Grain Inspection Departments, the Extension Service of Kansas State College and the University of Missouri, the Kansas City Board of Trade is sponsoring a grain grading school again this year. This is particularly for the benefit of the handlers of grain at country elevators and mills, but others interested in grain grading are invited to attend.

Starting promptly at 8:30 a. m. on the trading floor of the Board of Trade on Sunday, May 31, this school will be of great value to elevator managers, helpers, and others who hope to follow this line of work. FUJA's office, at 719 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Missouri, will be open at 8 a. m. on that day, and the Association will be host to those representatives of our members who attend.

THREE NEW FINANCED ELEVATORS

Three additional local elevators have been added to the list of stations which operate their grain business under FUJA's finance plan. This is a safe method of grain operation which eliminates speculation for the local elevator, as even small purchases of grain can be hedged through FUJA which combines the purchases of the elevators and hedges the total purchases.

Green, Kansas, where R. F. Kahns is the new manager of the Cooperative Grain Association, returns to the plan this year again. Trying this plan for the first year are Dillon, Kansas, where H. F. Webber is manager of the Dillon Farmers Cooperative Association; and Emmons, Kansas, where I. E. Woolman is manager.

REGIONAL TRUCK MEETING IN KANSAS CITY, MAY 20

The office of Defense Transportation is holding one of its few regional meetings in Kansas City at the Municipal Auditorium at 8 p. m., on Wednesday, May 20, 1942. Washington officials will be here to explain the new program in regard to truck transportation. Hundreds of those interested in this problem from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and surrounding states are expected here for this meeting. Cooperatives across the country are anxious to learn how they may continue to serve their members under the expected limited truck travel.

VISITORS FROM LANCASTER

Manager Alvin Lord, and Directors Will Manson and Will Stuts of the Atchison County Farmers Union Cooperative Association of Lancaster, were in Kansas City May 13 on business and spent some time in their "home office." We are always glad to help our members with any of their problems when they are in town, and always happy to talk with them.

The Lancaster cooperative is an active and successful one. It installed feed mixing equipment a year or so ago and this has proved of real service to its members. KFU Concentrate goes in to some of these feeds.

MANAGERIAL MEETING AT TOPEKA, MAY 25

Managing any business during a war takes wise direction to bring it through safely and actively. Problems today are more pressing than usual—supplies, transportation, storage, labor shortage, all these and other matters will be discussed at the regular spring meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union Managers and Directors Association to be held in Topeka at the Jayhawk Hotel on Monday, May 25, 1942, starting at 10 a. m.

Don Wilcox, manager at Bennington, is president of this managerial association, and David Train, manager of the cooperative at Lindsborg, is its president. Directors and managers of cooperatives are urged to attend this meeting to help work out their wartime program.

The Present and Future Role of Cooperation in American Economy

by O. B. JESNESS

Chief, Division of Agricultural Economics
University of Minnesota

(Discussion at conference arranged by Kansas City Council of Cooperatives, Kansas City, Missouri, April 17, 1942.)

The ideas which evolve in a person's mind as he ponders the subject assigned for this discussion are inevitably colored by his attitude and personal philosophy with respect to cooperation and its place in our economy. A speaker dealing with this subject consequently owes it to his listeners to state his own position as an aid to them in weighing and interpreting the material which he presents. It is no secret to the members of this audience that views on the subject range all the way from those which look upon cooperatives as something which ought to be held in check, if not entirely exterminated, to those on the other extreme who visualize cooperation as a universal solvent to all of the economic and social ills to which mankind ih heir.

My willingness to accord both extremes ranks of equal prominence will suggest at once that I do not fall in either classification but belong with the great majority who must be classified as coming somewhere in between. Frankly, I find myself unable to see in our cooperatives anything foreign to our way of life. I see no reason why they should be viewed as an evil which must be stamped out. It is, of course, not hard to understand the antagonism of those who find cooperatives providing competition which they are unable to meet. No man likes to go down to defeat. But, on the other hand, in spite of my friendly feeling toward cooperatives, my contract with and study of them over the past three decades have failed to convert me to the belief that cooperation is an all-saving religion. I shall, therefore, approach this subject from the point of view that the cooperatives with which our discussion is concerned are a means to an end rather than an end in themselves. They are business enterprises. Their function is to render service and effect savings for their members and patrons. I am not gainsaying that cooperatives may produce many benefits of a social nature; that there are social gains and benefits obtainable from working together in cooperatives; that cooperatives may serve as an imporant educational medium, but I tend to view these as by-products or corollary gains. My reason for this view is that I see no likelihood of a cooperative having an opportunity to continue to exist or to perform these services unless it is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of its patrons that the savings and economic returns are worth the effort.

The role cooperatives have played to date has been within our existing economic system and this is the role they appear destined to play for many years to come. A major share of the cooperative development in the United tSates has been among farmers. This is in line with the adage that cooperation is a child of necessity. Farmers felt a real need for improving upon the methods of and returns from marketing. Small producing units are the rule in agriculture in contrast with the large corporations in industry. If the farmer is to follow his product very far on its road to market he must join with fellow farmers to provide the necessary volume for effective operation. Large numbers of cooperative dairy, livestock, grain, fruit and other organizations have been established in consequence. More recently, as farmers have become more dependent upon purchased supplies of petroleum, feeds, fertilizers and the like, increasing attention has been paid to cooperative buying with the result that growth in this field has been rapid.

In comparison with the agricultural development, cooperative organization among city residents is still of secondary importance. This is in sharp contrast with the situation found in a country such as England which is noted for its cooperative store movement rather than for its agricultural organizations. Here again the logical explanation seems to be mainly in differences of need. There is an awakening of interest among many urban people in cooperatives today and the prospects are that the future will see cooperation playing a role of increasing prominence among city consumers.

In any large business enterprise, be it an ordinary business concern or a cooperative, it is not easy to maintain control in the rank and file of members. The tendency is for the management to exercise the larger share of control over policies. Under these circumstances, the temptation is strong to decide questions in the light of how management and personnel are affected rather than by considering the effects on the membership, An important responsibility rests upon cooperative management to always be alert to membership interests. Cooperative management must keep an open mind with respect to new developments and be ready to make changes in operations even when they may be decidedly upsetting to the status quo of the organization itself. Only if this situation prevails will cooperatives be able to serve as trail blazers.

We cannot afford to forget that it is the quality and efficiency of the service of cooperatives today which is fashioning the role which they are to occupy tomorrow. I have no desire to disparage in any way the value of enthusiasm for cooperation. I may be pardoned, however, for being somewhat skeptical about the value of the sort of cooperative "religion" that is concerned only with the glories of the hereafter when cooperatives supposedly will have come into their own. We need to emphasize the good deed today rather than the rewards to come, because if the former is omitted, the latter will not be attained. I am not against talking about the possibilities and promises of cooperatives, at least, not as long as the talk is reasonably realistic. However, such talk is no substitute for action. The growth of cooperation depends upon how well it does its job currently. There is no magic in it. Good, efficient, honest, economical service after all is the best developer of business cooperatives. I am afraid some of the field service energies of certain cooperatives are spent too much on intangibles, on relatively unimportant matters, and on questions rather remote from the immediate problems of the organization, and that they give too little attention to actual operating problems.

What will be the future role of government with respect to cooperatives? If the cooperatives of the future are to be given special advantages they must in turn expect to become a ward of the government and be subject to special direction and control. No one knows what the future has in store for us. It is generally agreed that the world will find it impossible to retrace its steps and return to conditions existing before this war broke out. There is frequent suggestion that governments are going to have to exercise a great degree of control in the future. That is probably true. However, what we are really in this war for is to see that world domination is kept out of the hands of those who would destroy the freedoms associated with our way of life. We cherish these freedoms and want to preserve them. It is questionable whether cooperatives are going to gain real strength by leaning on the government and seeking special favors. Instead they should stand on their own feet, demand fair treatment for all and the abolition of favoritism. This will provide crcumstances most favorable for real growth and development. Only under such conditions will cooperation really be self-help. Cooperatives should always stand for the elimination of special privilege. They should always keep general welfare uppermost in mind. The extent to which they do so will play an important part in deciding the role which they will play.

Ogallah to Hold Annual Meeting May 27



The Ogallah Cooperative Association will hold its annual meeting of stockholders on Wednesday, May 27, 1942. S. N. Dreiling is manager there and expects a good turnout at the meeting to hear the report of the past year's business. 1941-1942 has been a good year for this association, and members will be pleased with the report and also with the free lunch to be served at noon.

Alvin Drieling, former manager there, is now in the air service. When he left his brother took over the management and has done a good job of handling this 13,000 bushel elevator, and the coal and merchandise business. The grain business of this association is operated under FUJA's finance plan.

MARKET LETTER

By Art Riley

SALINA, Kan., May 18.—The wheat market closed Saturday 3½ to 4 cents lower for the week. The weakness was caused by a slight increase in country selling and failure of the Farm Bloc to get legislation enacted to prohibit the CCC from selling their holdings under parity. This bill has been passed by the House, and the Senate Appropriations Committee after passing an amendment making several exceptions, one of which is to permit the CCC to sell 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed, seed, relief, and for the production of alcohol at lesser prices than parity, have put the bill back on the Floor for debate. If the Farm Bloc can pass this measure it will prohibit the CCC milling wheat from selling below parity prices. The Government Report issued as of May 1 gives an estimated production for the state of Kansas of 172,771,000 bushels, the entire winter wheat production of 646,000,000 bushels against the winter wheat crop in 1941 of 671,000,000 bushels.

Transportation this year is going to be a very difficult problem, and we understand that on May 20 there will be an embargo on all shipments of storage grain into any market. This affects only wheat shipped for storage; free grain for sale, at least for the time being, can move freely. If space becomes too congested, the movement of free grain later on will be moved only on a permit system to all markets.

Market 644 Million Chickens!
Market 35.75 Million Turkeys!

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

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

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

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

KEEP 'EM GROWING with KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS

Manufactured Cooperatively by

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THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Juniors 16-21 Junior Reserves 13-15 Juveniles 8-12

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

CREED FOR THE COURAGEOUS

I believe I was created to be happy and useful.
I believe that the trials which beset me are but tests of my character and strength.
I believe my soul is too grand to be crushed by defeat.
I will be master of circumstances and surroundings, and of myself.
I will not waste myself by worry.
I will turn obstacles into opportunity.
I will face the world bravely, I will not be a coward.
I am immortal, and nothing can overcome me.
I will amply protect those dependent upon me.
I will fight a good fight, so help me, God!

—Anon

GUEST EDITORIAL
A Word to Graduates

(The following is taken from a speech given by George Sudermann, KSAL news commentator, to the high school graduation class at Formoso).

You have finished a prescribed course of study running for some four years. You have played and you have worked; but above all you have grown in age and status and responsibility. You are facing a hard world. The days of plush and ease are gone, and quite possibly, it is a good thing they have. What has passed was an age of the superficial; an age of greed and speed for its own sake. Your age will be different. Very much different. You are in fact in an era of revolution, and we can only sense the bare outlines of this revolution. We are fighting a war. We are fighting to keep our standard of living at a point higher than that enjoyed by any other nation. We are fighting too, because somebody hit us with a brick, and we are out to return that brick with interest. We are fighting in addition, for certain ideals, for the right to live and govern ourselves as we have lived and governed ourselves in the past. But whatever the causes of the war; whatever the underlying idealogies of the war; we have duties.

You boys will have to fight, and we all trust you will fight well and do your duty. You will receive commands, and like good Americans in times of war, you will obey and execute those commands, whatever they are.

You girls, will have new and unheard of responsibilities. It will be your task to keep the home communities functioning, and that is just as much a battle in total war as going to the front Some of you will work in factories; a few of you will actually go to the front as nurses and auxiliaries of various kinds. You too must do your duty. It might not be much fun. War never is. But it is something which must be done, and that pioneer grandmother living in your soul, might help you through many difficulties. Call on her. But all of you have another duty. A very special duty. That is to preserve in your mind and heart that devotion to our democratic institutions which so many died to give us.

Keep your mind clean. Maintain the unshaking resolve to do right and to think kindly. Do not get hard and cynical in war, and above all, allow your mind to function—as it was taught to function, objectively and honestly. For only if you return from war pure of heart and sound of mind, can this nation hope to return into the vales of peace.

War all too often brings in its aftermaths, strife and bloodshed. Shun it; prevent it; fight it. But the battle must first be won in your own minds and hearts. So keep your mind clean of encumbering filth. Keep it reasoning and logical and objective. Keep it open seeking; keep it responsible. All that your four years in this school must have taught you above all else and I have no doubt it did. So good luck to you all.

A Letter to the Juniors Participating in the Chick Project

Dear Juniors:

You do not get something for nothing. Recently you received baby chicks through the Ellsworth Farmers Elevator. This is not a gift from the manager or the directors. It is a business proposition entered into by you and the organization, (you and the farmers, who own the business.)

The elevator has done its part in furnishing the chicks and 10 pound of feed with each lot of chickens. It is now up to you to fulfill your part of the business transaction by properly caring for the chicks and properly feeding them so that the four returned next September will be average size or better. Probably some award can be worked out for those showing superior achievement with their chicks.

This business cooperative was started and supported by farmers so that they might own and control a place for marketing their grain and for buying their supplies. Perhaps, your father, your grandfather or some relative played an important part in building this strong co-operative business so that today it can help you get a start in chick raising and other things. In starting this organization, your relatives were not just selfishly thinking of themselves. They knew they were building something that would make this a better country for you. Naturally it will be up to you to support what they have started and accomplished, if the business is to continue to grow.

You can start to do this by caring for your chick project so that it will produce results.

Most co-operators would not think of taking their grain to some organization and building that business at a loss to their own co-operative. However, commercial feed business is new compared with grain marketing. Therefore, many people have not learned to co-operate as fully in this field. Many still prefer to build a business for nationally advertised brands, (expecting them to contain some magic) instead of building their own feed business. We do not have much complaint to make here though when it comes to feed patronage of our members. As much Farmers Union feeds are sold in this community as all other brands combined.

Here are a few tips on feeding your chicks: Keep fresh mash before chicks at all times also plenty of clean fresh drinking water. When chicks are six weeks old a growing mash may be fed instead of starter. Growing mash is not so highly fortified with vitamins as starter and is a little lower in cost. Cracked chick grains and oyster shell may also be fed after chicks are six weeks old. Do not mix the chick grain with the growing mash; feed in separate feeders. Chicks like grains better than mash and should not be fed all they will eat of the chick grain, if you want good growth. Probably the best plan is to keep mash before them all the time and feed as much chick grain as they will clean up in the evenings. Fresh green grass is a very good chick feed and it will save on the feed bill. If chicks are not running out where they can get grass and other greens it will pay you to feed greens to them. If your folks have plenty of grains at home we will be glad to grind and mix these with our concentrate to make a growing mash for your chicks.

We are proud of the way the young people have taken hold of this chick project and we know you are going to be proud of your chicks.

Very truly yours,
P. J. Nash, Mgr.
Ellsworth F. U. Coop. Assn.

ALONG THE F. U. TRAIL
—with—
Esther Ekblad

May 14 brought with it a very pleasant trip to Jewell county. The Mankato Local met that evening at the Lyman Hansen home north of town. I was invited to meet with them to outline first steps in Junior work.

Clarence Proctor, president, and Paul Heiman, secretary, were at their posts directing the evening activities, and even though working days are long this time of year, the meeting was well attended. Other visitors at the meeting were Arthur Weed, Automobile Insurance, Chicago; Jim Petty, State Fieldworker; George Larson, F. U. Creamery, Superior, Nebr., and Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Henningsen from the Ionia Local.

On my way to Mankato I stopped at the Henningsen home. By time to leave for the meeting we had everything arranged for Ruby and Rollo to go with me, and I would return to spend the night with them. All that I did very gladly.

Friday morning I left to make a few calls before returning to Salina. First on my list was the Glenn Paul home near Burr Oak. Mrs. Paul is secretary of the Burr Oak Local. We spent a few minutes getting acquainted and talking of organizing a Juvenile class in the local.

The second call was at the Healey home, also near Burr Oak, and from there I went to the Lloyd Reed home at Webber. I found all of these folks the same good friends. All are deeply interested in Farmers Union and are busy doing something about it. More power to all of you in making the Farmers Union click out in the locals.

We wish much success to the Mankato Local in getting a Junior program started, and may you continue to have such congenial and interesting meetings twice each month.

JUNIORS TO FOLK FESTIVAL

Five Farmers Union Juniors of Dane County, Wisconsin, have found magic doors opening to them through the folk dancing which is a part of the Farmers Union Recreation program. With four other young people, members of the Norse Club at the Wisconsin University, the Farmers Union Juniors will go to Washington, D. C., for the National Folk Festival, May sixth to ninth, and will dance in Norwegian costume, a number of the dances of the land of the midnight sun. Mrs. Roosevelt will be a visitor on the day the Juniors dance.

The dancers are Irene Lyons and Frank Graham of Madison, Wesley Miller of Columbus, and Vernon Borchert of Watterloo. The fifth Farmers Union Junior is Jim Graham, who plays the accordian for the dances. Jim and Frank Graham are sons of Chester Graham, National Education Fieldworker, and Irene Lyons is a daughter of Claude Lyons, former Wisconsin Board members. Dorothy Lyons, Irene's mother, is a member of the State Education Committee. Both Wesley Miller and Vernon Borchert have been prominent in the Junior work in their home counties.—Farmers Union Herald.

BLACK WOLF STARTS CLASS

Mrs. Fred Mog, Education Director of the Black Wolf Local, Ellsworth County, called the first meeting of Juniors, Reserves and Juveniles Monday evening, May 4. Ten members were present.

After explaining the work and the aims of the Junior program, the group was divided into the three classes and the teachers assigned lessons for the next meeting.

Mrs. Joseph Shanalec is serving as teacher of the Junior class in the study of the "Farmers Union Triangle." Mrs. Fred Mog has the Reserves, using the Unit "The Liveoak Tree." And Hubertine Mog is with the Juveniles teaching "Destroy Weeds in Our Fields, in Ourselves, and in Our Country."

The Black Wolf FarmersR Union Local had a party dance on Friday evening, May 15. Cake Walks and other interesting features added to the fun and also to the funds.

PROGRESS AT SMOKY HILL

The Smoky Hill Local at Lindsborg held its regular monthly meeting Monday night, May 11, at Train's schoolhouse.

During the business session it was decided to have a picnic the afternoon of May 30 with the Northside Local as guests.

The Juniors presented an interesting program: a vocal solo by Elverta Ahlstedt, and a short play "Spring Daze" by Lavina Johnson, Elvira Ahlstedt and Dean Arnold.

The Juniors were organized in April and already have a membership of twelve Juniors, four Reserves and eleven Juveniles, with Ralph Sjostrom, Mrs. Leroy Norberg, and Betty Peterson, respectively, as teachers, and Mrs. Walter Arnold as Leader. After the program refreshments of ice-cream and wafers were served to a crowd of fifty.

Mrs. Walter Arnold
Local Leader.

IN McPHERSON COUNTY

Twelve Juniors of McPherson county met at the home of Mrs. Charlie Olson, Monday evening, May 11, for a Junior class meeting class meeting. Lessons in the Farmers Union Triangle were assigned and Ida Mae Olson and Helen Johnson who had memorized the Farmers Union Creed repeated it for the rest of the group.

The Johnstown Local Juniors are giving a return program at the Scandia Local Tuesday evening May 21.

A fine county meeting was held with the Centennial Local May 4.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower
Comes a pause in the day's occupation
That is known as the Children's hour.

I see there beside the loudspeaker
The innocent, sweet little dears,
While stories of gangsters and bump-offs
Are brought to the infantile ears.

From four until seven they sit there—
Enslaved by the programs' appeal,
And hear of the gats and gun molls
And terrible mobsters who squeal.

Cowboys and horses and rustlers,
Love and the wages of sin,
Kidnappers, death and destruction,
Maniacs, arson and gin!

The serial, ah, how it grips 'em!
Enveloping all in its power;
If the kids ain't in jail when they're fifteen
Then no thanks to the aid "Children's Hour."—Mary Holland.

MRS. STEELE WRITES

"I am sending a list of names for Junior Reserve and Juvenile membership cards . . .

"I am sorry to hear that the Recreation Service has to be discontinued. It was very nice.

"I am planning to make a neckerchief before the next meeting for the Juniors to see before they start theirs."

Mrs. Clifford Steele
Pleasant View Local
Pottawatomie County.

MISS ELNA NELSON BREAKS ARM

Mrs. Elna Nelson, Winfield, cook at the 1941 Junior Camp at Ponca City, suffered a broken arm recently. Mrs. Nelson's Farmers Union friends wish her a speedy recovery.



FARM OWNERSHIP PACKET

Discussions for Locals

A new study packet for local meetings "Farm Ownership—The Triangle Packet" is now available. It is just what locals have been looking for in planned discussion material on problems of family-type farms.

The packet which sells for the minimum price of 50 cents contains an outline and several reference pamphlets. The outline has been divided into the following divisions: Pioneers and the Land; Changing Land—Changing Hands; Westward Movement—20th Century. Behind the Scene; Attempts at Relief for Farmers; Farmers Union Action Program; and What Can We Do About It.

Among the reference pamphlets are the following: Agriculture; Getting Established on the Land; The 1942 National Farmers Union Program, and others. Additional material needed for the discussions is the "Farmers Union Triangle" which sells for 25 cents. The packet "Farm Ownership" The Triangle Packet," and "The Farmers Union Triangle" may be purchased through the Kansas Farmers Union.

FUTURE FARMERS CONDUCT FARM MACHINERY SURVEY

Late summaries show that 100 percent of the Future Farmers of America chapters in Kansas conducted farm machinery surveys and repaired farm machinery. 165 chapters averaged 4.5 tons scrap collected. The Glifton chapter members are operating an 81 acre farm for owner, otherwise employed, and who has two boys in war service; the machinery was reconditioned, land prepared, and crops planted; members are to receive 20 cents per student hour of labor.—The Kansas Future Farmer.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY

The Juniors and Junior Reserves of the No. 8 Local, McPherson County, extend heartfelt sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. George Palmquist and Howard, at the death of their son and brother, Harris. Harris was a Junior Reserve member of the No. 8 Local. He was killed by lightning, Saturday, May 2.

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Kansas City, Mo.
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Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms
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SALINA • KANSAS

Farmers Union Wants Farm Credit System That Works For Farmers

Editor's Note: This is the final installment of the summary of the testimony and argument of the Farmers Union on the Farm Credit Bill which the Farmers Union wanted amended to conform to the Farmers Union Debt Adjustment Bill. This abstract was prepared by Dr. Wesley A. Sturgis, eminent credit economist, on the basis of testimony given by him and Dr. M. F. Dickinson.

FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT

Sections 10, 11, 12 and 15 (b) of the bill purport to be measures for the refinancing and scaling down of excessive mortgage indebtedness. They are so woefully inadequate, sickly and half-hearted, that we disapprove them in their entirety. We have redrafted the sections to provide what we deem would be an adequate farm debt adjustment law and we urge that our revisions receive due consideration of the Committee in lieu of the foregoing sections of the bill.

Before summarizing our objections to the foregoing sections of the bill we will note two possible preliminary questions, as follows:

(1) Is there need any longer for such legislation? Has not the rise in land prices and in the price of agricultural products remedied the distress in this field?

We strongly urge that the need for such legislation is every whit as critical as it has been in the past. Dr. Dickinson has testified in this connection as follows:

Half of Foreclosures Could Have Been Saved

"Without serious thought and careful reflection one might come to the conclusion that debt adjustment is not needed now since farm prices have advanced so materially in the last six months. While there is no doubt as to the lot of the farmer being better as a whole than it was in 1933, yet many farmers are exceedingly indebted because the prices that they paid for their land are still beyond the earning capacity of their farms. It has been argued here that the number needing debt-adjustment is so small that Congress is not justified in passing legislation setting up machinery for this purpose. Well, Gentlemen, during the last two years, it has not been a small matter, particularly with Farm Credit borrowers. According to Table 8-Agricultural Finance Review, Volume 4, No. 1, May 1941, the Federal Land Banks acquired through foreclosures, sheriff's deeds and voluntary transfers in 1939, 10,236 farms, while the Commissioner acquired 7,679 farms, a total of 17,915 farms for the system. In 1940, the Land Banks acquired 5,240 farms and the Commission 3,790 farms, a total of 9,030 farms. From our experience in Farm Debt Adjustment work we estimate that at least one-half of these could have been saved, had there been proper legislation.

I want to give you the figures of cases pending in my state (Arkansas), before the Farm Debt Adjustment committees, by years as of the beginning of each calendar year; 1937, 507 cases; 1938, 671 cases; 1939, 511 cases; 1940, 797 cases; and 1941, 568 cases; making an average for 1937-41 of 611 cases. You will note from these figures that there are more cases pending now for adjustment in Arkansas than there were in 1937 or 1939. We are now only slightly below the five-year average.

Still Need Debt Adjustment

The number of cases pending in The United States, the last five years, as of the beginning of each calendar year, was as follows: 1937, 24,500 cases; 1938, 19,027 cases; 1939, 20,756 cases; 1940, 21,422 cases; and 1941, 23,711 cases; making an average for 1937-41 of 23,833 cases."

And let us not overlook in this connection the social hazards, and the potential grief and uneconomic farm debt structure which inhere in the present increase in industrial activity, inflation of prices and the expanding production of agriculture. The bubble of land inflation and farm mortgage debt can swell and burst again, unless the controls which we advocate are incorporated into the farm loan act. Dr. Dickinson further testified in this connection:

"No, Gentlemen, the need for farm debt adjustment is not a small matter. The total farm debt has decreased but little during the last year, falling from $6,910,000,000 in 1940 to $6,821,000,000 in 1941. A government agency prepared a report recently showing that while land prices have not increased much yet, still there is a decided tendency in that direction, due to better farm prices and farm income, federal benefit payments to farmers, city dwellers hedging against inflation, and those seeking a farm home for the time when they will again be unemployed, tax avoiding, and so forth. It has been said that history repeats itself. **If we are to have inflation, it stands to reason we will again have deflation with its accompanying low farm prices, no demand for farm products, 'over-production,' and all the evils that beset the farmers in the early thirties. Are we to sit idle and agait the inevitable hour of the loss of farm homes again through forced sales, and what not; or shall we profit by the past and now while we have the time, set up machinery that will at least be a cushion to distressed farmers at that time.** We are hopeful you will strengthen these sections of the bill making adjustments as and when needed."

Present Law Inadequate

(2) The second preliminary question may be stated as follows: Is not the present law adequate? Cannot the Administration and the land banks do all that is necessary without new laws?

By way of answer, it should be said that there appear to be substantial doubts as to the legal authority of the Farm Credit Administration or any other agency under the present act to perform the needed service. **Even more important, however, is the fact that the present law provides no precedure for doing the job and no legislative standards whereby any administrative agency would accord this necessary relief. In other words, the right of refinancing the scale-down should be provided as to how the job shall be done; and administrative responsibility clearly fixed that it may be done well.**

Even more strongly would we urge that the Administration or land banks may not be relied upon to do a fit job in this connection under the present act. There is too much evidence to the contrary—too much evidence like the story told by the witness for the National grange of the ignoble rise of the New Orleans land bank. His story of the rise of that bank speaks for itself why we would apply the bit and bridle to the Administration and to the land banks by a genuine debt adjustment law.

The story of the rise of the New Orleans bank which Mr. Goss says is "interesting" appears to be as follows:

Grange Advocates Wholesale Foreclosures

"Yes, I think it is interesting, Mr. Page, I think it is very interesting, as a reflection on how this system does go up and down and recovers, and the need for having it based on a complete joint guarantee over the country, to study just what New Orleans has done.

"Eight years ago New Orleans was the toughest bank we had and today it stands next to the top in the value of its stocks. Mr. Coffee. What did it? Mr. Goss. We let them have a lot of money; but what really did it is when the bank president that went down there and started to liquidate a lot of loans and a lot of farms. They just foreclosed and foreclosed right and left, and acquired the farm and hired the folks to go out and farm them. He turned those into cash. And that, I think, is the outstanding thing . . ." . . (Committee Minutes p. 442).

In further testimony, apparently in opposition to the proposed farm debt adjustment provisions, Mr. Goss seemed to feel that if new or additional debt adjustment powers were to be enacted into the law, **they should be delegated to the banks** and he is to be credited with the plea: "Don't tie the bank's hands." (C. M., p. 498.)

We derive no thrill—except one of contempt—for this "interesting" story of Mr. Goss. It spells no good to American agriculture nor to a decent farm loan act. One regrets to realize that such conduct on the part of an agency of the United States could happen under the laws of the Congress of these United States.

A Dangerous Trend

To those, like this Committee, who are charged with the maintenance of the land bank system, this story of the rise of the New Orleans land bank must be appreciated as a real menace. One cannot overlook how effective, that story can be in the hands of the competitive private farm mortgage lending agencies. How useful it will be to the salesman attempting to close a loan with a profitable prospect—one can imagine. His concluding and clinching commentaries might be expected to run somewhat as foldows: "And that is the way the Government will treat you—they liquidate right and left—they will mop you up if you get behind, and there will be no one you can get in touch with. This company just wouldn't dare pull such a stunt. After all, we have to stay in business; and we must have good will. The Government does not have to stay in business."

To preserve the land bank system—to remove such useless and unnecessary competitive handicaps—we urge upon the Committee that these arrogant powers of the Administration and of the land banks should be outlawed by positive farm debt adjustment legislation and properly tied in and correlated with our other recommendations.

Farmer Committees, Not Bankers Should Decide

Our fundamental objection to the farm debt adjustment sections of the bill is**that the whole program of refinancing and scaling down farm debts as therein provided is left in the control and to the whims of the land banks or the Farm Mortgage Corporation.**

We would vest the program in an independent committee—independent of the Administration to a large degree, and independent to a greater degree of the land banks and the Corporation. The farm loan associations, as presently constituted are only puppets of their respective land banks; they should, therefore, have no authority or duties in relation to this program. We would have this committee function in a semi-arbitral and semi-judicial manner; it would hear and determine **the right** of the farmer-debtors to scale down and refinance his debt **according to specific legislative standards enacted by the Congress.** These standards, as we propose them, would follow remarkably closely to those laid down for farm debtor relief under the debtor relief sections of the Bankruptcy Act and would practically correlated with the Frazier-Lemke sections of the Bankruptcy Act.

Our re-draft of these sections of the bill (10, 11, 12, and 15 (b), which was outlined in detail in Dr. Sturges 'testimony, has been filed with the committee.

We are not unmindful of the considerably emancipated argument that if any such farm debt adjustment measures were to be enacted into law all of the farm mortgage debtors would invoke it to have their debts scaled down. It has been suggested that it would be bad to have a "catechism" of debt adjustment written into the law for that reason. Of course this is the same bad-wolf argument that did not prevail against authorizing farmers to become voluntary bankrupts under the Bankruptcy Act when they were exempted as involuntary bankrupts; and it is the same old argument that did not prevail against the farm-debtor relief sections of that Act, including the Frazier-Lemke amendment. **There is no evidence to support the argument; and it should seem entirely threadbare when examined in the light of the provisions which we would have incorporated into these debt adjustment sections of the bill to protect the process against abuse.**

VI. Variable Payments

We are in accord with the general thought involved in Section 13 (a) of the bill that a plan of variable payments should be authorized and applied under the farm loan act. There appears however to be little crystalized opinion as to just what this plan should be or just how it should be made effective. We believe therefore, that these considerations should be made a matter of reference to the Administration to work out such a plan, to submit it to public hearings, and to authorize the administration thereafter to put such plan into effect with respect to loans made thereafter.

VII. Deficiency Claim and Judgments

We are in accord with section 14 of the bill relating to deficiency claims and judgments except for a few minor and technical changes—briefly in terminology.

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

Write Your Senators Now—No FSA Cuts

St. Joe F. U. Livestock Reports Splendid Patronage Savings Increase

WILL ORGANIZE SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS

Manager Paul Steele Also Announces Increased Serum Sales

Perhaps your readers will be interested in knowing how their live stock commission firm is progressing on the South St. Joseph market.

For the month of April a profit in the commission business of $648.19 was realized, which is equivalent to a patronage savings of 15.93 percent.

This represents a savings increase of $7.30 over the same 1941 period, equivalent to a percentage decrease of .84 percent. The savings for the first four months of this year now amounts to $3,669,82, which is equivalent to a patronage saving of 21.70 percent. This represents a savings increase of $1,074.11 over the same 1941 period, and an increase in patronage savings of 4.36 percent.

Outstanding loans in the credit association totaled $168,006.26, as of April 30, 1942. This is a decrease in loans of $16,215.90 compared with the same period in 1941. The savings from loans for the year 1942 to date amount to $984.43, compared with a 1941 savings for the same period of $845.35.

Net serum sales for the first four months of 1942 amount to $2,275.0, or an increase of $728.31 over the same 1941 period. Profits for this year amount to $236.37, a decrease of $109.69, compared with 1941.

We do not know at this time what exemptions, if any, will be granted the live stock industry with respect to the recent order of the Defense Transportation office. We are assisting truck drivers in every possible way to continue to haul live stock to the terminal markets. If we fail to obtain exemptions, however, we are ready and willing to furnish a fieldman to organize shipping associations in any territory tributary to the St. Joseph market so that the farmer will not be deprived of the benefits of the open competitive market. If any of your readers are interested in forming a shipping association, please write this office.—Paul Steele Manager Farmers Union Live Stock Commission.

The Open Forum

QUESTIONABLE POLITICS

There is another side to the picture that Miss Dolly Curtis Gann has recently painted of our Senior Senator's farm activities.

Miss Gann will be remembered by the gallant fight she put up in defense of her slighted place at the banquet table when her brother was vice-president.

One commendable thing that can be said about our Quaker congressman is, that he doesn't care a continental where he sits at the table, as long as priorities do not prevent him from securing gold medals to tickle the vanity and secure the support of some of our influential farmers who are doing more than their share piling up surpluses that are not doing agriculture any good.

The effect of such farm measures as his pig, calf, poultry and 4-H clubs is to encourage our youngsters to increase production which benefits other classes, by glutting the market. What a wonderful couple Mrs. Gann and our humble Quaker congressman would make. He would permit her to sit at the head of the table and pour coffee, which would be concentrated glory for Mrs. Gann; while he would be as happy as a healthy pup as long as farmers believe he is representing their interests.

He no doubt knows that other classes are not likely to put up much of a fight on him as long as he sponsors farm policies that reduce their cost of living. No industry except agriculture aims to produce more of its products than can find a profitable market. Ex-Governor Davis was probably the best representative of agriculture that ever occupied the governor's chair in Kansas, but he had too much opposition to hold his job very long. He didn't suit the corporations and they usually decide political questions in Kansas.

J. C. Glasgow,
Belleville, Kansas.

KANSAS F. U. FORMS INSURANCE CORPORATION

(Continued From Page One)

cate not to assign and transferred at that time shall endorse upon such stock certificate his assignment thereof, in blank, and shall deposit the same for safekeeping with the Secretary of said Kansas Division of Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, and such assignment and deposit shall ipso facto constitute such Secretary as the agent and attorney in fact for such stockholder with full authority to insert in such assignment of any such certificate the name of the assignee thereof, who shall be the nominee of and an officer or director of said Kansas Division of Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, whenever the Stockholder so endorsing and depositing such certificate shall cease to be an officer of said Kansas Division of Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

The assignment and deposit of common stock by any holder of common stock of said corporation as herein provided for, shall also be deemed to constitute said Kansas Division of Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America as the assignee of all dividends which may be declared and paid from time to time upon said common stock so assigned and deposited, Educational and Cooperative Union of America, and used and applied by it in carrying out and promoting its authorized corporate purposes and functions.

As you can see this article gives the directors and thus the members of the Kansas Farmers Union complete control of the Automobile insurance agency.

The name of the corporation is, "The Farmers Union Service Co., Inc." the officers of the new corporation are, Wm. Goeckler, Clay Center, Kansas, President; E. K. Dean, Salina Kansas, Secretary and Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the corporation will be held during the same week of the State convention of the Kansas Farmers Union at the same place the convention is being held. The annual business report of the corporation will be given at the Farmers Union convention.

Your local can help build the automobile insurance program by taking it up in your meeting and talking it over, if you don't have an agent in your community at the present time, then your local should select some one to handle the local agency for your community. Write the State office when you have some one picked out and we will work with you in getting them licensed and started out. The local should not try to draft any one to act as agent, because they will not make a good agent unless they are interested and want to handle the agency.

You can help the state organization by cooperating in helping to build the automobile insurance program. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Help Our War Program

Buy Coal NOW

Shipments of coal will be delayed this fall. Don't take the chance of being rationed on heat this winter.

Order Your Coal Today from Your Local Farmers Union Dealer

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City, Missouri

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Office of Defense Transportation

Chapter II—Office of Defense Transportation (General Order O. D. T. No. 3)

Part 501—Conservation of Motor Equipment Common Carriers of Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 8989 dated December 18, 1941, and in order to assure maximum utilization of the facilities, services, and equipment of common carriers by motor vehicle for the preferential transportation of materials of war and to prevent shortages in motor vehicle equipment necessary for such transportation, as contemplated by Section 6 (8) of the Interstate Commerce Act; to conserve and providently utilize vital equipment, material, and supplies, including rubber; and to provide for the prompt and continuous movement of necessary traffic, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war:

It is Hereby Ordered, That

501.4—Definitions
501.5—Elimination of waste
501.6—Loading nad operating requirements
501.7—Operations when empty
501.8—Exemptions
501.9—Operations by special authority.
501.10—Submission of plans
501.11—Interchange of traffic
501.12—Holding shipments
501.13—Records and reports
501.14—Carrier liability
501.15—Division of revenues

Authority—

Sections 501.4 to 401.15, inclusive issued under E. O. 8989, 6 F. R. 6725.

501.4—Definitions — As used herein:

(a) The term "property" means all material, equipment and supplies of every kind, capable of being transported by motor truck.

(b) The term "motor truck" means either (1) a straight truck, (2) a combination truck-tractor and semi-trailer, (3) a full trailer, (4) or any combination thereof.

(c) The term "common carrier" means any person which holds itself out to the general public to engage in the transportation of property in over-the-road service by motor truck for compensation, regardless of the designation of such person under any Federal or State statute.

(d) The term "capacity" means the rated load-carrying ability of the tires on the motor truck (sa shown in Appendix No. 1 attached hereto. Where the commodity is of light density the total space available for a load shall be the measure of capacity.

(e) The term "special equipment" means any motor truck the primary carrying capacity of which is occupied by mounted machinery, or by a mounted tank or tanks designed to carry bulk liquids; low-bed motor trucks, pole trailers or pipe dollies.

(f) The term "over-the-road" service means all operations except those wholly within any municipality, or urban commodity, or between contiguous municipalities or urban communities, or within a zone adjacent to and commercially a part of any such municipality or municipalities or urban communities, or except hauls not more than fifteen (15) miles in length.

(g) The term "circuitous route" means any route or routes or combination thereof which exceeds the most direct highway route by ten (10) per cent.

(h) The term "person" means any individual, firm, co-partnership, corporation, company, association, including a farm cooperative association as defined in the Agricultural Marketing Act, approved June 15, 1929, as amended, or joint association; and includes any trustee, receiver, assignee, or personal representative thereof.

501.5—Elimination of wast.e. On and after the effective date specified herein, every common carrier shall:

(a) Eliminate waste in operation and in duplication of parallel services, and curtail schedules and services to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of this Order.

(b) Conserve and properly maintain tires, motor truck equipment and other facilities necessary in conducting the business of a common carrier.

501.6—Loading and operating requirements. On and after the effective date specified herein, no common carrier shall:

(a) Operate a motor truck transporting a gross load which exceeds by more than twenty (20) per cent its capacity as defined herein.

(b) Operate a motor truck in over-the-road service unless such truck is loaded to capacity at origin point and will be loaded to not less than seventy-five (75) per cent of capacity on the return trip; or unless loaded to seventy-five (75) per cent of capacity at origin point and will be loaded to capacity on the return trip: Provided, however, that no intermediate point at which a portion of a load has been discharged shall be deemed to be a point of origin, but the point at which the last portion of a load has been discharged shall be deemed to be the point of the beginning of a return trip; and, Provided further than when a motor truck has moved, loaded to capacity, in the direction of the heavy general flow of traffic by motor truck, it may be returned to its origin point partially loaded or empty, if there is no property in the possession of or on order to any common carrier awaiting transportation to, beyond or intermediate to said origin point to which said motor truck is returning, in a quantity which is beyond the capacity of such other carrier to transport within the time limit provided in Section 501.12 hereof.

(c) Accept or receive any property for transportatio nor transport any property, over any circuitous route or routes, except when no carrier capable of performing the service over a direct route is avaliable. Provided, however, that nothing contained in this sub-section shall prevent a common carrier from operating over a circuitous route when the direct route may be unsafe or unusable, or may be more destructive to tires or motor trucks.

501.7—Operations when empty. Nothing contained in sub-section 501.6 (b) of this Order shall prevent a motor truck from moving empty from the point of final discharge of lading to a nearby point, where traffic is available for loading, if such traffic cannot be transported by any carrier under any of the conditions set out in sub-section 501.6 (b).

501.8 Exemptions. The provisions of sub-section 501.6 (b) of this Order shall not apply to or include the following:

(a) A motor truck exclusively containing explosives or dangerous articles, as the latter are defined in 18 U. S. Code 383.

(b) A motor truck controlled and operated by any person or persons principally engaged in farming when used in the transportation of agricultural commodities and products thereof from a farm or farms, or in the transportation of farm supplies to a farm or farms.

(c) Any motor truck coming within the definition of special equipment.

501.9—Operations by special authority. The provisions of this Order shall not apply to any motor truck which is engaged in a movement that is authorizel by special or general permit of this Office.

501.10—Submission of plans. Whenever joint action between two or more common carriers is contemplated in order to accomplish any of the purposes of this Order, such carriers may formulate and submit to this Office for consideration, a plan or plans designed to accomplish such purposes by one or more of the methods described below:

(a) Alternate or stagger motor truck schedules between two or more points.

(b) Reciprocally exchange shipments of property between two or more points.

(c) Pool traffic, revenues, or both, between two or more points.

(d) Jointly load or operate a motor truck or trucks between two or more points.

(e) Divert traffic, lease equipment, operate joint terminals or pick-up or delivery vehicles.

(f) Establish arrangements with other carriers for the interchange of equipment.

(g) Appoint one of their own number or any other person or carrier to act as its or their individual, common or joint agent, to concentrate, receive, load, forward, carry, unload, distribute and deliver property; receive, account for, and distribute gross or net revenues therefrom, or otherwise handle or conduct the carrier's business as carriers of property upon just and reasonable terms and conditions. Provided, that this Order shall not be construed to authorize any carrier or carriers to operate in any of the methods described in this section unless di-

(Please Turn to Page Eight)

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Fat Steer Market L. O. Martin, Salesman. We have had quite a little lower market here the last 10 days. Our market is probably 50c lower than it was two weeks ago on all classes of fed steers. Most of the good cattle selling from $12.50 to $13.50, with the inbetween kind and short feds selling from $11.50 to $12.50. Our market here today was about steady on cattle selling from $12 down but 15c to 25c lower on all classes of cattle selling from $12 up. Our stocker and feeder market is about steady for the last two weeks. Good Whiteface feeders still selling fro $12 to $12.75, with the inbetween kind selling from $11 to $11.50. Good red feeders still selling from $12 to $12.75, with the choice light red stock cattle selling from $10.50 to $11.25. Jerseys and Holstein around $8 to $8.50.

Butcher Market Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. The market on killing cattle has been a little uneven but has settled down today and shows just a little strength. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings, while not as high as three weeks ago, are around 25c to 40c above the low time week before last. Our cow market shows fully that much improvement over the low time. Canner cows are selling all the way from $5 to $7, with cutters up to $8.50 and a few outstanding heavy cows at $10, with the bulk of the beef cows from $8.75 to $9.25. A few outstanding heavy bulls up to $10 but the practical bologna top is $9.50. Stock cow and heifer market steady and about as high as any time during this season.

Calf Market Russ Kemp, Salesman. Veal calf market fully steady. Most top veals selling at $14 to $14.50, few extreme choice to city butchers $15. Bulk of veals selling from $8 to $13. Canners $5 to $6.50. Heavy 300 to 400 pound calves mostly $11 down. Stock calf market steady to strong with best steer calves selling here today at $14.50, however, most of them are selling from $9 to $13. Shorthorns from $8 to $11.50.

Hog Market W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. Receipts of hogs so far this spring doesn't reflec spring volume as yet and, consequently, prices have held raher steady for several weeks. Today's top was $14 paid for choice weights 200 to 700 pounds, with the bulk of all butcher hogs selling within a very narrow price range. Good to choice kinds of 180 to 300 pound averages are selling from $13.85 to $14. Underweight lights, 140 to 170 pounds, $13.50 to $13.75. Most of the better grade packing sows $13.40 to $13.65. Stock pigs continue very scarce, odd lots of good kinds selling from $13.50 to $13.75. Because of the very good demand from government orders and normal consumers we feel as hough that hog prices will continue to stay up fairly well until such time that receipts show a decided increase. It is possible then that hog prices may weaken some but we are of the opinion that price ceilings now in effect will tend to hold prices from showing any advance.

Sheep Market Fred Grantham, Salesman. Fed lambs and springers strong to 25c higher. Sheep steady. Top native spring lambs $15.25. Texas $15.10. Best wooled lambs offered $14.50. Clipped lambs, with No. 2 skins, $12.85 to $13.25. Ewes downward from $7.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

J. B. George, Woodson Co., Kansas, 19 steers and heifers	760	$13.00
H. Wiggington, Thomas Co., Kansas, 22 steers	1170	13.00
A. G. Schneider, Rooks Co., Kansas, 11 steers	1166	13.00
J. C. Booth & Son, Osage Co., Kansas, 14 steers	1090	12.75
A. G. Schneider, Rooks Co., Kansas, 27 steers	1133	12.60
M. J. Watson, Washington Co., Kansas, 10 heifers	746	12.50
Luther Larson, McPherson Co., Kansas, 14 strs. and hfs.	725	12.00
S. J. Lohr, Douglas Co., Kansas, 14 strs. and hfs.	730	12.00
G. W. Geiser, Mitchell Co., Kansas, 22 yearlings	730	12.00
Ernest Nevels, Jackson Co., Missouri, 19 steers	932	11.50
Neil Kinchelor, Graham Co., Kansas, 31 heifers	470	11.50
Alcott Axelton, Riley Co., Kansas, 16 steers	900	11.25
W. R. Walker, Bates Co., Missouri, 10 strs. and hfs.	748	11.00
Frank Laughlin, Kiowa Co., Kansas, 20 steers	709	10.75
Geo. Miller, Johnson Co., Kansas, 21 heifers	801	10.50
Letta N. Smith, Clinton, Co., Missouri, 37 steers	800	10.00
Fred Bangs, Greenwood Co., Kansas, 22 steers	1018	10.00
L. E. Lewis, Clay Co., Missouri, 19 cows	1277	9.50
Geo. Miller, Johnson Co., Kansas, 25 cows	907	9.25
G. E. Ross, Jackson Co., Missouri, 16 cows	1201	9.00
H. E. Russell, Johnson Co., Kansas, 17 cows	1117	8.90
Henry Frank, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 21 cows	992	8.60
Chas. Burton, Jackson Co., Missouri, 14 cows	890	8.25

HOGS

240 lbs. down

C. Simnett, Cherokee Co., Kansas, 30	212	$13.95
Lloyd Early, Osage Co., Kansas, 16	232	13.90
Frank Hageboeck, Henry Co., Missouri, 21	223	13.90
B. O. Hoover, Osage Co., Kansas, 12	239	13.90
Howard oGod, Jefferson Co., Kansas, 20	233	13.85
L. A. Sec k,Johnson Co., Kansas, 28	220	13.85
Louis King, Salnie Co., Missouri	209	13.85
Harold Riekhof, Lafayette Co., Missouri, 15	241	13.85
Leslie Hess, Lafayette Co., Missouri, 15	228	13.85
H. M. Schoepflin, Osage Co., Kansas, 25	230	13.80
Harry Baker, Miami Co., Kansas, 11	199	13.80
Herman Matthews, Lafayette Co., Missouri, 15	195	13.80
Louis Morgenski, Linn Co., Missouri, 17	202	13.80
Joe Adkins, Henry Co., Missouri, 12	220	13.80
E. O. Banta, Allen Co., Kansas, 20	198	13.80
H. E. Doverspike, Chase Co., Kansas, 15	204	13.80
Mrs. Florence Warren, Grundy Co., Missouri, 38	207	13.75

240 lbs. up

Leo. F. Collins, Franklin Co., Kansas, 12	269	13.85
W. M. Simms, Lafayette Co., Missouri, 17	243	13.85
Carl Prothe, Miami Co., Kansas, 26	249	13.85

PARSONS

CATTLE

F. L. Moldenhauer, Labette Co., Kansas, 1 heifer	535	$13.00
Lyle Shipman, Crawford Co., Kansas, 2 steers	630	12.50
C. S. Nelson, Labette Co., Kansas, 8 streets	778	12.50
Albert Claussen, Crawford Co., Kansas, 3 heifers	771	11.70
John Hoffman, Neosho Co., Kansas, 4 steers	422	11.50
C. L. Stewart, Allen Co., Kansas, 3 heifers	666	11.50
V. O. Smith, Crawford Co., Kansas, 4 steers	531	11.10
J. A. Beeler, Crawford Co., Kansas, 2 steers	970	11.00
Lawrence Caussen, Crawford Co., Kansas, 3 steers	671	11.00
John Hoffman, Neosho Co., Kansas, 3 steers	488	10.50
Henry Painter, Crawford Co., Kansas, 4 steers	422	10.50
Joe Steinberger, Montgomery Co., Kansas, 9 steers	1027	10.10
Guy Samples, Neosho Co., Kansas, 3 steers	471	10.00

HOGS

Vern Moore, Neosho Co., Kansas, 7	245	13.90
P. Newton, Montgomer Co., Kansas, 6	198	13.90
C. N. Nixon, Wilson Co., Kansas, 7	195	13.85
C. E. McVey, Allen Co., Kansas, 8	185	13.85
Chas. F. Markley, Montgomery Co., Kansas, 16	215	13.85
C. G. Moore, Neosho Co., Kansas, 9	216	13.75
Lloyd Moore, Labette Co., Kansas, 22	203	13.75
Ernest Stigenwalt, Montgomery Co., Kansas, 10	236	13.75
Ralph Gill, Montgomery Co., Kansas 9	228	13.75
F. J. Geifer, Neosho Co., Kansas, 14	222	13.75
F. E. Davidson, Labette Co., Kansas, 15	195	13.75
Glen Tedstrom, Labette Co., Kansas, 11	245	13.75
D. E. Tedstrom, Labette Co., Kansas, 10	234	13.75
Willis Allmon, Montgomery Co., Kansas, 13	212	13.70
C. A. Hopkins, Labette Co., Kansas, 10	253	13.70
Earl Jones, Montgomery Co., Kansas, 14	225	13.70
Frank Swanwick, Labette Co., Kansas, 17	205	13.65
Albert Kanopp, Crawford Co., Kansas, 12	219	13.65
Joe Butts, Labette Co., Kansas, 18,	187	13.65
John Bebbington, Neosho Co., Kansas, 10	204	13.65
John Tersinar, Jr., Crawford Co., Kansas, 14	235	13.65
Howard Stanley, Montgomery Co., Kansas, 17	195	13.65
Robert W. Price, Labette Co., Kansas, 25	236	13.65
Lee Giles, Greeley Co., Kansas, 14	251	13.65
C. A. Hopkins, Labette Co., Kansas, 10	227	13.65

WICHITA

Diehm & Shultz, Noble Co., Oklahoma, 26 mixed	563	$ 9.00
Chas. Dixon, Butler Co., Kansas, 10 mixed	835	10.00
Bil lBrock, Meade Co., Kansas, 13 mixed	662	9.00
E. D. Church, Spearman, Texas, 12 steers	790	11.50
Swanson Shelar, Ford Co., Kansas, 20 steers and heifers	708	11.00
Nile McKee, Major Co., Oklahoma, 16 steers and heifers	583	11.50
Willard E. Graber, Reno Co., Kansas, 7 mixed	794	9.75
Beard & Hill, Clark Co., Kansas, 39 mixed	733	11.00
D. M. Bontrager, Reno Co., Kansas, 7 cows and heifers	732	8.25
Frank Broyles, Clark Co., Kansas, 6 steers and bull	615	9.50

HOGS

J. A. Tangney, Ellis Co., Oklahoma, 11	190	13.85
A. R. Francis, Pawnee Co., Kansas, 10	234	13.85
W. E. Eastman, Cowley Co., Kansas, 7	174	13.75
Glen Risng, Cowley Co., Kansas, 14	213	13.90
J. A. Baker, Sedgwick Co., Kansas, 6	210	13.85
Walter Kaster, Cowley Co., Kansas 17	199	13.90
A. N. Robinson & Son, McPherson Co., Kansas 26	187	13.80
Johnny Utt, Cowley Co., Kansas, 17	207	13.85
Walt Hilber, Cowley Co., Kansas, 9	204	13.80
M. V. Grover, Hodgeman Co., Kansas, 8	222	13.75
H. A. & Glenn Klinkerman, McPherson Co., Kansas, 21	240	13.85
Mike Pitts, Sedgwick Co., Kansas 9	170	13.60
J. C. King, Sumner Co., Kansas, 16	219	13.90
J. H. Kuhlmeier, McPherson Co., Kansas, 9	243	13.90

SHEEP

Walter Goering, McPherson Co., Kansas, 8	77	12.50
Owen McCallum, Cowley Co., Kansas, 10	94	13.75
Geo. Eubank, Blaine Co., Oklahoma, 6	80	13.35
A. R. Francis, Pawnee Co., Kansas, 13	89	12.00
Chet Elam, Cowley Co., Kansas, 21	96	8.00

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas ..... Editor

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FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—Live Stock Exchange Annex, South St. Joseph, Missouri, Paul Steele, Manager

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THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1942

COOPERATIVE SHIPPING ASSOCIATION AN ANSWER TO FARMERS PROBLEMS

By E. K. Dean, President Kansas Farmers Union

In the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer I called attention to the necessity of organizing cooperative trucking or shipping associations to meet the needs of farmers in transporting their livestock to market in the very near future.

Since that time an executive order has been issued governing all truck transportation. This order makes it almost imperative that farmers who do not have a truck of their own, associate themselves together in a trucking association for the purpose of transporting their livestock to market. It does not however, completely eliminate the possibility of commercial trucks being able to truck the livestock to market for farmers as usual, but the requirements are such that it is bound to take many of the livestock trucks off the highways.

It seems that the only solution to this problem for many small producers of livestock is to associate themselves with their neighbors in a cooperative trucking association for the purpose of owning cooperatively, a truck for the transportation of livestock or for leasing and operating a truck for this purpose.

Unnecessary Movements Eliminated

The order governing truck transportation is merely in the interest of eliminating any unnecessary movement of unloaded trucks, in the interest of conservation of transportation facilities and rubber. We should all work wholeheartedly toward this end. Transportation is a vital part of our total war effort. It is up to all of us to put forth every possible effort to see that all trucks privately owned or owned by trucking associations, even though they might have exemptions under the executive order, are carrying as near to a capacity load as possible both to and from the markets. Cooperative trucking associations and individual farmers who own their trucks and will truck their own livestock to market can with the cooperation of cooperative associations now in existence, help out materially in utilizing to the fullest extent each trip made by a truck.

In the past many livestock trucks have gone to the terminal markets partially loaded and have gone back totally empty. The problem of adequate transportation to carry out our war effort makes it absolutely necessary that we do everything possible to eliminate this waste in transportation.

Cooperatives Must Meet Situation

Farmers through their cooperatives now have the opportunity to demonstrate the ability of these cooperaives to meet such situations. Farm supply cooperatives should begin to make plans now to work with the cooperative trucking associations to have their supplies trucked back from the terminal markets by the trucks of these associations.

Write F. U. Livestock Companies for Assistance

The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company of Kansas City, Wichita, Parsons, and St. Joe, as well as the state organization of the Kansas Farmers Union will be glad to work with any local group in helping them to set up a trucking association for the purpose of meeting their needs in the transportation of livestock and farm supplies. If you should desire any help from any of these organizations do not hesitate to write them. The address of the livestock commission houses are included in the mast-head of this paper, as well as the address of the state organization.

The executive order issued governing truck transportation is published on the Farmers Union Livestock pags of this paper.

Organized Labor's Bargaining Rights Are Supported by National Farmers Union

STATEMENT ON LABOR POLICY IS ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL UNION

Farmers Should Be Organized by Farmers, States National President James G. Patton.

Denver, Colo., May 10—Support during wartime of organized labor's bargaining rights, short of the strike, and declaration that farmers should be organized by farmers, not by labor or big business, were highlights of a statement on labor policy issued today by James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, with the approval of the organization's officers. The Board of Directors held its regular quarterly meeting here yesterday and today.

The text of the statement follows:

"In recent months, the National Farmers Union has been frequently asked about its attitude toward organized labor. More recently and particularly, such inquiries have referred to the widely publicized intent of District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America to finance, direct and promote the organization of a union of dairy farmers. This statement is an answer to both types of inquiries.

"The National Farmers Union has, since its formation in 1902, been friendly and co-operative toward organized labor. Our members and officers have been and are sympathetic with labor's aspiration to achieve democracy in the economic and industrial fields commensurate with that assured by law in the political field. The National Farmers Union seeks the same extension fo democracy in the field of agriculture.

"Today, engaged in the world-wide war to defeat and crush the power and the ideal of fascism slavery, we recognize that the Nation's success in its war effort depends upon the strength of day-to-day democracy. We can win only as free men working and fighting together—sacrificing together—against the common enemy. In the industrial field, democracy calls for the continued operation of labor organizations; in agriculture, for the continued operation of farm organizations.

"American workers are today doing their assigned part in speeding up war production. Their organizations volunteered for this war for the duration. They gave up the strike, labor's most effective tool in bargaining for fair wages and working conditions. Long ago they offered practical proposals for increasing war production. This they were given in a measure when Donald Nelson set up the plan for labor-industry production committees in war production plants. They volunteered to help pay the costs of the war week by week through the War Bond payroll allotment plan and, in the Treasury's new drive for one billion dollars a month, labor is to be given joint responsibility with management for installing and operating this plan in the Nation's plants.

"Labor has not and, in my Judgment, cannot give up the right to bargain for wage adjustments necessary to keep up in fair measure with rises in living costs, using all bargaining resources short of the right to strike, already relinquished. Similarly, on the farm side, I do not see how farmers can give up the principle that the prices of the products they sell must continue to be related to the prices of the goods they must buy. Farm prices are the working farmer's wages. To deny flatly to labor and farmers any adjustment of wages and farm prices in response to rising prices and living costs would be to deny to them the exercise of economic democracy as it affects their daily lives, helath and strength in war production.

"I do not believe this position is inconsistent with the President's indivisible 7-pont program for preventing further inflation. When, as and if the other points in that program are put into effect, including higher taxes, limitation of profits and net salaries to $25,000 a year and the freezing of all prices and rationing of scarce goods, we will put the brakes on the rise in living costs which has been going on since 1939. Neither labor nor farmers will be under the painful necessity of having to ask in the midst of war for an increase in wages or prices for the products of their labor. The so-called little men and women have been in the lead in this war effort to date. When swollen war profits, salaries, bonuses and wild spending are cut off, they will be the first to welcome equal scarifices equally shared.

"Cast-iron ceilings on wages have been proposed by noisy anti-labor voices and some sincere and normally liberal persons. The plan has been defeated again and again. Similar ceilings for farm prices have been proposed and defeated. The President has never proposed such ceilings and does not now propose them. Those who insist that his 7-point program be started by nailing down wages and farm prices first are going at the job backward. If reactionary forces in and out of Congress count on making the anti-inflation drive a snipe hunt, labor and farmers cannot be left holding the sack of sacrifice.

"Now as to the recent organizing activities in the dairy farming field carried on by District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America: It appears that when certain groups of hard-pressed dairy farmers are taken over or re-organizzed under various names, they are affliated with District 50. This sprawling offshoot is in turn under the active direction of the ambitious president of the United Mine Workers of America. This attempted invasion of the farm field does not have the approval and sanction of the CIO. This was made plain by James Carey, Secretary of the CIO, when he said, in answer to a recent public inquiry:

"'I speak for organization. In an organized society, to settle our problems we must be organized. I don't think the problem of farm workers will be settled until the farmers belong to their own unions. I think the farmers should organize. They should adopt a program in the interests of the nation.'

"Out of our experience in the farmer's problems of production, marketing and distribution—an experience as long and wide and more first-hand than John L. Lewis' knowledge of coal mining—we draw these conclusions and offer them to farmers, labor and the consuming public, including Mr. Lewis:

1. It is the responsibility of farmers to organize themselves. It is not the responsibility of labor or big business or anyone outside of agriculture to organize farmers. It is my deep and firm conviction that if democracy is to continue in this country farmers must more effectively organize themselves, starting at once, but into organizations of their own creation and choice.

2. The control of a farm organization should be in the hands fo farmers. They must build it, pay for it, own it, use it for themselves.

3. While most interests of farmers and labor are common, the approaches not identical. Farmers and labor require their own types of organization for effective representation and promotion of their interests and for cooperation to promote common interests.

"The only sound opposition to such activities as District 50's cultivation of the farm field is to present a farmers' plan worked out by farmers, to be operated by farmers and having sufficient imagination, scope and practically to appeal to farmers as a genuine solution of their difficulties and their needs. The shortsighted and disastrous policies of farmers cooperatives in this field have shrunk the farmer's share of the consumers' milk dollar, while the consumer's dollar has bought less milk and milk products. City babies are dying for lack of milk and farmers and their families are drowning in a backed-up flood of it.

Instead of letting the unholy influence of the commercial dairy interests upon milk cooperatives result in filling less and less of the consumers' needs at higher and higher delivered prices, cooperatives controlled by bona-fide farmers must join with bona-fide consumer groups to: (1) Sell milk to the consumer at a lower delivered price, thereby expanding the consumption of milk; and (2) get to the farmer a larger share of the consumer's dollar by wiping out unnecessary and inefficient middlemen's costs and profits.

When farmers and consumers decide to stop the milk trust's skimming of the cream from the milk business, dairy farmers will not turn to the peculiar talents of Mr. Lewis in the hope that he can magically open up a market. Neither the commercial dairy industry nor Mr. Lewis will be interested in the solution I have outlined. It is not a corn cure. It is a democratic method applied in the economic field to the needs of farmers and consumers. I recommend it to the distressed farmers of the Michigan and New York milksheds and to the consumers of Detroit and New York City."

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

(Continued From Page Seven)

rected so to do by the Interstate Commerce Commission or a State regulatory body or the Office of Defense Transportation.

501.11—Interchange of traffic. Every common carrier whether by rail, motor, water or otherwise shall accept and receive from any other carrier and transport all shipments of every kind. Such shipments shall be handled and transported in the same exxpeditouss and efficient manner as shipments of a like nature received from any other source: Provided, that no carrier shall be required t ocacept or receive shipments it is not authorized to transport, or at a point or points which the receiving carrier is not authorized to serve, o rbeyond his or its ability to transport.

501.12—Holding shipments. No common carrier shall hold, carry over, store, or warehouse any shipments at any one station, except the final destination of the shipment, for longer than 36 hours, or at two or more such stations for an aggregate period of more than 48 hours, except where there is no other carrier or carriers capable of transporting the shipments consistently with the provisions of this Order.

501.13—Records and reports. Every common carrier shall prepare and maintain such records, and make such reports as this Office may hereafter require for the purpose of this Order, and keep such records available and open for inspection at all reasonable times for investigation by this Office.

501.14 — Carrier liability. Common carrier responsibility to the owner of the property and among the participating carriers shall be as provided by law for initial, terminating, intermediate or delivering carriers.

501.15—Division of revenues. Every common carrier by rail, motor, water or otherwise shall establish just, fair and equitable divisions of revenues derived from transportation performed pursuant to this Order. Unless the division of revenues from any interchanges made pursuant to the provisions of this Order shall have been agreed upon by the interested carriers, or shall have been prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, or by the appropriate State regulatory body, such revenues shall be divided as this Office shall order.

This Order shall become effective June 1, 1942.

WITNESS my hand this 20th day of April, 1942.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,
Director of Defense Transportation.

Of Interest to Women

SUGAR SAVERS

Sugarless 2-Egg Cake

One-half cup shortening, 2 teaspoons grated orange rind, 1 cup white corn syrup, 2¼ cups sifted cake flour, 2 3/4 teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, unbeaten, ½ cup milk, 1½ teaspoons vanilla extract.

Let shortening stand at room temperature until soft. Add orange rind and cream thoroughly. Add syrup gradually and continue creaming. Sift dry ingredients together three times and add one-fourth of them to creamed mixture. Beat well. Add eggs, unbeaten, one at a time, beating will after each addition (one minute at high speed with electric mixer). Add remaining flour in thirds alternately with milk in halves (use speed of electric mixer). Add vanilla. Turn into two greased and lightly floured 8-inch layer cake pans. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375 degrees, for thirty minutes or until done.

Icing

One-eighth teaspoon salt, 1 egg white, ½ cup light corn syrup, ¼ teaspoon lemon flavoring, ¼ teaspoon almond flavoring.

Add salt to egg white and beat until stiff (use high speed of electric mixer). Add corn syrup gradually, continuing to beat. Add flavoring. Beat until icing holds a peak.

Honey Rolls

1 cup milk
¼ cup fat
1/3 cup honey
1 cake compressed yeast softened in ¼ cup lukewarm water.
1½ teaspoons salt
4 cups flour
1 egg

Scald milk and add fat and honey, cool to lukewarm. Add yeast, salt and 2 cups of flour. Then add beaten egg and remainder of flour to form a soft dough. Knead lightly till smooth. Let rise twice, then form into rolls. Let rise till light. Bake at 400 about twenty minutes.

YOCUM SAYS STORAGE PROBLEM IS ACUTE

More Grain Bins on the Farm is Only Solution

C. M. Yocum, Manager F. U. Cooperative Association, St. Marys, says that if there was ever any doubt regarding a problem in wheat storage, it is now dispelled.

Last year, he recalls, the experts cried "Wolf" in this respect, but eventually all of the wheat was moved to market. But this spring "we are absolutely certain" that much of the local wheat will have to be put on the ground or binned.

"The railroad cars won't be available in quantities, and growers should get busy at once. If all wait and begin to build at the last minute, there won't be enough building material available."

More grain bins on the farm are the only solution to the 1942 grain storage problem. To encourage more farm storage, the Commodity Credit Corporation will make a 7-cent advance at the time farm-stored wheat is put under loan this summer.

Wheat growers will start harvesting their 1942 wheat crop with about 630 million bushels of old wheat filling up most of the terminal storage. A year ago, the U. S. carryover of old wheat into the new crop year was 385 million bushels. The figure set a record up to that time, but in 1942, with an additional 250 million bushels on hand, the nation's huge grain storage warehouses will be able to handle little of the new crop.

Only a limited supply of metal bins will be available, so farmers are urged to build lumber structures to hold the crop. Lumber is available without restrictions, but farmers are advised not to wait until just before harvest to buy. Transportation problems might make it difficult for lumber yards to keep stocked. Nails and any hardware needed might also be difficult to obtain.

Those who wish to put wheat under Commodity Credit Loan should consult their county AAA committee to learn the regulations covering such storage.

The 7-cent storage advance will be made on all farm storage wheat this year whether new storage has been provided or not. This will result in growers getting 7 cents more on farm-stored loans than on warehouse storage.—St. Marys Star.

Write Your Senators Now—No FSA Cuts