KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization ~ Education ~ Co-operation

VOLUME 35 — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1942 — NUMBER 5

Kansas Farmers Union Has Training School

More Than One Hundred Local Officers and Junior Leaders Attend Officers' Training School in Salina—An Outstanding Event for Kansas Farmers Union.

Salina, Kans., March 14—More than one hundred Local officers and Junior Leaders of the Kansas Farmers Union were in attendance at Kansas' first Officers Training School, held here on March 2-3-4. Classes were held at the Lamer Hotel and expenses, other than transportation, for three members from each Local were paid by the Kansas Farmers Union.

This school, planned as a follow-up of the five district meetings which were held in Kansas districts during the week of February 23-27, is the beginning of an expanded organization and educational campaign, which State President E. K. Dean has announced. It is felt by those who attended the school, and by those who taught and planned the classes, that this was the most outstanding event which has taken place in Kansas Farmers Union history in many a year. There was an enthusiastic response to the class room work, constant and undivided attention on the part of those attending as students, and a spirit of comradeship which was one of the most important results of the school.

"Mechanics of Education" and "Cooperative Studies" were taught by Mrs. Mildred Stoltz of Great Falls, Montana, Fieldworker for the Department of Education of the National Farmers Union.

Herbert Rolph, National Farmers Union Vice-President, taught a class on "Organization Techniques" and another on the legislative program. Two classes were taught by Chester A. Graham, of Madison, Wisconsin, "Everyday Economics" and "Know Your Farmers Union."

Members of the staff were: Ernest K. Dean, President Kansas Farmers Union, Director; Associate-Director, Esther Ekblad, Kansas Farmers Union Education Director; Publicity, Mrrs. Helen Denney, of the Service and Information Department F. U. Jobbing Association; Registration and Meal Tickets, Mrs. E. K. Dean and Mrs. Art Riley.

FUJA Has Dinner for Delegates

On the school's second night, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association was host at a dinner at a downtown restaurant, for those attending the school.

Two F. U. Radio Programs

On Monday night, March 2, a most interesting panel discussion was broadcast over KSAL, Salina. President E. K. Dean, together with Herbert Rolph and Chester Graham members of the School faculty, were members of this panel. On Tuesday night, March 3, Miss Ekblad interviewed several persons in a very entertaining fifteen minute broadcasts. Those who spoke on this program were: Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, Junior Leader of St. Marys, Kansas; Kenneth Groene, Junior, of McPherson; Ray Henry, Kansas Farmers Union member, of Stafford; and Art Riley, Manager Salina Office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Group Enjoys Folk Dancing

At night after a full day"s work, Mrs. Stoltz and Mr. Graham taught the group folk dancing and games. Group singing, led by Mrs. Stoltz, was an inspiration to those attending the school.

Model Meetings

Monday night, a model Local meeting was planned, in which many of the school's students took part, and on Tuesday night, March 3, a model County meeting, under the direction of President E. K. Dean. These meetings proved to be entertaining, as well as very informative.

"We Must Have Another, Soon"

Probably the best description of the work done by the school, is summarized in the remark made by one of the students, as he was preparing to return to his home community: "This has been more help to me than anything I've ever done; we must have another just like this one—and soon."

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE?

R. J. Pafford, Postmaster at Salina, Kansas, refused permission to the Kansas Farmers Union to use for one day a room in the fine new Federal Building at Salina, which he said was reserved for the Farm Bureau and Extension Service.

Farmers Union Box Suppers A Success

Many Locals Registered for Yearly Event—Final Report on Funds Raised to be Made Later

Salina, Kans., March 14—The second annual state-wide Farmers Union Box Social, on March 10, was a very successful event. Local Unions registered their participation in the state-wide Box Social plan at the State Office, and returns have been arriving on every mail, which prove that these Box Socials aroused much community interest and were well attended.

Amounts of money realized have ranged from top—so far—of $60.25 to $8.00.

Locals which have not sent in the reports of their Box Socials must do so by April 1, in order to participate in the prizes awarded each registered Local. These prizes are $10 certificates which can be used to pay the policy fee on an automobile insurance policy in the Kansas Farmers Union. It is planned that the Local award the certificate to someone in attendance at the Box Supper.

National President Patton Buys Box

Headquarters Local, at Salina met at the Y. M. C. A. Recreation Rooms. After listening to the state wide broadcast which was heard over KSAL, Salina, and the Kansas Mutual Network, and on which National President James G. Patton, State President E. K. Dean, and H. E. Witham, General Manager of FUJA were featured speakers, the boxes were auctioned.

J. F. Komarek of Bavaria, was auctioneer. Komarek is a director of the Farmers Union Oil Company, Salina. The largest sum which has been reported as paid for a box, is the amount which President Patton, paid for his box, which was $12. When interviewed, President Patton declared that he felt his money was well spent.

Besides the members of Headquarters Local, other Local guests were: H. E. Witham, General Manager FUJA, Kansas City, Missouri; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Renzmeyer, Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Komarek, Bavaria.

After lunch was eaten ,State Junior Director Esther Ekblad led the group in folk dances.

A Worthy Cause

When final reports are received by the State Office, a report will be made as to the amount of money realized by this yearly event. It is felt that this idea will be in the future, as in the past, a definite aid in raising funds for the educational and organizational work of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Farmers Union in Northwest Reports Large Box Suuper Receipts

In the Northwest, the Farmers Union celebrated Budget Achievement Day on February 14. On Monday, March 2, contributions had been received from 77 cooperative Oil Associations, 97 Co-op Elevators, 4 county organizations, 227 Locals and 23 individuals—a total amount of more than nine thousand dollars. With reference to this accomplishments, A. W. Ricker states in the F. U. Herald:

"Let no one try to make you believe that there is limited vitality in the Farmers Union once its functions are awakened, or that our folks are not keenly interested in our action program, with which we propose major solutions of the problems of agriculture. When you feel a bit discouraged because you let some "doubting Thomas" whisper, "Aw, it can't be done," in your ear, take a look at the reports of cash contributions from oil, elevator, livestock and shipping associations, local and county organizations, and even individuals to the Achievement Budget Fund of the National Farmers Union."

All Farm Organizations Should Have Equal Privileges From Extension Service, Says Patton

STATE PRESIDENT E. K. DEAN AND H. E. WITHAM, GENERAL MANAGER FUJA, SPEAK ON BOX SOCIAL PROGRAM.

In State-Wide Broadcast at Salina, National President James G. Patton Says Voluntary Farm Organizations Are Necessary to Agricultural Economy—Every Farmers' Union Member Should Be Responsible For Ten New Members This Year.

Editor's Note: We are printing remarks of the three principal speakers on the state-wide Farmers Union Box Social Program, which was broadcast from Salina on March 10 over KSAL and the Kansas Mutual net-work. National President James G. Patton, State President E. K. Dean, and H. E. Witham, General Manager FUJA spoke on the program.

President Dean was introduced by the announcer and opened the program.

Hello, Farmers Union Folks, and ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience. On behalf of the State Board, the Officers and the Office Personnel of the Kansas Farmers Union, I want to thank all of you who have worked so hard to make this second Annual Box Social Program a success. This year our State Wide Program is a part of a Nation Wide Program being sponsored by the National Farmers Union. This year it is known as Budget Achievement Day Program. Farmers Union Locals throughout the United States are holding or have held many different kinds of entertainment as a part of this total program. In Kansas we have reports of penny carnivals, old fashioned box socials, dances, white elephant sales, and many other kinds of programs being held as a part of the Budget Achievement Day effort.

This is an important day in Farmers Union History, not only because of the money it will raise to carry on the educational and organization work of the Farmers Union, but because of the fact that all over the country farm families are coming together on the same evening for an evening's discussion of the many gigantic problems that face us as a people in these crucial times ahead. This is an important day for the Farmers Union because never before have farmers in this country been so badly in need of the Farmers Union as an organization of farm families.**It is badly needed because it is an organization of farm families,** and not an organization of farm corporations or commercial farm operators. This is very important, because right now decisions are in the making that will definitely have an effect on the type of agriculture we have in this country. Whether it will be a factory assembly line highly commercialized type of agriculture where thousands of acres are owned by absentee landlords and operated in large commercial units, with the labor of sharecroppers, serfs, or whatever you might want to call them, or whether we have the type of agriculture where the land is owned and operated by families living on the land and operating it in family type units. The kind of agriculture that is a way of life instead of just another mechanism for making wage slaves of our common people, will be determined largely by the influence of farm organizations.

The Farmers Union believes that the Democracy for which we are making an almost super-human effort to save has its roots deeply embedded in family type agriculture, and at this year's National and State conventions rededicated its program to an all out fight for the preservation and protection of that type of agriculture.

Right now at this time there are other organizations whose philosophy is not the same as that of the Farmers Union, but instead believe in the large landlord type of operations. The kind of agriculture we will have in

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ONE DAY COUNTY SCHOOLS

A Follow-Up of Officers' Training Schools—Mrs. Mildred Stoltz to be Guest Instructor

Four one-day County Schools have been scheduled for March 19, 20, 21 and 23 at McPherson, Stafford, Quinter and St. Marys. These are planned as a followup of the Officers Training School held at Salina. Mrs. Mildred K. Stoltz of Montana, who is spending several months as Fieldworker for the National Farmers Union, will be the guest instructor at the Schools. Arrangements are being made by Esther Ekblad who will attend the Schools with Mrs. Stoltz.

The day's schedule will include discussions on education and organization mechanics, cooperatives and legislation. In the evenings there will be demonstrations of panel discussions, Farmers Union programs, and Junior class work. Group recreation will also be a part of the evening activities.

Each morning the schools will open at 10:00 a. m. sharp. Covered dish dinners will be served at noon. It is important that everyone make it a point to be on time and to stay throughout the day. With just one day in which to do many things a late start cannot be considered.

Officers, Junior Directors, and all members are urged to attend. Non-members will also be given a hearty welcome.

Because Mrs. Stoltz can spend only a few days in the State, it was impossible to plan in this schedule Schools for all the counties desiring them. However state officials will plan Schools with other counties to follow soon after these. At St. Mary's, Wabaunsee, Riley and Shawnee counties have been invited to participate.

FARMERS UNION MANAGER

Cawker City—M. J. Biegenbalg has resigned from his position as grade school principal and has engaged as manager of the Farmers Union Store in place of Logan Stoeber, who will enter military service March 25.

ICC ALLOWS SIX PER-CENT INCREASE IN GENERAL FREIGHT RATES

Agricultural Products Increased Only Three Percent

When the Railroads petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a ten percent increase in freight and passenger rates, there was little opposition to the increased passenger rates, but the proposal for the increase in freight rates met with strong opposition from all parts of th ecountry. The increase in passenger rates has been granted some time ago.

The Farmers Union, both nationally and through its state organizations, sent and gave testimony against any increase in freight rates on farm commodities. It is evident that the ICC considered seriously the testimony from the agricultural section, for the rate in the case of farm commodities, was held down to an increase of only three percent, while a general increase of six percent was granted.

The increase in revenue is expected to be about $203,000,000 yearly. If the full ten percent increase had been granted, a sum of $314,000,000 would have been realized by the railroads.

The income of the railroads over and above expenses for the twelve month period ending October 31, 1941, was over four hundred and ninety million dollars. The average net income for the 10-year period, 1931 to 1941, was less than forty-one million dollars per year.

The increase of three percent was granted on a list of agricultural items such as livestock and livestock products. No increase was granted on iron ore and specific increases were approved for various types of coal.

COUNTY SCHOOL SCHEDULE

March 19, Morning Star Schoolhouse, McPherson

The School will be open at 10:00 a. m. The evening session will be held at the Swedish-American Inc. Co., Hall at Lindsborg at 8:00 p. m.

March 20, Stafford, Kansas, 10:00 a. m.

March 21, Quinter, School building, 10:00 a. m.

March 23, St. Marys, at K. and C. Hall, 10:00 a. m.

The Schools will be directed by Mrs. Mildred K. Stoltz, Education Director of Montana Farmers Union, and Esther Ekblad, State Director of Education. The Schools are open to members and non-members.

AAA PENALTY IS HELD INVALID

Dayton, O., March 14—A 3-Judge Federal Court held invalid today imposition by the federal government of 49-cent perbushel penalties on wheat grown in excess of Triple A marketing quotas.

It was a 2 to 1 decision, and made no mention of the wheat control act's constitutionality. The dissenting judge, Judge Florence Allen, held that the act was constitutional.

This case, brought by Montgomery County farmers against Carl R. Helke, county Agricultural Adjustment administration chairman and Secretary Wickard, was the first of its kind in the nation.

The majority opinion ruled that an amendment of the wheat act increasing the penalty from 15 to 49 cents, amounted to taking the farmers' property without due process, pointing out that the penalty increase was imposed after last summer's crop was planted.

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the future depends entirely upon which of these organizations has the most influence in shaping legislation and making the decisions that are being made which will definitely have an untold effect in shaping the type of agriculture we will have.

State and National officers of the Farmers Union at a conference in Arkansas realizing the full importance of the need for a tremendous increase in membership of the National Farmers Union this year, adopted plans for an all-out membership drive. Many states have already increased their membership materially. North Dakota expects to double their membership before the end of the year, they have already increased it by several thousand. The Kansas Farmers Union will I am sure show a substantial increase. Many locals have already reported an increase over leat year's membership, and the drive hasn't even started. This week membership drive handbooks will be mailed to each local and county secretary, giving detailed recommended plans for a membership drive in each county. Every farmer and especially every member of the Farmers Union is urged to help in carrying out this proposed membership drive. The membership of the Kansas Farmers Union **can** and **must** be increased.

As a guest at our Headquarters Box Social tonight we have Mr. H. E. Witham, Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Kansas City. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is recognized as one of the largest and most outstanding Cooperative Grain Marketing Organizations and Farm Supply Wholesale in operation today. The modern terminal elevator and feed plant in Topeka recently built by the Jobbing Association is a real tribute to what can be accomplished by farmers through cooperative effort. Mr. Witham took over the management of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association when it was very small and was financially very weak. Through the careful management and the cooperation of local cooperatives the Jobbing Association has grown in size and services until today it has national recognition both for services rendered and the financial stability of the organization.

Mr. H. E. Witham:

President Dean, members of the Farmers Union and our Farmers Union cooperatives, I am glad to be here this evening and to participate in the Annual Box Social night. I sincerely believe that Farmers Union and its educational program is the best health insurance cooperatives can have. Every cooperative which has been sponsored by the Farmers Union should participate in building the Farmers Union. The cooperative movement faces some very trying problems but we also have a real opportunity for service. I want to take this opportunity to thank the thousands of loyal patrons of Farmers Union Jobbing Association as well as those who have supported the Farmers Union.

President Dean next introduced National President Patton:

We are fortunate to have with us tonight our National President who in his short term as National President has inspired the confidence of Farmers throughout the United States. His burning desire to help build a better rural America for Farm families, and a more abundant life for the common people of this country, whether it be farm labor or industrial labor, and the long hours he is spending as our leader in carrying our banner, is a challenge to all of us to put forth our very best, in helping to build our organization.

It is a deeply appreciated opportunity, to introduce to you this evening for our radio address our National President Mr. James Patton.

National President Patton's speech follows:

FARMERS IN A WORLD OF WAR

In behalf of the National Farmers Union I bring greetings to those who are participating in the second annual Box Social sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union and its affiliated cooperatives.

Your good State President, Ernie Dean, originated the idea of box socials used for the purpose of bringing together farmers who are interested in doing something concrete for themselves by having fun together and at the same time raising funds to carry on their work. Your participation tonight is especially welcomed since you are participating in the 1942 Expansion Program, in which the National Farmers Union is developing its program on a broader basis and over more territory than it has for years past.

We are making very definite progress over the United States in the organization of the Farmers Union. Probably at no time in recent years has there been a deeper feeling of unity based upon a common understanding of objectives. The National Farmers Union Conference at Petit Jean State Park in Arkansas brought together the leaders from all of the principal states of the Farmers Union, and there for a week we discussed the problems of the family type farmers in America and came to common understanding as to a course of action. The Kansas Farmers Union has just completed a very successful series of conferences here in Kansas. The reports of progress in your state are excellent. We in the National Farmers Union are looking forward to a much enlarged and thus more effective organization here in Kansas.

A War of Production

We Americans along with all the other peoples of the world are engaged in an all-out war. It is a war of production—it is a war of ideas—a war of propaganda—and a war on which we're fighting for our very existence as a Nation. Democracy is fighting a war on the world front and is waging almost as big a war for existence on the domestic front.

It has become imperative if we are to win the war on both fronts that we use every resource in our possession to produce food, clothing, war supplies in greater quantities than we have ever dreamed of before. It is becoming more obvious by the hour that nothing short of the full participation of every man, woman, and child in this country will bring us success in the prosecution of the war.

We Americans are, although slowly, making progress in realizing that modern war is total war, and that it is an economic process in itself. Business as usual cannot continue. Attempts to maintain status-quo and business as usual amount almost to sabotage.

Although the war has many and varied implications, some of the most significant meanings are: (a) a lower standard of living for all America except those who have been accustomed to such a low standard of living that they can't go any lower without starvation; (b) increased production beyond our greatest imagination of everything which can be used in any way in a war economy. To the farmers this means increased production of war foods; and (c) an absolute requisite of maximum efficiency from a minimum supply of labor, machinery and materials.

Basic Decisions During the War Period

Some people would have us believe that we can postpone all decisions regarding our domestic economy until the war is over. This is impossible because our domestic economy is inescapably a part and parcel of our war economy. What happens to two or three million farm families in relation to the amount of war food they produce is certainly a part of our war economy.

The Family Type Farm

The Farmers Union believes that many decisions now being made regarding war production and the methods used in prosecution of the war may easily determine whether or not the agricultural economy of America will be one in which the family type farm is the dominant pattern of land ownership and use. Decisions regarding selective service as to whether or not our farm boys are to be given some consideration in terms of need on the farm for production of war foods, will definitely affect the family type farm. The use of the Triple A during the war period may easily determine whether or not the family type farmers can stay on the land. If the Triple A program continues to give preference to property rights over the human rights of the family type farmer and his family to have a minimum allotment wherein he can still produce enough to stay on the farm is basic and is a decision which must be made now.

Credit policies of our various federal and private lending agencies will have much to do with whether or not the number of family type farmers increases or decreases. If private and governmental agencies continue to loan money to people who do not intend to engage in farming themselves but who are buying land as a hedge against inflation then the family type farmer will be disadvantaged by artifically stimulated land values and more families be moved off the land.

If rationing of needed farm supplies is put on a horizontal basis or related to the amount of land owned rather than on the basis of minimum needs of the family type farmer, the family type farmer will again be disadvantaged.

If the war economy does not provide ways, such as Farm Security Administration to encourage the participation of low income farmers in the production of food and fiber then the wandering hordes of dispossessed farmers and tenants will increase. We cannot win the war unless we provide ways and means for our three million low income families to produce food and fiber and for their sons and daughters to be healthy citizens.

If our war economy is used to encourage and enlarge cooperatives and broaden the use of this democratic machanism, the family type farmer, the consumer and the nation will gain. If, however, this period is used to consolidate marketing processing and distribution in the hands of government or large monopoly interests to the disadvantage of the farmer owned cooperative then again the decision will have been made against a democratic way of life and the preservation of the family farm home.

Economy of Abundance—Not Scarcity

All-out war production can easily mean an economy in the post war period in which a greater quantity of usable goods and services than heretofore dreamed of can be distributed. It is imperative that we use the present war period for the development of distribution methods which will eliminate all unnecessary costs between farmers as producers and city workers as consumers and likewise all unnecessary costs between city workers as producers and farmers as consumers. Again the cooperative movement must seize upon this opportunity for enlarging its field of service in a period when it is absolutely necessary to eliminate unnecessary costs.

We Live in a Governmentally Managed Agricultural Economy

Farmers live and operate their farms in a managed agricultural economy. No one who is realistic can help but admit that our farming economy is managed by our Government. It is managed not alone by Federal Government, but by State and County Government. The Triple A, Soil Conservation, Commodity Credit Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, Extension Service and many other agencies of Federal and State Government manage the agricultural economy. I am not attempting to say whether this is good or bad; in fact, we can't say honestly that it is all good or all bad. We must also remember that we are the government. One thing is certain and that is: if we had not used these various action programs of the Federal Government, we wouldn't have an agriculture ready to function in the war period today.

If American agriculture is to continue to use the mechanisms of Government as a device for helping it solve its problems, it becomes imperative that farmers be organized into voluntary independent non-governmental organizations.

In a managed agricultural economy the Farmers Union and the Grange find themselves disadvantaged in Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, other states and in the nation's capital because of the fact that state and federal government agencies are promoters of and partners in one farm organization, the Farm Bureau. The Farm Bureau point of view is not, at least at Washington, the Farmers Union point of view. Certainly not on the Farm Security Administration issue.

A legal requirement that a minimum number of members be secured in a single farm organization before the services of an agency of government can be performed in a county is undemocratic and smacks of organization of farmers by pressure of legal preference and discrimination.

All farmers and farm organizations should have equal opportunity and service from the Land Grant colleges and the extension service. They do in many states.

The National Master of the Grange has stated publicly his intention to make an issue of the legal and inter-relationships between the Extension Service, the Land Grant Colleges, and the Farm Bureau. The Farmers Union stands squarely behind the Grange on this issue.

Governmental Policy Must Be Clarified

The time for clarification of governmental and educational policy has arrived. Land Grant colleges and the extension service if they are to be educators and public service agents should be freed of any legal or implied responsibility to any simple group of farmers. If in our governmentally controlled agriculture we are also to have one organization which is to be the voice of government and agricultural education then all farmers should know it. We should decide on a nationwide basis whether one point of view, and only one, is to be expressed effectively at the national level. If that is to be, then we should frankly admit it and decide to have one farm organization controlled and operated by the Federal government. I am not for that and most farmers are not for it.

The Farmers Union believes that all farmers should have a voice in determining agricultural policies and programs.

We believe that all governmental programs in agriculture should be designed for the operation in the interest of farm families working on the land whether they are owners or tenants. The farm family with a decent standard of living and security on their land is the best guarantee for the continuation of democracy. Human rights and needs should be considered first in any agricultural program. We believe that Triple A benefit payments should be limited to those who actually till the soil and that the size of payments should not be large enough to be capitalized into land values.

The Farmers Union Supports FSA

47 per cent of the farmers in the United States in 1940 had a gross income of less than $600. Thousands of farm families are being dispossessed. We are supporting with all the strength we can muster the Farm Security Administration. It has been the only agency in agriculture to help the low income farmer in his rehabilitation. If agriculture is to do its part in prosecuting the war the 2 3/4 million low income farmers must have credit, management advice and encouragement. Farm Security is the only agency geared to do an effective job.

Aiding farm families to rehabilitate themselves, helping them build and own self help cooperatives and helping them, through the tenant purchase program, to become owners is certainly necessary to total war and the fight for democracy. Farm Security Administration should be enlarged to help all family type farmers.

It is regrettable that in this hour of great need to use all of our people that selfish older agencies of state and national government which did not serve low income farmers effectively, now try, under the guise of economy, to gain control of the administration of an agency which is effectively aiding farmers who were not helped before.

If you believe in the family type farm in agriculture, if you believe in serving low income farmers as well as all other farmers you should join the Farmers Union.

The Farmers Union is the only major organization which has consistently fought for Farm Security Administration, for Debt Adjustment for farmers, for an agricultural income program geared to benefit the farm family on the land rather than absentee owners. It has consistently over the years fought for and helped build the Cooperative movement.

If you want to maintain a voluntary independent voice in agricultural affairs you should join us now. Every Farmers Union member should make it his responsibility to get ten new members this year.. We cannot travel by car as we did, therefore, it is imperative that every member assume responsibility for getting members in his community.

Let us all "go all out" for winning the war.

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Painting Time

Match Mother Nature's springtime skill in dressing up the world by painting up your particular part of it! Our color charts will help you in selecting color schemes.

At no time did we have greater need for cheerful home surroundings — a need for protecting and brightening up those possessions that we hold dear enough to go to war to safeguard.

KFU paints and enamels are skillfully blended from fine quality products, yet sell at moderate prices. Ask for them at your local Farmers Union dealer.

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F. U. Creameries of Nebraska To Have Dividend Checks Ready In May

Manager Norgaard Announces Earnings of $118,000 On Capital Stock—F. U. Creamery Will Take Up at Par All Shares of Persons Now Deceased.

Since returning home from the State Convention we have been busy figuring out our patronage dividend for cream sold to our plants in 1941. Our earnings of $118,000.00 less interest on capital stock and proper reserves will be paid to our cream patrons in proportion to the amount of butterfat sold and the price received. We expect to have these patronage dividend checks ready for distribution in May.

Here Is How If a Shareholder

All patrons who have a share will receive their check upon receipt at this office of their Farmers Union membership card in the Farmers Union of Nebraska or other states.

If Patrons Are Not Shareholders

Dividends of non-shareholders are accumulated until they have $10 or more. We then issue a share of stock for the first $10 and the balance is paid in cash. To obtain a share of stock and cash dividend a patron must be a paid up member in the Farmers Union of Nebraska or in the state in which they live.

Dividends for Associations

Patrons patronizing local Farmers Union cream stations operated share an association having stock in the creamery must get their dividends from their local association as we send a check for the total earnings direct to the association.

Change of Address

Each year we have from 75 to 200 interest checks returned because of wrong addresses. Many of our shareholders move and fail to let us know their new address. We had a letter from a shareholder the other day complaining that he had not received his interest check for many years. On checking up we found that he had moved ten years before and we had just that many interest checks here for him. Each year we mailed out his checks but they always came back because Uncle Sam didn't know his new address. So please write us when you change your residence.

Take Up Shares of Non-producers

Another thing our shareholders might be interested in knowing is that in order to keep our shares in the hands of cream producers, your creamery will take up at par value all shares of persons now deceased. In other words, an administrator of an estate having shares in our creameries can get par value for the stock by returning it to the office in Superior. Of course, the certificates must be signed by the properly authorized person. Our creameries will also take up the stock of persons who have moved from the states of Nebraska and Kansas.

James C. Norgaard,
General Manager F. U. Creameries of Nebraska.

TO WORK FOR FUJA

BILL BODE

Bill Bode, St. Marys Junior, has been employed as office boy by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City. He left Salina for his new work March 6.

Bill as a Junior, wears his 1st year Service Award and a Minuteman Badge. In his home local he was a valuable worker in the publishing of the County Bulletin, "The Torch." During this winter term Bill has been attending Business College in Salina and has been a part time worker in the State F. U. Office. The best wishes of the Farmers Union go with Bill as he continues interest and work in the Farmers Union with the Jobbing Association. It is anticipated that in the future many of our cooperative employees may be obtained from among Farmers Union Juniors.

and best wishes to each and everyone that had a part in making this school success.—Jim Petty.

JULIUS T. GIBSON, JR. WRITES FROM HAWAII

Pvt. Julius T. Gibson, of the 34th Engineers, stationed in Hawaii, writes that he sends greetings to all of his Farmers Union friends, and thinks often of them. He would appreciate receiving mail from the membership. His address is: Pvt. Julius T. Gibson, Jr., Co. B, 34th Engineers, Schofield Barracks, Territory Hawaii.

Pvt. Gibson is son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius T. Gibson, of McPherson. Another son, Niles Gibson, is at Kansas University at Lawrence, where he is in the School of Engineering.

Pvt. Gibson was vice-president of McPherson County Farmers Union and Secretary of his Local, when he left for army service. Both boys are well known to Kansas Farmers Union members and Juniors, who have attended Kansas Farmers Union camps.

COOPERATION GROWS

John D. Miller, retiring president of the National Council of "May I express the hope and belief that the farm cooperative movement in this country will continue to grow . . . until at last all of the farmers of the United States have, like other producing industries, established adequate marketing agencies owned and controlled by themselves."

There is little doubt but what that hope will be realized. Marketing cooperation has proven its case, by service to agriculture through good days and bad. It has earned the respect of the nation.

NO RUBBER FOR CIVILIAN USE

Civilians who believe the artificial rubber program will provide the nation with tires are probably victims of wishful thinking. Best guess is that there will be no civilian rubber whatsoever for the duration of the war—all that can be made or produced will be needed for military purposes.

It is forecast that 35 percent of America's cars will be off the roads in a year—and that two-thirds will be through in two or three years.

Legislative Committee Protests Selling Farm Products Below Parity

Support Bill Designed To Protect Farmers Against Federal Agencies Selling Surplus Crops Below Parity Price Levels.

Another threat to Parity Prices for farm products has resulted in the introduction of a Bill in Congress intended to protect farmers against Federal Agencies selling surplus farm products below parity levels. The Farmers Union has consistently fought to get legislative guarantees of Parity Prices for farm products. In keeping with this policy, National officials met in Kansas City last week and decided to vigorously support the Bill. Immediately fallowing the conference, President Patton and M. W. Thatcher, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, wired the sponsor of the Bill.

The text of the wire was as follows:

February 25, 1942.

Honorable John Bankhead
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Confirming telephone call to you the undersigned at special meetings held at Kansas City, Missouri, directed me to vigorously support and demand the bill offered by yourself and Senator Gillette and Thomas of Oklahoma to protect farmers against the federal agencies selling farm products below parity prices. There should be a provision which would determine parity price for the (quote) contract grade (unquote) and thus permit normal premiums and discounts for grade and quality differentials to assert themselves in the cash market. Parity and soil practice payments should be excluded in determination of such prices because such payments cover reduced production on the one hand and soil protection and improvement on the other. Your Bill should include a provision which would prohibit the Commodity Credit Corporation from selling farm products to the (quote) normal buyers (unquote) unless through public hearings the Secretary of Agriculture would determine that private and cooperative distributors will not serve the Commodity Credit Corporation at reasosable service rates. The National Farmers Union is the dominant farm organization in the important wheat states in the field of membership and cooperative marketing. The National Federation of Grain Cooperatives includes every regional cooperative grain marketing institution west of the Mississippi River and renders services to grain producers in all of those states and does a business in excess of one hundred million dollars a year.

M. W. THATCHER,
Chairman, National Farmers Union Legislative Committee,
President, National Federation of Grain Cooperatives.

"Jim Says"

Just think of it, "School Days Again!" Three short days of school and the teacher keeping all the students in until late at night, dancing, singing and no scolding on arriving home. Teachers? Three swell teachers. It wasn't necessary to go from one building to another to take the different subjects. The teachers came to us, and to know before you started, you were going to pass, isn't that all you could wish for?

The groups were welcomed to the school by our state president, Mr. E. K. Dean. He explained the purpose of the school and introduced the teachers. Mechanics of Education and Cooperative studies were taught by Mildred K. Stoltz, of Great Falls, Montana, member of the Farmers Union National Educational Committee.

"Know Your Farmers Union and Every Day Economics" taught by Chester Graham, Fieldman for National Farmers Union Educational Department. "Organization Techniques and Legislative Program" taught by Herb Holph, Farmers Union National Vice President.

In attendance at this school were about one hundred ten young and older men and women of the Farmers Union eager to learn why the financial oiling system of our country reaches so few parts of our machine, automatically and so many parts must squeak long before being heard and then are lubricated by the old squirt can method? Why in our travel over the Highway of life are we called on to produce so much on so small a return? Why are we in this situation, are we farmers or fugitives?

Who is at fault, and what can we do about it?

The three teachers of our three day school were assigned to a task that is next to impossible, depending on the material they have to work with, in this case the teachers were good, the material good and the results of the assignment were good.

To make this article brief and do justice to our teachers, the school and the students, is impossible, but the school was a success, and will go down in Kansas Farmers Union History as the breaking of the cloud of mystery, permitting the sun to shine on the Family Type Farm, and the Farmer's return to the way of life that built this great country of ours to the best place on earth to live, and keep it that way.

Mildred told of the knowledge necessary to carry on the Farmers Union program, the way of life, the organizing of cooperatives to carry on and enjoy that way of life. She gave the group a map of the Highways to be traveled to arrive at our destination, a happy and prosperous Farm People.

Chester Graham would take over at his proper time on the program and without any loss of interest of the group the schooling continued.

Chester told of what we should know of our Farmers Union to make it a better organization by our membership and active presence at meetings. He told of the part farmers were to take in a successful program. The visible primary factor in producing the things we need to live is the earth, later the things below the earth were added, the farmer worked and owned the land until later it produced enough to build the many things, comforts and convenience that could be enjoyed by the people of the earth and then financial capillary attraction set in and, like a kerosene lamp we are watching the light grow dim, see the short wick added to at different times to just reach the oil for short periods. It isn't the continuous extension of the wick that is needed, it is a proper length of wick.

At the time assigned to Herb Rolph to take over he takes up partly with the concluding words of Chester Graham, and a heart to heart flow of information comes from Herb. Did you ever sit and listen to a person talk to you, diagnose your trouble, explain the symptoms that affect you, the trouble it caused to others and the bad effect it had on the group? Herb tells you the mixtures you have taken in your system as nourishment, only to find out you are far from being a healthy person, have been manufactured here, there and everywhere. You listen to him as he takes you step by step to the faults that place the farmer in the situation he is in. After he explains the faults you are waiting for the time he will tell you where to place the blame, at that time he gently taps you on the cheek and tells you it is your fault, you are a litle startled but you believe him.

Now that you believe him, it is up to the farmer to correct the conditions that caused the trouble. Sometimes a little paint will make a bad spot look good, but in this case a little paint will be only a bright spot on an unpainted building, the whole building must be repaired and painted.

If Mildred, Chester and Herb, could have heard many of the reports that were given at the locals back home on the return of the students, the three, of them would have, and rightly too, expanded with pride at the splendid reports that were delivered to the local meetings.

The three day school could easily be extended to a week and the same attendants would be there again.

The Farmers Union has the maps to take us over the highway of better farming on family type farms, we will need to repair the highway at points, dig through cuts, fill in low places and working together in the Farmers Union we can live and prosper on the farm.

From the reports I had of many of the students I want to take the liberty of extending their thoughts

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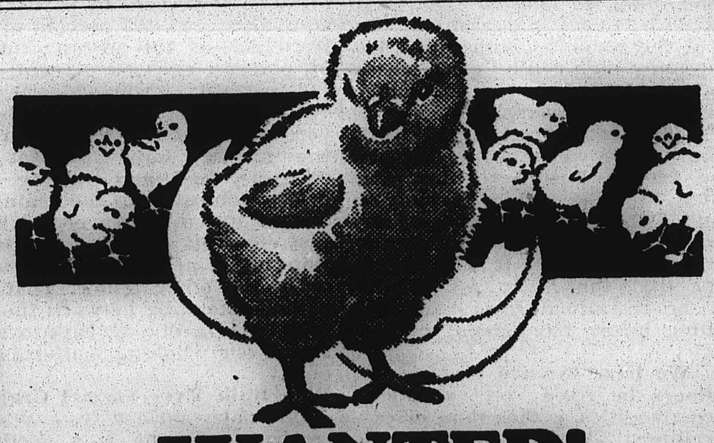

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Increased egg production

The best way to increase Kansas egg production 15% this year is to develop young stock that is capable of producing more eggs. One of the first steps toward raising better pullets is a good starting feed. You'll be satisfied with the reults obtained from feeding:

KFU Chick Starter Mash and Pellets
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Of course, you need to buy good quality chicks selected for their laying ability and health—you need careful management, a good water system and a clean well sodded range, but the FEED you chose makes a great difference in developing young stock capable of paying you to increase your egg production.

Ask your local Farmers Union dealer for COOPERATIVELY MANUFACTURED KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS. . . . . .

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

KANSAS CITY TOPEKA

Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

What Parity Is and Why We Support It

By M. W. THATCHER,
Chairman, F. U. Legislative Committee

A careful reading of this may help you to understand better the existing conditions and causes. Farmers must stand together—all of them—if they are to get parity, or they will end up with no farmer getting parity on anything.

Labor, industry, transportation and finance are looking after their own. They want food at the lowest possible price, just as those who produce dairy products, poultry, or livestock want feed—cheap, cheap, cheap.

There is no need to argue the case of industry, with its fat war contracts and all. It is taking care of itself. The transportation system had to increase the wages of its workers and immediately got an increase in rates from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Labor has been able to bargain very effectively for itself. But the farmers, instead of standing together, seem now to be getting in each other's hair. This developed out of the Price Control bill and the subsequent O'Mahoney amendment, and now the Bankhead bill, which passed the Senate by a better than 2 to 1 majority.

End Up in the Dog House

As chairman of our Legislative Committee, some farmers are now reaching for my hair. Get this picture straight, once and for all: Unless you farmers practice the golden rule between each group, you are all going to end up in the dog house, because all other groups want cheap food and the more you divide and fight, the more certain none of you will get parity.

Let us discuss now two things: (1) Our consistent attitude down through the years of legislation to give all groups of agriculture parity prices, and (2) "What do you mean by parity prices?"

Ceilings Mean Nothing

Simply stated, our position on the Price Control bill, which is now the law of the land, was that we supported the House provision of the bill, which provided 110 percent ceilings as a maximum price on farm products. At the same time, we insisted that there should be floors to guarantee prices of the surplus commodities, because any high ceiling price means nothing on a product of which there is a great surplus.

To illustrate: A ceiling of $10.00 a bushel for wheat would not add one cent a bushel to the price when there is a big surplus on hand. But when a shortage of any farm commodity occurs, of course, the price goes up. It was important that the Price Administrator be restrained from placing a ceiling below 110 percent of parity.

We have insisted that price floors be fixed for surplus commodities, rather than price ceilings. We also insisted that price fixing should go clear across the board—industry, labor, transportation, etc.——and that all excess profits be diverted to the U. S. Treasury to help pay for the war.

No one contests our position as here stated. We did not write the Price Control bill. The Congress wrote it and failed to put in the things which should have been in the bill. We supported the President on the question of havcharge of prices, but we insisted that veto power on farm prices should rest with the Secretary of Agriculture. That was to prevent prices from going above a certain ceiling, when the supply was so short that the prices would go above that ceiling.

We contended that farmers were not seeking to get rich out of war, and that they must be protected in the assurance that they would receive parity prices. That has been our contention for these many years.

Reference has been made, so far, to our two positions previously taken—one on the Price Control bill, and the other our support of the President in the manner just mentioned. The third statement we made was a wire to the Senate in support of the Bankhead bill, which provides that a government agency, particularly the Commodity Credit Corporation, shall not sell any surplus crops in its possession below parity prices. Why did we take that position? For the reason that the Commodity Credit Corporation put on a program to move corn and wheat to those farmers who buy corn and wheat for feeding at a price way below the loan value and parity prices. The intent of that program was to hold the cash market price for grain products below parity.

Had Interest in Pooled Grain

The farmer buyers of wheat and corn should remember that the farmers, who cut their acreage and placed their wheat and corn under loan in the Ever-Normal Granary, had a vested interest in the pooled grains in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The pooling agreement provides that any amount of money left over in the hands of the government, after selling such grains out of the pool, will be prorated back to the grain producer.

So, the C. C. C. program, which we protested, caused the farmers who raise wheat and corn to suffer in two respects: First, the effect of such lowered prices held the wheat and corn cash market price below parity, and, Second, the loss in selling this corn and wheat out of the Commodity Credit Corporation pool was a loss to the farmers who pooled the wheat and corn. The net result of this whole business was to penalize the corn and wheat producer so as to furnish cheaper feed to the farmers who buy wheat and corn for the production of dairy, poultry and livestock products.

Look at the prices of February 15, 1942: The wheat farmers, on the average were receiving 81 percent of parity, exclusive of parity payments; the corn farmer 81 percent; oats 89 percent; barley 69 percent; rye 62 percent; buckwheat 70 percent and flaxseed 84 percent. On the other hand, butterfat was 92 percent of parity; milk equivalent was 103 percent of parity; chickens 104 percent; turkeys 94 percent; eggs 99 percent; hogs 110 percent; cattle 130 percent; veal calves 121 percent; lambs 121 percent, and wool 138 percent. For the farmer, buying wheat and corn as feed and getting such prices, compared to the grain producers' prices, to complain—is just clear off the track. He is not thinking of agriculture as a whole or of the other fellow. That lack of understanding between the various groups of agriculture can wreck our whole agricultural economy.

Who Built Ever-Normal Granary?

One dairy farmer from Wisconsin wrote us—he is a good, old friend—and gave us the dickens about this and said we were destroying the Ever-Normal Granary program. Who claims that the dairy farmer built the Ever-Normal Granary? The Ever-Normal Granary has been built out of the surplus corn and wheat and it is the producers of those two grains who have built it. They don't get much kick out of having their Granary supplies sold below the market price, when the market price is only yielding them 81 percent of parity, while the buyers of the wheat, corn and feeds are getting either close to 100 percent of parity or above it for their products.

Sure, it is pretty nice for the dairy farmer to have an Ever-Normal Granary handy. He is for it! He can buy the grain at less than 81 percent of parity, while he sells his products at parity or above. In the end, that will ruin the total agricultural program, simply because the wheat and corn farmer will not subscribe to an Ever-Normal Granary that operates so greatly to his disadvantage.

We were early advocates of pushing wheat into feed channels but we wanted the Federal Government to subsidize the lowered cost of wheat. We never believed any government agency could be so dumb and so unfair as to move that wheat into feed channels or to do it in form and manner that both disorganized the wheat feed market for the wheat farmer and reduced the value of the corn and wheat pool, because of lowered prices. We tried to get the government agency to change its policy, and for what reasons we don't know, it would not or did not.

Through the Corn Belt Committee; through the Farmers Union, and ever since the New Deal was established, our group has consistently fought for a fair price for farm products, which is nothing but parity, as it has been called in recent years. What is parity? Parity concept is a principle. It is a goal to achieve. Some people got the idea, and perhaps the agricultural records showed, that farmers were in a fairly good position during the period of 1909-1914. That is referred to as the "base period" in the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The purpose of the New Deal program, such as the Triple "A", the loan program, etc., is to bring prices up to parity so that farmers will have as large a share of the national income now as they had during the base period 1909-1914. The average price to the farmers over the United States during that five years was as follows, on some of the commodities:

Average Prices, 1909-1914	
Wheat, per bu	$0.884
Corn, per bu	.642
Oats, per bu	.399
Barley, per bu	.619
Rye, per bu	.72
Buckwheat, per bu	.73
Flaxseed, per bu	1.69
Butterfat per lb.	.263
Milk Equiv. per 100 lbs	1.31
Chickens, per lb.	.114
Turkeys, per lb.	.144
Eggs, per doz.	2.15
Hogs, per 100 lbs	7.22
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs	5.21
Veal calves, per 100 lbs	6.75
Lambs, per 100 lbs	5.87
Wool, per lb	.183

That is what the Federal Government reports the average price to the farmers on these commodities was during the base period 1909-1914. The Federal Government also has the record of what farmers were paying in the form of taxes and interest during that period and what they were paying for food and clothing, operating expenses, furniture and furnishings and building materials, and it also has a record of what the farmers were paying in that period for feed, farm machinery, fertilizer, building materials, equipment, supplies and seed. They take all those different items and call them an index, or 100 percent.

How to Figure Parity

Let us figure out what parity should be for a particular item. We have just referred to all the things the farmer buys and the Federal Government determines that, in the base period 1909-1914, they represented 100 percent fair price for the things the farmers bought as compared to, say, receiving 88c a bushel for wheat. Suppose today that that same group of items that farmers buy, together with his interest and taxes, represent an index of 150 percent instead of 100 percent. For wheat at 88c a bushel, to have parity with what the farmer pays out, the price of wheat would have to be increased 50 percent. Therefore, we take 88c and 50 percent of it, which is 44c, and add them together, making $1.32 per bushel, which would be parity today. The same thing would apply to eggs which in the base period brought 21½c a dozen. If the farmer's outlay for things he buys has gone up 50 percent, then the price of eggs would have to be raised 50 percent.

As the cost of the things the farmer buys goes up, his purchasing index figure goes up and, therefore, to the extent that that index rises because of higher costs, the base period price of 1909-1914 must be moved up to retain its ratio with the increased index figure. This gives the farm commodity the buying power now that it had during the base period 1909-1914.

On December 15, 1941, the index figure for prices paid by farmers, interest and taxes, had gone up from 100 percent in the base period to 143 percent, that is, all the commodities used for family maintenance had gone up from the base period figure of 100 percent to 143 percent. Likewise, all commodities used in production, that is, his production costs, had gone up from the base period figure of 100 percent to 141 percent. On all the prices, referred to previously, farmers received for those commodities in 1909-1914, must be increased a little over 40 percent if they are to have the same purchasing power now that they had back—in the base period, 1909-1914

It is clear, therefore, that parity price is not static; it is not anchored; it moves whenever the farmer's costs rise or fall. It is not a fixed price.

Averages Do Fool Folks

There is one more thing to mention before closing, that is, we think the Congress has been fooled, and we think the President has not been accurately informed, or has not been informed at all. That has to do with total farm income and farm price averages. Taking all farm income together, and statisticians arrive at a certain percent of the national income and say that the farmers are now doing as well as in the base period 1909-19-4. They also make the same average as to price. Thus, prices received for all farm products on February 15 averaged 145 percent of parity, while the index figure on what farmers were paying out rose to 147 percent of parity.

On the basis of averages, it looks as though agriculture has been all straightened out. That is not true. Some farm prices are 'way above parity and some are 'way below. It is a good deal like the story of the rabbit, who asked the horse, "What's our average weight?" The horse replied, "I weigh 1800 lbs. How much do you weigh?" The rabbit answered, "4 lbs.," and added, "Aren't we something—we average 902 lbs. apiece?"

Our organization has supported every move to help all segments of agriculture. It has supported the elevator people; it has supported the livestock people. Our successful fight to cut land bank mortgage interest down to 3½ percent affected all farmers with land bank mortgages, whether they raised wheat, corn or produced dairy products or livestock We have always maintained a

(Please Turn to Page Six)

Celebrate Golden Wedding Anniversary

MR. AND MRS. H. E. WITHAM

Kansas City, Kans., March 16—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Witham, will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary on March 17, 1942, on which day they will hold open house from four until nine o'clock.

Married in Liberal, Missouri, Mr. and Mrs. Witham, with the exception of five years spent in New Orleans, have lived in Kansas since their marriage, moving to a farm in Mitchell County in 1887. In 1911, Mr. Witham became manager of a Farmers Union Cooperative Association in Cawker City and moved to that town where he stayed until 1921 when he came to work for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Missouri, of which he is now general manager.

Mr. and Mrs. Witham have five sons, Earl witham, 1027—A Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas; George Witham, Cawker City, Kansas; Carl Witham, Lincoln, Nebraska; Clayton Witham 3908 Adams, Kansas City, Kansas; and Lawrence Witham, 1838 West 50th Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri; all of whom will be here on the 17th for the anniversary.

In addition to five children, Mr. and Mrs. Witham have eight grandchildren; Donald Witham, now in the Air Service in Ogden, Utah; Mildred Witham, Kansas City, Missouri; Maxine Witham, Lucas, Kansas; Mrs. Marjorie Tolbert, Beloit, Kansas; Roger Carl Witham, Lincoln, Nebraska; Shirley and Beverly Ann Witham, Kansas City, Mo., and Betty Louise Witham, Cawker City, Kansas; and one great grand child, Donald Dean Tolbert, Beloit, Kansas.

Out of town guests who will be house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Witham on the 17th are Carl Witham, a brother of Mr. Witham, Alliance, Nebraska; Mrs. Lena M. Wright, Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. W. D. Irwin, Houston, Texas, sisters of Mr. Witham; H. C. Pargett, Cawker City, Kansas; Glenn Pargett, Beloit, Kansas, nephews; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beatty, Worthington, Minnesota; and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Beatty, relatives of Mrs. Witham, Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. Witham has been interested and active in the Kansas Farmers Union for more than 28 years, and General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association for over 15 years.

FARMERS UNION ON THE PAYROLL PLAN

The Osborne County Farmers Union has joined up on the defense payroll plan 100 percent and on each payday its employees draw a certain percent of their yap in defense stamps. The Farmers Union has a payroll of about 50 employees, and all of them have cheerfully entered into the plan to help win the war. The Farmers Union is now about the largest employer of labor in Osborne county, and is setting a fine example for other firms to follow. We are unable to learn at present whether any other employers in the county have yet adopted the plan, but it is being done all over the United States, and is one of the best plans yet discovered for securing the sale of stamps and bonds.

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.

THE 3-HORSE TEAM

Pulling together they break the rough soil; moving in unity—sharing the toil . . . Rhythm of muscle, of harness and chain; pulling and taking the strain.

Oh, the great work men could do on this earth! Oh, the achievements of grandeur and worth—we could accomplish if we, like the team—would each do our bit in perfecting the scheme . . . If all made an effort and nobody shirked—their jobs and their duties—and everyone worked—and did their own tasks with a glad willing heart . . . pulling together instead of apart!

—*Patience Strong*

WHAT DOES YOUTH WANT?

By Chester A. Graham

Young people have said that they want a job, an education, and a good time. This is an answer to the question "What Does Youth Want" given by thousands of American youth in a study made a few years ago. The answer would seem to be reasonable and just for any civilization. May we not ask ourselves how we can best go about the task of reaching the goal?

In your swiftly moving world of affairs youth will surely be disappointed if they think the adult world can "give" them all of these conditions. Adults will surely be disappointed if they think that youth can "build a new world" alone. The achievement of youth's goals in modern society requires the joint efforts of youth and adults just as that is required for the winning of the war. When parents, young people, and younger boys and girls can "all join hands" as they do in the Farmers Union Local we are on the right road to work together to build for the present and for the future.

Taxation for support of the war, shortage of tires, and other conditions are going to compel us to make more and more of our "good times" right in the community where we live. In fact we could have a lot of happy recreation in our rural homes if we really want to do so. Many thousands of youth in Farmers Union Locals and in cooperative societies across America are learning that they can "make" better recreation than they can "buy." Why should not young couples who marry decide that the homes which they create shall be places where young and old always gave good times. When they create homes of this kind they can also build communities of the same kind. Group singing, folk dancing, singing games, craft work, dramatics, and other interests now developed by the Farmers Union through its educational program are making it possible for young people ad adults to have "good times."

Understanding the world around us is the desire of every normal human being from early childhood to old age. This desire is especially strong in the "teen" age. Young people looking forward into a world that in a few years is to be their world want an understanding of the social and economic forces that fashion their daily lives. Far sighted young people want to be able to participate intelligently and constructively in the kind of social action which will direct these forces in the direction of achieving our ideals of democracy, brotherhood, and justice. Rural youth who discover that the family type farm is threatened by factory type, or corporation farming want to be able to work with others to preserve this family type farm. The educational department of the Farmers Union, both State and National, has developed leadership, literature and materials, and program of activities which is second to none anywhere in the world to provide this kind of educational experience for rural youth.

Jobs are assigned to persons by force in dictator countries for jobs where each can make his best contribution to human needs and human welfare. They want to feel that by training themselves for efficient work and by willingness to work and do what is right there will be a place for them. They want to feel secure when they are ready and willing to work and do their best. Scarcity economics which tries to keep prices up by making things scarce has resulted in millions of unemployed. Trying to make wheat scarce by restriction of production has not worked well for Kansas farmers. The Farmers Union has committed itself to production of abundance for winning the victory in war, and an economy of abundance for all, in the peace which should follow the victory. The Union puts that into practice now by building cooperatives to release abundance. Youth are needed and will be needed to produce abundance for all.

American Country Life Association Youth Conference Report

By MAXINE ZIMMERMAN
Belle Plaine, Kan.

Editor's Note:
Miss Maxine Zimmerman, Kansas Junior, and Clara Frank of North Dakota were Farmers Union representatives at a Youth Conference held at the Iowa State College, Ames, Februray 22 and 23. Sponsors of the meeting were the Youth Section of the Country Life Association and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Maxine, a student at Kansas State College, is well-known to Kansas Campers, and also All-State campers. She writes of the Ames conference, "The group was the most serious minded outside of All-State camp with which I've ever been. The different policies weren't brought up so much but they certainly respected Clara's and my comments on some of the problems such as the size of farms etc." The following is Maxine's report:

On Sunday morning, February 22, a group of about twenty-five young people representing ten states, met around a large table to discuss with the assistance of Paul Taff, of the staff of Iowa State Cillege, the problems of the rural youth of today and after the war.

Today's Youth Discusses War Situation

The first question asked to start the discussion was, "What are the young people talking about?" Immediately the answer was the war and how it effected the young people. Those in school wondered if they should continue or stop, because they would not get to finish before they went to the army. They also did not know what vocation to follow as it might not be the right one after the war was over. The boys from the farm got deferred for awhile, but now they are having to go so how were the crops to be harvested with a farm labor shortage. "Farms are getting larger, and little farms are being squeezed out, and there is no place for the rural youth to come back to when the war is over," said another youth.

What Is Youth's Anxiety Today?

The question was then asked, "What are the things worrying young people now?" They were wondering what kind of government we are going to have after the war. Are we forsaking our right to think and letting someone else do it for us? Are we settling the world situation by this war? It was decided that one contribution of the conference was to help the moral situation by having youth groups. Do we know the objective for which we are fighting? Some suggested that it was to destroy the things for which Hitler stood. Also we are fighting to win the war and for a certain kind of peace. But then what kind of peace? Then what could youth do now to help in this situation? We could help educate and inform people what other nations are fighting for. Get people thinking about the world afterward, how to make it more democratic. Discussion groups were thought to be the best way to inform the people and to get them to thinking about the gravity of the situation as some people in the Middle West refuse to be bothered. These discussion groups should be carried on in the small organizations in local communities. There are enough organizations already and we should work in them and train more leaders so that when some of the leaders have to go to the army or other places there will be some one to carry on without letting the organization die.

A Need for Information

The last morning of the conference it was suggested that some specific helps and things to be done be worked out to take home to our different localities. Some of the things needed were pamphlets, simple enough to give information to people without working hard to get it and helping them to make a further study of complex topics and be able to understand the policy our government and other governments are following which makes the world and its problems as they are today. Another is a county survey to find what is needed in way of the location of organizations and where the people were that were not being reached. Improvement of parliamentary procedure, better training of leaders, and well planned recreation programs were some of the suggestions to make organizations maintain their attendance.

The Carnegie Institute wanted all the advice possible from our group in reference to pamphlets that people would read. It was agreed then that we should send our reports and also suggestions as to what was needed in our communities and the form in which we wanted it.

An Interesting Panel Discussion

Several of the youth group had attended part of the Farm Institute the previous day at Des Moines. The speeches and discussion heard there gave us a good background for the conference at Ames. The panel discussion on the topic, "Relation of Farm, Business, and Labor Policies to the Public Welfare" in which Mr. Patton, National President of Farmers Union, was an active member was one of the most interesting of the day. The evening session which consisted of three speeches by members of three different countries: Louis Dolivet, France; Liu Liang Mo, China; and Elmhearst, England; brought to us the realization of how much these countries look to the United States for help and ideas.

Attends Youth Conference

MAXINE ZIMMERMAN,
Belle Plaine

AT YOUR SERVICE
Farmers Union Education Service
Gladys Talbott Edwards, Director
Edited by Alice Joyce Warner
"Education—A Debt Due from Present to Future Generations."

WORK IN WASHINGTON

An appointment on a Committee for the Protection of Young Workers, Advisory to the Children's Bureau, is taking some of our time but it is a most important committee appointment. It is a two year appointment and the work it has to do is that of protecting children and youth under sixteen years of age, especially those under fourteen, from exploitation in the labor markets. There is much propaganda that the children are needed in the factories and the factory-farm fields, to release men for the army. This is not true. There are still more than three million unemployed men who have not yet been called into army service and many women who can do this work, without calling on the children who should be in school.

Now is a time when there is grave danger that the work done over long years, to establish labor laws for the protection of children, to make education possible and to safeguard the health and well-being of the coming generation, may be lost. Propagandists are at work, telling us that emergency demands the work of children, the shortening of school terms, the longer hours. Lower wages for children will also work to depress the wages of men, and will serve to keep men who are now in the army from having any place in the economic system when they return to civil life.

COMMISSION ON CHILDREN IN WAR TIME

In addition to this committee, I have been appointed to serve on an Advisory Commission to the Childrens' Bureau on Children in War Time. It is the duty of this commission to make a study of the needs of children during war time, and to make sure that every safeguard for their health and care be made. The strong defense of the nation, not only during the emergency but in the post war period, will be bound up in the wellbeing of the national future citizens. We must not neglect this vital responsibility.

FARMERS UNION SCHOOLS

The reports of the Fieldworkers on the schools being held in half a dozen states during the months of February and March show that the membership is deeply interested in making plans to carry the Union through the war emergency. They have shown, too, that there is a great lack of information upon what material is available for use in the locals and the classes. Information on text books, lesson outlines, program helps, local aids, projects and all parts of the program is published in the state paper, in the National Union Farmer, in the Farmers Union Herald, in the Program Service, and is broadcast on the air by radio. It is impossible to work without tools. It is impossible to keep an organization alive without tools. Educational material is the implement needed for this work. Keep in touch with your state office and keep informed of what is ready for your use in the Local.

1942 STUDY PACKET

The text book for use in the Junior and adult classes in the Locals for 1942 is "The Farmers Union Triangle." With the Triangle is a Study Packet containing other material which will give a picture of the situation on tenancy and land policy in the United States. The pamphlets, in addition to "Cooperation, What Is It?", "Vanishing Homesteads," "Getting Established on the Land," "Adrift on the Land," 'Farmers Without Land" and "Whither American Agriculture." An outline for study is included. The Farmers Union Triangle is not a part of the Study Packet. It is the text, while the remainder of the packet is the reference material. The 1942 Packet is priced at fifty cents. Cost of the Farmers Union Triangle is twenty-five cents in paper, sixty-five cents in cloth.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

The work to keep up civilian morale, to safeguard health, to give citizens under a war economy a better understanding of the democracy in which we live, and to make them more conscious of the agencies at hand to help them, is very similar to work which has been carried on by the Farmers Union for some time. It has been our contention that people needed more understanding of economics, of discussion technique, of parliamentary usage. We have taught First Aid in our camps, we have carried on discussion group work in the locals and over the radio and have promoted a program of recreation for the purpose of bringing Americans together in a common cultural bond. We have worked to develop public speakers who could speak adequately and briefly on a topic of interest. All of these things we have done because we believed that it was the duty of a farm organization to develop thinking citizens.

Now, in an emergency, the United States government, thru the Office of Civilian Defense, is recommending that type of work to bring civilians into closer unity with each other, into a better understanding of their government and into an action program for defense. That is what we advocated for a peace time program. It is equally valuable in war.

EVERY DAY INSECTS

Susanna Olson, fieldworker in North Dakota just dropped in to say that she thinks the new Unit, "Everyday Insects" by Frances Butts is a honey. She is very enthusiastic about it and feels sure that teachers everywhere will be happy to use it in the schools. Since Susanna is a former teacher, we listen to her with respect. Get "Everyday Insects" and show it to your teachers. They will like it, we are sure. The price is fifteen cents per book. The teaching outline is five cents extra.

"Destroy Weeds" and "Birds are Good Neighbors," other Juvenile units, have been used in rural schools by many teachers.

JUNIOR BANQUET McPHERSON COUNTY

The 3rd Annual McPherson County Junior Banquet was held at Convention Hall, McPherson, Friday evening, March 6. Some eighty Juniors, Reserves, Juveniels Junior Leaders and local and cooperative officers and parents were present.

Tables were attractively decorated and arranged to symbolize the V for Victory. A red, white and blue color scheme was used. Talks closely related to the theme were given by E. K. Dean, State President, and Esther Ekblad, Education Director. Other program numbers were songs by Diane Dean, piano solo, Venetta Carlson, and a reading by Donald Wade.

After the program, singing games, folk dances and squares were enjoyed. Music for the evening was furnished by the Rhythm Rangers.

FARMERS CO-OPS IN ARGENTINA

One of the oldest farmer cooperative systems in Latin America is that in Argentina, where the first such organization, a hail insurance cooperative, was organized in 1899. While the number of Argentine cooperatives has declined more than half since it reached a peak in the depression of 1932, the number of members has not declined greatly and operations have more than doubled.

Farmers Union Wants Farm Credit System That Works for Farmers

(Continued from March 5th Issue of Kansas Union Farmer.)

Editor's Note: This is the second installment of the summary of the testimony and argument of the Farmers Union on the Farm Credit Bill now before Congress and which the Farmers Union wants 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 testimany given by him and Dr. M. F. Dickinson.

Apparently these interests who express fears over the land bank system becoming a "government-lending-agency-controlled - from-Washington," are themselves trying to inspire fear of the coming to Washington of some tyrant who, if representative government should expire or otherwise, would become unkind to farmers and farmer borrowers. But all of that is one step at least ahead of more immediate and more pressing considerations. These more immediate considerations involve measures designed to secure more effectively the rights and privileges of the farmer-borrowers in their relations with the land banks and the Administration. The record story of the rise of the New Orleans Land Bank as set forth later in this memorandum will illustrate at least one aspect of the necessity of such measures.

In short, the present land bank system is **not a** "farmer-owned-farmer-controlled-cooperative" system. To characterize it as such is a pretense and a cover.

If this committee honors any such thesis and fails to remove the onerous and discriminatory imposition of the 5 percent stock purchase requirement, it will abandon the land bank system, to continue unduly and unnecessarily handicapped, the prey of its competitors and other equally selfish interests.

The 2 Percent Membership Scheme Proposed in the Bill is as Bad as the 5 Percent Stock Purchase Requirement Which It Pretends to Abolish

This elaborate scheme of corporate reorganization from stock to membership corporations—covering as it does, more than 26 pages of the bill—offers no substantial improvements over the present law which will aid the system or enable it to be more useful to farmers.

One of the most rediculous aspects of this proposed new order is the one whereby the 2 percent fee really is 1 percent in so far as liability of a member for losses on loans is concerned. The farmer must leave 2 percent of his loan with the land bank; he will pay interest thereon; the bank will have free use of the money; the farmer will have no right to any dividends from the bank. Only 1 percent, however, is made liable for losses on member borrowers' loans which may be realized by the farm loan association. The other 1 percent will returned to the borrower when he pays his loan in full. Why should the farmer be required to put up this second one percent? The advocate for the National Grange seems to have suggested that **if this 1 percent can be and is returned to the borrower at the time he pays the last of his unpaid balance, it will sort of sweeten the borrower; that when he comes to pay up his loan under the present 5 percent stock requirement, and gets none of the 5 percent back, that hurts! To get back the 1 percent "takes a little off the sting which prevailed when he paid his bill and did not get back any of his stock—that hurts"** (Committee Minutes, P 307). If ever there were a doubt that grown men sometimes like to play with dolls and build them houses, let this part of the bill stand as an eternal memorial that it is true!

If the 5 percent stock purchase requirement is no longer necessary or useful, why is a 2 percent membership fee necessary or useful? And if the drop to the 2 percent membership fee is an improvement over the 5 percent stock purchase requirement why would not the improvement be even more substantial if no membership fee were exacted? And if the 5 percent stock purchase requirement did not save the 60 percent of the farm loan associations which are now defunct, how will the 2 percent membership fee do it?

There is something of an answer, however, to the last question. But that answer at the same time constitutes the very condemnation of the proposed reorganization. It appears to be suggested that to "abolish" the 5 percent stock purchase requirement and substitute the membership tax equal to 2 percent of the unmatured principal of the farmer-borrower's loan will be a saving for the borrowers. But this is only pretense. We condemn it as such.

It is a pretense because the bill at the same time increases the spread on which the land banks are to do business from 1 percent over the cost of money to them to 1½ percent. These earnings and profits are to be made out of the increased cost of loans to the farmer-borrower. And where are they to go? A substantial part are to go to the farm loan associations (the puppets of the land banks, as has been pointed out before.) Indeed, the Federation of National Farm Loan Associations has gone so far as to voice confidence that these new and additional revenues will **provide means for keeping the associations solvent.**

The Nationual Farmers Union and the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives are concerned in seeing to it that the farmer may borrow money from the land bank system at the lowest rate of interest consistent with the necessary costs of maintaining an efficiently managed lending system. **All else is frill and side-show They are, therefore, opposed to saddling upon the farmer any new or additional costs to maintain the solvency or existence of the farm loan associations as they now exist or as they would exist if this bill were to become law. They are opposed to the payment of any gratuities by the land banks to the farm loan associations. They maintain that if any net earnings are available above the necessary operations of the leading system they should be returned to the farmer-borrower.**

More Extravagance

In a word, the new 2 percent membership fee scheme would be part and parcel of a more extravagant expenditure of the earnings of the land-bank than under the present law to maintain their puppets, the farm loan associations. The farmer-borrowers would have to pay the bill.

There is not the slightest suggestion by the advocates of this new scheme that the land bank operators would be made more efficient or more serviceable to the farmer. Present competitive handicaps of the land bank system would be fully perpetuated, if not seriously augmented.

The National Farmers Union and National Federation of Grain Cooperatives urge upon the Committee that there be provided an honest, forthright, straight-forward repeal of the 5 percent stock purchase requirement, and every vestige of it; and that the committee repudiate and strike out of the bill the proposed 2 percent membership fee scheme together with all the attendant provisions in the bill which would load further costs and expenses upon farmer-borrowers.

II INTEREST RATES

Section 7 of the bill provides an amendment scheme for figuring interest rates to be charged to farmer-borrowers.

The scheme is so itemized and confusing and so unnecessarily complicated that the National Farmers Union and National Federation of Grain Cooperatives disapprove of the section in its entirity.

The rate of interest charged to borrowers should be fixed at not more than 3½ percent per annum effective on the effective date of the amendatory act.

This rate should be made applicable to loans existing on the effective date of such act and to loans made thereafter.

It is assumed that the existing interest subsidy will be maintained for a period necessary to make effective the new method of financing farm loan bonds as set forth below.

The administration should be authorized and directed to refund farm loan bonds outstanding on the effective date of the new law with new issues of bonds carrying full government guaranty at the earliest practicable time (and from time to time) as such outstanding bonds become callable.

Interest At Cost Plus 1½ Percent

The Administration should be further authorized and directed to make effective at the earliest practicable date, the following formula of computing the cost of money to the land bank system, namely the rate determined by dividing the total face amount of all interest bearing Federal farm loan bonds carring the guaranty of the United States into the total interest cost thereof, and making such rate applicable for all loans made thereafter until a new cost is realized by a further sale of such guaranteed bonds.

We have consented with greatest reluctance to the addition of 1½ percent per annum to the cost of money as determined under the foregoing formula to constitute the total interest charge to farmer-borrowers. Our approval to this increased spread to maintain the land banks is reluctantly given because it is believed that if the costs and expenses wasted upon the farm loan associations are eliminated and greater care and efficiency are injected into the management of the land bank operations, a 1 percent spread should be entirely adequate. Consent to this increased spread is expressly on the conditions that these extravagances shall be eliminated and that the land banks shall be held to make a record of dividends paid directly to their farmer-borrowers.

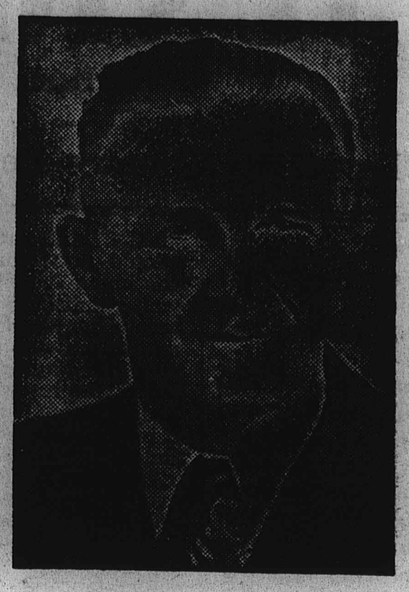
As we shall point out later, we believe that land bank commissioner loans should be discontinued except for necessary refinancing, and that the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation should liquidate and that all lending operations under the Farm Loan Act should be centered in the land banks. Accordingly, there would be no occasion for separate computation of the cost of money to the Corporation and to the land banks as contemplated in the bill. Nor would a differential in their interest charges on loans as contemplated in the bill be involved.

Contrary to the provisions of the bill, no maximum or minimum rate of interest charge to borrowers should be superimposed upon the foregoing method of computing such charges. As the cost of money goes up, the value of farms should go down; and vice versa. A more fit basis and more diligent practice of appraisals such as we recommend, will constitute an adequate governor in this connection.

(To Be Continued)

On Training School Faculty

MILDRED K. STOLTZ



HERBERT ROLPH

Fieldworkers for the National Farmers Union. Members of the Faculty of First Kansas Farmers Union Officers' Training School, Salina, March 2-3-4.

National Farmers Union Board Takes Progressive Steps at Recent Meet

Quarterly meetings of the National Board of the Farmers Union have ceased to be the humdrum affairs of former years. Now such meetings are attended by national committees as well as board members, the two groups meeting together and giving joint consideration to all problems.

The first 1942 quarterly meeting was held at the Continental Hotel, Kansas City, February 19th and 20th, attended in addition to board members, by members of the organization, legislative and education committees.

Two Regional Districts Created

Subjects given lengthy discussion and which received positive action by the National Board were the following: The Creation of Two Regional Districts, Namely, The Arkansas, Mid-South District composed of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, and the Colorado Inter-Mountain District, Composed of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. Organization work in these districts will be supervised from Little Rock, Arkansas, and Denver, Colorado.

The board created the office of Fiscal Director and appointed A. W. Ricker to fill the post. The job of Fiscal Director is to take charge of raising the annual achievement budget. The national board clothed the Fiscal Director with authority to deal with Farmers Union members and cooperative organizations affiliated with the Farmers Union in all states.

Minnesota Education Fund Raised

For Minnesota the allotment for the development of Junior Work was raised from $1,000 to $2,000. Organization work in Minnesota is to proceed as rapidly as possible.

The Cooperative Committee will be asked to meet with the national board at the second quarterly session to discuss plans for the registered affiliation of all Farmers Union Cooperatives with an equitable but adequate membership fee, the total of which is believed will substantially aid in developing a stronger and more efficient organization.

The economic planning committee of which Glen Talbott is chairman is to meet also with the board at the second quarterly meeting to prepare an organization plan for the building of some added cooperative industries at the conclusion of the present world war.

FARMERS UNION JUNIOR CHICK PROJECT

The Farmers Union Juniors of Ellsworth County will have a chick project again this year sponsored by the Ellsworth Farmers Union Elevator. Mrs. Will Hysell, Ellsworth County Farmers Union Educational Leader, will have charge of the arrangements. It has been decided to include all farm children of Junior age in this chick project. The young people who are interested should contact Mrs. Hysell as soon as possible, in order to get instructions for placing the order for chicks and regulations for complying with the rules.

Probably each person eligible will be given a ticket entitling him or her to place an order for 30 chicks at the Ellsworth Hatchery. These may be ordered to be taken at the same time as the family chicks. The elevator will pay for the chicks and furnish 10 pounds of F. U. CHICK STARTER with each order. Four of the thirty chicks will be marketed at about five months old and the proceeds from this sale will be turned to the elevator to reimburse it for the original cost of the 30 chicks.

MARKETING COOPERATIVE SERVICE

The Dairymen's League News of New York, which is published by a leading marketing cooperative, offers farmers this excellent suggestion: "In the disturbed conditions we face, cooperation in 1942 will be more important to farm people than ever before. The war will increase the disparity between the prices of things farmers buy and sell. It will restrict certain farm supplies and machinery . . ."

The marketing cooperatives have proved their worth in good times and bad. Today they are dealing with problems which are among the most important and the most difficult agriculture has ever faced. The future of the farmer will to a large extent depend upon the success of their efforts. They deserve loyal support.

WHAT PARITY IS, AND WHY WE SUPPORT IT

(Continued from Page Four)

national over-all fight for all farmers and our long legislative record is ample proof of this.

They Do Not Know

There has been no more staunch friend of the Department of Agriculture, the Triple "A" program and their fights for appropriations than the National Farmers Union. For anyone to charge that we are wrecking the Triple "A" and the Ever-Normal Granary program when we try to protect the grain growers, who are under a great disparity now, shows that they do not know the record; they do not know history; they lack information.

Let us keep the record clear. Let us keep agriculture united. Let us be consistent and fight on every front for all farmers, regardless of what commodity they raise, and particularly let us fight for the lower half of farmers who are only getting about 10 percent of the total farm income.—F. U. Herald.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is a member of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives which supports the National Farmers Union in its position on this matter.

MARKET LETTER
By Art Riley

Salina, Kans., March 16—The most important development of the past week was the favorable House vote on the farm bloc measure to halt CCC sales of wheat and corn at less than 100 percent of parity. The failure of President Roosevelt to express opposition to the measure in his nationwide radio broadcast raised some doubt as to whether or not a presidential veto was a certainty.

The first part of the week wheat futures showed marked weakness, were stronger at mid-week but lost their advance and closed practically unchanged from a week ago. Light receipts were chiefly responsible for the firm tone shown in cash wheat premiums.

CCC offers of wheat under its general sales program were discontinued, at least temporarily, March 14, 1942, however, this has had no particular influence on the market as the flat prices on government owned wheat have been well above the open market. The only wheat obtainable by mills from the CCC is the limited amount which the government agency is permitted to sell at prevailing market levels against the purchases of wheat which it utilizes in its feed wheat program.

Mills experienced a moderate pick-up in demand for flour, with Southwest mills selling an average of 35 to 40 percent of capacity.

The net changes for last week are:

Kansas City	May	July	Sept.
	Unchg.	+⅛	-⅛

In a speech before the Wisconsin State Agriculture Society on September 30, 1859, Lincoln said: "They hold that labor is prior to and independent of capital; that, in fact, capital is the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed; that labor can exist without capital; but that capital could never have existed without labor."

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Distributed by

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Kansas City, Mo.

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Fat Steer Market L. O. Martin, Salesman. We had quite a few fed steers on last week's market and a fairly heavy run here today. Our market started out kind of mean the first of last week but closed up fairly active on all classes of fed steers. Most of our short feds and inbetween kinds are selling from $10.50 to $11.50, with the better kinds selling from $11.50 up to $13.75. Stockers and feeders are, I think, 50c higher than they were two weeks ago. These good red cattle selling from $10 to $10.50, with the light red yearlings selling up to $11. Good Whiteface stock steers selling from $11 to $12.50 depending on the quality. Heavy feeders selling from $11 to $11.50. Helsteins and Jerseys selling from $6 to $7.50.

Butcher Market Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. Butcher cattle have been selling a little uneven the past two weeks. The first part of last week killing cows were active but before the close of the week prices had declined 25c to 40c. Fed heifers have held fully steady the past 10 days with some of the better kinds showing just a little strength. Our bull market is 25c to 50c under 10 days ago with choice heavy weights now at $9.50. Canner cows are selling mostly around 6c a pound although these light weight shell canners are hard to move at any price. Cutters are selling up as high as 8c on today's market which is 50c under the high time a short time ago. A few choice heavy cows are selling up to 9c but the bulk of our beef cows are going from $8.25 to $8.75. All classes of stock cows and heifers are moving readily at stronger prices from day to day.

Calf Market Russ Kemp, Salesman. Veal calf market fully steady with last week's close. Most top veals selling from $12 to $14, few extreme choice selling up as high as $14.50. Bulk of veals selling from $7 to $12. Canners $5 to $6.50. Heavy 300 to 400 pound calves mostly $10 down, few choice up to $11. Whiteface stock steer calves selling mostly $8 to $12, few choice sellings at high as $14, with the heifers selling about $1.00 under steer calves. Shorthorns $7 to $11.

Hog Market W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. The hog market has shown very little change the past two weeks. The fixing of the price of pork in the wholesale has shown very little effect on the price of the live hogs so far. This undoubtedly is due to the fact that there is an urgent demand for the product and hog receipts have continued to be very light. Our market here today was 5c to 10c higher with an extreme top of $13.40, however, all weights are selling within a very narrow price range. Desirable 170 to 300 pound bringing generally from $13.20 to $13.40. Underweight lights, both killing grades and those in just stocker flesh selling within the same price range of $12.50 to $13. Best packing sows $12.50 to $12.90. Stock pigs very scarce. Bulk selling from $12.50 to $12.75 a few strictly choice kinds upward to $13.

We look for hog receipts to continue rather scarce for at least another 30 days and consequently do not think there will be a great deal of change in the market.

Sheep Market Fred Grantham, Salesman. Sheep market 25c lower. Top western lambs $11.40. Top native lambs $11. Medium native lambs $9.50 to $10. Cull native lambs $6 to $8 according to weight Fat ewes $6.75. Cull ewes $3.50 to $4.50.

A FIRST AID TEACHER

Mrs. Hazel VanDerbark, bookkeeper in FUJA's Kansas City office, is now teaching an evening class of 60 in Red Cross Standard First Aid. To prepare herself for this, she has to complete a 20 hour beginners class and an advanced instructor's course of 30 hours instruction in addition to the time spent in study. Mrs. VanDerbark reports that everyone in the class is interested and anxious to learn, and that the "students" range in age from high school students to grand parents, and include practically a complete directory of occupations. Her young son, Jerry, has offered his services as "Exhibit A" when the time comes to tell about bandages and splints.

Others in the office who are taking first aid work to advance our home defense program include Olive Troutman, Louise Rush, Lawrence Witham, and Bernice Stradal who also has taken a course in home nursing.

SUGAR AND JAR RINGS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR CANNING

Kansas housewives are assured by Lawrence Norton, chairman of the Kansas USDA War Board, that sugar and par rings will be available for home canning this summer. Government officials realize the importance of such canning in the nation's food supply.

A. E. Bowman, chief of the sugar section of WPA, recently stated that, "In our monthly allocations of refined sugar we are taking into account the sugar that will be needeed for home canning. While the supply may be somewhat limited, just as the supply for daily consumption is already limited, it will be sufficient to enable housewives to can what they need."

Concerning jar rings, a WPB order has specified that their rubber contents be no more than 10 percent and that they have only one lip (flange), but no restriction has been placed on the number that will be made. Apparently there will be plenty for home needs.

HENS LAY 40 BILLION EGGS IN 1941, AND RECORDS FALL

The Nation's poultry flocks broke all records during 1941 with a total production of over 40 billion eggs, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported today.

Hens not only laid 5 percent more eggs in 1941 than they did in 1940 and 4 percent more than in the previous record year of 1930, but they also topped all former per-bird production marks. Rate of lay per bird was 5 percent over the 1940 rate and 3 percent higher than the old record made in 1938.

Exceedingly high production in December boosted the year's totals and clinched the new records. December was a record month, both in rate of lay per bird and in total production. Egg output was 15 percent larger than in December 1940, and 48 percent larger tha nthe 10-year (1930-39) December average. Rate of lay for the month was 8 percent larger than for December 1940 and 40 percent over the 10-year average.

SHOULD PEG FARM MACHINERY PRICES ALONG WITH HOGS

It would be alright for the Office of Price Administration to clamp a price ceiling on hogs and other farm products, that is, if they would at the same time peg prices of farm machinery and tools. This is the opinion of C. E. Moore, farmer and feeder of Morse county, Kansas, who was on the Kansas City market yesterday with a truck shipment of porkers.

C. H. Moore

"During the last war farm products sold at a much higher figure than they are now, however, I was able to buy a binder for $125. The same piece of machinery is selling around $300 at the present time," said the Kansan. "This talk of a price ceiling on hogs has the farmer on the fence, and is the reason why I came in with my hogs. I would have held them back for another 30 days if it had not been for this," he added.

Moore is a firm believer in lespedeza and thinks it is the coming hay crop. "Some dairymen prefer lespedeza to alfalfa," commented the Kansan. "There is no waste to feeding lespedeza, while with alfalfa you will find cattle that will eat the leaves and leave the stems.

In the shipment of hogs marketed here yesterday by Moore were 16 head of choice quality Duroc of the owners own feeding and raising. They tipped the scale at an average of 231 pounds and cashed at the outside figure of $13.30. This was the only consignment that brought the price which happened to be the highest figure paid for hogs here at the Kansas City market since October, 1926.

The above article appeared in the Thursday, March 5th issue of the Daily Drovers Telegram, the very fine live stock paper published at Kansas City. Mr. Moore is a regular customer of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, and Wilson O'Neal, Hog Salesman, made this good sale for him.

WATCH YOUR STEP

Live stock producers—watch your step. You are all agreed that the central markets are an absolute necessity in your business. This, we believe, is your opinion whether you use them or not. You know that wherever, or however you sell your live stock the prevailing price at one of the major live stock markets influences the price which is finally agreed upon. You know that the system of marketing live animals through one of these posted and government-controlled markets has been proved the most efficient and satisfactory method as far as all ininterests are concerned, that it came about after all other systems had been tried and found inadequate.

Now, we are facing the greatest task ever presented to the people of this great country. We will overcome all obstacles and eventually win the war to insure our continued freedom and independence. While we are about this task we all realize that certain steps will have to be taken by our leaders in an effort to keep our economic system sound and avoid inflation. These steps will embrace a broad field and will undoubtedly result in the control and freezing of prices of many commodities. Already a level has been placed on 90 percent of pork products based on the prevailing price of March 3rd to 7th, 1942, and will become effective March 23rd, 1942. This undoubtedly will have a direct influence on live hog prices and may result in a steady level on the live product. If this is a result of these price setting activities, a good many producers may use methods other than central markets to dispose of their fed offerings. But you must keep these markets intact, for price control and definite levels will not always exist and these markets will be just as essentiol in the future as they have been in the past. To exist, they need patronage. It will be your duty to see to it that they continue to exist. So we say again —**Watch Your Step.**

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

H. W. Brandt & Sons, Saline County, Mo., 10 steers	925	13.35
L. C. Gretten, Andehson County, Kan., 12 heifers	927	13.00
W. W. Parry, Osage County, Kan., 13 steers	1363	12.00
Virgil Schwartz, Douglas County, Kan., 20 steers	1032	12.00
W. W. Parry, Osage County, Kan., 12 steers	1216	11.90
C. J. Chambers, Geary County, Kan., 18 steers	1082	11.75
C. J. Chambers, Geary County, Kan., 20 steers	1018	11.40
Dr. Frank McVeigh, Anderson County, Kan., 14 steers	1242	11.25
Carl Chanberg, McPherson County, Kan., 15 steers	1055	11.25
L. C. Bagby, Clinton County, Mo., 17 strs and hfs	7740	11.00
John Breitenbach, Edwards County, Kan., 25 steers	578	11.00
Dotson Coffman, Osage County, Kan., 17 steers	857	11.00
Harry Clubine, Montgomery County, Kan., 35 steers	717	10.75
Lester Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 27 steers	887	10.75
C. J. Chambers, Geary County, Kan., 16 heifers	527	10.50
Walter Cramer, Clay County, Kan., 28 steers	1025	10.50
John Breitenbach, Edwards County, Kan., 20 heifers	535	10.50
Wm. Michaels, Russell County, Kan., 12 heifers	545	10.25
Lawrence Oman, Riley County, Kan., 18 steers	868	9.75
Geo. oss, Johnson County, Kan., 23 iows	1171	9.15
Harry Darr, Clay County, Mo., 20 cows	1117	8.80
John Breitenbach, Edwards County, Kan., 16 cows	1025	8.35
Henry Darr, Johnson County, Kan., 29 cows	1007	8.25
Chas. Burton, Jackson County, Mo., 14 cows	901	7.50
G. E. Force, Johnson County, Kan., 17 cows	816	7.00
HOGS—240 Pounds Down		
Harry Elliott, Henry County, Mo., 10 head	224	13.50
Chas. W. Atwood, Linn County, Kan., 14 head	239	13.50
M. J. Kephart, Johnson County, Mo., 12 head	223	13.50
W. E. Tillman, Henry County, Mo., 25 head	224	13.45
T P. Fisher, Carroll County, Kan., 11 head	237	13.40
C. H. Moore, Johnson County, Kan., 16 head	232	13.30
F. C. Gerstenberger, Linn County, Kan., 16 head	194	13.25
Roy McWilliams, Cedar County, Mo., 17 head	184	13.25
Letta N. Smith, Clinton County, Mo., 52 head	207	13.25
J. E. Malcolm, Cedar County, Mo., 15 head	207	13.25
A. J. Snyder, Anderson County, Kan., 15 head	212	13.25
Jack Gregory, Henry County, Mo., 27 head	216	13.25
Letto N. Smith, Clinton County, Mo., 40 head	230	13.20
H. J. Mast, Henry County, Mo., 19 head	203	13.10
Chester Feaster, Pettis County, Mo., 17 head	227	13.10
Lester Jackson, Henry County, Mo., 14 head	204	13.10
Elmer H. Brown, Miami County, Kan., 39 head	191	13.10
Everett Robinson, Henry County, Mo., 13 head	186	13.00
Joe Pile, Saline County, Mo., 37 head	182	13.00
240 Pounds Up		
John Kalwei, Henry County, Mo., 15 head	249	13.45
J. R. Leiser, Lyon County, Kan., 10 head	244	13.25
A. B. Shaver, Clinton County, Mo., 16 sows	418	12.60
A. B. Shaver, Clinton County, Mo., 5 sows	561	12.40
SHEEP		
Rex Fitzwater, Dickinson County, Kan., 12 head	92	11.75
H. E. Clark, Douglas County, Kan., 43 head	83	11.50
Alva & Ted Stryker, Marshall County, Kan., 223 head	91	11.25
Alva & Ted Stryker, Marshall County, Kan., 70 head	88	11.25

WICHITA

CATTLE

A. A. Meyers, Barber County, Kan., 25 strs and hfs	488	12.00
D. H. Walker, Alfalfa County, Okla., 54 steers	457	13.65
J. H. Cook, Alfalfa County, Okla., 110 mixed	523	12.75
Henry Strodtman, Clark County, Kan., 18 mixed	637	11.00
A. J. Oblander, Alfalfa County, Okla., 101 steers	616	10.75
Ray Circle, Barber County, Kan., 32 steers	700	10.50
Henry Schwab, Alfalfa County, Okla., 41 strs and hfs	563	12.50
Wm. Charlet, Edwards County, Kan., 17 cows	975	7.50
H. W. Simon, Alfalfar County, Okla., 15 strs and cows	644	10.75
W. O. McBride, Grant County, Okla., 34 strs and cows	462	12.50
H. A. Hale, Meade County, Kan., 39 mixed	659	10.00
C. H. Marley, Alfalfa County, Okla., 31 strs and hfs	503	10.35
L. B. Hunt, Cowley County, Kan., 14 steers	87	9.50
Fred McBride, Sumner County, Kan., 27 mixed	939	11.00
Otho D. Bryant, Barber County, Kan., 17 hfrs and strs	535	11.00
Ray Circle, Barber County, Kan., 20 mixed	462	11.50
Geo. Clark, Barber County, Kan., 37 mixed	620	11.50
Marlan Berger, Harvey County, Kan., 18 steers	596	11.50
HOGS		
J. H. Kuhlmeier, McPherson County, Kan., 8 hogs	232	13.30
Cecil Nichols, Kingman County, Kan., 15 hogs	218	13.35
Ray Howard, Barber County, Kan., 17 hogs	221	13.35
W. L. Hutchinson, Butler County, Kan., 11 hogs	234	13.40
Frank Breitenbach, Reno County, Kan., 12 hogs	264	13.15
Bert Brenneman, Greenwood County, Kan., 12 hogs	196	13.15
McKnab Farms, Cowley County, an., 11 hogs	190	13.35
Robert Morgan, Cowley County, an., 13 hogs	216	13.40
Frank Swanson, Chase County, Kan., 13 hogs	178	13.40
H. A. & Glenn Kleinkerman, McPherson Co., Kan., 16 hogs	214	13.40
Chris Stackley, Marion County, Kan., 11 hogs	230	13.40
I. S. Armantrout, Lane County, Kan., 27 hogs	303	13.35
Raymond Brown, Sumner County, Kan., 9 hogs	218	13.35
SHEEP		
Francis Simon, Sedgwick County, Kan., 7 sheep	90	10.25
G. F. Markey, Butler County, Kan., 5 sheep	140	4.50

DIRECTOR MARKETS FAT YEARLINGS

L. C. Gretten, Vice-President of the Board of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., has a farm at Kincaid, Kansas. On this farm he has a herd of grade cows of beef breed and from this herd he markets each year a bunch of fed yearlings.

Mr. Gretten is a good feeder and his fed offerings have always given a good account of his ability as a feeder when they reach the killing beds. On Monday, March 9th, he had 16 head in the Farmers Union alley, the bulk of which Johnnie Hannon sold at $13.00 per cwt. and weighed 928 pounds. His cattle consistently sell at near top, or top prices of the market.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUY CATTLE?

We are nearing the grazing season and prospects are that pastures will really be good, and a lot of cheap grain is available. Many farmers and live stock men will need cattle for their pastures and the demand will, without a doubt, be broad. The present price on replacement cattle is at a high level, but it is doubtful that we will see any change in the level for some time.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City, Wichita and Parsons, have men at your command, who will do a good job of filling your orders and get you the kind you want at the lowest possible prices. If you are in the market for replacement cattle, come in, or write any of the above mentioned offices and we will keep you posted on prevailing prices. You can depend on Eddie Klamm, Bill Young or Roy Mitchell, order buyers at the three houses, to give you honest, efficient service, and buy the kind and class of cattle you want.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

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

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

Subscription Price, Per Year $1.00

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas: We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL SALINA, KAN.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1942

FARM BUREAU PRESIDENT GETS NECK OUT

Here is an example of how the Aristocratic Farm Organization Leader, a defendant of Landlord farming of the South, scores the underprivileged farmers' friend, the Farm Security Administration.

Certainly, the FSA makes loans to POOR farmers—not poor necessarily in farm operations, but POOR because of a system of credit and farm prices; POOR because the landlord gins his cotton and sells it for him; POOR because it's to the landlord's interest to see that he is poor; POOR because they have a poll tax and they and their families cannot exercise their franchise of the ballot unless the poll tax is paid and the landlord sees to it that he has no money to pay it with, so the few can control all the politics: POOR because someone,sometime, took their homes away from them, and their fathers' farms or their farms were annexed to the big mechanized farm.

Landlords who possess thousands of acres of land, and have numerous tenants working for them, operate these mechanized farms—Landlords who by virtue of their political technique have laws so stringent THAT NO ONE CAN EVEN CONVERSE WITH THEIR TENANTS WITHOUT FIRST GOING TO THE OWNERS AND RECEIVING CONSENT TO "TRESPASS," as they call it. "Way down there,"—where one citizen of the United States cannot talk to another without permission (this is within the United States).

The result of this condition is a democracy that is decaying, a democracy, over which slow paralysis is creeping because big farms are getting bigger and poor farmers are becoming poorer; an ever increasing Arkie, Oakie, roving transient farm population that can only receive mental satisfaction when they pass the meeting halls where spell binding preachers of revolution are telling them why they become poor. The Founders of so-called "overthrow the government organizations" have their solution and prey on misery for their support.

Being realistic in that you cannot destroy evil unless you destroy its breeding ground and the food upon which it thrives, being human enough and possessing just common horse sense to know that DEMOCRACY cannot survive in a land of dispossessed people, the National Farmers Union and the Farm Security Administration launched out on a program to return the rural part of the United States back to the people who till the soil for a living.

Certainly, it was necessary for the Farm Security Administration to use many approaches. In the south, the poll tax had to be included in the client's budget the same as other taxes when a loan was made for rehabilitation, which no doubt included a mule or two, some chickens, and maybe the biggest luxury of all in that country, a family cow. No poor sharecropper can have a cow because that takes up some land where cotton should grow, or if cotton isn't planted the Landlord would be out his government AAA check on that acre or so.

The real point is that when the Farm Security Administration included the poll tax in the budget, they really did what we thought the Civil war accomplished—they removed the shackles and slavery from that citizen and permitted him to act and exercise his constitutional rights, the voice of the ballot box. That made the landlord angry, that made the Farm Bureau angry,**because the Landlords are the Farm Bureau.** These Landlords are Ed O'Neal's bosses so he had to get angry, and thus Farm Security must now be investigated and eliminated because it restores the constitutional rights of lowly citizens.

Just imagine what would happen if enough of these farmers had their voting rights restored in a township or county or maybe a state.

The Farm Security Administration was set up to assist low income farmers—farmers who were the "forgotten man," farmers who had lost out, and all farmers who had lost out were considered no good.

These farmers who are being attacked have an average income of less than $750 gross for the year. Only to see is to believe.

The Farm Security Administration is doing a noble job in the South and the Farmers Union is going to defend it because we still believe in human beings. Our program is the family-type farm. More power to C. B. Baldwin and his great army of Rehabilitation. The Farmers Union is proud to be classed as an ally of the Farm Security Administration and a friend of man. Their battle is our battle, their war is our war.—Ken W. Hones, Natinoal Board Member.

FARMERS AND FUTURES

The growing interest of farmer cooperatives and the farm organizations in the conduct of the commodity futures markets is an important wartime development in agricultural marketing. This is pointed out by Mr. J. M. Mehl in his recent annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Working with the C. E. A. to avert excessive speculation and erratic price movements detrimental to the war effort is the Farm Organization Advisory Committee. This committee was set up last year by the Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, National Grange, and the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives. Over the years these organizations have sponsored the legislation enacted by Congress for Federal ergulation of futures trading.

Proper functioning of the futures markets is of very definite interest to agriculture. Most of the grain and cotton in commercial channels and important stocks of other commodities are hedged in the futures markets as a customary practice. About 30 large-scale grain and produce cooperatives, serving more than 500,000 farmers, are members of one or more commodity exchanges. Altogether, these and other co-ops execute millions of dollars of hedging contracts in the markets each year.

In World War I excessive speculation and erratic price movements in some commodities led to the closing of most of the futures markets. This shut off the hedging and price-basing services used so extensively by farmer cooperatives as well as private merchandising organizations. At that time there was no Commodity Exchange Act. So far during the present war relatively stable conditions and moderate price ranges have been maintained in most of the 18 futures markets now under supervision of the Commodity Exchange Administration. As a part of the defense and war effort the C. E. A. has effected special market controls such as increased margin requirements on speculative trades in scarce commodities and reduced price fluctuation limits on grains and cotton. Continued vigilance will be needed if stability is to be maintained.

Farmers Union representatives of the Farm Organization Advisory Committee are: H. E. Witham, General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, James G. Patton, National President Farmers Union, M. W. Thatcher, Chairman National Farmers Union Legislative Committee, Tom Cheek, President Oklahoma Farmers Union, Glen Talbott, President North Dakota Farmers Union.

Neighborhood Notes

OTTAWA COUNTY LOCAL IS AGAINST SALE OF WHEAT FOR LESS THAN PARITY

March 6, 1942

Honorable Arthur Capper,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.
Honorable Frank Carlson
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Capper and Representative Carlson.

A regular meeting of the Ottawa County Local of Minneapolis, Ottawa County, Kansas, a unit of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, was held on March 6, 1942 and the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the members of the Ottawa County Local of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America are absolutely opposed to the Governmental Agencies and/or the Commodity Credit Corporation, selling wheat for less than the parity price, as established and considered fair by said AAA program, whereby said wheat that is sold below the parity price causes the open wheat market to remain at a price much below parity, thereby defeating the principles of the AAA program.

The farmers of the United States have been led to believe that the parity price is a fair price for their products and are only asking for fair treatment and we believe that labor is getting more than parity price for their work as compared to the price now being received in the open market for wheat and we do not think that the parity price for farm products will cause any hardship to the consumer, many of whom are receiving above parity for their efforts.

We insist on an all out effort on your part to stop the above policy of selling wheat below parity and to immediately and continuously work for a law that will give the farmers parity prices for their products at all times.

We as farmers are expected and are willing to go all out for the defense program, but we have not gone on strikes to curtail production, as has labor and we think we deserve the same all out support from our Government that we are giving to them and we believe that means 100 percent cooperation from all sides of the problem.

One copy of this resolution is to be sent to Honorable Senator Arthur Capper, and one copy to Honorable Representative Frank Carlson, Representative of this District, and one copy is to be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Respectfullq,
Committee,
W. H. Smith
I. E. Sewell
Earl Hoffman

STAFFORD COUNTY FU MEETS

The Stafford County Farmers Union meeting was held in the Zenith School Auditorium Thursday evening, March 5. Those people who attended the meeting, were privileged to hear three very inspiring and educational talks given by President Ernest Dean of the State Farmers Union. Mrs. Mildred Stoltz, educational leader for the National Organization and Herbert Rolph, Vice President of the National Farmers Union. President Dean spoke on "What Is the Longtime Objective of the Farmers Union? Mrs. Stoltz entertained us with some action songs, and spoke on the education of our farm youth. Every lady enjoyed Mrs. Stoltz. Mr. Rolph difercted our thoughts to the legislative side of the farmers' problems with some eye-opening statements for the farmer.

A few musical numbers were sandwiched in between the talks. A saxophone solo by Jewell Volker, a vocal solo by Miss Elizabeth Gordon, and a piano solo by Mrs. Ray Henry.

Most of the locals reported some kind of a meeting for March 10. Corn Valley, carnival; Zenor, white elephant sale; Lamreoux, box supper; North Star, Penny carnival.

Cookies and coffee were served to over one hundred members and guests.

Mrs. Ralph Henry,
Correspondent.

ELBOW LOCAL NO 1786 HAS PIE SUPPER

Elbow Local No. 1786 had its second annual Pie Supper event Tuesday evening as per schedule. The F. C. A. cooperated with Elbow Local by furnishing moving picture films depicting cooperative credit that is available to family sized farmers and stockmen throughout the U. S. A.

The Elbow Farmers Union Junior Band was much in evidence with band music, dancing and song. Don't be surprised if you hear of Junior Lee and Irvine on the radio broadcasts sometime!

The Junior Band promises this community a musical event the latter part of the month, under their own sponsorship.

KAW VALLEY LOCAL ONE OF FIRST TO REPORT ON BOX SOCIAL

Large Crowd Attends at Greenwood Schoolhouse

The Kaw Valley Farmers Union Local No. 1935 held a Social on Tuesday evening, March 10th at the Greenwood schoolhouse. The house was packed to overflowing.

The entertainment for the evening began. An attempt was made to bring the address given by President James G. Patton to the crowd gathered there, by a portable radio but proved unsuccessful due to station interference.

A miscellaneous program then followed. A special feature on this program was a two-act Negro comedy play given by the adult members entitled "Coontown Wedding."

At the close of the program, Miss Irene Soelter was chosen the most popular lady of the house by the penny-a-vote method and was presented with a box of candy, and Richard Steele was chosen as the man with the largest feet by the same method and received a jar of pickles.

A drawing was then held for a lucky number to determine the winners for a large list of prizes.

The first prize was the $10 car insurance certificate given by the Farmers Union. The remaining list donated by the local merchants. All were raffled off on chances.

Lunch consisting of sandwiches, pie and coffee were sold at 5c an article.

Numbers were drawn for two door prizes. Lucky winners were Mrs. Marion Childs and Otto Greishaber. A total sum of $40.51 was taken in at this social.

Mrs. Frank Steele
Reporter.

ADULT EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Esther Ekblad To Executive Board

The first annual meeting of the Kansas Conference for Adult Education was held in Salina, Saturday, March 14. W. T. Markham, President of the Association which was organized a year ago, presided.

On the morning program Esther Ekblad presented "What the Farmers Union Is Doing Along the Line of Adult Education," and Miss Mary Russell spoke on "What Wichita is Doing in Adult Education to Build Morale. The general topic for the day was the role of education in civilian defense and morale.

A luncheon was held at the Lamer Hotel. This was followed with an address by Mrs. Julia Kerr McCarty of the Kansas Library Association, and by brief reports from other agencies represented.

The Executive Board was elected for the year: W. T. Markham, Kansas Vocational Association, president; Chas. E. Hawkes, Supt. of Schools, Salina, treasurer; R. C. Hunt, Dean of Junior College, Dodge City; Mrs. Julia K. McCarty, Kansas Library Association; and Esther Ekblad, Farmers Union. Miss Ruth Kenney, Extension Department, KU, is Executive Secretary.

NEW BINS FOR FARMERS ELEVATOR AT ELLSWORTH

The need for more efficient quarters for mixing at the Farmers Union Elevator at Ellsworth, has been felt for some time. New bins are now being constructed for this purpose. A couple will be built on the warehouse to acommodate a small elevator leg. Feed will be elevated from the mixer into one of the many small bins that will be built around the mixer. Corn chop, oats chop and any other ground feed may be blown from the hammermill, located in the grinding room of the elevator, over to the wareroom and elevated into bins. A bin with capacity for a ton of feed will be located above the mixer, making it possible to assemble all ingredients before charging the mexer.

The feed bins will be equipped to fill sacks, therefore, nearly all the mixed feeds will be available in bulk or in sacks supplied by the consumer.

You Can Help! Buy Bonds and Stamps

The Open Forum

LET'S ACT NOW

Wakefield, Kansas,
February 28, 1942

President E. K. Dean,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir: I am just thinking we should strike while Congressman Lemke has got things warmed up. Try to get the elevator man to refuse to collect the penalty on the wheat. That would make it easier to farmers to go and sell the wheat.

Let's just pretend I can't sell my wheat but must pay taxes, buy defense bonds and pay sales taxes, pay interest on my home, live, and keep my family, but wait until they tell me I can sell. Isn't this about as close to dictatorship as you can get? I'd like to send this to National President Patton and Congressman Lemke. Just think it over—but keep up your Box Suppers and mix in some dances.

R. E. Theo Steinbruck

FARMER CO-OPS SHOW GAINS IN MEMBERSHIP AND VOLUME

The nation's 10,600 farmer cooperatives in the 1940-41 marketing season increased their memberships by 200,000 over the 1939-40 season, and boosted their business volume by $193,000,000 according to figures compiled by the Farm Credit Administration. National totals now are 3,400,000 farmer-members, and $2,280,000,000 business turnover.

Nut Marketing cooperatives showed the most spectacular membership gains, just doubling their membership rolls from 21,000 to 42,000 in a year. Substantial gains were also shown by co-ops specializing in the marketing of dairy products.

Minnesota retained its position as No. 1 state in co-op memberships, with a total of 334,000, while California's business volume was again the nation's highest. California co-ops did a $255,000,000 business in 1940-41.

YOU CAN HELP!—Buy Defense Bonds and Stamps.